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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Sambhav Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	402880
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	11/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
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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

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

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

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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।

India is a parliamentary democracy and Parliament under Article 89 is a sovereign institution to hold executive accountable.

Decline in efficacy of Parliament -

- Principle of ~~the~~ collective responsibility, majority government and anti defection law makes debates and discussions mere rhetoric
- the parliament's average sitting in an year has reduced from 160 (1960s) to 80-90 (2010s)
- Disruptions by opposition have led to passage of even Budget document without much debates

- Passage of ordinary bills as money bill . ordinance ~~by~~ ^{reference} and non ~~ref~~ reference to Parliamentary committee have impeded Parliament's control.

Measures to improve Parliament control-

- National commission to review working of constitution (2002) recommended minimum sitting to 121 days for Lok Sabha, 100 days for Rajya Sabha
- Mandatory recommendation of parliamentary standing committee on all bills
- Limit on re-promulgation of ordinances should be implemented
- 12nd ARC suggestion - Code of ethics for MP and should be implemented.

Thus, Parliament need to ^{perform} ~~play~~ its constitutionally mandated role. After all as K.E. Narayan has described it is - head and body of India's politics.

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।

under 73rd Constitution Amendment Act,
1992 - Panchayati Raj Institutions were
mandated with standard framework but
non standard devolution of funds, functions
and functionaries.

As a success-

- Participative democracy -

It has cultivated more than 20 Lakh
people's representatives as against 4000 MLAs
and 790 MPs.

- Women empowerment -

is realised by women winning more than
reserved 22% seats in more than 19 states

- democratic decentralisation -

by mandating implementation through Gram
Panchayats of various schemes such as MGNREGS

As a failure-

- own resource generation -
a per Economic Survey is only 5%
which erodes financial accountability
- no defined functions and assigned
functionaries & hampers implementation
of many schemes and confusion at
village level
- bottom up approach as envisaged
under Article 40 is yet to be
achieved.

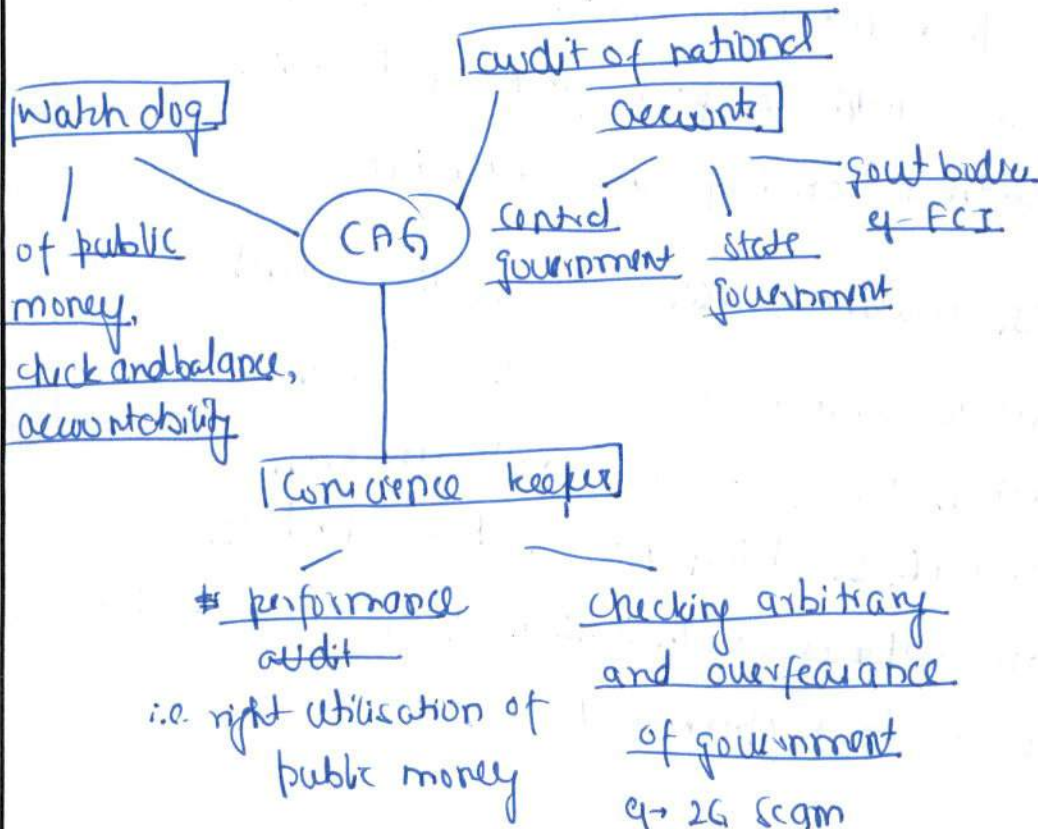
Thus, Panchayati Raj institutions have
been empowering and gaining ~~sign~~ significance.
Effective decentralisation can only
realise Gram Uday & Bharat Uday
vision of government.

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 वाँचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Under Article 148, Comptroller and Auditor General of India has authority to audit accounts of central government and state government.

Role of CAG -



Auditing Process can be made more effective by-

- CAG report of 2014, stated that powers to audit PFI project and NGOs, CoS, is limited - it should be given power to include such bodies
- should be made a member of Public Account Committee (Parliamentary standing committee recommendations)
- Supplement with Thematic audit as CAG audit is post facto and social audit is ~~an~~ in-process mechanism.

Thus, making CAG's role effective will increase strength of our democracy. Further, use of ICT tools such as GIS, Fooco RIS (food inspectors) and best practices from supreme audit institutions of other country can make it strong and dynamic.

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Electoral bonds means a non-transferable financial instrument to donate money to political parties through mediation of bank (SEI).

It can impart transparency by -

- e-kyc norms of banks require donors to register them with bank
- ~~any~~ non disclosure to public will protect companies and public from undue

harassment

- can be only cashed in party's account
- available only for parties with at least 1% share in vote polled in general or state elections - it eliminates new or shell parties to route money

It offset transparency by -

- The details of donor will be only known to bank (which is public sector) - it can give donor information to party in power
- anonymity supports non transparency
- it is not required to file details of electoral bonds with Election Commission

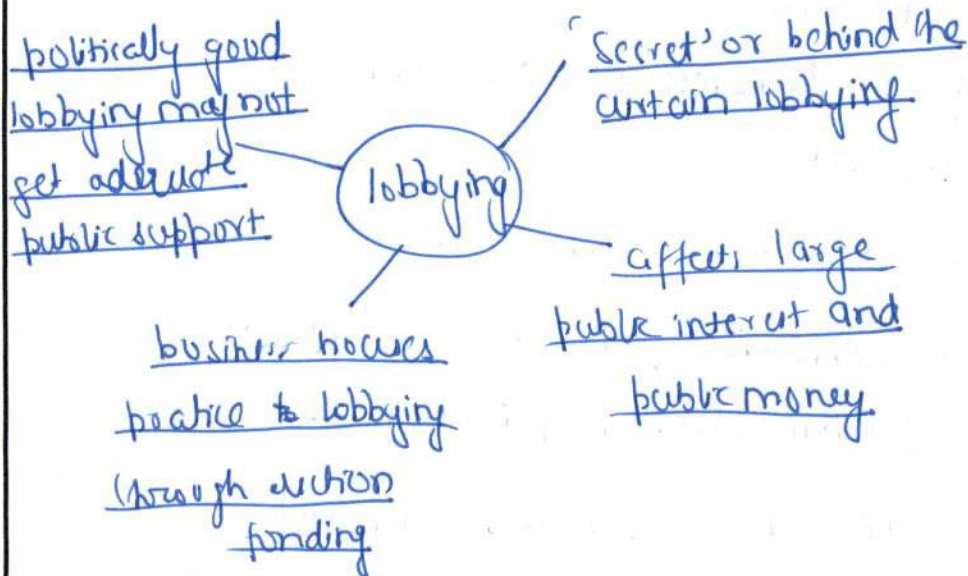
The electoral bond scheme can hamper transparent funding process. reforms such as regulation of foreign funding (FCRA regulation, 2016), mandatory filing of information with election commission and bringing political parties within RTI can improve funding mechanism in political parties.

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 exercise of 'influence' for defined purpose by private body or non-state actor to effluence favourable public policy, law or regulation.

unregulated lobbying issue-



regulated lobbying can-

- be transparent and come under RTI

and public scrutiny

- lobbying which is illegal in USA has
seen to be more in favour of
socio-economic causes
- it can check foreign funding in
lobbying through proxy method and
undermining national sovereignty
- eg - Greenpeace Initiative opposing India's
energy policy as stated by NHA report

It can however -

- impact decision making ability of
government
- may lead to policy paralysis
- may legitimise regulatory capture of
state by non-elected private parties

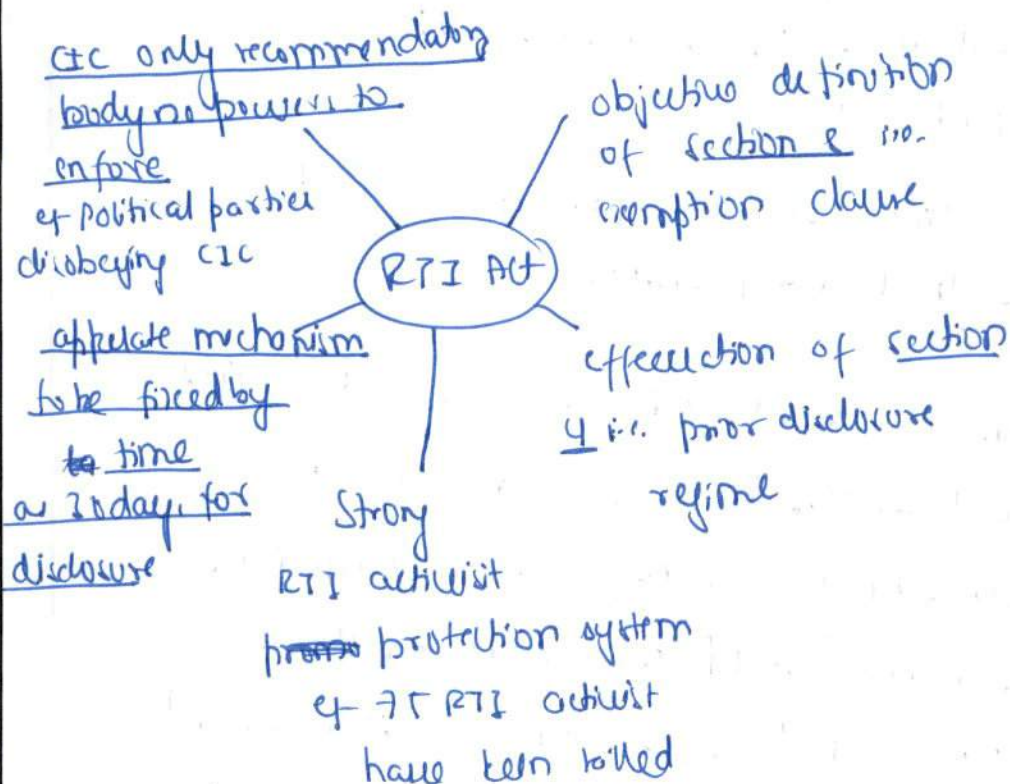
Thus, India at current state should
focus more on public involvement through
other means such as prelegislative scrutiny,
e.g., parliamentary committee etc

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. (150 words) 10

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act, 2005 heralded a transparent democracy by giving ~~more~~ power to citizens demand information and hence accountability from government.

Improvement needed in RTI Act-



Issues with recent RTI Amendment Act

- CIC ~~for~~ appointment, transfer, salary, removal to be in central government hand
- diluting the status of ~~the~~ Information Commission by relegating it ~~to~~ and reducing status ~~at par~~ from hitherto at par with Election Commission
- Supreme Court judgement regarding right to information a part of ~~the~~ A-19(1)(a) and A-21 in ~~the~~ Commencement to right to vote
- Making CIC a spoils post and obedient ~~the~~ position

Thus, the recent RTI amendment raises several issues. Further, non referral to

Parliamentary Committee raises suspicion. Government should refer the matter to Committee and strong public opinion should be built to uphold the Sanctity of Information Commission.

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।

Article 16(4), 16(4a), 16(4b) of constitution has special provision for socially and educationally backward community to advance their participation and position in Indian society.

Reservation in promotion

After having reservation in jobs in public employment, there arose a need to advance the weaker section to decision making level in Indian government.

The provision even though annulled by supreme court in Indra Sawhney case was later made a part of constitution through constitution amendment.

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 the highest net cultivated land in the world still more than 27% of its population suffers from food and nutrition deficiency.

Paradox of food production and availability-

- high food wastage at various stages such as production, storage, distribution etc
- non accessibility and non availability of food supplies
- unaffordable market prices due to high price wedges by APMC wholesalers etc
- inefficient public distribution system is prone to corruption, misdirected supply, black marketing

- food hoarding and stocking for
private gains

Government's effort-

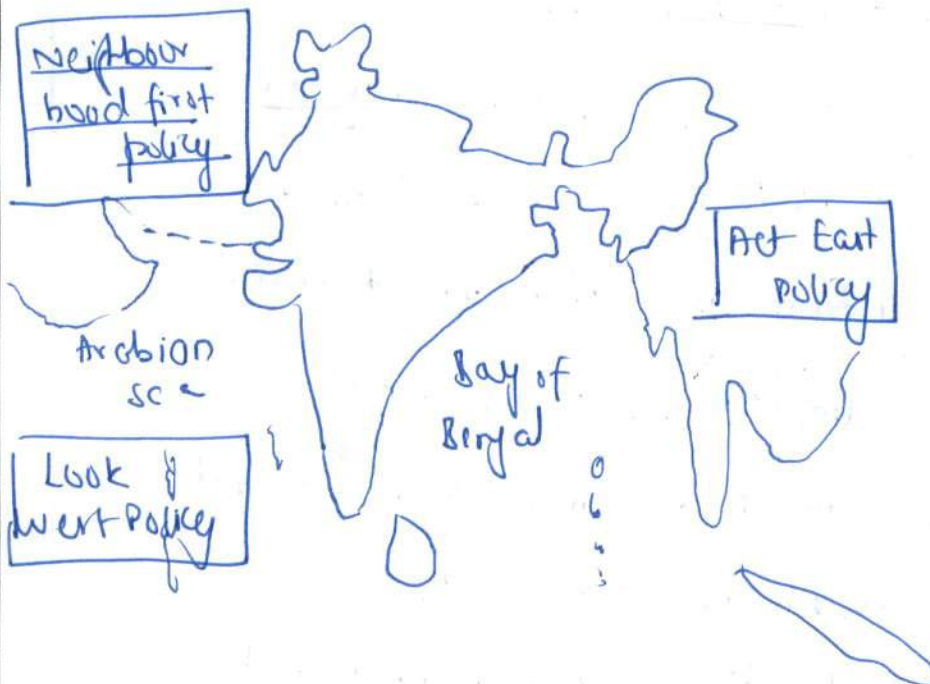
- e-NARS to overhaul agriculture
marketing prices
- Operation Greens - to stabilize market
prices of vegetables
- food processing to reduce wastage,
increase shelf life
- National food security Act, 2013 to
make deprived entitled to 30kg of
food grain at affordable prices
- Aadhar identification to reduce
corruption, deduplication and
enhance public delivery reach

Thus, right to food is a part of
Article 21 of constitution. It should be the
effort of government to secure food to
everyone.

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

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

Indian ocean has a central position to India and it is a platform for engaging with partners in economic, social and cultural dialogue.



Indian ocean - foreign policy tool for India

Significance of Indian ocean -

Economic - Blue Economy, coastal shipping

trade ties with middle east, Africa,
Srilanka etc

Social - humanitarian and disaster
relief operations CHADS, search and
rescue operations, capacity building
through ICRF etc

cultural - Project mallam of
ministry of culture, ~~also~~ know your
India of Ministry of External Affairs
seek cultural ties with littoral states.

Thus Indian Ocean is a major
foreign policy tool. Enhanced engagement
with countries in water body
can check China's expansionism and
string of pearls strategy.

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 is committed to climate change mitigation and adaptation negotiations and on aspiring global leader in climate protection.

Shift in negotiation stance -

- CRDR - common but differentiated responsibility to multilateral based interventions
- South efforts to be supplemented to North's technology and finance aid
- recipient of climate aids to harbouring international organisations
e.g. JSA
- passive party to active party commissioning

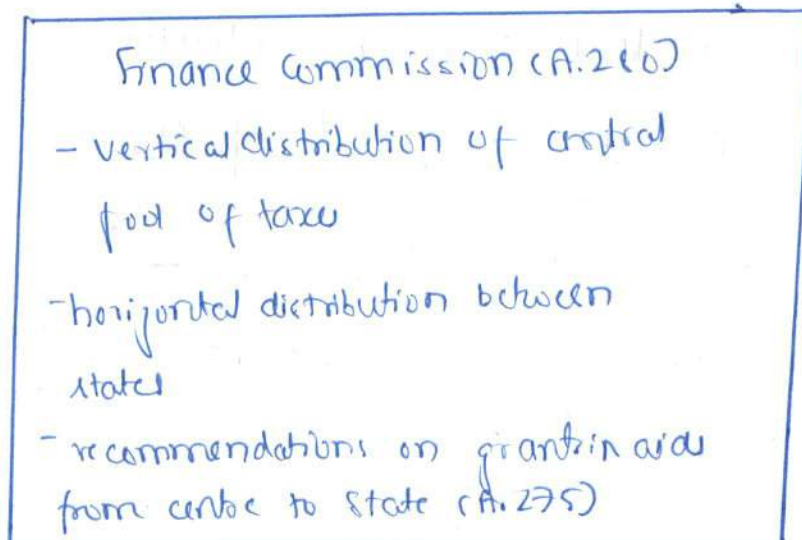
projects on foundation day of
3SA in African countries

Thus India has seen a paradigmatic
shift in role in global common

such enhance participation furthers
India's status as global power and
charm to UNSC.

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

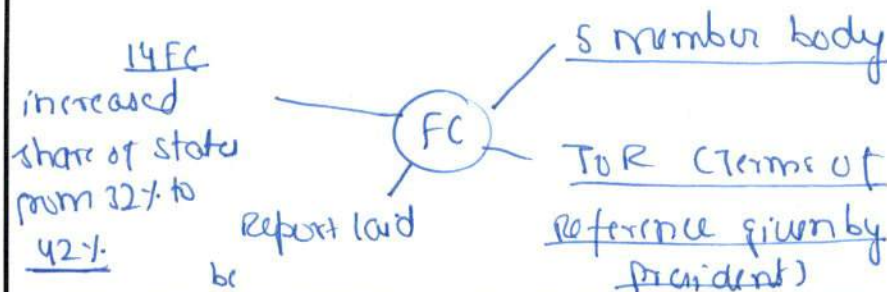
वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही है।



'Finance Commission' has defined as

balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in

India. It has constitutional mandate to recommend to the ~~president~~ president, the criteria of devolution of central taxes to states.



Issues with respect to finance commission-

- The terms of reference of 15th FC headed by IN.K. Singh has following issues raised by state and experts.
- Population growth data of 2011 - it is against the state which performed better on population control
- Second thought on high devolution of 42% is against the interest of state
- Performance like linked grants are against poor and low developed state
- focus on ease of doing business may start a race to the bottom dismantling all regulatory laws

Solutions to the issue-

The issue with the finance federalism and dismaying the centre-state relations

- The terms of reference are unilaterally decided by union, involvement of states can give a dispute / grievance redress mechanism

- a dispute ~~red~~ set settlement mechanism which involves participation of finance ministers such as

FAST council should be implemented

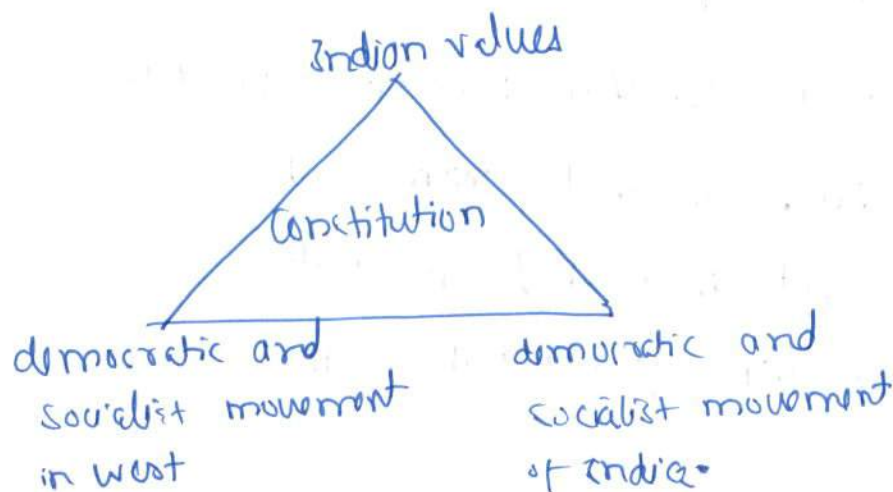
- An incentive mechanism to reward the states performing the population control should be implemented

Multi-fiscal federalism is key to cooperative federalism. Increased union-state engagement is needed to better implementation of national objectives.

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Indian constitution in the words of 'Erasmus Austin' is imported a social document. The makers of constitution had included such provisions so as to empower citizen democracy, limit government and provide a healthy balance of various and diverse social, political and economic ideas and aspirations.



The influence can be detailed as-

- Indian values -

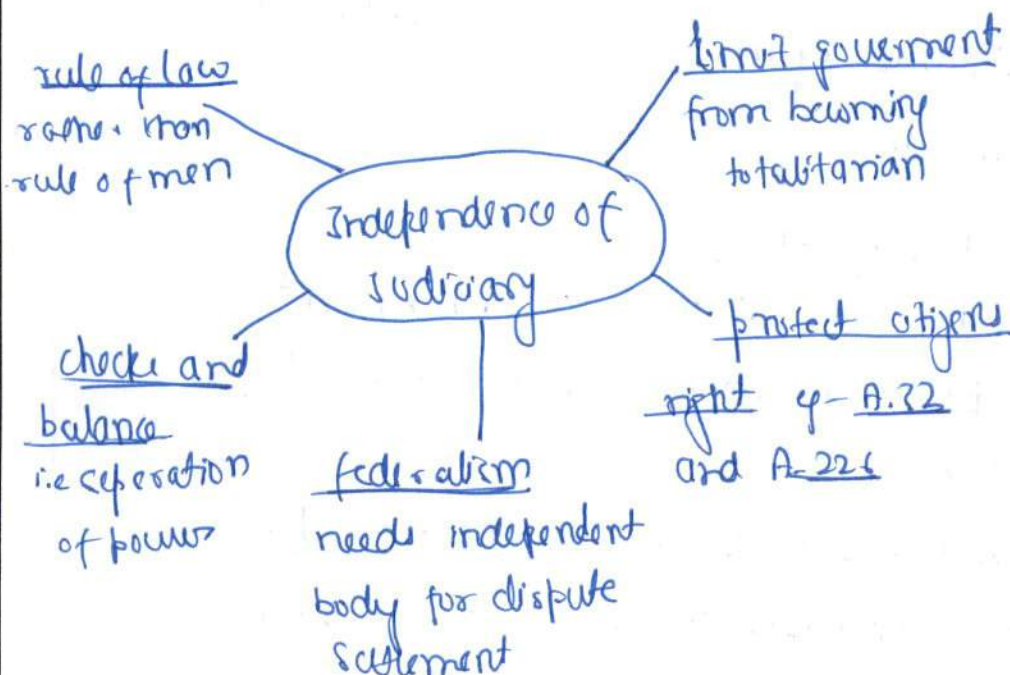
- 'Fraternity' in Preamble is an ancient Indian value and symbolises collective nature of Indian society
- Gram Raj i.e. village self rule under Article 40 is peculiar to Indian politics
-

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 refers to doctrine in democratic government which sterilizes court of law from 'undue' legislative or executive interference. It is based on constitutionalism and a basic structure of our constitution.

Importance of independent judiciary-



Safeguards to insure independence of judiciary.

- Appointment -

The appointment of judiciary after Mrd
Judge case, 1998 is made by President
on recommendation of collegium

- Emoluments -

are charged upon consolidated fund of
India

- Removal -

not except proved misbehaviour or
incapacity. The elaborate process needs
legislative system akin to impeachment of
President.

- Conduct of judges -

can not be discussed in parliament
except on motion regarding removal of
judge

- Contempt powers as Court of record -

further strengthens the stature of judiciary

~~However~~

The elaborate system under our political-
constitutional ~~system~~ system was

last work of our constitution maker
to establish an 'institution' which can
functionalise constitutionalism. The further
interpretations by supreme court has strengthened
its 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।

Federalism refers to a system of governance based on division of power between federal government and provincial government, who are co-ordinate to each other.

The Indian federalism since 1950 has matured through political phases such as rise of regional parties, coalition government, New Economic policy, 1991 (LPG), NRI Aayog, 14th finance commission, GST.

States enjoy -

Economic

- 14th Finance Commission
- GST

Political

- NRI Aayog
- Planning Council
- Pragati interaction

Structural Problems with federalism-- Article 246 and 7th schedule-

The number of subjects and important ones are in Union list.

Further, Union or Parliament have greater say in Concurrent list while state list are also subordinate in case of repugnancy of union law and state law.

Residuary Powers under A.248 are with union government or parliament.

- Tax matters with higher collection source are under union list e.g. corporate tax, income tax.
The items related to expenditure are in state list e.g. health, agriculture

- Articles such as A.356, A.355, A.365 have been misused against state government

This clearly depicts that the structure of Indian federalism is not absolute federalism rather it is quasi-federalism. Supreme Court in State of West Bengal vs UOI, 1963 had highlighted the makers of Indian Constitution did not envisage absolute federalism.

Way forward-

None the less, these structural issues, the centre and states have agreed to disagree and is moving towards an era of competitive, cooperative and collaborative federalism.

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।

Woodrow Wilson had said that 'corruption moves at secret places and avoids at open places'. The need for 'prevention of corruption' is absolute necessity but it need to differentiate between mala fide and bona fide conduct of public servants.

The Amendment as a balance-

The provision of Amendment includes-

- Prior permission for before forming charges against public servant (at all levels) from appointing authority (Government)

- It further gives protection to MP and MLAs with similar provision

It can -

- save the bona fide decisions of public servants being called into question of corruption.

- even allegation / acc of corruption is sufficient to malign the image of servant earned through years of hard work

- Political neutrality can be maintained only if such actions are prevented. case like coal gate scam even booked ~~former~~ coal secretary (H. G. Gupta) who had excellent service record

- it promotes policy paralysis and indecisiveness at higher level and against needs of current economic and social conditions

- Economic survey highlighted how IG - CBI, INC and courts have affected functioning of government machinery

The Government as legislative shield -

- it can promote impunity amongst public

servants and save them from
lawful enquiry.

- Several cases like 2G scam, common wealth had politics bureaucratic nexus. It will be exempted
- It will erode public accountability. Supreme Court had struck down similar provision in self special police establishment Act, 1946 on some ground

The amendment though well intended should promote accountability by external mechanism such social audit, citizen charter. further 2nd ARC recommendation regarding code of ethics of public servant should be implemented.

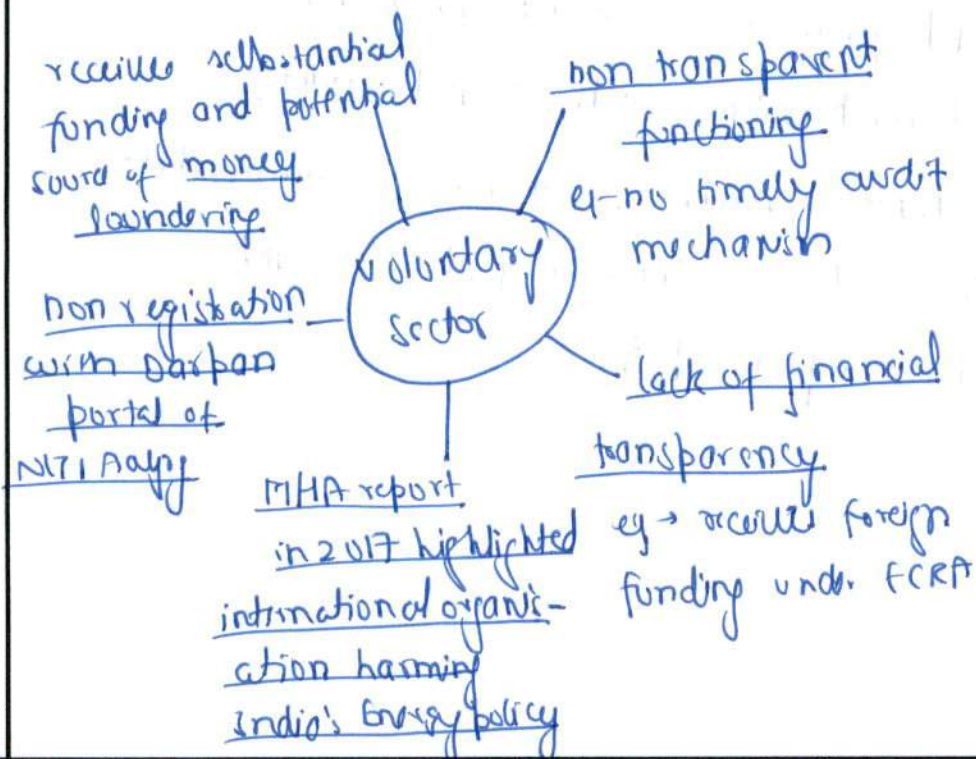
16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

(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 refers to non-governmental, non for profit public groupings which have presence in public life. It is based on principle of people participation, voluntary association. According to reports, India have approximately 11.5 million voluntary organisations.

Issues plaguing voluntary sector-



Need for national accreditation agency -

- Re-defining area of operation which includes - policy review, policy advocacy
- Increasing number of voluntary organisations without regulatory mechanism can lead to NGOization of government - eroding public trust
- increasing participation in government activities
 - e- family welfare committee for section 498A, ICDS scheme
- issue of IT Act, 1981 for laundering money and tax evasion
- Similar effort under voluntary cell of NITI Aayog - but NITI Aayog already overstretched in social, economic, governance reforms
- Priority of women and child development had favoured such body for holistic and

- comprehension and regulation
- National ~~and~~ accreditation will enable NGOs, CSOs, to receive greater funding and enhance their performance.

way forward-

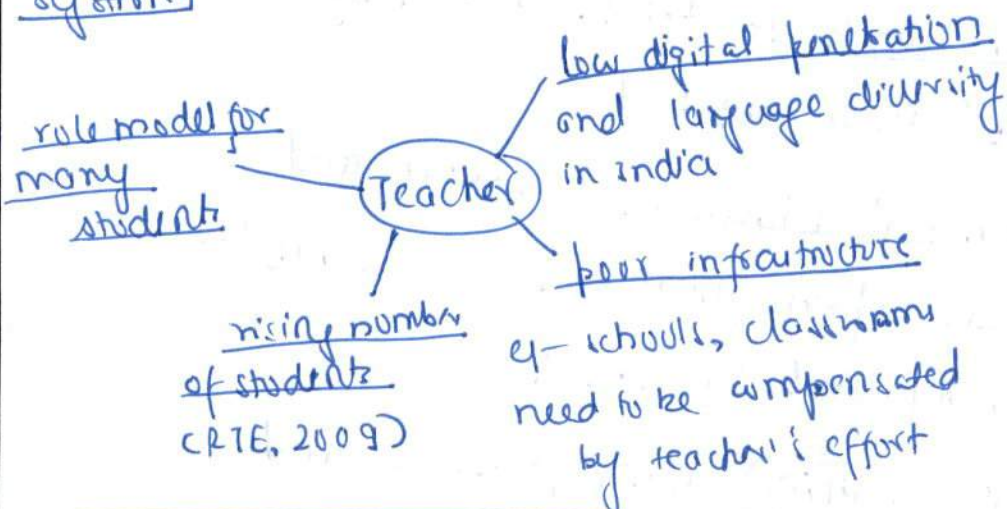
The proposal of National Accreditation of voluntary sector is a first step, further National policy on voluntary sector, capacity building program of voluntary organisations and spreading their reach to rural areas can ensure faster, more inclusive and sustainable development.

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?

India with fastest growing population and GDP needs strong human capital base to ~~sustain~~ sustain it. The Gross Enrolment ratio reaching near 100% at primary level and improving in secondary level the next focus should be on Learning outcome which needs enabling teacher - student interaction.

Importance of Teacher in Indian education system-



Problems in teacher training-

- No comprehensive policy or law dealing

with issue of teacher training.
Right to Education, 2009 stipulates pupil-
Teacher ratio ~~but did not~~ ~~addressed~~ it
also provided window for teachers to
get trained but did not provide
minimum teacher skill test.

- The National Council for Teacher Training
is a non statutory body. It is understaffed
and has poor infrastructure

- increasing private teacher training institutes
without accreditation.

- No National Teacher Training Quality
framework to assess and certify
B.Ed degree obtained

- National Achievement Survey and
ASER report showed poor status of
learning level in students

- Value training is not focused and
use of ICT tool is still in introductory
stages.

Solutions-

- The overall teacher training ecosystem should be integrated for synergistic impact
- National Policy on Teacher training should be introduced covering ICT enablement, exposure to best practices etc
- The Capacity of teacher training institutes intake must be increased to match speed and scale of rising demand in rural and urban areas
- Vocational Education Council should be included to better discriminate the skill needs to students

Government has taken various efforts such as DIKSHA Portal which provide online teacher lifecycle management. further efforts to make it learning based can improve educational standards in 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 -
(Budget 2018-19)

National health mission - Insurance
to ~~10 lakh~~ ^{10 crore} families for secondary and
tertiary health needs

National health and wellness centre
to provide primary health needs

The Ayushman Bharat scheme aims to
holistically cover health needs of
underprivileged family through insurance
mechanism.

likely challenges for scheme -

- Huge population under protection -
around 150 crore individuals will
make it world's largest government
provided health protection scheme
- Budgetary constraint - currently only 12000 cr
were allocated. Provided low public spending

i.e. around 1.2% of GDP. It raises doubt of sustainability of scheme

- Infrastructure requirement is ~~that~~ huge.
with around 70% public opting private health care, it needs more public hospitals.
of UK upgraded health infrastructure before launching National Health Service.

- Overlapping with many state schemes
e.g. Odisha's Rijicare.

- regulating private sector which had proved to be ineffective in ~~the~~ erstwhile
Bima
Rashtriya ~~Swasthya~~ Swasthya Yojana (RSBY)

- insurance lenders for such large
level project will likely be
disaggregated - it may create nonuniform
policy, premium etc

Solutions-

- increasing public health spending to 2.5% of
GDP as under National Health Policy, 2017.

- focussing on primary health care
and wellness oriented health interventions.

- regulation of private sector and
enforcement mechanism to check issue of
inflated bills etc

The need of healthy India is important
for inclusive development. Through intersectoral

coordination and cooperative federalism,

the objective of Ayushman Bharat
can be achieved.

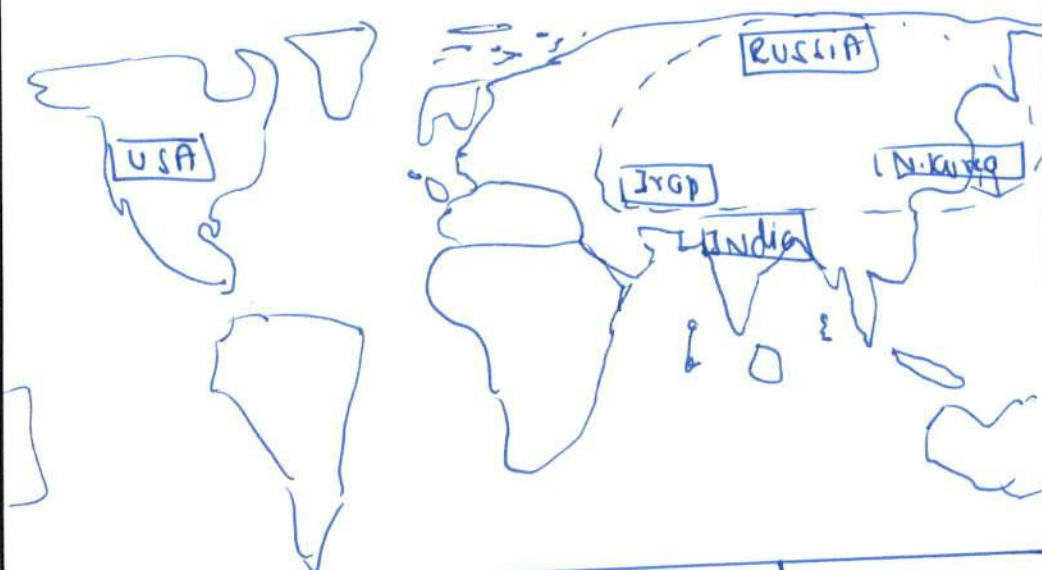
19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

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।

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 under CAATSA is imposing sanctions and secondary sanctions on countries dealing with Russia, Iran, North Korea. India has strong and deep ties with Russia and Iran which may affect India's interest



CAATSA - Indian interest is affected

Affect on India's interest

- Russia -

India is a strong and strategic partner with Russia. The friendship treaty of 1971 guides the policy of two nations.

- Defence deal such as IS-400 which India has finalised may invoke US's sanction

- Russia is necessary for balancing China. India and Russia are partners in SCO, BRICS and have deep relations in political, economic and cultural field

- Iran -

India and Iran are collaborating for enhancing connectivity in region. It is essential for India's link to Afghanistan

- chabahat port which India is to get delivery of can adverse USA sanction

- oil import under rising crude oil prices

may get affected
 q-UN's directive to end oil trade by
 November

- Regional instability and security issues -
 it may create greater regional terrorism
 issue with nuclear possessing North Korea
 and ~~the~~ unstable middle east may jeopardise
 Indian territorial integrity.

India can shield its interest -

- Diplomatic negotiation with USA or India
 is not subservient to any country

q- 2+2 talk

- India under strategic autonomy framework
 should continue its national ~~policy~~ foreign
 and defence policies

- Regional consensus should be harvested
 by likely affected countries
 e.g. China which is also facing similar issues

Thus, India under multipolar world, needs
 to uphold principle of strategic autonomy
 which can be realised through strategic diplomacy