



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	12/9/18

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

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

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

The number of days for functioning of Parliament has declined from 120 since its inception to barely 67 more recently.

#### DECLINE IN EFFICACY

- ① Parliament assembles for fewer days.
- ② Number of bills referred to Committees has declined to merely 30% in present Lok Sabha from 60-70% earlier.
- ③ Large number of adjournments due to disruption by Members.
- ④ Low attendance of MPs.
- ⑤ Time spent on deliberation of bills is lesser
- ⑥ Increasing recording to GULLITONE and

KANGAROO voting despite provisions for  
detailed discussion in Stage II

⑦ Limited role of opposition: fewer  
in numbers and only playing a  
disruptive role.

### MEASURES:

- ① Venkatachillai Committee (2002)  
suggests minimum 100 and 120 days  
for Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha respectively
- ② Announcing of a calendar for the  
whole year in advance.
- ③ Using electronic voting instead of voice vote.
- ④ Use of party whip to ensure attendance.
- ⑤ Pay based on member attendance
- ⑥ Compulsory reference of bills to  
relevant committees
- ⑦ Enhanced role of Speaker in limiting  
adjournments and maintaining order

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 73rd Constitutional Amendment provided for Decentralization by making a 3-tier Panchayat compulsory for every state.

### SUCCESS OF PRIs :

- ① Constituting Panchayats by every state.
- ② Greater representation : 16 states have provided for 50% reservation for women (beyond 33% mandatory).
- ③ Constitution of State Election Commission to oversee elections to Panchayat.
- ④ Constitution of State Finance Commission states like Kerala arrest 100% of the new monndations.
- ⑤ Greater disbursement of funds to

PRIs by Finance Commission  
(1 Lakh crore by 14<sup>th</sup> FC)

FAILURE OF PRIs:

① FINANCES :

- limited capability to raise their own resources
- states have not assigned sources of revenue to PRIs.
- tree nature of funds limits role in investing in areas like irrigation

② FUNCTIONARIES:

- limited capacity of Panchayat Members in decision making.

③ FUNCTIONS:

- Powers related to 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule have not been devolved.

WAY FORWARD.

① FUNDS: assigning property tax to PRIs.

② FUNCTIONS: devolving powers like vocational training

③ FUNCTIONARIES: Sumit Bose committee  
Memorandum Gram Rozgar Sevak ke appointed.

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 Comptroller and Auditor General  
ensure financial and economic  
accountability by various audits:  
economic, society, environmental etc

ROLE OF CAG:

- ① Undertakes audit of government expenditure. ensuring it is in line with allocations
- ② Ensures economic efficiency
- ③ Serves as a 'guide' to Public Accounts Committee enhancing its capacity.
- ④ Undertakes audit of schemes as specified by President Eg CAG audit of States' preparedness to implement National Food Security Act.

## MAKING AUDIT PROCESS MORE EFFECTIVE

- ① CAG's analyses is post-facto and can include involvement before disbursement of funds.
- ② Public-Private Partnerships are being used increasingly: these being outside CAG's purview limit financial oversight
- ③ NGOs and other voluntary sector organisations receiving substantial funding should be brought in CAG's purview
- ④ Greater discussion on CAG reports being laid down in Parliament.
- ⑤ Security forces be included in ambient

### WAY FORWARD:

Strengthening the institution of CAG by broad-based appointment by a committee.



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 Bond Scheme was introduced in Budget 2018-19 in order to reform electoral funding. It is a bearer bond which protects the identity of individual purchasing it.

EBS: TOWARDS MORE TRANSPARENCY:

- ① The donor has to follow KYC norms thus cannot source black money.
- ② Bonds are valid for 15 days thus limiting trading avenues.
- ③ Protects donor as it reduces chances of vindictive politics by party to which they don't donate.
- ④ Specific institutions are allowed to handle EBS.

## EBS: LIMITATIONS ON TRANSPARENCY:

- ① They have been exempted from provision for Income Tax declaration by Political Parties
- ② Only ruling party will be aware of donor due to access to KYC information
- ③ Shareholders of corporate need not be made aware of which party a company is funding.
- ④ Limit of ₹2000 has been done away with.

## WAY FORWARD:

- ① Complete digitization of transactions to ensure it isn't used to channel black money
- ② Possibility of State Funding of Elections for transparency
- ③ Ensure political parties are within ambit of RTI Act.

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 refers to influencing of politicians by various interest groups like corporates via economic incentives or even persuasion. While it is legal in countries like US it is illegal in India.

### NEED TO FORMALLY RECOGNIZE AND REGULATE

① It already occurs as evident from declaration of Walmart in US regarding 'Money spent on lobbying in India' in 2013.

② Greater transparency: it will reveal to people the motivations behind various policies of government.

③ INCREASED CIVIL SOCIETY PRESSURE:

by making people aware of vested interests they can put political pressure on elected representatives.

④ REDUCED CORRUPTION: as money given is declared it reduces the chances of corruption.

⑤ BLACK MONEY will also get limited.

## DRAWBACKS:

- Chances of crony capitalism by political class being controlled by corporates (Pharma lobby in US)
- Discriminatory against small businesses who don't have capacity or resources to lobby
- Influence of MNCs and international agencies in domestic policy.

WAY FORWARD: a strong civil society that can pressure government is a pre-requisite for legal lobbying

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 Right to Information Act (2005) creates a legal basis for timely access to accurate information by people. thus creating an ecosystem of transparency.

CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION :

- ① Denial of information : increasingly resorting to Official Secrets Act
- ② Institutional challenges : non appointment of PIO (Public Information Officers) and even SIC (State Information Commission) in many cases.
- ③ Harassment of RTI activists : deter use of RTI.

- ④ Use of RTI for hampering policy making, blackmailing and accessing information for personal gain.
- ⑤ Reluctance in decision making by bureaucrats.

RECENT PROPOSALS: the proposed amendment gives central government right to appoint Central Information Commissioner and also will as formulate conditions of services for CIC and SIC.

ISSUES:

- ① Reduces independence of CIC
- ② Goes against federal spirit as it encroaches upon state's right to appoint and determine condition of service of SIC.

WAY FORWARD: timely appointment without compromising to the independence of CIC, SIC.

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।

The policy on reservation in promotion came up after the Mandal issue.

EVOLUTION:

① Indira Sawhney case: the apex court ruled against reservation in promotion requiring existing ones to be eliminated in 5 years.

② The ~~95<sup>th</sup>~~<sup>96<sup>th</sup></sup> Constitutional amendment changed provision by amending article 16 to provide for reservation.

③ Nagarajan Case: Supreme court allowed for reservation in promotion for SCs/STs provided:

- government collected quantifiable data regarding the under-representation and disadvantage.

- idea of 'Creamy Layer' was held.
- efficiency not compromised.

ABILITY TO MEET OBJECTIVE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE:

- ① Appointment doesn't ensure that the individual isn't discriminated against.
- ② Social discrimination still continues as pointed by Attorney General recently
- ③ However effectiveness of reservation in promotion needs to be collated
- ④ It shouldn't lead to diminished administrative efficiency

WAY FORWARD:

It is important to follow a bottom-up approach empowering individuals of SC/ST community rather than top down approach focusing only on a small segment.



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 has a foodgrain buffer stock of 61 million tonnes (against 21 mt norm), is the largest producer of milk in the world - yet ranks 100 on the Global Hunger Index (2018).



## MAJOR RECENT INTERVENTIONS:

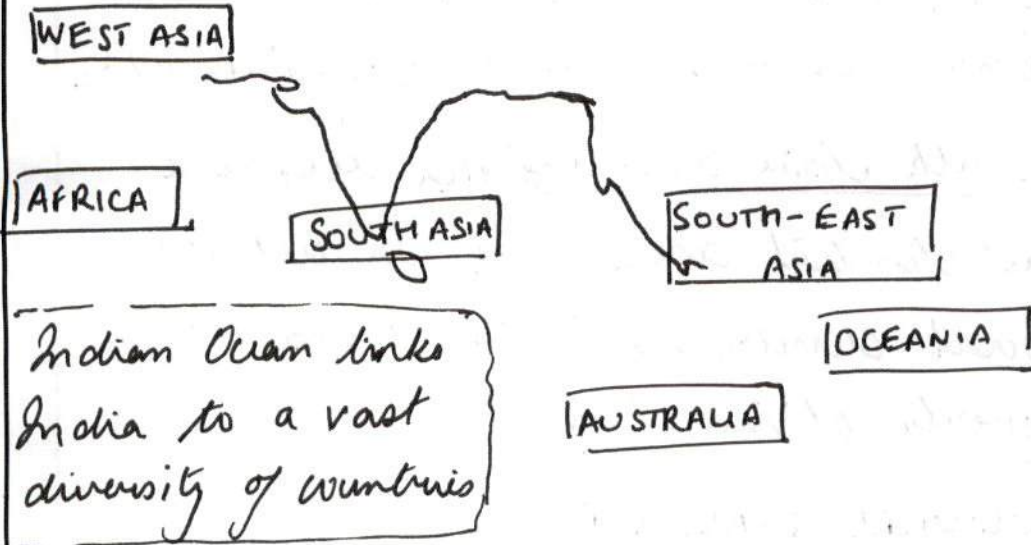
- ① National Food Security Act (NFSA)  
2013: only recently implemented by  
all states covers 75% rural and 50%  
urban population.
- ② Mid-Day Meal Scheme for children
- ③ ICDS: take home rations.
- ④ Provision of fertilized food to  
overcome deficiency like anaemia.
- ⑤ Nutrition Council functioning  
directly under Prime Minister
- ⑥ National Nutrition Mission

CASE STUDY: RAJASTHAN:

Began provision of milk to school  
going children under its Mid  
Day Meal Scheme.

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।



GLOBAL STAGE : ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

- ① West Asia : major source of fossil fuel based energy
- ② South Asia : emerging source of demand.
- ③ South East Asia : source of goods.

Thus Indian Ocean is an important Sea Lane of Communication (SLOC).

## SOCIAL DIALOGUE

- ① South Asia has almost 50% of population under 18 and thus serves as a source for 'young' workforce
- ② South Asia and Africa require substantial assistance in achieving social development in terms of poverty elimination

## CULTURAL DIALOGUE

- ① South East Asia and India have ancient ties from times of Chola.
- ② Large diaspora from South Asia to West Asia increases cultural connectivity.
- ③ Project Mausam intends to utilize this cultural diversity for greater dialogue.

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।

Global commons refer to resources used by all countries which presents a challenge regarding who should conserve these. Eg. oceans; environment, Antarctica. It presents a FREE RIDER problem at global scale.

EVOLUTION OF INDIA'S CLIMATE POLICY:

- ① India recognized Climate Change challenges from very onset
- ② Initially the stress was on CBDR-RC Common but Differential Responsibility Respective Capability
- ③ This put greater responsibility on Developed countries for mitigation

- ④ Therefore Kyoto Protocol isn't binding on India.
- ⑤ However remarkable shift is evident in Paris Climate Change Agreement where India voluntarily declare INDCs
- ⑥ India still stresses on CBDK in terms of role of developed countries in access to green technology and finance
- ⑦ India led formation of ISA: International Solar Alliance to lead 'Sunshine Countries'
- ⑧ India's NAPCC: National Action Plan on Climate Change has evolved over years to reflect the same.

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 of India provide for a Finance Commission to determine:

- ① Sharing of tax revenue from sources like Income tax, Corporate tax with between Centre and States
- ② Make recommendations regarding Supplementary grants to be given to states.
- ③ Advise regarding need to supplement resources of States and Local Bodies
- ④ Advise regarding any other matter specified by President.

Thus a FC is constituted every 5 years to make recommendations.

The 15th Finance Commission under chairmanship of N.K. Singh has been constituted for 2019-2024.

TERMS OF REFERENCE :

① Using population of 2011 census :

States argue this puts those states that have effectively controlled population growth at disadvantage.

② Examining effects of greater devolution undertaken by 14th FC : brings the principle of 'untied grants' to question.

③ Efforts made by states in implementation of flagship schemes : limits state autonomy and different needs of states.

④ Examine effects of GST and the compensation to be provided to state.



⑤ Efforts made by states in using PFMS/DBT for effective fiscal saving: this is a positive and can lead to efficiency.

⑥ Fiscal Discipline: had been done away with by 14<sup>th</sup> FC but is being re-considered.

WAY FORWARD:

① Possibility of consultation with states in framing TOR can be considered. (Punchhi Commission)

② TOR also provides for consideration of population control measures (TFR) which can compensate use of 2011 census

③ Principle of COOPERATIVE FISCAL FEDERALISM should be upheld.

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।

Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written Constitution arrived at by a long deliberation process which was inspired by multiple factors:

① INDIAN VALUES:

(i) SECULARISM: not just separation of State and Church but the involvement of state in protecting minorities (Article 30) and social reform (Article 17).

(ii) DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES (GANDHIAN)

- Limit consumption of intoxicants
- Develop Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Conserve milch cattle.
- Promote Khadi and Village industry

## II DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN WEST

① Preamble:

Liberty, Equality and Justice  
reflecting ideas of French Revolution

② Universal Adult Franchise: reflecting  
movement in Britain (Chartist and  
Feminist voting movement)

③ 'No Taxation Without Representation':

'No Tax to be levied without authority  
of Parliament' - provision of Indian  
constitution inspired from American  
War of Independence.

④ Directive Principles of State Policy  
draw from Irish Constitution

## III INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT :

① Freedom of Speech and Expression:  
truly cherished due to limitations  
imposed by British in form of

various press acts.

② 'UNION OF STATES' due to Partition  
resulting from Freedom struggle  
importance on rational integration

③ PROVISION FOR VULNERABLE:

- Abolition of Untouchability (Act)  
due to strong caste movement  
during independence struggle.
- Abolition of bonded labour (begam)
- Provisions for Tribals (5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule)

④ GOI ACT 1935

Provides a structural basis:  
federal polity, separate lists,  
parliamentary form

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 of Judiciary ensures  
ideals of justice enshrined in Preamble  
are achieved.

ITS IMPORTANCE IN A DEMOCRACY:

- ① Ensures 'constitutionalism' where there is absence of arbitrary power
- ② Rule of law is maintained.
- ③ Protecting the citizen against excesses committed by State.
- ④ In a federal polity judicial independence is all the more important.
- ⑤ Article 51 requires state to work towards separation of Judiciary from Executive

SAFEGUARDS TO ENSURE JUDICIAL  
INDEPENDENCE :

- ① APPOINTMENT : judges of Supreme Court (SC) and High Court (HC) are appointed by President after consulting CJI who consults four senior most judges (3rd JUDGES CASE)
- ② SECURITY OF TENURE : 62 years (HC) and 65 years (SC) for retirement.
- ③ REMOVAL PROCESS : only by IMPEACHMENT undertaken by Parliament in accordance with provisions of Judicial Enquiry Act.
- ④ POWER OF CONTEMPT : Article 129 empowers SC to punish for contempt of itself and lower courts.

- ⑥ The conduct of a judge cannot be discussed by the Parliament except when removal is being discussed.
- ⑦ The jurisdiction of SC cannot be diminished
- ⑧ Supreme Court ruled in Kesava-nanda Bharati that Judicial Review is Basic Structure of the constitution thus stressing on its powers.
- WAY FORWARD.
- Judicial independence should not necessarily imply judicial isolation. In this light Judicial Accountability Bill (2010) can create a balance between ACCOUNTABILITY and 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 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।

India has been described as a 'Union of States' but the federal nature has evolved substantially with recent stress on cooperative federalism:

- ① States have greater financial autonomy due to increased fiscal devolution (42% : 14<sup>th</sup> FC)
- ② Increased untied nature of funds allows for flexibility
- ③ States have sufficient power to legislate on subjects related to development: health, sanitation etc.



④ Institutionalization of 3rd layer of government: Local government.

APEX COURT ROLE:

① Limiting use of Article 356: by SR Bommai and Bata Singh Verdict

STRUCTURAL ISSUES REMAINING :

① Office of Governor: used by Central government to influence state politics.

② Legislation on subjects in concurrent list: lowers the role of State Government.

③ Use of Article 356 by Centre in unjustified cases (without allowing party to prove majority on floor)

④ Presume of All India Service.

⑤ States haven't devolved powers to Local Bodies thus limiting

effectiveness of 3rd rung of federali-  
-sm

⑥ Inter State Water Disputes : feel  
to be settled in time bound manner

WAY FORWARD :

- ① Reforming office of Governor
  - fixed term (Puneethi Commission)
  - consulting CM before appointy (NCWC)
- ② Use of Article 356 sparingly as  
laid down by Supreme Court.
- ③ Central legislation on Concurrent  
Subjects only in cases absolutely  
necessary.
- ④ Removing limit on Profession Tax.
- ⑤ Leverage Inter State Council (Art.  
263) for greater cooperation.

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

has been ammended with respect to :

① MAKING BRIBE GIVING AN OFFENCE :

unless reported within 7 days.

② PRIOR SANCTION : extended to

retired civil servants along with those serving in accordance with recommendation of 2nd ARC.

③ CAUGHT RED HANDED : no need for

prior sanction.

④ 'INTENTION' : Section 13d(iii) has

been ammended to include

corrupt intentions in obtaining anything of value.

⑤ ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY : made easier.

Move against overzealousness

① 'Intention' : earlier any decision due to simple error of judgement could also be punished. This led to Policy Paralysis. Vijay Kelkar committee as well as Economic Survey 2015-16 proposed the same.

② Prevention of harassment of retired civil servants.

③ By removing immunity to write gives unless reported in 7 days  
vindictive actions of framing

Honest officers is stopped.

Ensuring stringent action

- ① By removing sanction for being caught 'red-handed'
- ② Allowing for attachment of property

WAY FORWARD:

- Ensuring speedy resolution by Special Benches.
- 2nd ARC recommends differentiating between 'exercised' and 'collusive' corruption.
- Effectiveness of PCA amendments will only depend on effective implementation.

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 is an important part of civil society as it ensures greater citizen participation and can also be leveraged for efficient public service delivery.

ISSUES PLAGUING VOLUNTARY SECTOR:

- ① Long and cumbersome registration process with bureaucratic hassles
- ② Lack of transparency in utilization of funds by NACs.
- ③ Non filing of tax returns:  
with not even 10% filing returns.

④ Foreign funding of NGOs isn't declared timely as per FCRA norms.

⑤ These are used by interest groups to further their agenda.

In this context 2nd ARC recommends that a National Accreditation Agency be created for Voluntary Organisation to:

- ① Speed up registration
- ② Overlook activities VOs undertake
- ③ Set up norms for accreditation : giving uniformity across states.

The National Policy on Voluntary Sector created in 2007 also needs updation.

## RECENT MEASURES:

- ① NITI Aayog developed DARPAN portal for registration of NGOs
- ② Recently Ministry of Women and Child Welfare blacklisted NGOs not on DARPAN.

## WAY FORWARD:

- ① Creation of NAC.
- ② Settling issue of regulation between Home Ministry and Finance Ministry regarding foreign funding of NGOs.
- ③ 2nd ARC recommends decentralizing accreditation process by involving local governments.

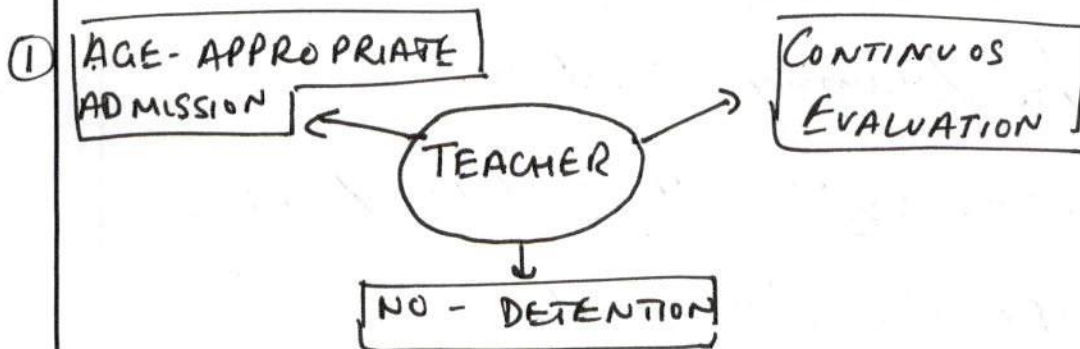


17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? (250 words) 15

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?

Right to Education Act ensures school education up to age of 14. However its effect on learning outcomes is restrained by capacity of schools: teachers as well as infrastructure.

IMPORTANCE OF TEACHER:



A teacher serves as a pillar for 3 components of RTE.

- ② A teacher with adequate skills can ensure uniformity in learning outcomes. ASER finds these to be much below par.
- ③ They can enable learning by students of varied capabilities.

#### PROBLEMS REGARDING TEACHER TRAINING:

- ① Lack of capacity: few institutes for training teachers.
- ② Non-uniformity: states having separate standards.
- ③ Non-uniform testing norms as well.
- ④ Recently RTE had to be

ammonded due to not even 30% teachers being qualified as per norms.

③ Increasing administrative responsibility on teachers like overseeing Mid Day Meal Scheme.

④ Focus on rote learning rather than thinking skills.

⑤ DIGITAL DIVIDE : Lack of digital literacy will translate to students

WAY FORWARD:

Contractual employment of teachers till the meet qualifying standards and only then should they be made permanent.

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 Ayushman Bharat scheme introduced in Budget 2018-19 provides for:

① NATIONAL HEALTH PROTECTION SCHEME (NHPS): each family is entitled to 5 lakh yearly. They can avail public or private healthcare and the health provider is to be reimbursed.

② HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTRES: at Primary Healthcare level community centres to be transformed to HWCs providing care for Non Communicable Disease and Mental Health also.

## CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- ① Fiscal burden: present spending on health is just 1.4% of GDP but it will increase due to Ayushman Bharat.
- ② Identification of beneficiary: to ensure limit at family level.
- ③ Absence of adequate doctors: specially in rural areas.
- ④ Low level of health infrastructure: reflected in low bed to patient ratio.
- ⑤ Possibility of malpractices: private hospitals prescribing unnecessary procedures to obtain money as seen in case of hysterectomy.

⑥ Mushrooming of private hospitals to avail government re-imbusement: these should stick to prescribed standards.

⑦ Inequitable areas: specially in areas with low population density: Tribal Areas.

WAY FORWARD:

- ① Standardized rates for procedures
- ② Need to build health provider numbers: possibility of creating a HEALTH PROVIDER CADRE.
- ③ Ensure supply of medicine at reasonable prices.

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।

China's approach towards Africa is of CHEQUE BOOK DIPLOMACY of offering credit. This has been causing backlash by African people who accuse China of meddling in their internal affairs.

INDIA'S ROLE IN AFRICA :

① Greater developmental assistance:

India and Japan are cooperating in ~~Asia~~ Africa to provide credit for development.

② India's ITEC has been effective in extending support.

- ③ India has aided in creating Pan Africa Network in order to offer digital connectivity.
- ④ Increasing role of tele-medicine and tele-education in India's role in Africa.
- ⑤ Helping in development of renewable energy specifically solar energy : SOLAR MAMAs are being trained by India.
- ⑥ Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean Region : ensures India's role in fighting piracy and providing Disaster Relief of Africa's East Coast.



- ⑦ India is supportive of Africa's greater representation in UN Security Council.
- ⑧ Indian diaspora in Africa: specially South Africa also gives India softpower.
- ⑨ Support to students wishing to pursue higher education in India in form of scholarship.

#### WAY FORWARD:

India is functioning as a smart power in Africa. However there is a need to boost trade and investment between the two.

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।

American sanctions were recently imposed against Iran as it withhelden from JCPOA as well as Russia. CAATSA : Controlling

America's Adversaries Through Trade Sanctions Act is a unilateral decision of USA to impose sanctions.

EFFECTS ON INDIA:

① Iran is India's largest oil supplier and sanctions against it will affect India's ability to import from Iran.

- ② CAATSA against Russia will affect India's defense related imports from Russia.
- ③ In terms of already present defense equipment India relies to majorly on Russian support.
- ④ BRAMOS missile jointly developed by India and Russia might get limited buyers due to CAATSA
- ⑤ Sanctions reduce India's Strategic Independence in relations with Russia
- India and Russia have had a history of friendly relations. Furthermore CAATSA are not

UN approved sanctions and  
are unilateral decision of US.

Thus India can effectively  
manage her bilateral relations  
and minimise adverse effects  
of US sanctions.