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02 SEP 2018

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Himanshu Mehta		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	84744
Center	ORN	Date	02/09/2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		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	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
8	10		
9	10		
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11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
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16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st 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।

"Opposition is the Parliament" This statement of K. R. Narayanan (former President) provides for the role of ~~role~~ opposition in a Parliamentary Democracy.

Role → in making and holding government accountable.

→ Criticising unfair actions and policies of the government.

→ 3A - Discussion, Deliberation and Debate.

→ Recommending policy actions and legislations by private member bills.

→ Holding financial accountability of the government by # budget voting, members of various committees including Public Accounts Committee (headed by leader of opposition).

- Highlighting public concerns and issues to the ruling government
- Using motions and resolutions like No-confidence, Privilege Motion etc. to keep government's accountability

⊙ However, the repute of opposition is in question as because of rising disruptions and reducing role of opposition.

SHADOW CABINET - It is a concept in U.K; where the opposition forms a shadow government with leader of opposition as the Shadow PM.

Benefits

- would strengthen government accountability
- Stability in legislature is because of presence of Shadow Govt
- With each minister having a shadow minister; there would a moral and

Limitation

- Coalition governments
- Multiple opposition parties.

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।

Article 32 and Article 226 of Indian Constitution providing for Right to Remedy in case of any breach of any of the fundamental rights of citizens. These writs empower the citizens & non-citizen to enforce his other fundamental rights.

NATURE

- Habeas Corpus - 'produce the body of'
 - this is a right against arbitrary detention by government or a person whose court can order their presence
- Mandamus - (do your duty)
 - this is an order by judiciary to government or lower judiciary to fulfill its public function and work efficiently
- Prohibition - it is a prohibition by the higher court to lower court to not to transgress its constitutional authority.

and guideline and much other power

o Certiorari - 'to be certified'

prohibition is only preventive, Certiorari is corrective as well and can be issued against both judicial and executive authorities

o Habeas Corpus - 'to be warranted'

It asks for a warrant from the high executive authorities, regarding their lawful appointment and its certification

SIGNIFICANCE

- they are 'heart soul' of Constitution.
- they guaranty the fundamental rights
- without them rights would not be fundamental.
- they make it essential for Supreme Court to protect and defend a citizen's fundamental rights

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar while addressing the Constituent Assembly provided that with Article 32: 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 formed with an executive resolution in 2014 replacing the earlier five planning commission provided for 'Cooperative federal' model of development.

OBJECTIVE

- Foster greater participation of states and augment (Cooperative federalism)
- Giving research support and high quality knowledge base to Centre and State govt.
- A bottom-up approach of development with national plans being made up of local plans.
- Providing for model legislations.
- Acting as a 'think tank' for government.
- Regular engagement with Civil Society, private sector and other members.

PERFORMANCE

- Innovation - Atal Innovation Mission, Atal Labs
- Policy - Niti Aayog Development Economics
- Inclusive development - Transformation of Aspirational Districts
- Competitive Federalism - water quality index, Innovation Index etc.
- Human Capital - Sustainable Action on transformation on human capital.
- Economic Policy - Model APMC Act, Model Land Leasing law, Model Contract Farming law etc.

MEASURES

- Strengthening its role in emerging areas of inter-state issues [e.g.] inter-state water disputes, trade & commerce etc.
- Increasing cooperation with similar institutions like Inter-State Councils and GST Council

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 had been regularly misused by the government to overthrow the local state government and pay way for the dominance of Centre Government in the state administration. Over 100 times it has been used mostly out of political Rivalry.

In S.R Bomai Judgement; Supreme Court provided greater clarity to the imposition of President Rule in a state. It provide

- Imposition of President rule in a state is under judicial review power.
- Its imposition should be based upon relevant facts and statements.
- State legislature can be dissolved only after the approval of Parliament has been obtained.

- 'Secularism' being the basic feature of Constitution can be a ground for imposition of President Rule
- Supreme Court would not go in the collection of facts but would demand their presence
- In case imposition of President's Rule found unconstitutional and mala fide; Supreme Court can reinforce and reestablish the State Government and State Legislature
- Use of President's Rule should not be based on political rivalries
- The test for majority and confidence should be evaluated on the floor of the house within 48 hours and not at Raj Bhawan
- The use of President's Rule provisions should be minimized and should be used only as an exception.

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।

'Press is the watchdog of democracy'

— J.L. Nehru and it acts like a beacon to the citizens and the government.

Being the 4th pillar of democracy it has several roles to play

- Keeping citizens aware of significant events, policies and aims
- Making government accountable for its actions
- Critical role in disaster management and any security threat; to avert any fear and propaganda.
- Fostering national integration and patriotism by reporting countries achievements.
- Reporting excesses by govt. and violation of human rights e.g. AFSPA, Salwa Judum, etc.

However, because of loosening integrity of press and worsening quality

- news several issues have emerged.
- Sensationalisation of media with TRP
 - Paid news and Fake News
 - Reduced neutrality and partisan behaviour of politics
 - Regular trial by media in criminal cases
 - Ignorance of significant news and reporting just commercial material.
 - Short public memory of significant events and policies.

It is wrong to say that 'regular media is not free media' as in the absence of regulated media; it takes up the shape of an havoc and.

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 संबर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

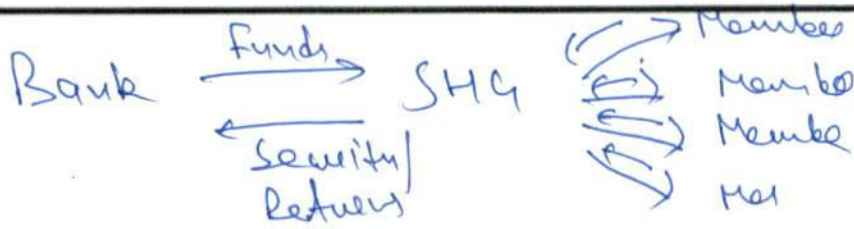
Self-Help Groups are mutual-association groups which provide common services to members and aim for inclusive growth.

Ex. y Self Employed Women's Associations
Kudum bshree.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION - with SHG Bank.

linkage scheme, member of SHG were able to source organised funding. sources and reduced dependence of high interest and insecure informal lending.

e-shakti initiative of NABARD aims at strengthening the digitisation of financial records and accounts of SHG's. thus strengthening financial inclusion.



□ with high women participation of over 90% in some of SHG's; they are a source of gender-based financial inclusion

Issues with Sustainable Business Model

- Lack of trained entrepreneurial talent
- High Capital required.
- Need for a sustainable business model
- Issues in marketing and distribution channels.
- Lack of government support
- Dual responsibility on female members of SHG of the organisation and family.

Recently government introduced its Ajeevika Cranshen Express Yojan and as a part of NRLM to provide for a sustainable business model for SHG's.

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।

India has a Gross Enrolment Ratio of around 25-27% and almost 90% of it comes from the State universities; on the contrary around 70% of the grants from MHRD and UGC are towards Central institutions like IIT's, IIM's, MIT's, Central Universities. ~~despite~~ despite their ability to raise significant revenues and thus creating a disturbed state of higher education with poor priorities.

Consequences

- o Poor infrastructure in State Universities.
- o Low teacher - pupil ratios.
- o Regular delays in payment of salary and fees.
- o Reduces the attractiveness of higher education.

then reducing enrollment.

- Reduces facilities for vocational training and thus affects their employability.
- Greater dependence upon donations and with weak regulation and transparency, it breeds corruption.

To overcome these problems, Government in 2014 launched a Central Sponsored Scheme *Rashtriya Uchchait Shiksha Abhyasan* for performance based funding to State Universities.

- Areas - need for accreditation
- Improving infrastructure
 - Improving learning outcomes
 - Strengthening vocational training
 - Establishing new universities.

The role of State universities is largely to ensure universal enrollment and improve employability of students, thus

RUSA has a critical to play in revitalizing it.

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।

In the 73rd Constitutional amendment

of 1993; separate reservation for 33% for women in all 3 tiers of Panchayat along with position of chair person was provided.

Although its success has been much more. as presently around 44% of members in PRI are women.

Their role → Providing a gender orientation to grass root policies.

- ⊙ Highlighting concerns of women in the locality
- ⊙ Taking measures against crimes on women
- ⊙ Initiating policies for women in areas like sanitation, health, maternal nutrition etc.
- ⊙ Political Empowerment of India.
- ⊙ Paving a way for women to emerge out of shackles of feudal and patriarchal.

- mindset and set an example for herself
- Training for higher political roles in future in state and National Politics
 - Acting as a role model for local women and girls.
- [R.g] Asmat NAO works in the SODA village where a young girl from Delhi University acting as its Panchayat has transformed the village and its orientation towards women.

Challenges → Dominance by men → low literacy and Capacity building
 → Panchayat Pati Syndrome - where women act only as a face in elections
 → Dual burden of family and.

MEASURE → • Encouraging educated and-literate women to contest Panchayat elections
 • Mechanisms for necessary female participation
 • Training and Capacity Building efforts
 • Using Civil Society and NAOs to augment Capacity of women

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।

In the Shangri - la Dialogue, PM Modi addressed for India's Strategic autonomy in foreign policy balance. STRATEGIC AUTONOMY refers to a nation's sovereign and independent stance in strategic foreign policy decisions and policies.

It is on the lines of principle of Non-Aligned Movement and aims towards building a multi-polar world.

INDIA'S STRATEGIC AUTONOMY

- in its independent decision regarding voting for Maldives in Chagos Archipelago dispute.
- its vote towards Palestine in Jerusalem Capital Dispute
- Balanced attitude towards China, U.S and Russia.

- National Interest based foreign policy objectives at WTO and other institutions.
- India's decision for Indo-Pacific Strategy.

Strategic Autonomy in geo-economic, geo-political and geo-strategic areas allow a country to pursue its national interest first and keep it at a prime. However it has a danger towards building difference among India's partners like U.S. & Russia as a strategic foreign policy though good for national interest might result into foreign policy gaps and a confused state of foreign policy.

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 → India, Brazil and South Africa
is a platform for South-South Cooperation
with 3 developing nations of global south,
participating with each other in pursuing
sustainable, robust and inclusive
global development.

Both IBSA and BRICS have
common members with BRICS having
China and Russia as well. Both of the
the platforms are India's quest for multialigned
world with equal participation and voice
for developing nations

Though BRICS has greater
footing over IBSA in globalising power
setting; there are several differences
among their approach and policies.

IBSA → South-South Cooperation
 → all multi-party democracies
 → quest for human rights and
 civil society participation
 → Responsibility to protect
 → more intimate and shared
 relations than BRICS

BRICS → better power footing
 → unequal with greater power like
 China and Russia
 → more focus on economic and
 political cooperation.

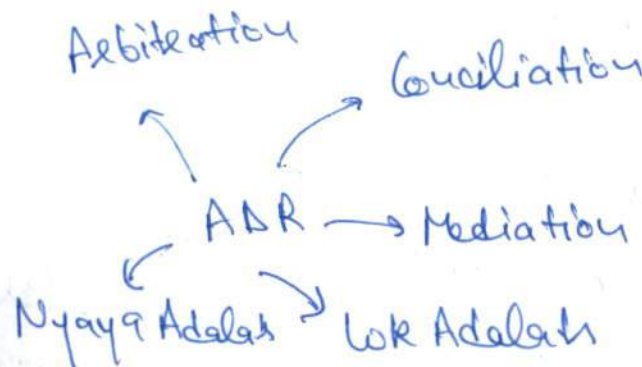
IBSA platform and Dialogue we forum
 has launched UN Partnership fund
 under UNOSSC for greater South-
 South Cooperation.

Both IBSA and BRICS have
 different as well as shared relevance
 for India with both serving different
 purposes. Therefore a balanced approach
 towards both is required for multiple
 objectives.

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 (ADR) refers to the non-judicial mechanism to resolution of disputes through either bi-partite or tri-partite mechanism. The emphasis under ADR is to close the differences between both the parties. It is regulated by Arbitration and Conciliation Act.



Arbitration — It refers to settlement of a dispute by a neutral third party. It is this, only if the agreement party, provides for an arbitration clause, it can be used.

Mediation - In this the 3rd party tries to make the parties come together on a similar agreement, rather than imposing it on them.

Conciliation - It is similar to arbitration, but the conciliator does not pass binding agreement but just acts as a joint negotiator.

Gok Adalats - They were enacted under Legal Services Act, 1987 and provide a joint forum for parties to deal with cases through Lokadalats which consist of 3 or 4 eminent persons.

Nyaya Adalats - They are pecuniary amount courts working on the basis of local customs, traditions etc. They settle minor cases in villages like agreements, salary, wages, labour issue etc.

PROBLEMS by ADR

- Lack of awareness among people.
- Insufficient number of quality arbitrators and conciliators
- Very few exist for international arbitration
- Lack of trust among people to cause these unscientific regulation and accreditation.
- Their judgement's can't be challenged in courts
- They are often used only in post litigation stage
- Instead of being voluntary; they are often imposed by judiciary upon parties.

WAY FORWARD

- Passing of Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019
- Setting up of Arbitration Council of India which will provide for grading and accreditation
- Introducing formal ADR mechanisms like Arbitration and Conciliation with tax incentives
- Setting up of courses in colleges and regulated market for quality arbitrators & conciliators

ADR has a huge potential for cost effective and flexible justice delivery and access

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 power of Contempt of Court in India had been derived from the English Constitution; this power allows Supreme Court and High Court to impose fines or punishment upon persons who try to malign the justice delivery process or inflict upon the dignity of the court and its judicial members.

Contempt

- ↙ Civil - e.g. not respecting the Court's order
- ↘ Criminal - e.g. publishing inflammatory statements against Court

Recently; Supreme Court used Contempt proceedings against Justice Kamear to respect and uphold its authority and respect in nation.

Arguments 'for' Contempt power.

- It protects the dignity and integrity of judiciary
- It allows for a seamless judicial delivery process.
- Judges can without fear of any vested interest can deliver fair judgements
- It acts as a discipline tool 'with court towards fellow members and society as a whole in the
- Besides India; it is prevalent in other nations.

Arguments against Contempt powers

- Against 'democratic ethos' of checks and balances.
- English Court itself has done away with this power.
- Curb on individual's right to free speech and expression.
- Non-standardized rules, allow for high.

subjectivity in imposing punishments upon citizens and press.

→ No grievance mechanisms, where Supreme Court itself would impose punishment.

→ Against principles of 'natural justice'.

WAY FORWARD

- A balance needs to be arrived at the individual's right to free speech and Court's dignity and respect.
- The procedure and circumstances allowing for contempt proceedings need to be standardized.
- A grievance mechanism needs to be provided for contempt punishments.

The National Commission on Review of Working of Constitution (NCRWC) addressed these concerns and advocated for several changes to be brought in contempt proceeding.

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?

According to the report of ADR (Association of Democratic Reformers) around 34% of Lok Sabha M.P's have some cases against them and 21% of them are accused of critical cases like rape, murder etc.

CONCERN

- Rising role of money and man power in politics.
- Chances of winning a candidate with criminal background is almost twice as that of a normal candidate.
- Reduces the trust of citizens in the justice process and Parliament at large.

CONSEQUENCES

- o law breakers become law makers.
- o Reduces the efficiency of parliament-working.
- o Increased disruptions and reduced debates in the parliament
- o Taints 'Intra-Party' Democracy
- o Self-reinforcing cycle as those with criminal backgrounds will promote criminals in future election process.

Ashish Goswami Committee

stressed upon this issue that; Criminalization of politics is the root-cause behind the reduced efficiency of Parliament and emerges from the rising role of black money.

Role of Supreme Court

— provided for compulsory disclosure of criminal antecedents and asset disclosure

the candidate and his family as well.

→ bid away with protection given by Representation of People's Act which allowed for filing appeal against decision of poller.

→ ~~Any criminal~~; would setting up of special fast track courts for dealing with criminal accused politicians.

→ NOTA provisions

Role of EC (Election Commission).

- EC has regularly made citizens aware of the need to vote 'non-criminal' candidates.
- EC has asked for power to de-register and recommended for life time ban on criminals.
- EC has helped implementing the SC judgements on compulsory disclosure of criminal antecedents.

MEDIA being the 4th pillar of Democracy can play a critical role by making citizens aware of the criminal antecedents of their candidates and using (naming & shaming). However it needs to be carefully used as it might turn into 'Media Trial'.

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 on Minorities
is a statutory body established
by National Commission of Minorities
Act, 1992.

Structure → Chairman from minority,
and 50% of other members also from
minority

MANDATE - ADVISORY, ADJUDICATORY & RESEARCH

- to review the safeguards in the
Constitution, other central and State
legislations regarding the minorities
and its implementation.

- to recommend central and State Govt
for policies to be initiated for
upliftment of minority sections.

- to receive any complements regarding deprivation of any rights of minority section and investigating upon it. and take recommending act.
- to review the improvement and growth in Minority community
- to undertake research and development work and promote education among minority sections.

CHALLENGES

- Lack of transparency regarding the appointment of chairman and other members
- Only advisory role and no binding powers
- Funds short tages; as around 40% of funds with NCM is spent only upon paying salaries
- Human Resource Shortage.
- Lacking research work.

- Refusal of Government to consult NCM at several instances
- Several times, Govt. has ~~not~~ considered the advice of NCM and taken different ~~steps~~

MEASURES

- providing a constitutional status
 - Improving integration between NCM and other statutory bodies like National Commission for Women, NESC, N.HRC etc. for redressal of common law
 - Providing them with time bound targets
 - Addressing the issue of funds and human Resource shortages.
 - Giving it with power of 'Civil Courts' for investigating cases
- "Article 29 and 30" are one of the pillars of minority rights and India, strengthening NCM would address the

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।

Recently Government issued a notification for appointment of 10 joint secretary level officers through lateral entry route.

POSITIVE OUTCOMES

- Recommend input by several commission including 2nd ARC, NCRWC etc.
- It would infuse specialisation and competition in bureaucracy.
- Infuse greater public-private collaboration.
- Address the issue of shortage of 1500 IAS officers as provided by Parsons Committee
- Better and more efficient outcomes as was a result of previous policies with RBI Governor, Chief Economic Advisor.

being recruited through lateral entry

CONCERNS

- It may infuse insecurity among bureaucrats
- Lateral entry candidates would not be aware of grass root problems.
- Chances of nepotism and bias appointments
- Sideline Constitutional Authority of UPSC
- Because of short tenure of 3-5 years, it will difficult to initiate class specialisation and make ground breaking changes
- As unlike traditional bureaucrats, they are not bound by bureaucratic anonymity and accountability; there are concerns regarding their authority.

INDIAN BUREAUCRACY has been
at several reports, has been addressed
as the most corrupt and inefficient

REFORMS REQUIRED for higher Civil Services

- Constituting Civil Services Authority
for making recommendations regarding
lateral entrants.
- Regular public-private attachments
projects for bureaucrats to learn from
private sector.
- Regular refresher and technology and
sector-specific training
- Increasing the tenure of services as
recommended by Algh and Barwan
Committee.

SARDAR PATEL viewed
bureaucracy as 'IRON FRAME' of
Independent India; however to be
truly standing upon its ideal; several
reforms need to be harkened.

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।

NITI Aayog recently launched a programme for 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' for overhauling development in 115 most backward districts in India.

BROAD CONTOURS

3C's — Collaboration
— Convergence
— Competition.

o Collaboration of ^{Central} State & District services and authority regarding the implementation of the project

o Convergence of several Central and State policies

◦ Competition based upon 5 Key Result Areas → Financial Inclusion, Infrastructure, Education, Health & Nutrition and Agriculture.

→ The responsibility of its implementation would lay upon 'Prabhasi officer' who would be an Additional or joint secretary level officer of that Central or State Government.

→ NITI Aayog would provide for research and monitoring support for reviewing the performance of these aspirational districts.

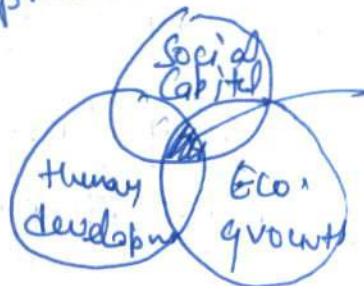
→ 115 districts
 — So recommended by Centre
 — 30 by states
 — 35 by MHA which are left wing Extremist areas

NOVEL STRATEGY

- The past policies aimed at ~~back~~ removing backwardness have suffered miserably in two areas.

→ monitoring and → convergence;
Even after lakhs of crores being spent upon these districts; they still lag far behind in Human Development Index largely because of fragmented policies of Centre and State govt and their departments.

- The programme aims for growth in multiple sectors ranging from agriculture to financial inclusion; thereby a coordinated and integrated approach to development.



Transformation
of Aspirational
Districts

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।

India ranks 145 out of 180 nations on the Global burden of diseases and shares 20% burden of global diseases.

Though India has failed in major of its millennium development goals regarding health ranging from nutrition, vector-borne diseases, non-communicable diseases, Infant and Maternal mortality rates etc.

But significant improvements have been made though they were very slow and lapradical.

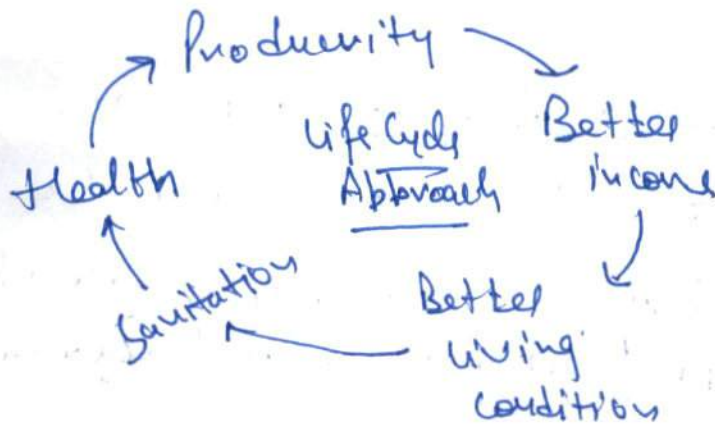
Reasons - fragmented and non-integrated approach with same issue being divided across several ministers and departments [e.g] Health etc.

a low current subject is dealt across dimensions.

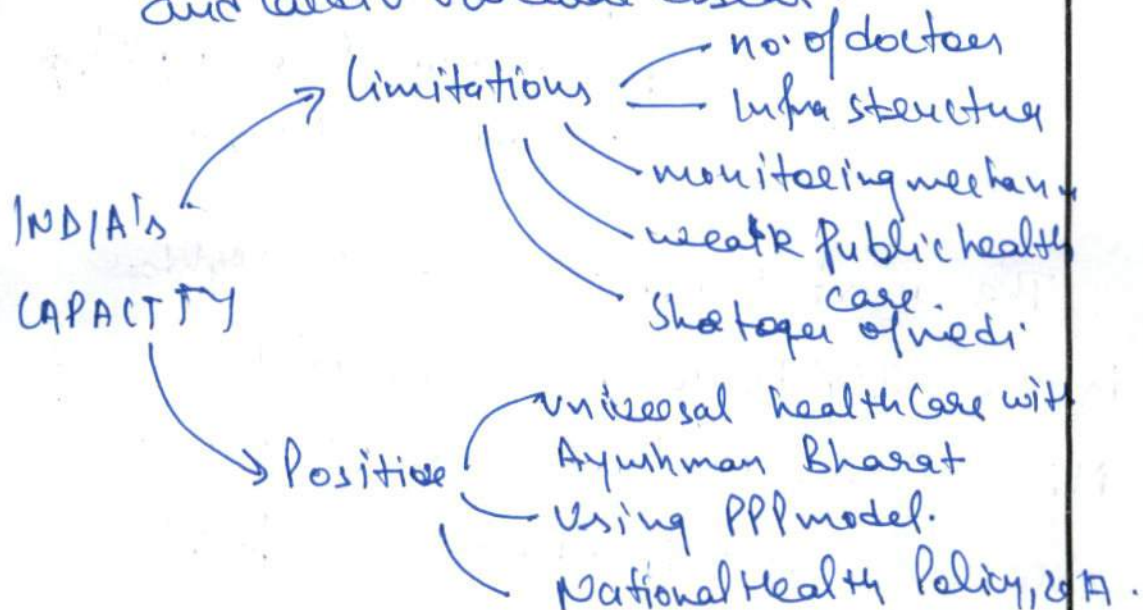
- (ii) lack of effective monitoring
- (iii) funds and Doctor shortages
- (iv) Improper Infrastructure
- (v) Incoherent attitude towards Primary healthcare and Non-communicable disease
- (vi) Infrastructure bottlenecks with 37% of hospitals lacking sufficient infra-
- (vii) weak Participation of Private sector

SDG: SDG 3 on ensuring healthy lives for all. Besides other SDG's including ~~SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 10~~
(gender equality) ~~to~~
SDG 5 - ~~end~~ gender equality, SDG 10 - Inclusive growth
SDG 1 - ending poverty, SDG 2 - ending hunger.

aim to achieve a balanced and robust healthcare system that aims to address a life-cycle approach to healthcare



SDG3 → aims to reduce IMR and MMR, 25% reduction in NCD's and ensure better environment and with reduced pollution resulting into chronic respiratory and Cardio Vascular disease.



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 सुझाएं।

Forest Dwellers Act, 2006 acted as a breakwater in recognizing the rights of tribal community and forest dwellers in forest produce and ~~land~~ land rights.

Rights

- Community - over grazing,
 - o rights over Minor Forest produce
 - o Against displacement.
- Individual - land rights to individual based on the traditional right, subject to maximum limitation.

The most significant of the rights is the rights for ownership over Minor Forest produce which acts as a source of 20% of its income and provides

a self-sustained source of regular income.

GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- In different forest bureaucracy
- lack of coordination amongst forest department, Ministry of Environment, forest & climate change, NTFCA etc. resulting in regular disputes e.g. NTFCA recently declaring forest dwelling area as tiger reserve and Baigas issue.
- Only 7 states have yet declared these areas
- lacking political and bureaucratic will to implement its provisions
- lack of awareness about its provisions leading to regular exploitation and subjection at hands of governments.
- ~~lack of~~ improper training and Capacity Building mechanism.

- o Conflicts over provisions of Forest Dweller Act and Joint forest management provisions

MEASURES

- Ensuring integrated and coordinated approach both - vertical and horizontal, in declaration and monitoring of Forest Rights provision
- Participation of Civil Society and NGOs in ensuring grievance redressal and education of tribals
- Value addition facilities to reduce wastage and enhance value of Minor Forest Produce to augment tribal income
- Sensitisation of forest bureaucracy

Forest Dweller Act is the most significant and ground breaking legislation to ensure 'tribal Swaraj' and reducing their vulnerability, therefore steps like Van Nam Scheme and Van Sam Kendra need.

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 and US have one of the most vibrant and evolving relations with the latter referring to India as a 'key defense partner' and relationship having ranging across several areas with common - geopolitical, geo-economic and geo-strategic interests.

With significant cooperation there are several differences as well:

- o Over issues of Doha Development Agenda and WTO negotiations; being differently viewed from the prism of both US and India.
- o Over Iran Nuclear Deal; with US referring to Iran as a threat to middle east and global security; while India on the other hand enjoys significant economic and security relations with Iran.

- o Over Intellectual Property Rights ;
with India advocating its non-compulsory
licensing and generic medicines ; US
on the other hand advocating for TRIPS +
measures and market exclusivity
- o Over Israel - Palestine Issue ; with
India having voted against US.
in the resolution of Jerusalem being
Capital of Israel.
- o India's Relations with Russia, China
and its membership of SCO.
- o India condemning Pakistan as
being a state-sponsor of terrorism ,
US on the other hand ignoring these claims
and taking minimal actions
- o Over climate change negotiations
and international financial institutions ,
with India and US 'choosing' different

MPF
with
Bank.

strategies to deal with the issue.
PROGRESS over H1B visa issue
 in the areas of COMCASA,
 LEMOA and other security arrangements
 between ~~India~~ New Delhi and Washington.
 besides India's significant role being
 addressed in Afghanistan and the
 new formed quadrilateral grouping

Then despite the differences existing
 over several issues; the area of
 progress and cooperation are much
 broader and wider; and ~~both~~ with
 India being the emerging market
 and US investor looking to diversify
 their investments; there can be an
 increased synergy and cooperation
 and among both.

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।

Recently the heads of state of both India and Israel visited each other's state and emerging interests and areas of cooperation were identified for greater cooperation.

BONHOMIE :: Israel being India's 3rd.

largest defense partner with India being the source of its 49% defense exports.

• Increase of agriculture; with Israel having achieved strides in micro irrigation, horticulture management and other areas of technological and modern agriculture.

• Diaspora; with India having over 50,000 Jew population spread across the nation; similar diaspora of India's is in.

- Water Management; despite being a drought state, Israel has achieved significant outcomes in its desalination and water management methods which can be used by India.
 - Science, Technology and Innovation
 - Indo-Israeli Research and Innovation Forum
 - joint satellite development and cooperation
 - joint defence technology projects.
 - Urban Planning and Smart City Mission.
- Several MOUs in area of Agriculture, technology, defence, trade and economy, have been signed to further diversify and strengthen the already robust relationship of India and Israel.

AREAS OF DIFFERENCE

→ over India's approach towards Palestine, being based upon dyhephenation of relations and India's vote against Jerusalem.

o Israel viewing Iran as one of its worst enemy and threat to its existence.

o Position of Israel in middle east makes it difficult for India to manage its West Asia Policy objectives with its relations with Israel

o Israel has a robust relation with China and Pakistan and does not share equally significant concern of their threat upon India

INDIA has been continuing its balanced approach towards its relations with the middle east; with a strategic autonomy. Further areas of cooperation need to widened while engulfing the difference areas to provide a robust Indo-Israel future.