



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Shree Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	Kareel Bagh (DL)	Date	01/09/18

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

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

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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।

One of the multiple roles that Parliament plays in Indian political system is ensuring accountability of executive.

Even though the Parliament possesses multiple tools like Budget, Public accounts Committee, Zero hour, No Confidence motion etc. to ensure accountability, the role seems to be declining.

① No. of sittings have come down to merely 65-70 per year from 120 per year in 1950's

② Less discussion on Budget and regular guillotine

③ Instruments like Anti-defection law etc have forced legislators

to take up party lines rather than independent opinions

④ Role of speakers has come under scrutiny in case of Uttarakhand and Arunachal Assembly

⑤ Rajya Sabha role is on a decline
Eg: Aadhar Act passed as money Bill

Way forward -

① As recommended by National Commission on Working of Constitution
 ↳ No. of sittings should be fixed
 ↳ Compensate for loss due to disruptions.

② Anti-defection law :- Powers of final decision should be with President on EC recommendations (Dinesh Goswami)

③ Speaker's office may be modelled on British lines (resignation from party)

④ Creating a shadow cabinet

⑤ Rajyasabha needs to be strengthened via political will.

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।

73th amendment Act 1992 gave
Constitutional status to the Panchayati
Raj Institutions

Success :- ① Participation of women has
exceeded beyond mandated goal
post of 33%.

② Constitutional status has ensured
regular elections

③ Devolved funds have increased
especially after 14th Finance
Commission

④ A number of instruments like
Social audit in MANKREGA has
further expanded the monitoring
role of Gram Sabha

⑤ In tribal regions (5th schedule areas)
sufficient powers have

been devolved.

Failures :-

① Human resource :-

- i) Elected functionaries, especially women are still not empowered
- ii) Lack of awareness
- iii) Non-elected cadres' role are still not defined.

② Funds :- As noted by Economic survey 2017-18, P.R.I.s still generate only about 6% on their own funds

- ii) Lack of collection on property taxes
- iii) Tied nature of state funds

③ Functions :- i) Not yet devolved 29 functions provided under Article

243 (n)

- ii) Poor activity mapping

④ Presence of parasite institutions like Khat Panchayat.

Govt. should implement recommendations of Savitri Bose Committee and implement capacity building of women

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।

Article 148 of the Constitution provides for the office of Comptroller and Auditor General in India

CAG's role :-

- ① Constitution envisages him as watchdog of public purse due to its role of ~~conducting~~ auditing public expenditure by government
- ② It ensures that Parliament's role of ensuring fiscal accountability of government is strengthened
- ③ It audits accounts not only from the angle of proprietary or legal grounds but also from the point of wisdom of usage. Hence it also prevents wastage of public money and its

effective utilization

- ④ CAG has helped in unearthing a number of cases of Corruption
- ⑤ Unearthing poor implementation of schemes
 Eg: Recently audit report showed of poor implement laxated management
Making auditing more effective
- ① Complementing CAG audit with Social audit as done in Meghalaya
- ② Enhancing capacity of CAG
 - Use of technology
 - Enhanced supportive manpower
- ③ Creating awareness among public regarding RTI to ensure public accountability of funds usage
- ④ Implementation of Lokpal Act 2013
- ⑤ Details of outcomes expected must be explicitly mentioned every financial year regarding various schemes and programmes to ensure objective comparison

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।

Electoral Bonds are basically a non-interest bearing financial instruments in the nature of promissary notes, brought to clean-up political funding

Its benefits

- ① The banking route and requirement of KYC norms will ensure that clean money enters politics
- ② The requirement of "1% of total votes" for eligibility will ensure that bogus parties are not created for its misuse.
- ③ Short period of redeem will ensure that ~~it~~ it doesn't become parallel currency
- ④ Need to file returns to Election Commission will ensure transparency
- ⑤ Moreover, the anonymity feature

will ensure that donor is protected from harassment by opposition

Issues :

① Favours Government : Since accounts will be with SBI, a state owned entity, government may violate anonymity feature.

② Misuse of anonymity clause is highly probable especially after removal of 7-5% Cap on Corporate funding (of their turnover)

↳ Shell Companies might be created
↳ Gross Capitalism

③ Bonds will not come under section 29C of RPA 1951 and hence now donations even above Rs. 2000 need not be disclosed

④ Even election Commission has termed the move as being "regressive"

Almost 70% of our political funding is via unknown sources and this needs to be rectified

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

Lobbying refers to different pressure groups, businesses etc. pursuing or pushing government to make policies in their favour.

It is legal in developed countries like USA but in India, there is still a proper legal vacuum in this regard.

Need :-

- ① Legal vacuum
- ② Lobbying can help in addressing concerns of various sections which may have been neglected in policy measures
- ③ Enhanced participation of people in governance and direct participation in policy making

(4) It can lead to Ease of doing business

(5) Balanced and equitable developmental opportunities and improved laws and policies.

However it also need to be regulated as ~~unregulated~~ unregulated lobbying may lead to :-

i) Suppression of interests of weaker sections

ii) Excess corporate influence on policy making and crony capitalism

iii) Bureaucratic - Political - Corporate nexus

iv) It may even lead to further criminalisation of politics

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।

RTI Act 2005 was brought to give public the Right to Information within the stipulated time frame (30 days) to ensure transparency in governance

Issues :-

- ① Delays : As per a La ARI and SNS study, the pendency time in M.P. goes as high as 65 years
- ② Poor quality of information in almost 60% of the cases
- ③ Major public institutions like Judiciary, Political parties etc. have refused to follow the law in spirit.
- ④ No zero moto information sharing as mandated under Section 4 of RTI Act
- ⑤ Frivolous RTIs.

⑤ Supportive laws like Whistleblower Act and Lokpal Act are not being implemented

⑥ Poor record keeping

⑦ Delays in appointment of CIC

As per the recent amendment, the government has empowered itself to decide upon the salary, terms and conditions of services of information

Commissioners

Issue :- ① It may impinge upon the independence of information Commissioners

② The argument that Election Commission and information Commissioners are different institutions seems to be flawed to introduce such amendment

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 under Article 15(3) of the Constitution has been one of the tool to ensure social justice.

Reservation in promotion :-

The tussle between executive and judiciary has been a regular phenomenon in evolution of promotion policy.
reservation in

As per latest Supreme Court guideline, reservation in promotion needs to fulfil following criteria :-

- (i) Low representation of backward class
- (ii) Backwardness of the class for which reservation is being provided need to be quantitatively established.
- (iii) Merit shouldn't be compromised.

However Centre has been of the view that reservation in promotion is needed to ensure social justice

Ability to meet objectives :- The fact that there has been a tangible shortfall in representation of SC/ST at higher posts shows the need of reservation.

However centre must question itself as promotion are done by it only. Moreover other steps like

- (i) Employment opportunities in private sector (as public sector jobs are low)
- (ii) Strict implementation of laws like SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act
- (iii) Creating awareness against discrimination need to be taken

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 among the largest producers of food grains (over 270 MMT) and fruits and vegetables (2nd rank) in the world.

Yet as per Global Hunger Index, almost 190 million people suffers from hunger and India rank poorly (100/119) on the index.

Causes : ① High Poverty creates issues of affordability.

② Poor sanitation is one of the major factors of malnutrition.

③ Social issues — Discrimination against Dalits on accessing water resources
Discrimination against Girl child

④ High wastage of food (almost 40-50%)

of production gets wasted as per
Assocham report)

⑤ Poor implementation of schemes

⑥ Dominance of rice and wheat in
policy measures

Measures :-

① Midday meal scheme at schools

② Recently POSHAN mission and
National Nutrition mission have been
launched to deal with Mal-nutrition

③ Integrated child development scheme

④ DBT in PDS has been introduced
to reduce corruption and leakage

⑤ Schemes like MGNREGA etc. have
been introduced to reduce rural
poverty to deal with affordability
aspect

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।

Indian ocean has becoming the centre of global geopolitics due to its cultural, economic and strategic significance

Indian view and steps

Being a region where $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of global cargo ships, half of global container ships and 90% of India's import passes, its economic significance is immense

(i) Economic :-

- ① Exploration of minerals in IOB in 1.5 lakh sq. km area
- ② Focus on blue economy via Sagarmala scheme
- ③ Dialogue with IOB countries to ensure SAGAR (security and growth for all)

Socio-cultural :- Indian Ocean region
dialogue has a shared cultural
history as is reflected in
Project Mausam.

(ii) With South East Asia, India
is leveraging its Act East Policy
and Buddhist culture Eg. Dhamma-
Dhamma Conclave

(iii) With Africa, social models like
Kudumbashree are being exported
for capacity building as well as
projects like Solar Mamas and
Pan-Africa E-network for social
development.

(iv) Within South Asia, BIMSTEC as
a platform is being implemented
for sustained growth in the
region.

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।

Climate change is a major 21st century issue which threatens the existence of all, especially poor and developing regions

Shift in India's stance

Earlier

- ① Responsibility of developed countries
- ② Funds and technology should come from developed regions
- ③ Developed regions must cut down on emissions and developing regions must get enough space

Now

- ① Common but differentiated responsibility
- ② Mechanisms like ISA have been introduced to reduce reliance on developed regions
- (ii) Improved R&D in technology
Eg. National Biofuels Policy 2018

③ Though the stance has remained the same, India is itself taking steps to curb its emissions.

Eg. National solar missions

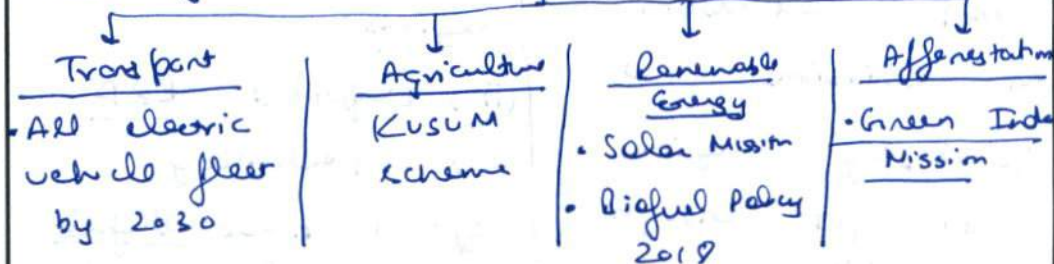
In short, from earlier policy of pressuring developed regions to take leadership role, India has itself acquired leadership role in climate related matters

Eg. (i) Establishment of International solar Alliance

(ii) 'Solar Manas' project in Africa

Moreover,

the focus has been diversified



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।

Article 280 of the Constitution provides for Finance Commission, to be established by president every 5 years, as a quasi-judicial body

Role :-

- ① To provides for fiscal federalism by (i) Providing for devolution of funds between centre and states (ii) Determining principles of Grant-in-aid from centre ~~and~~ to stat. (iii) Augmenting state resources to ensure sufficient devolution of funds to Panchayati Raj.
- ② Ensure balanced regional development
:- Though not explicitly mentioned, its role of horizontal distribution of funds seeks to ensure that.

Terms of reference :-

- ① Impact of 14th Finance Commission
on Union Finances

Issues :- It may lead to reduced
devolution of funds to states

- ② 2011 Census :-

- (i) Southern states have demanded
that 2011 Census use will undermine
their efforts towards population control
- (ii) However counter argument is that
high TFR states are poor states
like U.P., Bihar and current
realities need to be taken into
account for balanced development

- ② Steps taken to curb populism
in expenditure by states

- (i) It has been criticized as
being excessive central oversight
over state's autonomy to

utilise its resources

④ Need to provide revenue deficit grant

Pros

① Revenue deficit grants mostly goes to poorer states

② It is one of the mandate of Finance Commission

Cons

① Revenue deficit grant incentivize populist and consumptive expenditure rather than efficiency

⑤ Steps to promote Ease of doing business

Issues :- While it is needed to ensure competitive federalism, it may benefit already richer states

Fiscal federalism is a critical pillar of federal polity of India and Centre must take measures to augment not only states' but also 3rd tier capacity to ensure balanced development.

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।

Constitution of India is considered to be a blend of multiple Constitutions and its values

① Democratic and social movements of the west

(i) Fundamental rights under Part III inspired from Bill of Rights of USA

(ii) Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in Preamble come from French revolution

(iii) Ideals of social justice as well as economic and political justice are considered to be inspired from Russian revolution

(iv) Parliamentary system as a whole
is an inspiration from West
ministerial system of Britishers

Indian values and independence movement

① Duty to respect freedom movement
ideals under fundamental duty

② Idea of reservation under Article 15(3)

as well as special provisions for
vulnerable sections like SC/ST and
women are based on our own
history and values

Eg. reservation of women in Panchayati
raj.

③ Various DPSPs like Duty to
prohibit alcohol consumption (Article
48), Panchayati Raj institution (Article
43) etc. are based on Grandhian
values

④ Secularism, equality of all

etc. are the values evolved
through out our independence
movement

⑤ The whole Idea of "We the
People of India" shows the
Contribution and sovereignty of people
of India for which the entire
freedom struggle was fought.

Even Supreme
Court based on this spirit,
in Keshwananda Bharti case ruled
that no amendment or law can
take away "basic features of
our Constitution"

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 in Indian constitution has been given a crucial role of being (i) watchdog and protector of Constitution

- (ii) Watchdog of justice
(iii) Guardian of Fundamental rights

Importance :-

- ① Upholding rule of law.
- ② Ensuring justice in the society which John Rawls ruled as critical for a stable society.
- ③ Keeping a check on executive and legislature from exceeding its spheres of power.
- ④ Protection of fundamental rights and Constitution.
- ⑤ A corrupt judiciary will lead to Corruption in all other

spheres

- ⑥ Ensure public faith in a democracy
- ⑦ Transparency and accountability in governance.

Safeguards :-

- ① Appointments :- As in 3rd Judges Case, Supreme Court ruled that President is bound by Collegium advice and hence reduced executive influence in appointment.
- ② Contempt powers via Contempt of Courts Act 1971 ensures that its decisions are implemented.
- ③ Constitutional safeguards
 - (i) Difficult impeachment process and they are not bound by pleasure of president (Article 124 (4))
 - (ii) Independence to appoint their staff
 - (iii) Salaries drawn from Consolidated

Fund of India -

- (iv) Restrictions on appointments in government jobs after tenure
- (v) Article 13 provides power to declare any law to be void if it is ultra vires
- (vi) Their service conditions and salary cannot be diminished during their term of tenure
- (vii) Article 121 :- Their conduct can not be discussed in parliament except during impeachment motion.

Despite these provisions there are issues like Corruption in appointments, high pendency, delays in appointment, gap between retirement age of SC and HC judges which need to be rectified to ensure judicial independence.

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।

Indian constitution provides for federal polity in legislative, executive and economic spheres, which was further deepened after 73rd amendment Act

Instances of mature federalism

(1) Legislative :- (i) Doctrine of bits and substances evolved by judiciary

(ii) Critical role played by Rajyasabha

(2) Executive :- (i) Dismantling of Planning Commission and greater participation of states in NITI Aayog

(ii) Reduced centrally sponsored schemes

(3) Fiscal :- (i) Enhanced devolution of funds under 14th

Finance Commission

- (4) Moving from federalism to
Co-operative and now Competitive
federalism

Problems :-

- (1) Role of Governor :-

(i) High
discretionary
powers

Eg. Report to
impose President
rule

Acting more
as
agent of
party at
centre

(ii) Referring
of Bills
frequently to
President under
Article 201

- (2) Misuse of provisions of President
rule under Article 356 as
seen in case of Arunachal Pradesh
and Uttarakhand

- (3) Role of Rajyasabha is on a
decline as witnessed in passage
of Aadhar Bill as Money Bill

④ In financial sphere, GST is said to have impinged upon fiscal federalism as Article 246(a) provides for concurrent powers of taxation.

⑤ Recently ToK of 15th Finance Commission has become a bone of contention.

⑥ Deployment of central forces in states.

⑦ Encroachment into state's legislative sphere.

Federalism is one of the basic features of the Constitution and following steps should be taken

- (i) De-politicizing office of governor by streamlining appointment and removal
- (ii) Respecting SC judgement in S.R. Bommarla case to prevent misuse of president rule

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 B.V. 2018 was introduced recently to ensure balance between enforcement overzealousness and need for stringent action

- ① It makes both bribe giving as well as bribe taken as punishable criminal offence
- ② Punishments for bribes have been enhanced which may go up to 7 years now bringing it under category of heinous crimes
- ③ Officers caught redhanded taking bribe will be investigated without any need of prior sanction for ~~future~~ investigation

Reduced overzealousness for enforcement

(i) As recommended by 2nd ARC,
it differentiates between "Coercive
and Collusive" bribery as
a person may report Coercive
bribery within 7 days

(ii) Contentious Section 13 of PCA 1988
has been amended which made
public servants culpable if their
actions led to benefits for private
sector without public benefit.

The provision
deterred honest public servants.
Now ~~Corruption~~ the provisions are
limited to

- (i) Amassing disproportionate wealth
- (ii) Misappropriation of public money
- (iii) Prison sanction for investigation
has been introduced for all

class of ~~public~~ civil servants.

(iv) Need for prior sanction for prosecution has been expanded to retired civil servants

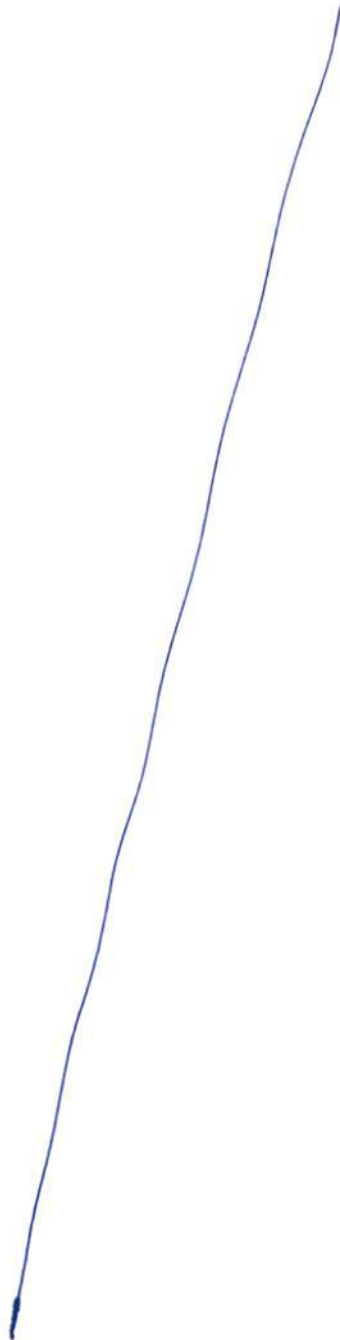
Hence the amendment is seen to be a balancing one. Yet concerns have been raised about adding extra layer of protection in form of sanction for investigation which was earlier ruled as ultra vires by Supreme Court in case of Delhi Special Police Act.

The concerns need to be clarified along with other measures like (i) implementation of Lokpal Act (ii) Enhanced accountability of bureaucracy (iii) Lateral entry etc.

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।



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?

Teachers training is identified as one of the 3 major pillars under Right to Education Act 2009

Issues :

- ① Lack of infrastructure and accredited institutions of teachers training
- ② Lack of teachers themselves.
- ③ Current teachers' training covers only the knowledge aspect of teachers
- ④ Disjointed implementation of programmes related to teachers training and improvement of primary and secondary education
- ⑤ Digitization in rural areas is still low and hence low digital literacy

⑥ Contractual employment of teachers especially in higher education on adhoc basis

⑦ Corruption :- in Bogus teachers teaching at primary level in rural areas

Measures :-

(i) Digital means should be used to enhance coverage of teachers training programmes in rural areas. Eg, Village resource centre may be utilized.

(ii)

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, has been introduced to ensure access of affordable health to the poorest and improving health infrastructure with 2 major

Components

National Health protection

scheme to provide insurance upto 5 lakh for 10 crore households in secondary and tertiary sector

1.5 lakh health and wellness centres

in line with

National health policy 2017

Likely Obstacles

- ① funds : The need to provide 5 lakh insurance for 10 crore households will require huge funds even if it is based

on insurance model

(2) Concerns raised by Indian medical Association

(i) Cost quoted by government will not cover even 30% of the cost of care and hence may lead to poor quality of treatment

(ii) It will benefit only large insurance companies without creation of any National Health Assets

(iii) Hospitals capacity is weak

(3) Already penetration of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana had been low due to lack of awareness

(4) It is not universal in character

(5) Lack of doctors (only 0.7/1000) and other infrastructure (beds) etc. in the hospital

- ⑥ Institutions of ANM and ASHA
in primary health centres are
weak due to poor salaries
- ⑦ Insurance based model suffers
from issues of difficulty and
delays in settlement of claim.
- ⑧ Do not over "rare diseases". Eg. Genetic disorders
Yet the scheme
is a step in right direction
to achieve SDG 3 and National
health policy objectives. Further
steps as recommended by INA,
ie. to (i) invest 2 crores per
district hospital
(ii) Enhancing no. of doctors in
rural areas
(iii) Increasing Public expenditure to
2.5% of GDP
(iv) Preventive measures like improved
nutrition and sanitation must be
taken

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।

Chinese economy is almost 5 times
the size of Indian economy and
China has been utilizing its
cheque book diplomacy and hard power to
expand its footprint in African region
Eg. Military base in Djibouti

Indian measures :-

① Soft power :-

- (i) Cultural Co-operation through Project Mausam
- (ii) Developmental Aid of 10 billion \$
in 2015 India Africa forum summit.

② Capacity building :-

- (i) Eg. Solar Marnes project in
Countries like Tanzania

(ii) Pan africa E-network for
tele medicine and tele-education

(2) Para diplomacy :- Eg. Kerala's
Kudumbashree model is being
replicated in Southern Africa

(4) Co-operation on global platforms
like WTO, UN, UNFCCC etc.
Eg. Climate in WTO

(5) Combining efforts with countries
like Japan through Africa Asia
growth Corridor to 11 Boost
Connectivity as well as Counter
Chinese BRI

(6) Expanding military influence
via discussions on setting up
of bases in Assumption island
(Seychelles) and Agalega in
Mauritius

⑦ Energy diplomacy with oil rich countries like Angola, Nigeria etc.

⑧ Talk on tackling terrorism and political instability

Hence India has adopted diversified mechanisms to engage with Africa especially on new areas like Renewable Energy
Eg: ISA part with African development Bank

Certain challenges like (i) Attacks on Africans in India (ii) Terrorism (iii) Enhanced Chinese clout via cheap bank diplomacy (iv) Slow completion of projects need to be addressed along with expansion of trade which is far below potential

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, being a leading global power, can easily dictate even other countries' foreign policy indirectly.

Impact of sanctions on India

① Russian sanctions under CAATSA :-

- (i) may lead to challenges in purchasing S-400 triump
- (ii) May lead to strengthening of Russia, China, Pak axis
- (iii) Almost 70% of Indian ^{defense inventory} is Russian technology and made of of pieces to compatible equipment will hamper operational efficiency

② On Iran :- (i) Reduced energy security as Iran is among

top 3 oil suppliers

(ii) Impact on Indian projects like
Chabahar, INSTC, IPI pipeline etc.

(iii) Boost to terrorism like Taliban
in Afghanistan

(3) On North Korea :- India was unable
to train North Korean students

(4) Overall, it has an effect of
reducing india's strategic autonomy
in global affairs

On a positive side,
~~sanctions~~ sanctions on countries like
Pakistan and other terror sponsors

Can benefit India by creating some
positive impact in terms of reduced
terrorism and reduced funding for
military modernisation of Pakistan

Steps to shield interests

① Diplomatic efforts via 2+2 talks
to get a unanimous waiver under
CAATSA.

② Impact on energy security can be
reduced by diversifying energy

Sources

Improved
Renewable
Energy

Strategic
oil
reserves

Diversification
of
sources
Eg: Shale oil
from USA.

③ Enhancing relations with Countries
like Israel to ensure diversification
in defense modernisation

④ India should also maintain a
hard posture to ensure that its
all weather "Special and privileged
partnership" with Russia is not
hampered and it maintains it

Strategic Autonomy