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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Chirag Jain	Registration Number	21606
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	10/9/2018
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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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** in each of the two books.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में दिए जाएंगे जिस माध्यम में प्रश्न-पत्र (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 दिया जाएगा।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रश्न/प्रश्न-भाग के अंक उसके विरुद्ध दर्शाए 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.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में दिया 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 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-भाग को खाली छोड़ना स्पष्ट रूप से अस्वीकार्य है।

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

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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 effectiveness of a democracy depends on constructive role played by opposition.

Role of opposition in India

Positive role

1. Keep checks and balances on government
2. Provide constructive criticism of policies.
3. Under consensus on national issues.
4. Stronger deliberation on laws & policies.

Negative role

1. Undue criticism of government.
2. Disruptive behaviour in Parliament.
3. Resorting to sectarian politics
4. Diverting attention from government policies.

5. Engaging with common citizens.

6. Ensure accountability & responsibility of government

7. Constructive role in Parliamentary Committees.

5. Not respecting secrecy requirement
(ex: Rafale deal)

Shadow Cabinet: It is an institution in U.K., wherein every ~~min~~ minister of government is shadowed by an opposition member.

Relevance for Indian Parliament

Yes

1. Effective check
2. Stable government
↳ alternate available always
3. Better training to opposition leaders in govt. functioning

No

1. No effective opposition currently.
2. May lead to policy paralysis.

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।

The writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts is one of the basic features of Indian Constitution (Keshwananda Bharati Case).

It is provided in Article 32 (Supreme Court) and Article 226 (High Courts).

Writs

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Significance</u>
<u>Habeas Corpus</u> (to have the body of) (ex:- <u>Madhya case</u>)	- Secure individual liberty (Article 21) - Prevent illegal detention
<u>Mandamus</u> (the command) (ex:- instructions to CBI)	- Directing the government authorities to perform their official duties.

Prohibition

- Prevent lower courts to exceed their jurisdiction
- Prevent legal error

Certiorari (certify & transfer of cases)

- To correct any error of judgement

Quo Warranto (by whose warrant)

- Prevent illegal occupation of any public office.

Conclusion

The writs play a major role in providing legal remedies for securing legal and constitutional rights of citizens.

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 stands for National Institute for Transforming India. It was created as a successor to erstwhile Planning Commission.

Objectives

1. To have greater role for states in planning process (cooperative federalism)
2. Competitive federalism → promote competition between states.
3. To act as knowledge and innovation hub.

4. To associate outside experts in policy-making.
5. Effective monitoring of government policies & programmes.

Performance

Achievements

1. Atal Innovation mission
2. Competitive federalism
 - ↳ State of Health: Progressive India
 - ↳ ~~Water~~ Composite water management index ranking of States
3. Greater States' participation

Weaknesses

1. Overlap with Inter-State Council.
2. Absenteeism of State Chief Ministers
3. No effective control over implementation.

Suggestions

1. Clear delineation of functions vis-a-vis Inter-State Council.
2. Strong control over implementation.
3. More meaningful engagement with states.

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।

Article 356 of the Constitution provides for President's Rule in a State on failure of constitutional machinery.

Political class's inability in appropriate use of Article 356

1. Frequent suspensions of State governments

Ex:-

- Kerala - 1959
- 1977 - many Congress governments were suspended in States
- 1980 - many non-Congress governments were suspended in States
- J & K - frequent suspensions of State governments.

Bommai Case judgement

Cases of proper use

1. Political crisis
 ↳ no clear majority $\Rightarrow$ no possible government
 ↳ no successor government after resignation
2. Constitutional crisis (Article 365)
3. Physical breakdown $\rightarrow$ wilful failure to discharge duties
4. Internal sub-version $\rightarrow$ state government deliberately acting against Constitution.

Cases for improper use

1. Absence of relevant material
2. Maladministration in state
3. Political vendetta
4. Different political parties at Centre and States.
5. Dissolution without checking majority at the floor of house.

Way Forward

To bring further clarity, Sarkaria and Punchhi commissions recommendations should be implemented.

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 acts as "Parliament in Permanent Session".

Press - freedom & good governance

1. Bring out cases of corruption
(ex:- 2G scam, CIVIL scam)
2. Ensure transparency & accountability
3. Bring participatory governance
4. Ensure consensus-oriented governance.
5. Make government more responsive to citizens.

6. Upholds rule of law.
7. Ensures equitable governance.
8. Makes administration more effective & efficient.

Examples

1. Right to Information.
2. Bringing out wrong doings at Muzaffarpur & Deoria child shelter homes.

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।

Currently, around 87 lakh self help groups (SHGs) are operating in the country, with around 74 lakh being exclusively women SHGs.

Success in delivering financial inclusion

1. Net annual credit offtake →
Rs. 47,000 crore (NABARD)

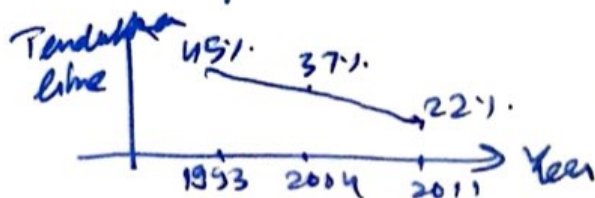
2. SHG-Bank linkage programme

3. Kudumshree model in Kerala

4. Rani industries in Jharkhand

5. Ima market in Manipur.

6. Decline in poverty



Different approach required

<u>Content</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>Suggestions</u>
Rural growth	- No significant skill development - Lack of self-help (11) - Continued dependence on banks, NGOs & Govt. - Poor quality of assets	- Focus on Skill Development (ex:- National Rural Livelihood mission) - Gradual independence from banks & NGOs - Monitoring of assets
Women's entrepreneurship	- Small-scale enterprises - Poor credit absorption capacity - Patriarchal attitudes	- Assistance for scaling up (ex:- MODRA Yojana) - Strengthen capacity-building - Women empowerment (ex:- Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendras)

Way Forward

It is important to take a different approach to realise the full potential of SHG movement.

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।

Since Independence, there has been a massive expansion in Indian education sector. The gross enrolment in higher education was 25.8 in 2017-18.

Narrow focus on higher education

1. Focus on IITs, IIMs and NITs

↳ Neglect of other colleges

Result: less than 18% of graduates are employable.

2. Regional Imbalance → focus on southern states

3. Weaker regulation ⇒ over-regulated
& under-governed system

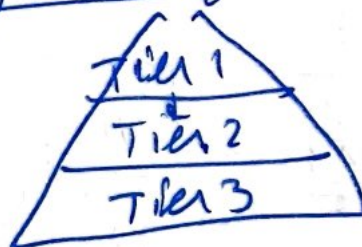
Regulatory scenario



Significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar
Shiksha Akshayan

1. Better academia - Industry linkage.
2. Integrated approach to teaching & research.

3. 3-tier system of universities



↑ more autonomy

4. Creation of Institutions of Eminence

5. Increase Gross Enrolment Ratio

Way Forward

1. Implement Yashpal Committee recommendations.
2. Proposed Higher Education Commission of India (HCEI) is a welcome step.

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

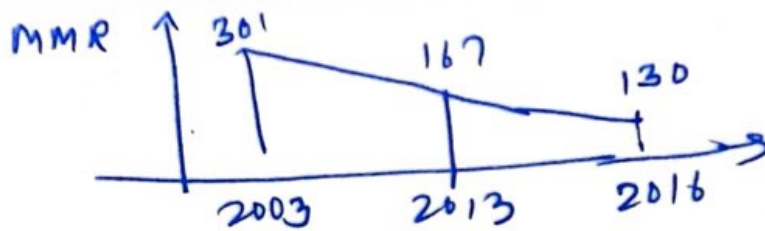
महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been granted a Constitutional status through 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Role in political empowerment of women

"The political power is the key to all social progress." - Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

1. ~~Reserve~~ 33% reservation to women (Article 243D) (actual - 43%)
2. Promote social audit by women.
3. Capacity building of women representatives.
4. Improvement in women health indicators.



Measures suggested

1. Address pronymism (Sarpanchpatti)
2. Skill development of women.
3. 3Fs to PRIs
 - Function
 - Funds
 - Functionaries
4. Strengthen State Finance Commissions (Article 243I).
5. Address patriarchal attitudes
(ex:- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao)
6. Empowerment of Gram Panchayats
(ex:- Mission Antyodaya)
7. Implement Sumit Base Committee recommendations.

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 means autonomous decision making in strategic foreign affairs. Recently, the Prime Minister called for India's strategic autonomy at Shangri La dialogue

Elements

1. Non-Aligned Movement
2. Balancing relations with China (SCO) and U.S. (Quad grouping)
3. Securing sea-lanes of communication (freedom of navigation).

4. Acting as net security provider in Indian Ocean region.
5. Calling for UNSC reforms
6. Israel-Palestine ~~de~~ dehyphenation

Criticism

1. Difficulty in balancing ties ~~with~~ between U.S. & China.
2. Israel-Palestine conflict
3. Iran-Saudi conflict.
4. U.S. withdrawal from Iran nuclear deal.

Way Forward

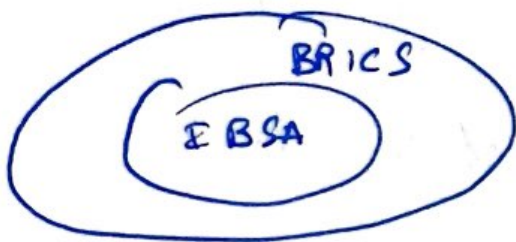
India should preserve its strategic autonomy, while pursuing a multi-vectorised diplomacy.

10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. (150 words) 10

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA : India + Brazil + South Africa

BRICS : IBSA + China + Russia



They represent two different multilateral arrangements in the context of South-South cooperation.

Differences

IBSA

- Smaller grouping
- 3 countries are at a same page

BRICS

- Larger grouping
- India's differences with Russia & China.

- All ~~support~~ are democratic countries.

- Russia & China call for greater government control.
(e.g.:- on internet governance)

Way forward

The two groupings should be utilised for constructive multilateralism, overcoming differences.

11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. (250 words)

15

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR)

mechanisms refer to out-of-court adjudication mechanisms.

ADR modes

- **Arbitration**: when two parties initiate a dialogue for settlement
- **Conciliation**: when a third party oversees adjudication
- **Mediation**: when a third party renders a binding award
- **Lok Adalats**: statutory ADR mechanism under Legal Services Act, 1987

- Gram Nyayalayas : village courts → statutory (Gram Nyayalayas Act)
- Family Courts : quick settlement of family disputes (Family Courts Act)

Problems faced by ADR mechanisms

1. ~~1. Lack of awareness~~

1. Lack of awareness

2. Reluctance of police and prosecution to go for ADR.

3. Non-availability of lawyers in villages.

4. ADR mechanisms do not follow legal precedents.

5. Tendency to appeal against judgements in conventional courts

6. Non-availability of arbitrators.

Suggestions

1. Implement recommendations of Law Commission's 229th and 230th reports regarding ADR.
2. Generate public awareness about ADR modes.
3. Awards of ADR mechanisms should be made binding.
4. Compulsory referral of disputes to ADR before going to conventional courts.

Way Forward

It is important to take these steps to make ADR effective and realise the goal of Article 39A of the Constitution, while ensuring speedy justice.

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।

Article 129 of the Constitution establishes Supreme Court as the Court of Record, that includes the power of punishment for contempt of court. It has been given a legal backing by Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.

Need for contempt power

1. To ensure credibility of judiciary
2. To preserve judicial independence
3. To ensure effective discharge of justice.
4. To prevent disruption to judicial

functioning.

5. To ensure effective implementation of Supreme Court decrees (Article 142)

6. To ensure that all other courts and public authorities comply with Supreme Court directions (Article 141)

Need for re-look

1. To ensure judicial accountability.

2. To bring transparency to judiciary's functioning.

3. To balance freedom of speech and expression (Article 19(1)(a)) with judicial independence.

4. To prevent misuse of contempt of courts provisions.

5. To enable judiciary to focus more on legal and constitutional matters rather than routine contempt matters.

Way Forward

It is important for the judiciary to have power to punish for contempt for effective functioning. At the same time, judiciary should be forth coming in reforming itself. The initiative to put collegium decisions in public domain is a welcome step. The National Judicial Council (2nd ARC) should be set up for judicial accountability.

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?

During Lok Sabha elections of 2014, around 35% of ~~cases~~ candidates had political cases registered against themselves. Criminalisation has adverse impact on the integrity of Indian political system.

Role played by the Supreme Court

1. ADR case (2002) → compulsory disclosure of criminal cases at the time of nomination.
2. Lily Thomas case → immediate disqualification on conviction.

3. Jan Chowkidari Case → disqualification on imprisonment.
4. PVCL v. Union of India → introduction of NOTA ⇒ rejecting criminal candidates.
5. Lok Pradhari case → disclosure of sources of income at the time of nomination ⇒ check on black money.

Role played by Election Commission

1. Reform by T. N. Seshan
 ↳ Electoral Photo Identity Card ⇒ to check rigging
2. Demand for life time ban on convicted law-makers by amending Sec 8 of Representation of People Act.

3. Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) to check rigging by criminal elements.

4. Demand for power to de-register political parties (Sec 29A of RPA) to check malicious candidates from forming political parties.

Media Role

1. highlighting public & political corruption
2. generating awareness among electorate.
3. Scrutinising candidates' criminal antecedents.

Way Forward

Voma Committee recommendations on having a code of conduct for political parties, in not giving tickets to criminals, should be implemented.

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

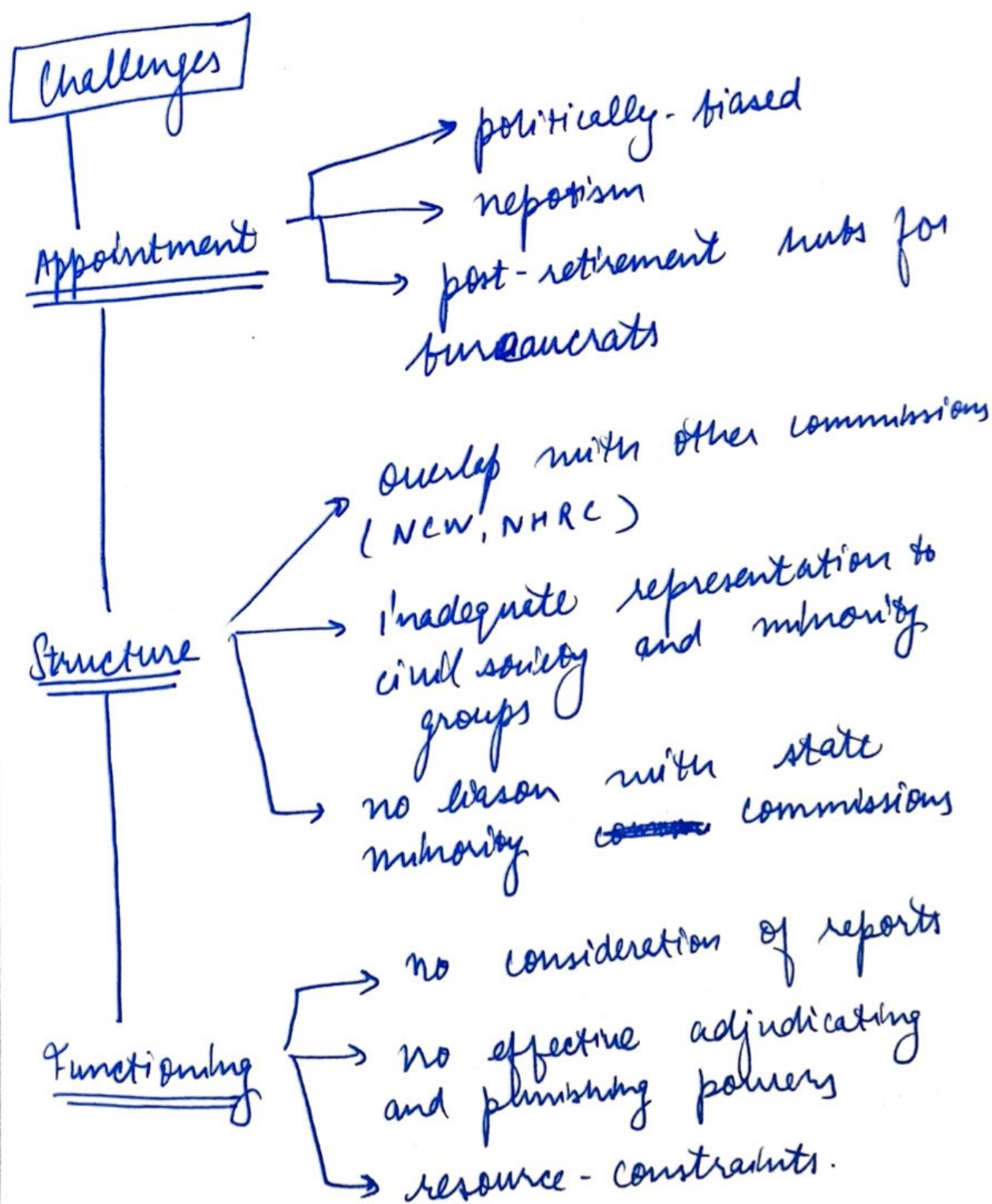
संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National minorities Commission (NCM) is a statutory body, tasked with the protection and promotion of minority interests.

Mandate

1. To advise government on minorities welfare.
2. To ensure effective implementation of government schemes for minorities.
3. To monitor the implementation of legal and constitutional safeguards for minorities.

4. To bring out and look into cases of injustice to minorities.
5. To present a report to President on minority affairs.



Suggestions

1. Appointments through a panel of ministers and leader of opposition.
2. Larger representation to civil society and minority groups.
3. Maintaining liason with state minority commissions.
4. Having a single commission for different vulnerable groups (2nd ARC).
5. Proper consideration of reports of NCM.
6. More tooth should be given to NCM.

Way Forward

The Sacchar Committee recommendations should also be implemented to safeguard minority rights, while strengthening 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।

Lateral entry refers to inducting outside talent at senior positions in government, apart from cadre-based recruitment. Recently, government has called for lateral entry to 10 posts of Joint Secretary level.

Lateral entry : an important step

1. Bringing outside talent.
2. Increase expertise in civil services.
3. Promoting competition in bureaucracy.
4. Stronger liason with private sector

in view of minimum government and maximum governance.

5. Address shortfall in bureaucratic strength.

Lateral entry: only a small step

Challenges with lateral entry

1. May lead to atrophy of career-based civil services.
2. Impact on reservations in civil services.
3. May lead to nepotism in recruitment.
4. Private officials may face conflict of interest situations.
5. Lateral entrants do not have

ground level experience

Much needed reforms

1. NITI Aayog 3-year action agenda

- HR system for govt. employees
- longer tenure for secretaries
- e-governance
- outsourcing non-core functions

2. Address political interference → statutory backing for civil service boards (Global Committee).

3. Bring domain competence in civil servants (2nd ARC)

4. Compulsory retirement on non-performance after 20 years of service (2nd ARC).

5. Performance-based remuneration

Way Forward

It is important to undertake these reforms to preserving the integrity of Steel Frame of Indian administration.

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।

"Transformation of Aspirational Districts" programme aims to bring in development in 115 most backward districts of India.

Broad contours

1. Covers 5 sectors of development
 - Health and nutrition
 - Education
 - Agriculture and water resources
 - Basic infrastructure
 - Financial inclusion and skill formation.
2. Monitoring will be done through

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Novel strategy

- Convergence → between Central, State and District authorities
- Collaboration → ~~through~~ between Prabhari officers (Joint Secretary), District Magistrates
→ between authorities & civil society
- Competition → between states, between districts
(competitive sub-federalism).

The Transformation of ~~Adm~~ Aspirational Districts is an ambitious programme. In U.N. Human Development Index 2016, India was ranked at 131,

and in Global Hunger Index, ~~20~~ India was ranked at 100 out of 119 countries. These backwardness indicators are because of certain backward districts, that pull down overall ranking of India. Addressing backwardness in these districts will lead to overall development of the country.

Conclusion

This programme is an important step in the direction of realising a welfare state and minimising regional inequalities in accordance with Article 38 of the Constitution.

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
(2000-2015) were a set of U.N.
goals for development.

MDCs related to health

<u>Goal (2000 to 2015)</u>	<u>India's performance</u>
Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate	<u>MMR in India</u> 2001-03: 301 per 1 lakh 2011-13: 167 2014-16: 130
Reduce Infant Mortality Rate	<u>IMR in India</u> 2014 2014 → 40 per 1,000 2016 → 34 2019 (projected) → 28
Reduce total fertility rate	<u>TFR in India (NFHS-IV)</u> 2005 → 2.7 2015 → 2.2

<u>Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</u>	
<u>SDG</u>	<u>India's capacity</u>
<u>SDG - 1</u> - Elimination of poverty by 2030	- 62% out-of-pocket expenditure on health $\Rightarrow$ 6 crore people go into poverty every year. - Action: National Health Protection Scheme ($\text{₹}5$ lakh insurance)
<u>SDG - 2</u> - Eliminate hunger by 2030	Problem: NTFHS-IV: Children in 0-5 years age Stunted $\rightarrow 38\%$ Underweight $\rightarrow 36\%$ Wasted $\rightarrow 21\%$ } $\Rightarrow$ poor health Actions: National Nutrition Mission
<u>SDG - 3</u> - Universal healthcare by 2030	Problem: Doctor-patient ratio Actual $\rightarrow 0.7$ per 1000 population WHO norm $\rightarrow 1$ per 1000 Hospital bed-density Actual $\rightarrow 0.9$ per 1000 WHO norm $\rightarrow 3.5$ per 1000 Actions $\rightarrow$ National Health Policy, 2017
<u>SDG - 5</u> - Gender equality	Problems - 53% women are anaemic - 35% women have low BMI Actions $\rightarrow$ Beti Bachao Beti Badhao, SABLA scheme.

Way Forward

It is important to address various health challenges. Article 41 of the Constitution provides for public assistance in case of sickness. Article 47 calls the state for ensuring good public health. The recently unveiled National Health Policy is a welcome step in this direction.

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।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006
gives a legal recognition to
rights of forest dwellers and
institutionalises their age-old
relationship with forests.

Recognised rights

1. Land rights → 4 acre land to
every forest dwelling household, who
has been using forest for at least
4 generations or 75 years from
2005.

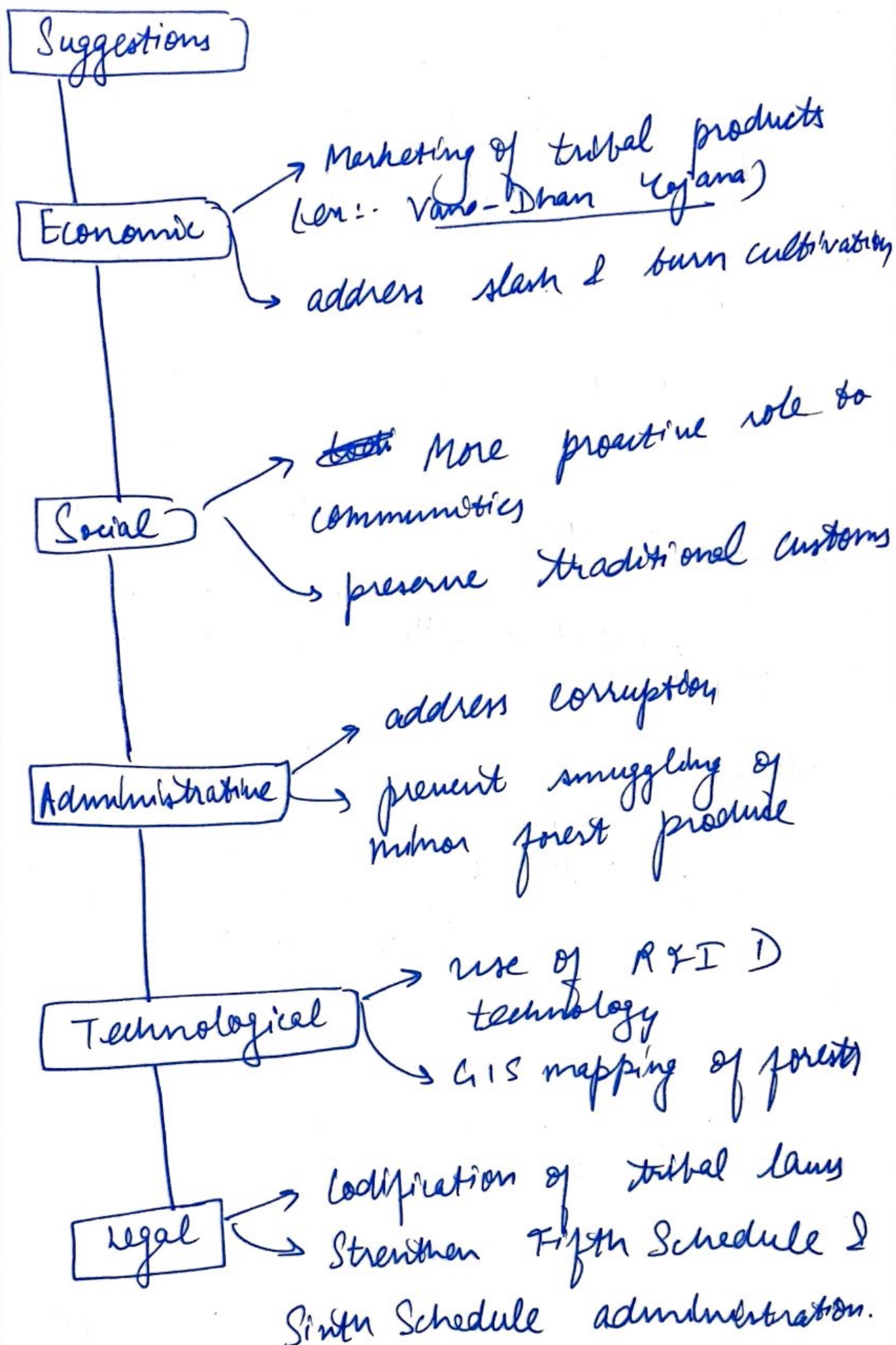
2. Rights over minor forest produce
such as leaves, resins, grass, gum,
tendu, stems, branches.

3. ~~Section~~ Community rights over
traditional forest knowledge.

4. Community Forest Management →
community participation in forest
conservation.

Gaps in implementation

1. Lack of awareness about rights
2. Politician - bureaucrat - contractor nexus.
3. Smuggling of minor forest produce.
4. Damaging tribal practices (ex:- slash
and burn cultivation)



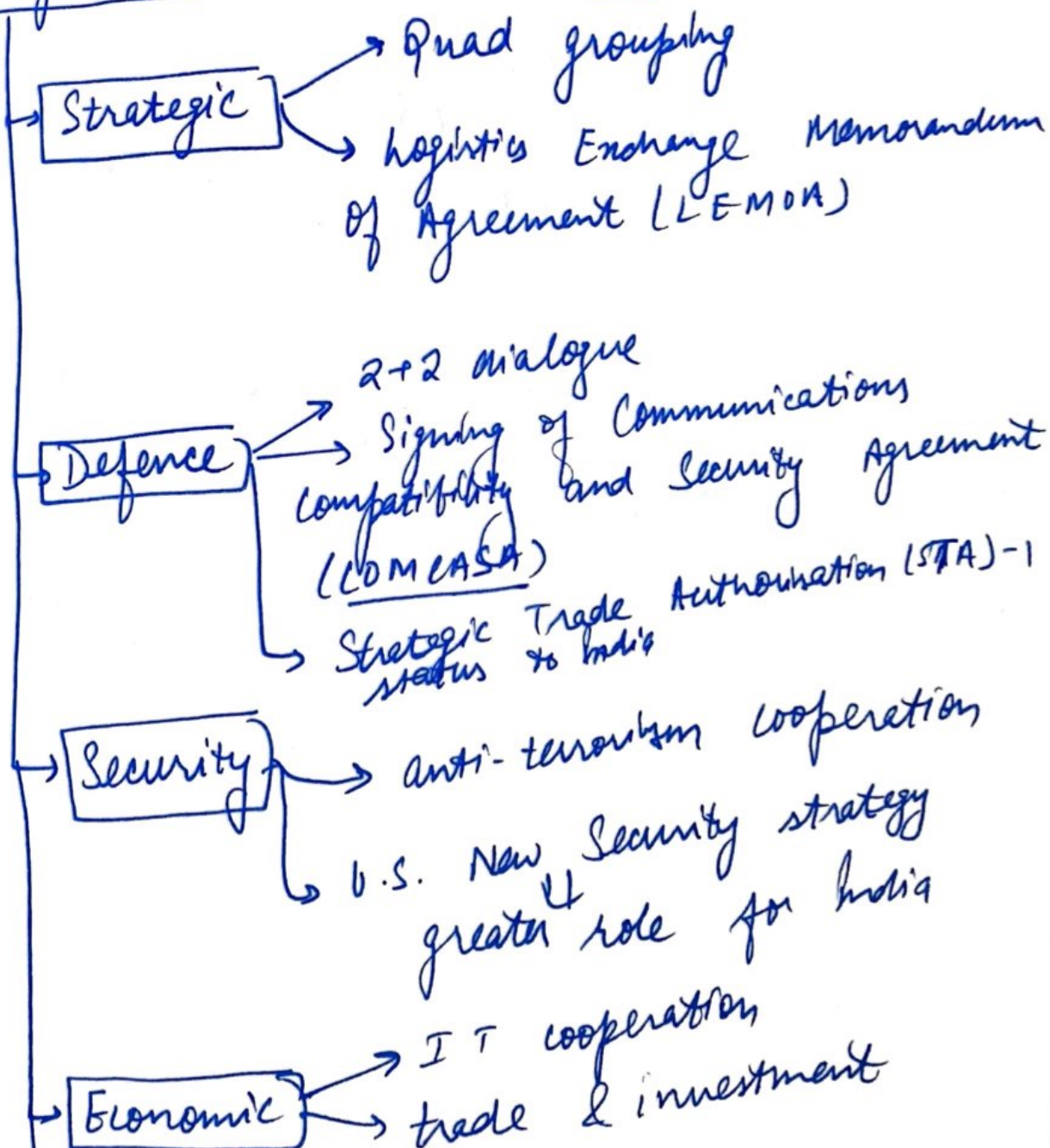
19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. (250 words)

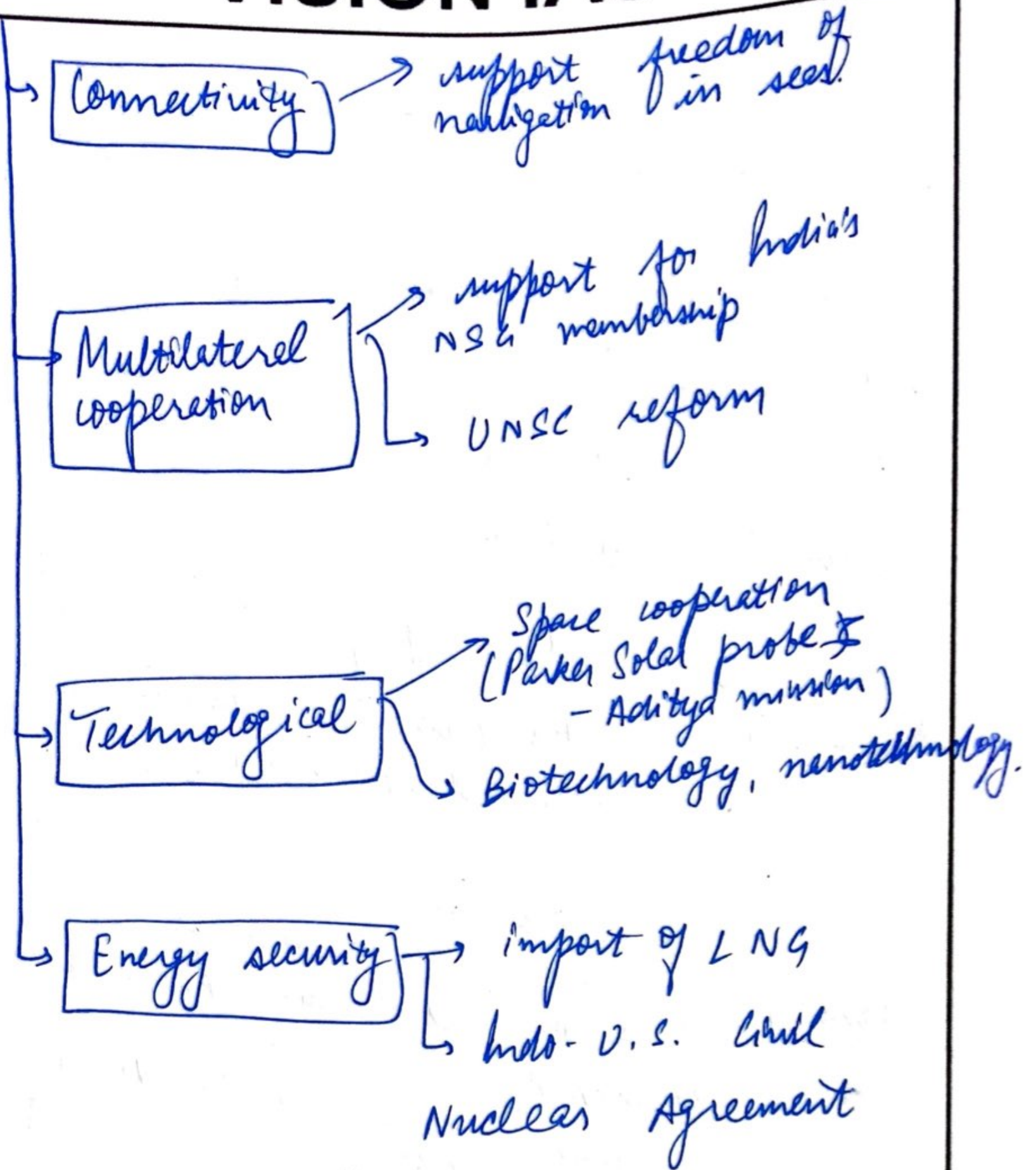
15

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 have been constantly evolving.

Progress in India-US ties





Divergences

Trade deficit against U.S.

Tariff wars

→ 25% tariffs on steel & 10% tariffs on aluminium imports by U.S.

U.S. withdrawal from Iran
nuclear deal

↳ problem for India (Chabahar
port, oil imports)

CAATSA → sanctions
against Russia

→ difficulty in buying
defence equipment from
Russia (ex: S-400 ~~systems~~
systems).

U.S. withdrawal
from Paris
Agreement

→ financing issues for
India.

Way Forward

It is important to address these
issues through a comprehensive dialogue.

Recently, held 2+2 dialogue is a
welcome step in this direction.

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 established diplomatic relations with Israel in 1952. The de-hyphenation of India's relations with Israel vis-a-vis Palestine points towards strong bonhomie in India - Israel relations.

Differences

On national security situations

Israel

- Faces tougher challenge from Arab world.

- Militant groups - Hamas, Hezbollah.

India

- Challenge from Pakistani-sponsored terrorism.

on worldviews

<u>Israel</u>	<u>India</u>
- Closer relations with China	- Strategic competition with China
- Bitterness with Iran	- Stronger relations with Iran
- Closeness to U.S.	- Strategic balance between US & Russia.

No common enemiesIsrael

→ Rivals: Iran, Saudi Arabia.

→ stronger relations with China

India

Rivals: Pakistan, China.

Friendly: Iran, Saudi Arabia.

~~Despite~~ These differences have ~~led~~
~~to~~ limited strategic rapprochement
between India and Israel.

but in spite of these differences,
the two countries have very close
relationships. For example:-

- India-Israel Agricultural project
- BARAK-8 missile
- Heron TP UAV

Conclusion

The structural differences between
India and Israel should be amicably
addressed, while moving forward
on areas of common interest.