



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Tushar Kumar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	27585
Center	KB	Date	24/8/18

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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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** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

## 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।

Role of opposition:-

- To keep a check over treasury through parliamentary debates, adjournment motion etc.
- to ensure the trust of executive with the legislature and bring in vote of confidence in case of failure.
- to provide an alternative to present policies to ensure overall and maximum development.
- provide voice to the people/sect which may be ignored by the ruling government.
- To check abuse of power, and vigil over public purse.

## benefits of shadow cabinet:

- taken from UK where corresponding shadow ministers keep a check over policies of respective ministry.
- help in broadening of democracy.
- a more technically sound and productive criticism, with required expertise can be formulated.
- Enhance the accountability of government due to domain-specificity.
- Moreover, in light of increasing debate over simultaneous elections, 'Shadow Cabinet', can form a ready made government.

~~to~~

→ x →

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।

Indian Constitution enforces rights provided under Part III of it through Article 32, which provides for recourse to courts, in ~~any~~ scenarios of violation.

Following are the writs provided under it :-

- Certiorari — It certifies courts to take any case by higher judiciary, so that right is disturbed.
- Habeas Corpus. → Meaning 'have the body of'.  
↳ Under this any person detained by state or individual can be ordered by courts to be brought.  
→ Protects civilians from irrational detainment by ~~gov~~ State, to curb dissent.
- Mandamus → Mandating someone

State machinery / official to fulfill their duty as per provided by law.

↳ e.g., providing employment under Article 21.

- Duo Warrando: By what authority someone is ~~an~~ having an office, can be questioned by courts, enabling right to equal opportunity.
- Prohibition: Prohibits a lower court to act outside its jurisdiction and power hence, checking power abuse by courts itself.

Hence, writs are mechanism provided to enforce fundamental rights

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।

### Objectives of NITI Aayog:

- As a platform to enhance cooperation between Union and states, promoting 'Cooperative federalism'
- Providing inputs for policy making to Union, as well as states.
- As an advisor to state governments.
- Coming out of innovative methods to enhance development like
  - Water index, Ease of doing business for states.
- Promote a culture of entrepreneurship and scientific temperament  
e.g., Atal Tinkering labs etc.

### Performances:

- Developed various index like Water

Ease of doing etc. to promote competitive federalism.

→ help in maintaining continuity of policy after ending of planned era  
Economy doing well at 7%+ growth.

→ Brought three year Action Agenda for immediate measures.

→ Helped emerged as a platform for Centre-State cooperation.

Measures:-

→ Poping in more specialists and experts for better policy making.

→ Giving more voice to state through respective channels.

→ ~~Ad~~ Providing State specific solutions, taking in local factors.

→ A platform under Aayog for inter-state discussion can also be thought off.

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 the Constitution calls for implementation of President rule, if Governor is satisfied there is condition where government can't run as per Constitutional mandate.

BR Ambedkar thought of it as a dead letter but has been invoked more than a hundred times since independence.

Due to its misuse, Supreme Court in

Bommai case gave following guidelines:→

→ The confidence of a government has to be tested on floor of parliamentary legislative assembly only.

→ Government can't be dismissed.

In case of mal administration, only in case of constitutional failure.

→ The satisfaction of ~~government~~ ~~governor~~  
is under judicial review.

→ further court mandated it should  
be use scarcely.

Moreover, to reduce misuse,  
recommendations of Sarkaria Commission  
as well as National Commission  
for review of working of constitution  
had to be looked to.

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।

Good governance involves efficient utilisation of available resources for benefit of people.

hence, press freedom is ~~never~~ not exclusive.

→ It makes the government of the day accountable to people's resources.

→ ~~See~~ A free press in country have unearthed scams like 2G, Coalgate etc., diverting public funds.

→ It keeps constant vigil over the representative for welfare of people.

→ A free press is independent for multiple views, which makes citizens informed, helping in participatory democracy.

→ As it's not influenced by the government, will make people

aware of the cons of the government  
step.

free press is rightly termed as  
fourth pillar in the democracy.

~ x ~

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 have been an efficient institutions for financial inclusion in the country. In particular women inclusion and growth e.g. Lizzat Papad'

To evolve:-

- SHGs required to be formalised under present scenario, to make it more acceptable.
- SHGs though helped in growth. Law not been able to evolve.
- They require corporatization and exposure to international markets.
- Being an institution providing empowerment to women, they need to be provided legislative backing.

Today the world is globalized so does  
SRA hence, proper & policy formul<sup>n</sup>  
is required for rural growth as  
well as women empowerment.

— X —

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 Uchcharitar 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।

Today, institutions like IITs, IIMs are known world over and also institutions are there who are being shut down due to lack of students. There is clear difference in level at central and state universities:

- Central universities get funding from Union, having more finance.
- States don't have as strong purse as centre and hence can't support mass infra required or high-tech research.
- Union provides greater autonomy in contrast politics is involved in states.

RUSA was envisioned to target these lacunae and have following

- focussing on decentralization of higher education.
- promoting universities at states by giving required financial help.
- promoting a curriculum of high competition and focus on more autonomy.
- Promoting model universities.

← X →

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।

PRIs got constitutional backing after the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment Act. Under it, 33% seats were reserved for women, which became one of the most important initiative for providing political representation to women in country.

Role played:

→ In a day, it provided for more than lakhs of women representative.

→ Today more than 40% post of PRIs have been taken by women.

→ These are providing the base for further woman representation at higher hierarchy.

→ Data from Bihar legislative assembly (with 50% reservation at PRI) shows a higher women representative

than national average.

→ A ~~more~~ women inclusive planning is being seen at ground level in PRIs.

Further measures:

- Passing women reservation bills for parliament and state legislatures.
- Political parties should be mandated for a fixed number of women candidates.
- providing more functions and finances to PRIs, ~~for benefits~~
- Gender budgeting provisions for every legislature.

— x —

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 represent the control effective control of ones decision making power in the hands (or highest decision making body) of a country itself.

E.g., Mambautota port has to be leased to Chinese firm by Sri lankan government without much choice, losing their strategic autonomy.

On India's policy:-

→ Signing of Logistic Exchange Memorandum (LEMOM) with United States, whereby, critics sight loss in autonomy, though governments permission is required and further its important for increased defense cooperation.

→ Denial of access to BRI plan by China, which may hamper India's

strategic autonomy, as it is one-directional,  
and imposed policy.

→ Balancing our ties with multiple  
countries like US on one side  
and Russia - China on other.  
Such a delicate balance is required  
to get most out of a given circumstances.

Hence, India despite complexities have  
able to maintain its strategic autonomy  
in a ~~fast~~ changing world.

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।

IBSA is a grouping of India - Brazil - and South Africa, representing the new emerging democracies.

BRICS represents Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa i.e., a platform for south-south cooperation.

Key differences:

→ IBSA is a participation of democracies hence more ~~to~~ consensus based focused on people-centric issues.

→ BRICS have more focus on targeting west and its dominance, hence institutions like NDB, contingency arrangement etc. is seen.

→ BRICS is focussed on international and global issues like terrorism.

→ IBSA is more focussed towards internal development.

→ BRICS is more economic in nature.

### Relevance:

→ BRICS provides an effective voice for Southern countries against West-dominated world.

→ The grouping have countries who are going to be the key ~~factor~~ economies in future, hence, making global rules as per their requirement.

→ IBSA provides a platform for strategic national integration focussing of defense collaboration, developmental projects 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।

Alternate Dispute Redressal mechanism are methods other than judiciary, to resolve conflicts, hence proves a great means to reduce judicial burden.

Modes available:-

- lok adalats, under Legal Service Act, 1987, to be chaired by sett. judge or eminent jurists.
- Coram Nyayalay ~~was~~ set by statute in 2009, for justice at village levels, even petty criminal acts.
- Historically, Panchayats have also played a major role resolving disputes.

Apart from above, Recently Cabinet have approved Arbitration and Conciliation

Bill, 2018 which calls for ~~offer~~  
strengthening following :-

- Arbitration :- whereby neutral third party decides a conflict based on pre-signed arbitration agreement.
- Mediation → An unbiased person party, act as mediator to solve the conflict, accepted to both.  
e.g., World bank acted as mediator for Indus Water treaty, 1960
- Conciliation: A conciliation agreement is given which may not be acceptable to either party and is voluntary.

Problem faced:

- lack of awareness among masses.
- less formal system and may not be acceptable.
- Panchayats often are criticised for giving irrational verdicts not

acceptable & in law e.g., banning use of mobile phones for govt.

→ ADRs are not as decisive as formal courts, as they have formal procedures.

→ Moreover, lacking legislative backing and infrastructure deficit have further eroded their usability.

Suggestions:

→ Early passage of Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, 2018 to fill legislative vacuum.

→ Promoting their use through campaigns and advertisement.

→ Providing safe infra as well as better accessibility.

→ To maintain quality, retired judges and eminent jurists need to be roped.

Keeping in mind the high burden judiciary is facing (i.e. 3 Crore case), ADRs may be effective tool to fulfill directions under Article 39(a)

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।

Contempt of Court is a powerful tool used by courts to cope in dissents, and is provided through Judges Protection Act, 1985. However Article 19 of the Constitution, also restricts freedom of speech on this ground.

It has been there such that courts can function independently without any fear or unnecessary criticism, hampering its activities.

Though it needs to be relooked:-

→ ~~Courts~~ Judges have utilised this provision to silence even genuine criticism, involving case of public matter.

→ Supreme Court only recently ~~criticised~~ <sup>ordered</sup> a judge of Allahabad High Court, where he utilised this clause to

protect for personal attack.

- In a democracy, any dissent or opposing view, need to be respected especially for a public authority like courts.
- Open ~~discuss~~ criticism leads to public scrutiny and hence enhancing the trust of the institution.

However, the above presumptions may be wrong as:-

- Courts themselves have maintained needed restraint and used provisions in sheldon causes.
- Time to time Supreme Court have acted as a guardian and stepped in frivolous judgements.
- Recent incident of Justice Karnan, establishes the need for such provision to protect the sanctity of Judiciary.

- Courts ~~being an~~ law and justice being an important pillar of successful democracy need to have required tools to maintain ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> discipline.
- Unnecessary criticism of judicial process will further delay the ~~judicial~~ <sup>pro</sup> system as judges may get more cautious.
- This will not undermine independence of judiciary but also delaying justice, which is equivalent to justice denied.

Hence, there needs to have right balance between criticism and functions, for that judiciary may be brought under RTI and live proceedings of courts can be started to ~~maintain~~ check judicial merits.

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?

Association of Democratic Reform (ADR) reported that more than fourth of the members in Parliament have serious criminal charges against them. Hence, criminalisation still remains a key ~~concern~~ concern.

Role played by Supreme Court & Election Commission:-

- Declaration of form for source of income of candidate as well as near ones by Supreme Court.
- Under Section 8 of Representation of People Act (RPA), 1951 a candidate with heinous charge or more than two years of Jail is barred for six years from contesting elections.

- This provision is being further advised by Election Commission for lifetime ban of candidates.
- Election Commission have power to cancel an election in case of evidence of use of muscle power, further ~~now~~ adding ground to money power is also being thought of, to prevent criminals from influencing election.
- More recently Supreme Court is mulling for declaration of criminal cases by candidates in public domain.
- Appeals for vote or threatening voters comes under 'corrupt practices' under RPA, 1951 and lead to cancellation of candidature.

### Role of media:-

- It can help ~~in~~ giving the detailed profile of the candidates of a constituency to the people.

- Being the fourth pillar, it can keep the required vigil on politicians and present required facts to people.
- A more informed public will be better judge its candidates and hence make them accountable.
- Media being the having mass reach can become the agent of change and can help in cleansing politics.

Hence, different pillars of our democracy can perform their parts to keep the necessary checks and balances as envisioned in our constitution.

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।

National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body with following mandate:

- look after the needs and grievances of minorities in the nation.
- Advise government regarding better policies for their welfare.
- look after any complaints by a minority.
- Take measures for welfare of minorities.

Challenges faced:-

- Not having Constitutional backing in contrast to bodies like National Commission for STs etc.; keeping it at a lower footing.
- Can only advise government and can't take any actions.

- Being a statutory body, is at whims of legislature for any change.
- Paced with issues of infrastructural constraints and procedural delays in pursuit of justice.
- Shortage of staffs further ~~also~~ increases the burden, there is delay in appointments.
- Lack of representation from all sections of minorities.
- Tackling diverse issues with every other minority sect having problems of their own.
- lacks power / function for taking any substantive action.

### Suggestions:

- Body can be made par with other similar institutions like NCSEBC and brought under Article 338

- Powers and functions of the body need to be enhanced, e.g., power of civil courts can be provided.
- Body needs to be made more representative by including members from all six minorities, with chairs being transferred to each on a cyclic basis.
- Provision for adequate fund and functionaries need to be made.

☞ Institutions like NCMs are a way to maintain the diversity and cultural plurality of nation like India. **☞**  
Strengthening our 'Unity in diversity'.

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।

Indian Civil Services was envisioned as a steel cage by our first home minister Vallabhai Patel, on which the country is to be built. Though there are many achievements but there are misses too. Today we are marred with :-

→ Bureaucratic delays, where sticking to rules is followed rather being efficient.

→ Red tapism is another example.

→ The fact that still a third of population lives under poverty underlines the need for reform.

Lateral entry is beneficial:-

- brings in fresh talent, from outside bureaucracy, giving it a new energy.
- This also brings a different outlook in the present government machinery.
- Lateral entry can bring in specialists for performing required works in this specializing work with complex economies.
- will increase the efficiency of many project and bringing in exposed work culture.

Though, other reforms are also required:-

- Training existing ~~are~~ civil services for specialisation work, one suggestion is to making civil servant work outside government for gaining experience.

- Tackling red-tapism and bureaucratic delays for increasing speed of work.
- Tackling corruption and increasing transparency and accountability.
- Filling up vacancies at a faster rate (5000+ vacancies in IAS) & through general recruitment.
- Evolving mechanism like 360° performance appraisal to maintain merit in promotion.

Hence, above point needed to be taken in consideration to evolve Indian Civil Services act per to the requirement of present complexing economic realities.

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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।

Aspirational districts programme have been targeted to develop the 115 most backward districts in the country and hence improve country's standing in social backwardness.

Broad Contours:

- Coordination between Union, state and district levels by ~~also~~ empowering Joint Secretaries, Chief Secretaries and respective district magistrate.
- focussing on existing schemes and making them more efficient and targeted.
- For ~~extra~~ balanced development at least one district from each state will be taken.
- Districts will be taken by NITI Aayog

and different ministries for oversight.  
→ Focus will be on social indicators like health, sanitation, primary education etc.

Novelty in strategy:

- Rather than ~~creating~~ making new scheme it targets on ~~and~~ enhancing efficiency of present scheme.
- ~~for that~~ To remove procedural hurdles, ~~peaharis~~ (or Joint Secretaries) at highest levels are assigned to each district.
- Envisions cooperation between different hierarchies, promoting federalism.
- The target is on most basic needs of the people particularly in most backward areas.
- An index by Niti Aayog to bring competitiveness.

Hence, Aspirational district as the name suggest will become a model in inspiring other districts to develop by focussing on basic needs, hence promoting healthy competition.



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।

MDGs were targeted till 2015 and since then SDGs have taken over to be achieved by 2030.

India overall didn't fare well in achieving MDG targets:-

↳ Maternal mortality as well as neonatal mortality is very high in India. (NMR is 30).

→ India did well in case of life expectancy (presently 67).

→ Though disease burden particularly water-borne is high.

→ India successfully eliminated Polio and pox in this period.

→ However, vector borne diseases are high like dengue, Malaria etc.

→ Moreover, India fared poorly. In case of Malnutrition, having high incidence of Wasting, stunting and underweight children (all around 30%).

SDG 2 targets nutrition in addition to removal of hunger.

SDG 3 talks about health for all

India's Capacity:

→ Government has launched 'National Nutrition Mission', to ~~reduce~~ decrease Wasting, stunting and under nutrition by 2% every year.

→ Further, it targets decreasing anaemia in adolescent girls by 3%.

→ 'Swachh Bharat Mission' focuses on Sanitation, recently WHO reported saving of 3 lakh ~~of~~ child

life since 2014.

↳ It has been enhanced to ODF+ and ODF++ for further cleanliness, helping in water-borne disease.

→ 'Mission Indradhanus' has been launched under UIP to protect children from vaccine preventable disease, helping in child mortality reduction.

→ Recently we also got Neonatal tetanus free status, major cause of NMR.

→ Focus is also on institutional delivery under 'Matru Vandana Yojana' and regular checkup during pregnancies.

Hence, the government have taken steps to achieve its health targets under SDG 3. If properly implemented we'll achieve targets and save millions, do hope in our 'demographic dividend'.

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।

Forest Rights Act, 2006 had following rights:

↳ Individual rights: to collect forest minor produce, maintain livelihood and utilize traditional lands.

↳ Community rights: to manage and use forest by the dwellers. Any diversion will require approval by the Gram Sabha.

Gaps in implementation:

↳ Conflict with Joint Forest Management whereby forest official usurp power to manage forest.

- there are delays in state machinery to recognise rights of dwelling communities.
- Developmental projects in name of National importance are giving precedence.
- lobbying of mining corporations and agro-forest based industries are further delaying the process.

Measures to address:

- Fastening the approval process through use of ICTs.
- One stop centres can be established in states for easy approval.
- An ombudsman can be established to look after the grievances.
- PRA needs to be preceded over JAM rights.

PRA is a significant act to recognise the rights of traditional dwellers and

need to be implemented in letter and  
spirit.

————— X —————

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।

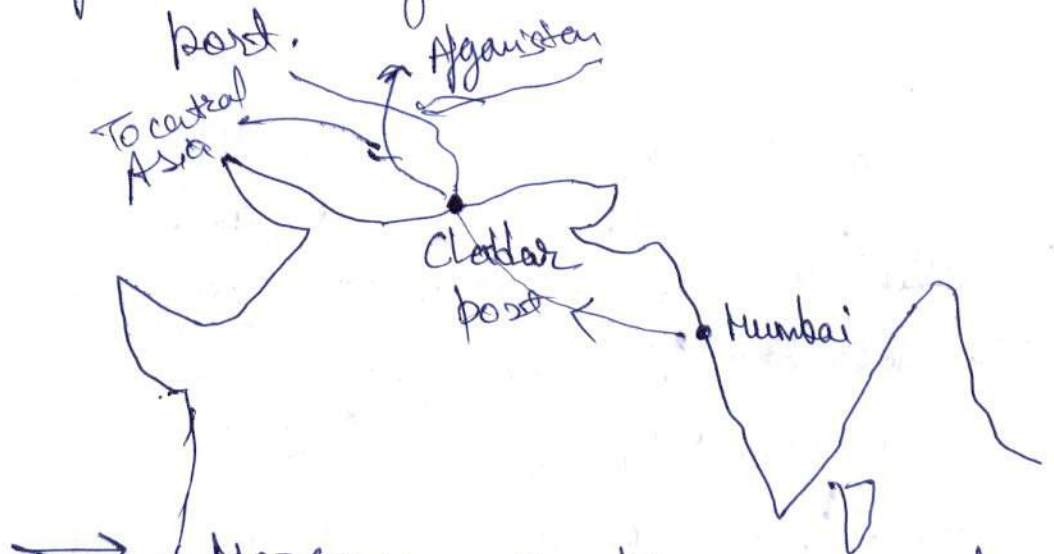
India-US ties has come ages since the Pokhran tests of 1998, whereby India had to face sanctions. This particularly was seen in India-US Civil nuclear agreement, and recent acceptability of India in various strategic weapon zones like MTCR, Australia group etc.

Very recently, India was given defense partner status equivalent to US-NATO allies, & underlying the trust.

Though there are divergence:-

→ Sanctions over Iran by US for alleged nuclear armament. Though other P5+1 states and even EU have endorsed Iran, but US has not heeded them. India imports a bulk of oil from Iran

further have greater stakes in Chabdar



→ Moreover Sanctions were also imposed on Russia ~~for~~ by us, clouding Indian defense purchases, especially the Strategic S-400 systems.

→ Trade issues: Whereby US have imposed tariffs over India's good in garb of Indian tariff on US high end vehicles.

→ H1B Visa issues: - Curbing Indian software professionals free flow in US markets, affecting India Service sectors.

→ US have also forgotten the Trade deficit favouring Indian firms.

→ The relations have also come under problem due to US software giants like google, facebook etc. being made accountable in India.

Though, there are point of divergences but there are more convergences, particularly rising threat of china in Indo-pacific ~~region~~ region.

← x →

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।

India and Israel are true friends as seen in the bonhomie between two, both nations are rising economies surrounded by regime neighbours, making the two converge.

Though there are limits:—

1. National Security: Israel is surrounded by Muslim nation, with a Jewish population. As a result there is a power conflict for the control of region of Middle East, gateway to Central Asia, East Asia as well as Africa.

While India have border dispute with its neighbours to control strategic areas of Kashmir and not religious dispute.

→ World views:

India see whole world as one family with every sect existing in peace and harmony.

Israel (more or less) wants to have a Jewish domination over the region through Aggression. For India Peace is priority.

→

→ Moreover the two don't have explicitly shared enemies, In fact India have good relations with both Arab League and Iran, the arc-enemies considered by Israel. Similarly, Israel have no direct conflict with either Pakistan or China.

Though the above is a narrow approach

→ India and Israel have a shared vision of removing terror, with terrorism being a common enemy.

→ In global order, dominated by P5

members, the two can become voice of rest of world.

→ Israel and India are working on micro-irrigation techniques to enhance India's water stress.

→ Further the ~~military~~ defense industry of Israel can help in capacity building of Indian defense sector and two can be complementary.

→ ~~India and Israel~~ The two have great military relations with access to Secret Services.

Hence, the relationship between the two nations are defined by broad contours not few diverging issues.