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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	146783
Center	ONLINE	Date	16-7-2018

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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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**.
इस पुस्तिका में 20 प्रश्न हैं जो अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रश्नों के अंक उनके 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 जा सकते हैं जो प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेखित है और जो इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवच पर उल्लेखित है। अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों के लिए कोई अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का हिस्सा खाली छोड़ना नहीं 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 refers to the parties who are not part of the majority Government formed, but have substantial presence in the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

POSITIVE ROLE	NEGATIVE ROLE
(i) Holding executive responsible to legislature through non-confidence motion, Question Hour etc.	(i) Not much power as Govt. enjoys majority in the House.
(ii) Active participation in debate of bills, budget etc. help in better policy making.	(ii) Reduced working days to 160, and frequent disruptions have led to reduced allotted time to opposition.
(iii) Help in the selection of members of NHRC, CVC, CIC, Lokpal etc.	(iii) The requirement of min 10% votes for LoP is not met and hence, role is ignored.

(iv) Chairs Public Account Committee and holds Govt. financially responsible.

(iv) Too much scrutiny can reduce the fiscal space of Govt.

Shadow cabinet, concept originated in UK means parallel and specific portfolio designation in opposition. This helps in better and detailed scrutiny of different ministries by respective member in Opposition.

Given, the positive role opposition plays, India can benefit from shadow cabinet.

But continuous disruptions and negative role of opposition must be handled.

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 of India has provided for writ jurisdiction of SC U/A 32 and writ jurisdiction of HC U/A 226. Further, it has empowered Parliament to allow writ jurisdiction to any other court.

NATURE OF WRIT JURISDICTION

- Habeas corpus : It is issued against the illegal detention.
- Mandamus : It is issued to an authority to do its work. Cannot be issued against President, Governor.
- Prohibition : It prevent an authority to pass an order beyond its jurisdiction
- Certiorari : It shifts the jurisdiction to itself and prevents the order making.
- Quo Warranto : It asks the authority on which office is occupied.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WRIT JURISDICTION

- It ensures that bodily freedom and liberty is ensured U/A 21.
eg. ADM Jabalpur Case
- It ensures that sanctity of an office is maintained by the person occupying it.
SC
- It can ask the lower courts to hurry up on certain cases for public welfare.
eg. Use of mandamus to clear pending backlog.

Writ jurisdiction is thus a major tool in ensuring fundamental rights of a person and establishing doctrine of limited Govt.

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 in 2014 after scrapping the erstwhile Planning Commission. It consists of persons of specific domains that help in better policy making and finding out lacunae in the implementation.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide a long term, medium term and short term action agenda to the Govt.
- Ensuring greater participation of states in policy making. States are thus made part of Governing council.
- Measurement of indicators like poverty, States performance index, Ease of doing business index etc.
- Experts of various domains to collaborate with ministries.

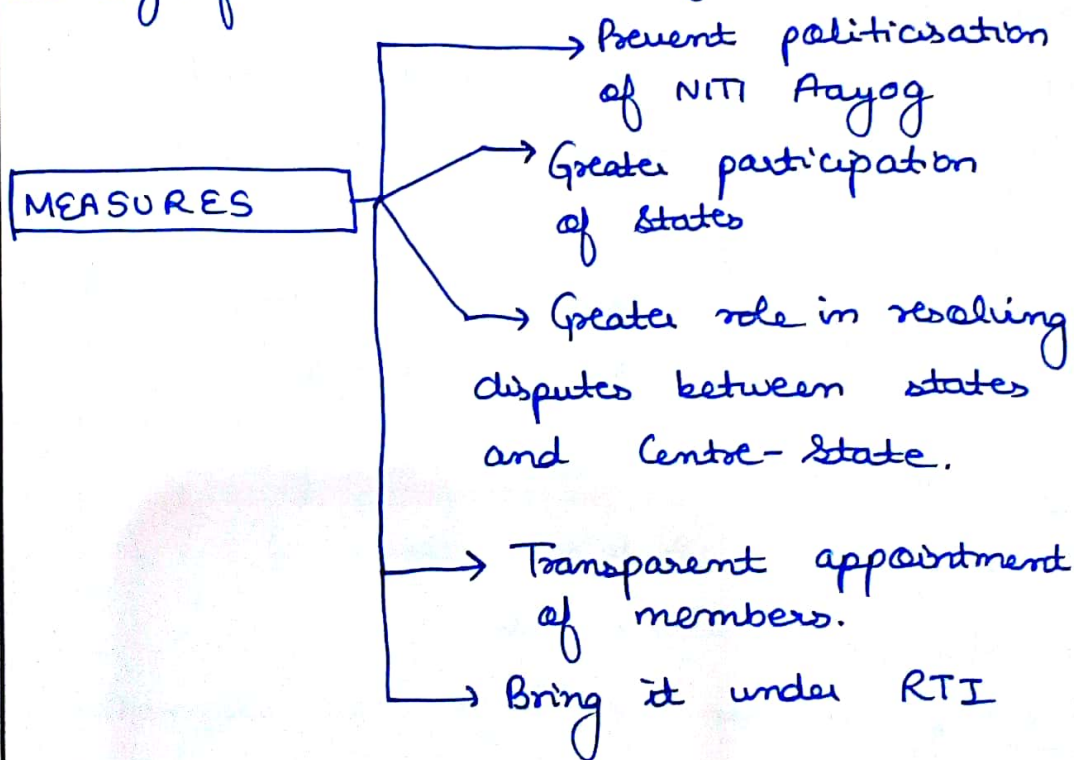
PERFORMANCE

- Three year India Action Plan has provided

numerous solutions in various domains.

- Its recommendations on Institutions of Eminence, Lateral Entry in Civil Services are expected to bring great results.
- Different indexes have induced the Competitive Federalism in positive spirit.

However, many of the initiatives are yet to see significant work on ground.



NITI Aayog formation is a greater step and it must be effectively used for India's development.

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।

B.R Ambedkar envisioned that Art. 356 would be a 'dead letter'. But it has been used for more than 100 times since independence. SC, therefore in SR Bommai Case provided clarity on its use.

- (i) It must not be used as long as Council of Ministers of State enjoys majority in the legislature.
- (ii) ~~GM must~~ Legislature must not be dissolved until proven on the floor of the House.
- (iii) Only when there is Hung Assembly, it can be used to impose President's rule.

However, the cases of President's rule in Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh in 2017 showed that SR Bommai Case has failed to meet its objectives.

This led to Nabam Rebia Case where SC ~~against~~ provided clarity.

To prevent misuse of 356, what is more needed is huge political will.

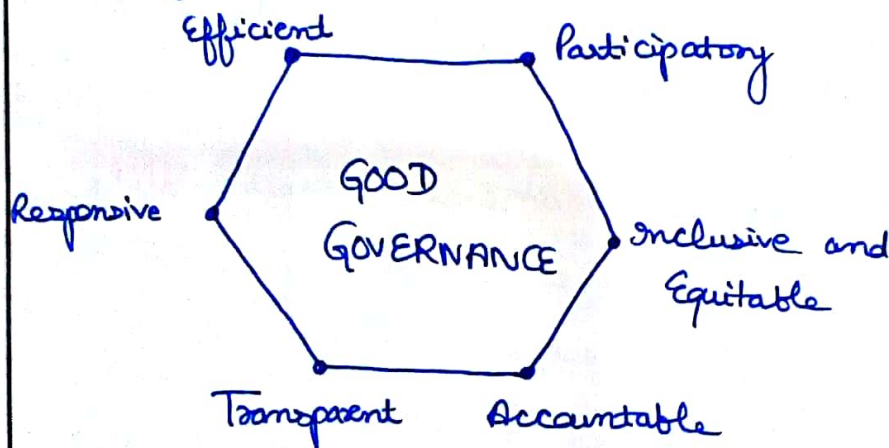
Until then, Art. 356 misused by Centre against basic structure 'federalism' of constitution.

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।

~~Incidents of restrictions on~~

Freedom of Press is an essential part of Right to Speech and Expression U/A 19 1(a). It thus, is vital part of Good governance.



- Participatory : Press freedom ensures that citizen is informed and actively participates in decision making process.
- Inclusive and Equitable : Press freedom ensures that grievances and issues of each and every section of the society is well-represented.

→ Transparent and Accountable : Through press, Govt. is continuously responsible to the citizens. Both pros and cons of schemes and policies reaches people. It also, ensures transparency through proper use of RTI and making information received public.

→ Responsive : Press freedom ensures that Govt. is well responsive to the needs and grievances of its people.

→ Efficient : It ensures financial responsibility to citizens as scams are well reported in the press and media. This was a major reason for fall of UPA-II.

Thus, Press freedom and good governance forms an integral part of each other. Press freedom must be ensured in letter and in spirit.

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।

SHGs refer to informal groups formed, which act as bank to its members. In 2004, there were 85 lakh SHGs in India with more than 90% women membership. But it facing major challenges today.

CHALLENGES

SOLUTIONS

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) High interest rates upto 34-35 44-45%. This restricts entrepreneurship activities | (i) Cap the max interest rate to 25% as suggested by <u>Malegson Committee</u> |
| (ii) Frequent ^{loan} waivers have led to fiscal indiscipline. Most of the <u>money is spent on consumption and</u> restrict rural growth. | (ii) Bring MFIs under regulation of RBI by declaring them as NBFCs. |
| (iii) Rural growth in north and north. | (iii) Expand SHGs to underrepresented areas |

east areas is hindered due to low penetration in these areas.

(iv) Lack of initiatives in women entrepreneurship.

(v) Low penetration in urban areas and poverty getting urbanised. This impacts rural growth too.

as suggested by 2nd ARC.

(iv) Convergence of SHGs with schemes like Coir Promotion Scheme etc. to bring more avenues to them

(v) Promotion of SHGs, e-Shakti in urban areas

SHGs have huge potential to create viable business enterprises. This will induce rural growth and women empowerment. Adequate steps must be taken to ensure the same.

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 Uchchar 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 institutions were referred to as 'temple of modern India' post-independence. These were actively promoted and students were encouraged to pursue higher studies.

BUT

- 77% funding for higher education goes to central institutions, which cater to only 6% population.
- Rest, 94% population enrolled in state institutions is mostly left at whims and fancies of state funding, which is minimal.
- No state level university features in top 200 QS Rankings.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RUSA

- It was launched in 2013 to promote higher education at centre and state level
- It has ensured the rise in Gross Enrollment ratio from 17% to 25.2% today as highlighted by AISHE, 2017.
- Greater focus on state-level universities and more proliferation of them.
- Greater funding to state universities, in proportion to the catered population.

RUSA thus has potential to bridge the gap between state-level and centre-level institutions. Recent initiative like, MUSK must be utilised for enhancing their financial capabilities.

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

73rd Constitutional amendment Bill, 1993 provided for reservation of women (33%) at lower levels of democracy. This is why their participation today stands at 44%.

POSITIVE ROLE OF PRIs

NEGATIVE ROLE OF PRIs

(i) Greater Participation in Political sphere ensures greater role in decision making.

(i) 'Panchayat-Pati' syndrome. Many a times decision is taken by the husband.

(ii) It takes up away from Patriarchal society.

(ii) Issues of Khap Panchayats weakens role of PRIs.

(iii) It ensures that policies are more inclusive and gender sensitive.

(iii) Their opinion is many-times suppressed.

(iv) It ensures better health, education indicators

(iv) Awareness to effectively use the power is lacking.

MEASURES TO INCREASE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- Reservation at all ^{three} levels of Panchayati Raj and also at level of chairpersons.
- Awareness on leadership skills.
- Greater promotion of Education which will ensure greater participation.
- Aware them of their rights to prevent misuse by their husbands

Ministry of women has recently started training of women for active political participation. This is a great step towards achieving political empowerment.

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।

Recently, PM of India Shri Narendra Modi has used the word 'Strategic Autonomy' in SCO summit at Qingdao, China.

It means that a country maintain its independent foreign policy, keeping its own strategic interests in mind.

INDIA'S CONTEMPORARY FOREIGN POLICY

- (i) Separation and hyphenation in relations

India maintains relations with both Israel and Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Iran without having impact of one relation on other.

But, recently it is facing issues in maintaining relations with US and trade balance with Iran.

- (ii) Look West and Look East Policy

India focuses on both parts of the world

adequately. It maintains relations with Iran, Afghanistan, Israel, Yemen as well as Indonesia, Thailand, etc.

(iii) Express concerns and issues at global platforms

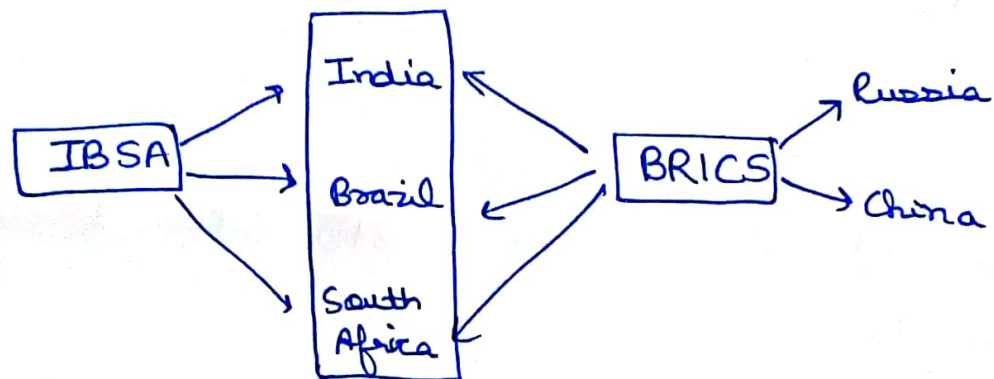
India was the alone country to not sign Belt and Road initiative at SCO Summit. It didn't let its territorial sovereignty be diluted by others.

Thus, India has very well maintained its "strategic autonomy". It should keep it in mind while resolving issues with US or Iran and China.

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, BRICS are both regional groups meant for enhancement of relations between countries.



MULTI-ALIGNMENT

- It enhances South-South Cooperation as developing countries share common interests.
- ~~It~~ ^{BRICS} provides platform for ~~the~~ Cooperation between Russia and China.
- It ensures multi-polar world.
- Against the hegemony of west.
eg - establishment of NDB.

DIFFERENCES

- IBSA contains countries who are yet to develop as compared to Russia, China.
- IBSA cannot contribute same as BRICS to NDB.
- IBSA is greater representation of "third world".

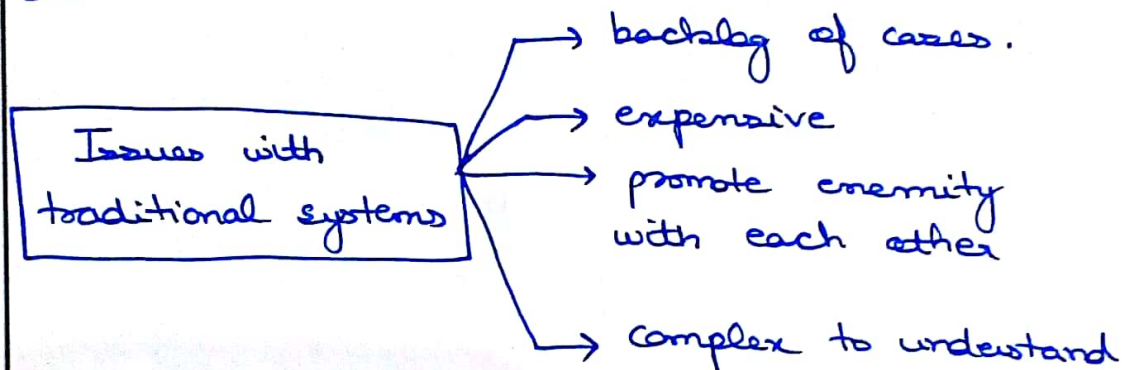
Though, there are temporary differences in IBSA and BRICS, their greater interests converge.

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) mechanisms refers to the use of methods other than traditional systems of justice like courts etc.



MODES OF ALTERNATE DISPUTE REDRESSAL

- Arbitration
- Mediation
- Conciliation

Lok Adalats initiated in India under Lok Adalats Act is also a form of Alternate dispute redressal.

India is also opening International Hub of Arbitration to promote speedy justice and ease of doing business.

But, ADR mechanisms face a lot of problems in India

PROBLEMS	SUGGESTIONS
(i) Lack of confidence among people in these alternate mechanisms	(i) Providing them <u>statutory backing</u> as done in the case of Lok Adalats can go a long way.
(ii) Infernal appointments of mediators and conciliators.	(ii) A collegium of SC and HC judges to appoint members and provide them credibility.
(iii) <u>Appeals</u> can still go to SC and HC as fundamental right.	(iii) Maintain a fine balance between speedy and efficient justice

(iv) No pre-contracts to enforce mediation or conciliation.

(iv) Encouraging and incentivisation of formation of such contracts

(v) Neutrality of mediators is questioned

(v) Effective training and ensuring their accountability.

ADR mechanisms have a large scope in a country like India where cases can take as long as 20 years to resolve.

This will also result into greater cooperation in the society.

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 has been provided as reasonable restriction on freedom of Speech and Expression U/A 19.

~~PREVENTION OF J~~

PROTECTION OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FROM MALIGNING :

- (i) Refusal to admit the orders of the court will bring down the whole justice system.
- (ii) It can shake people's faith in judiciary.
- (iii) Judiciary is not accountable to people - But regular contempt can lead to rise of unethical populist tendencies among judges
- (iv) lawyers can frequently disrupt the court room order if the ruling is going against them.

(v) It restrains executive, legislature to use judiciary as a tool in election propaganda.

However, power to punish for the contempt of court has led to many challenges:

- (i) Unregulated use leads to abuse of this power and prevents even positive criticism of judiciary.
- (ii) Transparency in judicial proceeding comes in question as any interference is labelled as 'contempt of court'.
- (iii) direct encroachment on fundamental right to speech and expression.
- (iv) further alienates the public from the judiciary.
- (v) Leads to rise in demand of contempt powers by institutions like Election Commission of India.

Therefore, it is time to ~~relate~~ look into it.

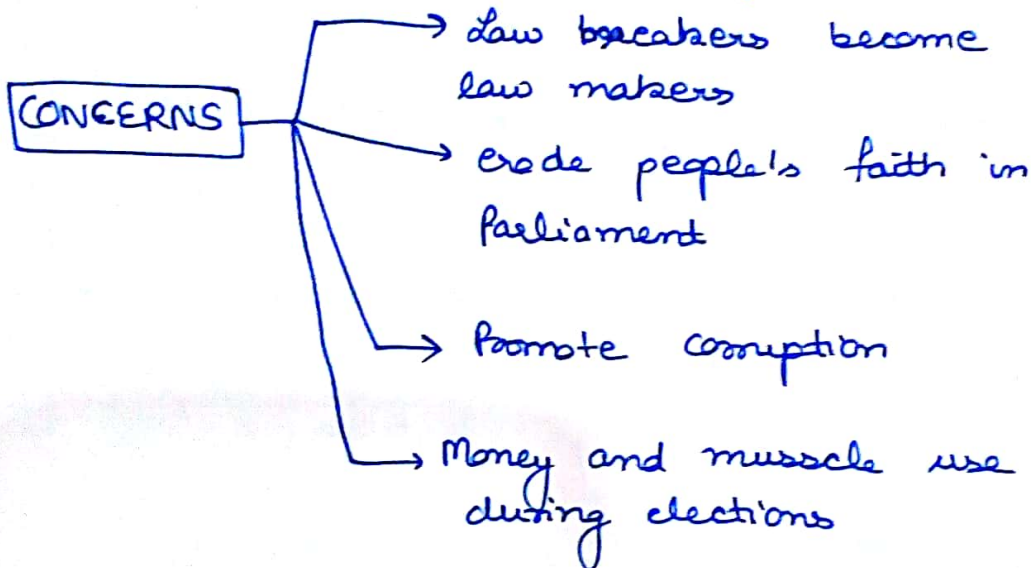
- Consideration of bringing judiciary under RTI.
- Powers of contempt of court to be rarely used.
- Reasons for exercise of powers must be made public.
- A bench of at least 3 judges to decide if it indeed is a contempt of court.

There is a fine line between fundamental rights and restrictions on them. It must be tread carefully to ensure democracy in India.

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?

~35% of MPs of 15th Lok Sabha have severe criminal case pending against them. This has led to criminalisation of politics.



ROLE PLAYED BY SUPREME COURT

- (i) ADR vs UOI : Make public the pending criminal cases. This will ensure informed decisions.
- (ii) PUCJ vs UOI : Introduced NOTA so that people can show resentment against choice of candidates.

(ii) Lily Thomas vs UOI : Immediate disqualification on conviction rather than 90-day period. U/A 102, 191.

(iv) SC has also started fast-courts for timely and speedy decision on criminal cases against legislators.

ROLE PLAYED BY ELECTION COMMISSION

- (i) Model Code of Conduct to prevent booth capturing and muscle use during elections.
- (ii) Recommended that candidates with criminal records should be completely debarred from contesting elections.
- (iii) Effective participation in disqualifying members with fictitious criminal records.

However, SC and EC have not managed to completely eradicate the problem of criminalisation of politics. Therefore, more needs to be done specially by civil society, media.

ROLE OF MEDIA

- Publicly condemn such candidates with criminal records.
- Inform the public on candidates of that constituency.
- Interview them and publish their opinions extensively.
- Aware them on use of NOTA.
- Expose any illegal activity done by such candidates during elections.
eg. Paid news.

Thus, dealing with criminalisation of politics require active participation of all the stakeholders of society.

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 permanent statutory body formed under NCM Act, 1993.

Mandate

- (i) It looks into 6 religious minorities: Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, ~~Hindus~~, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians.

No linguistic minority has been notified.

- (ii) It has powers of civil court and ^{can} summon.

- (iii) It has appellate jurisdiction on the decision of states to declare a minority institution.

- (iv) SC has recently said that it has original jurisdiction too in declaring such institutions.

- (v) It can address the grievances of the minorities.

- (vi) It ensures that rights under Constitution are made available to minorities U/A 29, 30.

CHALLENGES

- (i) Lack of constitutional status makes them vulnerable to over-powering by states.
- (ii) No linguistic minority has been notified. Therefore, it cannot take any step to prevent atrocities against them.
- (iii) Recent cases of Nadri lynching, cow vigilantism show that it has failed to ensure basic fundamental rights to minorities.

MEASURES

- (i) Constitutional status U/A 338(B) can be considered.
- (ii) It should make recommendation on such minorities and centre should notify the same.
- (iii) Its power and jurisdiction must be enlarged to prosecute such cases.

Given, the rising cases of communalism,
role of NCM is critical to maintain
the secular fabric of 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।

Recently, Govt. has decided to fill 10 posts of Joint Secretaries through lateral entry.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STEP

- (i) It will ~~en~~ bring expertise and efficient managerial capacity from private sector.
- (ii) Bring down the lethargic attitude in civil servants and promote competition.
- (iii) India's experience with NITI Aayog, ex-PM Manmohan Singh, Montek Singh Ahluwalia has been very good.
- (iv) Domain expertise will help in better policy-making.
- (v) Target-oriented approach will result into better outcomes.
- (vi) It has been suggested by NITI Aayog's India Action Plan and 2nd ARC.

However, Civil Services is still riddled with many issues and further reforms are needed to deal with it.

ISSUES	REFORMS
(i) <u>Corruption</u> at all levels of bureaucracy.	(i) Lokpal Act should be put into use.
(ii) <u>Politicisation</u> of civil services as pointed out by 2nd ARC	(ii) Proper use of ACR to incentivise or penalise
(iii) <u>Vacancies</u> as high as 100 officers in larger states as pointed out by <u>Baswan Committee</u> .	(iii) Increased number of seats in recruitment process.
(iv) <u>Bureaucratic anonymity</u> is not respected. eg. Coal Scam.	(iv) Such tendencies must be restricted.
(v) Inclination towards certain political party.	(v) Neutrality needs to be maintained. Role of ECI is critical here.

Civil servants like DG Roopa, Alex Paul Menon, Ashoka Khemba are the ones India need today. Further reforms must be taken to 'rebuild 'Steel frame of India'.

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's Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP). Under this, every state will nominate atleast one district, to participate in the process.

BROAD CONTOURS

- Civil servants will be allotted to such expertise who will ensure better outcomes.
- Focus on health and education outcomes extensively.
- ICT infrastructure.

HANDLE BACKWARDNESS

The program aims to bring these districts at par with other areas and thus, uplift them from backwardness.

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 were the goals for time period 2000 - 2015.

Recent, National Family Health Survey - 4 has shown the progress of India and its convergence with MDG Goals.

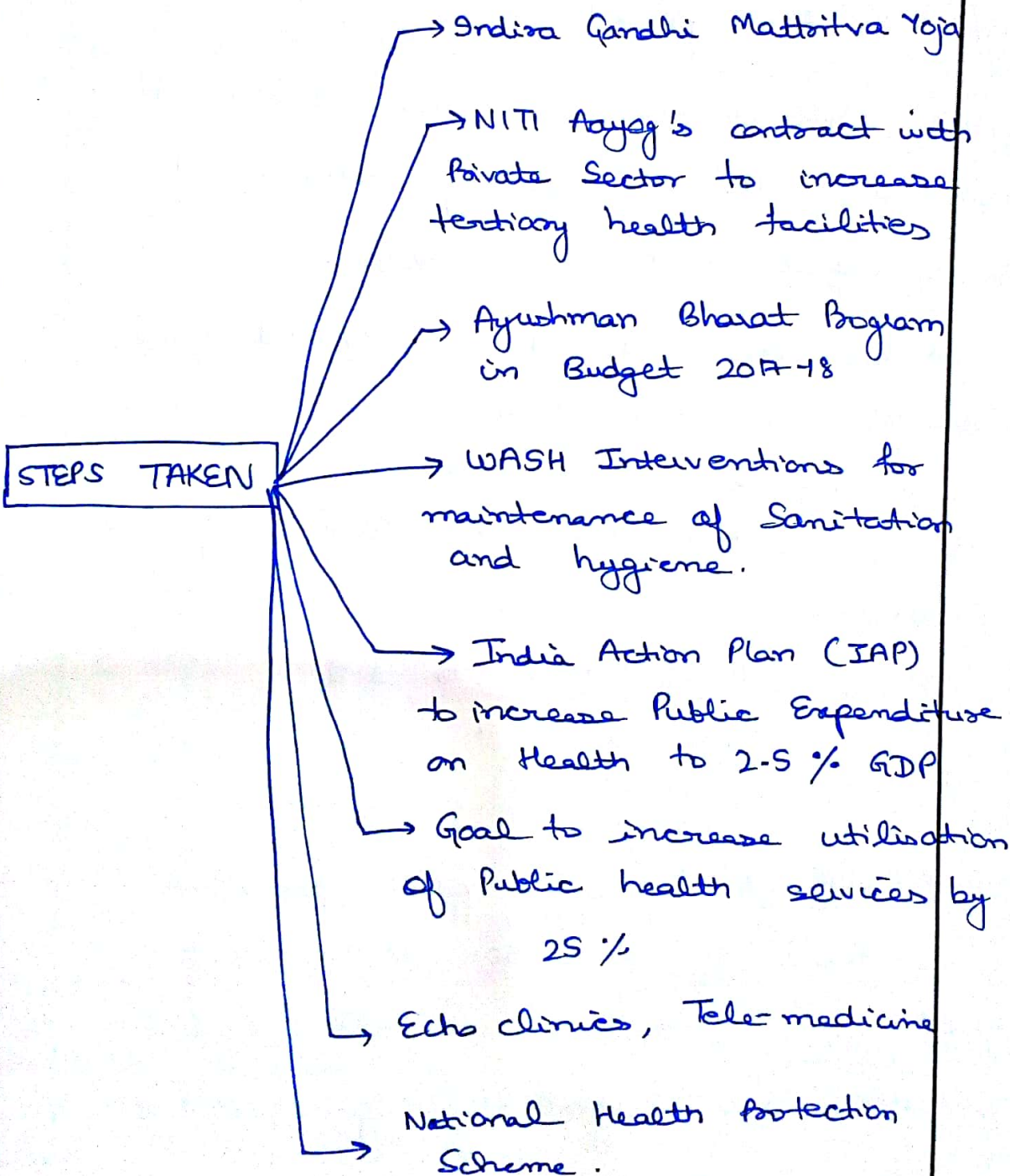
- IMR has been reduced to required level.
- ~~IMR~~ MMR is still high
- Though average values are in accordance with goals, but there are huge regional variations.

for eg. IFR of Sikkim is 1.2
Bihar is 3.4

Sustainable Development Goals for the time period of 2015-30. It has set SDG Goal-3 to ensure adequate health outcomes and raise level of nutrition.

India's Capacity to meet them

Recently taken steps by India have huge potential to address the challenges of health sector and meet SDG Goal-3.



Thus, these steps have huge potential
to complete SDG Goal-3.

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 Rights Act, 2006 was enacted to recognise rights on forest produce and land ownership of tribals.

RECOGNISED RIGHTS

- If land is occupied for more than 25 years, the ownership lies with the community. Subject to max ceiling of 4 hectares.
- Such ownership rights are hereditary but not transferable.
- Ownership of ~~minority~~ minor forest produce lies with gram Sabha.
- It prevents encroachment of their lands by companies, forest officials etc.

GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- 'Principle of eminent domain' misused to encroach upon their lands.
- Displaced during dam building etc.
- No proper rehabilitation provided as given in the Act.
- difficult to prove ownership of '25 years' and thus, land taken from them.
- Many times not allowed to enter forests by forest officials.

MEASURES

- Effective utilisation of TRIFED so that their income from forest produce is increased. It amounts to 30-35% of their total income.
- social audits to keep forest officials accountable.
- Empowerment through education by

Eklaavya schools so that they are better aware of their rights.

→ ~~Teaching~~ Convergence between development and forest conservation.

FRA, 2006 this must be implemented in letter and spirit. Tribal communities must be involved in the process.

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 में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties is witnessing a major change in times of today. It has seen both progress as well as divergence

PROGRESS	DIVERGENCE
(i) Asia-Pacific Command of US renamed as ' <u>Indo-Pacific Command</u> '	(i) India doesn't want militarisation of Indian Ocean Region.
(ii) Greater role of India in strengthening <u>Afghanistan</u> .	(ii) India doesn't want narrow of militarily support to Afghanistan. It equally supports its economic upliftment.
(iii) Convergence in ' <u>Make in India</u> ' and ' <u>America First Policy</u> '	(iii) Recent tariff war is against globalisation ethos of India.

(iv) Signing of 2EMOA agreement for logistics support. Malabar exercise.

(v) Support to India's NSG Membership.

(vi) Promote trade among countries.

(vii) Want to increase people to people cooperation.

(viii) Coming together on various global platforms like G-20, Hyderabad Summit.

(iv) India doubts US's intentions in agreements like CONCASA.

(v) Not equal support to India's permanent membership to UNSC.

(vi) Impact duties on India's agriculture exports are high.

(vii) Issues of H1B visas questions their intentions.

(viii) Withdrawal from Paris climate deal by US is not supported by India

Recently, US has also pressurized India and put deadline of 4th November to

end its trade with Iran. India did not participate in JCPOA on Iran nuclear deal.

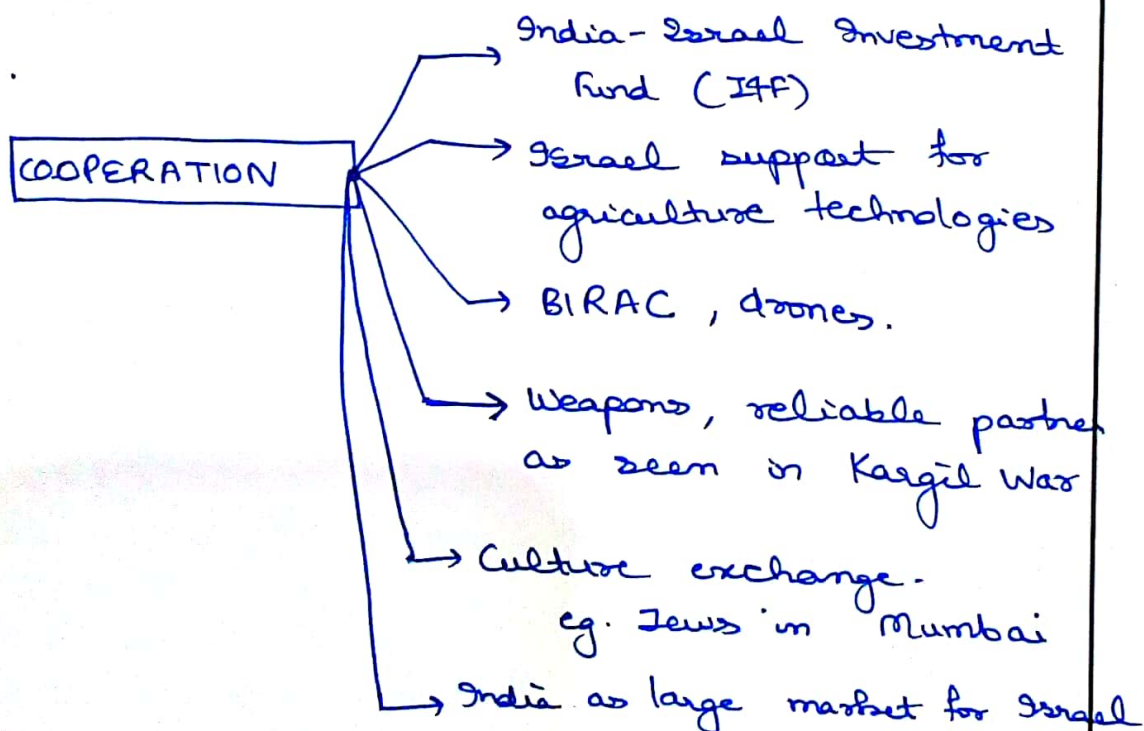
Such issues b/w countries restrict their ties building. These issues must be resolved amicably and convergence of interests must be focussed upon.

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-Israel recently marked 25 years of strategic partnership. They have cordial relations on many issues.



However, there are many differences among both countries.

NATIONAL SECURITY

- Israel want to increase its defence exports

to India multifold times but this can put India's security in question.

WORLD VIEWS

- India believes in hyphenation in ties with countries. It maintains diplomatic ties with both Israel and Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

ABSENCE OF EXPLICITLY SHARED ENEMIES

- Israel doesn't maintain its ties with Arab countries like Iran.

However, India's energy security interests lie in these countries. Moreover, it wants to expand scope of Gwadar Port to reach Central Asia.

Thus, there are unspoken issues between India - Israel.

However, their increasing ties are ray of hope. Israel is important part of India's Look East Policy. Strengthened ties will benefit both the countries.