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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13508
Center	ORN	Date	5/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

There has been a drastic reduction in the number of working days, which was 120 days per year to 65-70 days per year. The 15th Lok Sabha went down in history as the most disrupted Lok Sabha, with least number of bills passed. The reasons for decline in quality of debates in parliament are :-

1. Overarching role of executive in legislature.
2. Absence of a strong opposition
3. Increase in sensationalisation over genuine debates
4. Lack of research staff and adequate use of technology.
5. Resort to ordinances to pass bills.

The appropriate measures to address these concerns are:-

1. Provision of well equipped library and support staff
2. Institution of shadow cabinet
3. Penalise unethical behaviour and unruly conduct
4. Motivate the Parliamentarians to serve the nation and make the membership less financially attractive
5. Better working of committee system, consensus building among parties for progressive reforms
6. Introduction of constructive vote of confidence to reduce the instability.

Thus by enhancing the morality and accountability of representatives the Parliament may become more functional.

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।

The Panchayati Raj Institutions
(PRIs) which were introduced in the
73rd amendment act have simultaneously
met with remarkable success and
staggering failure.

Remarkable Success

1. strengthening the grass roots
democracy increasing public
participation.
2. Improving the representation
of women in governance.
3. Involvement in social audits
4. Infrastructural development of
villages
5. Gave a voice, representation
to public grievance - link
between higher leaders and people

staggering failure

1. Inclusion of caste and class based discrimination in PRIs
2. Women representation not followed in spirit - often act on behalf of male counterparts
3. Inadequate devolution of funds hinders the activities.
4. Involvement of state machinery in PRIs hamper autonomy.
5. Cases of corruption, nepotism have eroded the integrity of PRIs

Thus the PRIs have only partially served the purpose for which they were formed. It is time to relook and restructure their working to extract the best from them.

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।

The article 148 of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of CAG. who audits the accounts of Centre and state, consolidated fund and public accounts of both Centre and state

CAG is the Conscience keeper and watchdog

- * It performs Finance audit, proprietary audit, efficiency audit, Compliance audit - to check the adequate use of state financial resources.
- * The CAG also audits the reports of PSUs and other prominent companies, corporations
- * Acts as a friend philosopher and guide for the Public Accounts Committee.

* Submits an annual audit report to the President to be laid before the parliament

However the auditing process can be made more effective by:

- Giving the powers of a Comptroller
 - * As CAG performs only a post mortem audit of finances, and his approval is not needed prior to expenditure.
- Powers to investigate discrepancies in expenditure.
- CAG merely acts as an advisory body, some of its recommendations should be made binding.

Thus vesting the institution of CAG with more powers would bring in fiscal prudence and reduce the deficit

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 notified in the Budget 2018 is with the aim to reduce black money and improve transparency in political funding.

The benefits of Electoral bond scheme

1. The donation would be made through KYC complied accounts and thus reduce black money.
2. Reduce the anonymous cash donations.
3. Enhance the transparency and accountability of political funding as the funds received are accounted for.
4. Preserves the anonymity of the donor.

However inspite of the above benefits electoral bonds have the following concerns:-

1. It would keep the donors information out of public preview
2. The exemption to electoral bond donations from IT act.
3. The SBI being a PSU can be pressurised by the Govt to share the details of the donors
→ favour the ruling party
and erode transparency.
4. Use of electoral bonds by large corporate houses for crony capitalism.

Although the introduction of electoral bonds is a progressive electoral reform care should be taken to genuinely address the concerns, state funding of elections could be a solution to clean up the political funding.

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

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

Lobbying in India is carried out by certain pressure groups to garner benefits for their community. Lobbying is unrecognised and absence of legislation makes it more difficult.

Need to recognise and regulate lobbying:-

1. Lobbying to benefit the interests of a particular group is not illegal.
2. Gives a voice to the public grievances
3. Would recognise the pro active nature of Government.
4. Would enhance the economic growth and development.

Regulation is required to

- * Prevent unethical, and selfish interest from finding an echo in parliament
- * Reduce instances of corruption in lobbying
- * Learn from international best practices and form laws accordingly eg: USA.
- * Lobbying already occurs in some or the other form, giving it a legal backing would streamline the procedure.

Thus the need of the hour is to recognise the merits and demerits of lobbying and formulate policies or laws 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।

The RTI Act was welcomed as one of the most important pro public legislation. It upheld the values of transparency and accountability. Inspite of these, much ~~to~~ more is desired as :-

- * The section 8 under RTI act proposes a list of exceptions which can be used to deny information
- * The "national security" and "Official secrets Acts" are the two major grounds under which the information is denied.

The recent RTI amendment Act 2018 seeks to fix the salary, allowances and tenure of Chief Information Commissioners and State Information Commissioners.

- * CIC being a statutory body had no fixed tenure.
- * The new amendment makes IC similar to Election Commission

The issues associated with amendment

- Would lead to the involvement of executive in a politically neutral organization.
- Will compromise the legitimacy of the institution.

Although the proposed amendment would provide security of tenure to the ICs, it could create a blot on the image of the institution, however it should be noted that such institutions of eminence would rarely be swayed by any such actions of the executive.

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 or affirmative action is a necessity to undo the historical injustice done to the vulnerable sections of society.

Reservation in Promotions is needed as:-

- * To eliminate the caste distinctions that exist at higher levels of office
- * Reduce the glass ceiling effect
- * Increase the representation of minority at higher levels
- * Bring parity of representation equal to their population

⇒ The Indra Swarney Case recognised that reservation in promotion would enhance the outcomes of the policy rather than merely providing opportunity.

⇒ SC in the Nagraj case established specific procedure for reservation in promotions

⇒ SC upheld the Nagraj criteria for promotion in the UP Power Corp Case.

Meet the objectives of social justice

- * As the benefits of reservation must go to the intended beneficiaries.
- * Need to establish equity and provide equal opportunity for all.

The reservation in promotion is a much required policy to eliminate the horizontal and vertical distinctions that continue to exist in society.

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 agriculturally self sufficient and even exports its produce.

Although it produces enough food not all people get enough to eat because :-

- 1) Lack of affordability - due to poverty, inadequate income, no financial support.
- 2) Lack of accessibility:- The food grains are not available
- 3) Demand - supply mismatch, due to market forces.
- 4) Role of middlemen who create artificial inflation

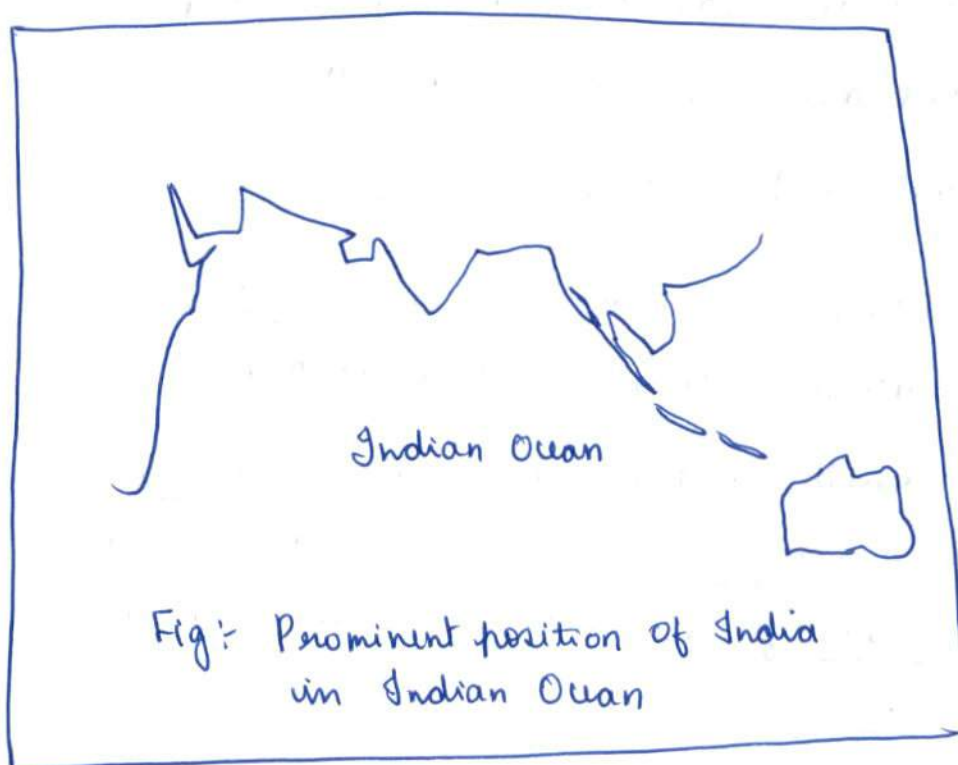
In order to reduce this paradox and provide food security, the government has ^{taken} the following measures.

- * Mid day Meal Scheme :- food for school going children
- * food security act :- provide subsidised grains at fair price shops for eligible people.
- * Antyodaya Anna Yojana :- For poorest of poor, Rice at ₹3, wheat at ₹2 and coarse grains at ₹1.
- * Annapurna Yojana :- Food for senior citizens
- * Components under ICDS, Matritva Sahyog Yojana
- * Separate schemes by respective state governments.

These proactive measures by the government has indeed reduced the starvation deaths, however much is required before hunger is fully eliminated

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

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



The prominent geographical location of India in Indian Ocean makes it a key player in the regions economic, social and cultural dialogue.

Economic dialogue

1. Indian Ocean is a major sea lane of communication, 95% of Indian trade goods by volume and 60% by value

occur through the Indian Ocean.

2. Regional groupings like BIMSTEC, Indian Ocean Rim association help to increase security and trade ties.

Social and cultural dialogue

1. Enhancing linkages African, Arabian nations through Project Mausum
2. Rebuilding ties through historical mythological connection - eg- Sri Lanka - Ramayan, Indonesia, Cambodia - Chola links

Apart from these security naval exercises, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium, strategic location of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands also show that Indian ocean is a global stage and not just a water body.

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।

The contribution of developing countries to the climate degradation has been minimal, however India has set an example by moving from passive stance to active involvement to show an example to the developed countries.

Evolution of climate change policy

* India took note of climate change and formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change - NAPCC

- Recognised 8 core areas
- formulated a structured action plan.

* Change in strategy from mere adaptation to include both mitigation and adaptation

- * Active involvement in global institutions like UNEP, IPCC, UNFCC, and climate summits.
- * Recognised the principle of CBDR however the INDCs - were more than our expected share, shows our commitment towards environment and climate.
- * The establishment of International solar alliance - has shown the path towards sustainable and climate friendly development.
- * Further domestic policies like Clean Environment act, Bharat Stage 6 norms, shift towards biofuel, renewable energy shows a renewed stance.

The evolution of climate change policy has been gradual and shows our commitment towards the earth.

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।

The constitution provides for the establishment of a Finance Commission under Article 280, every five years.

The Constitutional role of FC is:-

1. Devolution of tax proceeds between the centre and states -
Vertical Devolution
2. Distribution of taxes between the states - Horizontal Devolution
3. Review of the economic state of the country by considering major macro economic indicators
4. Devolution of Grants to Panchayats and Urban local Bodies.

The 15th Finance Commission with N. K Singh as the head of the panel was constituted by the president with the following terms of

reference (TOR) :-

1. Review the broad economic state of the country.
2. Review the fiscal consolidation roadmap, suggest changes and remedies.
3. Assess the results of devolution of 14th FC - of giving more grants to state.
4. The impact of GST on the economy
5. The impact of GST compensation to the states on the Centre.
6. The usage of 2011 population census for tax devolution formulae

Issues with TOR.

- * The earlier FCs used the 1971 population census data.

* using the 2011 population data for allocation of resources would severely hurt the southern states whose population has decreased since 1971.

* The development in these states will suffer on the amount of positive population control measures that they choose, which would be unfair.

The need of the hour is to balance the income distance, population and other parameters to effectively distribute the finances equitably among the states and the Centre.

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 framing of the constitution of India can be viewed as a culmination of Indian struggle for freedom. The constitution is a synthesis of :-

Indian Values

- * As seen in the Directive principles of state Policy (DPSP) which prohibit alcoholism, ban on cow slaughter.
- * The Right to freedom of religion Art 25-28 has a more secular outlook - keeping the state equidistant yet regulating the few important aspects of religion.
- * The DPSP involve the Gandhian principles - which reflect on the Indian values

of Non Violence and Universal Brotherhood.

* Fundamental Duties :- Preserve the environment, respect women, build scientific temper are values which formed the foundation of Indianness.

Democratic and Socialist Movements

* The Constitution has equally borrowed the western ideals of Democratic and Socialist movements

- Values of liberty, equality and fraternity in Preamble from the French Revolution.
- Due process of law from US
- Fundamental duties from the Soviet Constitution
- The socialist principles in DPSP
- The labour laws, equality of labour from socialist movements.
- Concept of Democracy and election

from UK.

Indian movement

The century of Indian struggle gave us the following values which are enshrined in the Constitution:

- The DPSPs - Grandhian Principles include Kadihi and Village Industries, animal husbandary, village panchayats etc.
- Art 17 :- Abolition of Untouchability
- Right to strike against unjust laws.
- To promote peace, friendship and Universal brotherhood - Fundamental Duties.
- The fundamental rights which were often not granted to the citizens.

Thus the Constitution is a compilation of ancient values, experience in Indian movement, and values from west, it forms a workable and practical 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।

The doctrine of separation of Powers by Montesquieu asks for rigid separation. However in a Parliamentary Democracy like India - the executive is drawn from and legislature. The judiciary is independent from them.

Importance of Independence of Judiciary

1. Government is the biggest litigant in the country.
2. Involvement of the executive or legislature may make the judiciary biased.
3. The judgements should be fair and free without any prejudice to instill faith and trust in public.
4. The cases are decided based on evidences and the grieved get justice.

Justice should not only be done but also seen to be done.

The constitution has provided for the following safeguards to ensure the independence;

1. Procedure of appointment of judges:-

evolved from the 1st judges, 2nd judges and 3rd judges case the recent National Judicial Appointments Commission was declared unconstitutional to preserve the Independence of judiciary. The MoP - Memorandum of Procedure is being formulated to ensure ~~is~~ just and fair appointments.

2. Procedure for Removal - By

impeachment for which more than 100 members of LS and 50 members of RS are to submit a resolution for the procedure to be accepted.

* Rigid removal ensures security of tenure.

3. Salaries, emoluments and pensions are charged on the Consolidated fund of India
4. The promotions are based on seniority and merit criteria
5. The ~~post~~ judicial staff, recruitment are appointed by the judiciary itself.
6. Bar on judges from accepting any other commercial posting after retirement ensures that they work without fear or favor.

Thus the Constitution has provided for enough political-constitutional safeguards to ensure the independence of judiciary, to check the arbitrary powers of executive and legislature.

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।

India is a federal polity with a strong centre. The constitution has provided the states with adequate independence itself shows that they are not appendages of the centre.

Matured federalism

1. The power of state to tax the items in state list.
2. The greater devolution of funds through finance Commission. The 14th FC recommended 42% devolution to states
3. Reduction in Centre Sponsored Schemes gave the states share to form need based schemes
4. Provision to opt for international borrowing.
5. The establishment of NITI Aayog

gave the representation to states.

6. Similar bodies like National Integration Council, National Regional Council where the states are given due representation.

7. Reduction in the usage of Sec 356 after the Bommai judgement has to a large scale reduced the political involvement of Centre in states.

In spite of the above economic and political independence given to states the following structural problems remain.

- The GST has entirely eliminated VAT and made the states completely dependent on Centre for funding.
- The cess and surcharges collected by the Centre is not shared by the states
- The Schedule 7 has allocated vital and important items to

Centre, further amendments have also reduced the items in state list

- The appointment of Governor by the Centre has most often been misused, to appoint Centre friendly Governors.
- The Committees like NIC, NRC do not meet often.
- The Devolution by FC is seen as a top down approach
- The formulation of "one size fits all" schemes by the Centre have led to misallocation of funds.

Thus the economic-political maturity observed in Indian federalism is welcome however there is a long way to go before this establishment of harmonious Centre state relations.

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

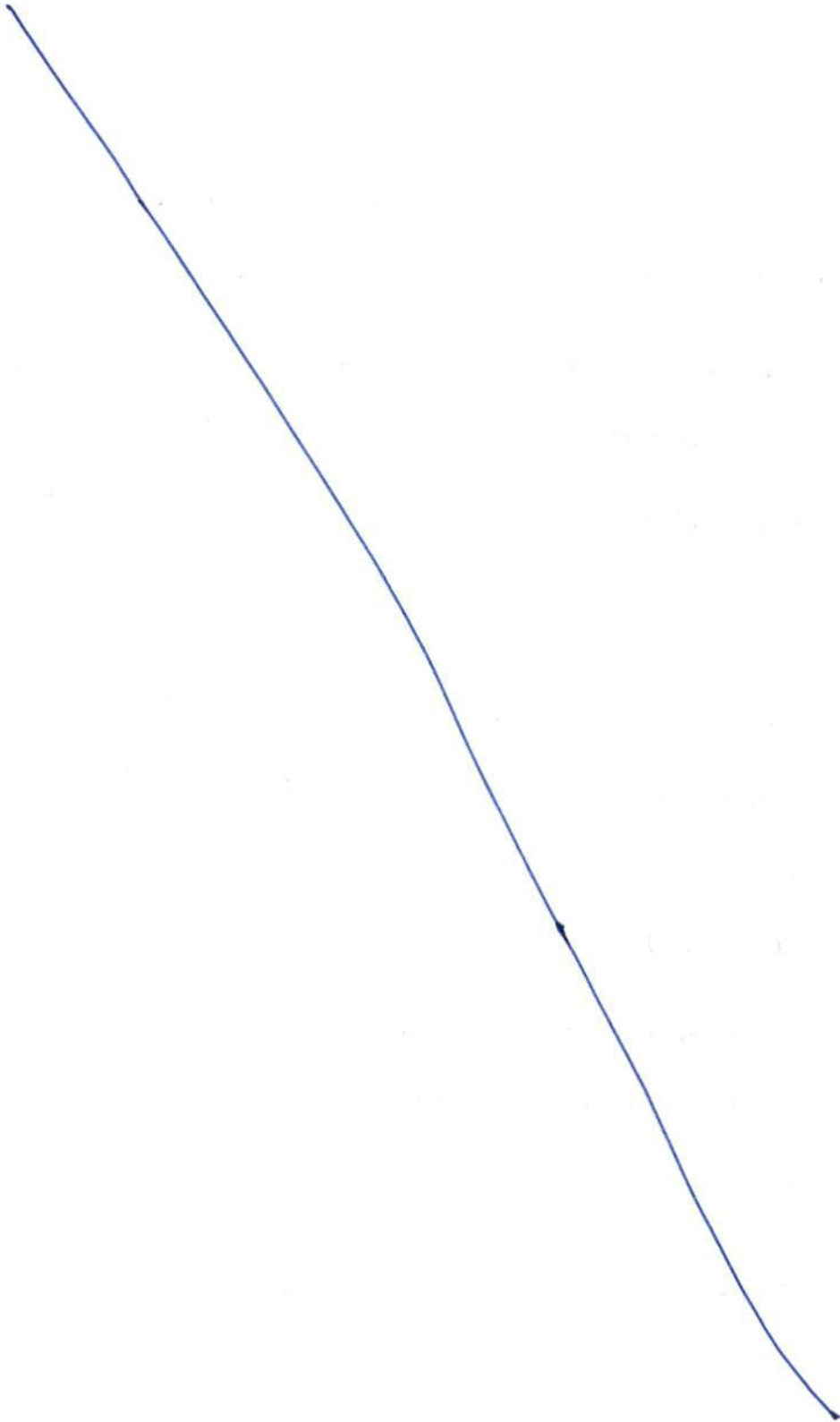
भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 (PCA) was introduced to check the rising instances of bribery and corruption in Public Offices. The recent amendment has made the following changes.

- Increased the punishment for corruption to 7 years.
- The act of giving a bribe is also a offence.
- Has termed corruption as a criminal offence
- The need for prior approval from higher authorities for investigation of a official.
- A sanction for prosecution is required for offences of Corruption.

The above amendment has increased the term of punishment and provided for more stringent actions to be taken on corrupt officials. However at the same time it balances the ~~safety~~ honest officials from frivolous complaints by requirement of prior approval for investigation and sanction for prosecution.

Thus it strikes a balance between enforcement of overzealousness and need for stringent action against corrupt public officials.



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।

The voluntary sector in India is the most diversified sector.

- * employs the maximum number of people next to agriculture
- * Generation of employment, contribution to GDP.

In spite of the above positives the following issues plague the voluntary sector.

1. Lack of Regulation of all sectors
 - leads to creation of informal economy
 - evasion of tax
 - labour laws are not followed.

2. Lack of technical and scientific expertise

- use obsolete methods
- output is low

3. Lack of adequate funding

- Banks are shy to lend after NPA Crisis.
- slowdown in economy.

4. Issues with exports and international trade

5. The increased red tapeism, over regulation in few sectors would hamper the growth of these industries.

Thus arises the need for a National accreditation agency to overcome these factors.

- * Proper classification of voluntary sector
- * Online single window clearance mechanism for approvals.

* Provision of accreditation helps to

- get funding
- improve image - brand building
- increased exports
- Creation of formal employment
- reduction in tax evasion
- motivation to improve business.

However care should be taken that Nation Accreditation Agency would follow International standards, it should not turn out to become an other regulatory sector.

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

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

The teacher serves as a medium who introduces the students to the outside world. The teacher is a crucial agent in shaping the future of the children, in socialization and building the society.

The problems in present system of teacher training are:-

1. Lack of infrastructure and funding for teacher training.
2. Demand driven approach rather than a holistic approach.
3. Insufficient time duration of training
4. Problems in selection of teaching candidates through examination
5. Emphasis on Theoretical knowledge lacks practical and research based approach

6. Poor motivation for teachers - due to which quality of teaching suffers

Despite of forming the University Commissions, National Curriculum framework for teacher training, National policy on Education, teacher training in respective five year plans these problems continue to plague the education system.

They can be addressed by:-

1. Changes in teachers entrance examination to test the aptitude of candidates for teaching.
2. Adequate funding and improvement in infrastructure facilities
3. Impetus for research and practical thinking among teachers.

4. Introduction of in course training for upgradation of skills.
5. Use of Information and Computer technology (ICT) to enhance knowledge of teachers.
6. Provision for grievance redressal of teachers.

The TSR Subramaniam Panel on National Education Policy has given due pressure on teachers training. setting up new institutions, increase in training duration and use of ICT in training are a few measures.

The quality of teaching and teachers directly reflects upon the quality of education and students in the country.

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 scheme

introduced in the Budget 18-19

is a National Health Insurance Scheme

the provisions of the scheme are:-

1. Family insurance of ₹ 5 lakhs
per annum. per family.
2. Used for secondary and tertiary
hospitalization.
3. Cashless benefits from any
public or private hospital
4. The beneficiaries would be
identified based on SECC
data.

However the implementation
of a Health protection schemes is
likely to face the following Obstacles.

- * Economic Sustainability of the scheme - would be a huge drain on the treasury
- * Identification of beneficiaries - the benefits may be misallocated and undeserving may be benefitted.
- * Nexus between hospitals and insurance agency - HIC - would create unnecessary treatments, the public may also suffer.
- * The claims for insurance should be properly verified.
- * May lead to increase in hospital pricing. Can create inflation in health market leaving the others at a disadvantage.

While universalizing health insurance is a noble initiative care should be taken to simultaneously improve the quality of public health care in the country

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 increasing involvement of China in South Asia, Africa Central Asia and Latin America has taken India off guard. In order to match Chinese spread India is choosing diplomatic and soft initiatives over financial aid.

India - Africa Cooperation

- * Based on historical - and cultural ties.
- * Use of project Mausam to increase connectivity with Africa.
- * Involvement of Japan as aid partner in building the Asia - Africa Growth Corridor.

- * Cooperation with specific African Nations - like Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, South Africa, Kenya etc
- * Indian contributes the largest personell to UN Peace keeping force most of who are deployed in Africa.
- * Coordination in issues in WTO, UN and climate summits
- * International solar alliance - Can be a major ground for collaboration between India and Africa as most African Nations lie within tropics.
- * AARDO - Asian African Rural Development Organization helps to improve the rural conditions in Africa.

- * Indian funding to African Development Bank.
- * The increased presence of Indian investment in Africa by private businessmen
- * Providing technical training, and employment - eg solar lamps in Nigeria
- * Scholarships under ITEC.
- * Enhanced people to people cooperation.

Thus India is using a combination of financial, diplomatic initiatives to successfully counter Chinese rise in Africa.

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।

The recent Countering American Adversaries through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) has been used by USA to put economic sanctions on countries like Iran, China and Russia for protection of its domestic industries.

Effect on India

- * Although India is not directly affected by CAATSA, it has triggered a global trade war.
- * The subsequent counter sanctions may increase protectionism hurting our exports.

- * The sanctions on Chinese steel may result in dumping of cheap Chinese steel in India leading to domestic price fluctuations and hurting domestic steel industries.
- * Sanctions on Iran may hurt our fuel imports and repayment for the same
- * Chinese reaction to these sanctions has further created tensions.

How can India shield its interests

1. Diversify its export import trade to countries in Africa, Latin America and Europe.
2. Utilize the international channels available like

- WTO and UN to challenge these
sanctions.
3. Conclude the bilateral and
regional trade agreements
eg BTIA.
 4. Protect the domestic industries
by using CVD and Antidumping
duty.
 5. Maintain the trade ties
irrespective of American pressure
if the interests demand.

Thus the increasing
global trade tensions has
had an effect on India also,
with adequate measures India
can overcome this Phase.