



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Trupti Dhodmise		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	23528
Center	PUNE (ONLINE)	Date	05/09/18

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.

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।

The Indian parliament is a constitutional chamber to ensure the accountability of executives in parliamentary form of government.

There is decline in efficacy of parliament -

- ① Parliament meets 65-70 days per year, according to latest research.
- ② Less time to discuss budgetary provisions.
- ③ Less time for question hours, calling attention motions etc.
- ④ Lack of political enthusiasm and unity in opposition for checking performance of government.

Reasons -

- (1) Less participation by parliament-arians.
- (2) Opposition resource to extra-consti-tunal ways - protests ,
- (3) Increased complexity of work in administration.
- (4) Majority party with greater number.

Suggestion

- (1) NCRWC - suggest fixing the period of parliament (LS - 120 days, RS - 100 days)
- (2) strengthening committee working
 - Departmentality related working committees.
- (3) Enhancing use of constitutional methods to check accountability.
- (4) Transparency in governance - real time data availability
- (5) Increasing time of question hour etc.

Thus, the accountability improvement would lead to strong check and balance among

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

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

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1993) provides for strengthening the rural local self government through Panchayati Raj Institutions

As a success -

- (1) Chai Fuelled for democratic decentralization till grassroot.
- (2) Uniformity of structure across the country in local governance.
- (3) Demarcation of powers and functions through XIth schedule.
- (4) Empowering states as an enabler of political participation.
- (5) Regular elections mechanism State Election Commission (SEC)
- (6) Financial support through SFC

- (7) Channel for socio-economic development through implementation of schemes and programmes
(8) Representation to SC/ST/women.

As a failure -

- (1) Less functions devolution from state governments leading to increased dependency of panchayats on states
- (2) Elections as a 'power exhibition' programme
- (3) Power politics and ~~elitism~~ at money, muscle power strengthening till grass root.
- (4) Casteism strengthened.
- (5) Threatening to women/SC/ST for political motives
- (6) New areas of corruption
- (7) Less fiscal consolidation making PRIs appendages.

Thus, PRIs are successful in procedural context, while failure in substance

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 Indian Constitution provides for the auditing machinery - CAG.

- ① The institution of CAG audits the the appropriation and finance accounts of Centre and state governments as well as allotted public enterprises
- ② It assists the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of parliament.
- ③ It heads the Indian audit and account services, thus regulating the auditing machinery of Indian state.

Its role is important due to-

- ① It ensures the financial efficiency

of the government-

② It confirms the legal adherence of receipt and expenditure, hence act as a watchdog

③ It can conduct the propriety audit to check the maladministration of public finance and hence works as conscience-keeper. e.g. 2G, Watscom

However, due to increasing complex nature of work of administration, the CAG should be made more effective by -

① Improve capacity - manpower finance

② Access to more areas - security and defence expenditure

③ strengthening propriety audit

④ Global standard practices to be

introduced in the audit and account keeping of government.

Hence, the CAG should be re-
-aligned to uphold constitution in fiscal
administration

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।

The Electoral Bond Scheme has been introduced to make political funding more transparent. The scheme provides the compulsory donation through bonds issued by SBI with anonymity.

Benefits -

- (1) Reducing cash flow in political parties and checking black money.
- (2) The political parties has to reach criteria - 1% votes in elections; checking growth of fraudulent political associations
- (3) Transparency in political parties' receipts and check according to their returns.

However, the provisions are

at odds with transparency
due to -

- (1) ~~Only~~ The donor identity available
with SBI, public sector bank
i.e. ultimately with Government
- (2) It may lead to donor harassment
by ruling party.
- (3) Limit of Rs. 2000/- to bond, does
not fully eliminate the cash-use
in donation.
- (4) The fraudulent practices - shell
organisations for party fundings
are not checked in the provisions.
- (5) However, though it has
some flaws, the scheme can be
considered as an initial step in
the cleaning of Indian politics

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

(150 words) 10

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

Lobbying denotes the influencing the policy formulation of government by the interest or pressure groups. They use the communication and negotiation channels to serve their purpose.

However, In India, Lobbying is viewed to be with skepticism and grey legal policy arena.

It is unlike US, where lobbying is legally recognised and regulated as a voice of aspirational groups.

In Indian context, Lobbying is not upheld due to -

- (1) Use of money power
- (2) Party fundings

(3) Political-Corporates nexus

(4) Social opposition due to
anti-elitism.

However, the increasing role
of private sector and civil society
can be taken into consideration.
and need of recognising lobbying -
can be discussed.

Benefits-

- (1) Legitimizing the negotiations
of pressure groups
- (2) Open channel negotiations
- (3) Checking use of money power.
- (4) ~~Compers~~ Understanding the
needs of economy and opening
for discussions.

Thus, ^{issue}
Yet, the lobbying should be
widely consulted and reached to
consensus before forming laws and acts
accordingly.

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 (RTI) 2005 has been enacted to realize the citizen's right of freedom of expression (sc) in true spirit and a new mechanism of accountability.

The decade of RTI Act has a checked picture.

Benefits - (1) Citizen empowerment
(2) Direct accountability
(3) Accelerating transparency in governance
(4) Improving efficiency in service delivery.

Lessons -

- (1) The use of RTI to harass the contractors, government officials.
- (2) Lack of capacity in government structure to settle RTI disputes.

(3) Burdened National and state information commission with appellate.

There are areas of concerns needs to be addressed along with -

- ① encouraging voluntary disclosures
- ② Transparency through digital governance etc.

The recent amendment ^{proposal} of RTI act provides -

- ① Reducing the tenure of commissioners
- ② Limits for dissemination of information.

Issues - ① Weakening of authority.

- ② Restriction of information in the abstract manner.

Hence, it is necessary to arrange more debate and discussion in the public arena to reach ~~at~~ better revision of RTI which would improve its efficiency

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।

Taking clue from Article 16(4) of the constitution, SC in M. Nagaraj Vs UoI case uphold the reservation in promotion policy.

The 77th and 83rd constitutional amendment had provided for the reservations in promotions for SCs/STs in the public employment.

Considering the social realities and overwhelming presence of dominant castes in bureaucratic structure, the amendments have been held as pi apprehensive to realize social justice.

However, it has been challenged as positive discriminatory policy.

and against the constitutional guarantee of equality.

The debate was raised to assert the ~~pro~~ reservation only at entry level than at late stage of career of backward classes.

The policy though criticised, ~~and~~ it should be noted the fact such as - only 4 SC/ST secretaries out of 85 in central government..

It underlines the ~~posi~~ need of positive intervention of state to uplift this section in the discriminatory environment.

Yet, it is equally important to define criteria and assess the performances of all to ensure level playing field to all to ascertain principle of social justice.

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।

The Global hunger Index (2017)

puts India at 100th position out of
119 countries as hunger country
severe

At the same time, India is a
major producer as well as exporter
of foodgrains due to its agricultur-
-al economy and supportive policies.

To overcome this paradox, Governme-
-nt of India take many measures
such as -

(1) MGNREGA A

To improve the capacity of people
for livelihood by guaranteed
employment.

(2) Antyodaya

To distribute the foodgrains

in reasonably low prices
(Rice - ₹ 2/kg, wheat - ₹ 3/kg)
to BPL families.

(3) National Food Security Act (NFSA)

- Legal right of food.
- strengthening public distribution system.

(4) Mid day meal scheme - for school children

(5) ICDS - improve food intake and nutrition among the children below 6 years.

(6) Annapurna Yojana - Cheap food ration to senior citizen, widow etc.

(7) Regulating the prices

- Import-Export control
- supply regulation.

(8) Essential Commodities Act (1955)

- strict implementation for enhancing availability.

(9) State government schemes -

(10) National Nutrition Mission

Thus, Government strives to achieve SDG 1 'Zero

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।

With the changing geopolitical and geo-economic realities, Indian Ocean region has emerged as region of new opportunities for regional, global actors.

For India, Indian Ocean brings a lot of opportunities

- (1) Largest coastline (7500 km)

- prospects for fishing industries
- port development
- Connectivity with other global partners

- (2) Blue Economy

- Large External Economic Zone (EEZ)

provides opportunity of vast resources.

- (3) Projection of strong Naval power.

With the aspiration of 'global power'
India views Indian Ocean in large
context

(1) Economic -

- Harnessing economic cooperation from W.Asia, ASEAN countries
- Improving infrastructure and connectivity
- Co-ordinated approach to harness the blue economy (BIMSTEC).

(2) Social

- Improving people-to people contact
- security improvement -
 - national as well as human security

(3) Cultural -

- Convergence of interests peace,
rule based order
- Countering extremism, radicalism in the region through platforms of ~~Indo~~ East Asia Summit (EAS) QUAD etc.

Thus, India views Indian Ocean as new platform of

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 has become a global challenge and needs global solution

India has taken strong stance to deal with issues of global commons-

- atmosphere, oceans, antarctica

India has emphasized upon the multilateral approach, global evolution of norms, rules, norms to take combat action e.g. Paris Climate Deal.

While assesting 'Common but Differentiated responsibility - Respective Capabilities', India played a leadership role to bring climate justice for developing nations,

With the increasing stakes,
India has taken leadership in
International solar Alliance (2015).

The trajectory of policy
evolution of India has been from

- ① ~~Mere~~ as recipient end at
Kyoto Protocol
- ② Aggressive stance against
developed countries in Copenhagen
summit to recognize the ~~lead~~
'Common but differentiated
responsibility
- ③ Leadership in initiatives - ISA

Thus, India has adhered to
commit to environmental justice
by playing role according to
its capability and interests

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 Indian Constitution provides for Finance Commission to manage the centre-state Relations in the financial spheres -

Role -

- (1) To determine the net proceeds of taxes to be distributed between ^{Centre} and states and allocation among all states.
- (2) To provides for the principles to determine grant-in-aid to the states in addition to devolution
- (3) To suggest measures to improve the fiscal condition of Consolidated funds of states
- (4) To provide for the work assigned by President time to time.

The 15th Finance Commission has been constituted for the period 2020-2025, under chairmanship of N K Singh.

The terms of reference (ToR) are the principles to determine the fiscal balance, such as -

- ① Fiscal level of centre and state
- ② Debt and deficit level
- ③ Extent of revenue deficit
- ④ Development indices
- ⑤ Population of state
- ⑥ Financial disaster management -
its measures

The major issues of ToR is about

- ① demand of states for more devolution
- ② population criteria to be applied -

- The central government has asked 15th FC to determine the population reference as per ~~1971~~ 2011 census while this has been assumed discriminatory for southern states considering their

- ① efforts towards population control
- ② Better revenue generation capacity.

Thus FC finds it crucial to arrive at consensual ToRs to keep balancing in fiscal federalism.

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।

The Indian Constitution derives the major principles from the western democratic system, socialist movements, Indian values and Independence movement.

(1) Indian Values -

- Positive secularism - (Article 25-28)
 - Equal respect to all religion
 - Freedom to profess religious according to free will
 - Individual and community rights
- Commitment to social solidarity
 - Socio-economic justice through DPSPs.
 - Uniform civil code.
 - Measures for women, SCs, STs

- Commitment to environmental protection (ppsp) - Art. 48
- Adherence to value of peace and co-operation in international sphere (ppsp) - Art. 50.

(2) Democratic and socialist principles of West -

- De Liberal Democracy -
 - Fundamental rights (Part III)
 - Independent judiciary (Art. 124, 214)
 - Free and fair elections (Art. 324)
 - Rule of law (Art. 21)
- Socialist principles inspired from fabian socialism.
 - Equal pay for equal work (Art. 39)
 - Freedom of associations, trade unions (Art. 19)
 - Abolition of untouchability (Art. 17)
 - Provisions for socially, economically backward classes (Art. 15(4), 16(4))
- Autonomous Bodies - CAG, UPSC - etc.

(3) Inspiration from Independence Movement -

- 1931 - Congress session - Socio-economic programme
- ~~Plan~~
- Freedom of speech and expression
- (in the context of colonial sedition laws.)
- Commitment to political equality (one person, one vote)
- Demand of accountable government (Parliamentary form of government)
- Gandhian socialist principles
-(PRIs, Cattle protection)
- Federalism (Provincial committees)
- Unity in diversity expressed culminated into recognition to minority languages, tribal culture (5th, 6th schedule)

The constitution does not here get rigid and become rigid; however it has been equipped with flexible provisions of constitutional amendment through Article 368 to meet newer needs of later generation

units.

- (5) It strives for maintaining rule of law which should be just, fair and reasonable
- (6) Last resort for citizen against the excesses of state
- (7) With the innovations of PLs, there is rise in civil society activism and more checks and balances.

To ensure, the independence of judiciary, constitution provides safeguards -

- (1) Appointment by President through the mechanism of collegium
- (2) Fixed tenure of service
- (3) Salaries, allowances are charged upon the consolidated fund of Centre (SC) and states (HC).

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।

Independence Judiciary is a bulwark of Democratic political system

Article 124 and 214 of the Indian constitution provides for the independent and integrated judiciary

* Importance -

- (1) Aligned with principles of separation of powers from legislature and executive
- (2) Guaranteed access to ~~address~~ redress the arbitrary actions and laws by other organs.
- (3) It guarantees the fundamental rights of citizens
- (4) In Indian setup, it ensures the federal balance among constituent

- (4) Ban on practice after retirement
- (5) Complex procedure of removal.
- (6) Power of ^{punishment for} contempt of court
(Article 129, 142, 217) and contempt
of Court Act, 1971
- (7) No discussion on conduct of judges
at the floor of legislature except
during removal process
- (8) Autonomy in administration in
judicial proceedings, appointment etc.

Thus, Indian Constitution
provides for Independence to judiciary
to ensure last fair justice to its citizens

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 काफ़ी 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 federalism is the political framework to ensure the smooth and balancing administration among centre and states with cooperative spirit. Part XI and XII of constitution ensure the separation of powers among them. while schedule VII provides the division of subject for working in respective areas.

With the political progression, states got more autonomy such as -

(1) More fiscal devolution 42% from 32%.

(2) ~~De~~ More voice to states in NITI Aayog

(3) More representation and voting rights in GST council

(4) Coalition politics led to more representation to state at the central government.

However, there are some structural issues which needs to be addressed amidst the tension among centre and states -

(1) Article 356 -

- Imposition of president's rule through political motives should be removed.
- The suggestions of Sarkaria Commission to use it as last resort.
- SR Bommai Case (1994) to follow the procedural guidelines.

(2) ISC council

- Article 263 provides the constitutional framework for better communication
- It does not regularly meet or could give concrete outcomes

(3) Interstate Water disputes (Art-262)

- The clarity in existing laws
ISWD Act, 1956 ; Riva Board Act, 1956
- permanent tribunals.
- (4) Wider consultation over the ToR
in FC.
- (5) Principle of equity while treating
the states
 - ~~parties~~ ^{state} favour the governments of
central govt.
similar parties.
- (6) Asymmetric federalism (Art. 371)
 - It needs to be streamlined,
reviewed.
- (7) Governor-
 - The non-partisan appointments
should be made.
 - Sarkaria Commission - Eminent
persons should be chosen.

Thus by addressing structural
issues, Indian federalism can reach
to new heights to delivers better to
Indian citizen in cooperative spirit.

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) was enacted to root out the menace of corruption for better governance.

The recent amendments have provisions -

- (1) Making bribe giver culprit along with acceptor.
- (2) Legal Procedures framed for the prosecution against the public servants
 - Requirement for permission of higher authority to proceed.

The amendment envisions to check the enforcement overzealousness as, ~~the~~

- ① The bonafide intentions of the civil servants can be taken into account before proceedings
- ② Overzealousness would have harmed the honest working public servant
- ③ Due to enforcement fear, there is lack of willingness to take major decisions of governance among the public servant.
This will be addressed through amendment in Act.

The amendment also make stringent provisions - such as punishment to bribe giver. It would deter the malafide acts of the various stakeholders such as contractors, taxpayers etc.

However, there is need to strengthen the mechanism through ① strict implementation of POCA, 1988

- ② E-governance
- ③ stronger accountability mechanism.
- ④ sensitization of people.

Thus, the corruption can be addressed through legal, social, administrative mechanism for better utilisation of resources of the government.

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 स्वेच्छिक 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 consists of Non-profit organizations working for the upliftment of marginalized sections of the society.

These ~~are~~ work at national level (e.g. SEWA) or local level to assist the government or sometimes work independently in the works of health, education, water sanitation etc.

The various issues faced by voluntary sector -

① Registration under Societies

Registration Act -

- It brings them at par with the society structure - ~~social~~ literary organisations & cultural org.
- Thus, it fails to address

the differentiation.

- (2) The regulatory norms are complex e.g. return filing.
- (3) Politicization - many NGOs are owned by political groups, leaders and thus prone to vulnerability of political rivalry
- (4) Lack of funds and due to less contributory resources, has to depend upon the government.
- (5) lack of skilled manpower - social workers
- (6) complex nature of working - working across different areas at a time leads to inefficiency in outcomes.
- (7) International NGOs are criticised for their accused for their affiliation to western countries e.g. Greenpeace, Amnesty

In this context, there is need
for National Accreditation agency (NAA)
to -

- (1) Assess the performance of
such organization
- (2) Promote competency by identifyi-
-ing lacunas
- (3) Better resource mobilisation
across the areas.
- (4) People will get to know the
legitimate organisation to contribute
- (5) Government can take help of
more eligible organisation while
implementing programmes
- (6) Way for the structural organisation
in the sector.
- (7) It will pave way to regularised
through better laws and apex body

Thus, NAA will give an
opportunity to enhance the performance
of civil society for betterment of people.

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 teacher in the field of education is at apex point.

- (1) Teacher imparts the education through interactive sessions, lessons etc.
- (2) He/she can recognize the specific needs of children according to the capacity of each.
- (3) He/she strives for improvement of learning outcomes through new methods - extra classes, audio-visual techniques
- (4) Performance review through tests.
- (5) Facilitating fun in learning.
- (6) Co-ordinating with parents/guardians for enhancing performance outcomes

To improve the outcome of children; the performance of teacher needs to be improved through regular trainings

Problems in current training system -

- ① Lack of subject experts.
- ② Lack of financial allocation for training & modules
- ③ Training curriculum lags behind the need of the time.
- ④ ~~Less~~ use of digital technologies
- ⑤ Less enthusiasm among teachers to gain new skills.
- ⑥ Lack of bureaucratic will to improve quality in teachers
- ⑦ The 'education' is concurrent subject, leading to lack to coherence in objectives among centre and state.
- ⑧ State level training institutions are

Weak in performance.

Suggestions -

- ① Robust programme for training of teachers -
 - top down infusion of better practice
 - bottom up suggestions according to need.
- ② Allocation from budget specifically.
- ③ Strengthening training institutions
- ④ Hiring subject experts and better utilization
- ⑤ Review/appraisal mechanism to check performance of teachers
- ⑥ Training awards
- ⑦ Streamlining state and centre level procedures.

Thus, ~~the~~ to make education sector efficient, teacher training in right direction, is need of the hour.

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।

The annual budget 2018-19 announced the ambitious scheme for health known as 'Ayushman Bharat'. It has two components -

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(1) <u>Primary Healthcare</u></p> <p>Health and wellness centre
(number - 150000)</p> | <p>(2) <u>Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare</u></p> <p>Providing the health insurance to poor families (10 crore) of 5 lakh/year.</p> |
|--|---|

Scale and Benefits -

- (1) Covering large area through 150000 health and wellness centre
- Communicable and non-communicable diseases will be taken care of.
 - Quality in infrastructure facilities.
 - Better health service delivery.

- (2) Covering about 10 crore households would cover more than 30% population in Insurance
- Health cover to poor reducing out of pocket expenditure
 - Reducing the incidence of poverty
 - Boost to insurance sector.

Yet, the scheme has many obstacles to face -

- ① Less number of medical practitioners, nurses etc. due to less institutions
- ② Fiscal constraints -
 - 'Health' is state subject.
 - It is unable to ensure the delivery due to state capacity.
 - Centre has to augment the devolution to states.
- ③ The current status of PHCs does limit the better prospect for health and wellness centres

④ The insurance sector may introduce the malpractices for better profits -

- wrong / fraud ~~exp~~-claims.
- denial of services under the faint clauses etc.

⑤ Identification of beneficiaries

⑥ No access to remaining population at least with voluntary contribution

Thus, the scheme needs to be implemented by ensuring -

- ① Better delivery from states
 - ② Regular reviews
 - ③ Accountability mechanism
 - ④ Clarification in insurance laws.
 - ⑤ Strengthening insurance regulatory mechanism
 - ⑥ Co-operative federalism in health.
- It will help to achieve

SDG 2 - Health and well-being for all

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।

The African continent is emerging as a new engine of growth at the world economy on account of its natural resources, human resources and relatively stable politics in recent decades.

China and India, as rapidly emerging economies are in competition to increase the presence in region to secure national interests.

As compared to India, China is way ahead to imprint its financial footprint.

	<u>China-Africa</u>	<u>India-Africa</u>
Trade figures:-	\$163 B	\$62 B.
(2015)		

China has accelerated its investment activities and infrastructure.

- rail projects in the region.
- China has granted the loans,
line of credit (eg Rwanda-\$200m)
to the African economies.

Though, India has financial constraints, it can improve its
diplomacy in the region through
other ways -

(1) Regular India-Africa Summit.

(2) Capacity Building projects

- Soft skills
- IT upgradation
- Solar Mamas

(3) Investment in employment
generating projects.

- Indian companies employ
more African than Chinese
counterparts.

(4) ITEC programme

- Indian Technology and Economic Cooperation
- to improve the technological capabilities of African countries

~~(5) Pan-African~~(5) Pan-African e-Network -

- Digital connectivity programme connecting African continent.

(6) Student scholarship programme

- concession in fees for education in Indian Universities.

(7) Project 'Mausam' for cultural co-operation(8) Security co-operation especially eastern coastal countries through SAGAR.(9) India-Japan co-operation through Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.

Thus, soft power should be emphasized and accelerated through people to people contact, civil society network etc.

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।

India and US are accelerating their relation due to convergence of interests in bilateral, regional, global frameworks.

However, their views are diverse in the context of America's adversaries - Iran, Russia, N. Korea etc.

(1) Iran -

The US-led Sanctions would impact the oil trade - energy security and Chabahar port project having strategic value.

(2) Russia -

US and Russian rivalry would impact the defence co-operation among the India and Russia.

The India - Russia deal of S-400F defence system is in challenge doubt due to US-led sanctions on Russia.

Moreover, the provision of CAATSA (Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act) bring more challenges. The act limits India's alternatives to deal with Iran, Russia due to prospects of sanctions.

Though, there are some ~~the~~ exemptions, India got, from CAATSA, the conditions of US -

① More defence procurement from US

② Reducing oil import from Iran etc.

These limit the Indian diplomacy to mine future course of action.

In such situation, India needs to accelerate the diplomatic skills in the context of strengthening Indo-US cooperation amidst rising China -

- (1) India needs to diversify oil resources and enhance the renewable energy capacity
- (2) Finding possibility of Iran-like agreement of high credit limit with ~~out~~ other countries.
- (3) Diversifying defence resources while augmenting indigenous resource defence development
- (4) Diplomacy to ensure US that engagement with Iran and Russia are imperative considering the shared strategic interests of both countries in Eurasia and Indo-pacific.

Thus, India needs to walk ^{with more} prudence.