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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	111460
Center	KB	Date	20/8/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- 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 इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके 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 जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। - 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 खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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।

India adopted the system of parliamentary form of democracy which accords a significant role to the opposition.

Role

- (1) Held government accountable for its actions.
- (2) Role in legislation making since they have significant numerical strength.
- (3) Financial Management - by heading Public Accounts Committee.
- (4) Functioning of parliament - post of Deputy Speaker is held by opposition.
- (5) Detailed scrutiny & diverse opinion on various issues in parliament.
- (6) Appointment panels of various functionaries like CVC, Lokpal has leader of opposition which underlines their role in anticorruption.
- (7) Provide alternative to the public.

However, sometime opposition is accused of disruption of parliament & needless opposition to various bills.

The idea of shadow cabinet emerge from British parliament & its feasibility in India is debatable but it has several advantages.

- (1) Ready alternative government
- (2) Opposition members are more alert & have counter portfolios → leading to training.
- (3) Stability in course of mid term reorg.
- (4) In the clamour of simultaneous elections, shadow cabinet can be useful.
- (5) Continuity of administration & avoids policy paralysis

In democracy, opposition is the responsible for voicing public opinion whenever government goes astray & thus, is very important.

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 & Art. 226 provide Supreme courts & high courts to issue writs of Habeas corpus, Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Prohibition, Certiorari wherever there is violation of fundamental rights / legal rights of citizens.
- They are termed as 'heart & soul of the constitution'

- (1) Habeas Corpus courts orders the person to present deteneau before itself & check the legality of detention.

Significance - It is the bulwark of individual liberty. It was issued several times ^(SC/ST case) & its importance emerged in times of emergency when it was misused.

- (2) Mandamus - courts orders a public authority to perform its role.

Significance - whenever any authority abdicates its duty, it can be

issued. Ex- SC pulled up UP govt. for failing to protect Taj Mahal.

- (3) Prohibition & Certiorari - former prevents a judicial body from exceeding its jurisdiction while latter is curative & transfers case to itself.

Significance prevents breach of power by judiciary. Ex- SC order against NCT ban on diesel vehicles.

- (4) Quo Warranto - determines legality of appointment to public office. Aggrieved as well as interested person can also file it.

Significance - prevents usurpation of power, by incompetent people.

Ex- ~~FA~~ Tamil Nadu HC probing spoils system in public service commission.

Thus, this right prevents from the tyranny of officialdom & helps to enjoy the constitutional rights of liberty, freedom.

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 was formed in 2014 replacing erstwhile Planning commission, to adopt a bottom-up approach in policy making.

Objectives-

(1) To evolve shared vision of development priorities within overall objective of national development.

(2) To foster cooperative federalism as strong states makes stronger nation.

Since its inception it has several achievements (1) Competitive federalism - by Health Index, Livability Index, Agriculture Reform Index etc., thus making states to usher reforms.

(2) Economic Reforms - Agriculture marketing policy, 3 year action agenda etc.

(3) Participatory approach & co-operative federalism

(4) Serve as Knowledge hub

But it suffers from certain shortcomings.

(1) Onesize fits all approach - poor & backward states can't compete advanced states without support.

(2) Competition leads to crowding out investment by advanced states.

(3) It doesn't follow up & has making become an information repository hub.

Measures to make it more effective

(1) Give it statutory backing.

(2) Programmes like Aspiration Districts which reduce regional equity & promote inclusive development should be started in other areas.

(3) It can be used to resolve interstate & center state disputes.

(4) Can serve as forum for horizontal power sharing or cooperative federalism.

Thus, Niti Aayog holds great promise for ~~the~~ future progress of India.

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।

- The use of Art- 356 (President's rule) has proved to be the most contentious issue in Center State relations.
- Supreme Court's decision in SR Bommai Case outlined cases of its proper & improper use.

Proper use

- (1) State failed to comply with center's direction.
- (2) Constitutional failure leading to internal subversion.
- (3) When there is threat to security of state.
- (4) Government lost confidence vote & no alternative available.
- (5) No party got majority in elections & no coalition formed.

Improper use

- (1) Massive defeat of state ruling party in Lok Sabha.
- (2) After elections, when no party get majority & didn't probe for coalition.
- (3) Without confidence vote.

SC judgement

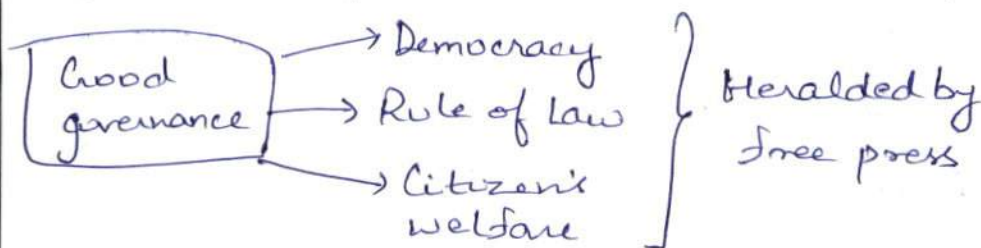
- (1) President to impose Art. 356 on Governor's report.
- (2) Dissolution of assembly after parliament approval.
- (3) Decision of support on the floor of the house.
- (4) If found faulty, can't can reinstall the government.
- (5) Secularism - basic feature of constitution & its failure can lead to imposition of Art. 356.

SC's ~~decide~~ decision provides clarity about fair use of art. 356 but it is still misused as seen in Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh.

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।

Good Governance refers to the process of efficient structure that provides framework for people to optimise their goals & aspirations. It has 3 components.



Role of press freedom in good governance

- (1) Termed as watchdog of democracy & 4th pillar of democracy.
- (2) Held government accountable.
- (3) Give representation to wide section of society.
- (4) Provides information → transparency & accountability.
- (5) Helps in citizen participation & inclusive development.

~~Good~~ Press freedom (Art. 19) is essential for achieving country's economic development.

- (1) Press role in bringing out disparities
cover underprivileged sections.
- (2) Press helps in investigative journalism
& curbs corruption
- (3) Press provides avenues to express dissent
& expressing their opinion to government.
- (4) Press helps in taking democracy to
grass root level by spreading awareness
about citizen's rights.
- (5) Helps in implementing citizen's charter.

But press also suffers from several
issues like fakenews, paid news,
sensationalize crime, violate privacy,
short attention span.

If good governance has to be achieved
freedom of press with its responsible
reporting should be the flag bearer.

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।

Self Help Groups are groups of people that provides support services (financial linkages) to the marginal sections of the society. They have helped in providing financial inclusion through credit facilities to its members, but they suffer from certain weakness.

Problems (1) Credit support.

(2) Divergent needs of the members.

(3) Limited capacity to support.

(4) Lack of linkages with global value chains.

But for them to evolve as viable business enterprise require region & need specific approach.

(1) North East requires connectivity to market.

(2) Central India - credit supply.

(3) Slum dwellers skill development.

(4) Sex workers - rehabilitation, labour intensive jobs.

STCA role in rural growth

- (1) Provide machinery for farm
- (2) Credit for input
- (3) Collectivisation of products
- (4) Post harvesting infra.
- (5) Cottage industries for work in lean phase
- (6) Skill development & educating youth.

STCA role in women entrepreneurship

- (1) Women STCA of stone crushers in Rajasthan have mobilized them to buy inputs & work as independents
- (2) Digital literacy.
- (3) Financial independence → free to work
- (4) Earning women → Great expenditure on child & nutrition education

Nation's
growth.



Productive
population

Thus, STCA are viable tools for
transforming India & STCA bank
linkage programme & National Policy
for Voluntary Organisation will help in
their strengthening.

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।

Education is one of the most important way of empowering the society. Higher education in India suffers from ~~low~~ several problems.

Problems (1) low enrollment - 23%

(2) Regional variation- college density in Bihar is 7/lakh population while it is 59 in Telangana

(3) Lack of infrastructure.

(4) Poor focus on research & practical learning

(5) Obsolete curriculum & poor teaching methods.

To revive the higher education Govt has initiated several measures.

(1) Institute of Eminence Guidelines

(2) Designation of World Class universities

(3) Higher Education Financing Agency to provide market based finances.

All these measure are directed towards Central / Autonomous institutes & neglect state institution which enroll a large share of students.

- In this light, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan will be important in removing this dualism.

Features (1) focus on removing gender disparity in enrollment.

(2) provide vocation & profession led education.

(3) Strengthen infrastructure by higher education cess.

(4) Leverage technology & online learning

Several other schemes like RISE (Revitalising Infrastructure & Systems ~~by~~ in Education,

NIRF ranking, SRIMAN (lease labs to students) will help in strengthening state university & improve the quality of higher education in India.

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।

PRIs were give constitutional backing by 73rd amendment & under Art 243T they provide one-third reservation to women

Significance

- (1) 16 states have given 50% reservation & women constitute 44% PRI officials.
- (2) led to increase in confidence of women
- (3) Political empowerment & have say in policies influencing them.
- (4) Social empowerment due to expose to society & better financial position.
- (5) Equality & representation to women of SC/ST - led to inclusive development.
- (6) Women empowerment led to more devotion of resources to child development.

But there are certain challenges

- (1) Social attitude of working under women Sarpanch
- (2) lack of family support - low attendance
- (3) lack of leadership skills.
- (4) lack of awareness & illiteracy.
- (5) Knchayat Pati Syndrome - males perform their role

Measures

- (1) Give them 33% reservation in Lok Sabha (only 11% representation) & assemblies.
Pass women Reservation Bill.
- (2) Property rights in name of women like in PM Awas Yojana.
- (3) Training in leadership by Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- (4) Address issues with traditional rights (Art. 371A - Nagaland oppose women representative).

Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested

- (1) parties to give 20% tickets to women.
- (2) Dual member constituency.

All these measures will help in political empowerment of women.

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. (150 words) 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian PM, at the Shanghai-la
dialogue asserted that India
operates on strategic autonomy.

Strategic autonomy (1) to decide each issue
on its merit & not due to membership
of some bloc

(2) action to be based on principles.

India asserted that it is free to conduct
its affairs & it still adhered to policy
of Non-Alignment.

Some actions in the past have questioned
this stance.

(1) CAATSA Act - US legislation bans ~~and~~
any business entity to maintain relations
with US adversaries. This can hamper
India's defence engagement with Russia

(2) Sanctions against Iran by UN again

affect India's oil supply & Chabahar port.

- (3) Quad membership- US, Japan, India, Australia informal group for free, prosperous & open Indo-Pacific can hurt India's decision making as isolated state & its relation with China.

- (4) Signing of LEMOA with US
Despite the above mentioned challenges, India has maintained its strategic autonomy by.

- (1) India is diversifying its ~~apart~~ defence procurement & continue to engage with Russia.
- (2) India's membership of SCO.
- (3) India-Iran Agreement for rupee-rial exchange mechanism.

Thus, Indian foreign policy is based on principles highlighted in Panchsheel & the recent SECURE strategy by PM Modi which ensures strategic autonomy.

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 groups for regional co-operation ~~with~~ with memberships from developing nations. They highlight India's outreach for multilateralism & a global order that is representative, democratic & rules based.

- There are certain key differences in IBSA & BRICS.

(1) IBSA is a mechanism for South-South Cooperation, which BRICS is more aligned towards economic aspect.

(2) IBSA Partnership fund help in inclusive development in Global South & it acts as bridge for North South Cooperation while BRICS is aimed at breaking in dominance of North led World Bank, IMF by setup of New Development Bank.

Relevance of IBSA & BRICS for India

- (1) Members share common development challenges & thus, can partner each other.
- (2) They can help in expanding the outreach of India's footprint in global economy.
- (3) Contingency Reserve Arrangement of BRICS will help in case of BOP crisis & reduce dependence on IMF.
- (4) They are more equitable & represent latent world powers.
- (5) BRICS can be useful in tech. adoption & as well as developing marketing linkages.

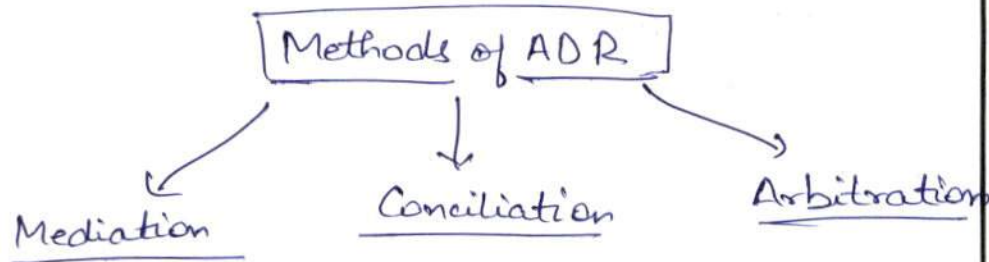
But these groupings suffer due to their differences, domestic challenges, different perceptions of west etc.

They can help India realising its role of global leader.

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 Resolution refers to resolution of conflict short of ~~Reso~~ litigation.



- (1) Arbitration a 3rd party arbitrator presides resolution process & its work according to predefined process.
- (2) Mediation - the resolution process provides solution that is not binding on the party, It is by their mutual consent.
- (3) Conciliation conflicting parties resolve disputes by themselves in presence of

3rd party.

Advantages of ADR

- (1) Time & cost effective
- (2) Reduce burden on judiciary.
- (3) Since resolution is by mutual consensus,
few chances of dispute.
- (4) ~~Reduce loss to business, etc~~

But, ADR process is plagued by several problems that create challenges in its adoption.

- (1) Finality of judgement - may cause dissent
- (2) Unsatisfied party appeals in court &
thus burdens judiciary.
- (3) Lack of ADR facilities in India &
companies rush to Singapore, thus,
loss of revenue.
- (4) Poor data availability & quality of
arbitrators.

Recently, Government introduced Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment) Bill that addresses these challenges.

features • National Arbitration Council for data management & appointing arbitrators.

- Disputing parties to directly approach arbitrators listed by Supreme Court.

Apart from this we may adopt Italy's system of opt-out that provides for compulsory arbitration before litigation & gave incentives for resolving disputes at arbitration stage.

Thus, ADR present viable option for resolving disputes & achieving economic development.

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।

In India, judiciary with the power to punish for its contempt. The process is mentioned in Contempt of Court Act, 1971

- Contempt covers any written or verbal action that cause
 - Disobedience to its orders
 - Obstruction in administration of justice.
 - Scandalize the authority of court.
 - Interfere in its functioning.

The power is important tool to ensure the judiciary functions without fear or favour & protects maligning attempts on administration of justice.

- It provides for fair criticism & publication of its proceedings without

attempt to disfiguring them.

But, over the years there is a greater clamour against the contempt powers due to.

- (1) Violates Art. 19 that is, freedom of expression.
- (2) Allows judiciary to escape from criticism.
- (3) It is used to silence critics & avoids any measure of transparency & accountability.
- (4) It violates Art. 14 as it creates a different section (judiciary) that can't be criticized.

There is a need to rethink into contempt of court Act.

- It is required to redefine what constitutes contempt, any action provoking violence & serious tarnish of image will be considered contempt.

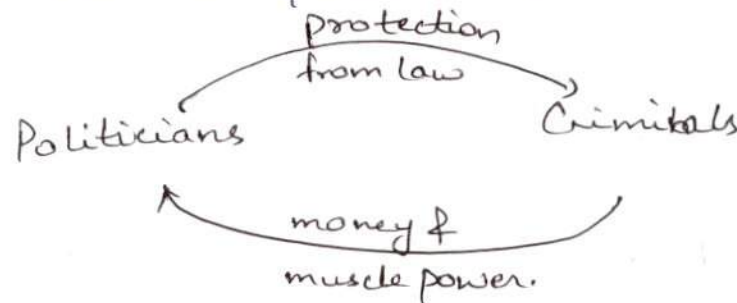
- Need to balance freedom of expression & contempt powers.

Thus, a co-operative exercise between executive, legislature & judiciary will be required to avert its misuse.

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?

Criminalization of politics refers to
nexus between politicians & criminals.



• According to Association of Democratic Reformers
34% - MPS have criminal cases against them

21% have serious criminal cases.

Impacts

- (1) Shook public faith in judicial process
- (2) law breaker $\longleftrightarrow$ law maker.
- (3) Undermines democracy
- (4) Cause disruptions in parliament.
- (5) Increase in crime in society.

Role of Supreme Court

(1) Formation to special courts for trial of politicians.

Help in → politician to clean their image
↳ free & fair election

(2) In lok prahar case, ordered public servants to declare source of income & assets declaration of themselves, spouse & dependents.

(3) ~~Struck~~ Passed judgement that those convicted over 2 years can't fight elections upto 6 years on release.

Role of EC

(1) Section 8 on RPA, 1951 which allow politician to continue membership has been struck down on its appeal.

* limits on election expenditure & number of star
(2) Sect 8 of Model Code of Conduct, to ~~to~~ campaigners
be manifesto to be in spirit of constitution, curb freebies.

(3) Asking to ~~ad~~ give power to

deregister parties under Sec 29 of RPA

(4) Add Sec 58B to punish for bribery
(demand).

Role of Media

- (1) It can help in providing information about candidates
- (2) Create a level playing field by informing citizens.
- (3) Investigative journalism can help in conviction

Apart from this, consideration of Vohra Committee report, State funding of elections, limits of expenditure, can help in freeing politics from crime.

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 was set up by the Parliament in 1992 by NCM Act. It has the following mandate.

- (1) To advise government of issues related to minorities.
- (2) To spread awareness about Constitutional safeguards (Art. 29, 30) & legal measures among minorities.
- (3) To promote interests of minorities.
- (4) To undertake research, education & analysis for minority advancement.
- (5) To encourage NGOs, civil society working for the empowerment of minorities.

Challenges

- (1) Poor capacity building & lack of human resources.
- (2) Its reports are advisory in nature & thus, mostly no action is taken
- (3) Fund crunch to take any meaningful action for minority welfare.
- (4) Non-representations of all minorities in its CG (religious minorities)
- (5) Weak state authorities. (SMC)
- (6) Neglect the issue related to linguistic minorities (handled by special officer for linguistic minorities - Art 350B).

Measures (1) Increase support staff & proper training & HR management.

(2) Resource availability to NCM to take actions.

(3) Representation of its report & in parliament & accountability of government over non-action.

(4) Constitutional backing - will give weight to its functioning

Thus, issues related to fund & functionaries need to be resolved for proper functioning of NCM.

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

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

Recently government decided to invite application for lateral entry at Secretary level. This move is important due to.

Need. increasing complexities

- complacency in bureaucracy
- lack of specialisation.

Advantage

- (1) Domain expertise - Better policy making
- (2) Induce competition in bureaucracy.
- (3) Past experience of RBI, NITI Aayog, (Mamman Singh, Bibek Debroy etc)
- (4) Improve efficiency of administration due to private managerial skills.
- (5) ^{All} Fill Vacancy of officers (as demanded by Basaran Committee).

However, the issue also faced some challenges.

- (1) Lack of wide exposure & ground reality
- (2) Opposition by career diplomats
- (3) Difficult to measure ~~long~~ accountability & responsibility.
- (4) Lack of long term stake.
- (5) Past experience with Air India is not very joyful.

Thus, lateral entry is a small step in bigger scenario of civil service reforms.

There is need for-

- (1) 360° appraisal mechanism
- (2) Avoid political interference
- (3) Performance based appraisal
- (4) Deputation to private sectors
- (5) Public Administration universities to train aspiring civil servants.

(6) Mechanism for Grievance Redressal

(7) Role of DoPT in personnel management need to be free from attrition.

Civil service is the steel frame of Indian administration. To shed the rust it requires some urgent reforms

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

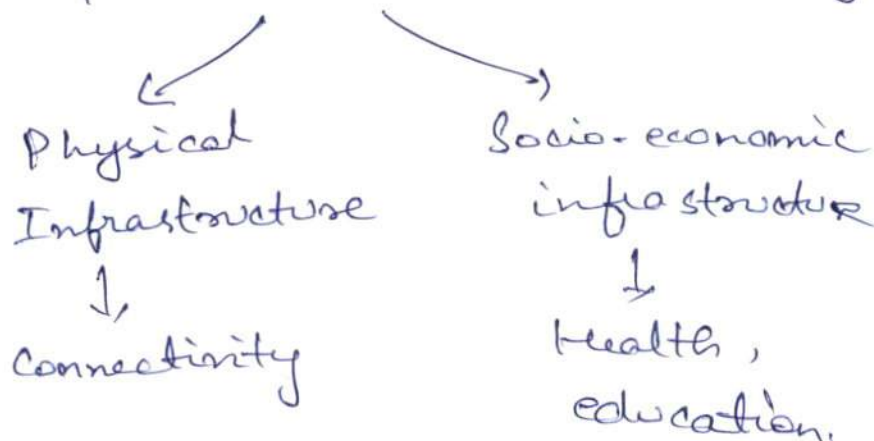
'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Niti aayog started 'transformation of Aspirational Districts' Programme by selecting 115 backward districts.

Programme outline

(1) Identify backwardness based on multidimension criteria (poverty rate, agri productivity, percapita income, gender inequity, literacy rate, infrastructure development.)

(2) Adopt multi pronged strategy



The programme is ~~now~~ pathbreaking in its approach as it will undertake following steps.

- (1) Education, skill development & capacity building of population.
- (2) Linkages both physical by creating roads as well as policy support.
- (3) Industrial development - to create ~~see~~ jobs & dispersion of development.
- (4) Convergence of programmes to achieve economy.
- (5) Focus on increasing income - youth & women entrepreneurship & bank loans.
- (6) Knowledge support - by providing linkages with scientific community.
Ex- Krishi Vikas Kendras.

(7) Health strengthen Primary health care, improve service delivery & governance reforms.

(8) Designation of Prabhari Officers to be incharge of overall implementation & engaging with center.

ToAD programme will led to the overall development of districts & reducing regional disparities & ^{ushering} prosperity.

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।

MDGs were a set of 7 goals outlined by UN for developing nations.

• India's performance on health indicators

(1) Reduced TFR to 2.2

(2) Reduced MMR to 167/lakh

(3) Reduced IMR below 100

(4) Achieved immunisation target.

(5) Eradicated Polio, years 4 reduced incidence of infectious disease.

(6) Increase the rates of institution delivery.

Overall, India progressed on a lot of indicators but still fall short of the target.

• Now SDG 3 - Good health & wellbeing
for all - provides framework
for further Action & to achieve
the unmet targets

(1) It calls to reduce still birth
rate of single digit by 2030.

(2) Replacement level fertility & ↓
fertility rate further.

(3) Universal immunisation.

(*) • Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan for health insurance
SDG 6 clean water & sanitation

(1) calls for reducing water borne
diseases.

SDG 2 Zero hunger

• calls to achieve food & nutritional
security.

• India launched Poshan Abhiyan
to ~~star~~ reduce incidence of malnutrition
& underweight by 3% &
low birth weight - 3%, anaemia - 2%

SDG 8 Decent Work & Economic Growth

- end child labour in all its form & led to healthy development of children.
- India ratified Convention 138 & 182 of ILO.

Thus India has taken several steps & National Health Policy, 2017 is in line with achieving targets under SDG.

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।

Tribals constitute 8% of India's population & are the most backward section of Indian Society.

Forest Right Act, 2006 is the most significant piece of legislation for their empowerment.

Features

- (1) Land Rights - upto 1 hectare.
- (2) Forest management rights.
- (3) Use of forest resources & minor forest produce.
- (4) Gram Sabha to be the decision maker for granting licence for mining.

(5) Right against displacement.

Saxena Committee highlighted several gaps in the functioning of FRA, 2006.

(1) Rights of Gram Sabha performed by forest department.

(2) Land ~~acquisition~~^{titling} rights are used for encroachment.

(3) Compensation in case of displacement is poor despite LARR, Act.

(4) Tribal's habitat rights under FRA, 2006 are in conflict with Critical Wildlife Habitat, under WPA, 1992.

Ex- Soliga tribe from BRS Tiger Reserve, Karnataka is expelled from their habitat.

Measures

- (1) FRA, 2001 has to be implemented in its spirit & rights has to be performed by Gram Sabha.
- (2) Tribal displacement has to be exp exception rather than rule.
- (3) Strengthen the safeguards provided to tribals.
- (4) Improve functioning of Tribal Advisory Council

Welfare of tribals is necessary to achieve social & economic justice enshrined in constitution.

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. (250 words) 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties are on a upslide since the beginning of 21st century that is highlighted by following.

- (1) Signing of civil nuclear deal in 2008
- (2) Supporting India's membership bid in NSG & permanent UNSC seat.
- (3) Deep defence cooperation by signing of LEMOA & further deliberation of CESMOA & BECA.
- (4) Signing of Defence technology & trade Initiative.
- (5) Energy sector - LNC import from US.
- (6) Strategic convergence against assertive Chinese presence in Indo-Pacific.
- (7) Diminishing role of Pakistan in terrorism.

At the same time there is divergence on important issues.

(1) Trade - US has been posing protectionist posture & introducing duties of Indian goods as India enjoys favourable trade balance.

(2) Immigration - again US is crying foul over employment of Indians using H1B visa & introducing changes in it.

(3) Climate Change US withdrew from Paris agreement while India is actively pursuing its commitments.

(4) India Russia Engagement Russia is an all weather ally of India & largest defence supplier.
~~The~~ US is introducing CAATSA Act to penalise engagement with Russia.

(5) Iran - India needs Iran
to enter Central Asia (International
North South Transit Corridor)
& to develop Chabahar port &
import oil. US is ~~int~~ introducing
sanction against Iran after
withdrawing from JCPOA.

Thus, India needs to keep its
interests first in any relationship
& must also have to be aware
of diminution of US role & thus,
look for other slipeminded
partners (Japan).

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 are natural partners
& share robust ~~PPP~~ People to
people & government ties.

Engagement

(1) Defence → import of Barak missiles &
AWACS

(2) Agriculture management, microirrigation

(3) Water recycling

(4) Technology transfer & innovation.

But there are structural differences
in Indian & Israeli national security
situations.

(1) India's great enemy is Pakistan
& it has territorial dispute, while
the nature of Israeli conflict is
religious.

(2) Nature of Indian society is

secular, which Israel recently declared as Jewish states.

- (3) Pluralism & diversity of India also present security challenges (casteism, communalism) while Israel is a homogeneous society.
- (4) Israel's adversary Iran & Saudi Arabia enjoys good relationship with India.
- (5) All these facts, limits stronger strategic rapprochement but still India & Israel can engage on the ~~ab~~ aspects mentioned earlier.
- (1) Israel can take India's support in voicing its concern with Arab world.
- (2) India can utilise Israeli technology to indigenise its defence industry.

Thus, though India & Israel
have strategic difference, there
is enough scope for cooperation.