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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	718535
Center	ORN	Date	22-Dec-21

INDEX TABLE

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

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India adopted Parliamentary form of Government based of GOI Act 1935 to ensure greater representation to the diverse sections of Indian society.

Hence; in the Indian Content of Governance; the executive is responsible to the leg; for its overall functioning.

Parliament as a means to eff; functioning

- Debates and discussion's e.g. Zero hour, Question Hour.
- Check Confidence of leg; in Executive via No confidence motion, Adj; motion
- Parliamentary standing committees via 22 DRSC's.
- Executive Part of legislature to have harmonious relation between the two.

[How Parliament is not an end in itself] :-

- Highly technical nature of legislations makes elected generalist's incompetent.
- Route of Delegated Legislation to frame Law's.
- Route of ordinance to enact legislations.
- Rules/Policies decided by executive for Parliament's

Acc; to ADR Report; only 27% of legislations have gone through DRSC for detailed Scrutiny in 16th LS.

The above trend reflects the Parliament by itself cannot ensure determine the robust functioning of administration; it depends on the shared commitment of the executive with leg; to ensure grass-root level of governance systems ^{are} prevalent in our society

2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

The Tenth schedule of the Indian constitution has been added by 52nd CAA to ~~check~~ keep a check of unlawful defections in our parliamentary system.

Provision's of the Schedule for disqualific:-

- Resignation from the membership of party
- Joining a political party when elected as indep; member; or voting against whip dirⁿ.
- Nominated member joining party after 6 months

Acc; to Soli Sorabjee (Former AG); the remedy is more malafidy than problem.

How it weakened our democratic credentials:-

- Members have been lesser people representative; more party representatives by being the line of party.
- There's not freedom of expression for

members inside legislature.

- Whole-sale defection's having taken place.
- New way's of Political greedism in members:- Resignation for legislature.
- The Impartial role of Speaker has been ~~app~~ brought into lime-light e.g
S-C remarks of Karnataka leg; speaker
in 2019.

How can the credentials be restored :-

- Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendation of application only in case of Non-confidence motion.
- EC recommendation of decision by President.
- Indrajit Comm's - State funding of elections to remove money power during election season.

we need to make sure that sanctity of our temple of democracy is protected in order to ensure ushering in of democratic polity -

3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 246 of the Indian Constitution relates to the division of legislative powers between the centre & the State.

The article has added 7th Schedule in the Constitution for proper demarcation of the subjects on which both can legislate.

How is it a cornerstone for relations

- Proper division ensures reduce conflict.
- Strengthening of federal features of Constitution.
- States can legislate on subjects which have diverse demands from diverse sections of society.

- Cooperation between the Centre & State on concurrent list subjects.

How tension's ^{arise} in recent times due to overlap.

- Centre legislation on recently rephased farm law's ~~and~~ even though agri; & agri; markets is state subject.
- Centre given ratification to international agreements which are connected to State subjects.
- Role of Governor in reserving Bills for President under Art. 200.

Reforms which can be incorporated :-

- As per Punchi Commission; on legislation in concurrent list; state opinions need to be considered.
 - SC "doctrine of colourable legislation" to prevent centre transgression in state's affairs.
- We need to strengthen the federal character of Indian polity to ensure "Unity in Diversity".

4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

"Ordinance" is a legislation making power available to the executive ~~in~~ to meet unexpected circumstances.

— Ordinances are issued under Art 123 of the constitution by the Centre & under Art 213 by the state.

→ Acc; to ADR report; from 2016 to 2020; Ordinance per year has increased from 8 per year to 12-13 per year which reflects the ordinance route taken by the executive

Why ordinance route is undemocratic:-

- Violation of separation of power.
- No debate & discussion for legislation in Parliament.

- Reduce accountability of executive to legislature.
- Leads to Ordinance Raj.

Since ; the time of India's Independence ;
Successive governments have taken ordinance route to ensure reduce scrutiny & Opposition in Parliament

What it leads to :-

- Centralization of power in executive.
- Uneffectiveness of Parliament.

Case study :- UP govt in this year brought UP unlawful religious conversion Act via an ordinance even though this legislation required detailed scrutiny by the legislature to ensure safeguard of secular credentials of state.

The executive needs to ensure that every leg. is deliberate & discussed to ensure diverse opinions regarding the Bill are incorporated. Measures - (Legislative Impact Assessment)

5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? **(150 words) 10**

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

The Executive Branch of the government is divided into ministries to ensure proper division of work between them.

Why ministries are important :-

- Proper allocation of work.
- Greater representation of elected members.
- Detailed scrutiny of various developmental works.

But the number of ministries have kept on increasing manifold to:-

(Why?) - Informed citizen demands more from the executive in terms of its service delivery.

- Specialization of certain service delivery parameters.

e.g Ministry of Electronics & IT
&
Min; of Inform; Broadcasting

Initially
single.

- lure of Political office

~~Even though~~

Even though 75 Act has ensured restriction in no; of ministers but ministries have kept on (↑) since Independence.

Need of Phasing out :-

- overlapping or convergence of works.
e.g Recently amalgamated "Water" &
"River develop" ministry into Ministry of Jal Shakti.

- Confusion in Implementation of works between ministries e.g for tribals MoTA & MoRD are at loggerheads.

- Reduction in overall financial expenditure & reduce fiscal pressure for the Government.

6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

(150 words) 10

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

"Digital India" is a vision where in each & every member of the society is :-

- Digitally empowered.
- Economy driven by knowledge.

Even various facets of the society where in Digital India has transformed the society :-

- Delivery of services via e-governance e.g mygov. in.
- Mission to Connect Gram Panchayats via Bharat Broadband network.
- Ensured financial inclusion of the weaker section e.g JAN-DHAN trinity.
- Online delivery of health services e.g Telemedicine Portal "Swasth" in COVID era.

- Increased penetration of mobile internet into rural areas.

e.g. ~~90%~~ nearly 98% of rural India who has mobile connection is connected via mobile data.

- Online delivery of (Educ; services^{to children} & (Training to farmers)

e.g. Mool's education portal.
e-Choupal for Farmers.

Challenges which India still faces :-

- Digital divide is still prevalent.
- Digital illiteracy among society.
- Threat of Cyber-crime due to increased connectivity.
- Higher Capex for Govt.

In order to ^{really} transform India into a digitally Empowered one, we need to make sure that no one is left behind in journey of Transformation.

7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. (150 words) 10

भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Poverty :- As per UNDP; it refers to the reduced available opportunities as well as poor capacity of an individual to realise his true potential as a member of society.

Poverty rate in India is 21% as per Tendulkar Committee report.

Various Issues related to pov; measurement:-

- Whether to calculate only income availability or whether to take calorie intake also.
- Poor data driven research.
- Multi-facet's on poverty e.g Absolute Poverty, Relative Poverty.

- lack of Political will to reflect true picture; keeping Political fortunes into consideration.

Measures to Improve :-

Acc to Amartya Sen; Poverty reduces "mental cognition" which makes an indiv. Animal existence."

- Poverty needs to be considered on multi-facets as per UNDP (MPI):-
 - Quality of living ✓
 - Education-
 - Health..
- All recommendation's need to be data driven.
- Need to consider "Absolute" & "Relative" dimensions in order to bring ~~so~~ proper policies for both groups.

④ UShering to be 5 Trillion \$ by 2024 needs to ensure that each ind; is part of this develop-
trajectory.

8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

NEP 2020 was brought in to revolutionize the education sector by:-

- Removing M. PHIL degree
- 5+3+3+4 gradations
- Flexible degree options.
- Education till (5) in mother tongue & (class 6) onwards on vocational Basis.
- Collaboration of Indian universities with foreign ones.
- Proposal to allow Top 200 univers-
- ties to open campuses in India.
- (GER) in Higher education $\Rightarrow$ 50% by 2035.

Rationale behind Intern; of H.E :-

- Greater collaboration between Indian & foreign universities.

e.g GIAN network.

- Increased inflow of foreign students leads to (↑) foreign exchange.
- Improve India's Soft Power Image.
- More opportunities to Indian students at home.

Associated Challenges :-

- Increased cost of Higher education & privatisation of Public good.
- Lower GER of 25% doesn't agree well with the concept.
- Need to improve our Primary & Secondary school opportunities 1st to ensure greater participation.

Even though, concept is a rationale one but we need to increase investment in educ; to target 6% to ensure fruits of opportunities are borne by the nation's young minds.

9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. (150 words) 10

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

Free Trade Agreements are instruments signed between countries to have increased access to each other's market in order to benefit for the strengths of each other.

e.g. [Indian - ASEAN FTA]

[Indian - Bangladesh FTA] ~~under~~
under SAFTA

Why are they significant? :-

- Greater market Access
- ~~More~~ Greater movement of labour.
- Each nation focuses upon its strengths to remain competitive.
- Greater dependence ensure greater mutual cooperation on wider topics of convergence.

Have they been significant for India?

- Trade deficit with major FTA partners.
e.g India - ASEAN FTA has resulted in combined deficit with Asean of 102 B\$
- Non-tariff's Barriers by nation's have created hindrances e.g Sanitary measures
- Restricted movement of Labour &
e.g withdrawal from RCEP.
- Violation in 'Rules of origin' framework
China Shipment via Singapore

Recently, India cancelled major FTA's with nations where deficit was huge.

Way-forward:-

- Agreement based on strengths e.g Labour for India
- Improve in domestic manufac; Capacity.
- All Disputes to be resolved via WTO.
- Reduction of Non-Tariff Barriers

10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently ; World Bank & GOI have signed agreement for 750 million \$ developmental assistance to MSME's to overcome COVID - crises.

various multi-lateral banks across the globe:- WB, ADB, NDB.

Why are they Important?

- Cheaper rate of interest for developing countries.
- Investment in major areas of development e.g Infrastructure, i.e. (WB investment in Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor); Poverty reduction programmes; Programmes for Social Inclusion.

- Loans based on sovereign guarantee of the nation ; which improves trust.

But recent times , certain concerns have come to fore such as:-

- While providing assistance ; compel the nation to undertake liberal economy reforms which might not be suitable.
- Major Institutions have greater share from developed nations which dictate policy conditions e.g.
WB - USA
ADB - Japan, USA.
- Compel nations to undertake major economy wide reforms which might result in instability for country
e.g Pakistan Inflation Boom and effect

Even though MDB are essential for developing nations to improve their develop. process ; these institutions need to ensure that respect for sovereignty is taken care of.

11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

⁴ Inter-state water disputes are a thorn in the federal structure of Indian Polity.

Even though Constitution makers have specifically included this issue within the constitutional framework via Art 263 of the Constitution still it continues to haunt the stability of the nation

Why do such issue continue :-

- Lack of Political will and vote Bank Politics.
- Issue ^{has} ~~has~~ more emotional overtones

than just a mere legal dispute.

- Disregard to the tribunals decision by the state

e.g. Mandovi river dispute resolved via tribunal was not accepted by Maharashtra.

- Long litigation procedure to encounter the issue itself.

e.g. More than 10 tribunals have been formed till date.

- "Water" as a resource is required by agrari; dependent nation.

Measures which can be taken :-

In 2019; Government had amended Inter-State water dispute Act 1956 to:-

- Include the concept of "floating Tribunal".

- Max; time frame for dispute

resolution :-

1 year = Consensus among states with
Six month extension.

2 year = for Tribunal decision with
max ; 1 year extension.

⇒ These Issues need to solved via
Consensus ; hence (NDC) can be
established to build agreements.

⇒ Water needs to be Judiciously
used by the agriculture sector
to ensure water availability e.g
Precision Agriculture.

⇒ Decision of Tribunal needs to be
respected to ensure greater strength
to federation.

"Water" is a very sensitive issue among
people and this needs to be dealt very
articulately in order to ensure equal
entitlement for the resource among states.

12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary is one of the Important organs of the government which ensures:-

- Safeguard of people's right.
- Safeguard of Ideals & values of the constitution.
- "Protector of the constitution"

Hence; its accessibility is sine qua non for efficient & well-functional governance system of the country.

Certain reforms which have been taken by the Judiciary in the realm of Technology:-

- Concept of e-Courts by Law Ministry.
 - Use of Artificial Intelligence ^{by} ~~the~~ the Judiciary for Segregation & allocation of cases.
 - Filing via e-Appeal system.
 - In COVID-times; Judicial hearings having been conducted via video conferencing to ensure accessibility of Justice.
 - e-Challan linked to District Courts.
- But tech; ^{by} ~~it~~ itself cannot ensure efficiency along with accessibility for the weaker sections of the society.
- Digital divide prevalent within the society.

- Digital Illiteracy among the Society.
- Low Awareness among the weaker Sections of the society.
- Technology cannot replace human interface in Justice delivery system
e.g Allocation of cases by tech; might create injustice where urgent hearing is required.

Hence; even though Tech; has increased efficiency of Justice Del; Systems of the country; we need to make sure Accessibility of Justice is ensured on priority so that the society doesn't ~~have~~ create "have" v/s "have not's" in Justice Del. Systems.

13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Min; of Housing & Urban Affairs;
nearly 32% of India's population
lives in urban areas and this
figure is going to increased to
45% by 2035. Hence; sustainable
development of urban landscape
is essential for sustainable
development of nation.

Why capacities of urban planning are
problematic :-

- Creation of "urban Heat Jungle"
with poor planning.
- Poor capacity development of
Urban local Bodies.

- Lack of Resource devolution with Urban local Bodies.
- Horizontal expansion of cities with unregulated flow:
- Poor ventilation & green spaces within urban spaces.
- Poor drainage network layout along major cities e.g. in Delhi; Drainage layout was given in 1976.
- Poor public spaces & low mobility options among commuters; slums.

Why there needs to be change in mindset :-

- Concept of "RURBAN" where in facilities are improved in rural areas to reduce flow of

rural migration.

- Capacity Building of Urban loc;
Bodies need's to be strengthened
along with guaranteed devolution
of funds.
- Greater Greener space in urban
areas. e.g Miyakuni method.
- Proper Planning & layout for city
development e.g Chandigarh.
- Concept of "sponge cities" to ensure
ensure lesser chances of flooding.
- Restoration of Natural water ways
in cities premises.

Although, everyone aspires a urban
lifestyle & urban living; But having
22 out of 30 cities in WHO polluted
cities list isn't a greater achievement. Hence
we need to ensure Sustainable development
of urban for SUS; living of the Indi-
-vidual.

14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected.

(250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

PRIs have been in existence since ancient times but they were constitutionally recognized via 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment.

73rd & 74th CAA ensured:-

- greater participatory governance.
- democracy @ grass roots.
- voice of weaker section does matter via Reservations.

How has it played out :-

- Increase in concept of Panchayat "Pati" practice.

- Rigid caste hierarchies have made sure PRI's have dominance among them.
- Weak devolution of funds; dependent upon state.
- Low Capacity Building

Since; even though reservation in PRI's was enacted to ensure greater representation of women in PRI's; ~~on~~ on ground it has turned into a full fledged reality.

Hence; low awareness among ^{& participation} bottom social gr cannot result in corresponding increase in state legislatures since :-

- Political will is missing.
- Advocacy in lower social gr women is missing since they haven't fully

realised the power of PRT's.

- Gender & concept of Patriarchy is prevalent among greater section of society; as a result men aren't ^{ready to be} able to share equal power in leg; with women.

How can it be corrected :-

- Reservation for women in state legislatures.
- Advocacy gp's, Pressure gp's to create awareness among society.
- Increase in literacy & educational opportunities among women.

As per ADR survey; in 2019; only 17% of legislatures represent 49% of women population in India.

15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. (250 words) 15

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Public service delivery is essential feature of any governance structure operating within the society.

Hence, to make effective it needs to be:-

- Accountable & Transparent
- Responsive
- Effective & Efficient

In traditional accountability systems; for any governance system; it had to be:-

- Hierarchically Accountable.
- Focus on Quantity, rather

The Quality

- No linkage between Performance Appraisal for administration with deliverables.
- follow the legality^{aspect}; rather than Innovation & Incentive.

How social accountability is better:-

- Social Impact Assessment focuses on quality of service delivery rather than the quantity.
- Social Audit ensures availability of empirical data with the social gp; to reflect real developmental effect of any initiative.
- Ensures proper utilization of funds with feedback mechanisms.

- Allow's the Admin; to make changes & Innovate.

Pre-conditions for social Accountability

- Transparent :- Informed & Educated Citizens
- Responsive to the citizenry needs
- Concept of "Responsibility" among administration.

Challenges Associated with them :-

- Poor literacy among lower social groups.
- Information is provided in technical format which isn't understandable.
- Concept of elitist mindset among the bureaucrats makes them little responsible & less responsive.

16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MGNREGA is a central sector Scheme which ensures:-

- Rural livelihood of 100 days in a year.
- Guaranteed allowance if livelihood isn't provided.

This scheme has been envisaged to help rural people ensured livelihood opportunities along with development of rural infrastructure for holistic development of the

rural area e.g. School Buildings,
Anganadi centres; Panchayat officer's, ~~etc~~
irrigation structures etc

This project envisages rural area
to be developed in terms of infra;
improvement which would ensure
welfare development of the citizenry
But still certain short-comings
remains.

one of the major short-comings in
proper ^{Implementation} ~~functioning~~ of MGNREGA is
the poor functioning PRI institutions

Reasons :-

- ~~Poor~~ Incapable PRI's have made
rural survey inefficient which doesn't
list priority of projects reqd; by

by the people.

- Inefficient PRTI's haven't given detailed & expeditiously drawn list of beneficiaries & who in actual need employment oppor; under MNREGA e.g. Poor Job card allocation.

- Weak PRTI's have made parallel rural developmental agencies dictate the developmental plans of the rural area e.g. Haryana Rural Develop; Board.

Hence; Strong & Capable Panchayati Raj Institutions are essential for proper formulation & implementation of rural develop; plans which would ensure obj; of MNREGA are fulfilled.

17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

In India; disabilities ~~are~~ of individuals aren't taken care of in national discourse of development which hampers their path of development.

e.g. Public places still are inaccessible to them due to disability factor.

- Public transport isn't friendly for their convenience.

- Opportunities available to them still have invisible barriers

which they weren't able to cross over.

Psycho-social disabilities :-

Alzheimer; neurological disorders.

- Difficult accessibility in educational opportunities.
- Healthcare for them still isn't up to mark in India.
- Society still isn't sensitive to these individuals and they still are joked upon.
- Also; public places aren't designed for their convenience.

How it is changing

- 1) Accessible India Campaign to ensure revamping of public places for disabled people.
 - 2) Ayushman Bharat has exclusive component for secon; & Tertiary care.
 - 3) Free treatment for leprosy Patients by Government.
 - ④ Social advocacy groups to ensure increased awareness among society.
- We need to ensure people with disabilities are made equal partners in nation's develop; traj; so that develop; is inclusive.

18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM-Awas Yojana is a rural-centric Sector scheme to ensure rural Housing for the rural poor since; housing is one of the Basic essential requirement for an individual.

Scheme :-

- Grant of 1.5 lakh is provided as Central assistance for house-building purposes.
- Houses under this scheme are integrated with "Swachh Bharat

"Abhiyan" and "Tal Shakti Abhiyan" to ensure Toilet & water facilities

- Functional tap water is provided in the household.
- Incentives are given if family opt's for housing loans to complete ~~used~~ structure of the house

Extent of success :-

- Major Areas have been covered under this scheme which has ensured proper roof for the household.

~~for~~ 2020; nearly 5.4 lakh houses were built throughout the year.

Shortcomings :-

- Inadequate grant for house building considering inflation in economy.
- Poor rural structures have been built which get bogged down after one monsoon.
- Target completion of administration has ensured poor quality of houses.
- ~~poor~~ Sanitation & drinking water facilities are provided.

PM-Awas Yojana needs to be implemented in holistic manner ~~and~~ by keeping rural Aspirations into Considerations.

19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

South - Asia is a perfect
example of fragmented region
in the global geo-politics.

This has resulted in ~~po~~
lack lustre performance of
India's Neig : 1st Policy :-

- Cross Border Terrorism with Pakistan
- Border Issue with Nepal
- Insurgency movement v/a Myanmar Border.

- Fundamentalistic forces via Banga-
-desh Borders along with cattle
smuggling.

- Border skirmishes with China.

This has made India's Neig; Ist
Policy to be lacklusterous in its
performance.

How to correct the Policy :-

- Capacity Building measures with
Pakistan ; agreement over min;
issues such as Cross Border Ceasefire
Agreement 2003.

- Joint Commission with Nepal to
ensure solution with dialogue
& discussion.

- Integrated Border management with Bangladesh to ensure greater trade potential.

- Joint operation's with Myanmar since ; its the nation where India's neig; 1st policy integrates with India's Act East Policy.

- Hotline's to be developed between India & China to resolved Border Issue peacefully.

We need to take care of sensitivities of our neighbour hood & for this Guidel doctrine is the guiding light in this dirⁿ.

20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's BRI is an ambitious project to build infra-
-structure across major silk route areas to ensure greater connectivity with the western world.

It's one of the major projects which ~~projects~~^{reflects} China's image on the world map as a rising super-power."

But such infra-projects across the nations are given at lower

interest rates and when the nation isn't able to pay back; there's take over of national assets of the sovereign nation.

e.g. Hamabantota Project in Sri Lanka

Guadar Port in Pakistan.

This concept is known as

"Cheque - book diplomacy"

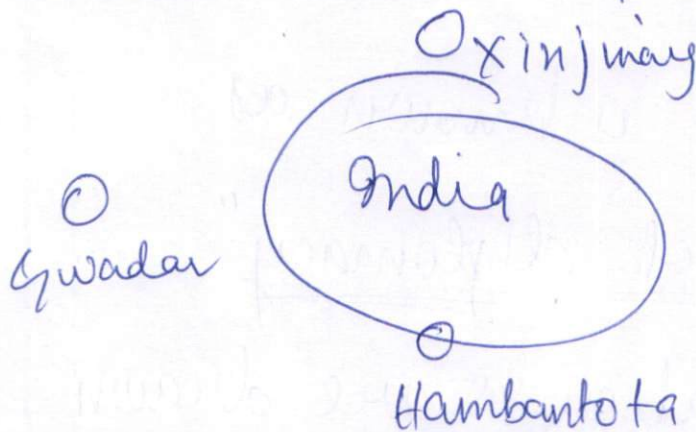
where in nation's are drawn into the game plan in order to extract greater concessions at later time.

In Africa also; major areas

in Ethiopia & Sudan have been
taken over by China for ~~there~~ ^{their}
dream of (One Belt - one Road)
Initiative.

India Concern's :-

- String of Pearls strategy to
contain India's Influence.



- Disregard to sovereignty of India
e.g. Gupka; in Pok.

World leader's need to get their act
together & China's Hegemony across
the continents need's to be contained
to ensure respect for a sovereignty of each
nation.