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NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Sheen K. Hal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	Karol Bagh (DL)	Date	22/07/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
दो बीस (20) प्रश्न अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपाये गये हैं।
- 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 सामने दिये गये 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 जायेंगे, जो प्रवेश पत्र पर उल्लेखित है और जो इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवरेज पर उपलब्ध है। अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों के लिए अंक नहीं दिये जायेंगे।
- 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.
प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में किसी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ-भाग 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 India comprises all the member of Parliament or legislature other than those of ruling party

Their role in democracy

- ① To provide constructive criticism of the programmes and policies of ruling govt.
- ② To keep a check on arbitrary actions of the govt. through various tools like censure motion, no-confidence motion etc.
- ③ To censure govt. for various actions and inactions through platforms like Question hour, zero hour etc.
- ④ Scrutinizing various bills as well as budget (Article 110) presented by

govt. through Departmentally standing committees.

- ⑤ Creating awareness among general public regarding policy gaps / lacunas
- ⑥ They can also help in policy and law making by presenting private member bills

Role of Shadow Cabinet :- It is an institutional mechanism present in U.K. consisting of important members of ~~mainline~~ opposition

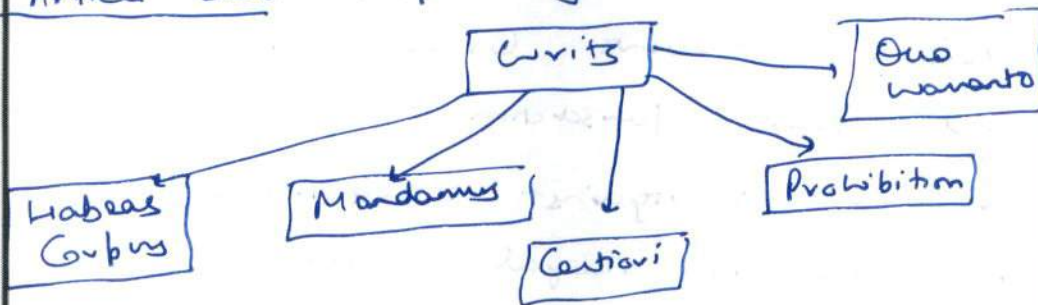
- ① Better co-ordination of constructive criticism among different parties
- ② Rather than creating ruckus in the Parliament, it can provide a suitable platform for discussions
- ③ It also provides enhanced powers to the opposition as cabinet leader has enhanced powers.

Such an institution is much needed in India in the light of declining constructive role of opposition

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।

Indian Constitution provides Supreme Court and High Courts the power to pass writs under Article 32 and Article 226 respectively



Nature of writs :- Writs are basically acting as the protection of fundamental rights of the people.

Supreme Courts can pass writs only for violation of fundamental rights whereas High Courts can do so for any matter.

- ① Habeas Corpus :- Acts against arbitrary detention by the state on private individual.

- ② Mandamus :- Asks govt. body to perform its job in case of inaction.
- ③ Certiorari :- Under this Courts may ask lower Courts to pass any matter to itself which doesn't come under latter jurisdictions.
- ④ Prohibition :- Prevents lower Courts to exceed their jurisdiction.
- ⑤ Quo warrant :- Against usurpation of public office in illegal manner.

Significance :- ① Acts as bulwark for Fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution

- ② Via Certiorari and Prohibition, higher Courts keep a check on the functioning of lower Courts, helping in their supervisory functions.
- ③ Mandamus acts as a check on govt. inaction.
- ④ It is through writs, SC exercises its powers of Judicial review.

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 replaced planning commission in 2015, mainly as a policy making body

Objectives : ① To formulate long term policies as well as short term action plans

② Facilitate co-operative and competitive federalism

③ Having expert opinions in all spheres

④ Ensure holistic development with special focus on emerging challenges like climate change and focus on vulnerable section.

Performance :- ① Has been able to forge state participation through Governing Council better, promoting Co-operative federalism

- ② Improved research as was noted in its various indexes like Composite water management index
- ③ Foster competitive federalism by ranking of states on Sanitation, education, health and Ease of doing business.
- ④ Better schemes like Atal innovation mission, SATH programme and improved policy making as was noticed in draft education and national health policies 2017
- ⑤ Transforming Aspirational district programme Measures : ① Greater say for states in governing council.
- ② Enhancing role of technical members and experts and diversification of membership.
- ③ Region specific approach can be taken as was seen in NITI forum for North east.
- ④ Enhanced role of civil society should be there in policy making.

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्माई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

S.R. Bommai Case (1994) laid the ground work for the political class in form of guidelines to check on the misuse of Article 356

However recent episodes of Arunachal and Uttarakhand Assemblies reveal that political class continues to flout the guidelines

Need for clarity :

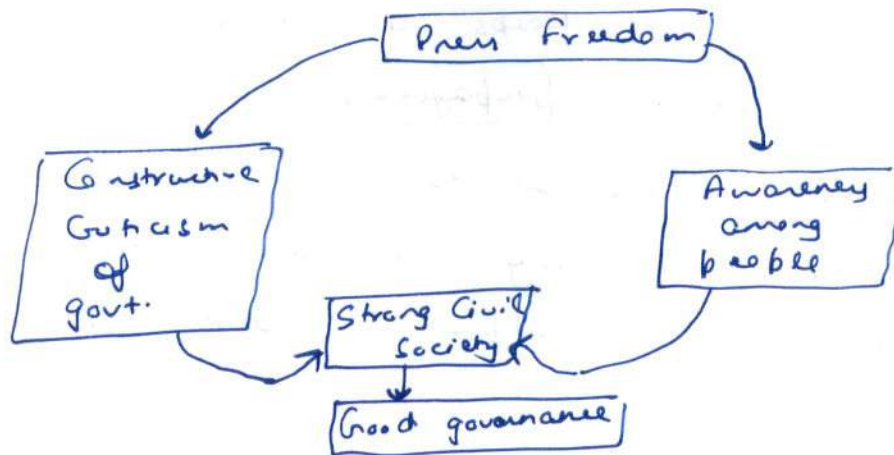
- ① The judgement did not talk about the role of the speaker
- ② It did not talk about the use / misuse of Anti defection law by the ruling party to remove rebel MLAs, as was done in Uttarakhand Assembly, before floor test

- ③ whether the decisions of speaker is challengeable in court is also a moot point
- ④ It also didnot point whether post poll alliance or party with highest seats will be given preference in case of hung assembly as divergence was seen in cases of Karnataka and Goa assembly
- ⑤ The grounds of imposition of President need to be further defined as terms like breakdown of administration means vague
- Eg. Imposition of Article 356 in Arunachal Pradesh by Governor.
- Hence there is a need for greater clarity in SC guidelines along with reforms in Anti-defection law mooted by Dinesh Goswami ~~and~~ ~~Subashis~~ Committee

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 freedom is a part and parcel
of freedom of speech and expression
under Article 19(1)(a)



Role of press freedom

- ① Media in India has immense reach among masses
- ② Creating awareness among people
- ③ Highlighting mis-actions as well as actions of the govt. and hence promoting transparency and accountability in governance

Eg. The Hindu report on degradation of western Ghats recently prompted action from govt.

④ Promoting rule of law by highlighting violation of human rights of weaker sections

⑤ Press freedom keeps a check on false political propaganda

Role of good governance :-

① Greater transparency in administration automatically support media's work.

② Rule of law is critical for press freedom

③ Reduces political influence on media in the form of paid news

Media also helps in economic and human development as it promotes Country's image and improves ease of doing business. Eg.

India's poor rank in Press Freedom Index also hampers investments

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

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

SHGs are voluntary groups of 15-20 people, generally women, who have come together to pool resources for common socio-economic goals

They have played a critical role in rural growth and women entrepreneurship. Eg. Kudumbashree in Kerala, SEWA in Gujarat etc

Some success :- ① Help in gaining credit through SHG-Bank linkage prog.

② Creating social capital

③ Reducing vulnerabilities by resource pooling

④ Better marketing

Need for a new approach :- ① Success has been in limited areas

and more in southern and western
states

- ② Irregular meetings
- ③ Dominance of upper castes and
they garnering all the profits
- ④ Social challenges including lack of
physical mobility among women due
to stigmas
- ⑤ Lack of cohesion among members.
Eg. Women generally belong to different
villages due to migration because of
marriage
- ⑥ Access to credit has been poor.
- ⑦ Issues of awareness

Way forward :-

- ① Need to promote mix gender SHGs
so that women and men can
complement each other's needs.
- ② A law can be brought to ensure
democratic functioning of SHGs in
line with Co-operatives.
- ③ Skill development of SHGs through DAY
- NRLM scheme

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 in India suffers from numerous deficiencies highlighted by the fact that World University Ranking 2018 has no Indian entry in top 200

Focus on few

- ① Only major institutions like IIM, IITs and IISc have some sort of autonomy
- ② Most of the schemes like Institute of excellence, INSPIRE etc- focus only on large institutions
- ③ Fund allocation is highly skewed in favour of few central institutions
- ④ States lack capacity to provide

sufficient funds for these universities

- ⑤ Infrastructure at state universities remain poor as highlighted by TSR Subramanian report.

Significance of RUSA

- ① Focus on all universities and colleges instead of select few.
- ② Focus on enhancing gross enrolment ratio of both genders
- ③ Focus on teachers training rather than adhocism prevalent in India
- ④ It also provides for central funding for states in ratio of 60:40 to reduce resource crunch
- ⑤ It also seeks to improve physical infrastructure as well as enhanced research infrastructure.

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 सुझाएं।

PRIs were institutionalized via 73rd amendment at 1992 which gave them Constitutional status

Empowerment of women

- ① By mandating 33% of Panchayats to be women including from SC/ST
- ② Enhancing role of women in decision making and policy making and hence evolution of better policies.
- ③ Breaking social stigmas that women cannot work outside homes by giving them leadership role
- ④ According to an estimate there are over 2 lakh women Sarpanchs in the country

Issues :- ① It has been noticed that women are controlled and

dominated by male spouse.

(2) Lack of proper training and awareness has been an issue.

(3) PRIs themselves are weakened due to lack of Funds, functions and functionaries

(4) Role of institutions like Khab Panchayats in North western India has weakened them further (∴ these are also areas with higher discrimination)

(5) Most of the women come from strong economic background

Measures :- (1) Improving awareness and training via Mahila Panchayat Sashakti - karan Programme

(2) Greater devolution of powers to PRIs based on principle of subsidy - disty

(3) Checking institutions like Khab Panchayats

(4) Improving women literacy rate to reduce control of male spouse

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 in foreign relations means that a country's decision in geopolitical arena are driven by its own interests rather than influence of policies of other nations

Strategic autonomy is crucial for a country to maintain its sovereignty in the fullest manner.

Recent developments

- ① Despite having an improved relations with Israel, India voted against USA resolution to declare Jerusalem its capital
- ② India recently ^{Committed to} ~~Continued~~ to buy oil from Iran despite USA sanctions
- ③ Coming to protect the sovereignty

of Bhutan in the Doklam issue

- ④ Enhancing ties with USA despite Russia's growing relations with China and Pak.
- ⑤ Dehyphenating of Israel - Palestine relations
- ⑥ Taking strong stand in issues related to Food security and environment in WTO and UNFCCC

Issues : ① Some human rights group criticized India's move to dehyphenate Israel - Palestine relations

② India may lose its green friends Russia with growing relations with USA.

③ Giving up of Non-alignment policy

④ Some experts say that joining of group like Quad may hamper its strategic autonomy.

India's foreign relations should be driven by the goal of 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 stands for India, Brazil and South Africa

whereas BRICS stand for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, created in 2010

Through these platforms India seeks to cooperate with emerging economies to ~~devel~~ foster multipolarity as well as reducing role of west dominated institutions like World Bank and IMF

Differences

IBSA

- ① It doesn't have strength of having major powers like Russia and China.

BRICS

- ① Membership is stronger compared to IBSA

② It is more of a forum for diverse issues like economics, development etc.

③ Focus on issues like WTO, ~~is~~ Doha agenda is more here

④ Sources of divergence are less here as all 3 are ~~↓~~ friendly or teams

⑤ Lack of funds is a major issue

② BRICS can have immense geopolitical significance especially

with respect to normalizing Indo-Chinese relations

③ Major focus is to provide alternate source of funds for infrastructure

④ Here India - China and Russia - China rivalries are prevalent.

⑤ Funds are less of an issue due to membership of Russia and China.

Despite these differences the groups remain key to India to seek multipolarity

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 mechanisms are basically means of non-adversarial method of resolving disputes

Mechanisms in India

① Arbitration :- Involvement of 3rd party professionals based on pre-dispute agreement.

② Conciliation

③ Mediation

④ Negotiations

⑤ Lok adalats via National legal services authority act.

⑥ Gram Nyayalayas etc.
via Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008

Issues :- ① Justice B.N. Srikrishna

Committee noted various issues with
Arbitration and Conciliation

- ① Lack of institutionalization
- ② Dependence on foreign professionals-
- ③ Lack of trained professionals in India
- ④ Ultimately the cases are being
appealed into Court reducing their
utility.
- ⑤ High pendency of cases

Other issues

- ① There is serious lack of
awareness among people regarding

ADR mechanisms

- ② Poor infrastructure of Gram Nyayalayas
and Lok adalats along with
high pendency
- ③ Lack of availability of legal aid
among poor
- ④ Appointment and removal procedure
is not transparent leaving

scope for political medelling

Measures :-

- ① Creation of institutionalized arbitration and conciliation by passing Arbitration and Conciliation Bill 2018 in line with Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee recommendations
- ② Passing Consumer Courts Bill 2018 which provides for pre-litigation mediation mandatorily
- ③ Robust infrastructure at the level of Lok adalats and Gram Nyayalayas by proper funding and providing legal aid at these levels via Nayaya Mitra scheme.
- ④ Creating awareness among people
- ⑤ Providing for training of individuals for ADR mechanisms.

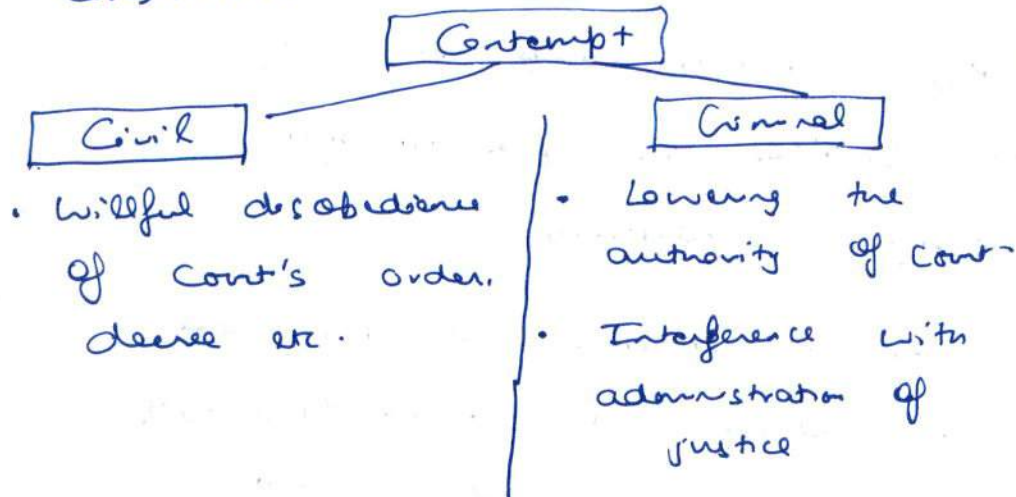
ADR mechanisms

Can serve as tool to achieve twin objective of reducing pendency and improving ease of doing business

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।

Power of Contempt is provided to
Supreme Court under Article 129 and
High Courts under Article 215 of the
Constitution.



Power of Contempt is needed as
Supreme Court noted in Rajesh
Kumar vs GoI case to

- ① Maintain the dignity and credibility of the Court
- ② To command respect
- ③ To enforce Court's order

Without power of Contempt, Court might be unable to enforce rule of law in the country.

Hence Parliament also enacted Contempt of Court act 1971 on the basis of H.N. Sanyal Committee

Need for relook

① Contempt power is almost ~~an~~ an unchecked and unbridled power which may be prone to misuse.

Eg. Contempt case against Justice Karna. Here experts noted that procedural fairness was compromised

② As H.N. Sanyal Committee noted there should be balance between freedom of speech and expression and Contempt powers

③ There should be a mechanism to ensure that the power is

used only sparingly

- ④ Further Article 142 also provides for power under Contempt of Court, which has become a tool for judiciary for judicial overreach
- Eg. ① Setting up Justice Lodha Committee for BCCI reforms
- ② Coal block allocation case where it cancelled licences of all.

Hence as

Justice S.K. Goel noted in Rajesh Kumar vs CrI case, Supreme Court needs to earn respect rather than enforcing it by demonstration of powers under Contempt of Court

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 means either criminals entering political parties or influencing their decisions through money and muscle power

Causes of Criminalisation

As per AAR report, 34% of MPs face criminal cases in India

- ① Lack of inner party democracy
- ② Rising expenditure and commercialisation of elections
- ③ Creation of spurious parties under section 29(A) of RPA 1951

④ Poor Criminal justice system

⑤ Loop holes in laws. Eg. Criminals enter politics to avoid and evade taxes under section 13 of IT act

Role of Supreme Court :- The honourable

Court has taken a no. of steps to reduce criminalization of politics.

① In Lily Thomas case ²⁰¹³, the Court ruled that convicted members will ~~be~~ immediately vacate seat rather than waiting for appeal.

② Asked govt. to setup fast track courts to deal with ^{criminal} cases against politicians.

③ In Tan chowkida case, the court ruled that a person behind bars cannot contest elections.

④ Setting examples via ^{solving high profile} cases.

Like Sasikala, Lalu prasad yadav cases which builds public trust.

Role of Election Commission

① Enforcement of model code of conduct.

② Calling for expenditure details of the candidates.

- ③ Keeping a check on recognition of parties under Section 29(A) of RPA 1951
- ④ Keeping check on Paid news
- ⑤ Election Commission has, over the years, curbed the role of muscle power like Booth capturing

Role of media

- ① Transparent coverage of the election procedure.
- ② Media can provide and highlight the background of all the candidates in a fair manner to build awareness among public.
- ③ Self regulation to curb menace of paid news.
- ④ It can play a crucial role in curbing fake news and propagandas.
- ⑤ Social media can provide a mechanism for parties to conduct digital rallies to reduce expenditure.

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
was set up in ~~2006~~ 1993
via
legislation of Parliament with

following mandates

- ① Protection of rights of Minorities
provided under Constitution under
articles 29, 30, 350(B) etc.
- ② Take suo moto cognisance ^{and enquire} into
violation of rights of minorities
and take action.
- ③ Providing recommendations to govt.
with respect to policy making
in matters of minorities
- ④ It is also an ex-officio ^{participant} ~~member~~ of
National Human Rights Commission.
- ⑤ Promotion of development of languages
of minorities

Challenges :-

- ① Lack of Constitutional backing.
- ② Infrastructure - both physical and human - remains poor
- ③ Its recommendations are only advisory in nature and lack legal force
- ④ Overlapping jurisdictions with other institutions like NHRC, NCMEI etc.
- ⑤ Lack of proper available data
- ⑥ Members lack security of tenure which brings space for political interference
- ⑦ Absence of dedicated cadre with it to conduct functions like enquiry, investigation etc. and it has to rely on state machinery

Measures :- ① Govt. can think about

giving it Constitutional status.

(2) It should be merged with
National Commission for Minority

education institutions to avoid
overlapping of jurisdictions

(3) Streamlining appointment and
removal process to address bilateral
interference.

(4) Provision of dedicated ^{professional} cadres to
be appointed by Commission itself
independently

(5) Enhanced powers to ensure
accountability of govt. as well
as transparency in its functioning.

As Sochar
Committee highlighted the plight
of minorities, especially Muslims
and UNESCO report on dying languages
highlighted, there is a dire need
of reforms in the institution to ensure
effectiveness and efficiency

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

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

Recently govt. called for applications for joint secretary level posts in 10 sectors from private sector

Its importance

- ① As a no. of committees including 2nd ARC noted, there is a dire need of specialization in bureaucracy

↳ Dealing with newer challenges of climate change, 4th industrial revolution

↳ Better cope up with changes brought by globalization

- ② Shortage of human resources as highlighted by Bachchan Committee, especially at middle and higher level will be reduced

- ③ Bring Competition in bureaucracy
- ④ Enhanced people's participation in governance
- ⑤ Efficient policy making in line with principles of Corporate Governance
- ⑥ It is a much needed model of Public private partnership in governance

Issues:- ① There are question marks regarding reservation policy
↓
implications on

- ② Since tenure will be just 3-5 years, their accountability will be difficult to ensure
- ③ It may lead to firm specific elitist policies and may open door for crony capitalism
- ④ No role has been given to UPSC which will put question mark on their political neutrality
- ⑤ Lack of awareness among private

sector regarding nuances of administration

- ⑥ May lead to reduced morale for
current bureaucrats

Despite these issues,
the reform was much needed step
for reforms in civil services.

Other reforms :-

- ① Enhancing transparency and accountability
Eg. 360° feedback mechanism in
place of Annual Confidential report.
- ② Reforms in Prevention of Corruption
Act to prevent harassment of
honest officials.
- ③ Proper training → At every level of
promotion
↳ Mid-term
- ④ Passing Public Service Bill 2007 to
establish Public Service board to
reduce political interference in
transfers and promotions
- ⑤ Security of tenure at higher levels
like DGP
- ⑥ Accountability / Integrity Pacts

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 district

programme was brought by NITI

Aayog recently to ensure

holistic development of around 115

backward districts of the country.

The programme

seeks to work in major areas
of development like

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① Health | ③ Sanitation |
| ② Education | ④ Connectivity |
| ⑤ Poverty
and
food security | ⑥ Women empowerment
etc. |

A novel strategy

- ① The programme selects
all the most backward
district based on multi
-dimensional indicators

rather than narrow approach of
using Poverty alone

② It takes a mission mode
approach to ensure development in
holistic manner

③ The programme seeks to empower
Panchayati Raj institutions and gives
it critical role in implementation
of the programme and identification
of beneficiaries.

④ Integrated approach :- As all the ~~ministries~~
ministries and departments
will be asked to Co-ordinate
implementation of various schemes
run by them

⑤ Funding mechanism has been
properly created through a
dedicated fund along with the
money allocated to respective
ministry

- ⑥ Instead of using the term backward, it uses the term "aspirational" to create sense of pride and self reliance among people.
- ⑦ The approach is far better than identification of backwardness at state level.
- ⑧ Special focus on Left wing extremism affected districts will achieve dual objective of curbing insurgency and development.
- ⑨ Enhanced role of states as they were asked to choose majority of the districts (50/115).
- The key lies
- in proper implementation in mission mode approach to achieve the goal of balanced regional development and social justice under preamble.

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. (250 words) 15

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Millennium development goals were set of 10 goals to be achieved mainly by developing countries to cover half the distance towards sustainable development between 2000 - 2015

India's achievements

- ① India was able to achieve the MDG-I to reduce poverty by half
- ② It was able to provide universal primary education to all (MDG-5)
- ③ It was able to achieve MDG-8 to prevent the increase in cases of HIV-AIDS
- ④ Substantial reduction in rates of maternal mortality

(From around 250 to 140) and
(lakh)

infant mortality rate (currently
around 36)

Issues :- Despite success, India
was unable to achieve most of
its goals completely.

① India was not able to reduce
MMR by 3/4th and IMR by 2/3rd
as mandated by MDG-3 and 4

② Gender disparity in education at
secondary and tertiary education
remains.

③ It was not able to reduce
hunger by half (MDG-1)

④ India couldn't prevent increase
in cases of TB.

⑤ Goals related to access to
WASH facilities i.e. water and
sanitation was not achieved

SDGs :- ① Eliminate Poverty and Hunger
(SDG-1)

- ② Universal education and healthcare for all
- ③ Creating Sustainable Cities
- ④ Elimination of diseases like TB, AIDS etc.
- ⑤ Removing gender disparity and discrimination
- ⑥ Financial inclusion
- ⑦ Tackling climate change and global warming.
- ⑧ Reducing income disparities

Hence SDGs provide for $\rightarrow$ 17 goals or 169 targets to take the world towards sustainable development by 2030.

As India stated in its voluntary review report, it has made substantial progress in achieving these goals, yet its technological and financial capacity is low and will need substantial funds to achieve its objectives.

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।

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 gone through numerous phases of bonhomie and challenges especially during Gold war era.

However since 2008 Indo-US nuclear deal, the ties are on the upward curve

Progress :-

① Economic :- Trade has increase substantially as US is 2nd largest trade partner with around 80 billion \$ and both target to reach 500 billion \$ by 2025

② Strategic → Grouping like Quad highlights growing strategic relations

- ↳ Both are strategic partners since 2008
- ↳ US has sought enhanced role for

in Afghan Issue and in Indo
pacific in its latest National
Security Strategy

③ Defence ties are also on rise

Eg. (i) US termed India as
major defence partner.

(ii) Malabar exercise

(iii) Buying of Guardian drones

④ Energy :- India has started

buying shale oil and crude oil
from USA

⑤ USA hosts one of the largest
diaspora population of India.

who also played crucial role in
Indo-US nuclear deal (2008)

⑥ Science and technology → (i) ISRO - NASA Cooperation
on NISAR satellite

⑦ USA also back India's entry into
NSG, UNSC etc.

Divergence :- ① Sanctions on Russia via
CAATSA and Iran can become

a major source of divergence
between two

② Issues of IPR and trade deficit

for USA is also reported by

USA. Eg. ① Poor ranking of India in
its Annual 301 report.

(ii) Solar panels case in WTO

(iii) Issues of duty on Harley
Davidson

②

③ There are divergences on platforms

like WTO, UNFCCC etc.

Eg. ① USA is against Doha
development agenda

② Filing of case against
export promotion schemes.

④ USA even cancelled its scheduled
'2+2' meeting recently

⑤ India has issues related to
strict visa regime done recently
in case of H-1-B and L-1-B visa
India-USA

partnership is growing rapidly and these
issues need to be resolved via mutual
negotiations and diplomacy

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।

After beginning of dialogue in 1992, India - Israel relations have grown to the level of strategic partnership

Signs of Bonhomie

- ① Recent dehybernating of Israel - Palestine relations by India
- ② Defence accords — Purchase of Barak-I air-to-air missile
 - Phalcon AWACS
 - Kustom drone.
- ③ Political :- Recently PM ^{Modi} visited Israel, becoming first Indian PM to do so.
- ④ Both share common views with respect to Countering rising terrorism

- ⑤ Agreements on Co-operation in various fields especially Agriculture, water saving and irrigation

Differences :-

① National security :- Situations

- (i) While Israel has security concerns with Arab countries, India sees them as friendly extended neighbour-hood and part of Look West policy
- (ii) Similarly Israel sees China as major trade partner and supports its OBOR initiative which India sees as security concern especially in Indian ocean region (String of pearls policy)

② Absence of shared enemies

As it is stated that common enemies can forge deep friendship, such ~~to~~ Common strategic rivalry is

missing in case of India and Israel. Eg. India have sympathies with Palestine and even voted against resolution declaring Jerusalem as Israel capital

Different World views :- While Israel seeks total ~~annihilation~~ ^{annihilation} of regional rivals and seeks regional hegemony, India is more inclined towards regional Co-operation. Eg. It has strong economic relations with China

However despite these limitations, the ties between the two are growing. India needs to come up with innovative measures like dehyphenating of relations to enhance strategic partnership with Israel.