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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	23528
Center	PUNE (ONLINE)	Date	31/07/18

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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**.
ब्लैकटिल 120 प्रश्न/उत्तर विद्यार्थी को दिए जा रहे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न/उत्तर अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रश्न/उत्तर के अंक/अंशों के विरुद्ध, x, गिने जायेंगे।
- 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 (English/Hindi) में लिखे जायेंगे, जो प्रवेश पत्र में दिया गया है और जो इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर दिया 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 निर्दिष्ट 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/अंश को खाली छोड़ना स्पष्ट रूप से अस्वीकार्य है।

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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, in parliamentary form of government, is a group of members of legislature who are not the part of ~~executi~~ support of executive. As it plays important role to run the democracy.

~~Varter~~ (1) Members of opposition ask the questions to the executive regarding the policies of government.

(2) It asks for various motions like adjournment motion, calling attention motion to pay attention of government for important ~~que~~ problems in the country.

(3) ~~A~~ It is good check for the government's hasty legislation

(4) It criticises the various policies & actions of government & held it responsible.

- (5) As a part of committees, it checks for substantive question of legislation.
- (6) As a part of committees like estimate, public acc committee, it checks for expenditure of public money by the government.
- (7) It also point out the lapses of ruling government in foreign policies or International law.

Hence, opposition checks the possibility of tyranny by the rulers. Thus it is necessary condition for successful democracy.

Opposition in UK parliament forms the shadow cabinet. Members of shadow cabinet are counterpart to the members of real cabinet and also a ready option of the alternative government.

Thus, ~~each member of~~ ^{indirectly} every minister is responsible to shadow minister. It brings about the personal minute

Overseeing over the government functionary.
By seeing its efficiency, we it can't be

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।

Art 32 of the constitution is described as basic structure by supreme court. They deal with the remedy for violation of fundamental rights of citizens.

Nature of writs included in Art 32 & 226:-

- (1) They are sacrosanct and can't be taken away in any circumstances.
- (2) They can be asked for the violation of fundamental rights by state and private entities in some cases. like Art 15, 17.
- (3) Equally applicable to all citizens except Police, military.
- (4) ~~Some~~ Some are instruction to lower courts only e.g. Certiorari, Prohibition
- (5) Some writs are issued against the government - Mandamus, Prohibitory Warrant
- (6) Some are issued against Pvt. entities too e.g. Habeas Corpus
- (7) High court can issue writs under Art. 226,

Habeas Cor
Certior
Mand
Prohibition
Q.

Significance of writs -

- (1) They check for the arbitrary actions of organs of the state.
- (2) They ensure for inviolability of fundam-
-ental rights of citizens.
- (3) They ensure effective balance between action of the state & claims of the citizen.
- (4) They strive for the justice to be ensured for citizens.

For the large democracy like India, such prerogative writs are the need to realize the free citizen in letter & spirit. Hence Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has called Art. 32 as Heart & soul of constitution.

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।

National Institution for Transforming

India (NITI) AYOG is a successor of planning commission established by present government &

Objectives of NITI AYOG -

- (1) It acts as 'think tank' to advise the government for pursuing actions regarding socio economic development.
- (2) Spirit of co-operative federalism, as states have their say in the constitution of NITI AYOG.
- (3) Expertise of various fields are welcomed to give valuable, critical, technical inputs for successful implementation of govt. scheme.
- (4) Advise for resource & consolidation & resource efficiency.
- (5) Carry out various research ~~for matching~~

~~with respect~~ in comparison to international standards & practices.

Performance of NITI AYOGE -

- (1) Till now, acted as valuable guide for the government. at centre & state.
- (2) Designing of various schemes like -
MUDRA, JAN-DHAM, PMFSB,
Aspirational district etc.
- (3) Carried out wide research & published reports regarding the status of economy & development

Measures to for more effectiveness -

- (1) Inclusion of more members ^{from} ~~of~~ civil society - NGOs,
- (2) Integration with digital platforms. of various ministries to ~~precise~~ have real-time inputs & analysis.

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 बोम्माई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Art. 356 of Indian Constitution deals with the emergency provisions in the states, known as 'President's rule', due to failure of constitutional machinery.

It's been criticised for inappropriate frequent use by Central executive. Hence, it's needed to develop & maintain conventions for proper use.

In the famous case of S.R. Bommai ~~vs state~~ supreme court has framed out the some guidelines for imposition of President's rule —

- (1) The application of Art. 356 should not be arbitrary.
- (2) Floor test should be carried out in the assembly according to provisions laid.
- (3) Though ~~governor's~~ governor advise ~~by~~ the centre to President is not subject to judicial scrutiny, the material behind the advice

can be asked to produce before court .

S.R. Bommai Case has given many clear provisions regarding the imposition of President's rule in 1994 . Since, then there is drop in the occurrences of arbitrary imposition .

However, still the tendency of centre to ~~impo~~ invoke Art. 356 harms the autonomy of states despite judicial intervention.

Hence, it is now need of the how to chalk out the conventions by consensus in spirit of co-operation federalism .

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 & Media are known as fourth estate of democratic state like India. so, the harmony between Press & Government is necessary to run the democracy.

Role of Press is to criticise constructively the policies, actions of government. It act like Feedback mechanism for correction in state machinery.

However, it seen that the government use to curb the freedom of press by invoking arbitrary actions against Press.

Viceversa, Press also ~~fail~~ seemed to be failed to act as an impartial critique and ^{become} puppet in hands of political aspirants.

So, it has become necessary that government & Press should acknowledge each other's role, boundaries of actions. for welfare of citizens as whole.

Press can bring about the lacunae of implementation of policies of government and government can strive for the correction. for. e.g. Various Press news ~~brought~~ reported about the delayed payment in MGNREGA which led to adoption of payment in bank amounts of beneficiaries in real-time basis.

Similarly, government can restrict itself to curb the freedom of Press to have proper appraisal of its governance.

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।

In recent past, the network of self Help Groups (SHGs) has helped ~~the~~ poor women in rural & urban areas to access credit, build up small business and come out of poverty.

However, the growth of small business run by SHGs are not able to evolve as viable business enterprises.

Reasons -

- ① skills in limited sector - household related activities.
- ② Poor market access as well as lack in marketing mechanism.
- ③ Branding of products under various laws is not carried out by all groups.
- ④ Quality control procedures need to be standardised.
- ⑤ Lack of consistency of members ^{participation} due to

household activities.

- ⑥ ~~From~~ Unwillingness of groups to consolidate their business for cost-effectiveness.
- ⑦ Politically motivated; rather than entrepreneurial approach hence less professionalism.

solutions -

- ① Training for upgradation of skills in running businesses as well as adoption of new skills for other sectors like sanitary vending m/c., industry supplies.
- ② direction regarding marketing, branding, packaging & quality control.
- ③ Promotion of formation large business by consolidation
- ④ CSR help can be essential to bring out professionalism.

Thus by following a multi-dimensional approach twin goals of rural growth & women entrepreneurship can be achieved.

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

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

- Higher Education has been one of the neglected area of human development till recent past.

While ~~the~~ IITs, NITs, IIMs are given prominence ; universities in states are not focussed leading to deterioration of quality education and mushrooming of ~~worst~~ poor performing colleges in states impairing human capital.

Situation of state universities-

- ① Lack of infrastructure - Laboratories, Libraries, classrooms etc .
- ② Lack of trained professors .
- ③ exam-oriented approach of teaching
- ④ Less emphasis on demand of job market
- ⑤ Poor quality of research .
- ⑥ Poor ^{performance of} examinations - from conduct to paper-checking

- ⑦ Less auditing of colleges & universities by NAAC.
By latest report, only 20% of universities & 40% of colleges have been audited by the NAAC till now.

For improvement of quality higher education, Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched.

Significance -

- (1) Improvement in infrastructure by excess grants and aid to colleges.
- (2) Training of teaching professionals.
- (3) standardising the curriculum according to need of present
- (4) Improvement in examination pattern & standard
- (5) Improvement in Gross Enrollment Ratio is expected., especially girl enrollment.

Higher Education is important for the proper orientation of youth ^{to} ~~in~~ response to utilise the demographic dividend.

RUSA is the 1st step in the right direction

8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. (150 words) 10

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

- 73rd constitutional Amendment paved way for the ~~rep~~ 1/3rd representation of women in rural self-government bodies.

Role played by PRIs for women -

- (1) Acknowledged the need of participation of women in governance.
- (2) 33% in general and 50% representation of women in some states led to enhanced participation of womenⁱⁿ overall
- (3) Highlighted women^{child} specific issues
- (4) Improvement in health & education related indicators by successful implementation
- (5) of SBM, BBPP. etc.
- (5) Capacity building of women members
- (6) Leadership improvement and creating paving way for women leaders to develop for state & centre level politics.

However, due to patriarchal mindset like sarpanch - Pati, yet active participation of women is like a mirage.

Strong measures are needed for it like -

- (1) Video Recordings to meetings of bodies to ensure women representatives' presence
- (2) Capacity building through Gram-Swaraj Akhyan
- (3) Training regarding functioning of bodies and importance
- (4) Making ^{them} aware regarding accounting ~~of~~ and audit procedures of bodies to curb corruption and channelising resources.
- (5) Awareness through Media and
- (6) Encouragement by political parties.

As a half of population of country, it is imperative to run it by women with the same vigour as that of men.

Hence, if the quality measures are implemented we can realize the real gender equality and democracy.

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 an approach adopted by a country to decide and execute the foreign policy & actions irrespective of influence of other countries, as well as, ^{making} coalition without any ideological imperative or permanency, rather according to national interest.

After Non-Aligned policy of cold war India is following path of 'Strategic Autonomy'. It has kept good relation with USA, Russia or China ^{for the} ~~by enhance~~ purpose national interest accordingly.

Benefits

- ① It helped to access the resources according to need.

for eg. Crude oil petroleum from gulf countries while buying defence equipment ^{from} ~~from~~ Israel.

- ② Building the ~~mult~~ relations with all leading economies & integrating ~~wt~~ for globalisation.
- ③ forming coalitions at multilateral foras like WTO, UN.
eg. India & china are in dispute with us at WTO while US is supportive of UNSC membership for India in the background of opposition from china.
- ④ ~~securing~~ Ensuring the security of wide Indian diaspora.
- ⑤ ~~AB~~ Becoming a prime mover of anti-terrorism agenda.

At the same time, ~~it~~ Policy of strategic autonomy has made it tight-rope walk for India to execute diplomacy

- ① Balancing the relationship with the Russia Vis-a-Vis USA.
- ② Maintaining a stance regarding Palestine issue w.r.t. Israel.
- ③ Voting against Sri Lankan atrocities at UN, in the background of soft neighbour hood 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 is a grouping of India, Brazil and South Africa as a form of South-South co-operation; while BRICS is a grouping of Brazil, India, Russia, China, S. Africa as a reflection of leading emerging economies.

After the end of cold war, the countries willing for multi-polar global order adopted a path of multialignment. India is not the exception. IBSA & BRICA are important grouping for India with salient differences.

IBSA is vocal grouping at various multilateral fora like UN, WTO for the defence of interest of southern developing countries.

IBSA
BRICS is formed in the interest of economic development of ⁵emerging economies against the measures of financial institutions like IMF, WB promoted by developed countries.

IBSA has made multiple collaborations in the field of agriculture, health, education for co-operation. It has formed the IBSA fund of \$1 Billion for the same purpose.

BRICS has led to the formation of New Development Bank for cost-efficient financial ~~aid~~ loans for infrastructural development of countries.

Thus the formation of IBSA & BRICS are the way for India to strive for development via multi-alignment.

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 Mechanisms are the mechanism different from conventional judicial organs for conflict resolution in civil proceedings.

Various Modes of ADR

- ① Arbitration
- ② Reconciliation
- ③ Mediation
- ④ Lok Adalats etc.

These are the modes in which the civil society - NGOs, retired judicial officers take part.

Also for special category of conflict various ~~regulated~~ legal mechanism has been framed out. For e.g. Arbitration & Reconciliation Act for conflict resolution in corporate sector of domestic & foreign litigants.

Problems faced by ADRs -

- ① No penal provisions in respect of breach of award.
- ② Less confidence of people on ADR than conventional judiciary
- ③ Lack of availability of mediators on civil society
- ④ Appeals ~~of to~~ channelized to normal courts, hence pro question of effective awards.
- ⑤ Less awareness among people regarding resource to ADR
- ⑥ Poor penetration of ADR mechanism in spatial sense.
- ⑦ Lack of qualitative input ^{& skills} in case of technical type of disputes.

Though ADRs are seemed to be less effective, it is possible to take corrective measures ~~it~~ for their sustenance & success.

Measures -

- ① Implementation of Arbitration & Reconciliation Act in letter & spirit.
- ② Regularising Lok Adalats and making
- ③ penal provision for breach of award.
- ④ ~~Making award with~~
- ④ setting of standard procedures for conduct of ADR mechanism so that they become objective & further litigation can be avoided.
- ⑤ Generating awareness among people & encouraging recourse to ADRs.

Indian Judiciary is burdened with high amount of litigation.

Hence, the enhancement of ADRs has become necessary to reduce it and making speedy & effective judicial procedure.

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।

- Indian Judiciary as well as quasi-judiciary authorities like Tribunals are equipped with power to punish for the contempt of court.

Reasons behind it -

- ① To make judiciary awards ^{& orders} more effective and make the stakeholders accountable to it.
- ② To ensure the sanctity of judgements
- ③ To enhance the respect towards the judiciary
- ④ To check the behaviour of stakeholders so that others would also be prohibited from committing the mistake the contempt.

However, its frequent use of courts ~~at~~ have become questionable

and subject to ~~relook~~ review.

In recent past, the punishment of contempt of court has been awarded with arbitrary & high frequency. It has been targetted majorly towards the executive authorities of the state. The burden of judiciary has led to pressure on judicial officers to expedite and there ~~need~~ demand for frequent response from the stakeholders.

However, due to lack of judicial knowledge, sense of apathy and poor ~~tt~~ expectation from judiciary led to contempt from stakeholders.

This can be addressed by taking various measures -

- ① Tele-witnessing (use of video-conferencing tools),
e-documentation, e-noticing

- ② Mechanism for reviewing the judicial awards and orders.
- ③ Increasing the communication channel between executive & judiciary to avoid contempt by govt authorities
- ④ Making awareness among stakeholders
- ⑤ Use of contempt punishment against contempt without arbitrary notion and sparingly.

Though, it is necessary to retain punitive power of judiciary for maintaining its honour, its equally important to ~~channelize~~ bring about the corrections ~~in~~ to avoid denting its image.

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?

Criminalisation of politics include increased participation of crime convicts in politics, use of gun & money power, recourse to unethical practices in political processes.

To maintain the purity of ~~dem~~ politics for healthy democracy, Supreme court & Election commission have played important role.

Role of supreme court -

- ① Barring crimier convicts from fighting elections.
- ② Declaring 'asking for votes on basis of caste & religion' unconstitutional.
- ③ Ordering NOTA application for as a symbol of denial of to ~~et~~ ineligible candidates.

Role of Election Commission

- ① ~~str~~ Devising ^{Model} code of conduct (MCC) and its strict implementation during election.
- ② Barring the candidates from election for fraudulent practices for. e.g. Recent disqualification of BJP minister from MP for false declaration of asset.
- ③ Maintained peaceful election maximum possible.
- ④ Use of EVMs for authentic election process.
- ⑤ strict adherence to laws & rules against the election crimes.

Along with Supreme Court & Election commission, role of Media has become necessary. by —

- ① Reporting to ~~time~~ election crimes regularly.
- ② Avoidance of paid news.

- ③ Check on political actors regarding false declarations.
- ④ Bringing awareness among people regarding profiles of candidates, and their responsibilities to not fall prey to unethical practices like money for voting etc.

As a democratic country, elections are necessary to be conducted in free, fair and pure manner. In this context, role of SC, EC and media become important to uphold the sanctity of politics as whole.

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National commission of Minorities (NCM) is a legal institution formed for the welfare of minorities in India.

Mandate of NCM -

- ① To review the safeguards, legal provisions for the overall development of minorities
- ② To take cognizance of grievances of minorities and suggest corrective actions for it
- ③ To suggest measures for development of socio-economic indicators of minorities.
- ④ It has rights of civil court to access the inputs for its conduct.

However, there are different challenges faced by NCM while conducting its role.

Challenges -

- (1) Lack of manpower with adequate skill
- (2) for executing official duties.
- (2) Its awards are not binding to govt, hence ^{it is} 'toothless tiger'
- (3) Annual report presented to President is not discussed in the legislature.
- (4) Lack of coherent coordination among different stakeholders i.e. members from diff. religions.
- (5) Not able to act impartially, coming out of shadow of religious politics.
- (6) Lack of data, quality research for implementation of schemes, programmes with efficiency.

Yet, Thus there is need to improve the performance of commission by taking following measures -

- (1) Presentation of annual report in the legislature to be made compulsory

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(2) Equipping with adequate ~~man~~ and skilled manpower.

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- (3) Provisions of punitive power in
- (4) Maintaining autonomy of NCM by making it constitutional and providing the fair election nomination process on the ground of other autonomous bodies.

As a secular state, we need to ensure, the representation ^{ve} ~~of~~ of body of minorities ^{should} ~~to~~ be effective and impar- impartial to realize to harmony at executive level of state along with society.

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।

Bureaucracy in India is known as 'steel frame of governance'. The reforms in bureaucracy is much debated ~~and~~ but poorly implemented thing. Government of India has decided to open up position ~~at~~ at senior level in bureaucracy through lateral entry.

Benefits of this decisions -

- ① Access to best talent of various sector to the government and utilization of them as good input.
- ② Adoption of standard practices in corporate sector can be seen.
- ③ Professionalism based upon cost-effective motive can be induced which is the ~~s~~ feature of private sector.
- ④ Healthy competition among lateral &

direct recruits can be seen to achieve best performance.

However, lateral entry can not be seen as ^{an only} panacea for the ills in bureaucratic framework. There are too many other problems that need to be addressed -
Like -

① Deep rooted corruption -

② corruption in the form of money and power is deep rooted at every level and organ of the bureaucracy. This needs the transparent and robust accountability mechanism with aid of digital penetration.

② Efficiency of manpower -

Bureaucracy is staffed with low-skilled, under skilled manpower, thus need of training and capacity building to enhance the efficiency of officers

③ Bringing professionalism -

By adopting standard practices like office management, data management, cost-benefit analysis, the professional-ism can be improved.

④ Feedback Mechanism -

It can be ~~ex~~ implemented at all level to address the grievances as well as identifying the appraisal etc.

⑤ Standardising the promotion, pay hike on the basis of performance rather than seniority.

Thus, the bureaucracy reforms demand multidimensional approach than only focussing at Sr level induction. It needs strong political as well as bureaucratic will to implement the ~~s~~ essential reforms for the sake of good governance.

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 AYOGE has devised the programme of 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' ^(STAGE) programme for the development of backward districts of the country.

It has been framed out for the development of 49 socio-economic indicators of the district in the 5 broad sectors like Agriculture, Health & Nutrition, Education, Financial Inclusion, Skill improvement & Entrepreneurship.

NITI AYOGE has chalked out the framework for implementation of various government schemes and programmes intensively in these districts. The districts have been selected from each state, as lowest scores of socio-economic indicators like literacy rate, malnutrition, etc.

Novelty in (TADP) -

- (1) It has identified backward districts as 'aspirational' and brought them to the center of implementation framework.
- (2) Responsibility of implementation is vested upon the district administration as 'Prabhari'.
- (3) Emphasis on human development indicators.
- (4) In the spirit of co-operative federalism as well as competitive federalism.
- (5) Healthy competition among districts for achieving the ranks over performance.
- (6) Targeted to implementation of key schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, National Health Mission, MGNRA etc.
- (7) Identification of beneficiaries and targetted delivery of services are main agenda.

Thus, with the TADP, Govern-
-ment is striving for bringing
equitable development across
sectors.

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 ^(MDG) ~~are~~ were adopted by India in sync with the other countries at the start of 21st century under the aegis of UNDP. We have adopted 8 MDGs across many sectors, out of which, health was important one.

There is reduction in child mortality, maternal mortality, improvement in ~~mat~~-nutrition indices and improved sex ratio at birth

However, ~~th~~ India could not meet its targets as decided on the adoption of MDG, specially with respect TB and vector borne disease control. It could somehow improve in some diseases indicator like AIDS.

In 2015, India has adopted the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including ~~t~~ targets for health at ~~at~~ many fronts. to achieve till 2030.

The ^{SDG} ~~goals~~ include achieving targets ~~under~~ it

- ① Improving child mortality & malnutrition indicators.
- ② Improving women & adolescent health
- ③ Improvement in vector borne diseases indicator.
- ④ Improving indices for TB, AIDS etc.
- ⑤ Reduction in penetration of non-communicable diseases like diabetes, cancer etc.

For meeting these goals, India need wide resources and capacity.

- (1) Lack of provision of enough budget expenditure in proportion to GDP. India is poor performer in provision for health to GDP ratio below 2%.

- (2) Lack^{of} infrastructure in public govt. hospitals -
- (3) Lack of medicine professionals - poor doctor to people ratio. as compared to other countries.
- (4) Lack of medical institutions and standard of these institutions
- (5) Poor insurance penetration and high out of pocket expenditure.
- (6) Lack of awareness among people regarding pre-health^{regular} checkup, less fitness consciousness.

Thus, India needs to strive for revolutionary efforts in health sector like SBM, so that the healthy and efficient demography can come to fruition.

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।

Foreign Right Act, 2006 was enacted to recognize the rights of tribals^{living} in the forest over forestland and forest-resources.

Various rights were acknowledged

as -

- (1) Forest dwellers were given rights of land by patas for cultivation
- (2) their rights over resources ~~were~~ ^{like} tendu, bee, timber, honey etc were recognized and given livelihood opportunities by collection of forest resources
- (3) Acquisition of land for projects of government and private were made subject to approval of Gramsabha
- (4) Unit of implementation of schemes were

made 'hamlets' rather 'village'.

- (5) Application of PESA act made subject to State Administration's approval.

However, there have been gaps in the implementation of community forest rights & community forest resources rights like-

- (1) Their right to reside were denied by the provisions of (conflicting) of National forest., esp. with respect to buffer zone.
- (2) Patas do right to land were not distributed completely yet.
- (3) Conflict over collection of resources with forest authorities.
- (4) Acquisition of land has been made by violation of FRA provision.
Land for
for e.g. Vedanta Steel plant, ~~for~~

Thus, rights of tribals were not realised in spirit. This led to under-development of community as well as alienation.

So, there is need to take corrective measures.

- (1) Distribution of land titles 'Patas' should be expedited.
- (2) Identification of forest dwellers to minimize conflicts.
- (3) ~~Land Act~~ Strengthening Gram Sabhas and people's participation through mobilization with help of NGOs.
- (4) Identification of zones of residence, cultivation in the forest.
- (5) Sensitization of stakeholders regarding tribal rights.

Thus, with numerative corrective actions, assimilation of tribals need to be taken place in Indian democracy and hence^{it} should be addressed urgently.

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।

With the end of cold-war, India-US relations have been reinforced & speedily and qualitatively.

The co-operation has been seen in many sectors like trade, investment, defence, nuclear energy, space, capacity building etc..

The trade has been increased in such a way that India has surplus and intensity is seen in service sector

High-level visits occurred frequently and important agreements like LEMOA (Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement) took place symbolising deeper aspiration of co-operation.

• However, on the flip side, there are too many differences ~~are~~ ^{in the} ~~between~~ bilateral relations which have become stumbling block for improvement.

~~For eg~~

- (1) At WTO, India & US are ~~litigating~~ litigating ~~for~~ on various issues like solar panels issue, public stockholding, agricultural subsidies, patents, etc.
- (2) There are differences over the bilateral investment clauses in treaties
- (3) U.S. alleges India for the violation of patent, specifically pharmaceutical sector.
- (4) There are differences over geo-political & issues like Syria, Palestine etc.
- (5) US proximity with Pakistan is the trouble for India.
- (6) US' increased emphasis on 'America 1st policy', anti-immigration, H-1 B visa policy is cause of concern considering large diaspora of India in USA.

Yet, the relations are on the path of convergence sidelining ~~the~~ ^{the} differences.

- (1) China's rise has led to go for deeper co-operation. LEMOA gives an impression of strong security cooperation in the long run.
- (2) There are negotiations on BECA, CAMCOA agreements
- (3) US is apprehensive on India's efforts for stable Afghanistan.
- (4) Service sector and diaspora has become the part of deeper integration among both countries.

Thus, whatever may be the differences, inter domestic factors and external geo-politics demand the greater Indo-US cooperation and it is visible.

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इजराइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India- Israel relations has recently completed 25 years of bilateral relations.

There is a strong co-operation between both countries regarding Agriculture, Water management, energy, defence, research & development etc

However, both countries do not share similar ~~situat~~ national security situations, vision ~~et~~ or any common enmity. ~~Th~~ ~~is~~ Hence, ~~it~~ is said that

th (1) India has threats of ~~eterr~~ Pak-sponsored terrorism, insurgency, China's ~~its~~ presence in Indian ocean, border dispute along with ~~food~~ certain aspects of human insecurity like nutrition, health, education

whereas Israel struggle for its existence
~~an~~ lying in the muslim major ^{Arab} countries.

(2) India believes in peaceful conflict
resolution while Israel is offensive
for sake of its national interest.

(3) Pakistan or china factors does not
~~determine~~ ^{appears} prominent in the case of Israel.

Thus, Whereas, India finds Israel
the most reliable defence weapon supplier
and crucial defence partner.

Thus, on the point of security,
India and Israel find very limited
sphere of co-operation for strategic
reapproachment.

Yet, with ~~there~~ increased
uncertainty of geopolitics has compressed
the boundaries of countries and it
led the emergence of opportunities
for working in direction of ^{deep} strategic
partenewship

- (1) ~~With~~ Due to high oil dependency on Gulf, ^{its} stability is crucial for India. India ~~can~~ can lead for peaceful co-existence in the region.
- (2) Increased threat of global terrorism and possibility of militarisation of cyber space demand for the greater co-operation.
- (3) Environmental insecurity is the area where Israel can help India to build capacity to sustain in case of future threats e.g. efficient agriculture, water management.
- (4) India's leading space sector offer multitude of opportunity for Israel.

Thus, India-Israel strategic reapproachment ~~can~~ is possible not by identifying common enemy^{or views} but by finding common areas ~~for~~ future prosperity.