



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	SARANSH MAHAJAN	Registration Number	25871
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Date	08/09/201
Center	ONLINE		

### INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र के विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.  
ब्लैक में 20 प्रश्न अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में छपाये हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रश्न/अंश के अंक उसके सामने दिए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on 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 जायेंगे जो प्रवेश पत्र में दिया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- 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 किसी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के किसी भाग को खाली छोड़ना स्पष्ट रूप से अक्षरों में अंकित किया जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110009

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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.

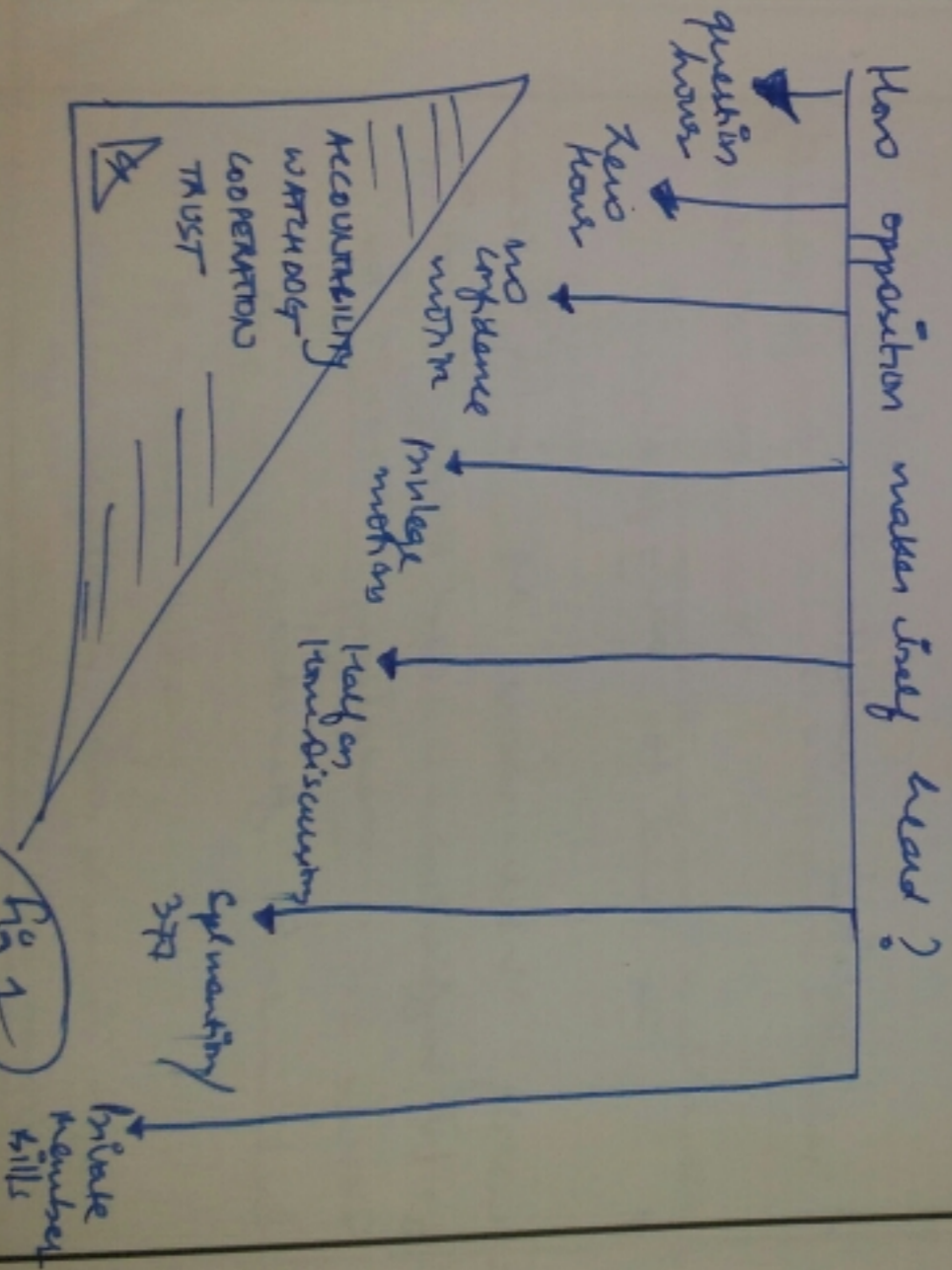
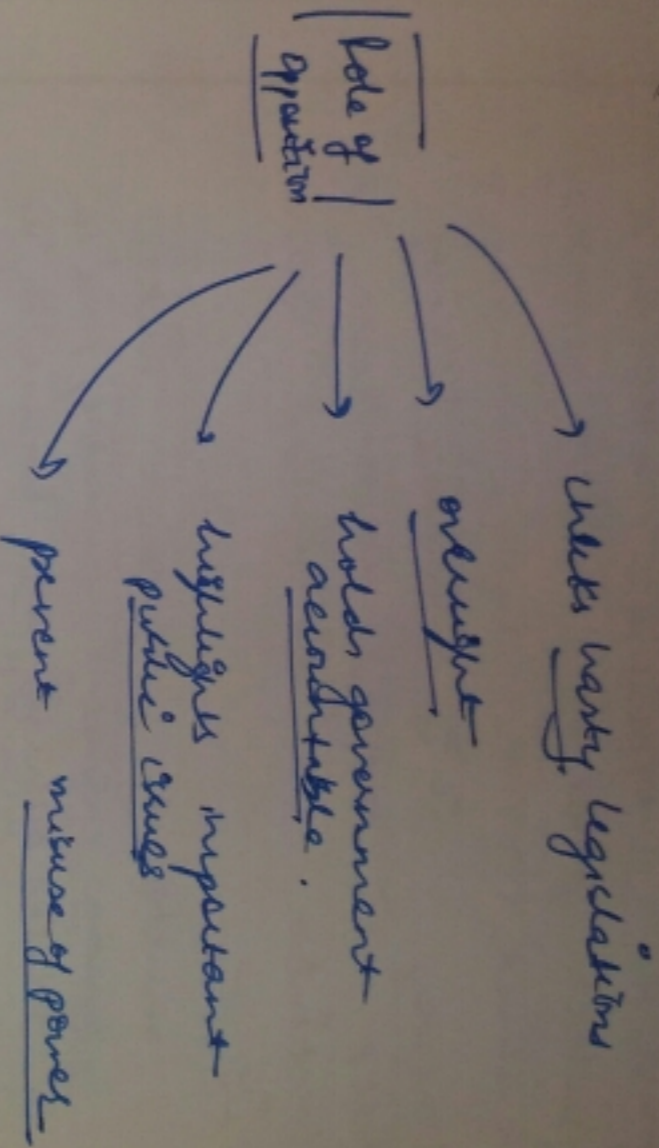
6.

**All the Best**

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. (150 words)

10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।



Shadow Cabinet

A shadow cabinet is based on Westminster Parliamentary model where the opposition works as a parallel force to keep the government in check.

However it is unlikely to be of help in Indian democracy. -  
Constitution makes decided against it :-

- \* multiparty system = makes shadow cabinet unstable, prone to various interests  $\Rightarrow$  instability of govt can increase
- \* political vendetta  $\Rightarrow$  can become a tool for handling political issues
- \* can lead to policy paralysis

Existing mechanisms as in fig 1 seem to be sufficient and shadow cabinet seems an unnecessary intrusion in parliament's functioning.

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. (150 words) 10

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

### Various types of writs in the country

#### (\*) Habeas Corpus

- \* against illegal detention (not orders of court)
- \* can be filed by any person on behalf of the aggrieved.

#### (b) Mandamus

- \* directs activity.
- \* directs public authorities to work as per their mandate.

#### (c) Inhibition

- \* prohibits a lower court from exceeding its mandate.
- \* also covers all quasi-judicial authorities.

#### (d) Certiorari

- \* preventive + curative.
- \* covers courts + quasi-judicial authorities.

#### (e) Quo warranto

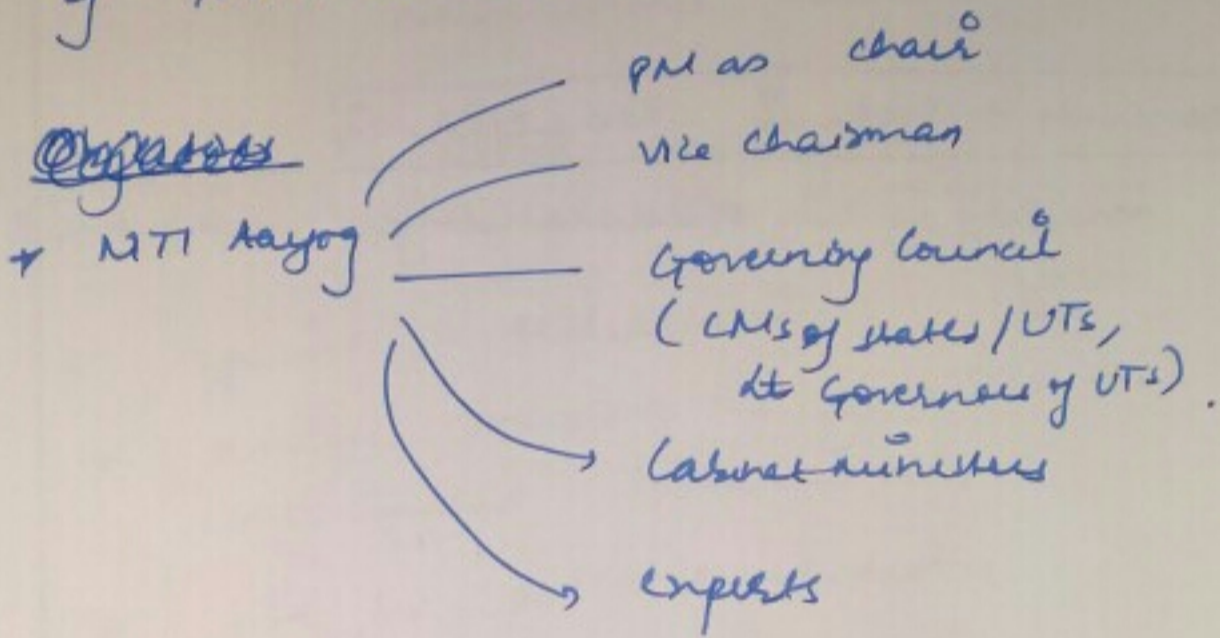
- \* by what authority
- \* can be filed by any person to inquire about why a person was appointed



3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. (150 words) 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015.  
 It is an executive body under chairmanship of Prime Minister.



Objectives

- \* cooperative federalism (Team India)
- \* ~~cooperative~~ policy planning
- \* better oversight
- \* coordination among centre & states
- \* long term policy perspective

Success

- \* SAM ~~programme~~ <sup>programme</sup> for health
- \* Aspirational Districts Programme.
- \* Model Land Leasing Law.
- \* 3 year action agenda
- \* strategy on AI, etc.

Measures to make it more effective

- \* making it an ~~executory~~ / constitutional body
- \* .

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 provides for President's rule in a state for failure of constitutional machinery

However, the article came under intense criticism for the following:-

- \* against federalism
- \* undue powers to the governor to recommend President's rule
- \* tool for political vendetta
- \* misuse of provisions.

Accordingly the Supreme Court in SR Bommai vs UOI clarified the

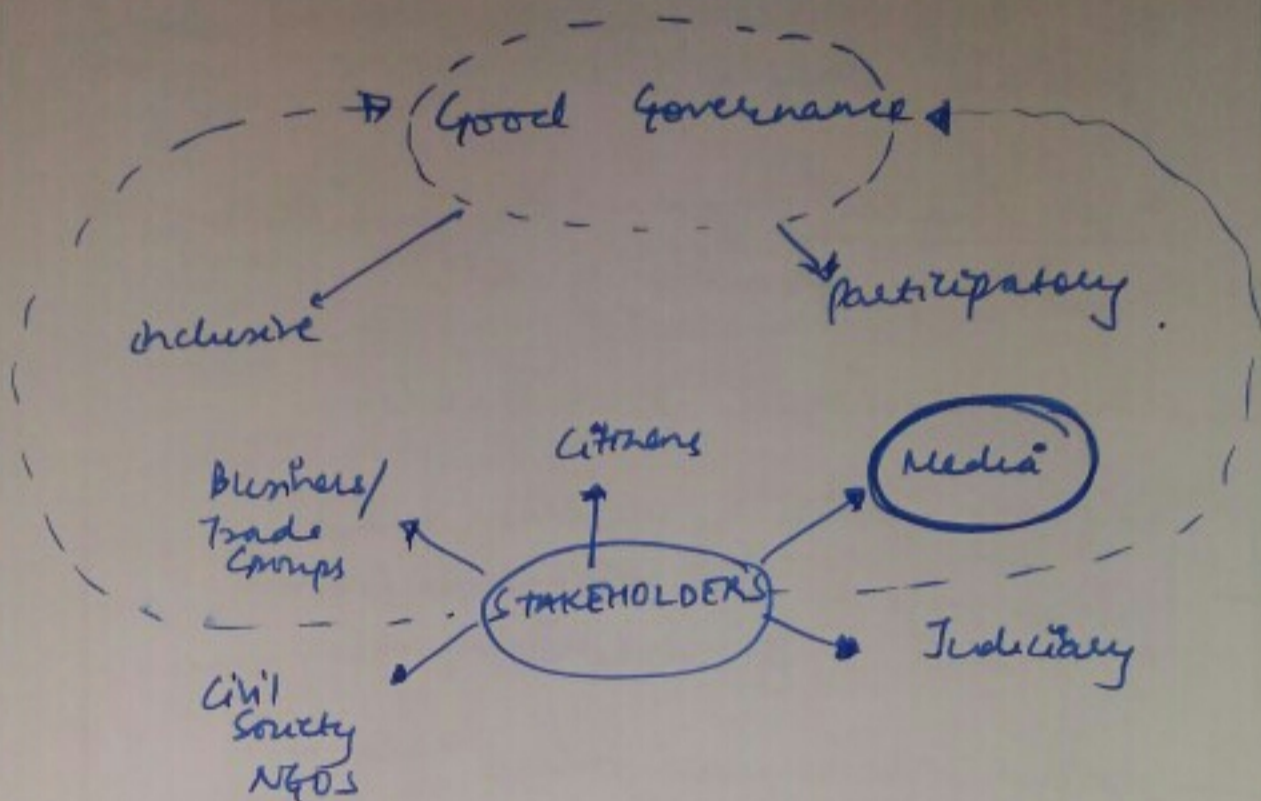
use of article 356. Article cannot be used in the following instances

- internal disturbances in state
- financial ~~emergencies~~ difficulties



5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. (150 words) 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।



Media is called the 4<sup>th</sup> pillar of democracy. As indicated above it plays a crucial role in good governance.

- increasing accountability
- as a watchdog/oversight
- as a representative of people
- as an informant
-

Examples

- Vanya radio in MP works with tribals to highlight their grievances
- Janaswara to translate ethnic dialects to mainstream languages to increase political participation.

So, press freedom becomes an important pillar for growth of a nation

How to maintain press freedom

- self-regulation by media
- adherence to ~~the~~ Press Council of India guidelines
- better funding to reduce role of corporates & politicians

India currently fares very low in World Press Freedom Index. An equivalent approach like the concerted effort to increase ease of doing business Index is the need of the hour.

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. (150 words) 10

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यावहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

There are nearly 80 lakh SHGs in ~~over~~ India with nearly 75% comprised entirely of women. (NABARD 2016)

~~SHGs have been~~  
SHGs have been extremely successful in increasing women participation, financial inclusion, cultural norms, etc.

However to be sustainable in 21<sup>st</sup> century they need to be enabled to compete with established enterprises.

What can be done?

Building Blocks

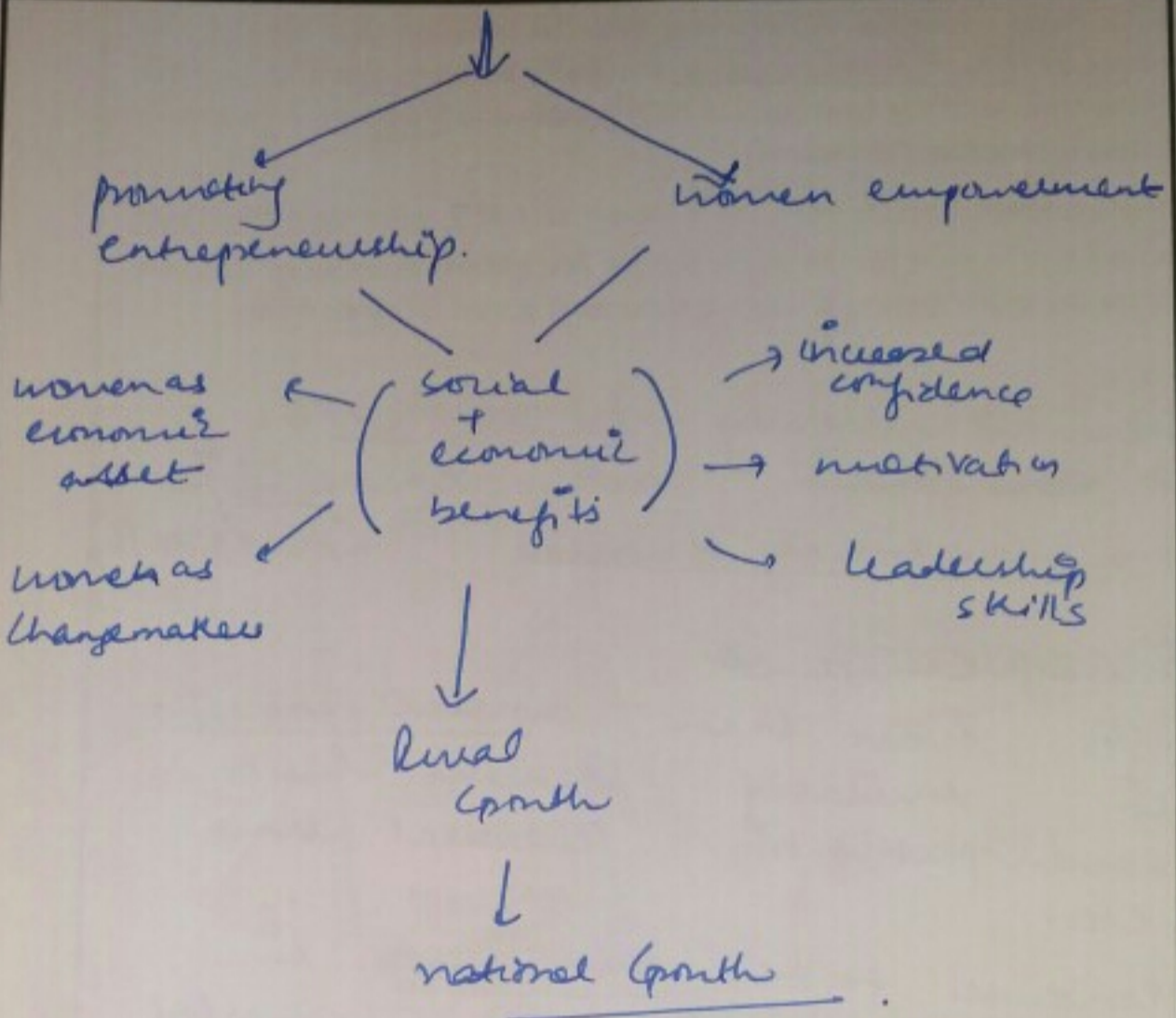
\* more credit, better infrastructure integration into global supply chains

Competition

→ building for scale, cluster based SHG models

Capability

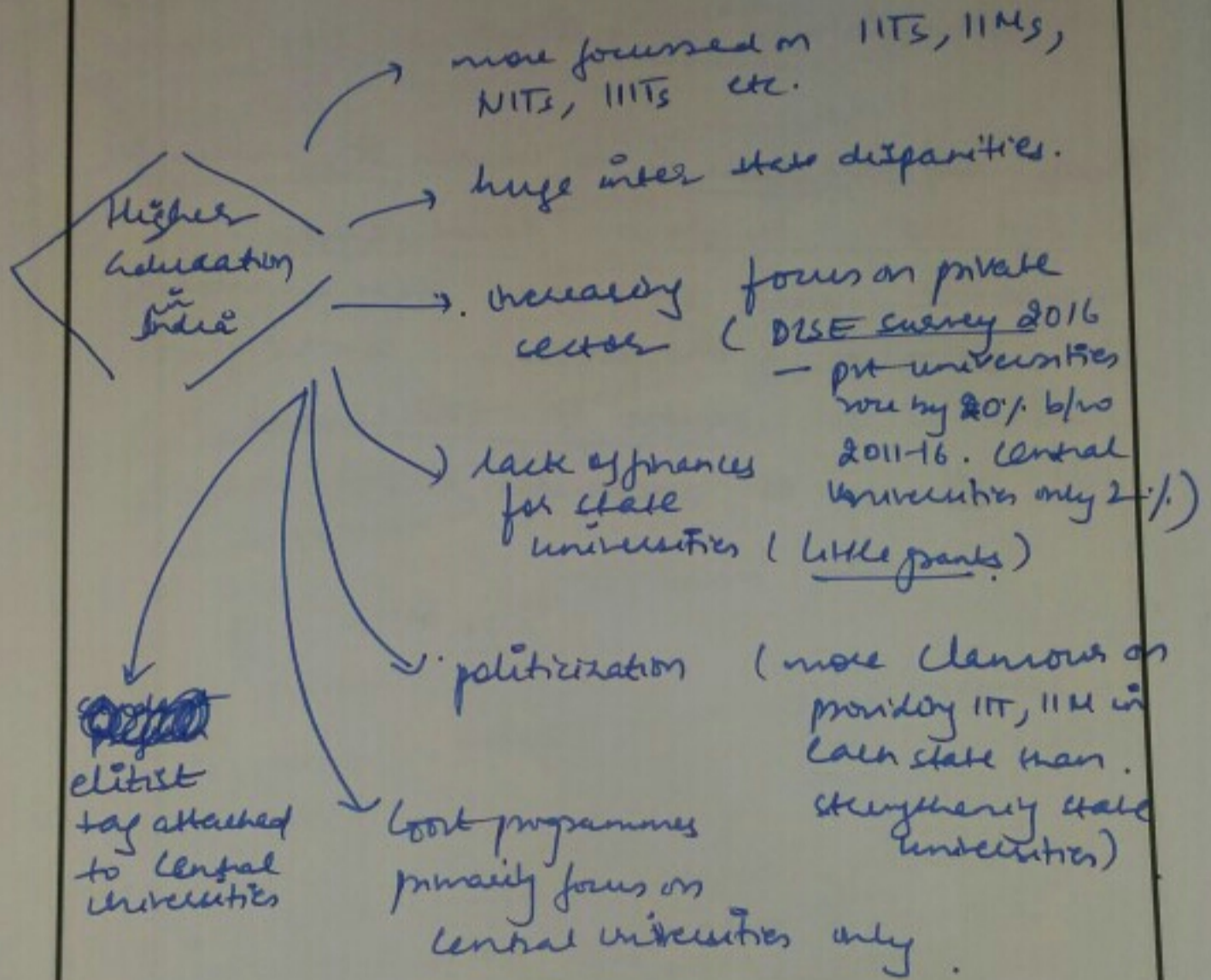
→ skills, mentorship, training in digital technology etc.



Hence, business model empowerment for SHGs is a much needed step.

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।



To address this mismatch between central & state universities, government has enacted the revamped RUSA abhiyan

- ~~action~~ ~~p~~ removes the prejudices against state universities
- financing primarily for state univ as opposed to central universities
- participatory approach in funding.

thus, if one aim is to have 50 universities in top 500 by 2030, equal funds must be paid on the state universities — ~~one~~ one per state can be built as a centre of excellence in ~~the~~ a ~~particular~~ particular field

8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to Constitution provided for ~~provision~~ Part 9, Schedule 11 ~~provision~~ for establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (3 tiered - Gram Sabha, Panchayat, Samiti, Zila Parishad).

Since the enactment, PRIs have made important contribution in women empowerment.

- \*  $\frac{1}{3}$  seats at all levels reserved for women
- \* many areas have women sarpanches today
- \* gives voice to women issues - 50% of the population is now a potent electoral force.
- \* provides platform for grievance redressal.
- \* lays ground for further political participation of women.

Issues

- \* women decisions making not independent but subservient to male control
- \* many states / villages not following established norms in women participation
- \* 6<sup>th</sup> / 5<sup>th</sup> schedule areas - though PESA / Autonomous Councils provide for women representation, implementation is faulty (Wata Committee)

Steps to Address this

- \* regular audits, monitoring of PRIs by agencies mandated by CAG.
- \* strict penalties on Gram sabhas not providing for 1/3<sup>rd</sup> representation
- \* Awareness generation among women to encourage participation
- \* Reserve cells for women at lok sabha / rajya sabha ⇒ can have a significant impact in changing behaviour.
- \* rewards / incentives to PRIs with greater female participation

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. (150 words) 10

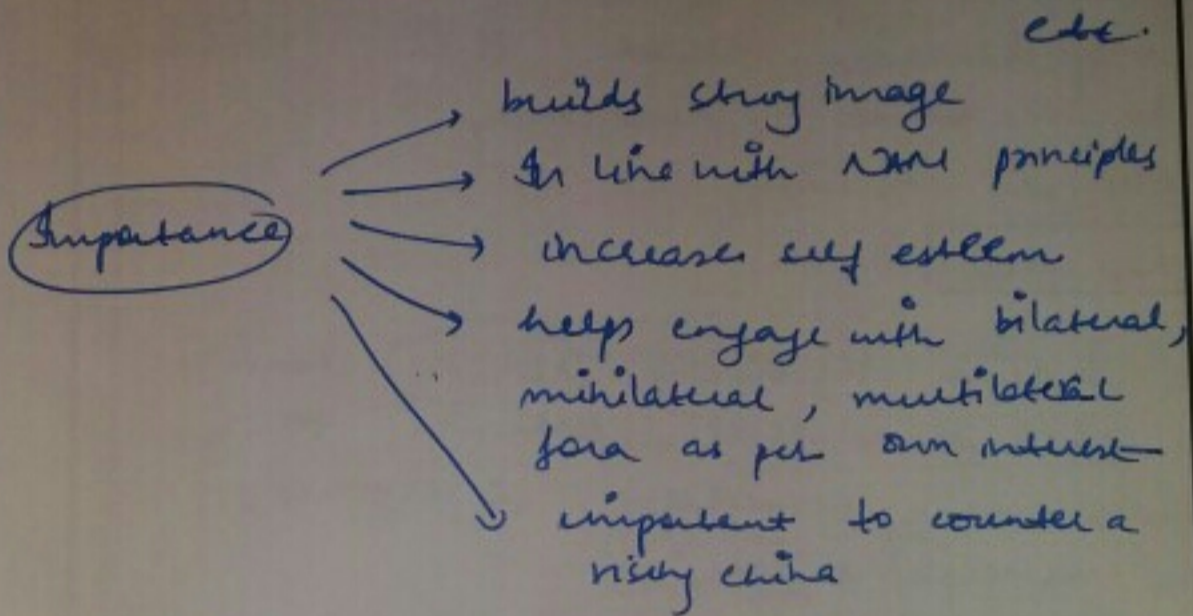
रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy implies a foreign policy regime dictated by self interest rather than obedience to some other authority.

Examples

- \* Indian PM visiting NORDIC countries in a plurilateral forum to increase cooperation in defence, renewables etc.
- \* ASEAN-10 leaders visiting India on Republic Day 2018.
- \* Dehyphenation of Israel-Palestine issue
- \* India hosting BIMSTEC nations on sidelines of BRICS G20 summit 2016
- \* India hosting the Africa Development Summit 2015

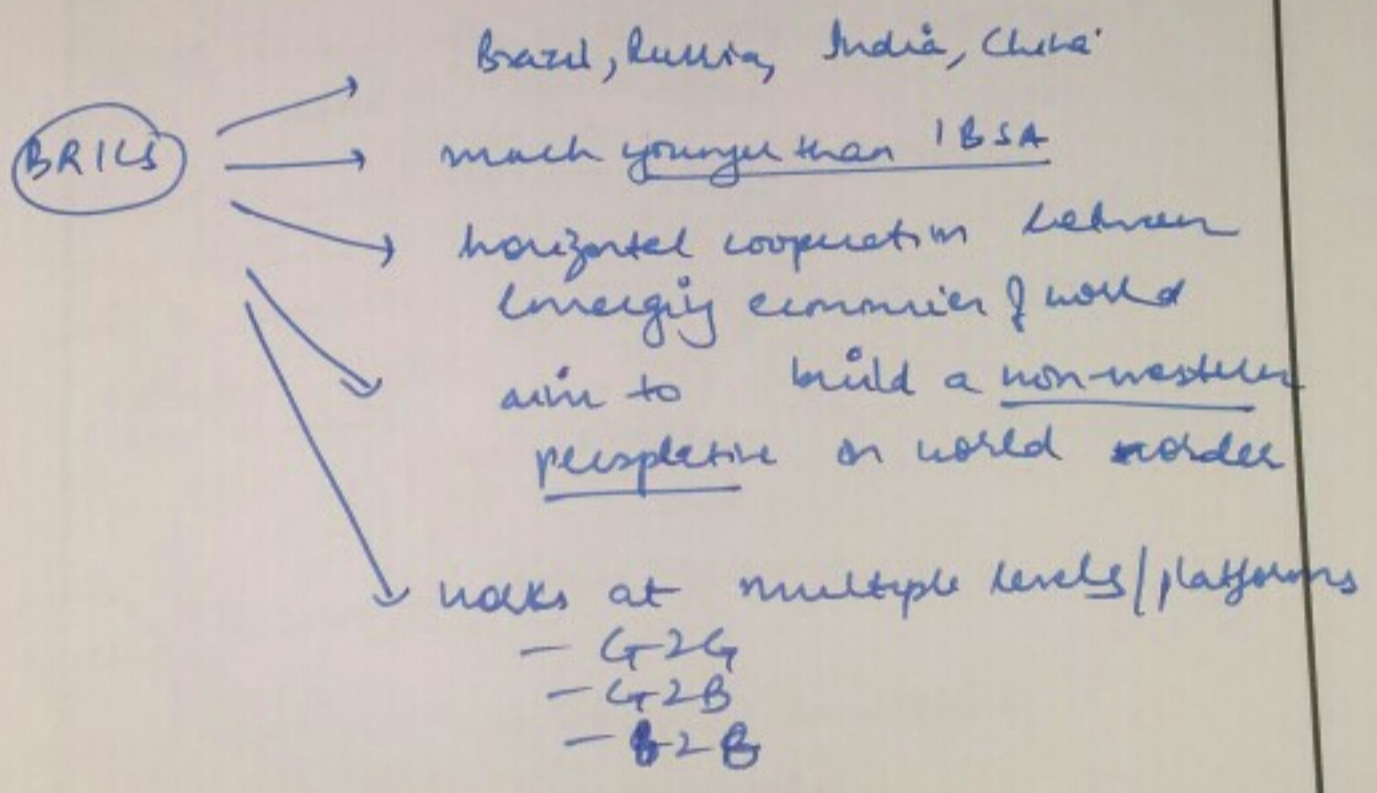
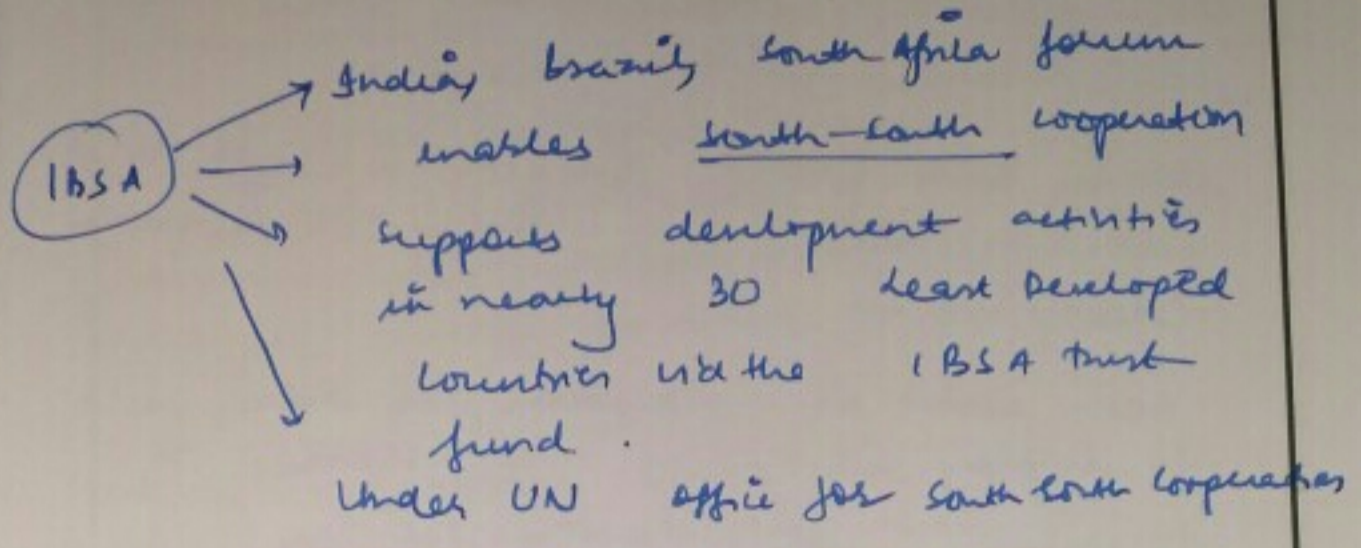
- India refuses to bow down under US sanctions for trade with Iran
- India maintaining its guard on US bullying on food security issue at WTO.



Thus, strategic autonomy is an important doctrine in India's foreign policy of 21<sup>st</sup> century

10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. (150 words) 10

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।



Relevance of these groupings for India

\* Strategic move = helps India expand in multiple

directions as per our interest

\* Aid via IBSA helps ~~to~~ build trust, goodwill among key littoral states important for maritime security

\* BRICS serves as important mechanism for political cooperation on issues like finance, climate change etc.

\* BRICS Bank (NDB) financing many projects in India like Indira Gandhi Canal

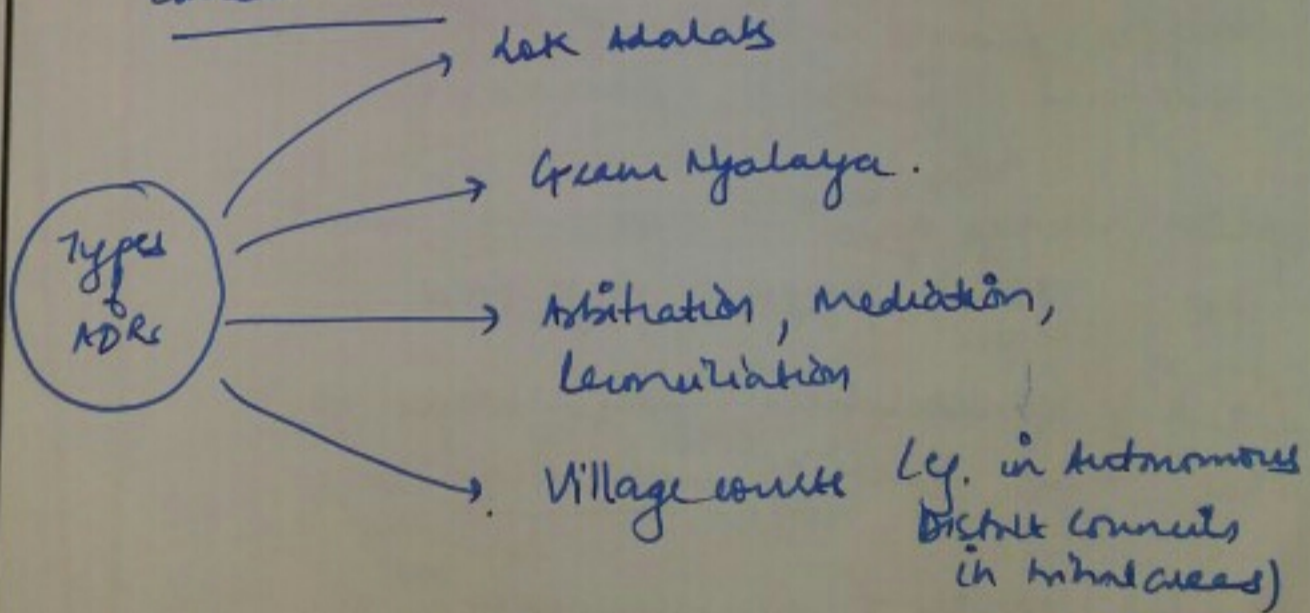
\* Both serve as platform for India to display its power - eg. space, IT, tourism, skill development etc.

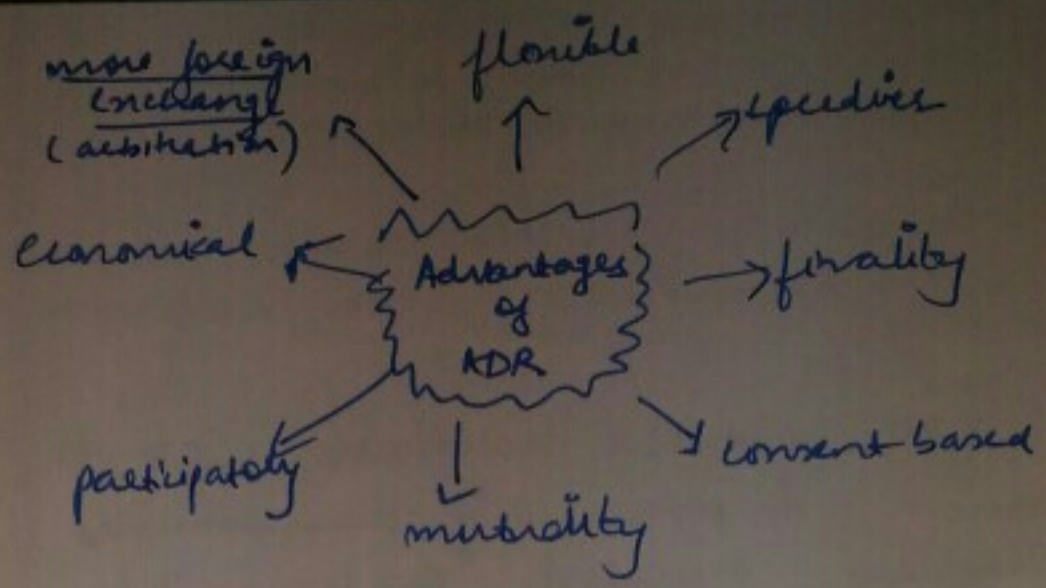
11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. (250 words) 15

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Article 21 of the constitution incorporates right to speedy justice. In pursuance of these principles government also included free legal aid (Art 39(A)) under the Directive Principles of State Policy.

However traditional jurisprudence often suffers from various problems (eg. cost, delays etc). Consequently various alternative dispute redressals or ADRs have been made available to citizens. These are ~~ADR mechanisms~~ mechanisms outside the normal civil & criminal justice system & hence called ADRs





## Problems faced

- 1) cover limited number of subjects only  
eg. utility payment conflicts, minor  
traffic offences. (i.e. only compoundable  
offences)
- 2) unfair, subjective assessments, leading  
to allegations of partisan behaviour
- 3) suffer from similar delays as  
normal judicial processes.
- 4) option always open to approach courts,  
so ADR's purpose defeated.
- 5) lack of infrastructure, poor wages to  
staff → lack of motivation
- 6) limited power of punishments

Steps being taken by the Government

- \* Nyaya Mitra scheme
- \* National Litigation Policy
- \* ADR policy for CPSEs
- \* ~~Commercial Dispute Resolution, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996~~
- \* Arbitration & Conciliation Amendment Bill etc.

What more can be done?

- \* more autonomy to Lok Adalats & Gram Nyayalaya
- \* National arbitration policy + speeding appointments of arbitrators by SC/HC
- \* financial incentives for ADRs by Italy solved nearly 2 lakh cases last year via ADR
- \* discouraging negotiation & arbitration in government litigations
- \* increasing jurisdiction of ADR courts
- \* more awareness generation

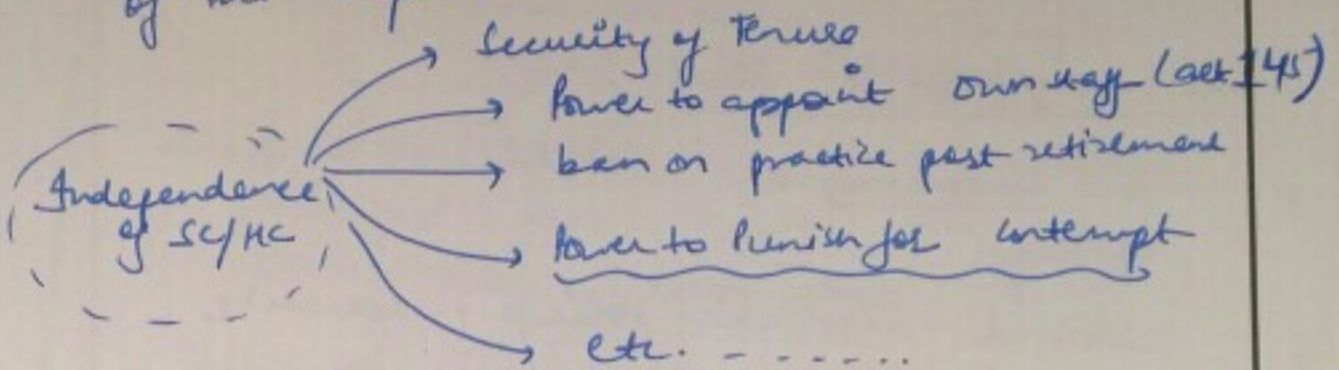
Judicial delays cost the country nearly 0.5-1% of GDP every year. Hence, ADRs can be a boon in national growth.

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 50 of the constitution agrees for separation of ~~power~~ the judiciary from the executive.

Article 124 deals with the independence of the supreme court.



Thus Contempt of Courts Act (1971) [CC Act] was enacted that :-

- \* gave the SC <sup>power</sup> to punish for its contempt
- \* HC has the power to punish for its contempt & that of lower courts.

The Act covers

- \* obstructing the functioning of judges
- \* lowering the dignity of court
- \* scandalizing, maligning the judges

Constructive criticism is however allowed

Why is CC Act important?

- \* to ensure smooth functioning of courts
- \* to establish trust, credibility
- \* to preserve dignity of court
- \* to prevent undue harassment & character assassination of judges
- \* to maintain sancity of judicial processes

Why it needs to be relooked?

- \* Justice Karman case — SC was criticized for stifling voice of a brother judge last year
- \* against article 14, 19 of the Constitution
- \* against democratic principles
- \* against principles of judicial accountability & transparency

•

What can be done?

- \* Amending the CC Act. A private member bill on this is pending in Lok Sabha.
- \* judicial restraint — using the

act sparingly & in interest of state  
cases & not for stifling discourse

\* encouraging constructive analysis of  
judgements, orders etc. Amendable  
amendments can be made in  
C.A Act.

Hence in the 21<sup>st</sup> century need of  
democratization, accountability, a  
colonial era outlook of punishing  
for criticizing goes against  
spirit of democracy.

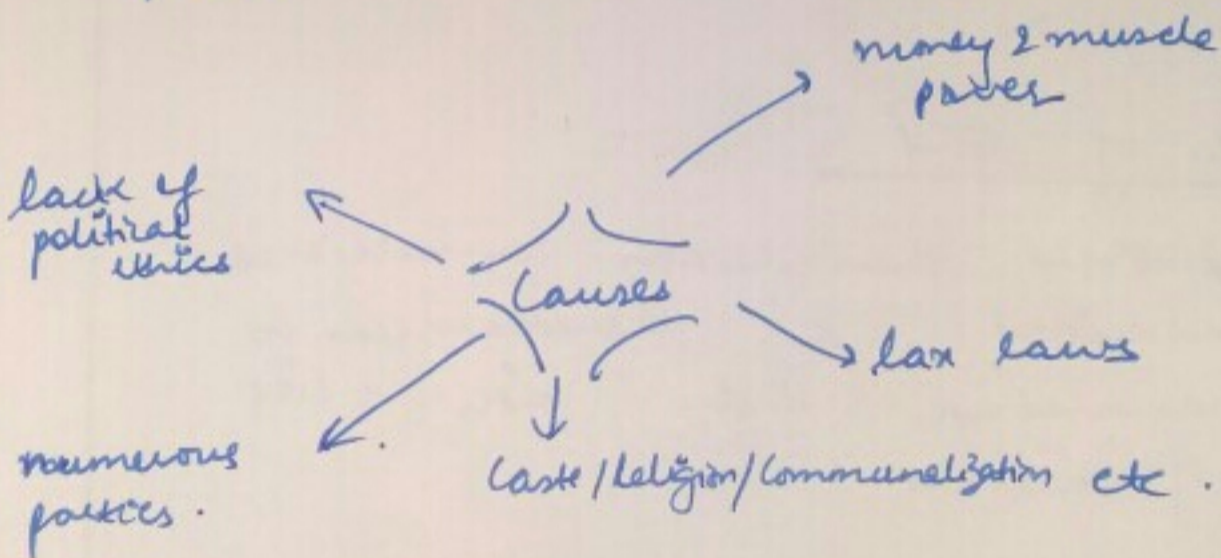
law makers & judiciary can come  
together to suggest suitable  
remedies

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? (250 words) 15

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

What is criminalization of politics?

According to Associations for Democratic Reforms (2017) nearly 21% MPs/MLAs have serious criminal charges against them. Nearly 35% CMs have a criminal past. This indicates a RISING CRIMINALIZATION of politics



Role of Supreme Court

Supreme Court (SC) has been a torchbearer to address this problem

\* Abhishek Singh v/s Union of India (UOI)  
(2017) = parties cannot seek vote on

in religious communal, caste lines.

+ Subramanian Swamy v/s Election Commission of India  
(2018)  
= WPAT launched.

+ PVUT vs UoI  
- NOTA introduced.

+ Lilly Thomas v/s UoI  
= section 32(1) of RPA 1951 read down

+ Lok Babari v/s UoI  
- all candidates to file details of  
assets

+ Special Courts to try MPs & MLAs  
etc...

### Role of EC

+ 2004 - then election commissioner  
submitted a memorandum to  
Manmohan Singh with a list  
of measures

+ 2016 - the Chief Election Commissioner  
once again submitted a list of  
demands to the PM which  
included

= tax breaks only to provide security  
seats in Lok Sabha / state assembly

- = State funding of elections.
- = all donations above ₹ 2000 to be available for audits
- = Political parties under RTI
- = regular audits by agencies approved by etc.

Thus, electoral reform is an ongoing process that requires efforts from all stakeholders - political parties, CBI, judiciary, and society etc.

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाएं।

The word 'minorities' is not defined as per Constitution. Sumanta Banerjee says they are ~~minor~~ non-dominant groups / disadvantaged ethnic, religious or linguistic lives. However mention of the word is there in articles 29, 30, 350.

To protect interests of religious / linguistic minorities the government has made several provisions - e.g. articles 29, 30, 350 A/B, 331/333 (Anglo Indians), 347 etc.

Further lawmakers have provided for a statutory body called the National Commission for minorities. Its mandate includes: -

- \* safeguarding interests of religious / linguistic minorities
- \* ensuring smooth implementation of welfare programmes
- \* suggesting reforms.

\* enquiry in cases of harassment/  
discrimination - power to summon,  
order compensation etc.

\* publishing regular reports detailing  
steps taken for the above

### Challenges faced

- \* recommendations are of advisory  
nature, not binding
- \* limited mandate
- \* lack of awareness among people
- \* financial constraints

### What can be done to address them?

- \* enable a participatory approach -  
regular interactions, meetings with  
university leaders - power for  
petitions, townhalls etc. to  
increase awareness.
- \* all line ministries must consult  
NCA while formulating their yearly  
plans for minorities
- \* more autonomy, extending their  
mandate  
etc.



15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. (250 words)

15

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

lateral entry allows for entry of non-governmental/private sector talent in the governance of the country

Govt recently opened up 10 Joint Secretary level positions via lateral entry & received nearly 7000 applications for it that shows the success of the measure.

Why is it important?

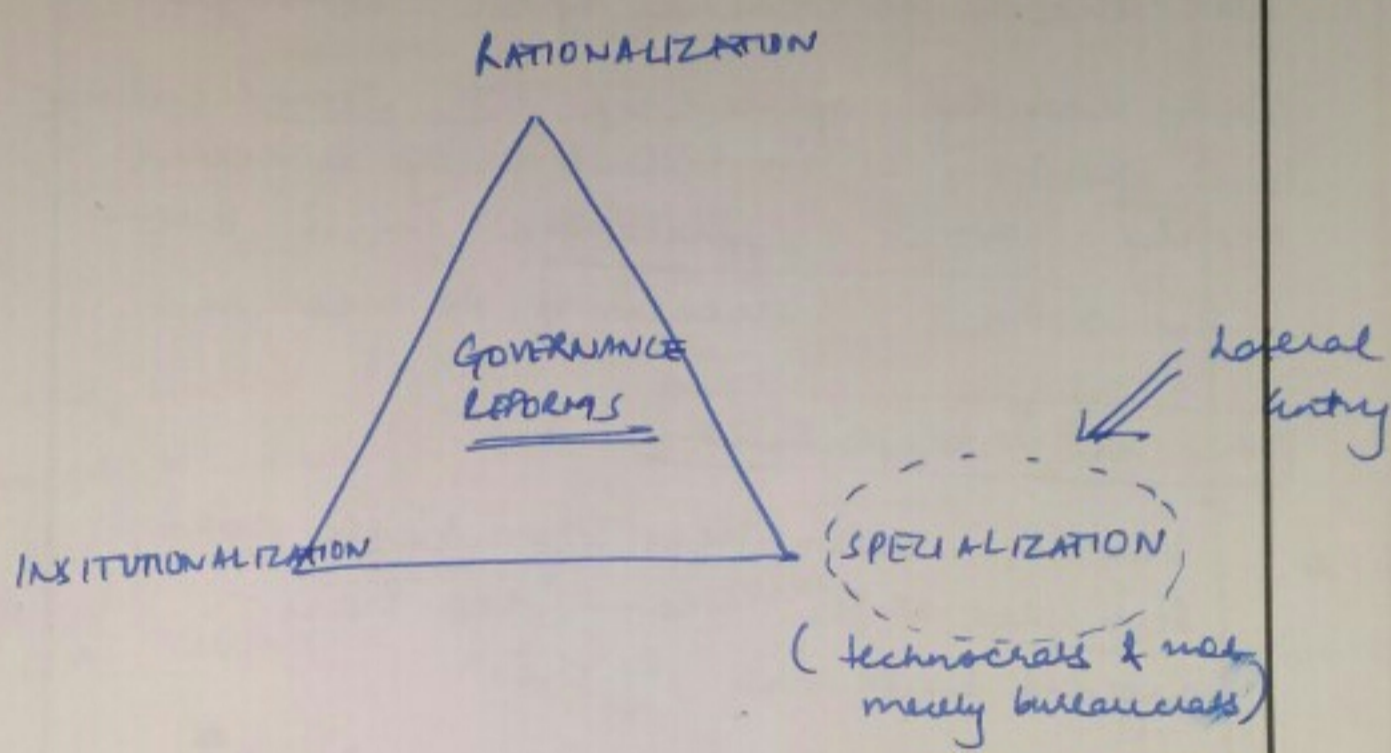
- \* Various committees like Math, Neta, Kunderath committee have argued in favour of this
- \* brings much needed expertise to ~~the~~ bridge talent gap (huge shortfall of officers)
- \* NITI Aayog, RBI already allow for lateral entry & it is hugely successful there.
- \* ~~also~~ encourages competition

Concerns

- \* politicization
- \* lack of accountability of outside talent

- \* lack of field experience
- \* distress among senior bureaucrats
- \* bypassing reservation systems etc.

Moreover this happens to be a small step in the long cycle of civil service reforms as shown below



Hence it attacks only one part of the issue.

Other reforms needed as per 2nd HC report include

- \* skill, scale, speed  
= more connected & active bureaucracy
- \* Structure  
= decentralization, participatory approach

- \* Recruitment  
= ~~High~~ <sup>High</sup> Committee = testing on common subjects only
- \* Capacity Building  
= encourage higher studies, PhDs etc.
- \* Professionalism  
= adherence to code of conduct
- \* Performance Review  
= continuous feedback mechanism etc.

However, lateral entry though a first step is much needed & a welcome step to

bring in dynamism in the civil services of the country

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. (250 words) 15

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

The govt. recently launched the <sup>(ADP)</sup> ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS Programme in 115 high focus districts of the country.

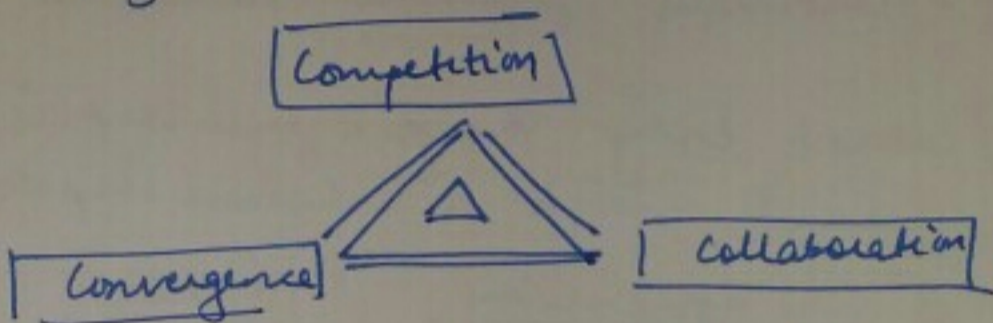


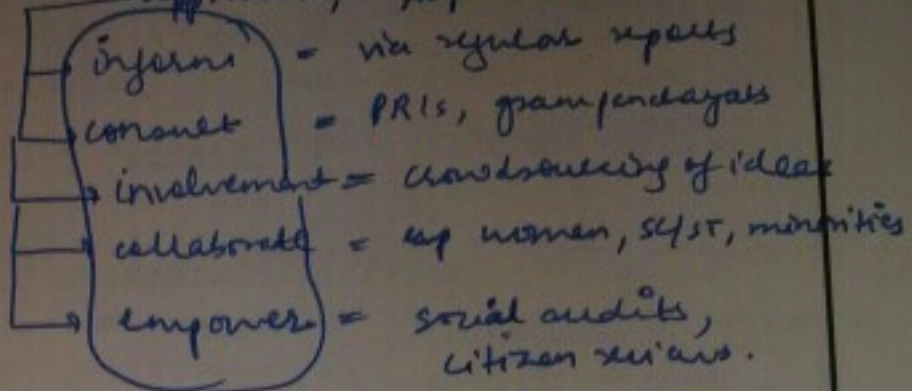
Fig.: 3 Broad levels of the Programme.

Convergence : \* traditional welfare measures are spread across different ministries that result in lack of coordination, duplication of efforts etc.

\* ADP. brings all these ministries in a single direction to that their actions merge in the right manner.

Collaboration

\* To foster a participatory approach, ADP includes



- \* informed citizens
- \* motivated citizens
- \* more accountability
- \* constructive criticism



Better Outcomes.

- \* A dashboard of key indicators (KPIs) will help monitor the progress.
- \* In addition private agencies like Tata Trusts, BMGF are being involved for ensuring ~~the~~ intended outcomes.

Competition

\* In line with spirit of cooperative federalism, ADP fosters a competitive approach so that better outcomes lead to better rewards & incentives

To ensure success of the programmes,  
 a PRABHARI OFFICER is appointed ask  
 for each district to continuously  
 monitor, review & assess the outcomes

Thus, ADP heralds a new  
shift in welfare programmes -  
 one that is PROACTIVE & CITIZEN  
CENTRIC & OUTCOME FOCUSED ⓓ

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. (250 words) 15

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The MDG framework ran its course till 2015 & has since then been replaced with the sustainable development Goals (SDG) system

### India's Performance in MDG

- \* better **RMCH** outcomes (as per NFHS -3 & 4)
  - reproductive
    - \* decline in TPR
  - maternal
    - \* drop in MMR
    - \* increase in maternal BMI
  - Child Health
    - \* drop in IMR, U5MR (Under 5 mortality rate)
    - \* drop in stunted, wasted, malnourished children.
- \* better HIV detection. lower incidence of HIV
- \* progress in achieving goals on vector borne diseases.

despite progress on various fronts, India fell short in achieving many

targets like MMR, IMR etc.  
Plus, there are wide inter state variations  
in the indicators.

## Sustainable Development Goals & Health

- SDG 1 = No poverty
- \* schemes like NFSA, ~~PM~~, MNAREGS, PM Rozgar Yojana, PM Awas Yojana
  - \* multidimensional approach needed covering social, economic well being
- SDG 2 = No hunger
- \* NFSA, TPDS, ICDS, ~~PM~~ food fortification, Antodaya Anna Yojana
  - \* more focus needed on increasing dietary diversity eg. inclusion of millets etc.
- SDG 3 = Good health & well being.
- \* Ayushman Bharat NHPS launched.
  - \* Mission Indradhanush for children
  - \* PM Matritva Sahyog Yojana, for pregnancy & lactating women
  - \* National Health Policy 2016 approved

\* more focus needed on  
primary healthcare &  
emerging diseases like  
Nipah, Zika virus etc.

SDG 6

\* Water & sanitation

\* Wash chart mission a  
runaway success

\* However, fallback of ODF  
states is being seen = need  
more concerted efforts to  
increase use.

Other SDGs related to health

SDG 14, 15 = life on ~~water~~ water & land.  
• has an impact on food security

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. (250 words) 15

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

The forest rights Act (2006) recognizes the following (FRA).

- + rights of scheduled tribes to forest lands
- \* rights of OTFDs (other traditional forest dwellers)
- \* Community forest rights
- + right to minor forest produce.
- \* etc.

### Gaps in Implementation

- + Illegal eviction
- + high rates of eviction (nearly 50% as per latest Tribal Affairs Ministry report 2017-18) (MOFA)
- + Hardly any recognition of community rights (around 20% only).
- + lack of awareness among people

- \* Lack of participation of women though mandated under Act (1/3rd)
- \* Protected Areas being excluded from application of FRA
- \* Lack of rights to PVTGs (only 2-3 like Manikidiya are so far recognized out of 75)

### Measures to Address this

- \* more coordination between MOTA, state agencies & Forest Resource Committees
- \* regular meetings of Forest Resource Committees.
- \* ~~media~~ more awareness generation measures among tribals & OTFDs.
- \* no cutbacks till rights/claims are duly settled.

Forests form an integral part of the social, cultural, economic lifestyle of tribals. Hence,

provisions under PRA must be implemented in true letter & spirit to prevent any ethnic conflicts & violence as being seen recently in the Kathalgachi hant in Jharkhand, Odisha etc.

Above measures can help address the underlying causes & help in tribal mainstreaming

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. (250 words) 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties have traditionally been characterised by a transactional diplomacy on account of their divergences on critical issues. These include :-

\* relations with Pakistan - America provides billions of \$ aid to Pak every year that India alleges is used for funding terrorist activities

\* TRIPS = US argues for a stricter IPR regime in India (TRIPS Plus). It is also against section 3(d), compulsory licensing provisions. India maintains there are necessary ~~to~~ in view of its poor population. US has put India on its 301 list

\* WTO = US dragged India to WTO on the issue of solar subsidies ~~which~~ that India lose. US is also against the MSPs &

high agriculture subsidies provided by India. India maintains these are necessary for its growing population. It also accuses US & other developing nations of disregard for human rights as US itself provides nearly a trillion dollars in subsidy to its farmers that are less than 10% of its population.

\* relations with Russia + US  
 Coacted the CAATSA to take action against nations dealing in defence with Russia. India is a traditional partner of Russia & has strongly opposed US.

\* relations with Iran — US  
 Imposes sanctions on nations buying oil from Iran from Nov 18. Iran is India's 3rd largest provider of oil & is important for its energy security.

\* Visa issues & treatment of Indians:—  
 US has progressively reduced H1 visas for skilled Indians that India is concerned with.

\* Protectionism & disregard for multilateral institutions - US recently quit UNESCO, is paying little regard to WTO. India considers these institutions as important for global order. Thus, US protectionism, trade wars with China adversely affect Indian economy.

However to work out these issues, US India govt have engaged at various levels

- \* US India Strategic Partnership Forum
- \* BRICS agreement
- \* 2\*2 dialogue.
- \* India recognized as strategic partner
- \* formation of Quad etc.

thus, despite divergences there are many areas of convergence that US-India need to focus on for lasting & fruitful relationships.

20. Despite bonhomie the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इजराइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Both India - Israel share common

history :-

- \* Both were British colonies
- \* Both were victims of civil wars post-independence
- \* Both have been victims of terror due to an unstable neighbourhood.

India  
Israel  
friendship.

→ Jews never persecuted in India

→ Israel recognises India's role in liberation of Kaif

→ India recognises role of Israel in supplying arms during Kargil war

→ partnership not restricted to defense, covers areas like agriculture, water etc. (e.g. Olives being grown in Rajasthan with Israel support)

Personal bonhomie

between PM Modi & Netanyahu.

→ Israel does not hesitate in technology transfer to India

## Evidence of rising bonhomie

- Netanyahu advancing his 2014 US visit by 2 days to meet PM Modi
- PM Modi not making courtesy meeting to Palestine then.
- Dilution of India's stand on Goldstone report etc.

However, crack differences limit their Strategic Partnership

- Israel is not a friend of Iran & maintains a cautious approach. Iran is strategic to India due to energy security, Chabahar port, connectivity etc.
- Israel maintains very friendly relations with China which does not enjoy very fruitful relations with India
- Israel does not maintain very strong relations with caudalistic Middle East. These regions are strong emittance debt job

India & also important for it  
from a security perspective..

→ India is by in favour of UNSC  
~~UNSC~~ resolution against recognizing  
Jerusalem as capital of Israel.

→ India's support for UNSC 478  
& a two state solution.

Though there are many areas of  
apparent discord many new emerging  
areas in defence, digital connectivity,  
renewables, space, education &  
skill development that can help  
iron out such issues.