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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103781
Center	PUNE	Date	6/8/18

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 (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**.
दो बीस (20) प्रश्न अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में छपाये गये 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 दर्शाये गये 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 जायेंगे, जो प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेखित 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 लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं दिया जायेगा।
- 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 का भाग खाली छोड़ा जाये तो उसे स्पष्ट रूप से अलग कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. 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।

→ Opposition is considered as an integral part of Parliamentary democracy in particular and representative democracy in general.

In democracy like India, opposition has following role:

1. It makes govt. accountable in Parliament using tools like Question Hour, Zero Hour, adjournment motions, etc.

2. Outside Parliament, opposition goes for use of media or 'dharnas', protest against govt. policies ex → recent protest in Bihar on child rape cases.

3. Opposition also provides a ready alternative govt if a govt. fails to get confidence

of Lok Sabha.

4. Opposition gives representation to those whose representation through elections is less ex → minorities, women.

5. They educate people about govt. policies, schemes and their flaws.

6. They also play role in policy making through Parliamentary committees.

→ Shadow Cabinet:

The concept of shadow cabinet is well developed in Britain where every minister has an equivalent candidate in opposition to make him accountable.

Parliament will benefit from shadow cabinet as:

1. There will be more collective responsibility envisaged in Art. 75.
2. Disruptions will reduce.
3. Policies will see continuity and alternative govt. will be easy to form.

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।

→ Constitution provides numerous fundamental rights ^(FRs) from Art. 14 to Art. 31. However, these rights are of no use if they cannot be protected and enforced. Thus judiciary under Art. 32 (Supreme Court) and Art. 226 (High Courts) have power to issue writs. Dr. Ambedkar hence rightly called Art. 32 as heart and soul of Constitution.

Nature of writs :

1. SC can issue writs throughout country but only for FRs.
2. HCs can issue in their jurisdiction but for any matter even other than FR.
3. SC cannot reject issue of

writes as Art. 32 itself is an FR.

Significance:

1. Quo Warranto → It helps to check usurp of public office without qualifications.
2. Mandamus → Helps courts to order public servant.
3. Habeas Corpus → To deal with illegal detentions.
4. Certiorari, Prohibition → to check ~~over~~ crossing of jurisdiction and transfer of cases to higher courts.

There are many examples where writs have checked preventive detentions and have made govt. accountable.

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।

→ National Institution ~~for~~ for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) was set up in 2015 by dismantling the 6 decade old Planning Commission (PC).

Over years, the PC had become a 'supercabinet' affecting India's federal system, Finance Commission, etc.

NITI Aayog aims to remove this limitation with objectives:

1. To strive for cooperative federalism.
2. Act as permanent thinktank of govt.
3. To monitor implementation of govt. schemes and suggest

measures to improve them.

4. Foster competition and collaboration among states.

→ Performance :-

1. It has come with comprehensive Action Agenda for next 3 years

2. NITI Aayog recommended Price Deficiency Payments for MSP.

3. There have been controversy over draft Energy Policy and its recommendation to tax agri. income.

4. Also focused on public transport systems like Hyperloop.

→ Greater cooperation with states is needed

Measures

→ It is still a body with no legislative backing that needs corrected.

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 of Constitution authorises imposition of President's rule in State if constitutional machinery has failed. Dr. Ambedkar considered that Art. 356 will be a dead letter. However, it has become a 'deadly weapon' in hands of Centre.

There have been cases when it was misused for benefit of ruling party at Centre. Its misuse was seen in Buta Singh case, NT Rama Rao's case and most recently Uttarakhand case.

Political class failed to develop healthy conventions and its arbitrary use led to

Supreme Court (SC) intervening
in Bommai case.

→ Significance of Bommai judgement

1. SC held that federalism is
basic feature of Constitution
highlighted in Kesavananda
Bharati judgement

2. SC gave proper and improper
use of Art. 356

Proper Use	Improper Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States not abiding directions under <u>Art. 365</u> State not ruling as per Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure ^{Inefficiency} of administration Change of party at Centre or State

SC held that spirit of federalism has to be upheld. But Uttarakhand case shows failure. Thus there is need to develop healthy conventions.

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।

→ Though Art. 19 of Constitution does not explicitly mention press freedom, the Supreme Court (SC) in its judgements have included freedom of press in ambit of Art. 19.

Press freedom and good governance are considered anti-thetical because:

1. Press focus too much on negatives.
2. It demotivates officials.
3. Press today is dominated by corporates leading to unholy nexus.
4. It neglects peoples' concerns.
5. Press has become a chamber of elites.

But press and good governance is organically linked as:

1. Press makes govt. accountable and transparent.
2. It educates people and foster their cooperation.
3. Focuses on responsibility, sensitivity of govt. to developmental issues ex → Majhi case of Odisha in 2016 got prominence due to press.

Press and govt. has to work in tandem and press freedom should not be compromised.

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 व्यवहार्य 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।

→ Self Help Groups (SHGs)
represent group of people, particularly women coming together for common cause of economic, social growth.

SHGs have been successful in financial inclusion seen by:

1. It has ~~to~~ encouraged people to save and has channelised their savings.
2. SHGs have given access to formal banking network particularly after SHG-Bank linkage Programme of NABARD.
3. It has reduced the role of moneylenders in rural areas.
4. Women have developed leadership role and taken entrepreneurial

activities.

There are successful examples like Kuttumbashree mission of Kerala and Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA).

However, for business enterprises to evolve and sustain there is need of different strategy :

1. Many SHG activities are in primary sectors like farming.
2. SHG members lack skills and depend on parent organization.
3. Political grants have diminished self-help character.
4. Their savings are less to get adequate loans.

Way Ahead:

1. Capacity building of SHGs is needed under livelihood missions.
2. Bank officials to be trained to deal with SHGs.
3. Programmes like e-shakti, Ajeevika Grameen Express Yojana.

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।

→ Despite having network of institutes, India lags behind in higher education. No Indian university comes in top 200 of Times Higher Education Survey.

The major problem in sector has been focus on 'elite institutes' like IITs/IIMs. The centre provides them grants and autonomy helping them to emerge as institutes of excellence. The state institutes, despite constituting more than 90% of higher education sector have been neglected.

This has created an inequality and neglect of State institutes.

Thus the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) launched in 2013 is needed step:

1. It provides funds to state institutes from Centre.
2. Institutes are funded depending on their performance in various academic parameters.

Significance :

1. It helps state institutes to come at equal footing with IITs/IIMs, etc.
2. Benefits overall higher education sector particularly students from poor background who may not be able to make it to elite IITs/IIMs.

This initiative along with others like TEGIP, RISE scheme will help transformation of higher education.

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।

→ The 73rd Amendment aimed to make Panchayati Raj Institutes (PRIs) as institutions of self-governance. With its goal of raising people participation, increasing accountability; it has also helped political empowerment of women.

There were apprehensions about PRIs as it is feared that concept of 'Sarpanch Pati' will emerge. However, women have asserted themselves:

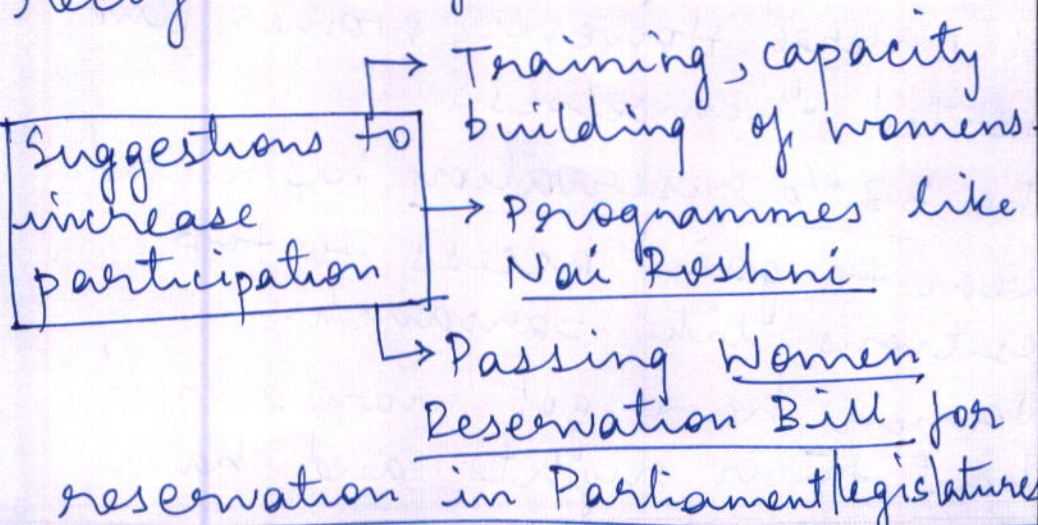
1. The 33% reservation has helped them to gain access to top positions like Sarpanch.
2. Women have got more aware about their rights and have

resisted their relatives who wanted to use their powers.

3. Women are criticizing domestic violence, sexual harassment, etc and are implementing various schemes of govt. like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

4. PRIs have led to strengthening of SHG network and more awareness among women.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj Survey has highlighted these facts. We have examples like Fatima Bi, Sarpanch in Kurnool district ~~that~~ whose work was recognized by UNDP.



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, as a term gained prominence during Cold War when countries like India vowed to remain non-aligned from block politics.

→ Elements of policy in India's foreign policy:

1. Today, India is playing balancing role between West and Russia, China.

→ India is participating in Quadrilateral meet, Malabar exercises with USA

→ At same time, India is moving closer to Russia, China through Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, Eurasian Economic Union, INSTC, etc.

2. India is also seeking autonomy in current USA-Iran tensions.
3. Similarly, India is unwilling to accept USA's sanctions on Russia through CAATSA that affects India's trade with Russia.
4. At recent Shanghai dialogue, Prime Minister stressed on strategic autonomy.

Criticism:

1. India is finding it tough to engage with both worlds.
2. It has participated in SCO that is seen as anti-NATO block.
3. Also, India may have to take sides on recent policies of USA like Iran nuclear deal withdrawal.

Way Ahead:

Strategic autonomy is in best interest of India. India has to go for multi-alignment in present times.

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।

→ The term BRICS was coined by Goldman economist Jim O'Neil.

These were 5 most fast growing economies of world. The idea of India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA)

came from India and is considered India's smart move to gain its position among developing world.

→ Differences between them :

1. IBSA represents 3 democracies from 3 continents while BRICS includes communist countries and major powers Russia, China.
2. IBSA's orientation is south-led development while BRICS even includes strategic issues like terrorism, etc.

3. BRICS is more an economic block while IBSA is democratic block with 3 main democracies of world.

→ Relevance of BRICS/IBSA :

1. BRICS countries may surpass economy of G-7 by 2050. Thus it is relevant for India's economic development.
2. Strategically, to resolve disputes with Russia, China and cooperation on terror, radicalisation.
3. Politically, to get permanent UNSC membership.
4. Culturally, as there is huge scope for tourism, people to people contacts.

Way Ahead:

India should engage with both of them. IBSA summits have to take place regularly.

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 39 A of Constitution aims to provide justice and free legal aid to poor. Recognizing this directive, many Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanisms (ADRs) have been set up like:

1. The National Green Tribunal.
2. Under Art. 323 A and 323 B, administrative tribunals and other tribunals have been established.
3. Election Commission (EC) under Art. 324 and Finance Commission (Art. 280) also resolve disputes ex → disputes over party symbols, Centre-State financial matters.

4. Lok Adalats and Gram Nyayalays.
5. In 6th Schedule Areas, there are District and Regional Councils with judicial powers.
6. National Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum and Appellate Tribunals in TRAI, etc.
7. Extra-Constitutional bodies like Khap Panchayats.

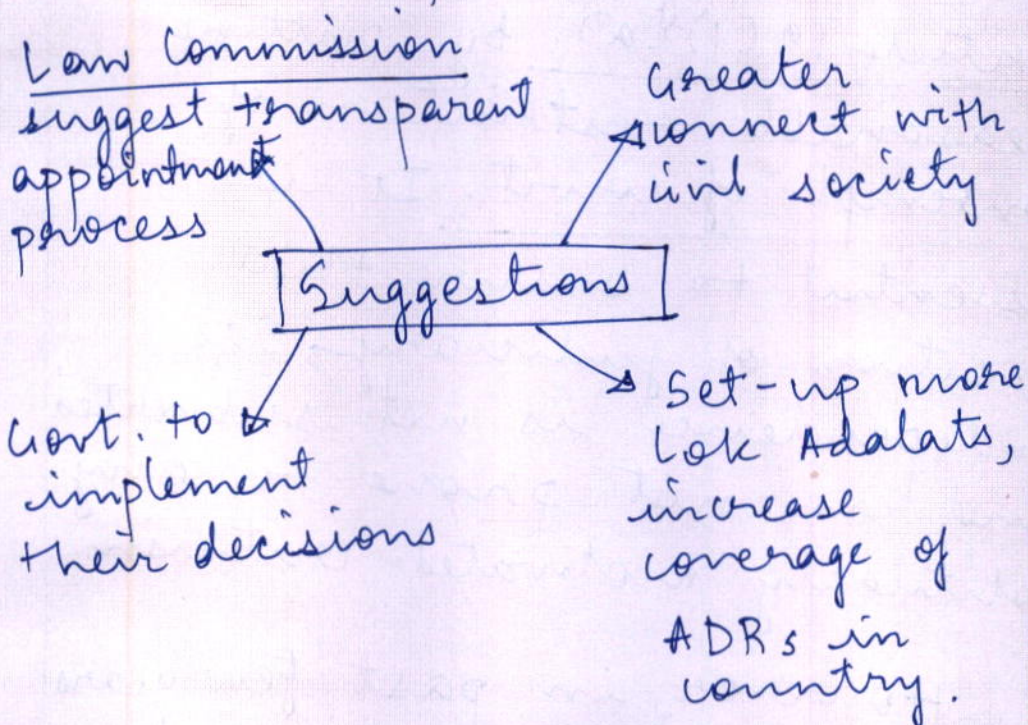
→ Problems faced:

1. Many ADR mechanisms do not have adequate funds and necessary human resources.
2. Lack of awareness among people about them.
3. Their decisions are not implemented by govts.
4. Their members do not have sufficient experience.
5. It goes against separation of

powers as directed by Art. 50.

6. Their appointments are done by executive hence prone to politicisation and conflict of interests.

7. In case of tribunals, they have virtually replaced the HCs.



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।

→ The Constitution limits ~~the~~ freedom of speech and expression granted under Article 19(1)(a) by putting reasonable restriction of contempt of court. It is essential to ensure that position of judiciary, its independence is not subverted and is not prone to any politically motivated criticism.

However, in past few years there has been issues with implementation of contempt of court:

1. It has been misused to protect erring judges.
2. The situation is ~~of~~ worrisome

- at local judiciary.
3. Even genuine criticism is being punished.
 4. It has started affecting freedom of expression of people.
 5. Judges are accused of using it for their personal enmity.

Thus there is need to relook contempt of court. In Mulgaonkar case, the Supreme Court asked judiciary not to be ~~too~~ hypersensitive. It has asked to use contempt provisions in only limited and severe cases.

However, any dilution of contempt provisions needs to ensure that dignity and independence of judiciary is not compromised ex → recently an impeachment motion was

brought against CJ Misra
that had political flavour.

Way Ahead:

1. Parliament and judiciary to have dialogue to amend Contempt of Courts Act.
2. Supreme Court to enforce discipline among judges.
3. Press freedom to be considered in exercise.

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?

→ Criminalisation of politics is considered as root cause of India's political problems like money and muscle power, lack of inner party democracy, etc. The Association For Democratic Reforms (ADR) has highlighted these problems. Scholars like Pratap Bhanu Mehta and Devash Kapur consider that criminalization has made Parliament a self-perpetuating and corrupt institution.

To deal with this problem, many measures have been taken by govt ex → Representation of People Act, 1951 ^(RPA) was amended to bar candidates imprisoned for more than 7 years in criminal

offence. However, real activism has come from Election Commission and Supreme Court.

→ Election Commission:

1. It has critically noted that law breakers should not become law makers.
2. It has recommended that candidates with criminal record 6 months before election has to be barred from elections.
3. Introduced filing of nomination papers including criminal history of candidate.

→ Supreme Court:

1. It recommended PM/CMS not to make legislators with criminal background as ministers.
2. In Lily Thomas case, it plugged hole in RPA, 1951 that allowed legislators to remain in office till appeal is decided.

3. It has asked candidates to also put in public the source of their income during filing of nomination papers.

→ Role of media :

1. Media can play positive role by educating people about hazards of criminalization of politics.
2. It can make parties accountable to abide by EC and SC's directions.
3. Media can motivate ethical people to join politics.

All stakeholders have to join hands to end this menace

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 सुझाइए।

→ The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) is statutory body formed to fulfil various constitutional directives on minorities like Art. 14, 15, 25-30, 350B, etc.

→ Mandate of NCM:

1. To monitor safeguards given to minorities under constitution and other legislations.
2. To investigate into violations of rights of minorities.
3. To advise govt. on matters concerning minorities.
4. Submit annual reports to be placed in Parliament.

NCM has done positive work

like:

→ Recommending parties to field more minority community

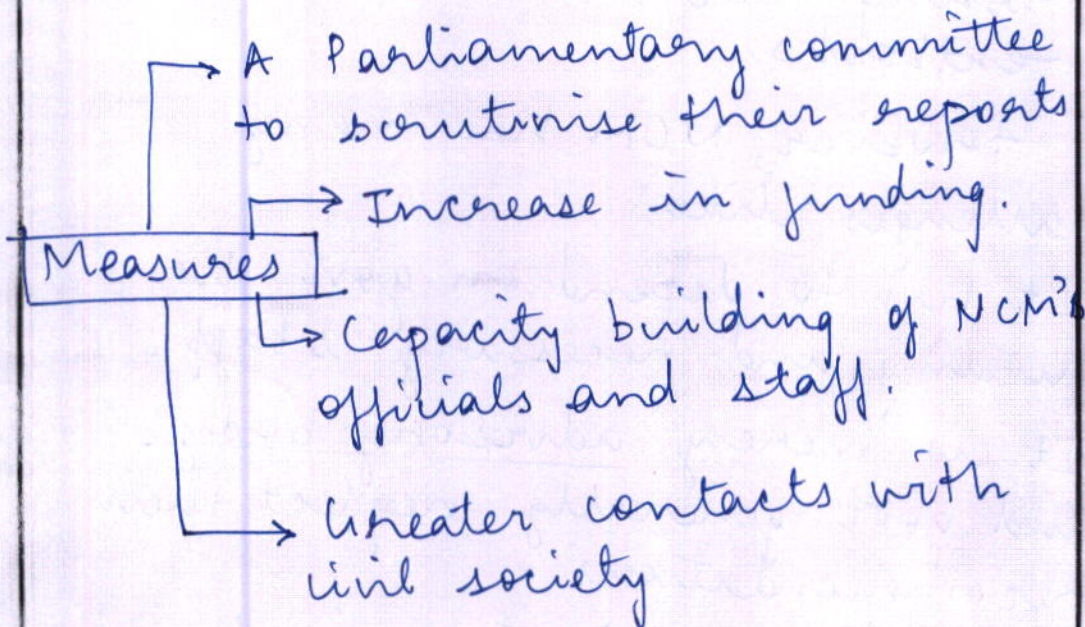
candidates.

- Asking EC to check hate speech during elections.
- Asking NCERT to review the textbooks.

However, NCM has many challenges like:

1. It has to depend on govt. for funding and necessary staff.
2. It is merely advisory body and govt. generally neglect their recommendations.
3. There is politicisation in their appointment process hence they seldom take stand against govt.
4. Lack of field level officials.
5. Parliament also shows apathy to their reports by not considering them.
6. Lack of proper coordination with other agencies like NHRC.
7. Increase in number of cases they are taking.
8. Members may not have

experience on minority affairs and participation of civil society is limited.



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। विक्षेपण कीजिए।

→ Jawaharlal Nehru said that Indian Civil Services are neither Indian, neither civil, nor a service. There are many issues in civil services:

1. Attitudinal problem where they do not want to give space to civil society, private sector.
2. Resistance to change ex → 73rd Amendment's implementation, e-governance, etc.
3. Lack of result-oriented approach.
4. Absence of domain expertise.
5. Hierarchical structure with veto powers at all levels.

Thus govt's step to open 10 positions of joint secretary

level through lateral ~~to~~ entry is correct step due to:

1. Administration has become complex due to emergence of new issues like urbanization, climate change.
2. Traditional bureaucracy do not have expertise to deal with them.
3. It would lead to greater efficiency in policy making. 1st ARC way back had called for specialisation echoed by Hota-committee and 2nd ARC.
4. It would fill vacancies in IAS as found by Baswan Committee.
5. There will be competition for top posts.

→ Concerns:

1. There may be politicisation if appointment is not transparent.
2. Demotivates traditional civil servants.
3. Private sector may not have sufficient talent.

4. Private players work for profit while govt. work for welfare.
5. Private persons will not have ground level experience.
6. Problems will arise if reservation is not provided to SC/STs/OBCs.

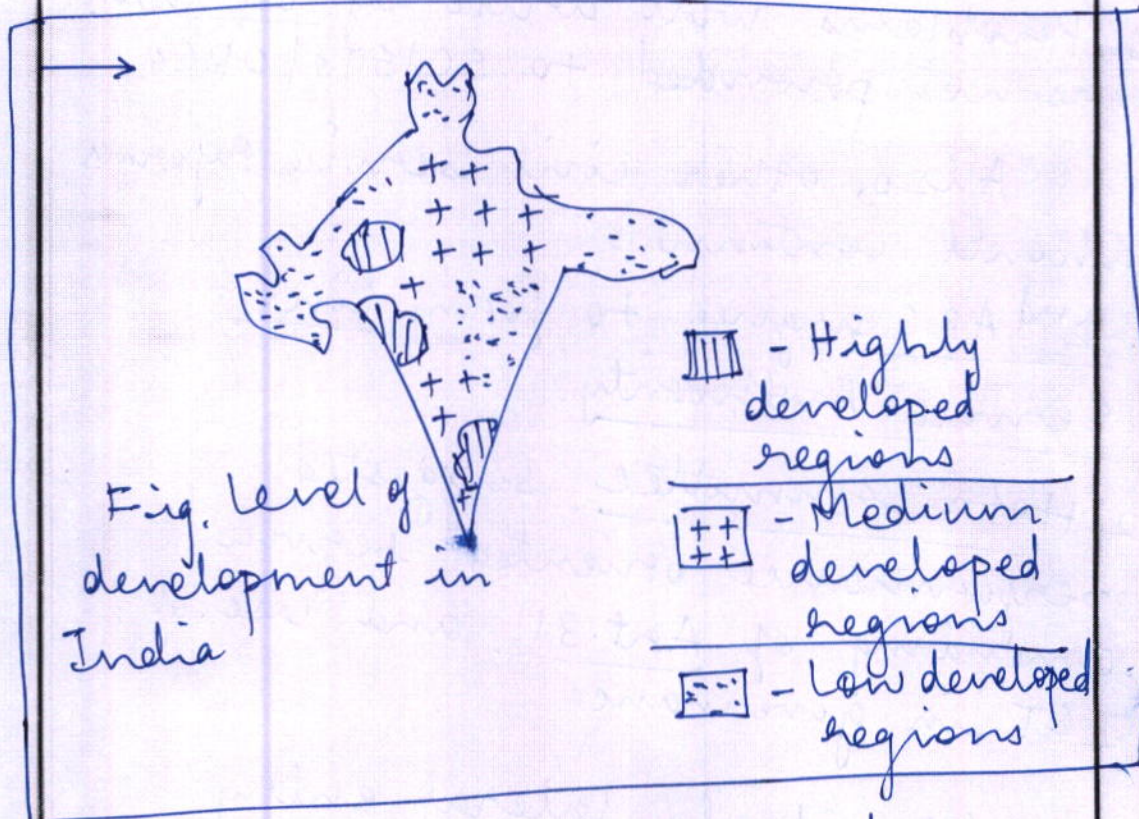
Also, other civil service reforms should continue:

1. 2nd ARC argued to form Civil Service Authority.
2. Hota Committee suggested performance oriented service, amending of Art. 311 and use of ICT in governance.

Similarly, lateral entry process needs to be made more transparent by including independent body like UPSC in recruitment.

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।

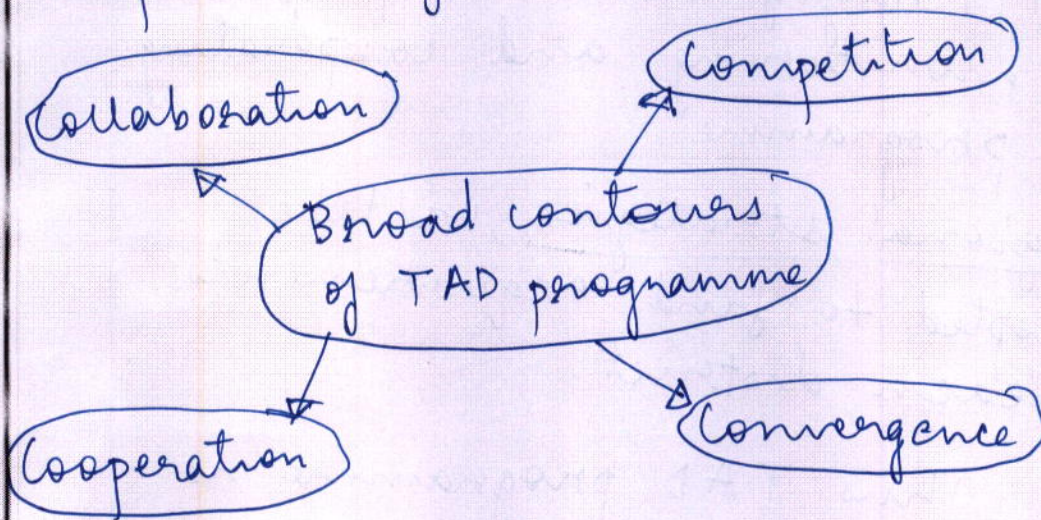


Alleviating backwardness has been core concern of govts. and many 5 year Plans have been devoted to it. Initiatives like Desert Development Programme, etc were initiated for development of hinterlands.

However, all these programme

faced problems of lack of convergence, funding and corruption.

Under these circumstances, the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) programme is step in right direction.



The TAD programme adopts unique strategy:

1. It aims for cooperation and collaboration among all 115 districts, their officials and the state govts.
2. The programme envisages competition along with cooperation among states.

3. There will be convergence among various schemes.
4. Prabhasi officers that will be senior officials to act as link between Centre and States.
5. NITI Aayog will also play role of monitoring and cooperating in programme.
6. Regional strategies will be adopted to find requirements of each district.

Thus TAD programme is marked shift and its proper implementation will help to achieve inclusive growth in country.

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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including set of 8 goals to be achieved by 2015. It particularly focused on healthcare, good healthcare delivery and inclusive health systems, dealing with AIDS, etc.

→ India's performance in MDGs :

1. India made great strides to implement ~~the~~ MDGs particularly in sphere of mother and child health.

2. Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana was initiated to help newborn child and women in getting proper health services and increasing

institutionalised delivery.

3. The National Health Mission with its rural and urban part was started.

4. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) was revamped to meet health needs of children in 0-6 years age.

5. National AIDS Control Programme, DOTS centres (for TB) were also started.

→ Relevant SDGs on health:

SDGs include 17 goals that international community is committed for. On health it includes:

SDG 3 → Provide quality healthcare.

SDG on sanitation, providing clean water is also linked with health.

Also SDG 4 on education and SDG 17 on international cooperation are relevant in healthcare.

→ India's capacity:

India has limited capacity to achieve SDGs:

1. The no. of doctors are 0.7 per 1 lakh as against WHO number of 1 doctor.
2. Public healthcare faces problem of funds as health expenditure is hardly 1.4% of GDP.
3. Access to medicines and technology is less due to IPR regime and other administrative lacunae.
4. Rural-urban imbalance.

The National Health Policy 2017; Ayushman Bharat initiative are steps in right direction.

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।

→ Tribals are dwellers of forest from historic times. They derive their livelihood from forests as well as protect it. However, successive govt. policies made forest dwellers encroachers in their own land.

The Forest Rights Act, ^(CFRA) 2006 was therefore enacted and is result of years of social movement, civil society activism.

→ Rights recognized under FRA, 2006

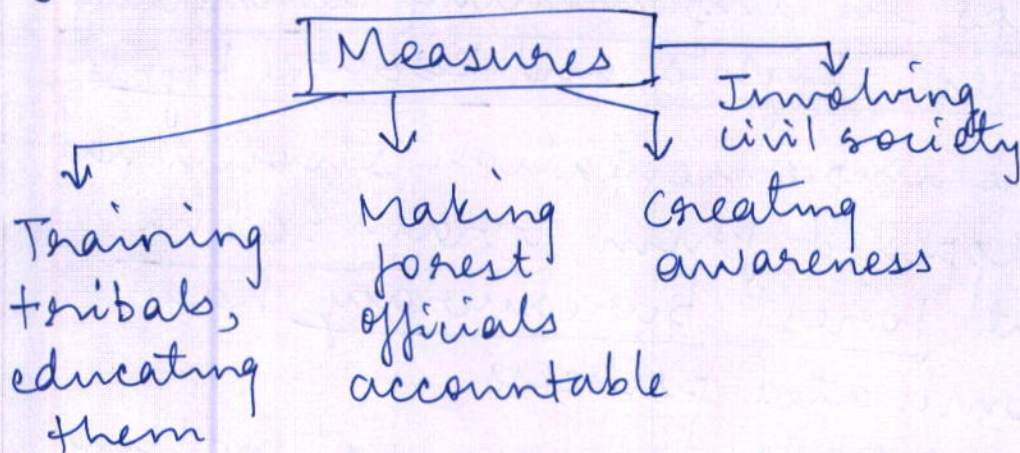
1. Right of ownership of land subject to its non-transfer.
2. Right over minor forest produce.

3. Right of inheritance of land from one to other generation.
4. Protecting forests and its resources.
5. Rights on community forest produce and common property resources.

→ Gaps in implementing Community Forest Rights and Resource Rights:

1. The implementation should had happened from Gram Sabha but forest bureaucracy has dominated process.
2. Forest officials are not willing to give their rights to community.
3. Lack of awareness among people.
4. Indifference among tribals as they consider govt. to ensure protection of their rights.

5. The process is based on paperwork and tribals have to prove their inheritance by documents more than 75 years before.
6. Women have been neglected despite their central role in forest economy.



Tripura's implementation of Forest Rights Act is an example for others to follow.

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।

→ Former USA President Barack Obama called India - USA partnership as most defining partnership of 21st century. Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee called India and USA as 'natural allies'.

There has been significant improvement in ties particularly after end of Cold War and India's economic reforms in 1990s. Today, India-USA trade is about \$100 billion including \$15 billion of defence trade. Both countries have strategic partnership with focus on security issues (terrorism, countering China, etc) as well as economic and developmental issues (energy, health, education partnership among others). The Indo-USA Civil Nuclear Deal in

2005 marked a new chapter in relationship.

However, despite these convergences^{nce} there have been many divergences in past. This is witnessed by postponment of 2+2 Dialogue between defence and foreign ministers.

→ Points of friction:

1. There are issues with investments ex → USA wants to invest in FIIs while India wants FDI that generates local employment.
2. The trade surplus that India has also has led to problems under Trump administration.
3. Problems in IPR sphere particularly pharmaceutical and solar panel disputes.
4. Issues in USA's continued support to Pakistan in its Afghan strategy.

In recent times, many issues have resurfaced:

1. The CAATSA brought by America Congress may affect India's purchase of S-400 Triumf system from Russia.
2. The ongoing trade wars that USA has started.
3. USA coming out of Iran nuclear deal.
4. Problems in H-1B visas.

Way Ahead :

1. Both sides should have continuous dialogue till highest levels.
2. All issues can be resolved in diplomatic manner.

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 इज़राइली 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।

→ Relationship between two countries blossomed so rapidly as India and Israel. Both sides set up diplomatic relations only in 1992 due to following tensions:

1. India had opposed formation of Israel in 1948.
2. India's commitment to Palestinian cause.
3. India did not want to strain its ties with Arab world that provided it energy security.
4. Israel was pro-USA country.
5. India's domestic politics particularly Muslim groups did not want good ties with Israel.

However there has been new areas of cooperation in past 25

years:

1. Defence sector → Israel has provided Barak and Phalcon defence systems.
2. Agriculture and water management.
3. Entrepreneurship and innovation
ex → recent set-up of i-Creat
Centre.
4. Terrorism, radicalisation, etc.

However the relations have limits due to differences like:

→ National Security situation:

1. Israel is not having similar view on Pakistan and China.
2. India considers national security concerns through lens of threat from Pakistan and Israel's strenuous ties with Arab world.

→ Worldviews:

1. India continues to support Palestinian people.
2. Israel on other hand has gone

for expansion of its frontiers neglecting cause of Palestine.

B. They also differ on relations with USA, Iran, etc.

→ Absence of shared enemy:

1. Countries like India-Russia, India-USA came together due to common enemy → China.

2. However, there is no such enemy for both India, Israel. This limit deepening of ties.

Way Ahead:

The relations are going to be shaped by geopolitics of West Asia. India should consider its rational interest while dealing with Israel.