



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	ANIRUDHA PANDEY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	108343
Center	ONLINE	Date	18/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

Only for anirudhpandey28@gmail.com

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

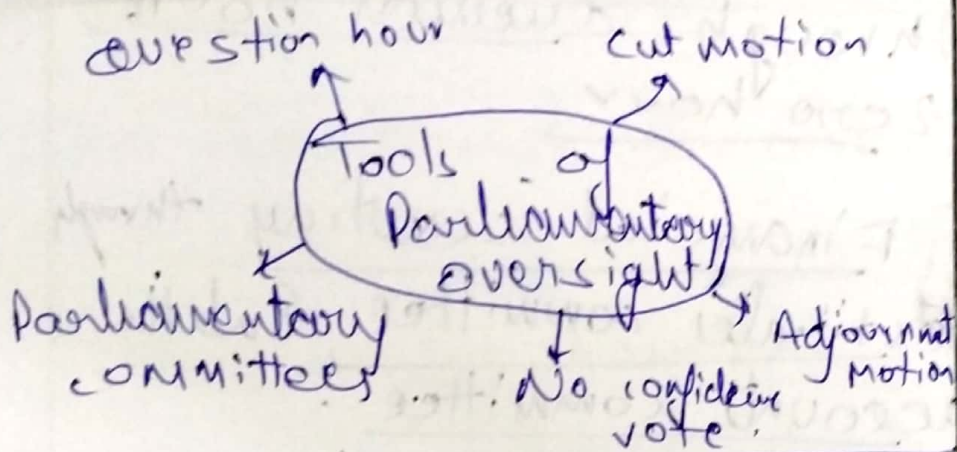
All the Best

1. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

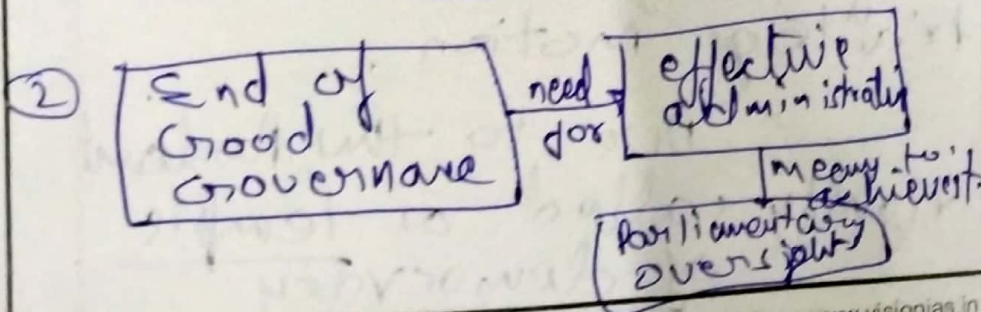
प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Parliamentary oversight
refers to Parliamentary scrutiny
of executive's functioning.



It is not an end in itself
because

① citizen interest with
executive not Parliament.



Don't write anything in margin
as it will be cut off in final

- ③ oversight itself does not lead to social welfare.
- ④ It is fact in nature.

[It is means to an end]

- ① Ensuring accountability through question hour, zero hour.
- ② Financial scrutiny through estimate committee, public account committee.
- ③ Deliberative democracy such as Joint Parliamentary Committee considering Data Protection Bill.
- ④ Pressure to perform on executive through adjournment motion, privilege motion.

Due to this, Parliament is rightly called as temple of democracy.

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

(150 words) 10

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

10th schedule
contains anti-defection law
and was adopted by 52nd
amendment act, 1985.

It has weakened democracy
because

- ① Promotion of Aaya Ram -
Graya Ram politics due to
speaker's inaction
- ② Failure to curb horse
trading For e.g. → KN, MP
- ③ Political instability such
as Manipur
- ④ Biased role of speaker
acting in favour of his party

Visit us : www.visionias.in

However, it has strengthened democracy by

- ① Reducing number of defection from pre-1985 levels.
- ② Judicial intervention in case of speaker's inaction (Kinoti hollaoham case, 1992)
- ③ Preventing frequent mergers & splits in political parties.
- ④ Enhanced awareness has delegitimised defection in public opinion.

ECI has suggested powers to decide defection should rest with president on ECI's binding advice.

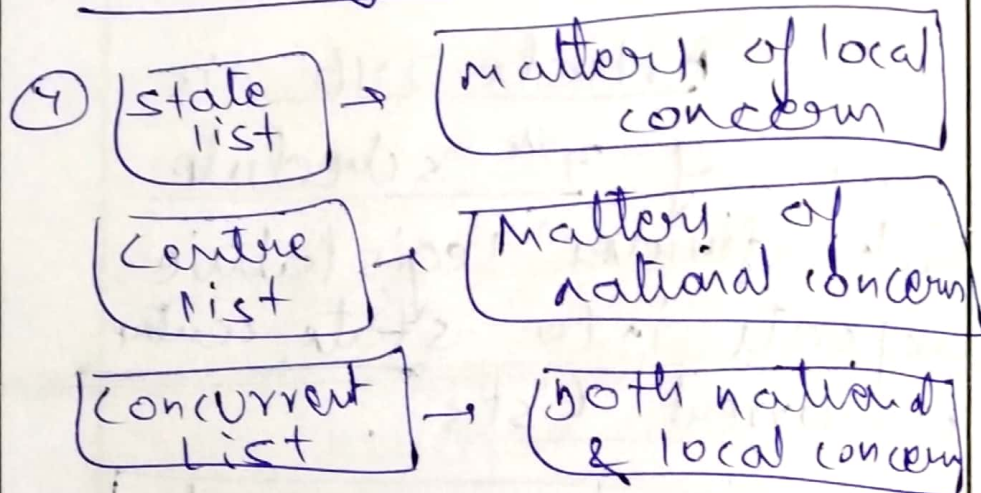
3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10
- भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 246 is source of 7th schedule which divides legislative subjects into state, centre & concurrent lists.

It is cornerstone of centre-state legislative relation because

- ① It ensures co-operative federalism by delegation of Lists.
- ② It helps avoid conflict by upholding federalism.
- ③ Prevents frequent litigation under Article 131.
- ④ Scope for consultation is

before legislating on concurrent
list subjects



However, it has
led to some issues

- ↳ Residuary power with centre
- ↳ Misuse of concurrent list to impose centre's will on state (Rejmanner committee)
- ↳ Failure to prevent disputes such as Inter state river disputes

Sachar committee
suggested consultation with
states before making laws in
concurrent list

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

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

(150 words) 10

Article 23 & 213

provide for ordinance making power of president & Governor respectively.

It amounts to usurpation of legislative power because

- ① violates separation of power
- ② ordinance not referred to Parliamentary committee.
e.g. Triple Talag ordinance
- ③ Use of ordinance to avoid debate in parliament
e.g. farm & reform laws.

- ④ Power of Parliament
limited to approval or
disapproval
- ⑤ No prior consultation
before introduction of
Ordinance e.g. Article 370
revocation
- ⑥ Repromulgation of ordinance
to circumvent parliament
any authority

Way forward

SC in DC Wadhwa Case,
1986 held that :-

- ① Ordinance route to be
used only in case of
emergency or
- ② when time at parliament
disposal is short.

Need is to establish
institutional mechanism and
healthy convention in

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

(150 words) 10

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

Many new ministries
such as Ministry of Electronics
IT, Ministry of Consumer
Affairs have come up
since independence.

Is there need to phase
out & amalgamate ministries?

• Yes

① to avoid ~~in~~ lack of
interministerial co-ordination

② Quick implementation
of projects e.g. - one ministry
for logistics in UK but 16
in India

③ Reduced red-tape

④ Reduced cost of public

Visit us : www.visionias.in

administration

⑤ Facilitating citizen-government interaction

[No]

① New ministries needed to drive reform e.g. Ministry of co-operation

② It ensures sustained focus & undivided attention e.g. Ministry of Fishing

③ It reflects changing times e.g. Ministry of IT & Electronics

④ It helps bureaucrats develop specialisation

Law commission

observed that due diligence & demarcation of business transacted should be done before opening a new ministry.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Digital India
was launched in 2015 to
achieve Goals of digitisation,
Less cash economy, Financial,
Inclusion

(Success)

- ① Increase in online payment
~~from~~ by 250% from 2015
(Deloitte India)
- ② 95% Gram panchayats
have broadband connectivity
- ③ No. of internet users
increased from 10 crore to 45 crore
- ④ ~~IA~~ reduced leakage
through JAM trinity, DBT

- ⑤ Made possible Telemedicine
online education during
COVID-19.

Shortcomings

- ① Access to internet remains
poor in mountainous, tribal belts
- ② Rising debts, AGR issue,
NPA's in telecom sector
- ③ All Gram Panchayats still
not connected to optical
fibre
- ④ Affordability of smartphones
internet
subscription
- ⑤ Digital illiteracy among
old, rural populations

PMGDISHA, 5G
spectrum auction, extension
of Digital India can help
overcome shortcomings

7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. (150 words) 10
- भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Currently poverty is estimated by NITI Aayog based on Consumer expenditure survey conducted by NSE on recommendation of Tendulkar committee.

Issues in measurement

- ① Does not measure Multi-dimensional poverty
- ② Under estimation :-
 - 2.1 Poverty line is set too low
 - 2.2 At \$3.9/day which is World Bank's poverty line for middle income countries India's poverty is 62%

③ Overestimation :-

3.1 households underreporting
expenditure

3.2 doesn't account for
input subsidies

④ Reliability + Consumer expenditure
survey of 2018-19 was
junked

Suggested measures

① State level Multidimensional
poverty estimator by NITI Aayog

② Adoption of A. Sen's capability
approach in methodology

③ Shift from absolute to
relative poverty (Nashim
committee)

These measures
can help in better estimation &
hence root & branch eradication
of poverty

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

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

NEP referred
internationalisation of higher education which refers to
allowing foreign institutes to open branches in India apart
from encouraging foreign students to study in India.

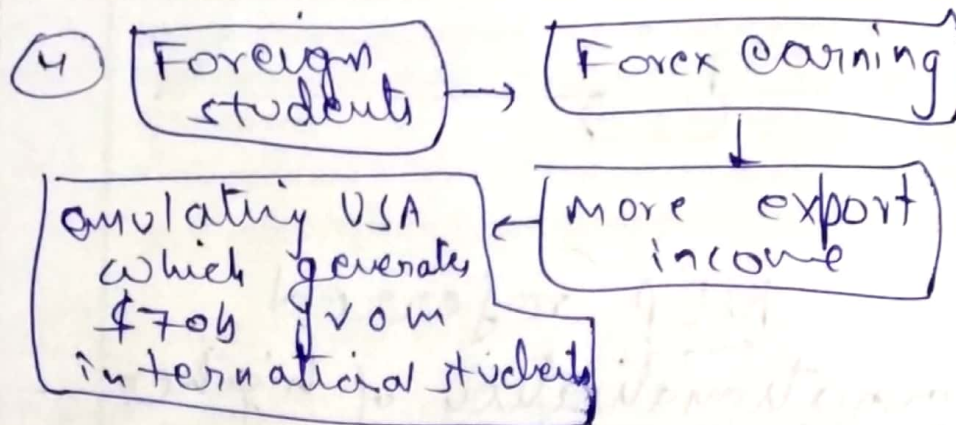
Rationale

① Internationalisation

Greater FDI in <u>education</u>	skilled teachers	Better <u>Pedagogy</u>
---------------------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------

② Global exposure to Indian students

③ Improving ranking of Indian institutes in QS Ranking



Challenges

- ① Affordability of High fees of foreign universities.
- ② Balanced regional development as foreign universities likely to open in metros.
- ③ Commercialisation & Commodification of education which is a public good.
- ④ Competition from China, ASEAN to attract students.

Despite challenges, internationalisation is an idea whose time has come.

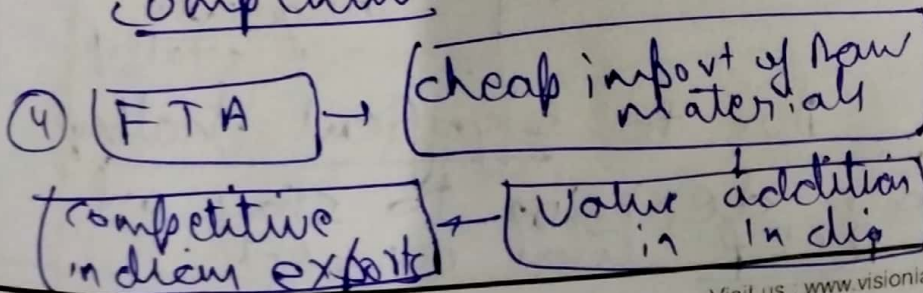
9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. (150 words) 10

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

FTAs refer to trade agreement between two or more countries whereby Goods and services are traded at zero or very low tariffs.

Significance of FTAs

- ① Integration into GVCs & RVCs e.g. India-ASEAN CEPA.
- ② Achieving strategic goals such as India-Japan CECA as per Act East Policy.
- ③ Promoting domestic services industry which is globally competitive.



(Impact of FTAs)

<u>Benefits</u>	<u>harms.</u>
① Increase in <u>trade volume</u> with <u>ASEAN</u> , <u>Japan</u>	① India's <u>trade deficit</u> with <u>ASEAN</u> increased to by <u>\$23.6</u> after signing <u>FTA</u> .
② Deeper <u>strategic partnership</u> to <u>set up</u> <u>counter</u> over <u>reliance</u> on <u>China</u> <u>centric supply chain</u>	② <u>Violation of Rule of origin</u> to <u>dump Chinese goods</u> in India via <u>FTAs</u> .
③ <u>Rising IT exports</u> to <u>ASEAN</u> .	③ <u>Inverted duty structure</u> hurting <u>solar</u> , <u>electronics</u> <u>manufacturing</u>
④ <u>Rising soft power</u> of India as <u>open country</u> .	④ <u>mode-4 negotiations</u> <u>stalled</u>

Due to significant challenges, India's decision to stay out of RCEP was correct.

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

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

Multilateral banks

such as World Bank, AIB, AIIB provide access to concessional finance for developing countries such as India.

[Significance of MDBs]

- ① Financing development schemes such as Atal Bhujal Yojana
- ② creation of Infrastructure such as WB financed Jal Marg Vikas Parayojan
- ③ International funds to complement domestic resources.
- ④ Cheaper loans as rates abroad are cheaper than in India

Concerns

- ① Undemocratic functioning
a) Voting is based on quota
rather than one country one vote
- ② conditional financing violates
sovereignty. For e.g. → forcing
nation to reduce tariffs
- ③ inadequate funds leading
to China's chequebook diplomacy
through BRI.
- ④ Western monopoly over
top positions in World Bank
- ⑤ Lack of consultation with
developing countries on their
fund requirements.

Reform such as
increased vote share of developing
countries, unconditional financing

are needed of the
hour

11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner. (250 words) 15

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

Article 262 deals with inter state water disputes.

Legal framework for resolution

1. Inter state River water disputes Act, 1956

1.1 Constitute Dispute resolution committee (DRC)

1.2 River Tribunal if DRC can't arrive at settlement

1.3 Exclusion of Judiciary from intervening in disputes.

2. River boards Act, 1956

2.1 set up River boards to manage inter state rivers.

Why disputes persist?

- ① Lack of data → Hydrological data to scientifically distribute water is missing.
- ② Delays → Cauvery dispute referred to centre in 1979, Tribunal constituted in 1999, award of Tribunal in 2008.
- ③ Politicisation & vote bank politics over river dispute.
- ④ Climate change → Water shortage
Intensified dispute
- ⑤ Judicial overreach by accepting cases under Article 136.
- ⑥ Non compliance with Tribunal award by states.

(Suggested measures)

① Use of Inter state council (Article 263) & Zonal council to discuss river water dispute (Punchi commission)

② Data collection :-

2.1 India WRIS → water Resource information System

2.2 use of GPS satellite imagery

③ Interstate Riverwater dispute (Amendment) Bill, 2019

3.1 1 year time line to resolve dispute

④ Enforcement of award when they are declared and not after publication in Gazette

These measures will help uphold co-operative federalism

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

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

Recently, PCTI
inaugrated TV channel to
live broadcast SC proceedings.

Use of Technology is welcome
because

- ① Reduce delays such as
Case management system.
- ② Increase transparency
such as live broadcasting.
- ③ Adapt to COVID such as
e-Courts during lockdown.
- ④ Better administration of
lower courts by SC, HC.

- ⑤ Sharing best practices such
as Ngo Dasth setting up
IT infra of Bombay HC.

Challenges.

- ① Lack of internet in villages → eCourt inaccessible to rural population
- ② Digital illiteracy of poor → Can't understand case management system
- ③ High cost of smart phones, internet → Inability to attend online court hearings
- ④ Violation of privacy.
- ⑤ Threat of cyber attacks.
- ⑥ Technology not available in vernacular languages.
- ⑦ Poor awareness of technological intervention

Way forward

Digital reform should be accompanied with :-

- ① Digital literacy initiative such as DIG DISHA.
- ② Enhanced fund devolution to Judiciary to boost cyber security.
- ③ Training of lawyers to online proceedings.
- ④ Gram Nyayalayas to extend service in villages.
- ⑤ Case management system in vernacular language.

This will help achieve Article 38 : Justice social, economic & political

13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. (250 words) 15
- भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

74th amendment Act 1994 led to decentralisation of urban planning to ULBs.

poor state of urban planning is because of :-

- ① lack of skilled planners with ULBs.
- ② lack of database to create plan.
- ③ Metropolitan Planning Committee under Article 243X not constituted.
- ④ Inadequate internal resource generation of 0.6% of GDP

⑤ Centralised planning such as SMART cities, AMRUT planned by NITI Aayog.

⑥ Inadequate devolution of 17 subjects of 12th schedule by state governments.

(Suggested measures)

(Systemic reforms)

① Isher judge Ahluwalia committee suggested :-

1.1 Diversification of revenue by ending overreliance on property tax.

1.2 Discretionary Grants in aid by Finance commission to boost planning infra.

- 1.3 Dedicated cadre of ULB services.
- ② 2nd ANC suggested urgent functionalisation of Metropolitan Planning Committee.
- ③ Creation of Mohalla committee.
- ④ Municipal bond to raise finance for planning.
Change in mindset
- ① Centre government should trust ULBs and provide untied grants.
- ② State governments need to stop seeing ULBs as encroaching upon their authority.
- ③ Bureaucrats should stop disempowerment of directly elected Mayor, councillors.
This will lead to small sustainable cities & communities.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Article 243D provides for 30% reservation of seats for women in PRIs.

Reason why PRI reservation has not translated to increased representation in state legislature

① Issues in PRI reservation

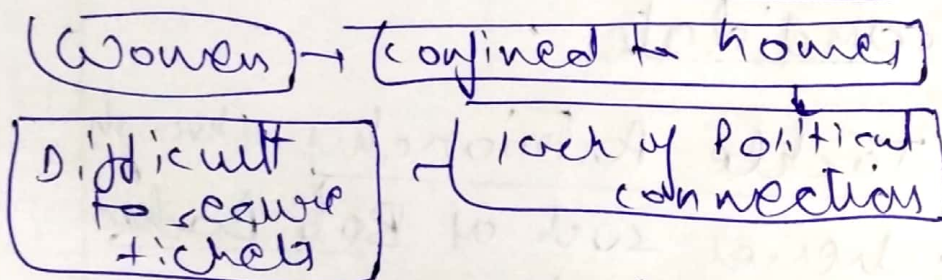
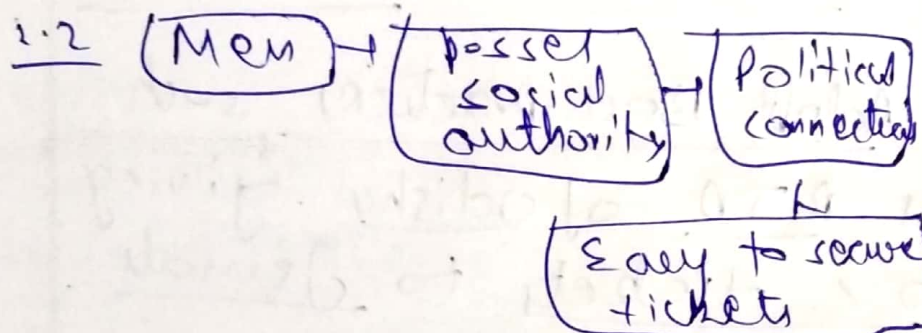
1.1 Menace of Carpet Stalls

1.2 Frequent seat rotation prevents development of leadership skills in women.

1.3 Patriarchal leading to No confidence motions against women Members.

② Issue in election to state legislature

2.1 Use of money & muscle power disenfranchise women.



2.3 No reservation of seats in state legislature

③ Other reasons :-

3.1 Influence of PFI leaders limited to their own village.

3.2 Lack of funds to scale up to MLA constituency level

How to correct under-representation

- ① Pass 108th Amendment Bill
which reserved 30% seats
for women in state legislature
- ② Adopt Best Practices such
as BJD of Odisha giving
30% tickets to female
candidates.
- ③ Tackle Patriarchy through
schemes such as Beti Bachao
Beti Padhao.
- ④ Curb use of money &
Muscle power as per
Vohra Committee recommendations.

Political empowerment
can lead to social empowerment
& help achieve SDG 5: Gender
Equality

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

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

Social accountability

refer to accountability mechanism where people are directly involved in upholding government's accountability. For e.g. → Social audit, RTI

(Need for shift)

- ① circumventing traditional accountability through tools such as Official Secret Act, 1987.
- ② Persistent Red tape & rule book mentality.
- ③ Enable participation for good governance.

- ④ Move from Rule based to Role based, outcome oriented governance.

Pre condition for success

- ① Political & bureaucratic will such as Citizen report card in Bangalore.
- ② Aware & Vigilant citizenry such as RTI Activism, Social Audit by MKS S.
- ③ Institutionalisation of Social ~~Audit~~ accountability such as Rights of citizen to time bound delivery of Goods & services Bill 2011
- ④ Use of technology such as C PGRAMS portal.
- ⑤ Governance reforms to move ~~from~~ to "maximum govern"

minimum government -

(Associated Challenges)

- ① Legal Grey zone as
no law exists to regulate
social accountability ..
- ② Lack of uniformity as
it includes plethora of
techniques such as participatory
budgeting in Gujarat, participatory
planning in Kerala .
- ③ Lack of political will to
change status-quo .
- ④ Inadequate availability
of skilled auditors .
- ⑤ No time, resources with
citizen .
- ⑥ Threat to life of
NTI activists .

New Public governance
model, Mission Karmayogi

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

(250 words) 15

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

MGNREGA provides minimum 100 days guaranteed employment of unskilled workers to all households in rural areas.

Objectives of MGNREGA

- ① create village infra such as farm ponds, roads, houses
- ② Provide employment guarantee
- ③ Rural poverty alleviation
- ④ MGNREGA → Cash in hand → Boost rural demand → GDP growth

Need for strong PRI to implement MGNREGA

- ① Planning of works require infra availability at PRI.
- ② Identification of Beneficiaries, payment of wages, maintenance of attendance rolls is PRI's responsibility.
- ③ Fund availability with PRI needed to complement / maintenance of resources created by MGNREGA.
- ④ PRI's can conduct audit of MGNREGA work.
- ⑤ PRI's can encourage unemployed persons to participate in MGNREGA.
- ⑥ PRI's propagate to district administration

requirement of works under ~~NR~~

way forward to empower
PRT's.

① curb menace of parallel
bodies (Mani Shankar Aiyar (om))

② Regular Gram Sabha
meetings (2nd ARC)

③ ~~can~~ devolve all 29 functions
under 12th schedule on
lines of Karnataka.

④ Dedicated cadre of
PRT functionaries.

⑤ 15th Finance Commission's
grants in aid to build
infra of PRT's.

This will help
achieve ~~the~~ Article 40:
Village as institution of self
governance

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

(250 words) 15

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

DPSP in Article 41
mandates state to take
care of sick, elderly
and disabled.

Legal safeguards & International convention

- ① Rights of Person with disabilities act, 2016
- ② Mental Health act, 2017
- ③ Central & State ministries for welfare of disabled
- ④ International covenant on civil & political rights, 1966
- ⑤ Universal declaration of Human rights (UDHR), 1948

Despite this, state has failed
in upholding :-

(Rights of PwD)

- ① 4% reservation not implemented.
- ② Lack of disabled friendly
public infrastructure.
- ③ Persistence of stigma
stereotypes against disabled.
- ④ Prevalence of poverty
census indicate 40% disabled
live below poverty line.
- ⑤ Inadequate access to
treatment due to high cost.

(Rights of psychologically disabled)

- ① stigmatisation of mental
health.
- ② Rejection by families

- ③ Sexual harassment in
mental healthcare facilities
- ④ Inadequate number of
psychologists, counsellors at
government hospitals.

Way forward

- ① Political will to implement
MDD Act, 2016 & Mental
Health Act 2017

- ② Accessible India campaign
for disabled friendly infra.

- ③ Paralympics, sports for
leisure, self-confidence

- ④ Free assisted living
devices to BPL disabled

- ⑤ Inclusion of disability
treatment in PMJAY

These measures
can help ensure Sabka Saath

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

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

PM Awas Yojana
Gramin was launched to
achieve vision of House
for all

Achievements

- ① 1.5 crore houses constructed
- ② employment of 1 billion
work days generated
- ③ concessional finance for
poor in rural areas.
- ④ Access to toilets as
Houses built with toilet
facilities.
- ⑤ Balanced regional development
due to focus on aspirational districts.

Shortcomings

- ① shortage of 3 crore homes to achieve housing for all.
- ② Delays in sanctioned projects.
- ③ unaffordability of PMAY homes by lower labourers.
- ④ land acquisition issue.
- ⑤ ~~lack~~ No access to basic drinking water in constructed homes.
- ⑥ Use of substandard material.

19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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

India's Neighbourhood
first policy focuses on
non-reciprocal concession
to neighbours in spirit
of Panchsheel & Sujat doctrine.

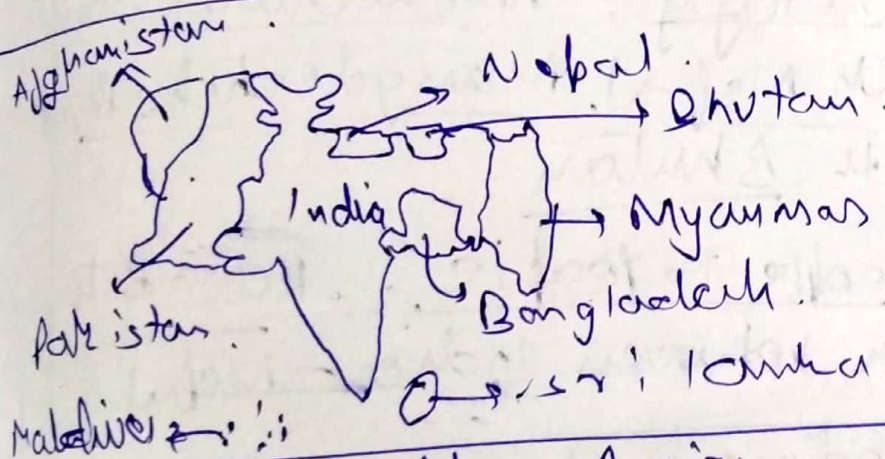


Fig - South Asia

Potential of Neighbourhood
first policy

① Economic: Promote intra
SAARC trade on lines of EU,
ASEAN

② Security :-

2.1 curb drugs trafficking from
Golden triangle, Golden crescent

2.2 Counter insurgency in North East

③ Connectivity - IMT trilateral

Highway, coastal shipping
agreement with Bangladesh

④ Energy : Tancheekwas dam
with Nepal, Mangdechhu project
with Bhutan

⑤ People to people : Roti-Beti
link between India - Nepal

Impediments

① Moribund SAARC due to
state sponsored terrorism
by Pakistan

② High tariffs of 75 to 200%
affecting intra-south Asia trade

- ③ Border disputes such as Susta, Kalapani with Nepal and Katchatheevu island with Sri Lanka.
- ④ Overwhelming Presence of China e.g. SPFC, Hambantota Port, China-Nepal economic corridor etc.
- ⑤ Trust deficit due to Big brother small neighbour syndrome.
- ⑥ Inadequate co-operation through BIMSTEC.

These ~~many~~ challenges can be overcome through:

- ① non-interference in internal affairs.
- ② Soft diplomacy such as Land Boundary Agreement with Bangladesh (2015)
- ③ Building trust & connectivity.

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

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

China's BRI is a \$2 trillion infra projects to revive ancient silk routes over land & water.

BRI is debt trap diplomacy because

① It targets unsustainable projects in small countries
e.g. Kyaukpadaung Port in Myanmar

② Capital intensive projects cause debt trap e.g.
Sri Lanka's \$5b debt to China

③ Inability to pay debt leads
to acquisition of territory
by china e.g. → Namhan tota
Port on 99 year lease
→ 40% of Cambodia's
coastline owned by China

④ Capital intensive project
benefit Chinese bankers
& employ Chinese labour.

⑤ It also violates sovereignty
of 3rd party such as
CPEC passing through Pok.

⑥ (BRI) → environmental
destruction
↓
{ greater budget
to tackle disaster }
← { debt trap }
e.g. → Lamu Port in Kenya

(Concern for India)

- ① Violation of sovereignty -
due to projects in Pak
- ② String of Pearl theory
to encircle India e.g. Djibouti,
Gwadar, Hambantota, Kyaukpadaung
- ③ Overwhelming presence
in sensitive zone such
as China Nepal Economic corridor
salan project in North Sri Lanka

(Way forward)

- ① Blue dot network by
USA, Australia, Japan
- ② Asia-Africa growth corridor
for sustainable infra.
- ③ Build back better project
by G-7 to counterbalance BRICS

This can help ensure
multipolar world order