



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

|                   |                   |                     |        |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Name of Candidate | Parikshit Khatana |                     |        |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English           | Registration Number | 319972 |
| Center            | Karol Bagh        | Date                |        |

### INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

Parliament in India is the  
supreme law making body.

Article 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 deals  
with the various aspects  
of the Parliamentary  
function in India

Functions → Legislative  
→ Deliberative  
→ quasi-judicial  
→ Budgetary

Decline in Parliament's efficacy

→ It's in session for 60-70  
days a year

→ It's budget discussion  
time is just 3-4 hours  
on an average  
(16th Lok Sabha)

- usually Government resort to ordinance route
- Rajya Sabha's dissatisfaction over financial matter.
- Role of Speaker as biased presiding officer  
eg - Recent non-confidence motion
- No passage of private member bill since 1977.

### Measures to be taken

- Use of instruments like question hour etc to enforce accountability
- unbiased role of Speaker/Chairman Rajya Sabha
- financial financial matter should be discussed in Rajya Sabha
- use of standing committees

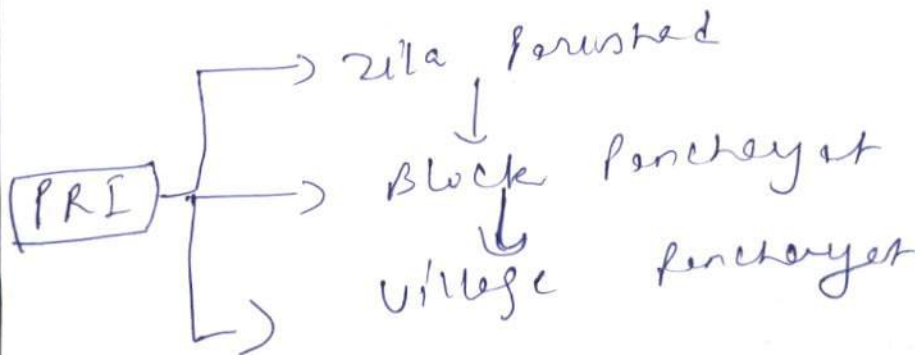
Thus, by taking these steps accountability can be ensured within Parliament.

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।

Constitutional amendment 73<sup>rd</sup>

provided for establishment  
of Panchayati Raj insti-  
tution in India



PRIs - a successful experiment

- They have provided consti-  
tutionally mandated local  
self government
- Representations to women  
and other poor sectors  
e.g. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation.
- Control over resources and  
decision making.

→ People bring poor decision  
maker  
eg- Cham Sehles.

### Feature

→ Low generation of their  
own fund  
e.g- Economic Survey - 95%  
dependence on grants

→ Political representation to  
women a myth  
e.g- Panchayat pati  
system.

→ No real devolution of  
function  
e.g- State's monopolise the  
functions.

→ Low level of awareness among  
GRAM SABHA.

This, Panchayat Raj has been  
ruin dream and future  
Need us to ensure ensure  
that Constitutionally mandated  
power of - functions, function-  
aries, financing are given to  
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 वाचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Comptroller and auditor General  
of India has been  
provided from under  
Article 148 of the Consti-  
-tution

Importance → as conscience keeper

→ It audits the account  
of both centre and  
state government.

→ It is the prime  
agency to also audit  
accounts of public  
sector under headings

→ It ~~audits~~ provides the  
report to president  
which is laid in  
the house.

↳ 'Friend of Parliament'

- Committees like Public Account Committee functions on the basis of its recommendations and reports
- It calls off the fault in the implementation process.  
e.g. Redways audit recently,

### Problems

- alert-expertise in the matter of finance
- Postmortem functioning
- excessive intrusion in the executive field
- Reports are delayed or preemptive  
e.g. - 2G case.

Thus, need is to make it more robust through appointment of person with right calibre and aptitude.

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।

Political funding in India remains a problem. Association for democratic rights' data point out towards 68% loss of funding through unclean - need sources

Electoral Bonds - at odds with transparency

- Parties will not be required to reveal the name of the donors.
- Parties will only ~~know~~ amount received ~~share~~ with Election Commission
- There's no limit on the donation after removal of 7.5% limit for Corporates

- way of turning Black money into white
- Problem of Government harassing political opponents through use of SBI (agent to carry out white exercise)

Not at odds with transparency

- It provides for 15 days time to redeem bond
- It provides funding ~~to~~ <sup>only</sup> to parties with minimum 1% vote.
- It also curbs "vindictive" politics by using name of donors.
- It provides for various mechanisms like providing details of amount to EC

Way forward

- complete funding through ~~electronic~~ digital means
- state funding etc.

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

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

Lobbying is way of influencing policy and decision making by voluntary / informal / formal groups using their assets.

Lobbying as a problem

→ Corporate houses use it and starts "corporatization of policies".

→ favour organisation use it to seek better policy and government policies  
eg - Bhandya Karen  
Unwin

→ It's also against the constitutional mandate of Government.

- It puts interest of one party over other party
- It builds nexus between politicians and external agents

### Needs of recognition and regulation

- To streamline system
- To promote positive interaction
- To make it open transparent
- direct process.
- To use it as mode of participatory governance
- To also promote consensus oriented policy making.

### Way forward

- ensure transparency in whole process
- No - backdoor lobbying.
- Use it as instrument to seek consensus rather than mere favour.

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 बांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to information act  
was passed in 2006. It  
was based upon ADK  
Case of 2002 in which  
supreme court declared  
right to information as  
part of article 21.

RTI → citizen empowerment  
→ Government's accountability

RTI after a decade of  
its passage, grapples with  
problem of

- No statutory declaration  
under section-4
- List of exemptions under  
section-8
- ~~but there is~~ no selective

interpretation

- ~~test~~ of RTI by Judiciary  
 → Government's ~~not~~ interference  
 → Issue of pending vacancies

Recent proposals of amend-  
ments

- Government will fix salary  
 of CIC and IC  
 ↳ interference by executive  
 to curb their power  
 → Government will also  
 decide exemptions  
 ↳ again use of executive  
 power to hide information

Way forward

- more organisations under  
 section 2(h) i.e. public  
 authorities  
 → Continue the status of CIC,  
 IC,  
 → Fill up vacancies  
 → Less use of section-8 i.e.  
 exemptions.

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।

Recently Supreme Court has provided Government favourable verdict in matter of reservation in promotion. Article 16(4a) provides for reservation in promotion.  
- Har

Reservation in promotion  
ensures social justice

→ It provides for equitable representation.  
eg - currently only 4 secretary level officers in Government.

→ It provides for better decision making in terms of understanding issues of downtrodden.

→ It also a way to

ensure economic justice

→ Efficiency itself is not  
compromised as there is  
no quantifiable data.

→ It's a means to fulfill the  
Constitutional mandate of  
ensuring such representation.

[Problem] → not a way to ensure  
social justice

→ It's not a way to bring  
about broad ~~from~~ change  
in the condition of  
SCs / STs

→ It may compromise efficiency.

→ There's need for efficient  
representation not representation

→ done Against the interests of  
public at large which  
don't like reservation.

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।

last year food production was 275 million tonne (foodgrain). This has been increasing over the years.

why not enough <sup>food</sup> to eat?

- Problem of procurement. storage and limited capacity
- eg - FCI corruption
- Problem of distribution
- among people.
- Lack of technological capability of state.

Major Interventions

- Targeted Public Distribution  
system - 1992
- National Food security  
Act 2013
- Procurement by FCI in  
all Cens
- Encryption of POS  
system
- Better intervention to  
ensure beneficiaries.

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

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

Indian Ocean region is one of the most ~~valuable~~ valuable regions of the world with the presence of India, China, ASEAN countries and other players.

India's policy

→ Economic Context  
Group, with ASEAN, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh  
↳ Free trade agreement with ASEAN, SPARC countries

→ Social Collaboration like providing help in terms of food grain supply, disaster management

programme etc.

cultural dialogue like  
use of Buddhism, Hinduism  
etc. Recent Buddhism  
to meet at Nalanda  
is the perfect example  
of the outreach

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।

India of late, has taken  
positive stance on the  
global climate issues.

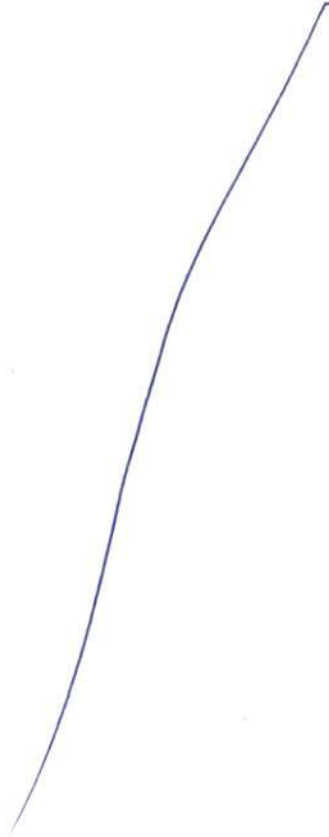
- Paris agreement
- International role climate

Change in India's stance

- Root stand at Buenos  
Aires meet of WTO  
regarding rights of  
fishermen

- Not focus on enforcement  
of common but  
differentiated responsibility

- Paris pact,



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।

under Article 280 of the Constitution, President constitutes finance Commission every five year or at time he deems fit.

Constitutional role of the Finance Commission.

- Gives recommendation for sharing of tax proceeds b/w centre and state.
- Gives recommendation on <sup>grants</sup> ~~sharing~~ of gr to be given to the states.
- Gives recommendation on the better utilisation of consolidated fund.
- Give recommendation on the better utilisation/ augmentation of funds by local self-governments. (on the recommendation of the state finance commissions)

Issue with regard to the  
terms of references

- use of population data of  
2011 census.
- focus on cutting the borrowing  
of the state.
- focus is on the evaluation  
of the funds by state  
(as recommended by the  
14th finance commission)
- if states adopted populist  
measures (using taxes recom-  
mended by commission)

Stat why is it a problem?

- Southern states have imple-  
mented population control  
measures → less fund to them
- Evaluation of 42% of taxes  
contribution  
↳ deciding policy for  
states.

- populist measures evaluation  
↳ questioning credibility  
of states constitutional  
rights

### Way forward

- need is for cooperative  
derivation of norms of  
reference.
- allaying the fears of the  
states on population issue.
- maintaining balance between  
centre's power and  
states rights.

This, by taking these  
steps it can be  
used as an ~~etc~~  
'vehicle towards effective  
decentralisation' in India.

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 one of the bulkiest document in the world. It came into force on 26th January 1950. It has evolved into the "document of aspirations since then"

Sign Indian values of the Constitution is reflected in Article 25, 26, 27, 28 which provide for equal respect for all religions.

Whereas, Article 40, Article 49, Article 51A are also the reflection of Indian values in the Constitution

Democratic values are reflected in Article -13 to 32 (Part III) and Part V which provide for fundamental rights and establishment of Parliamentary form of Government.

Socialist values are reflected in Article 39, 39B, 41, Article 338, 330, 342 which talk of equitable justice and fundamental rights under Article 15, 16, 19, 20, 21 are also reflected in Article 15, 16, 19, 20, 21.

Aspirations of our freedom fighter are also reflected in our contribution.

Nehru's socialist, Democratic thinking form part of Part III and IV.

Ambedkar's contribution alone is  
also the force behind this  
document.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's self - government  
values under article 343

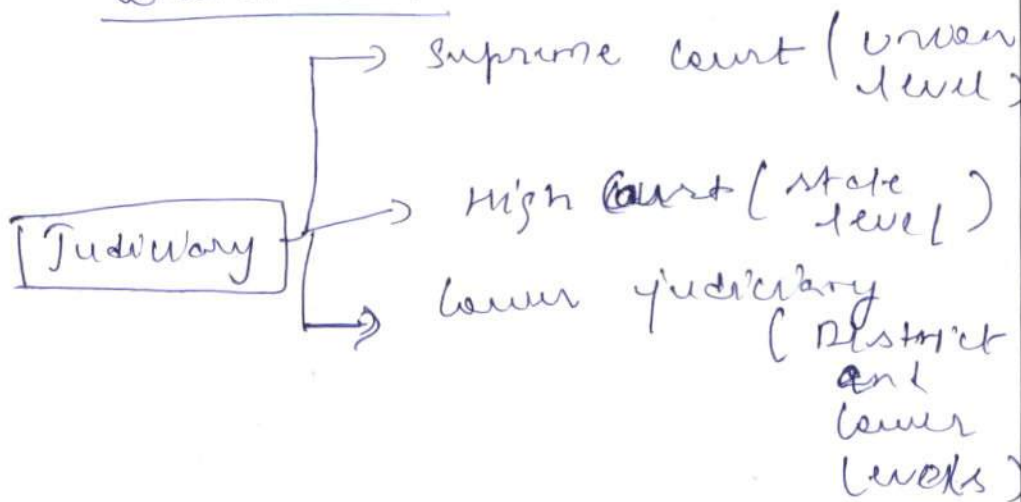
(11th schedule) form most  
important part of our  
Constitution.

Thus, as has been ~~introduced~~  
envisaged our constitution  
is a unique mix of  
socialist, western democratic  
ideas and values of  
our freedom fighters and  
India as a society.

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।

Indian Constitution provides for Independent yet Integrated judiciary. Indian supreme court is known as Guardian of the Constitution.



Importance of Independent Judiciary

→ It ensures rights of the people  
e.g. article 32 and 226 of constitution regarding writ petitions.

- It provides first reading of the Constitution of Country.
- It keeps executive and legislative under check  
e.g. - NATL judgement.
- It's the conscience keeper of the society.  
e.g. - ~~Article 3~~ striking down of section 377 of IPC.

Political - Constitutional setup  
to ensure independence

- Under Article 124 Supreme Court <sup>nominate</sup> ~~appoint~~ judges through system of Collegium.
- Under Article - 217, High Court judges are also appointed on the recommendation of the Collegium of Supreme Court.

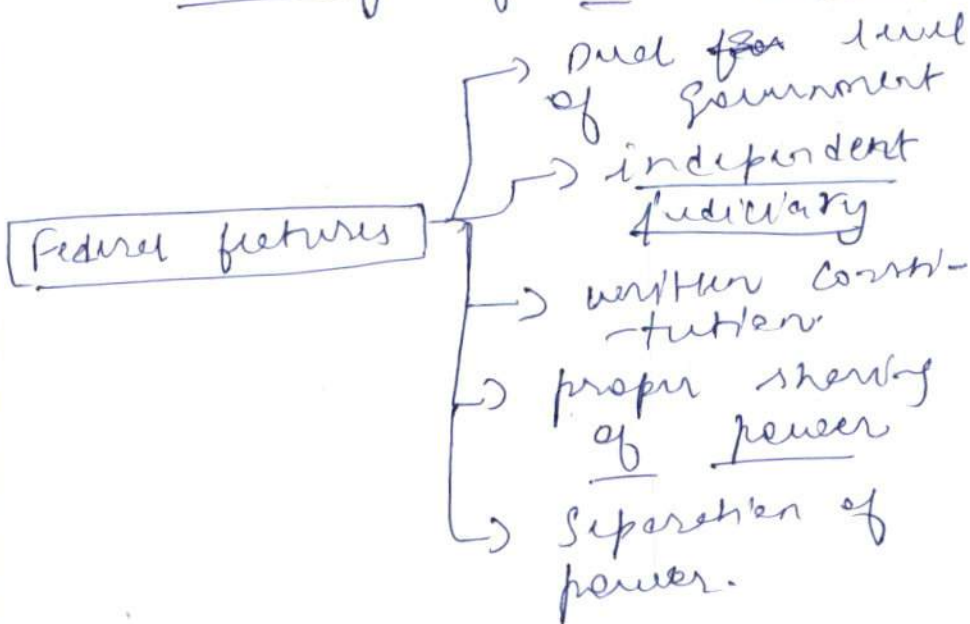
- Their conduct can't be discussed in the legislature except on removal proceedings.
- removal procedure is fairly rigid which requires special majority of the house.
- Judges Inquiry Act provides for committee of the judges to frame charges against judge.
- Their salaries are charged on the consolidated fund of India.

Thus, India has a robust, strong judicial system. However, need is to ensure its independence as well as keeping as open for all.

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. ✓ (250 words) 15

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Constitution provides for "federal - sui - generis" system of India. India is a unique federal country of the world.



### Evolution of Indian Federalism

→ In terms of economic and political management Indian Constitution has matured &

- post 1991 - There has been

devolution of funds towards states.

- states now design their policies with cooperation of 5 - MTE payag article
- 1st council under 279 is the model of the states growing power.
- An era of cooperation also ensured political maturity.

However problem persist, these are structural problems

a.) use of article 356 by central government, It's been used for 167 times since independence.

b.) states have no role in deciding terms of reference of finance commission

c.) governor is usually the political agent

of the centres rather than  
being the Constitutional  
head.

d.) states remain under the  
administrative control of  
the centre through  
all India services  
under Article 312.

e.) centre exerts legislative  
control over states under  
article 250, 249, 253,  
252

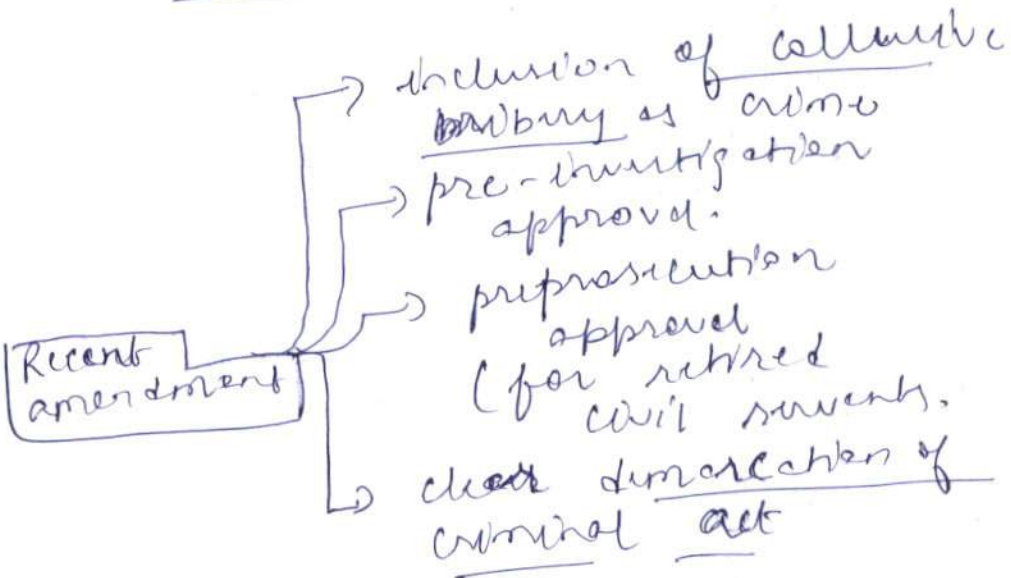
In India need today is  
towards decentralisation of  
power and responsibility.

It will build strong  
federal structure and  
ensure true democracy.

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।

Recently Parliament has passed Prevention of Corruption Act (amendment) Act, 1988 in monsoon session. It's the prime Anti-corruption legislation of the India.



Balance between overzealousness and action against corrupt public servant

→ It mentions collective bribery as a crime unless reported against within

7 days

→ It provides for pre-investiga-  
tion sanction by compe-  
tent authority

↳ will save bureaucrats  
from unnecessary ~~loss~~  
harassment

→ It provides for pre-pro-  
-secution sanction even  
against retired civil  
servants.

↳ will allow civil  
servants to take  
bold decisions.

→ It clearly demonstrates  
criminal activity :-  
• misappropriation of  
property

• illicit enrichment

↳ This will provide clear  
direction for prosecution

Not a balance b/w curious and action

→ 7 days period is short  
for complaint registration.

→ Pre-investigation and pre-  
prosecution approved defects  
the whole purpose of  
the legislation

→ There are other form  
of criminal conduct  
such as - using force  
against innocent etc which  
are not covered.

Thus, we need to make-  
- fair balance b/w our  
attempt to take action  
against corrupt burea-  
crats and swing honest  
ones. This can be done

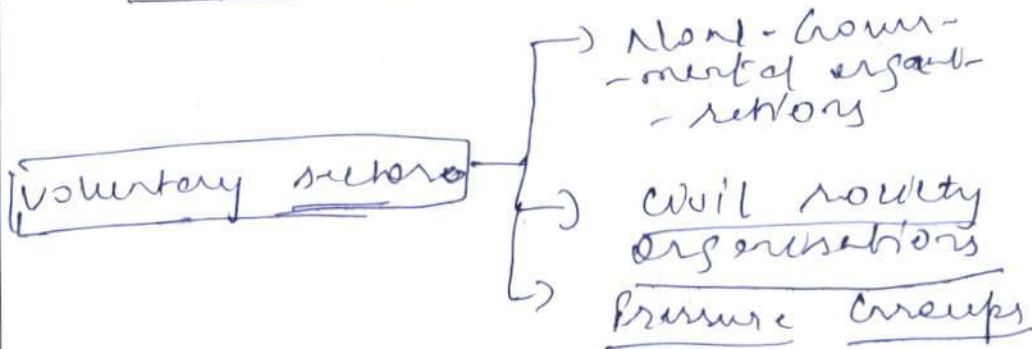
- through ↑
- collaboration between citizen  
and bureaucracy
  - implementing strict elements  
of good governance
  - strict discipline etc

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

voluntary sector includes all those organisations which are in the field of social service without having affiliation with the government.



Importance of the sector

- They are the representative of people who can't approach the government.
- They are usually right-based organisation  
e.g. - Amnesty International
- They provide citizens a platform to reach out to government and make

their demands heard.

eg - Bahariya Kisan  
union.

→ They provide critical appraisal  
of government's policy  
and programmes.

Issues plaguing voluntary sector

→ various NCRs today suffer  
from fund crunch.

→ Corruption and violation  
of foreign contribution  
regulation act and foreign  
Exchange management act,  
lack of  
capacity

→ problem of  
development.

→ Problem of using  
lobbying as instrument  
to influence policy making.

→ Problem of use of NCRs  
for money laundering  
and funding illegal  
activity.

## Need for National accreditation agency

- It will ensure that those who work in this sector remain transparent.
- It will also increase the efficiency of these organisations.
- It will curb misuse of funding.
- It will link them with policy making  
↳ accreditation will ensure credibility
- It will also make them representative of people's cause.

Need is to ensure their independence and lawful activity and functioning.

Accreditation should be carried out in a fair and transparent manner by third party / external agency.

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?

Under various education programmes in India, Teacher's role remain to be most important critical :-

- Sarv Siksha Abhiyan - Teacher Training
- Rashtriya Uchchar - Teacher  
Siksha Abhiyan ratio

### Importance of teacher

→ Agent to provide formal education. It is particularly important in rural areas where parents are uneducated.

→ Agent to ensure proper personality traits within student.

→ critical to the success of the various government programmes.

→ Important for providing  
value - education

### Problem of teacher training in India

→ Teacher training scheme has  
not been a success since  
1987 due to following  
reasons:-

- poor evaluation method
- The focus is on testing  
the knowledge of  
content rather than their  
pedagogy abilities.
- post - 2009 focus has shifted  
on recruiting more  
and more teaching  
e.g. - Problem of guest  
teachers
- Most teachers training  
in conventional methods  
not in using ICT  
tools.
- Teacher training centres  
are not well-equipped

Possible solutions

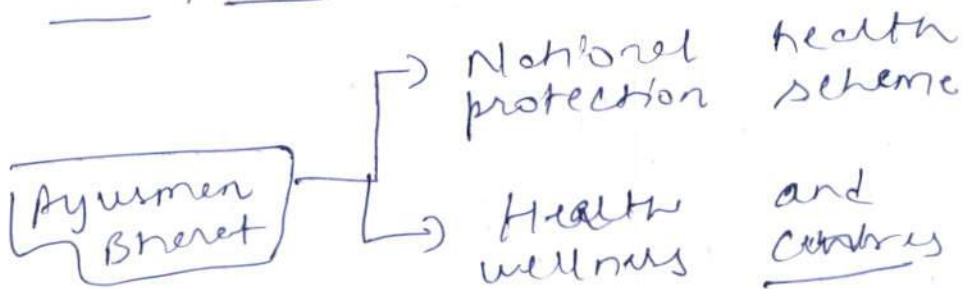
- Providing training using new methods of technology
- Training should be about making them peers rather than supervisors of students
- use of platforms like Swayam to provide teacher training.
- Better equipping training centres for tea-
- Immediate stop at recruiting guest teachers

Thus, By taking these steps we can move forward in the direction of better and efficient teachers.

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 was announced  
in the Budget of 2018-19  
by finance minister with  
the initial outlay of  
₹ 1200 crore. Recently, Prime  
minister has announced its  
implementation from September  
25, 2018.



### Features

- Insurance cover of ₹ 500000  
to 6 crore rural  
and urban household
- It will cover only  
secondary and tertiary  
healthcare
- Beneficiaries will be identified  
through social and

→ Economic      Caste      religiously  
 &    Labour      new      health      and  
      willness      centres      will be  
      opened      up .

Problems with scheme implementa-  
tion

→ Task of providing coverage  
 on such a large scale  
 is a mammoth task

→ Third party insurance  
 Companies may collude  
 with hospitals to make  
 Benefit.

→ Securing cooperation with  
 states is a difficult  
 task

e.g. - Orissa and west  
Bengal have refused  
 to join it

→ Amount contributed by  
 government may not  
 be enough  
 e.g. - National Health Policy  
 of England put government  
 under debt-burden.

Implementation not a problem

- Government will provide a role of a facilitator. Thus no involvement which demands huge monetary contribution.
- State will provide 40% of the funds. Thus, monetary burden will be shared.
- Identification will be solved by using SECC.
- A strong oversight mechanism can solve the problem of allocation between hospital and companies.

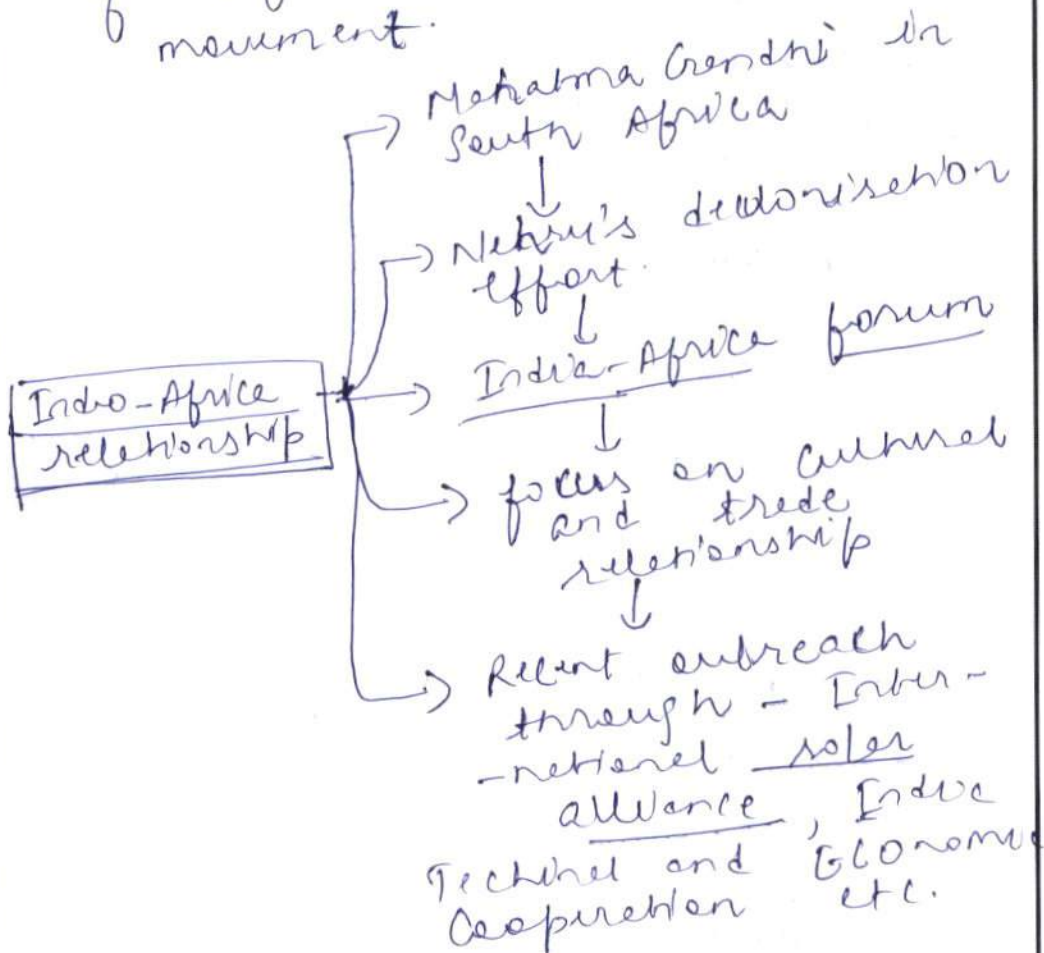
Way forward

- Identification of beneficiaries
  - inclusion of primary health care
  - focus of preventive healthcare
- Thus, by taking these steps we can ensure that Ayushman Bharat serves its intended purpose.

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।

India and Africa enjoy long history of established relationship.  
India was firm supporter of African decolonisation movement.



## Diversification of Indian outreach to Africa

- India has been focusing on Africa-centric development in the ~~continent~~ continent
- It has been keen to secure cooperation with like-minded countries  
e.g. - Indo-Africa Growth Corridor.
- Establishment and Utilization of cultural Works  
e.g. - Gandhi museum in South Africa.
- Using its own strength in Information technology  
e.g. - Africa Connect programme.
- Providing sustainable peaceful solution to problems  
e.g. - Contribution in UN peacekeeping forces.

Problems

- India's economic Motivation
- India's record of cost
- and time overruns in
- project implementation.
- Chinese presence
- limited outreach to
- western Africa.
- Problem of Attack of
- African students in India.

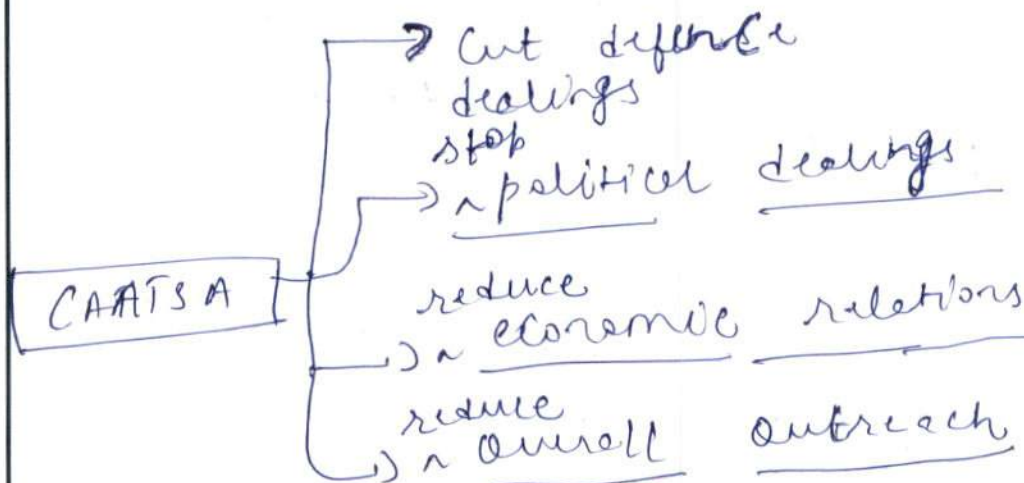
Way forward

- Project implementation on
- time.
- Need to ensure continuous
- strong linkages in field
- of culture,
- Economic contribution
- through soft credit
- use of New, sustainable
- technologies.

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 Congress recently enacted Countering Adversaries of America Through Sanctions Act to put sanction on Russia and North Korea and Iran primarily



CAATSA and India

→ It affects Indian defence partnership with Russia

→ It affects our economic

partnership with Iran - India's  
third largest oil  
importer.

→ It also affect our  
strategic autonomy  
in the region.

→ It also affects  
India - USA "Defence  
partnership"

→ It forces India to  
seek cooperation of  
countries like China to  
sell through middle.

Possible options to tackle  
its impact

→ Establishing clear and cut  
economic and strategic  
autonomy.

→ using forums like United  
Nations to raise this  
issue.

→ Balancing USA's relationship  
with China and Russia.

- Using forums like  
Shanghai Cooperation Organi-  
- zation to counter  
USA aggression
- Using measures like  
2 + 2 dialogue to  
sort out differences
- Using its influence to  
seek waiver from  
USA  
e.g. - Some matters, defence  
security related towards  
it.

Thus, As our defence  
minister said "They are  
US sanctions not UN  
sanctions" our effort  
should be use our  
growing influence to  
maintain friendly  
relationship with all  
at ~~not~~ merit of  
relationship.