



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	SHIVANSH ANASTHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	110468
Center	HOME	Date	4/08/18

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
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13	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.  
दोषी चीतु ग वरिष्ठ वरिष्ठ रगल्ले न. ग
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सुल्ले तू वरुक्त; ग
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
सुल्ले तू वरुक्त; ग
- 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 जाएंगे, जो प्रवेश पत्र पर उल्लेखित है। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं दिया 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 पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के किसी भाग को 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।

The role of opposition is to make govt. accountable within and outside the parliament.

In parliament ← Role of opposition → Outside parliament

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) participation in debates & discussion of govt. policies, bills, CAG reports. | (i) Leader of opp. participates in appointment of various bodies like CBI, Lokpal etc. |
| (ii) make use of zero hour, question hour to discuss issues of urgent imp.       | (ii) Educate people about the policies & failure of govt.                              |
| (iii) participate in parli. committees to have deep discussions & consensus.     | (iii) Engage with civil society.   |
| (iv) provide an alternate if the govt. fall down.                                |  |

Shadow cabinet is a concept in UK parliament where opposition selects shadow ministry with following purpose:-

- i) shadow min. will focus on the policies of govt. related to his portfolio.
- ii) this trains members of opp. for their future role as ministers.
- iii) more participatory approach in decision making.

However, it may have following demerits:-

- ↳ reduce functional autonomy of ministers.
- ↳ issue of appointing shadow cabinet from a divided opposition.

In light of reducing standards of parliamentary debate other reforms like fixing no. of sittings, research support staff for MPs may also be considered.

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।

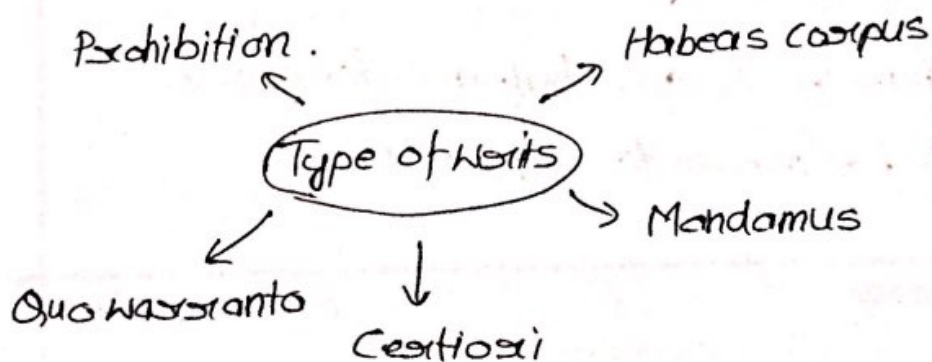
Right without remedy are dead letters as there is no guarantee of enforcement. In this context Dr. Ambedkar called Article 32 as the most important fundamental right in part 3 of constitution.

Art. 32 provides authority to SC & HC (Art. 226) to issue writs.

Art. 32 - SC for enforcement of FR.

Art. 226 - HC for any purpose.

Thus writ jurisdiction of HC is wider than that of SC, but in case of FR both have original jurisdiction.



Significance of writs.

Habeas Corpus → to make a person appear in front of court. Can be issued against private & public bodies & indivi. Eg:- Hadhya case.

Prohibition → To prohibit an authority of usurping its jurisdiction.

Quo warranta → To question the claim of individual over office he occupies. Eg:- Office of profit cases.

Mandamus → To command a public official to fulfill his duty which he has wilfully ignored.

Certiorari → To <sup>transfer</sup> ~~take~~ a matter in lower courts to itself. Hence it both prohibits & perform positive action.

Thus, writs are bulwark to ensure that SC has power to defend the FRs.

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 में इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइयें।

NITI Aayog was formed to replace the erstwhile planning commission to move from planning to policy making.

Objectives :-

- 1) To foster spirit of competitive federalism
- 2) To work as policy think tank of the govt.
- 3) To serve as repository of best practices in governance.
- 4) To handhold states in area of need as a consultant rather than command & control approach.
- 5) To come out with 3yr agenda document, 15yr, 25yr vision statements rather than 5yr plans.
- 6) To research on issues facing the country like energy crisis etc. & provide innovative soln.

Performance :-

- 1) Has worked with states & started programs like Aspirational Districts, SATH-education etc.
- 2) Started ranking states on issues of health, ease of doing business to foster competitive federalism.
- 3) Came out with 3yr. action agenda.
- 4) Reports on various issues like - methanol economy, doubling farmers income.
- 5) Organized consultation b/w states & center & worked as TEAM INDIA.

Measures to make it more effective :-

- 1) Similar bodies at state level for better cooperation in policy making.

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।

While Dr. Ambedkar hoped that Art. 356 will remain a dead letter in constitution, it has been <sup>more than</sup> 100 times since independence.

Inability of political class:-

1) Art. 356 is used by party at centre to settle political scores & for political gains.

Eg:- post 1977 election, all congress govt. in states were dismissed.

2) There is no clear criteria on when the use is appropriate. Eg:- it has been applied for issues like change in central govt., law & order issues.

3) Governor as appointed by centre is criticized for being biased in calling assembly.

to check govt. strength at floor of house.

Eg:- Last yr. in TN gov. did not call assembly

Hence, SC has laid down following principles in Bommai case:-

i) Federalism is basic structure of Indian constitution.

Cases where Art. 356 apply

Cases where Art. 356 does not apply.

i) after election no party gets majority & no one claims to form govt.

(i) small incidents of law & order violations.

(ii) no-confidence motion is passed in states' L.A.

(ii) govt. is convinced that govt. lost the confidence w/o a vote in assembly.

(iii) state govt. is reluctant to control communal violence. (As secularism is basic feature)

(iii) when after gen. elec. party at center changes.

Sarkaria & Punchi commission have also recommended that ~~gov.~~ govt. should be a non-political person.

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।

As per the Press Freedom Index, Indian press freedom has declined in the recent years. Media as 4<sup>th</sup> pillar of democracy is essential for good governance in following manner:-

- 1) Messenger of govt policies, actions etc to the citizen.
- 2) It also works as 'ear of government' by highlighting the problem of citizen.  
Eg:- deposits of inconvenience during demonetisation.
- 3) Makes the govt. accountable as it provides freedom to criticize govt. on its failures.
- 4) SC has concluded that a free press is sine qua non for the guarantees under Art. 19 (a) (freedom of expression).

Role in country's socio-economic dev:-

- (i) Transparent :- By separating govt action it ensures they are objective & limits scope of corruption.
- (ii) Accountable :- Eg:- deposits of scam like 2G, coal etc. made govt. to commit fast quick enquiry.
- (iii) Responsive :- Provides platform to civil society & pressure groups to engage with govt. Eg:- During Lokpal movt. & after Nisrbhaya case new laws were made.

However in the recent time media is also suffering from vices like fake news, clickbait headlines, propaganda & profit based reporting.

An independent regulator for media can be a progressive step to ensure accountability with independence.

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. (150 words) 10

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs are a group of individuals in rural areas who pool in their individual resources for collective benefit of the group. It is based on 'one for all & all for one' approach & leverages social capital in rural areas especially among women.

Role in financial inclusion

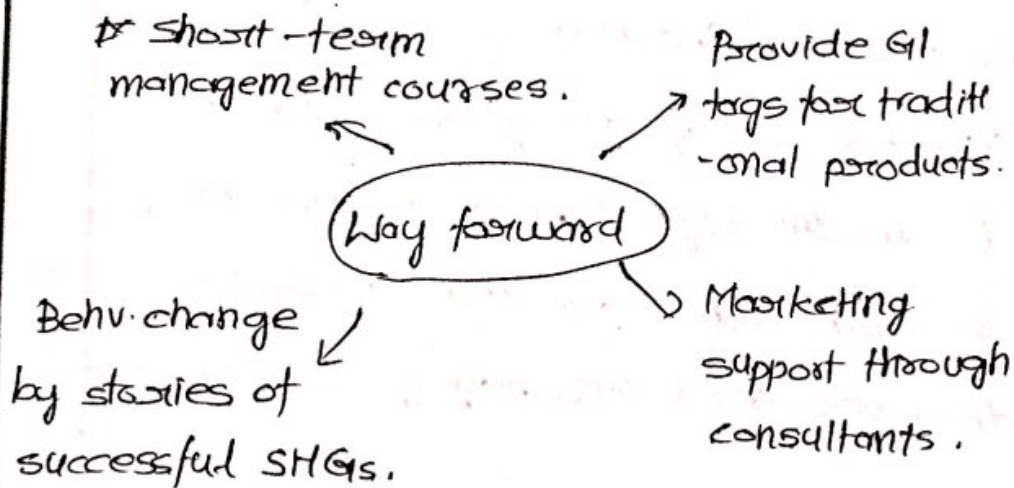
(i) SHG-bank linkage program by NABARD has become the biggest micro-finance program in Asia with more than a crore beneficiaries acc. to NITI Aayog.

(ii) SHG → increases the amount of collateral.  
↳ helps bank in determining credit risk.  
↳ educates beneficiary about financial instruments.

↳ good credit history helps in collateral free loan.

However, to promote rural growth & women entrepreneurship via SHGs require a diff. approach because:-

- 1) Literacy:- Most beneficiaries have low knowledge of markets, supply chain etc.
- 2) Social customs:- SHGs are most successful in areas where individual take loan for domestic purpose & return later. For women to engage in business, behavioural change in rural areas req.



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 Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

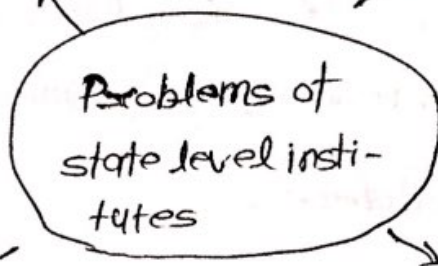
Despite 30 million students entering into higher education every year, institutes of govt. have remained isolated islands of excellence.

obsolete syllabus

→ curriculum is seldom redesigned with new demands.

Poor management

(Teachers not involved in mgmt (Political interference))



Poor research  
 (They are more teaching based)

Quality of teaching  
 (No of PhD qualified teachers are small)

↓  
 Scarcity of funds  
 (state govt. are focused on these areas like infrastructure, primary edu & health)

### Significance of RUSA

- It will provide funds to state level inst. of highest education to upgrade infrastructure etc.
- Since funds are linked to changes made in curriculum, teaching quality etc. it will incentivise to improve quality.
- Performance based funds will incentivise state govt. to improve management practices & include teachers.
- Research grants for teachers will improve the R&D & improve innovation.
- Training of teachers.

However, performance based incentives may increase funds to already better performing states. ~~Her~~

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।

73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments have reserved 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats for women in PRIs at both members & chairman level. Hence, they improved women's role in following manner :-

- (i) Agency :- Provided them with authority to take decision that affect them. Their proportion in PRIs have increased to 43%.
- (ii) Attitude :- changed the society's perception of women. When child sees his/her mother as ~~SP~~ sarpanch, his attitude towards women changes.
- (iii) Outcome :- Role played in areas like sanitation, SHGs, women health issues, crime against women at local level.

However, despite increase in representation at local level, at Lok Sabha women constitute only 12% of total elected representative.

Hence following steps can be undertaken:-

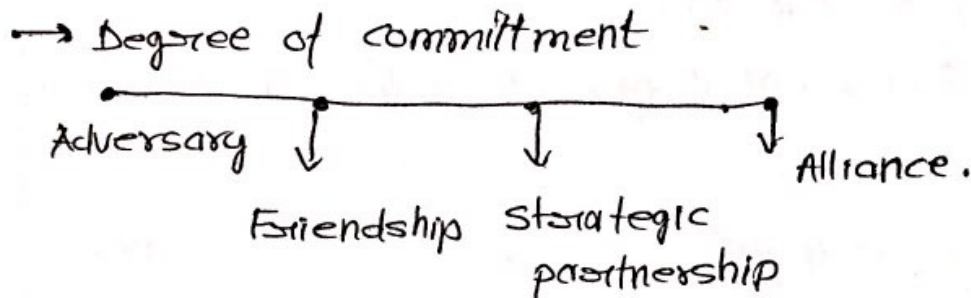
- (i) Women reservation bill → provides 33% reservation at central & state level for 10 years.
- (ii) Women education → by providing supernumerary seats in higher education, programs like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. Education brings empowerment.
- (iii) Awareness → of role played by women in PRIs. Other measures like media etc. can be used to bring behavioural change.

Acc. to IMF, equal participation by women in all fields can boost GDP by 27%. Hence, these are more than <sup>their</sup> one reason for 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।

Strategic autonomy is a foreign policy doctrine based on pragmatism where two countries work together in fields of geopolitics, defense etc. without any commitment that comes with alliance.



elements of India's foreign policy.

- 1) Strategic partnership with diff nations like France, Japan, Jordan, ASEAN etc.
- 2) Dehyphenation in Iran-Palestine policy.
- 3) Engagement with china, Russia & US to maintain role base, multilateral global order.

Critical Analysis:-

i) Some experts believe strategic autonomy to be nothing but extension of NAM with diff. name.

ii) Since there is no commitment, they lack benefits of alliance. For eg:-

↳ France participating in Belt & Road Initiative.

↳ Japan voting against India in ICJ elec.

↳ Russia having joint military drill with Pakistan.

↳ India voted against Israel in Jerusalem UN vote.

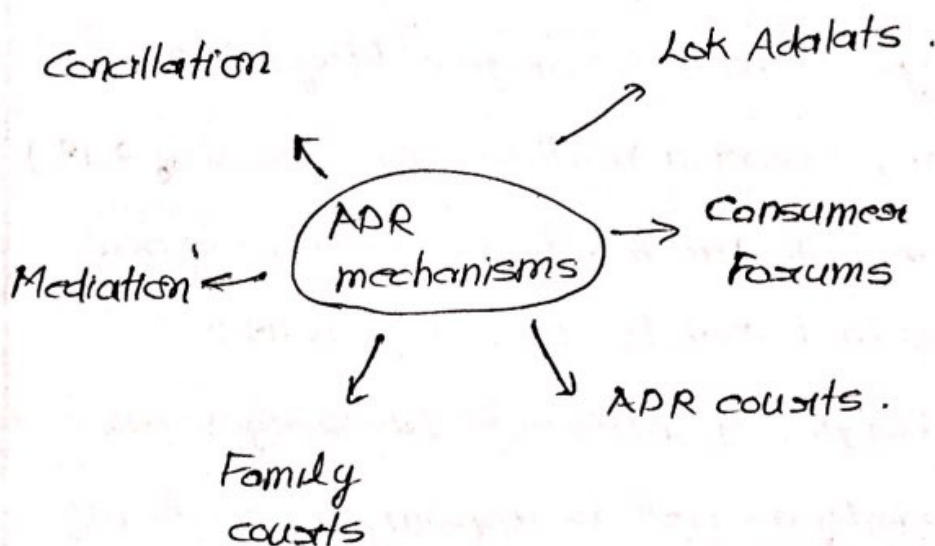
Hence, self-interest rather than partnership decides countries decision.

However, it is inline with India's democratic ethos, traditional stance & allows for sufficient flexibility along with major economic, defense & security benefits.

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।

Due to delays in conflict resolution, India ranks 132 in terms of conflict resolution in World Bank Ease of doing business rankings. Hence, ADR can be a suitable way to reduce burden over judiciary.



ADR helps in reducing litigation costs, provide speedy justice that is acceptable to all parties.

Issues with ADR mechanisms in India.

BN Srikrishna commission highlighted following issues:-

- ↳ lack of arbitration infrastructure.
- ↳ lack of qualified arbitrators.
- ↳ no accreditation mechanism for diff. arbitration councils.
- ↳ lack of arbitration provision in several contracts & laws.

Other issues :-

- ↳ vacancy in diff. arbitration courts.
- ↳ parties withdraw from process if they find it going against their interest.
- ↳ government is major litigant in many taxation matters (Eco survey 2018)
- ↳ use of Art. 136 by SC to hear appeals against arbitration decisions.
- ↳ conflict of interest, where govt. is party as well as appointing authority.

Hence, BN Srikrishna panel provided various suggestions to make Ind. arbitration hub.

↳ Arbitration Promotion Council of India.

↳ promote ADR

↳ accredit ADR institutions

↳ set standards & guidelines

↳ introduce arbitration in curricula of all colleges.

↳ make arbitration compulsory for certain cases.

↳ appeal to lie at high courts.

↳ Revise BIT with foreign parties

↳ A post of International Law Advisor at centre to advise govt. on arbitration issues.

In recent times govt. has taken several steps:-

(i) Arbitration & Reconciliation (Amendment) Act

(ii) Consumer Protection Act

These have made arbitration as necessary part of dispute resolution.

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The constitution of Ind. has provided several provisions to protect the independence & dignity of judiciary. One of these is the power to punish for its own contempt :-

It divides contempt into 2 types :-

(i) Civil contempt :- To obstruct implementation of courts judgement, decree etc.

(ii) Criminal contempt :- To malign the image of court by publishing or other means.

It is important to ensure that judgement of courts are followed and it is not under any external pressure while upholding rule of law. Eg:- BCCI chairman

Anurag Thakur had to resign for not implementing the Lodha panel recommendation.

However, there is a feeling that the contempt clause prevents the court from justified scrutiny and makes it less accountable.

In the recent time cases like medical bribery, Justice Kishan etc. have highlighted that probity & transparency is as important in judiciary as other organs of govt.

There are instances where media reports criticizing the judiciary had to face the charge of contempt.

In this light, several people have questioned the need of criminal contempt clause.

However, it is important to note that court has said that a true media report will not attract charge of contempt. Thus it has tried to maintain balance between Art. 19 & judicial independence.

Even the parliament has no right to discuss the conduct of judges w/o an impeachment motion.

Thus, it would not be right to remove contempt clause to maintain ~~account~~ probity in judiciary. Other steps that can be undertaken are:-

- 1) Bring administrative side of judiciary under RTI.
- 2) Live telecast of cases of public importance.
- 3) Finalisation of memorandum of procedure for judicial appointments.

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?

Second ARC has called criminalization of politics as silent underbelly of Indian political system. This is further highlighted by AAR, acc. to which 67% of political funding b/w 2005-15 was from undisclosed sources.

Role played by SC.

1) Jan Chaukidhari case :- disclosure of educational qualification, criminal cases & assets of politicians.

2) Lily Thomas case :- 3 month window to appeal for convicted MP/MLA was removed.

3) NOTA :- Right to reject all candidates with privacy was recognized.

4) VVPAT → In Subramanian Swamy vs Union of India, SC called VVPAT as indispensable to democracy & instructed EC for their use.

5) Special courts :- To try ~~convict~~ criminal cases against politician in a timely manner.

6) Lok Pradhani case :- Disclosure of assets of spouse, dependants along with source of assets.

Role played by Election Commission.

1) Model code of conduct :- To restrain party in power from using its authority to influence elections.

2) Various amendments in RPA like.

↳ Ban on exit polls till last phase.

↳ No interviews/ads for 48 hrs. before voting.

↳ Use of religion, caste, language to ask votes will be 'criminal conduct'.

3) Voter awareness: By using <sup>mass</sup> media for ensuring active participation.

How media can play positive role?

- i) Discussing the party's manifesto.
  - ii) Highlighting the criminal antecedents, qualification of politician.
  - iii) Work as pressure group to clean political funding.
  - iv) Discussing deposits of NGOs like ADR.
- Hence, media can help voters to make informed choice.

Moreover, the biggest issue that ails politics is funding. Govt has taken steps like electoral bond, reducing limit to 2000 for cash as way forward.

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. (250 words) 15

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विक्षेपण कीजिए।

According to second administrative reform commission, bureaucracy in India has not adapted fully to changes in economy post LPG reforms.

Issues with  
bureaucracy

- Lack specialization
- Red tape (state-<sup>40</sup> socialist)
- Corruption.

Hence, lateral entry at joint secretary level aims to bring in specialist from corporate sector for better policy making.

Advantage of  
lateral entry

- Competition (motivation for regular bureaucracy to perform)
- Fresh knowledge (new style of mgmt.)
- Sectoral expertise.

NITI Aayog has experimented with hiring <sup>from</sup> corporate sector & found it useful.

However, it has following issues:-

- (i) The aptitude required for governance need to balance b/w efficiency & public interest. Lateral entrants lack it.
- (ii) Career bureaucrats have ground level experience of problems.
- (iii) The problem of sard-tapism is not the personnel based issue but needs systemic reforms.
- (iv) Lateral entrants will lack representation of all sections of society if no reservation is provided.
- (v) It may also demotivate bureaucrats as they are looked as inefficient.
- (vi) Hence, lateral entry must be restricted to small no. of vacancies in the initial phase as done by govt.

Other reforms:-

- (i) Allow bureaucrats to specialize <sup>by</sup> long term postings.
- (ii) Govt. has recently amended the PCA which is a welcome step in term of systemic reform reducing red tape.
- (iii) ARC guidelines
  - ↳ promotion based on performance.
  - ↳ mid-career training after 6, 12 & 15 yrs of work.
  - ↳ evaluation of civil servant not just by seniors but wider stakeholders who are affected by their decisions.
- (iv) Civil services entrance reforms.
  - ↳ including aptitude test & do away with optionals as recommended by panel on reform.

Hence, a holistic rather than piecemeal approach is way forward.

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. (250 words) 15

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

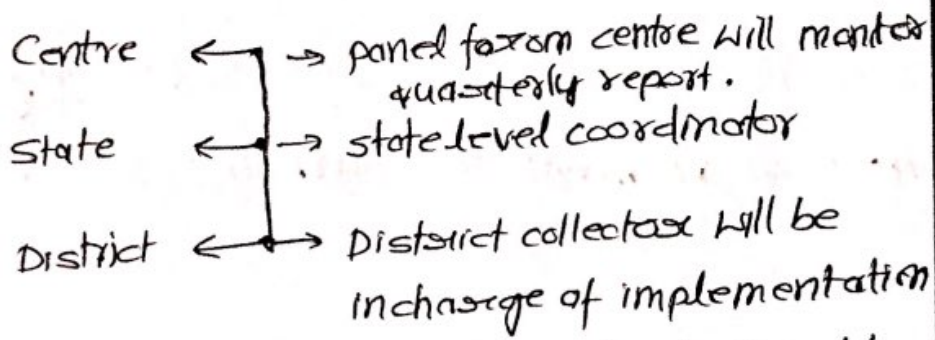
Aspirational districts program focuses on solving socio-economic problems of least developed regions of country.

- 1) Selection of districts based on
- Healthcare
  - Education
  - Agri & Irrigation
  - Infrastructure
  - Financial inclusion.

2) 115 districts selected which are divided b/w NITI Aayog, Home ministry (Leftwing extremism area), & other ministries with responsibility of monitoring to foster competitive approach.

3) Convergence :- Program will focus on multi-sectoral approach to ensure convergence at household level.

4) Monitoring - At different level.



Hence, it works with spirit of ~~competit~~ cooperative federalism with monitoring at various levels.

5) Delta ranking :- It will rank the dist. based on incremental gains from the baseline to foster ~~a~~ competition.

6) Mass movement :- It envisages public participation through awareness generation, use of media to bring behavioural change.

The approach of program is to develop districts which have huge scope & distance from frontiers is high.

Thus it will improve India's ranking in HDI & augment the human capital.

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।

MDG's were a set of 8 goals on areas like education, health, poverty etc with a deadline of 2015 decided by UN.

Health related goal  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{reduce MMR by 75\%} \\ \text{reduce IMR by 66\%} \end{array} \right.$

While India made commendable advancements with schemes like Mid day meal, Janani Suraksha Yojana etc., however it has missed the targets.

IMR - ~~39~~ 43 (2015) compared to target of 30.  
MMR - 180 (2015) compared to target of 100.

The inability to reach the target was due to high TFR ~ 2.5, north-south divide in terms of healthcare & other capacity constraints.

However, as a result of United Nations Sustainable Development Summit<sup>2012</sup>, a new set of 17 goals have been identified. Since health interventions need multidimensional approach a no. of SDG's can help improve health indicators like.

SDG 1 → No poverty.

SDG 2 → Zero Hunger.

SDG 3 → Health for All

SDG 4 → Education for All

SDG 5 → clean water & sanitation.

SDG 14, 15 → life on land & life over water.

As, poverty is both cause & consequence of poor health, steps like poverty eradication programmes, food security, health awareness can go long way in improving preventive health.

India's capacity :-

1. Rural-urban divide

↳ in terms of health personnel.

1 doctor in every 8000 pop. in rural

1 " " " 800 pop in urban.

↳ availability of medicines & diagnostic facilities low in rural areas.

2. Maternal health

↳ 50% of women are anemic

↳ lack of institutional delivery due to high transportation cost.

↳ lack of qualified midwives etc.

3. Sanitation

↳ 74% toilet coverage but use of toilet is still low

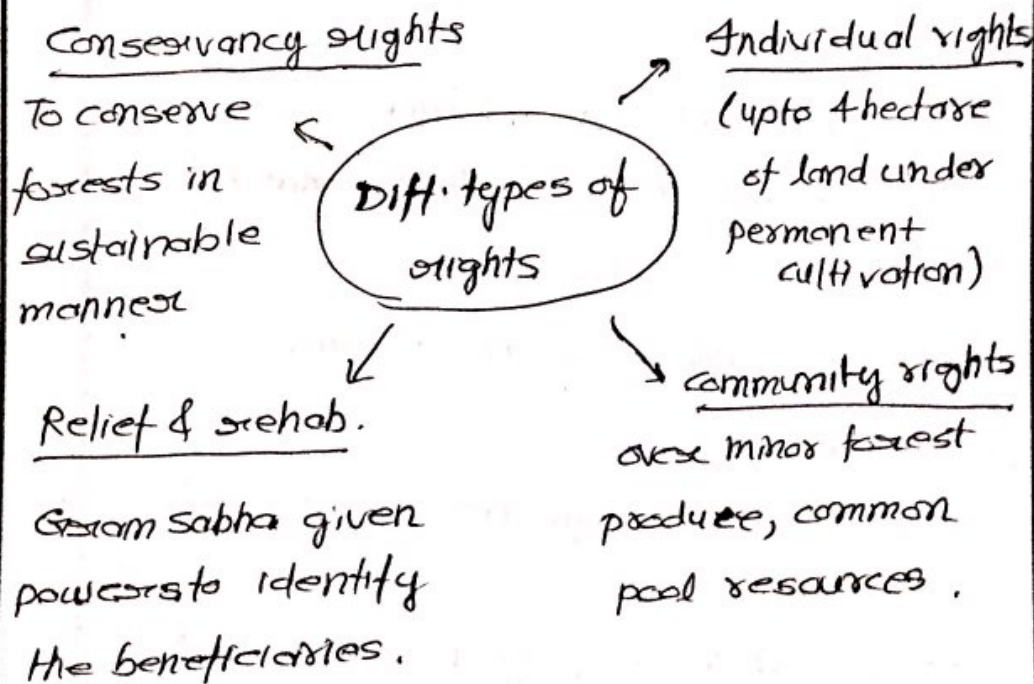
↳ manual scavenging as toilets lack connection with sewage system.

However, with programs like Mission Indradhanush, ASHA, ANCs, ICDS etc. India is on its way of reaching the goals.

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।

Scheduled Tribes & other traditional dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act) is a landmark in terms of right based approach for tribals.



The act is expected to end the 200 yr long exploitation of tribal that began in the colonial era.

Gaps in implementation of community rights.

- 1) Most of the community forest come under forest department. Hence, the tribals are not allowed to enter these areas to collect forest produce.
  - a) Many times the authority of gram sabha is bypassed while granting licenses of mining etc. They lack awareness of their rights.
  - b) Rehabilitation is seldom complete.  
For eg:- For tribals whose land came under Sardar Sarovar reservoir rehab. is partial as they lack documents to prove.
- 4) Tiger conservation projects.  
For eg:- Tribals in Simlipal Tiger reserve relocated as area was declared reserved for tiger conservation.

5) Rich & influential people at local levels coerce tribals to give up their right over land through suspicious means.

Measures:-

- 1) Gifting and unilateral giving up of rights should not be allowed.
- 2) The profits of marketing of forest produce to be shared with tribals.
- 3) The profit of dev. projects like mining, dam to be shared.
- 4) Reduce involvement of forest officials and restore the supremacy of Gram Sabha over rights.
- 5) Carry social impact assessment along with env. impact assessment.

The recent march by tribals in Mumbai  
express dissatisfaction with implementation.  
Shows that remedial steps are urgently  
required.

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 अमहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

While the strategic & geo-political interest of Ind-US seem to be converging, certain divergences have recently emerged.

1) Convergence.

(i) Defense :- US gave status of 'major defense partner' to India and is keen to share various defense products like Apache helicopters, drones etc.

(ii) Indo-Pacific region :- To ensure rule based order ~~with~~ and counter expansionist designs of china is in interest of both.

(iii) Afghanistan :- New Afghan policy of US called for more involvement of India in development of Afghan while criticized US Pak. for terrorism.

Geopolitics:- New foreign policy of US saw India as an emerging power with a source of stability in Indo-Pacific.

Others:- support for NSG, FATF & 1261 list of UN (Masood Azhar).

However, there are divergences like:-

1) Trade:- Tariff issue of Harley Davidson, & President Trump has often clubbed India with China in terms of trade distorting practices. IPR issues & domestic content req. in solar panel went to WTO.

2) Iran & Russia:- ~~Having interest~~ They are vital for India's energy security, defense & connectivity (Chabahar, INSTC) etc. but US wants India to restrict ties with them.

(iii) H1B visa issue :- Majority of beneficiaries are Indian but US may restrict the no. of visa as increase the procedural way. Indian labour & service sector may suffer.

(iv) UN issues :- US against expansion of security council with veto to new members which India desired.

The recent cancellation of 2+2 talks etc. are seen as reflection of these divergence.

However, it is vital that such issues are settled via diplomatic means as both countries are vital for each other.

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।

The recent visit of Indian PM to Israel is seen as a new chapter in India's 'think West' policy and dehyphenation of Israel-Palestine relation.

The bonhomie :-

- 1) First visit by Indian PM to Israel without complementary visit to Palestine.
- 2) Israel is major supplier of defense equipments, water conservation tech. etc. to India.
- 3) Setup of new India-Israel Industrial Innovation Forum (IAF) to foster greater collaboration in research.

However, there are certain divergences in Ind-Israel rel. like :-

(i) National security situation

Israel is surrounded by enemies from all side & has more than 5% of GDP as defense budget. India has more friendly neighbour with no threat to its existence.

(ii) Worldview.

Israel sees Arab world (especially Iran) as its adversary & US as an ally. India on other hand has close rel. with Arab world which is vital for its energy security.

(iii) Shared enemies.

As explained above many Israel's enemies are Indian ally. Whereas china is good friend of Israel.

However the differences are exaggerated as:-

(i) Terrorism is common threat

↳ scope of intelligence sharing & collaboration at UN level.

(ii) Economic interests are complimentary with huge labour force & market of India & modern technology of Israel.

(iii) Both countries have decided to cooperate on common issues within the framework of strategic autonomy.

Hence, Israel can be a reliable ally in middle east as both countries are democracy and can help solve India's problem through its technologies.