

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 20 questions. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. Answers must be written within the space provided. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____



Name Ramendra Prasad

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 10/9/19

Signature Ramendra

REMARKS

GS SCOP
MOON TEE

Section - A

- Q1. Despite finding place in the constitution and having many benefits, enacting Uniform Civil Code has not become a reality. Discuss the roadblocks in enacting the Uniform Civil Code. (10 Marks)

Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) states that all religions should have same civil laws regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance etc. Explains Art. 44

precisely

Benefits of UCC

- ↳ Equality (Article 14 & 15) upheld for all religions.
- ↳ Secularism is a basic structure as stated in Bommai case.
- ↳ Rights of all citizens upheld in a non-discriminatory manner.
- ↳ Women empowerment by abolishing regressive practices like Triple Talak.
- ↳ Inter-religious & inter-caste marriages on the rise leading to a hybrid society.

Remarks

Roadblocks in UCC

- + Reactionary & orthodox elements oppose this.
- + Vested interests of clerics & political parties in holding power over groups.
- + Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28) granted to all.
- + Vote Bank considerations as seen in reversing of Shahi Bano verdict (regarding maintenance).
- + Diversity of India is enormous - different religions, ethnicities, etc.

Thus UCC is a good goal & govt. should gradually reduce discrimination practices eg Triple Talag Bill

Good analysis

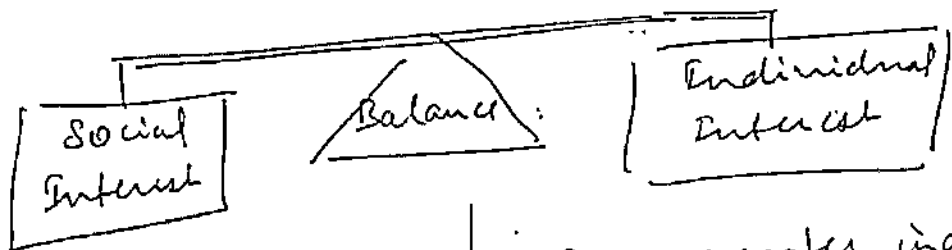
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Remarks

Q2. Harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is essential to balance "Social Interest" over "Individual Interest". Discuss in light of the evolved relationship between the Fundamental Rights and DPSP. (10 Marks)

Harmony between Fundamental Rights (Part III) & DPSP (Part IV) is a basic feature as stated in Minerva Mills case.

Make sure of the fact of Minerva Mills case upheld it to be basic structure



Instead of this focus on evolution of relationship between

- DPSP promote social interest.
- Common good to be achieved.
- Prevention of concentration of wealth.
- Concept of inclusion & Welfare State

- FR promotes individual interests
- Various rights to citizen.
- Protects against State & private injustice.
- Liberty, Equality & Fraternity upheld.

Remark: The through apex court's judgement & Constitutional amendment.

Evolved Relationship

- Analyse
- 42nd Amendment In Golak Nath Case FR were upheld as sacrosanct.
- FR Coelho Case later right to property was removed as FR to achieve DPSP of
- Broaden definition of Art. 21; Land reforms.

Now FR are generally given precedence over DPSP, except.

Article 39(b) → common good

Article 39(c) → prevention of concentration of wealth

2

Thus we see that current status is the right balance between individual interest (protection of rights) & societal interest (create inclusive society).

Remarks

Re

Q3. In order to safeguard the rights of the transgender community in India, there is an urgent need for affirmative action. Examine in the light of the shortcomings of the transgender bill. (10 Marks)

Affirmative Action for Transgenders
was upheld by Supreme Court
in NALSA case.

Urgent Need for Affirmative Action

- Transgenders: face social stigma & discrimination leading to their marginalisation.
- Lack of proper health, education opportunities. They are discriminated.
- Jobs & civil services have poor representation.
- They are then forced to beg & continue with gum-chela culture.

Remarks

Transgender Bill

- Defines Transgender
- Prohibits discrimination
- Right to family for transgender child
- Right to medical aid including hormonal therapy.

31/2

Shortcomings of Bill

- It does not talk of discrimination
- It lacks effective enforcement provision & self identification there

* Term like "inter-sex" not defined.

No reservation in education & jobs.

Begging & prostitution are social problems that seek to be solved with law & order approach.

Other laws like IPC & Cr.PC are not gender neutral.

Need to emphasize this aspect more

is thus, there is a need for empowering transgenders & giving them right to self-perceived gender identity as per Yogyakarta principles.

Remarks

Q4. Reforms in pedagogy and school governance structures are critical for addressing India's learning crisis. Evaluate with reference to the ASER report and recent amendments to RTE. (10 Marks)

India is facing a learning crisis. There is a learning poverty count of 40% & learning poverty gap of 25%. (Econ. Survey).

ASER Report

- Highlights lack of learning outcomes.
- Class 5 students cannot read Class 2 textbooks.
- Poor mathematical ability (like 2 digit multiplication)

Bring out other findings
Fund course
Infrastructure is not adequate

RTE Amendment

- Has removed no detention policy as it was observed that students are promoted even if they are incompetent.

Remarks

- State has been given authority to decide about no-detention policy.
- It provides for regular examination for classes V & VIII

Reforms in pedagogy

- * Remedial education needs to be improved & special attention to weak students.
- * Emergent literacy to be focus to improve language skills.
- * Use of ICT to be encouraged
Eg "Unnayan Banks" in Bihar

Reforms in Governance

- * Move from right to education to right to learning.
- * Enforce teacher attendance through biometrics
- * Teacher training through DIETs.

These reforms can help achieve "Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat".

Remarks

Q5. The absence of economic offenders during investigations poses problems for the probing agencies apart from undermining the laws of the country. To what extent does the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill intends to overcome this problem. Analyse. (10 Marks)

After fugitive offenders like Nihav Modi & Mehul Choksi govt. enacted Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill.

Problems posed by absence of offenders

- * Agencies like CBI, ED cannot probe
- * the accused.
- * Rule of Law is undermined
leading to anarchy
- * Justice to the ~~bankers~~ lenders
not ensured.
- * Money laundering from abroad
- * Influence witness & tamper
with Evidence.

Need
to
keep
this
part
of
discussion
concise!

Remarks

Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill

Positives

- Can issue arrest warrant against person for offences over 100 crore.
- Special courts
- Right to Confiscate property
- Ensure justice & Rule of law.

Negatives

- 100 crore limit.
- Lack of Extradition Treaties.
- Accused can't file counter appeal
- Lack of capacity building of agencies like IFO.

List out more provisions of the given Bill

Thus it is a good step, but more can be done.

- Forensic Auditing & Digital Forensics training for Agencies (IED, IFO).

This will ensure justice for lenders & ensure rule of law.

3 1/2

Remarks

Q6. In order to achieve the objectives of Smart City Mission, the urban governance needs to be improved. In this light, discuss the challenges in front of the urban governance in India. Also mention the steps taken up by the government to improve the functioning of urban local bodies. Suggest measures needed to be taken to improve the urban governance in India. (10 Marks)

Urbanisation in India is expected 50% by 2030. In order to provide smart cities, urban governance needs to be improved. Good imp 10

Challenges

- * Lack of DPC & MPC coordination
- * Multiplicity of Parastatals
- * Lack of Urban- Peri Urban Continuum.
- * Lack of separate Cadre for ULB
- * Elected Mayor does not have any major powers.

Lack of funds

Non-accountability is also there.

Remarks

Steps taken by govt.

Article 243 W to assign responsibilities to ULB

Use of ICT like e-municipality.

Smart Cities mission

Monitoring of KPIs.

AMRUT Scheme, PRASAD, HARIDAY

Measures needed

* People participation
Eg Mohalla Sabha

* Joint Base Committee suggested performance based payments.

* Local Body Ombudsman like in Kerala.

* Financing through Municipal Bonds.

* Separate Cadre.

Thus we need to devolve SF- Funds, Functions & Functionaries to ULBs.

But to make these measures self explanatory.

U₂

Good

Remarks

Q7. Keeping in mind the socio-economic benefits of cooperatives, The Constitution (Ninety Seventh) Amendment Act, 2011 has tried to ensure autonomous and democratic functioning of cooperatives, along with accountability of the management to the members and other stakeholders. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Explain
change in
made in
FR &
DPS P
in
brief

97th Amendment Act adds new
Part IX - B to Constitution & also
adds cooperatives clause to DPSP.
Good intro.

Socio-economic benefits:

- Cluster approach to secure inputs access (credit, etc.) & output linkages (markets).
- Economies of scale achieved
- People made partners in development.
- grassroots: empowerment of people
- GDP increase:
- Increased in income leads to better health, education

Remarks

Need to discuss major features of the Act precisely.

- Autonomous functioning**
 - management is made sovereign
 - minimum interference
- Democratic functioning**
 - members elect their representatives
 - reservation for SC/ST & women
- Accountability**
 - Shareholders keep management accountable
 - Audits & reporting of finances

Certain Drawbacks

Cooperatives are faced with inefficiencies, corruption, political influence & posts are cornered by top socio-economic strata.

Thus reforms are needed like political insulation, capacity building to achieve Gandhian objectives.

Remarks

22

Q8. The 2017 EU-India summit ended with a joint statement, which shared doubts about China's flagship project, the Belt and Road Initiative, pointing out to a lack of transparency. Further, with Switzerland joining BRI in April 2019, analyze the anatomy of India-EU-China trade policy's shifting stance with reference to BRI. (10 Marks)

China has proposed BRI initiative for land & sea connectivity projects.

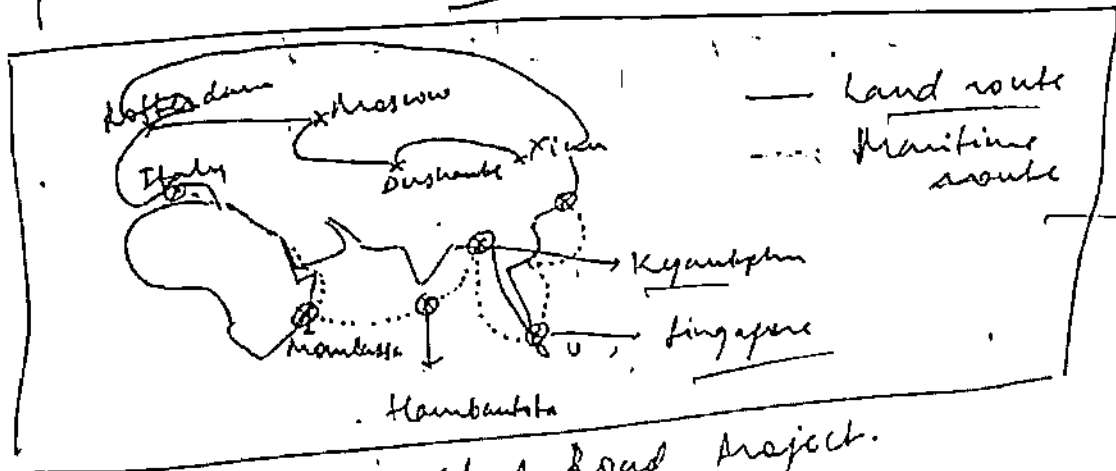


Fig: Belt & Road Project.

Issues with BRI

- * Debt trap model adopted by China.
- * geostategic inroads by China.
- * Transparency lacking (China has power)
- * Sovereignty of countries compromised
eg CPEC passing through Pok.

Better focus on the shift in China's stance.

emarks

Shifting India - EU China Policy

- * Earlier EU & India opposed BRI.
- * But now countries of EU joined BRI. Eg. Greece, Italy, & Switzerland.

India (still) opposes BRI.

2

EU may see benefit in terms of increasing trade & investment. China is aggressively pushing BRI at all multilateral forums & groupings like G20, etc.

Thus India must counter inroads by China through its own projects like INSTC, Asia Africa Growth Corridor, etc.

Remarks

Need to focus on China's policy of wooing EU towards both investment & making investment in China.

Q9. Discuss China's debt trap diplomacy primarily in Maldives. How changed regime in Maldives is beneficial for India? (10 Marks)

China follows debt trap diplomacy, where infrastructure is created in foreign country & when country is unable to pay back, China gets land rights e.g. Hambantota, Mombasa, etc.

Good intro.

Case of Maldives

- China sponsored many projects like Friendship Bridge in Maldives.
- How by China is getting control over islands in Maldives.
- Maldives saw China as means to counter India.

Highlight the Indo-Maldives relations under previous regime
→ Rejection of visit & renewal
→ Cancellation of AMR Contract

marks

Changed regime is beneficial

- * Earlier, Yameen regime was opposed to India by sending back helicopters.
- * It was inching closer to China & Pakistan.
- * New regime is more friendly/Explains it
- * India has been able to bring Maldives under DORA recently.
- * Thus even security threat from Pakistan state sponsored terrorists in Maldives is reduced.

+ 1.46\$ of financial assistance to Maldives

+ Agreement on Energy efficiency & renewable Energy

This India & Maldives must resolve past differences & move forward as part of "Neighborhood First"

Remarks

3 1/2

Section - B

Q11. High number of custodial deaths and torture in India is undermining the human dignity. Examine the need of India ratifying UN Convention against Torture. Discuss the provisions of draft legislation against torture. (15 Marks)

NHRC has pointed to gross human rights violations through custodial deaths & torture in India.

Against Human Dignity

↓ Article 21 right to life & dignity violated.

↓ Against progressive values.

↓ May lead to death

↓ Against rule of law as courts have already given punishment.

Need for ratifying UN Convention Against torture

Mention the official data regarding deaths in custody.

1/2

Remarks

Need to analyse draft legislation against torture.

↓ In line with UNHRC ~~as~~ values.

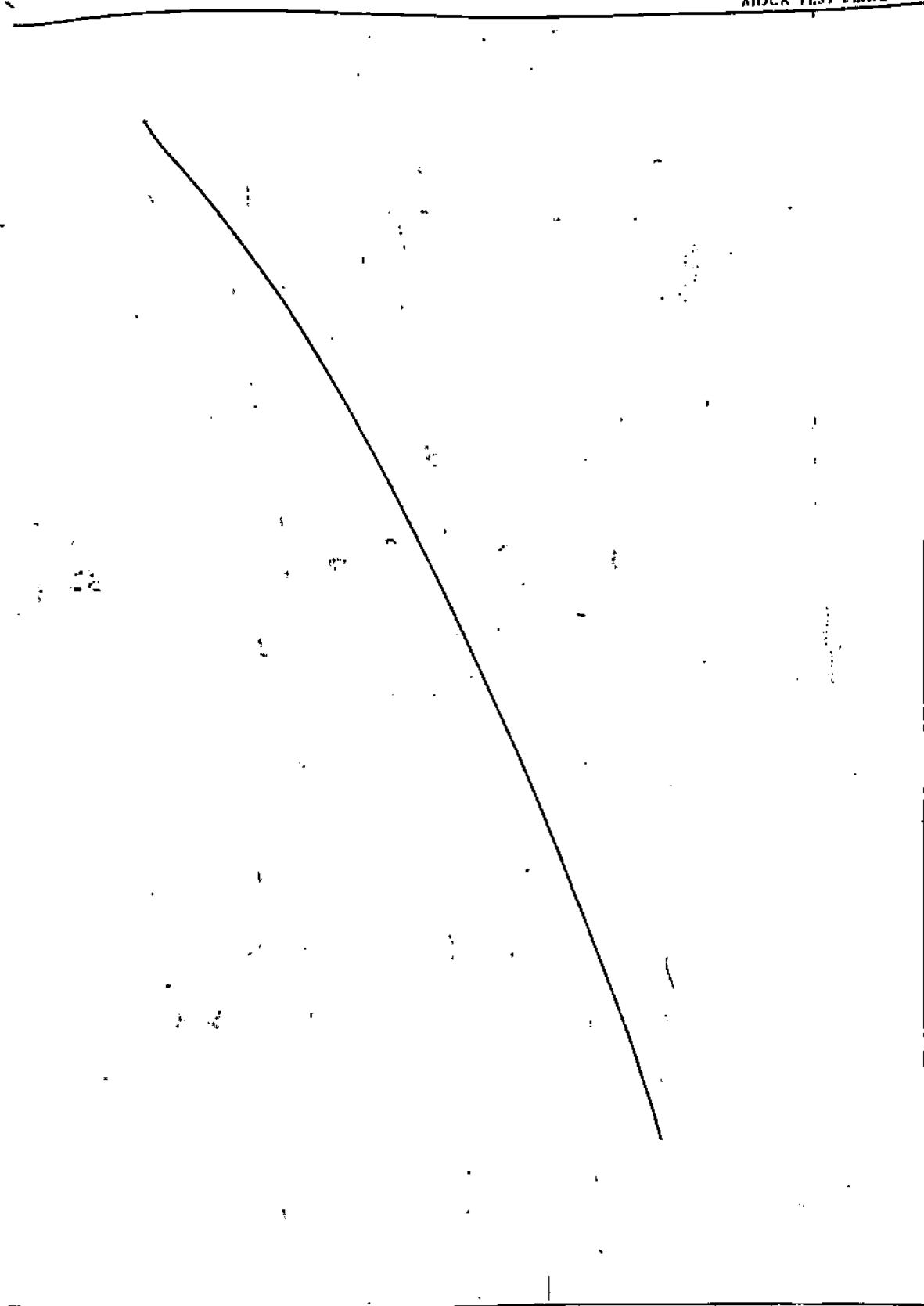
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relevant
here

↓ Extradition will be aided
 Eg Nihar Modi, cited non-ratification
 as reason for not coming to
 India.

↓ International prestige improved

↓ good precedent for other countries

Remarks



Remarks

CS

Q12. Saubhagya, while focusing on household electrification targets seems to have ignored the larger objective of providing electricity access at a reasonable cost. In this context, critically assess the implementation of the scheme. What challenges lie ahead in achieving 24x7 electricity in rural areas. Discuss alternatives to achieve the objective. (15 Marks)

Saubhagya is a rural electrification scheme to provide 24x7 power to all.

Implementation of Scheme

Positives

- 99% Electrification achieved
- Economy improved as cottage industries get power.
- Health facilities, Panchayats & Schools get power.

Drawbacks

- Chhattisgarh is lacking access
- Cost is high.
- Renewable energy connection is issue.
- 24x7 power not available.

Remarks

Q10. Elaborate FATF's central role in combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Also, suggest ways through which India can reform its financial intelligence apparatus. (10 Marks)

FATF (Financial Action Task Force)

is an ~~body~~ international body created with initiative of OECD to combat money laundering & terror financing.

Illustrate about its listings ← Grey Black

FATF's central role

1. ~~Encourage~~ Country By Country reports encouraged.

Discuss about meaning of countries getting grey or black listed.

2. Automatic exchange of Information treaties negotiated.

3. International intelligence network.

4. Maintains lists like Grey list & Black list against offenders

Ex: Pakistan was Blacklisted

Remarks

Reforms for India:

* International cooperation to be improved. Eg: Interpol, FATF.

Capacity building of agencies like IB, ED, RAW, etc.

Padrao Bhiak committee suggested agency like FBI for Federal Crimes.

1. Training in Forensic Auditing & Digital Forensics.

2. MCAA agreements to be negotiated.

Thus India needs to create international consensus to combat terrorist financing Eg. UN Resolution 1267

+ Use of technology like: Block chain
+ Aligning FEMA & FCRA
+ Implementation of Economic offenders bill

4

Remarks

Challenges to 24x7 electricity in rural areas :-

- Power sector is stressed facing losses.
- Lack of bill collection in last mile areas in rural side.
- Lack of feeder separation/ Explain it
- Stressed assets of DISCOMS
- Cross-subsidisation of electricity
- AT & C losses of 24%.

+ Power theft
+ Lack of Smart metering.

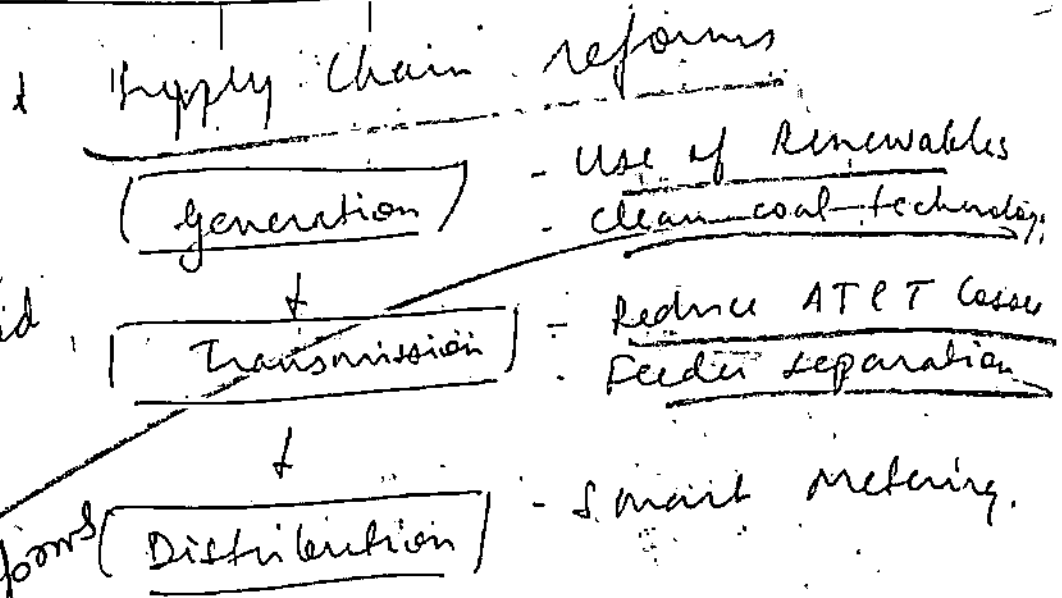
Make these points self explanatory.

Measures to achieve objectives

- Intensive electrification needed

emarks

+ National Power grid
+ Tariff reforms



Need for smart grids

Net metering policy to turn
Consumers → Prosumers (Produce + consume)

Improve Renewable Energy
Eg Ocean Energy

Renegotiation of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

4/2

Thus through above steps we can improve Cost of living in rural areas.

Remarks

Q13. The health infrastructure is under severe strain. The high cost of healthcare and out of pocket expenditure force families to sell their assets, pushing nearly 60 million people every year into poverty. Critically evaluate what impact Ayushman Bharat will create on the health, insurance and disease prevention. (15 Marks)

In India, out of pocket expenditure is high, accounting for 67% of expenses, pushing people into poverty.

Health infrastructure under strain

- * Lack of manpower: Doctor to patient ratio is 1:1600 while WHO suggests 1:1000.
- * Lack of infrastructure: Beds per population is 1:1000 while WHO suggests 3:1000.
- * PHC & CHC lacking capacity & quality care Eg A&S deaths in Bihar.

Good analysis of current state of health care.

marks

Impact of Ayushman Bharat

Health

- tertiary ~~covered~~ ^{care covered}
- ₹ 5 lakh cover to 10 core families
- vulnerable prevented from falling into poverty
- free drugs & diagnostics

Good Concept

Insurance

- Cashless delivery
- Package rates decided
- Empowered public & private hospitals
- States given flexibility to decide insurance model

Disease Prevention

- 1.5 lakh Health & Wellness Centres
- Focus on Non Communicable Diseases & Preventive Health

Remarks

Certain Drawbacks

- ✗ All States not onboarded ET/ WB
- ✗ All India portability lacking.
- ✗ Undocumented migrants & orphans left out.
- ✗ rare diseases like thalassemia left out.
- ✗ Package rates are too low as cited by Hospitals.
- ✗ Moral Hazard as citizens will take more health risks.
- ✗ Primary care focus lacking.

Thus Ayushman Bharat is a good step but implementation can be smoothed out to achieve goals of Ashwini Declaration.

emarks

7 1/2

Q14. India's National Health Policy 2017 has its goal fully aligned with the concept of Universal health coverage and Ayushman Bharat Program aims to carry NHP-2017 proposals forward. Discuss this in the light of SDG-3 and state support to the health sector. (15 Marks)

Universal Health Coverage was highlighted in Astana Declaration & WHO Triple Billion goals.

National Health Policy 2017

Focus on Preventive Health.

~~GDP~~ Health expenditure to reach 2.5% of GDP

List out more provisions of NHP 2017

Free Medicines, drugs & diagnostics

Work towards Universal Health Coverage.

Ayushman Bharat

Offers protection to 10 crore families

Remarks

→ Reinforce trust in Public Health Care system progressively achieve Universal Health Coverage

- ✦ Insurance cover of 5 Lakh INR.
- ✦ Package rates for major diseases.
- ✦ Cover tertiary care, drugs & diagnostics. → Cashless service

Thus Ayushman Bharat covers significant population who can't afford healthcare. This is a significant step to achieve NHP-2017 & SDG #3 (Health for All)

State Support to Health Sector

- ✦ 1.5 Lakh Health & Wellness Centres to be opened.
- ✦ Funding for healthcare increased in Budget.
- ✦ Training of mid-level health

marks

- ... provisions under NMC Bill.
- * Regulation of doctors under NMC to ensure quality.
- * National Research Foundation to boost medical research.

Certain Lacunae

- * Low public investment only 1.5% of GDP.
- * Primary Health care neglected.
- * Issues with package rates.

Way Forward

- * Need for separate public health workforce (Bhore Committee)
- * Separate All India Services (Mudaliar Committee)

Thus primary health care needs to be strengthened to achieve "Swasth Bharat."

Remarks

6 1/2
Discuss with respect to SDG 3 also.

Q15. MSP methodology has been questioned off and again for flawed structural framework. A section of the farming community has been demanding shift from MSP governance to agro-climate zone based agriculture and open source marketing. How are these co-incidentals to Swaminathan committee's recommendations? Discuss. (15 Marks)

MSP is the minimum price guarantee - announced for certain crops, based on CACP recommendation, before the start of sowing season.

Issues with MSP

- * Cereal centricity of MSP while millets, pulses neglected.
- * Not all regions covered
Eg North East
- * Shanta Kumar Committee suggested that only 6% farmers avail of MSP.

Mention the number of crops included under its provision

marks

According to this MSP should be at least 50% more than the weighted average production cost of

- * Swaminathan Committee suggested that MSP be calculated on CP costs instead of current A2+FL costs.

Shift to Ago-Climatic Zone Based Agriculture

- * Will improve soil health
eg perennial saturation as seen in Punjab, Haryana
- * Water problems reduce
eg Farmers in drought prone Vidarbha grow Sugarcane & other water guzzling crops.
- * Biodiversity & Climate Resilience
- * Nutrition improved as people

Remarks

will consume millets, pulses, etc.

Shift to open source marketing

- ▶ APMC control will reduce
 - Riddled with ~~multiple fees.~~
 - Cartelization
 - Corruption.
- ▶ Better price discovery for farmers.

Way forward

- ▶ Juaminathan Committee suggests
 - ▶ Create storage infrastructure like cold storage & logistics linkages
 - ▶ Use of ICT eg. MKisan portal
 - ▶ Improve irrigation access, credit & insurance.

Thus we can achieve aim of Doubling Farmers' income by 2022.

Remarks

62

Q16. A stampede during a religious festival is as cruel as poll violence during the exercise of democratic elections. Critically establish the link and suggest ways to make elections free and fair. (15 Marks)

Poll violence affects conduct of "free & fair elections" which is part of basic structure.

Link between stampede & poll violence

Right to life (Article 21) violated

Both lead to injuries & even death.

Failure of state to provide adequate security measures.

Stampede & violates Freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28)

Poll violence - violates Article 226

Remarks

Issues with elections

Use of money & muscle power
 Eg 88% are corrupt in Parliament.

Criminalisation of politics

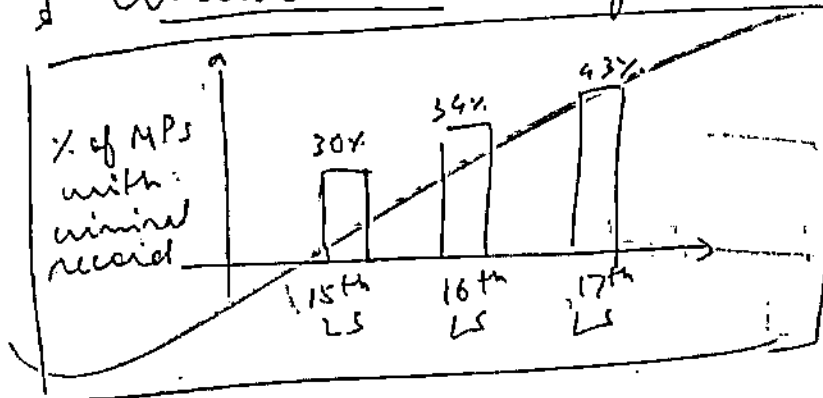


Fig: ADR Report.

Funding from Black money
 Eg 89% of funds are unaccounted (ADR Data)

Use of social media to polarise society & create violence
 (Violates section 126 of RPA)

Unfair practices promotes bribing voters with money, alcohol, etc.
 (Violates section 123 of RPA)

Remarks

Add on:
 - Issue of paid news
 - Misuse of government machinery

Ways to make election free & fair

- * lok Pradhan & lily Thomas case
- * reduce criminalisation & disclose assets
- * Transparency in funding
- * Indrajit Gupta Committee
- * partial state funding of election
- * Strengthen EC
- * Appointment by collegium
- * 2 ECs to get same safeguard as CEC
- * check on Paid News
- * Promote inner party democracy

Good measures

7

Thus EC should fulfil its mandate under Article 324 to ensure free & fair election.

Remarks

Q17. Discuss the rights enjoyed by minority educational institutions. Examine why, despite constitutional protection, there is a debate over the status of MEI (Minority Educational Institute) like Aligarh Muslim University. (15 Marks)

Constitution grants Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28) & also special rights to Cultural & Educational rights to minorities (Article 29 & 30)

Rights enjoyed by minority Educational Institutions

- Article 29 : Right to protect language, script & culture.
- Article 30 : Right to establish & administer educational institutions

Why there is debate : Arguments for MEI to AMU

Need to enumerate privileges given to MEI. Like It does not have to comply with Art 15

Remarks

- * As per Constitutional Provisions,
- * It is a Minority University.
- * Granting reservation within the university will dilute the population of Minority students.
- * Established under Trust.

Arguments against MEI to AMU

- * It receives State Funding.
- * It is of public character.
- * It is among top institutes in country.

- * Other students must avail opportunity to study here.

Remarks

Analyze challenges faced by MEIs



Remarks

Q18. What are the existing energy related challenges in Africa and India? What initiatives have been launched to mitigate them? (15 Marks)

Africa & India shared a common colonial history & are developing countries trying to secure Energy security.

Energy Related Challenges

* Lack of 24x7 power supply

* Lack of Transmission infrastructure

• No feeder separation.

• AT & C losses high (24%).

* Not able to harness solar energy despite lying between the tropics.
(Tropical belt)

Explain the dependency of India on import of energy resources

Remarks

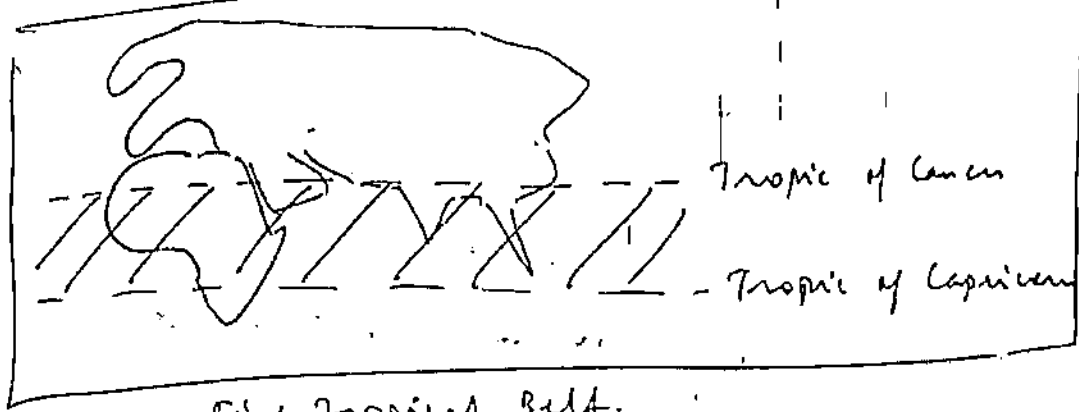


Fig: Tropical Belt.

Not required here

- ↳ Lack of last mile electricity in areas like mat, kibby, etc.
- ↳ Affordability of electricity is an issue.

Initiatives launched

- ↳ International solar Alliance to harness solar energy.
- ↳ Training of Human Resources
 - Solar Mamas - Africa
 - Solar Mitha - India

Africa has been keen to work with India & has appreciated India's approach deeply.

Remarks

- ✓ South-South Cooperation
 Eg, ITEC, IDEAS, TENU 9
- ✓ Increasing R&D in energy
 Eg Rin-African Network.
- ✓ Soft loans from institutions
like World Bank.
- ✓ Dams being created to harness
hydro electricity.

Thus Africa, India & India
must strengthen partnership
to improve situation of
"Global South"

Remarks

Q19. With reference to New Development Bank, examine the extent of its relevance, effectiveness and operational challenges in the development market which is already populated by ADB and AIIB. (15 Marks)

New Development Bank is a development finance institution by BRICS countries, with HQ in Shanghai

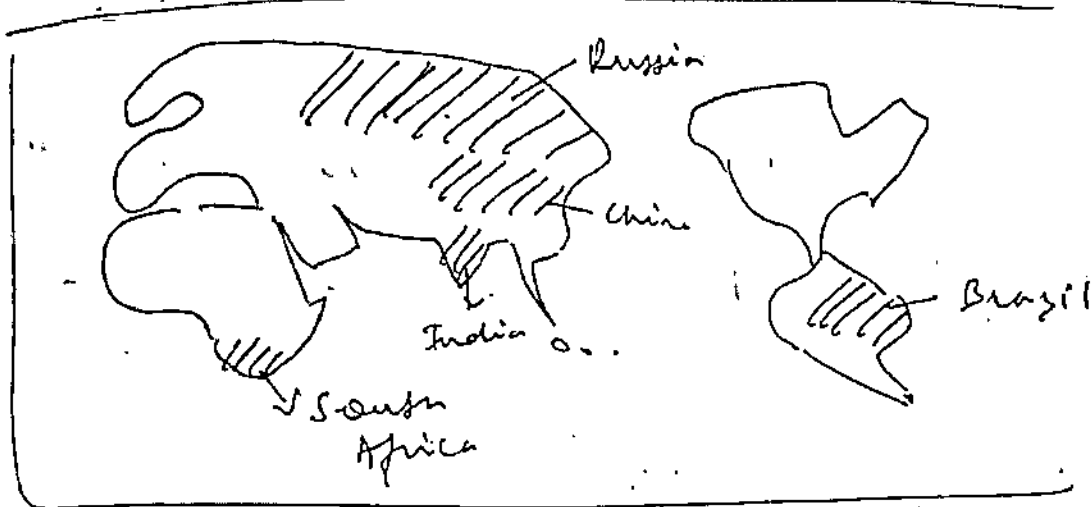
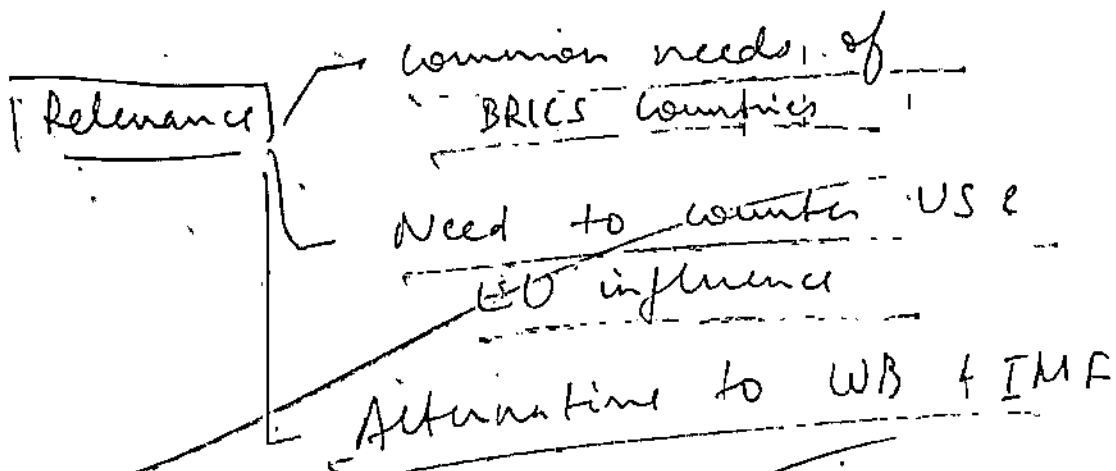


Fig: BRICS countries.



Instead of this focus on contents

Remarks

Need to make each of these points self explanatory

Effectiveness

- Currency Swap Agreements negotiated
- Contingent Reserve Agreement
- Credit Rating Mechanism

Operational Challenges

- Market crowded with ADB, AIIB, NDB, etc.
- Coordination between India, China, Russia needs trilateral balancing.

Difference between NDB, ADB & AIIB

* NDB has equal shares of 5 countries, thus India has 20% shares in NDB

Remarks

- ↳ This gives India more voting rights (on par with others)
- ↳ ADB on the other hand is dominated by US & Japan.
- ↳ AIIB is also headquartered in China (Beijing) but it is focussed on Infrastructure.

Thus NDB is a good step & must be encouraged to counter hegemony of US led institutions like WB & IMF.

Discuss the ways to strengthen NDB to be more effective.

6

Remarks

Q20. What is a defence offset policy? In this context, discuss the challenges of India's defence industrial indigenisation. How can India speed up indigenisation in the defence sector? (15 Marks)

Defence Offset Policy implies that foreign OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) is free to select any Indian company as partner. OEM has to manufacture certain portion deal in India.

Challenges to Defence Industrial Indigenisation:

* Dependence on Russia for majority of defence equipment & its maintenance parts.

* Lack of integration into global Value Chains.

Need to mention some key challenges like

Remarks
 → OEM hesitates in parting away their core technology
 → Lack of skilled human resources are there

- Land acquisition issues
 - Restrictive labour laws
 - Environment clearance delays
 - Lack of R&D (only 0.7% of GDP)
 - Lack of technology in key areas
- Eg Delay of Kaneri engine

How to speed up indigenisation

- Integration with global Value Chain.
- Partnership agreements with countries like US, Russia, France, Israel for technology transfer

Remarks

Sound measures

- Strategic Partnership Model to be encouraged
- Make IT procedures to be encouraged
- IPR rights in defence to be strengthened.
- Encourage private tenders from RIOs like HAL.
- Improve R&D expenditure.

(67)

Thus, through steps like Admission Parkash gyan shakti, IDEX, etc. India is moving towards "Shakti Bharat".

Remarks