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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Yogesh patil		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	325713
Center	ORN	Date	13/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

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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 parties are the upholder of democracy specially in the single party majority era. 10% seats are required for a party to act as opposition party in parliament.

Role of opposition

1) Deliberation: on important issues is foremost function to formulate meaningful laws for governing of country. opposition is upholder for that.

2) Executive responsibility: essential for parliamentary democracy. eg. 24 scam, colgate, opposition played important role

3) Utilisation of public purse: opposition plays important role through parliamentary instruments like Question Hour, Zero Hour to check effective implementation of government schemes.

④ Role for preventing hasty legislation

→ recently seen in Triple Talaq Bill

⑤ Role in Parliamentary committees such as Public Accounting Committee.

Shadow cabinet

It is a cabinet maintained by opposition party. such as in UK.

Benefits

- stability → In case government falls, effective + smooth transition.
- Nurturing future ministers.
- effective debate in Parliament as members of shadow cabinet better informed about government's decision.
- Opposition can ensure better accountability of government.

Thus, shadow cabinet can help increase effectiveness of opposition, discussion and deliberation required to implement this.

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 in Part III ensures fundamental rights to its citizens and along with it Art 32 and Art 226 ensure issue of writs to get remedy on violation.

Nature & Significance of writs:-

Various writs in India for upholding rights of citizen

1) Habeas corpus → "to have the body of"
→ by this unnecessary and illegal arrest can be curbed

→ ensure Art 21 of constitution

② Writ of Mandamus → "We command"

→ writ issued against public servants to perform their duties

→ help to effective service delivery and welfare of citizens.

③ Certiorari:

→ By this writ SC and HC can

take the matter to itself from lower judiciary and if needed quash the judgement.

④ quo warranto: This writ is effective to ensure holding of public office.

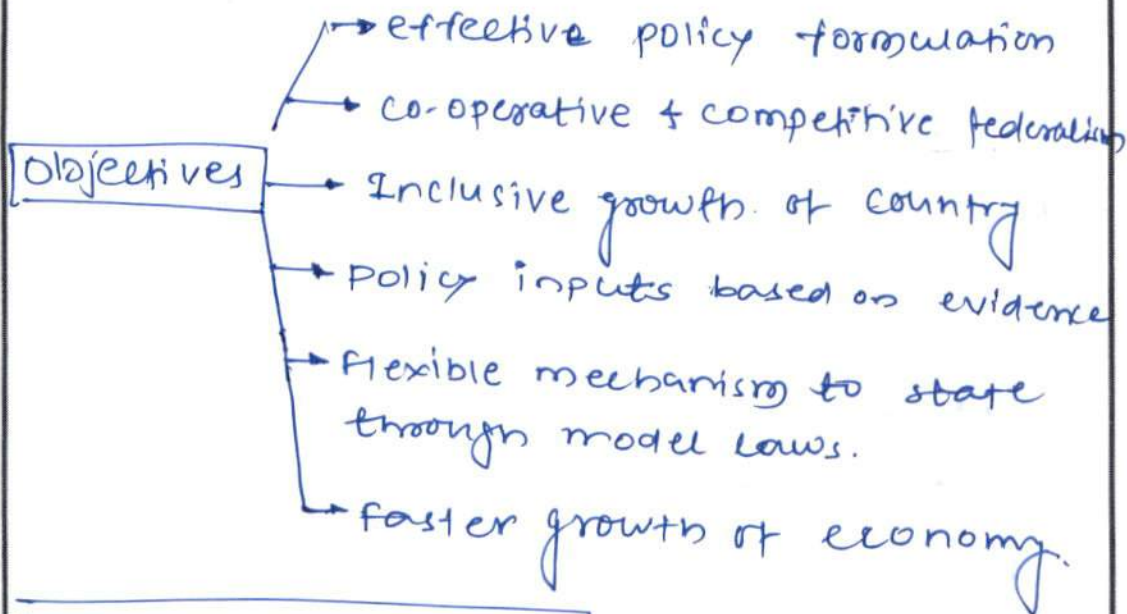
other than these writs SC and HC used ^{various} writs at times to protect the rights of individual.

Thus writ jurisdiction is an effective instrument to ensure constitutional ideas in our 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।

NITI Aayog is the extra constitutional body, a think tank established by executive order and headed by prime minister.



Performance of body

- Developed various plan documents such as 3 year action agenda, 7 year action plan.
- Developed indices for health, E-ODB, education
- co-operation of state and centre through NITI Aayog Council

- Model Laws → "Model Land Leasing Law"
 - States are helped for evidence based policy formulation eg Bihar on economic parameters.
- But, it lacks constitutional backing and body is over bureaucratized which needs further reforms.

Measures

- Constitutional recognition to body
- Better collaboration with states.
- Use of technology to increase reach to rural area
- representation from diverse section

such reforms will help NITI Aayog to excel in all spheres for helping India scale up and achieve National objectives.

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 provide for implementation of President rule on the advice of Governor or otherwise due to constitutional failure in the state.

problem of using 356 :

- Used to settle political rivalry. eg. in 1970s by Janta government & Congress.
- No floor test and partisan role of Governor eg. Uttaranchal
- No clear guideline in place, so used multiple times.

To tackle this S. R. Bommai judgement (1992) SC provided necessary steps.

Guideline to governor for recommending 356 -

- If no party is able to form government
- Internal Subversion

- constitutional failure in the state.
- strengths to be tested on floor of House.

when it can not be applied -

- without a floor test
 - to settle political score
 - on the ground of corruption
 - physical breakdown not amounting to subversion
- Also guideline to President for dissolution of Assembly only after parliamentary permission
 - It should be used in only rare cases.

Thus, so tried to uphold the spirit of constitution and make 356 a dead letter than a deadly weapon.

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।

Constitution grants freedom to press under Art 19. It means independence to press and work for upholding truth, constitutional values.

Press freedom and good governance are supplementary to each other to ensure economic & human development.

Economic development

- Effective transformation of knowledge and information.
- Both ensure effective participation of corporates in the country's growth.
- Press freedom ensure free and cheap information and help smooth functioning of governance.
- International best practices spread to people.

Human development:

- Improvement of education, health and skills of people by convergence of both
- scheme implementation easier through information dissemination eg. Pulse Polio
- To check on governance to work for upliftment of poor through investigative Journalism eg recent organ transplantation in Chennai by The hindu

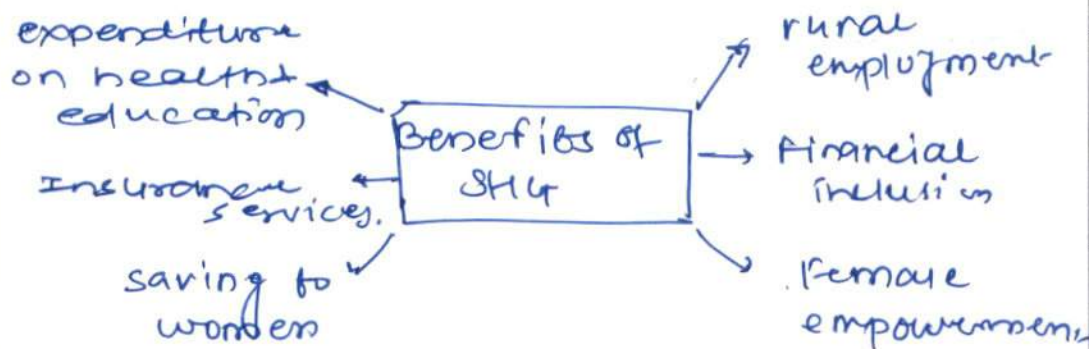
But press freedom should be balanced with effective press regulation to curb hate speech, paid news, fake news so that it can help reap its benefit more.

Thus press freedom and good governance are essential in country's economic growth and reap demographic dividend.

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 संबद्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs are the small group of 5-6 people came together for mutual development and reaping benefits of co-operation



But the role of SHG has been minimum for effective and significant improvement, it needs comprehensive overhaul

Rural Growth:-

- provision of cheap credit through micro credit for microenterprises.
- Training to SHG members on small

scale industries → increase income and spending on education and health.

- soft skills in digital through Digital India
- financial literacy.

Women empowerment

- sensitive training to husband to remove patriarchal mindset
- women representation in Panchayat should be improved
- Awareness of rights and laws through NGOs, ASHA
- Economic empowerment of women

Thus, these steps in the long run will ensure better rural growth & women empowerment on the lines of KUDUMBASHREE scheme.

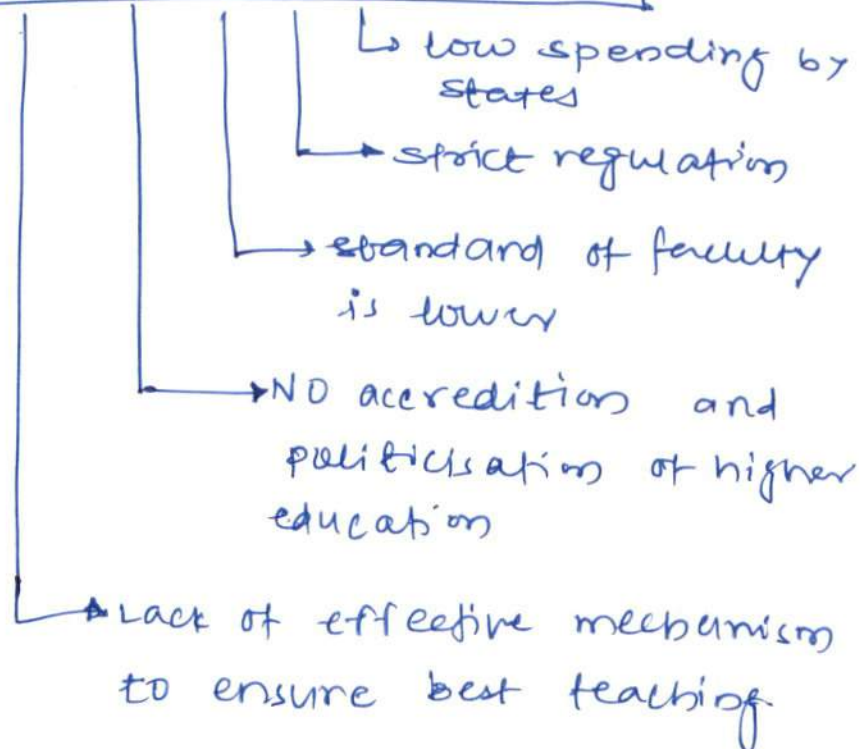
7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. (150 words) 10

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।

Higher education in India is mostly concentrated in some research institutes and central universities and state universities are feeling neglected.

To improve this

Reason for such situation



Due to all these reasons, state university education is degrading, which

needs overhaul, in this context
RUSA scheme can be beneficial-

- It mandates increased expenditure and funding from state.
- establish Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for more funding for higher education
- Better research availability in state universities.
- Infrastructural development
- Governance reforms in higher education.
- Depoliticise the education system.

With these, government steps like HGI Bill, Institute of Eminence, more funding to education are in right direction to nurture young and beautiful minds and reap demographic dividend.

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।

73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment ushered in a new era in local governance of country and empowered women simultaneously.

Role of PRI in political empowerment of women:-

- 1) 33.1 reservation to women (Art 243), also reservation for Sarpanch post.
- 2) Empowered them to make political decision → eg. Chandrasand in Haryana women sarpanch creating awareness for digital inclusion
- 3) Blow to belief that women can not rule.
- 4) Women spearheading reforms for upliftment of women and marginalised
- 5) Platform for women for further political activity.

But some problems faced by women

- Lack of functional literacy
- Patriarchal mindset
- Leadership skills lacking
- No training provided.
- Sarpanch pati syndrome
- Digital literacy absent.

Measures

- 1) Make reservation 50% as in many states like Bihar, AP, Maharashtra.
 - 2) Reservation in state legislature and Parliament.
 - 3) Functional and leadership skills through Women & Child Ministry.
 - 4) Sensitisation of husband and male members so that effective implementation of constitutional provision.
- Governments's steps are further helping women like Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.

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 is the principle of having independence in foreign policy based on the principles, needs and future prospects of country while dealing with the other countries. our PM recently highlighted it in Shangri-La dialogue.

India towards strategic autonomy:

- Dealing with USA's CAATSA and buying S-400 from Russia.
- Relation balance between Iran and USA's sanction.
- Dealing with the Palestine and Israel issues and maintaining 2 state solution
- Engaging in Quad and SCO on own terms

But sometimes this strategic autonomy is compromised -

- Quad participation → can lead to problems in dealing with China
 - India importing less oil from Iran
- Such instances highlights the backtracks from India

Way Forward

- ↳ Develop standard procedure to deal with such situation
- ↳ strengthens Ministry of foreign to take informed decision
- ↳ Better relations management with superpowers without compromising own interest.

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, South Africa which are also represented in BRICS along with China and Russia.

Though some members are common, there are difference in approaches -

- ① Multiparty system: IBSA group represents multiparty governments, which is democratic and India's favour.
- ② Same notion for South-South co-operation in IBSA group than the BRICS.
- ③ BRICS is mainly for the economic growth, but IBSA represents multiple interests from these countries like cultural, economic, people to people contact.

④ IBSA is a group with country's with same socioeconomic conditions so their priorities are somewhat same rather than BRICS.

But both these grouping are equally necessary for India.

IBSA

- Greater co-operation for global south development
- support in UN
- people to people contact

BRICS

- economic growth
- funding to various project.

Thus, though some goals are different both organisations' energy and vision should be harnessed for country's development.

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।

Alternative dispute Resolution is the process where out of court settlement is done by using various mechanisms to amicably solve the dispute.

Various modes of ADR in India:

1) Conciliation:

- 2 parties solve dispute in the presence of non partisan 3rd party

2) Mediation:

- 2 parties come together and achieve compromise to solve problem in presence of 3rd party.

3) Lok Adalat:

- It is adjudicated under Legal Service Act, 1987

- where 2 to 3 retired judges or lawyers help solve cases.

④ Gram Sabha:

→ It is used to solve disputes in villages through Gram Panchayat.

Challenges

They face many problems in their adjudication.

- ① Not finalisation of award → the party which will feel cheated always appeal in court.
- ② Not institutionalised nature affect their functioning.
- ③ Not awareness within people
- ④ Geographical reach is poor.
- ⑤ Not availability of trained conciliator and mediator.
- ⑥ People are not responsive to such mechanism due to their low acceptability.

Suggestion

- ① comprehensive legislation for ADR should be passed.
- ② Training to staff for ADR
- ③ Awareness and reach can be increased through use of technology
- ④ Jurisdiction of District court and High court for effective monitoring of justice.
- ⑤ It should be promoted for smaller disputes.

Thus, ADR can be an effective tool in adjudication so that already pending 3.14 cr cases can be solved by judiciary. so that Justice can be upheld.

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 tool mentioned in Art 129 which gives powers to judiciary to be a COURT OF RECORD and protect its respect and honour.

Contempt of Court Act, 1971 helps to protect contempt of lower judiciary by constitutional courts.

Need For Contempt power

- To protect sancity of court from maligned allegation
- To help to enforce the orders and decrees of court throughout country.
- To effectively administer the justice and delivery of justice

- To protect the judges from baseless allegation, as they can not speak in public but through court only

But this power is viewed as unjust and most of the developed countries either don't have it or abolished it. It should be abolished because-

→ It violates Principles of Natural Justice as judge himself adjudicate contempt case.

- It is against the democratic principles of free speech

- It is used to curb dissent.
eg. Arundhati Roy case

→ No standard procedure on what amount to contempt.

- Used by judges to protect themselves.

— UN'S UNHR also against
the contempt of court.

Thus, to maintain sanctity
of court contempt powers are
necessary, but it should be
given to a body of Judges
within-court to manage it
effectively to uphold freedom
of people and respect of
institution simultaneously.

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?

ADR reported that 34%

legislators reported criminal cases against them. Today criminalisation of politics is rampant and impacting political, social, economic spheres of country.

To ameliorate this situation different bodies have taken steps -

Supreme court

1) ADR case (2002) → mandatory to reveal the criminal antecedents for informed opinion by citizen.

2) Lily Thomas case → removed section 8(4) of RPA, 1951 which was misused by legislators to prevent disqualification.

3) Lok Prahari case → supreme court

ordered to reveal self and dependents income and property.

④ Abhiram Singh vs C.D. Commener:

→ ban on appeal based on caste, religion, race, region.

⑤ PUCV vs VOI (2013)

→ Introduction of NOTA.

Election Commission

① Introduction of EVM so that no fudging take place.

② Action on legislators with criminal background.

③ Scrutiny of the documents of candidate rigorously to prevent criminalisation.

④ VVPAT machine introduction.

⑤ Strict enforcement of RPA, 1951 provisions.

Due to all such steps to some extent criminalisation is controlled, but media can play

greater role in this condition

- No paid news
- Awareness in citizenry about fallouts of criminalisation.
- survey of candidates and found out criminal cases against them.
- increasing voting percentage → so that only 30% vote candidate not get elected.

thus, role of all the organs of state is necessary to curb this menace to make our political sphere virtuous. For this recommendation of Indrajit Gupta Committee and 2nd ARC should be implemented.

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 of minorities is a statutory body established by Act of Parliament and working for the upliftment of minorities.

Mandate

- ① Enquire into complaints against minorities and suggest action against the culprits.
- ② Recommend centre and state government for taking steps to uplift minorities.
- ③ Monitor the implementation of safeguards mentioned in constitution and statutory laws for minorities.
- ④ Evolve new strategies for the development and progress of minorities.

- ⑤ Report to government about the condition of minorities.

Challenges

Despite these mandate, it face some challenges —

- 1) Non constitutional status → makes it's functioning somewhat less effective
- 2) No power for taking action against the perpetrators.
- 3) Fund ^{non} availability often cited as a reason for non functioning.
- 4) Vacancies are not filled time to time
- 5) Access and awareness is poor.

Measures

- ① Give constitutional recognition on the lines of NCSC, NCST
- ② Make enforcing authorities responsible to the commission for better rule following
- ③ Better fund disbursement.

④ use of technology to connect
all over country,

⑤ vacancies should be filled on
time.

These steps will empower
the commission, so that it
can help to achieve NEW
INDIA

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 is induction of outsiders in the civil services at mid stage of career with a flexible approach for bringing expertise in the system. Recently government took decision to induct lateral entrant in the system.

Benefits of Lateral entry

- Expertise in the system → supported by Hata committee
- solution for the deficient workforce in some states — highlighted by Baswan committee
- Improve decision making on critical issues and complement the generalised civil servant.
- save cost and bring efficiency.

- Already proved talent and with better experience will help in governance.

But it is a small step enough in right direction and further reforms are necessary-

1) Dealing with corruption - 2nd APC highlighted the corruption in bureaucrats.

② Inertia in working and less zealous to take reforms.

③ Efficiency and effectiveness is missing from the system.

④ Political nexus proving harmful.

⑤ Security of tenure under Article 311 is misused and lax attitude towards public service.

⑥ skills required for 4th industrial generation are missing.

Measures

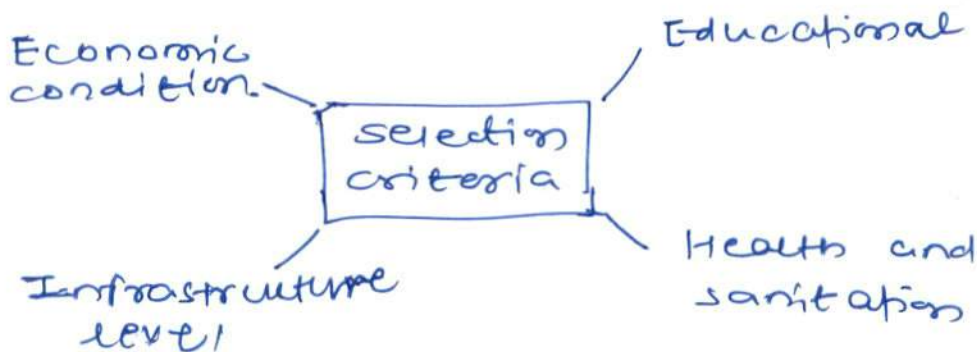
- ① Effective implementation of Lokpal and PCA, 1988 (2nd ARC)
- ② Surinder Nath committee suggested imparting technical skills to bureaucrats.
- ③ Harmonization of security of tenure with work.
- ④ 360° performance appraisal and incentive based on work
- ⑤ Baswan committee suggested for depoliticisation that should be implemented
- ⑥ Ethical and moral education

These steps are necessary to make our STEEL FRAME active and strong enough to achieve constitutional values and welfare of people

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 District program is an ambitious program of the Government to transform 115 backward districts and equip them with all amenities with support from state government and NITI Aayog.



Broad contours of program :

1) Identify low hanging fruit for faster development in these sectors.

2) Develop these districts to act as model districts.

- ③ Investment in health, education, women development.
- ④ Prabhari officers from centre and state to track the progress.
- ⑤ competitive progress → NITI Aayog will develop an index to rank progress.
- ⑥ No additional funding but better utilisation of existing funds.

Novel strategy as a pill to backwardness :-

- convergence of efforts of both centre and states.
- proper utilisation of existing funds rather than any new allocation.
- participatory: people will be involved for their own progress.

- competition will ensure further development.
- evidence based policy of the NZTZ Angof.
- major thrust on the human development parameters.

Thus, this is a comprehensive strategy for all round development of these regions, proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation can ensure success to these areas and people.

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।

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were the goals for 2000-2015 for all countries under UN. and they specified various indicators to achieve over a period of time.

India through its various programmes tried to achieve the MDGs - like vaccination, Ending Poverty through MUNRECA, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan CSSA, RTE, 2009, various health schemes. But some goals like IMR and MMR were not achieved by India.

In this context, goals of Sustainable Development Goals become important for India -

SDG Goals:

- MMR → 70/per lakh till 2030
- Increasing health spending
- Building capacity of public health cadre.
- Infrastructure improvement.

These goals are in very achieve reach of India as specified in India's NHP, 2012

IMR → 40 by 2019

MMR → 100 by 2025

Still birth → zero by 2025

Spending → 2.5% GDP

But systemic problems remain to achieve these targets -

① Human cadre: Gorakhpur incidence show failure of it.

② Infrastructure: ^{at} various stages

lacking of infrastructure.

③ cost: High out of pocket expenditure.

④ Doctors: only 1:1700 against 1:1000 of WHO standards.

⑤ sanitation problems remain.

Measures

- Increase budget spending on health
- Implementation of Ayushman Bharat scheme effectively.
- Focus on prevention rather than care.
- Public cadre management on Kartar Singh committee, Bhose committee recommendation
- Improve infrastructure
- regulation of private sector.

These steps will help achieve SDG and improvement in health condition of country.

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।

FRA, 2006 gave the autonomy to tribal in some forest rights and along with PESA, 1996 it has ushered in new era for development of oppressed.

Rights recognised

- 1) Giving habitat rights to tribal community in forest.
- 2) Right to collect the Minor Forest Produce in forest.
- 3) Right to land upto 4 acre.
- 4) Right to community property rights
- 5) Empowered Gram Sabha to deal with the tribal land alienation and displacement.
- 6) Right to other forest dwelling

communities for forest produce collection.

Gaps in implementation:

① Habitat rights:

→ many habitat right claim not recognised yet.

eg. Mankidia Tribe in odisha

② Forest official still don't permit tribals to gather MFP

③ Bypassing Gram Sabha in land acquisition.

eg. Palavaram project

④ community forest rights are not granted in many parts of country.

⑤ rights of forest dwelling community not recognised and they are not permitted to enter in forest.

Measures

① Fast completion of Habitat rights recognition process.

② Tribals should be given complete authority to collect MFP

- ③ Training to forest official to deal with tribals.
- ④ Permission of Gram Sabha before land acquisition.
- ⑤ Pooj Xaxa committee suggested rights of other forest ~~comm~~ dwelling community should be recognized.
- ⑥ Agrobased industries in tribal area.

Such reforms will ensure justice to tribal community.

Governor can play greater role in implementation of act and tribal upliftment.

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 relation are improving from the LPG era and today both countries are sharing multiple platforms for mutual development. But there are some concerns recently.

Progress in India - US relation

- 1) Support for food grain during India's famine through PL-480
- 2) Defence ties → 2nd largest imp defence partner and given critical technologies to India.
- 3) Nuclear co-operation → by giving exceptions from the NPT.
- 4) Quad grouping → for secure, open, prosperous Indo-Pacific region
- 5) Afghanistan co-operation → USA's recent security strategy

recognised India's role in development of Afghanistan

⑤ Defence pact: India signed LEMOA and COMCASA increasing defence and security co-operation

⑦ Military exercises → like Malabar

But some divergence seen in important issues —

1) Israel-Palestine issues India voted against USA's proposal to grant Jerusalem as capital of Israel in UN.

② CAATSA = USA sanction on countries having ties with Russia is against India's interest.

③ USA's stand on Iran Nuclear Deal:-

→ USA is going to sanction Iran
→ But India's oil import and Chabahar project are threatened due to this stand.

④ Higher taxes on aluminium and steel:

→ such protectionist stand is against India's interest.

⑤ Visa policy:

→ hurting India's software companies.

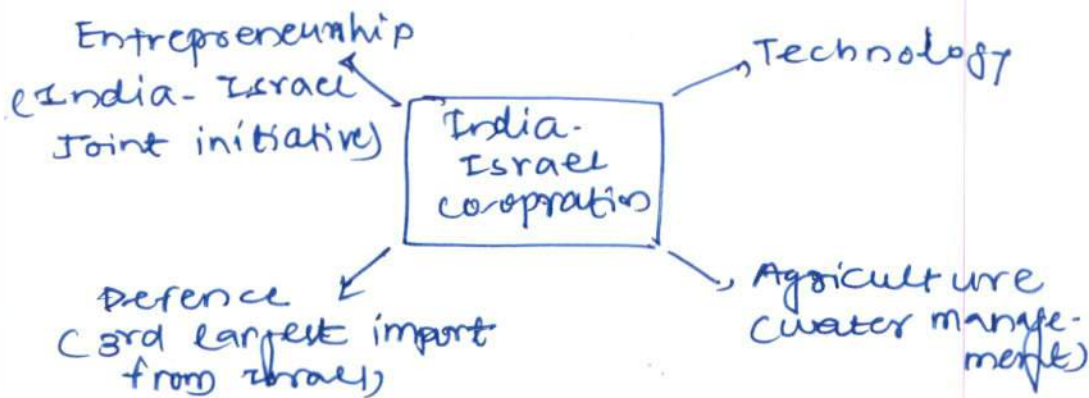
Thus, both countries need to co-operate on like-minded issues such as technology, defence, peace for further improvement in ties and stronger relationship.

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।

India - Israel relations are at highest peak today after starting diplomatic relation in 1992. Bilateral visits by both countries leader opened multiple areas of cooperation.



Despite such bonhomie relations both countries face some roadblock in relations.

1) National security situations:

- India's concerns are on growing terrorism and radicalised youth

- While Israel's concerns mostly on the Palestinian issue and related violence.
- India faces threat from the neighbours like Pakistan & China.
- Due to single Jewish community maintaining public discourse for internal security not problematic for Israel.

Worldviews

- Arab relations: India have good relations with Arab countries, but Israel have adverse relation since its inception through multiple wars like 6 day war (1967)
- Iran:
India: collaboration for mutual growth
Israel: sees Iran as a nuclear threat.
- Palestine Issue:
India: demands peaceful solution and support Palestine cause
Israel: problems with 2 state solution
- China:
India → Threat to National security
Israel → good economic relation

Enemies

- both countries have different enemies

India → sees Pakistan, china as enemy

Israel → sees Arab countries as enemy.

Due to all these relations both countries strategic relations are not in line

Way Forward

- ← Defence co-operation
- ← Environmental consensus through Paris treaty.
- consensus in education and health for achieving SDG
- Technological and people to people contact.