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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	NONGJAI MOHD ALI AKRAM SHAH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number.	
Center	Online	Date	24/08/2019

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।

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

is personalised for Nongjai Mohd Ali Akram Shah (akramnongjai@gmail.com).

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. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive.
Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

On the 14th Lok Sabha, only 14 percent of the Lok Sabha MP were women as opposed to 38% in Germany 49% in Finland.

Reservation of seat is needed:

- It will ensure that there is inclusiveness
- Enhance participatory democratic
- Lead to women empowerment and gender justice
- It is in line with the ideal of equity and social justice

The 108th Constitutional amendment Bill seeks to reserve 33% of

Seat ~~with~~ for women in Lok Sabha.

Features of Bills

- 33% seat reserved for 15 years
- After fifteen years, there will be a review of the bill.

Issue

- However it will lead to unseating of 10/3rd seat for reservation
- issue of proxy candidates
- does not address the real issue of lack of women voice in political party
- reinforces and perpetuate women inequality.
- There is lack of political will

WAY FORWARD

- every political parties should reserved 1/3 of ticket to women
- Along with women representation other electoral reform like communalism, funding, criminalisation, voter education need to be taken up.

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. (150 words) 10

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Affirmative action / reservation is a process in which seeks to provides access to preferred position in the society to a groups that would other wise be excluded

Issue in promotion of SC / ST

Indra Sawhney case 1993 :

↳ It held that reservation should be capped at 50%

→ There cannot be reservation in promotion

Govt introduced Constitutional Amendment to allow reservation in promotion.

In 2006 Nagay Rameshwar (case 2007 Supreme)

Court held that for promotion reservation following criteria should be fulfilled:

- (i) There should be Quantifiable data - of - backwardness
- (ii) Empirical data on inadequate Representation
- (iii) There should be ensure that efficiency does not reduce.

Recently Supreme Court is held that the Quantifiable data for backwardness is not necessary but upheld the other two condition of ^{M. Nagaraj} ~~Rameshwar~~ present case:

Reservation in promotion is necessary as for instance there are very few SC/ST in the top post position (only 4 SC/ST in the Rank of Joint Secretary)

3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Autonomous district Council are established under the Sixth schedule of the Constitution

Reason behind under performance

→ Lack of decentralisation: The State Legislature are not willing to devolve key functions to ADC

→ Lack of finances: Lack of independent finance are overly dependent on State Govt

→ Lack of coordination between ADC, State Govt department, local area department

→ Lack of regulatory mechanism

- Lack of Taxation power
- Lack of accountability and Corruption Leading to mismanagement

→ Lack of awareness among the Tribals about their right and entitlements

Suggestions

- Devolution of fund, functions & Functionaries
- proper regulatory mechanism
- Grievance Redressal mechanism
- ensure harmonisation of Tribal development plan & state policy
- Avoid duplication of State Govt & ADC Duties

Today 104 million Schedule Tribe are there in India. Democratic decentralization key to ensure inclusiveness, good governance and overall welfare.

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. (150 words) 10

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Official Secret Act was introduced
in 1923 by Colonial Govt

Rationale Behind

- to ensure Confidentiality
- loyalty to Govt
- to enable the dignity of "Secret" and Sensitive Govt details & documents.
- to ensure law & order & National Security

Features of Official Secret Act

↳ Any disclosure of official information considered secret amount to arrest and fine

Right to information 2005 → seeks to ensure transparency and accountability

Right to information given precedence

→ to ensure accountability, transparency and good governance

→ Official Secret Act basically criminalise whistle blower

→ Secret act breeds secrecy, opacity, and hence leads to corruption

→ Law Commission also recommended it

→ Build trust, democratisation & participatory

Shouldn't be given precedence

→ Certain information like national security would lead bad consequences

→ Section 8 of RTI already has provision where State can refuse information if deemed sensitive

→ It will affect the day to day working of the Govt

→ Issue of law & order may arise.

Way forward: Whistle Blowing protection act should be brought in

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

→ Indian Enterprise Architecture Framework (I.E.A.F.) is a mechanism of governance.

→ It is key to digital India and transformation of governance in India.

Main principles

- Digital infrastructure improvement
- Digital literacy.
- use of ICT
- Financial inclusion
- e-Service delivery.

- Its full implementation can:
- help in good governance
 - Improve Efficiency
 - Check Corruption
 - helps in better implementation of ~~state~~ Schemes
 - Responsive Governance
 - helps inclusiveness and better targeting of welfare measures
 - ensure proper decentralisation

Way Forward

- e pragati schemes
- National digital literacy mission
- National e-governance plan.

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules?

(150 words) 10

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टान्तों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है? —

Civil Service is the permanent executive with the goal of delivery of welfare service (article 310 to 324) & 1

Rationale Behind mandatory cooling off

- Immediate employment of Senior Bureaucrat in Govt post Leads to Question of Conflict of interest
- It may Leads favouritism and nepotism
- It Leads issue of impartiality, Lack of accountability & transparency.
- Mandatory cooling off period enable a rationale, Objective

manner in which the Governmental position like Governor, NHRC, C. Bank Board Bureau, Press Council of India etc.

Sarkaria Commission

→ There should be mandatory cooling off period of 2 years

→ However, Govt often breaches the principle and senior bureaucrats immediately recruited. Thus there ~~too~~ should be a look in civil service Rule;

→ (i) The Retirement age of civil servant can be increased

(ii) institutionalisation of cooling off period of 2 year

(iii) post like chief election commission should be barred from future appointment.

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. (150 words) 10

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाएं कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

POSHAN Abhiyan is multi ministerial convergence mission with the aim of malnutrition free India by 2022

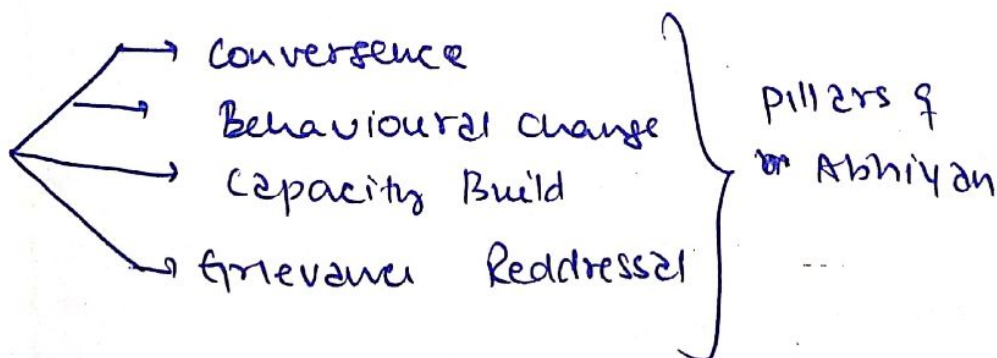
Features :

Targets

Stunting (0-6) years from 38% to 25% by 2022

under nutrition, anemia, low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum.

Goals → malnutrition free India.



It is an improvement over the previous schemes.

- As it seek Convergence and coordination among all stakeholders
- use of ICT for better targeting ✓
- Synergy and linking of all schemes like ICDS, Midday meals, PDS, etc.
- focus on behavioural change & capacity building.
- outcome based mechanism.

Nutrition & Health is Key to having a healthy & productive nation. Demographic dividend depend upon the Health and POSHAN Abhiyan is key to it

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively.

(150 words) 10

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

→ With the rising Hyper antiglobalisation and protectionism in Europe and America, Multilateral rule based trading is facing many challenges

Account of challenge

- Anti Globalisation & protectionism
- difficulties in funding Consensus as seen Doha Agreement
- Division into block with separate Goals (developed countries, Group of 77, developing countries etc)
- withdrawal of USA from TPP
- Trade wars
- ~~physical~~ phyto sanitary issue & tariff issue

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- Issue of dumping
- declining in Global trades & exports
- Economic slowdown.

WTO founded in 1995 After Uruguay Round.

These challenges can be overcome;

- Strengthening Global based rule
- Reform & Revitalize
- dialogue and discussion
- We might also promote regional trading avenue like RCEP, TPP.
- Open pluralism

WTO is key for Global balanced trade and even more so for the developing countries

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? (150 words) 10

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाइज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India - US trade is over 100 billion with balance of trade in India favour.

Major Impediments

Trade Balance → It is in India favour of India

→ Non-tariff barrier like Sanitary issue

→ Govt support to farmer in India opposed by US.

→ Recently US - under trump raises tariff on trade from India

evergreening of patent by USA
pharma.

Recently - USA withdraw Generalised
system of preference : (GSP) is
a preferential tariff system which
provide tariff reduction on import
from developing countries

Its effect on India's US Trade

- export become cheap Costlier
- may causes retaliatory trade
war
- accessing USA market may become
Costlier for various sector like
Jewellery, food processing etc.

A strong Indo - USA ^{trade} key to ensure
strong export, investment etc.

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. (250 words) 15

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Democracy~~

The ~~directive principle~~ preamble of Constitution envisaged a democracy based on Secular, Socialist, Sovereign & Republic.

Independence of various organs is key for Check & Balance and Separation of power.

Independence of Judiciary :

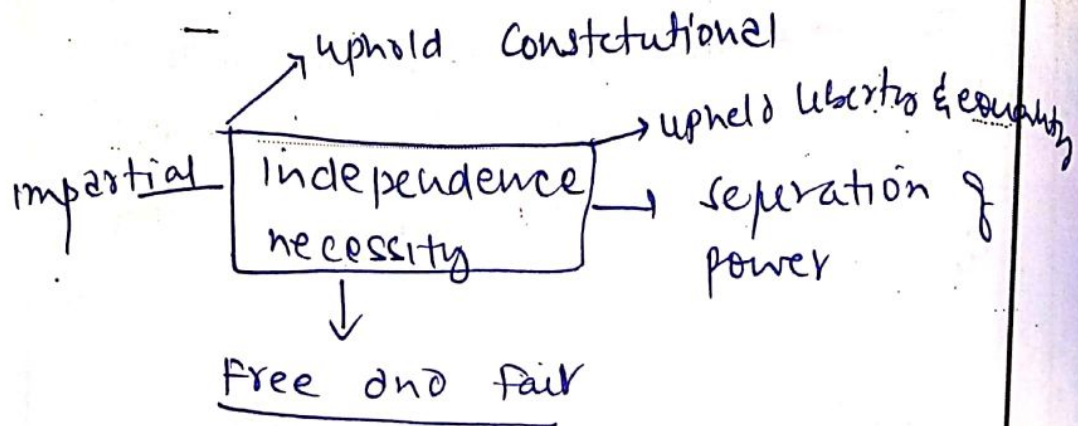
Independence of judiciary is strengthened with :

(i) primacy of judiciary in Appointment (3 judge case)

(ii) Security of tenure : $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority for removal

(iii) Charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

(iv) their conduct can't be discussed in parliament until an impeachment motion is brought.



With independence comes accountability.

Accountability is key to ensure answerability. It enables to ensure adherence to rule & regulation and acts as counterweight to abuse of power.

However, judiciary has been criticised for lacking accountability:

- Judge appointing Judges
- difficult process of removal

- No ethics Committee
- Judiciary not under RTI
- Secrecy & opaqueness in ~~deals~~ dealing
- delay, pendency and slow disposal rate
- Issue regarding sexual harassment against CJI and four seniormost judges going to media

How can we ensure accountability

→ (i) memorandum of understanding for appointment

(ii) National judicial accountability bills

(iii) Judges Code of Conduct

(iv) Reform in criminal justice system to ensure speedy justice

(v) increase judges ratio, reduce ~~pendency~~ vacancy & improve infrastructure

Judiciary is Bulwark of democratic polity

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. (250 words) 15

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Departments of the Government
is to ensure decentralisation,
efficiency, coordination &
effectiveness of Governance.

Strength of Department

Specialise attention: For example
the economic ~~departm~~ ministry
divided into revenue, taxation,
financial, service etc

Improve efficiency → through synergy
of Stakeholder, manpower
Resources.

Better Governance through Coordination

However many weakners
exist :

Overcentralisation : Leading to
lack of devolution of function

Red tapisms : Rule bound &
Hierarchical Leading to slow
decision making.

Fragmentation & Lack of Coordination

↳ There is lack of Communication
and Coordination among various
departments & ministries.

Lack of accountability & transparency in decision making

Corruption - & Leakage - due to misallocation of funds.

Lack of expert → a minister lack the expertise to handle the technical nature of governance.

Way Forward:

- Minimum ~~Government~~ Governance & maximum Governance
- ICT & e-governance
- Good Governance practise need to be institutionalism
- Civil service reform & decentralisation

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? (250 words) 15

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya Sabha is the upper
Chamber of Indian parliament.
With the role of upholding
federalism and state interest

Criticism Surrounding:

- Composition →
- (i) Nominated member
 - (ii) No domicile requirement
 - (iii) Lack of uniformity: state does not have equal representation
 - (iv) ~~retired~~ retired Bureaucrat, Burnout politician, backdoor for unelectable Leaders
 - (v) Non federal in character.

Functioning

↳ ① Relatively powerless in
Case of money matter.

② Its revisory Role has been
ineffective.

③ passing of ordinary ~~money~~ bills as money
bills

④ unable to ~~carve~~ Carved a federal
images.

⑤ Repeated recourse to Ordinance

⑥ often disadvantage in case of joint
sitting.

However, Rajya Sabha is much
more than just Secondary House;

→ ① It can check heisty & ill
conceived bills

② enable parliamentary oversight over
executives

③ Article 312 only Rajya Sabha
can initiate & establishment
of All India Services

(iv) It uphold federalism &
Co-operative federalism

(v) Give representation to people who
are not able to get elected due
to reality of polity (eminent personalities)

~~It is just secondary~~

(vi) Article 249 → Rajya Sabha can
legislate on State subject

~~Recommend~~ WAY forward

Recommendation of Puri Committee

→ Restoration of Domicile Condition

(ii) equal representation to
State on the basis of population

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? (250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

election is backbone of democracy
and free & fair is indispensable
for a vibrant democracy

Legislative changes with respect to

Funding:

Finance Bills:

① Done away with cash
funding above 2000 Rupees

② Introduce electoral
bond

(FCRA Act) regulate foreign funding
of election

Income tax Act: requires disclosure of
amount received

However many ^{Challenges} ~~Challenges~~ still exist regarding transparency:

- **Anonymity**: There is no way to know the details of the fundings and receptent
- **Black money**: According to APR, 64% of Funding from anonymous sources
- **Foreign funding**: The cap on foreign funding done away with
- **RTI** → political parties still outside the ambit of RTI
- **Non taxable** → political ~~st~~ Contribution outside taxation
- **Crony Capitalism** → No law to monitor lobbying & Corporate funding

→ State Funding has been envisaged as well to curbed the menace of black money in electoral politics

~~Ratio~~

State Funding can address the Challenge:

- ① It ensure that Black money doesnot enter elections.
- ② Improve accountability & transparency
- ③ Ensure that corporate influence and foreign funding curbed
- ④ Dinesh Goswami Committee & Indrajeet - Sen Committee also suggest State Funding & partial State Funding

However, State Funding has certain issues:

- ① Not practicable: Considering socio-economic reality
- ② Cost of election too ~~highly~~ ^{big}
- ③ Benefits only bigger party
- ④ ~~Doesnot ensure~~ that black money wouldn't be used.

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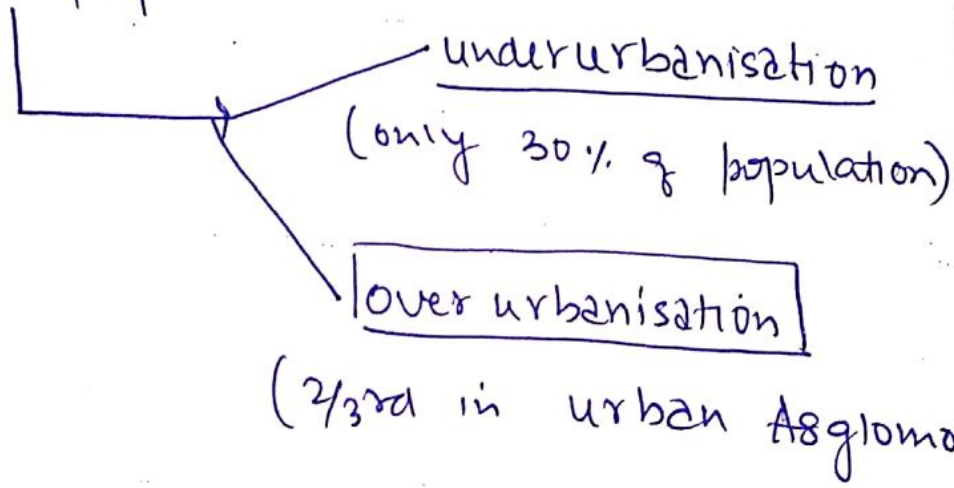
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15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. (250 words) 15

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शामिल करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

29 percent of people lives in urban area which will rise to 45% by 2045.

2/3rd of urban population lives in urban agglomerate of 10 lakh and more people



For a successful urban transformation we need a livable, clean, Sustainable, responsive urban areas

Urban Governance need to be inclusive, responsive, technical, smart, accountable and transparent

Issue plaguing urban governance

- ① Lack of planning → unplanned urbanisation leading haphazard housing
- ② Lack of devolution of power: function and functionaries deficiency leading to inefficiency.
- ③ Lack of taxation power & decentralisation
- ④ Slums, Sanitation, Solid waste management etc.
- ⑤ Lack of urbanisation without industrialisation leading to dehumanisation and exploitation
- ⑥ Lack of Capacity Building
- ⑦ Corruption & Leakage

Strategies to overcome.

- planned municipalities & urbanisation
- Smart cities & use of ICT
- Solid waste management Rule 2016

- Slum rehabilitation & Indira Awas Yojana (housing for all)
- Devolution of funds, function & functionaries
- decentralisation, training & Capacity Building
- Adoption of Best model from Europe.
- Awareness & Behavioural change.

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG- बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

SHG is a group of 20-30 people in an area who pooled their resources for social & economically purpose.

Today there are around 2 million SHG in India.

Role of SHG in poverty alleviation

→ Finances → It provides credits to the member to enable them to start Business.

→ Empowering → especially women. thereby building their capacity.

- Bridge the Gap between the Caste divides
- Leadership Building & Collective bargaining
- Ensure reach of Govt Service acting as intermediary
- Reduce indebtedness thereby acting as tool to counter farm distress

Shortcoming of SHG Bank Linkage

- NABARD initiated linkage of Bank with SHG, however, it has many issue/challenges.
- ① Funds → the fund allocated for the process SHG is relatively low
- ② Issue of Collateral → Bank become risk averse & hence

- not very keen to lend to SMEs
- issue of NPA & declining credit
- often cornered by dominant members
- Regional and caste divides
- Lack of awareness among people
- Corruption and Leakage
- Lack of financial literacy

Suggestion

- Funds + proper usage & priority sector lending
- Capacity building of SMEs through training and course
- Financial literacy through schemes like Jan - Dhan
- Scheme like Mudra, Stand up India

SME is key to ensure that credit reaches the most vulnerable section

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has over 800
universities and over 9% of
population are graduates

Govt of India has taken up
many initiatives,

- HEFA for financing
- Rise schemes
- National education policy
- establishment of new IIT, AIMS, NIT
- INSPIRE schemes

However despite initiatives many
challenges persist:

① funding: Less than 1% of GDP
is allocated for higher education

- (ii) Gross enrollment is very low
- (iii) Poor quality of graduates
- (iv) Lack of focus on R & D.
- (v) Commercialisation of education
- (vi) Urban - rural divide, gender divide, and caste divide in terms of accessibility.

To improve its quality & Relevance many reforms need to be done:

(i) Funding : At least 2.6% of GDP (in line with ~~other~~ advanced countries)

(ii) Qualities : employability & Skills need to be augmented

(iii) Curriculum need up to be updated.

- (iv) Schemes like HEPA, RISE, SWAYAM, Need to be Converge.
- (v) Bottom up approach to ensure Synergy.
- (vii) Investment in Research and design and newer technology like IoT, Blockchain, Industry 4.0 etc.

Higher education is key to creating Knowledge economy and \$ trillion economy.

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? (250 words) 15

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समर्थ आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
is Govt flagship programme
to ensure housing for all by
2022.

→ Pradhan Mantri Awas
Yojana - rural: 2 crore House
by 2022

→ Pradhan Mantri Awas
Yojana Urban: 1.5 crore House
by 2022

Progress made:

- Over 90 lakh House built under PMAY - Urban
- Provide jobs to local mason

Q Construction Workers.

→ Convergence with other schemes
like Swachh Bharat mission,
Ujjwala etc.

Challenges it Faces

1. Funds → The Govt support of
1.5 lakh per house not
adequate

2. Non availability of local materials
& Masons

→ Quality of product: providing
drinking water, toilets & pucca
house constraint by Budget

→ Issue of Corruption & Leakage

→ Urban Governance is poor.

→ Slum rehabilitation is a challenging task

→ issue of inclusion & exclusion errors

Implementation of the Scheme
can be fast tracked:

- incorporation of poor player
- Capacity augmentation of urban governance
- Funds → extra Budgetary allocation
- use of ICT, aadhar to ensure inclusiveness
- Training of local mason & construction worker

Housing & quality live is an inalienable human right and improve social capital.

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss.
(250 words) 15
- हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूपरेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ In light of the changing Geopolitics, India ocean island hold significance importance.

Geopolitics Contours of the region:

- Recent construction of Naval bases at Seychelles by China
- presence of American base at Diego Garcia. ~~France~~
- OBOR & maritime Silk route by China
- String of pearls policy of China
- instability in Maldives & Sri Lanka

- India role as Net security provider in the region.

→ Quad initiatives of the USA, India, Australia and Japan to balance and Counter Chinese incursions

ensuring maritime security

→ A Strong & Healthy relationship with neighbouring island key to ensure peaceful existence

→ 26/11 Attack highlight the vulnerability of security in ocean region

→ piracy, hijacking & organised crime along Indian Ocean region

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→ **Resource** : oil & polymetallic
nodules . along the ocean
key to secure future .

→ Blue economy, rising sea
level & sustainable development
of region depend upon

→ Net security provider of
Indian region is India

WAY forward

→ Indian ocean Naval Symposium

→ military exercises

→ **Project Mausum**

→ ensure safe passage from trade
& goods along Indian ocean.

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's is the third largest economy in the world & fastest growing economy.

Development assistance is key allocation of funds, money, resources to the underdeveloped countries to improve the human right and socio economic

expansion in scope :

- ↳ To improve Relations.
- Geostratic & National interest
- evaluate eliminate poverty & suffering

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Reach →

Africa : Govt improved
Funding through Africa -
India relationship

Neighbouring Countries : Bhutan,
Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc.

It act as way to counter
Chinese influence in the
regions

Developmental assistance is key
to ensure India interest

& in the Geostategic & Geopolitical
of the regions

Further,

Development Assistance would
enable reconstruction of
countries like Afghanistan.

A prosperous Neighbour &
friends is helpful to ensure
overall welfare.

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Generic medicine are those medicine that are available at Cheap rate (affordable). It contain same substance as the original drugs

Need for Generic medicine

i) Cost → Affordable and hence reduce our pocket expenditure

ii) India has huge poverty, high incidence of diseases and hence medicine is extremely key

iii) Non - Generic medicine are out of common people affordability

iv) A healthy Life is a fundamental right under article 21

Reason for lower availability

- issue of evergreening
- Patent → take 20 years for the patent right to expire
- Regulatory issues
- Most of the bulk drug imported from China
- poor incentive to pharmaceutical companies
- IPR & WIPO issue

Step taken by Govt-

- Jan Aushadi Schemes:
Generic medicine made available at ~~retail~~ selected stores
- Ayushman Bharat as a Social Security Schemes (Medicare)
- Govt planned to stop evergreening of drugs.