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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Vaishali Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33161
Center	ORN	Date	Sep 15, 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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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.

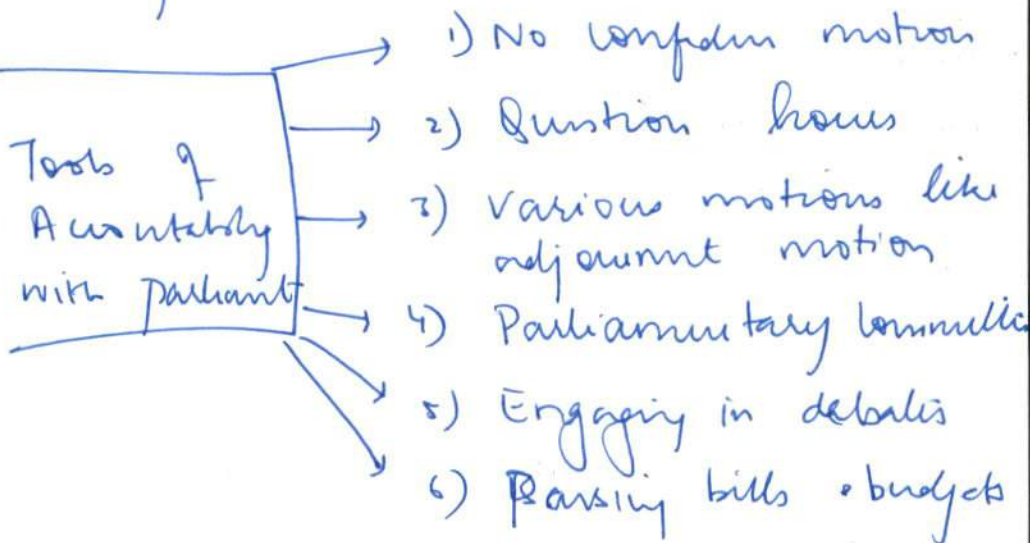
All the Best

1. 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।

Parliament stands as an institution of accountability of executives under Article 74 & 75 of the Constitution when the executive is responsible to the parliament.



However, there has been a decline in efficacy of Parliament in Accountability:

- 1) The number of sitting have reduced to fewer than 100.
- 2) Constant disruptions saw the budget session only work for 27% time

3) Poor quality of debates.

1) The budget 2015-16 was passed without discussion

5) Parliamentary Committee don't meet often & have expiration

6) Bills being passed under garb of money bill

7) MPs don't prepare & come for discussions on motions & bills.

MEASURES

1) Fix the number of meetings in the Constitution.

2) Rehash the schedule of sitting at year beginning so that MPs can plan & prepare

3) Link salaries of MPs with work done.

4) Provide outside experts to committees

5) Public should have voice as public opinion holds great power

The parliament must be reinstated as tool of effective accountability.

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।

PRIs, were introduced by the 73rd Amendment act under part IX of the Constitution with the aim of democratic decentralisation.

In the decades of work, PRIs have been a remarkable success from the point of view of following goalpost:

- 1) Women empowerment with 33% reservation. Some states like Haryana & Bihar have increased 50%.
- 2) Decentralisation of implementation of schemes with latest by MNRGA, PDS & others.
- 3) Rural development by providing a strong part of administration.
- 4)

However, they have also been a failure in some aspects:

- 1) Not given sufficient functions
- 2) Not made a part of planning
- 3) Have not been able to undertake many development works due to limited fiscal capacity - a part of this is own doing.
- 4) Gram Sabhas have been unable to carry out PESA led by movements like Pathalgathi.

Thus, PRIs have been a mixed bag of success & failure. To remedy the same there is a need to equip them with the 3As

← Funds

← Function

← Functionaries.

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 वाचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) as provided for under Article 148 of Constitution holds an important position as bureau of Constitution.

Functions:
 → Keeper of national ac
 → conscience keeper
 → watchdog

#Keeper of National Accounts

- CAG makes & maintain accounts for all states (not centre)
- CAG audits accounts of both state & centre.
- Thus, it works like an auditor for maintenance of accounts.

Conscience Keeper

CAG not only looks at accounts from point of view of pure numbers but also

→ looks at the kind of expenses

→ keeps an eye on wasteful & unnecessary expenses - even if legal

Thus, acts as moral compass for expenses

Watchdog

CAG while auditing accounts & helping the Public Accounts Committee gives uncensored & keeps a watch on expenses

→ As was seen in coal scam & 2G spectrum case.

→ Puts before parliament

Thus, the function that CAG performs is not a mechanical function of mere audit but that of watchdog & conscience keeper which guides the government's fiscal policies.

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।

Lack of transparency in political funding is a cause of major ills in our system → Agent for fair election
→ criminalisation
→ money capitalism
→ subvert democracy

Nearly 80% funds of political parties is from anonymous sources & this has been made possible due to many loopholes.

Electoral Bond Scheme has been brought as an answer to this:

- Any sum more than ₹2000 can only be donated through Electoral bonds
- Only digital transactions to only registered accounts thus curbing black money
- only through one bank i.e. SBI
- Reflected in accounts of both sides

However, it adds to problem of lack of transparency:

- The ~~are~~ names are not disclosed
- any amount less than ₹1000 can still be paid in cash
- It has removed the ceiling of 7.5% of corporate funding
- It allows for potential misuse as the ruling government can access records through STS.
- Neither election commission nor the public can know who donated how much.

This raises further problems of transparency which must be

- remedied → disclose names to EC
- ~~are~~ electoral bonds for all amounts even ₹1
 - ceiling on corporate donations

Even state funding of elections can be considered. We must do all that is required to make our elections free & fair to uphold democracy.

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।

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 2005 was a revolutionary act as it made the public authorities bounded by law to disclose information.

However, the implementation of Act leaves much to be desired:

- 1) Delays with more than 35,000 cases pending at CIC level
- 2) Section 8 exemptions have been misused.
- 3) Political parties & judiciary still outside purview of RTI despite calls from CIC
- 4) Targeting of RTI activists as no protection.
- 5) Bogus RTI applications & also a source of blackmailing.

- 6) Poor record keeping practices have rendered even the provided information useless.
- 7) The PIOs are not well trained to implement to act as per need
- 8) Lack of funds & functioning with CIC & delays in appointment of CIC.

All this has hampered the goals of RTI

Problem with Recent Amendments:

- ~~1) Transfer of control of~~
- 1) The CIC & IG which are at par with CECs & ECs - are sought to be changed
- 2) Brought under government control as there are not constitutional bodies.

Impact → impact independence
Agent federalism as
Centre will also appoint
& remove SEC
can subvert RTI as whole

Thus such amendments must be avoided

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।

Reservation in promotion has been a bone of contention right since the time of Indira Sawhney case.

The SC in Indira Sawhney case had held that there shall be no reservation in promotion as the needs of social justice were met at the stage of entry.

Further the Supreme Court in later judgments had ruled out consequential seniority.

However, later, 77th Amendment Act & 85th Constitutional Amendment Act provided for:

- reservation in promotion for SC/ST
- That too with consequential seniority.

This was upheld in NAGROS case.

Thus, the policy of reservation in promotion has evolved to take the following shape:

- reservation in promotion allowed for SC & STs
- not allowed for OBCs
- converse seniority.

The same is often challenged for:

- its inability to meet the objective of social justice, as if reservation in jobs has not helped then promotion to last
- it goes against administrative efficiency needed in Article 335.
- further, there is a need to build capacity (Amartya Sen's capability approach) for true social justice.

Thus, reservation, even though needed must be accompanied with entry capability.

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, learning from the demeaning experience of PL-430, laid upon green revolution to become self-sufficient & attained Food security.

However, there is a paradox:

Still have not achieved nutritional security.

Not all people have access to food

Not all have access to enough food

Despite food security & food production targets, heights in 2016-17 there are challenges:

- 1) India ranks 100 on Global Hunger Index.
- 2) Child stunting @ 38%.
- 3) Child wasting @ 21%.
- 4) Many die of malnutrition.

5) Anaemia among women only marginally reduced.

1) Reinforcing poverty $\longleftrightarrow$ hunger

The recent deaths of a family in Jharkhand due to non-availability of food is a case in point.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS TAKEN:

- 1) Public delivery of supplies of food (PDS)
- 2) Food Security Act to guarantee food at highly subsidised rates to nearly 75% population
- 3) Food fortification programmes
- 4) Green revolution, white revolution
- 5) Schemes by state governments like:
 - Annam kanteen
 - Home delivery of ration by ration gauran

In addition, there is a need for Jan andolan to end hunger like undertaken in Korikode as operation Sulemani: a need of proper targeting using JAM. & DBT.

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।

The recent shifts in policies of many countries with the call for "safe & prosperous Indo-Pacific" has shown the rising importance of Indian Ocean, which is becoming the centre of gravity for world.

For India it is not just a water body rather a global stage for:

ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

- 90% of our trade by volume pass through Indian Ocean
- Key lanes of shipping countries 3 checkpoints (Malacca Strait, Bab-el Mandeb & Hormuz) from where major oil transports
- Huge resources such as polymetals nodules, fishing, gas & oil reserves.

SOCIAL

→ lives of those living in littoral states are linked

Eg: Fishermen in Pannil Nadu & Sri-Lanka

→ Social evils & crimes like piracy, trafficking, smuggling through Indian Ocean affect nations alike

CULTURE

→ India & nations in Africa & Asia have best rich cultural ties through Indian Ocean.

→ India is trying to reinvigorate those ties through project Mausam.

In addition, Indian Ocean is crucial for India's strategic & security interest especially in light of China's string of pearls & with rising importance of Indo-Pacific, we must make the most of it.

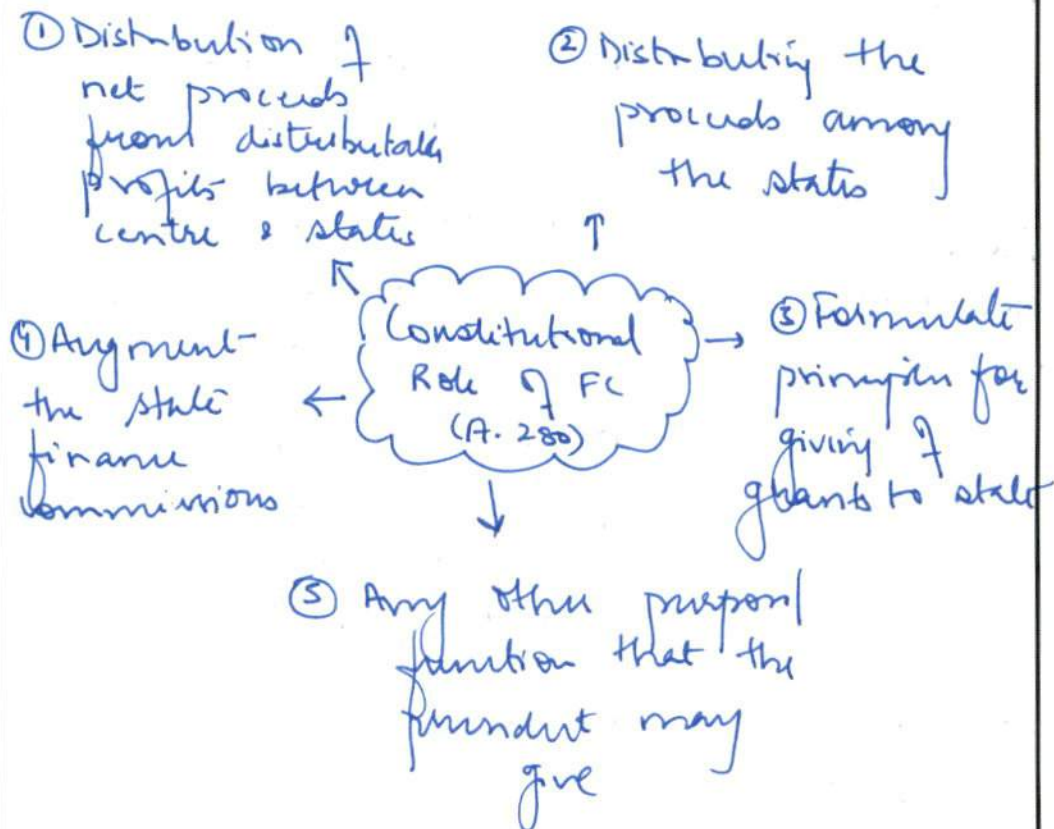
10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy.
(150 words) 10

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।

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।

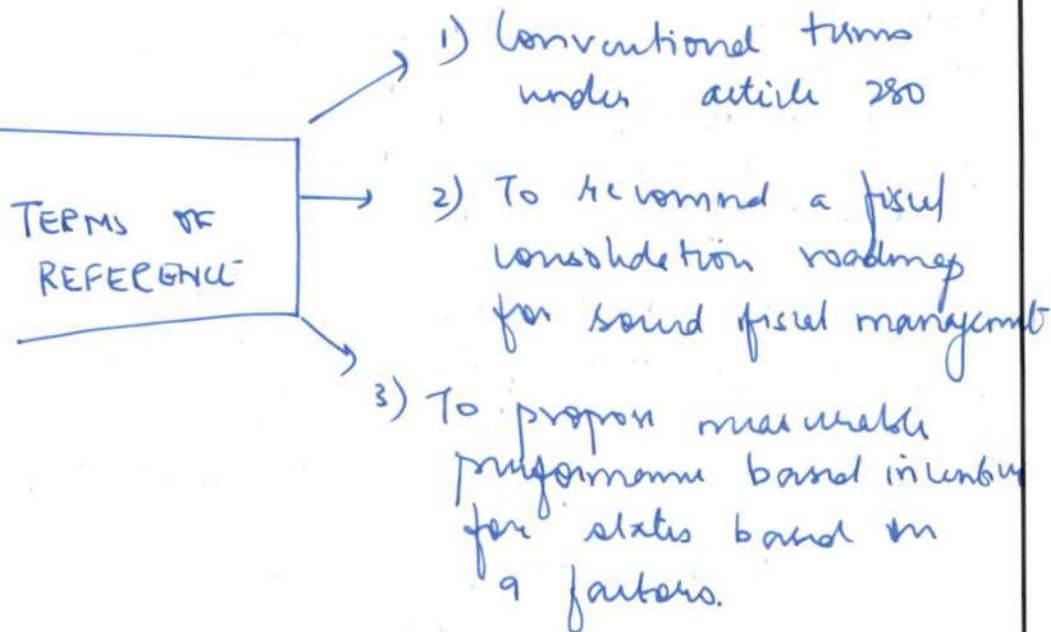
Finance Commission, established by the President under ARTICLE 280 of the Constitution, is the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India



Thus Article 280 envisages a role of balancing the fiscal federalism between centre & state AND among the states

↳ Protector of Fiscal Federalism

Recently the terms of Reference for the 15th finance Commission were released :



However, several issues have been raised :

- 1) Population figures of 2011 census are to be used in place of 1971 census.

for the purpose of devolution of proceeds between states → this privileges southern states which have controlled their population.

- 2) It will take into account "populist measures" by the states however this can become arbitrary. Further, such matters are best left to states.
- 3) The terms of reference leaves sufficient scope for arbitrary exercise of power in favour of states in line with the centre.
- 4) The terms of reference are unilaterally decided without any consultation with states.

These issues have raised deep concerns over the functioning of our federal system. As also noted by Punchhi Commission & 2nd ARC efforts must be made to increase cooperation between states & centre by increasing state participation to build trust.

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।

Our Indian Constitution is a unique blend of several ideas that represented → Indian values
→ democratic & social movements in west
→ our own struggle for independence.
and has with stood the test of time.

This spirit is reflected in many of its provisions :

INDIAN VALUES

- Indian values of peace & tolerance are reflected in fundamental duties which aim to respect the dignity of each other.
- Fraternity forms core of our Preamble.
- The value of "Varinder Kutumbhakeam"

is reflected under DPSP Art 51 which aims to promote world peace & cooperation.

→ The respect for dignity of women is a fundamental duty of citizens

→ Unity in diversity is ensured by provisions of Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 25-31 which ensures equality of all & promotes interests of all sections including minority.

→ The tribal values are preserved by Schedule 6 & 5.

MOVEMENTS OF WEST

→ The values of French Revolution "equality, liberty & Fraternity" find prime place in preamble & various provisions of Part II, IV & IV A. RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

→ The values of Justice (social, political & economic) is the cornerstone of the preamble & Article 38, 39 & 31A & 31C.

→ The ideas of reforms such as Motusque is found as Separation of

Powers under Article 50 & throughout the Constitution. However the same has been blended to meet our needs

- The spirit of Renaissance is captured by Fundamental duty to develop scientific temper.
- Similarly values of John Locke, Voltaire, Aristotle & others have guided our constitution makers
- Secularism in Article 25-28.

OUR INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

- Our demands of responsible government is reflected in Article 74 & 163 where the executive is responsible to legislature
- Development of villages under DPSP
- It is our duty to cherish the ideals of our freedom struggle.
- Abolition of untouchability under A-17
- The socialistic principles found place in DPSPs.

Thus, our Indian Constitution, given to the country by the people themselves, empowers to achieve all these values.

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, only when it is independent, can act as the bulwark of democracy & ensure that the ideals of democracy are followed in all walks of life.

- ① Ensures will of people is upheld - core of democracy
- ② Ensures free & fair elections
Eg: RK Narayan v. Indubhai Gandhi
- ③ Has taken various measures to make election process clean & free
Eg: VVPAT, disclosure on affidavit in PUC & Lok Pradhari
- ④ Prevented subversion of democracy in states & union territories against state governments.
Eg: case of Uttarakhand & Arunachal Pradesh.
- ⑤ It upholds fundamental rights even in times of crisis.
- ⑥ Ensures that democratic institutions work in the manner envisaged to work.
Eg: DC Wadhwa case for ordinance, Aadhar bill controversy
- Importance of independent judiciary in democracy

As this ensure democracy is
furthered — however this is
only possible if the judiciary is
INDEPENDENT → works without fear
→ without intervention
→ without intimidation

Thus, to ensure the same, the
various safeguards have been
provided in our politico-
constitutional set-up:

CONSTITUTIONAL

- There is security of tenure
- Removal only by an order of
Removal by the President under
Article 214.
- Contempt of Court powers under
Article 215 & 129 of Constitution
- Salaries are charged under
Consolidated fund of India.
- The conduct of judges cannot
be discussed in parliament except-

under normal motion

- The higher judiciary has supervisory jurisdiction over the lower i.e. can appoint its own staff
- Appointment process not little interference from the executive.

Powers

- The parliament has framed various laws to further independence:
 -) The Judges Enquiry Act
 -) Contempt of Court Act.
- Judges given high place in order of Precedence.
- The order of the higher judiciary are by & large followed

However, recent issues of Memorandum of Procedure, Justice Karnan case, allegations in Prasad Trust case, NJAC, refusal of judiciary to come under RTI & matters of most controversy have raised concerns of independence of judiciary. Thus all efforts must be made to uphold the same. Recent rejection of impeachment motion by vice-president

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 समस्याएँ अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian political structure is often referred to as "QUASI-FEDERAL" as it follows its own unique structure to suit the needs of India. It forms the part of the basic structure as well.

Over the years, the Indian Federalism has matured to a great extent :

- i) States now have greater control over their economic management as devolution of funds from centre have continuously increased to 42%. Under 14th finance commission
- ii) Safeguards against arbitrary removal of state governments have

been provided by S.R. Bommai Law,
Punchhi Commission & Sarkaria
Commission.

- iii) Federalism is part of basic structure
- iv) Inter-state Council set up under
Article 263 has furthered federalism.
- v) Institutions like GST Council,
Niti Aayog have given voice to the
states' needs thus controlling
their own management
- vi) States have their own FRBM
Acts to manage fiscal situations
- vii) The Safeguards have been
provided against partisan role
of Governors as in S.R. Bommai
Law, LG of Delhi v. Govt of
NCT of Delhi case → thus
enabling safe political management.

However, serious structural Problems
remain:

- i) Finance Commission - no participation
of states in formulation of Terms of

reference 2 recent issues of population figures show the black portion of states in fiscal federalism

- 2) Some Indian states are larger than many nations of Europe yet a "one size fits all" structure of federalism is imposed on them leaving very little flexibility.
- 3) The structure of emergency provisions and its potential misuse is a threat.
- 4) The Office of governor, head of state, has been misused as seen recently in Karnataka, Manipur & Goa elections
- 5) The introduction of GST has also reduced the fiscal powers of states
- 6) All India Services find important place in state structure - can also be misused.

Thus, even though we have progressed there is some more distance for our federalism to come which we shall need set up a competitive cooperative federalism by using institutions such as

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।

Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (PoCA) has been recently amended to do away with various lacunae it was facing with the AIM to → protect honest officers
→ punish those engaging in corrupt Acts.

To balance these aims the following provisions have been amended / added :

Control overzealous enforcement	Punish corrupt
1) A 7 day window for bribe giver to report that they found to pay bribe - to protect from coercive bribery.	1) Collusive bribery has been penalised with 2 yrs for 1st time - to tackle corruption at source & deter public from giving bribe.

2) Narrowed the definition of criminal misconduct - to move away from vague definition that was subject to abuse & was against honest officers

3) Requirement of prior sanction of ~~retired~~ for prosecution of retired officers.

2) More stringent provisions i.e. from 3 to 7 years for stronger deterrence

3) Provision of forfeiture of property can take away the incentive behind corruption & expedite the process of prosecution.

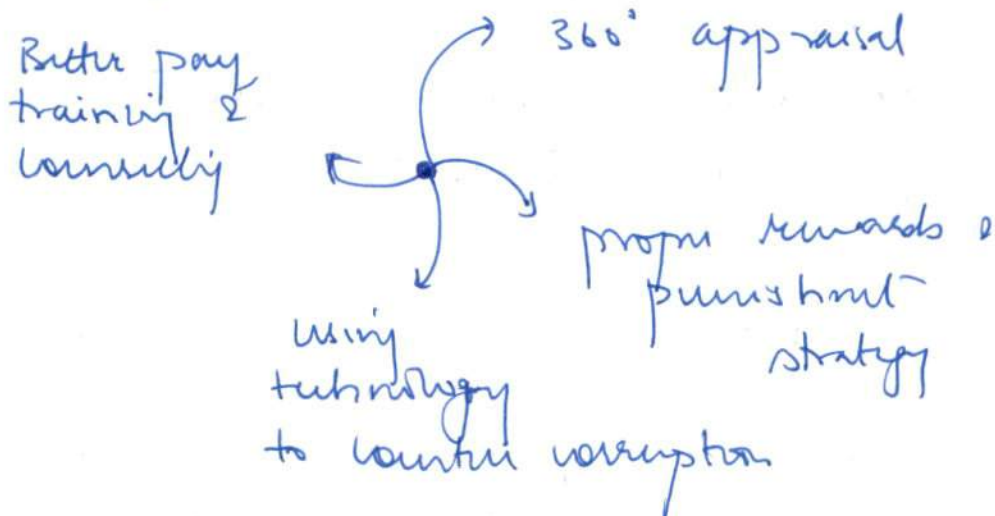
4) Provisions to both commercial organisations employees & directors to deter private sector

Thus we see an act of balancing by the amendment

However some issues: CRITICISM:

- 7 day window too small
- Requirement of prior approval roadblocks
- The definition narrowed too much.

Nonetheless, it can go a long way in creating a climate of honesty by instilling a sense of distrust for the corrupt & protection for those who are honest. Further steps that require help.



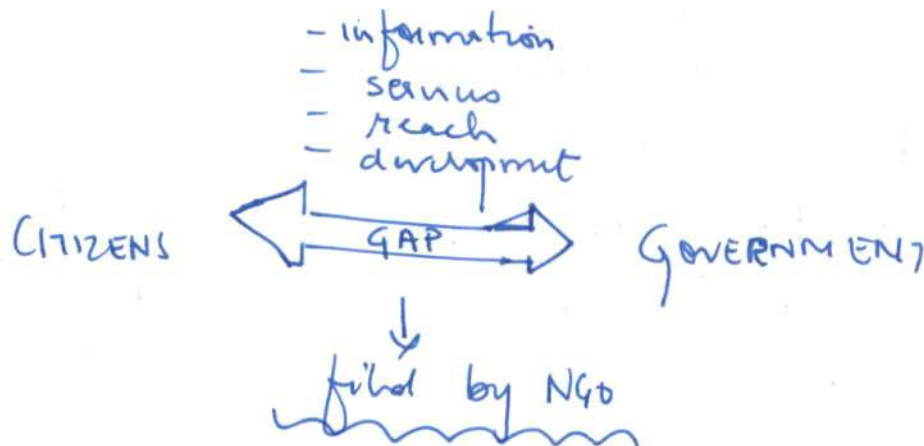
This can help make India Corruption free.

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 comprising
civil society organisations, NGOs
play an important role in the
society & supplementing government
actions



However, the voluntary sector is
facing various issues:

~~① Issues~~

- ① No legal framework for voluntary sector
- ② Lack of trust between government & voluntary sector and thus roadblocks in their working

together for development

- government feels that NGOs are obstructing development works
- costing our economy 2-3% GDP

③ Restrictive laws such as FCRA & FEMA — often misused to silence NGOs as alleged by NGOs

④ lack of transparency within NGOs
→ CBI submitted before Supreme Court that less than 2% NGOs file returns

⑤ Problems within NGOs:

- lack of professionalism
- often run by few passion spirited men without good second in line leaders
- receive huge funds of Rs 8000 crore from government but lack of professionalism in spending
- Guided by vested interests.

⑥ Registration process cumbersome & spread over various laws.

⑦ No monitoring mechanism, thus issue of mistrust.

In light of this there is a need for a single, specific, unified Policy framework for the voluntary sector for better management.

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AGENCY, as proposed by the Vijay Kumar Committee, is the need of the hour:

- transparency in procedures can reduce mistrust.
- It can reduce intifare between government officials & NGOs.
- It will uniquely identify the NGOs which will enable better monitoring.
- It will also aid the NGOs by simplification of process.

Thus, in addition to National Accreditation Agency, further steps like NGO Darpan, easing of FCRA rules, specific law for set up of NGOs, online disclosures can go a long way to address issues & build trust between government & NGOs.

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?

The importance of 'gurus' (teachers) dates back to the ancient age ~~where~~ as reflected by the guru - shishya parampara. Teachers help build the children of today into the driving force of tomorrow.

As noted by Pratham's ASER report and NCERT's NIAS survey, the learning outcomes in Indian schools are extremely poor with students in class 5 & 8 unable to read texts of class 1 or perform sums.

Teachers have a huge role in affecting learning outcomes:

- 1) Teachers can give personal attention to a child as per his/her needs.
- 2) Can re-configure teaching plans as

pro needs. to improve learning.

- 3) A good teacher who provides a good base / foundation can help improve learning outcome of future
- 4) Teacher can also act as a source of motivation for the children to study, learn & retain
- 5) Feedbacks from teachers can also guide the government in tinkering its policies for better learning outcome
- c) Teachers can also get in touch with parents & form a robust team to effectively deal with learning challenges of child

Therefore, at some level, the key for improving learning outcome lie with teachers however there are several issues in teacher training:

- i) Poor quality trainers & bogus training institutions
- ii) Lack of use of ICT technology.

- iii) No classroom training or practical teaching
- iv) Poor quality & outdated course modules
- v) Do not incorporate best practices
- vi) Not designed to keep needs of different students with different capabilities in mind.
- vii) Lack of sufficient funding from government.
- viii) Separation between teacher training institutions & schools. — little on the job training.

To ADDRESS:

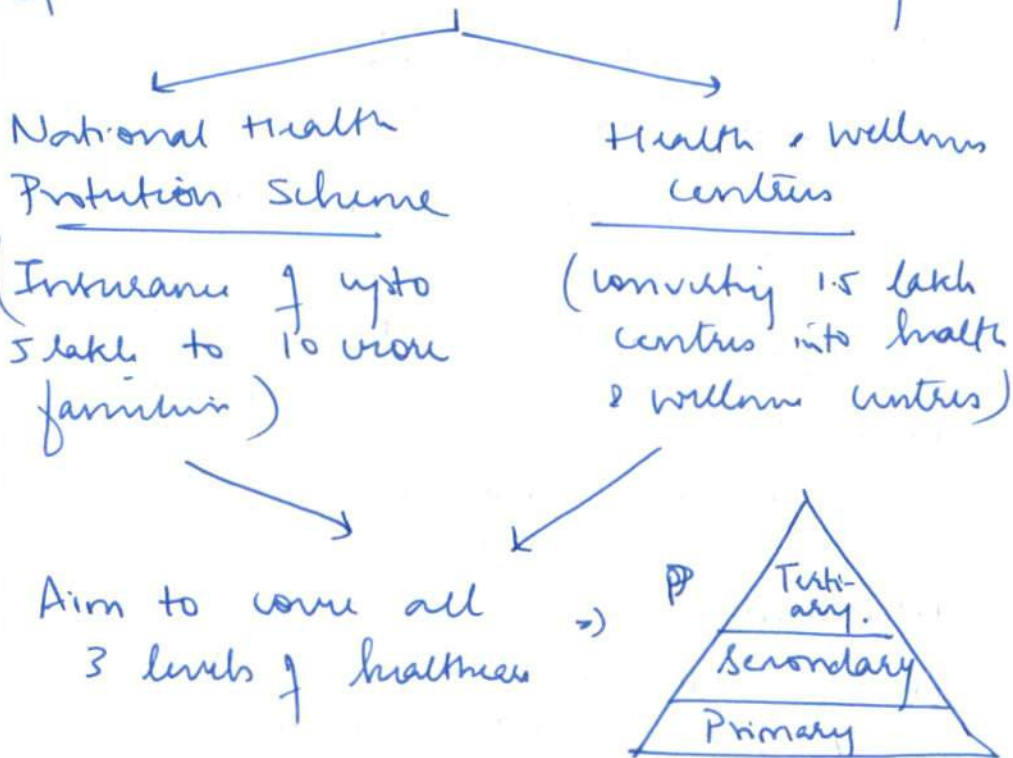
- 1) Latest technologies should be used as done by latest DISHA program by government
- 2) Accreditation of training institutions is a need. It is being now done under Teacher Training scheme.
- 3) on the job training must be encouraged
- 4) Connect & send them to foreign institutions for training.

Teachers are of immense importance & our students can learn only when our teachers are equipped to

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 is India's version of Obamacare and has 2 components.



This large scale scheme, though an answer to several issues in India.

- insurance penetration only 5%
- high out of pocket expenses
- poor primary healthcare which burdens secondary & tertiary

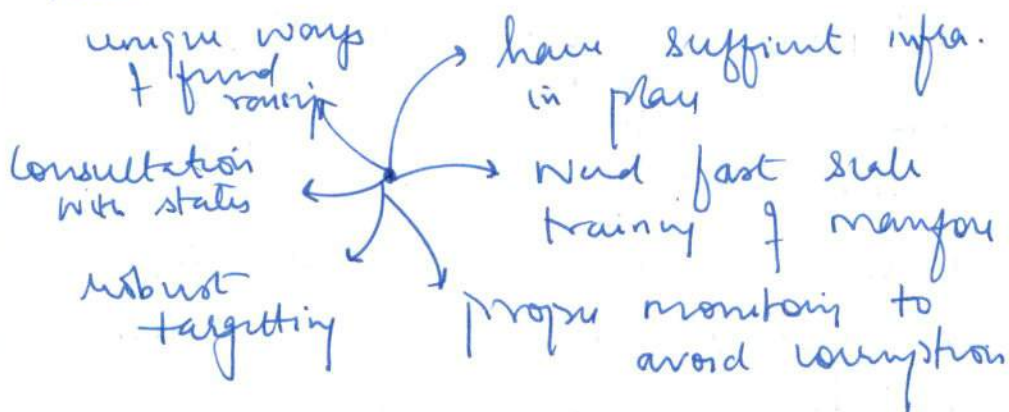
It can face various obstacles:

OBSTACLES:

- 1) Lack of trained workforce to work in wellness centres.
- 2) Huge amounts of funds needed which are difficult to arrange
- 3) Identification of beneficiaries especially for urban areas as no SECE data for now
- 4) Lack of sufficient infrastructure to deal with increased healthcare demand from insurance.
- 5) OPD has been kept out of insurance which forms 67% of out of pocket ~~is~~ expenses
- 6) Conflict of profit motive of insurance providers & hospitals with that of government
- 7) Further challenges to Federalism as many states such as Odisha, Rajasthan are already running their own schemes — thus states might refuse to apply.

- 8) Considerable delays have been seen in past insurance schemes, this can recur. & be of nutility
- 9) The work of healthcare varies across India — difficult to implement a one size fits all cost structure.
- 10) It might lead to artificial price rise by hospitals without proper monitoring → a drain on resources without helping any.

Thus, for the scheme to work there is a need to

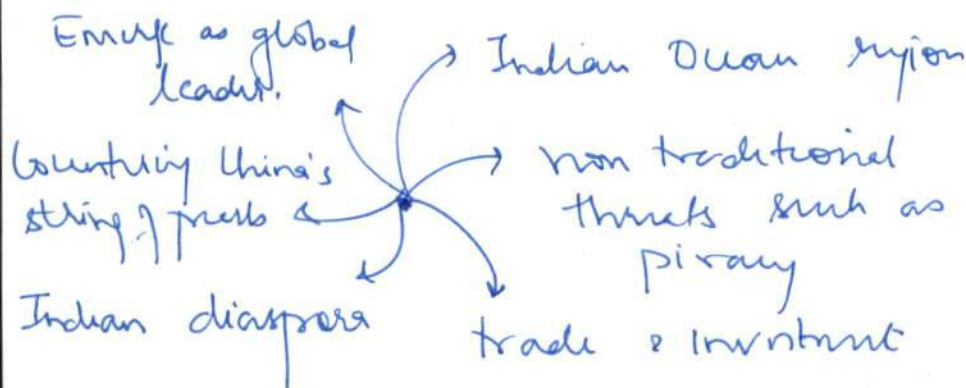


If these steps are taken, we can make our dream of Ayushman Bharat.

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।

African continent is of immense importance for India from many points of view:-



China has undertaken fast inroads using its financial clout:

- China is Africa's largest trading partner with trade of \$46 billion
- infrastructure development such as Belt Road Initiative.
- First oil ~~oil~~ mines base in Djibouti

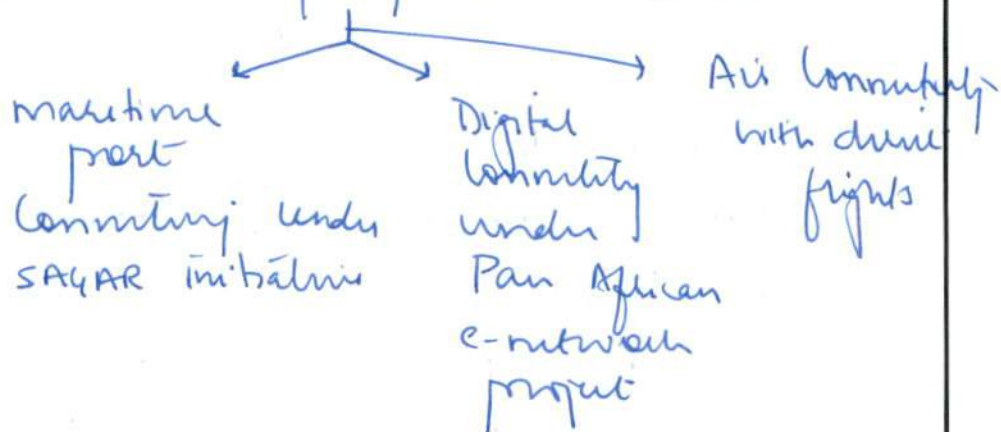
However, to counter this, India is using diverse ways to enhance cooperation & diplomatic profile in Africa:

① INFRASTRUCTURE

→ Japan & India are developing Asia Africa Growth Corridor to develop industrial corridors & networks. It is better than BRI as it is consultative process between 3 equal partners

② ~~Connectivity~~ CONNECTIVITY

→ India targeting at 3 levels



③ Culture

India is aiming to reinvigorate its cultural links with East Africa

through Project Mausam

④ Different approach than that of China

We aim at → enhancing capacity of African nations

→ diversifying skills & knowledge

→ investing in small & medium enterprises

⑤ MILITARY TIES

→ India's anti-piracy operations

→ deployment of Indian peacekeeping forces

→ Joint naval patrols

And lastly, India has been trying to enhance ties by high level visits by PM & President of India to African nations.

We aim to use our soft powers, knowledge & cultural links to enhance our ties with Africa in contrast to China's money power.

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 takes strong action & sanctions against its adversaries such as Iran, Russia & North Korea & it has impacts on India.

IRAN

USA → America has moved out of Iran deal

→ Imposes sanctions on Iran under CAATSA

→ Pressuring other nations to impose sanctions.

Impact on India → India has considerable investments in Chabahar Port

→ Iran is major oil exporter to India

→ Indian diaspora in Iran

In light of this, US's actions against Iran impact our sub-economic & political & strategic interests.

India's deals with Iran also makes it a secondary target under CAATSA, thus → we can face sanctions to.

Russia

- India has strong ties with Russia & Russia is the largest partner in defence export deal in India.
- India is aiming to import Triumph S-400 systems.
- US's sanctions can:
 -) impose sanctions on us for going ahead with the deal
 -) sour our relations with Russia

North Korea

- North Korea is a nuclear powered state with inter-continental missile.
- It is a part of Asia & any strong action can start a nuclear war.
- Impacts India's interest of safety, trade ties & world security.

Thus, American sanctions, especially in light of CAATSA impacts India:

- economic interests in deals
- strategic interest for countries there
- impact our relations with this world
- India itself can become subject of sanctions.

How to Shield Ourselves?

- Enhanced dialogue, such as the 2+2 dialogue, can help us re-negotiate these sanctions
- We need to reduce our dependence on America for supplies so as to minimize the impact of sanctions
- Come out clean on the deals to raise public opinion
- Use the strong base of Indian diaspora in US to lobby for amendments to law.

The answer to this is even more diplomacy - not just with America but with the whole world.