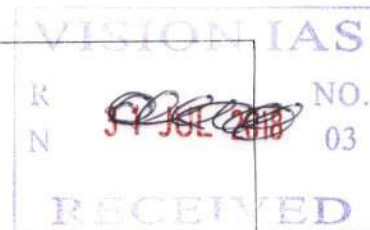




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	DILIP PRATAP SINGH SHEKHAWAT		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29253
Center	ORN	Date	31 st July, 2018

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	
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13	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** 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 अनिर्दिष्ट 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।

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

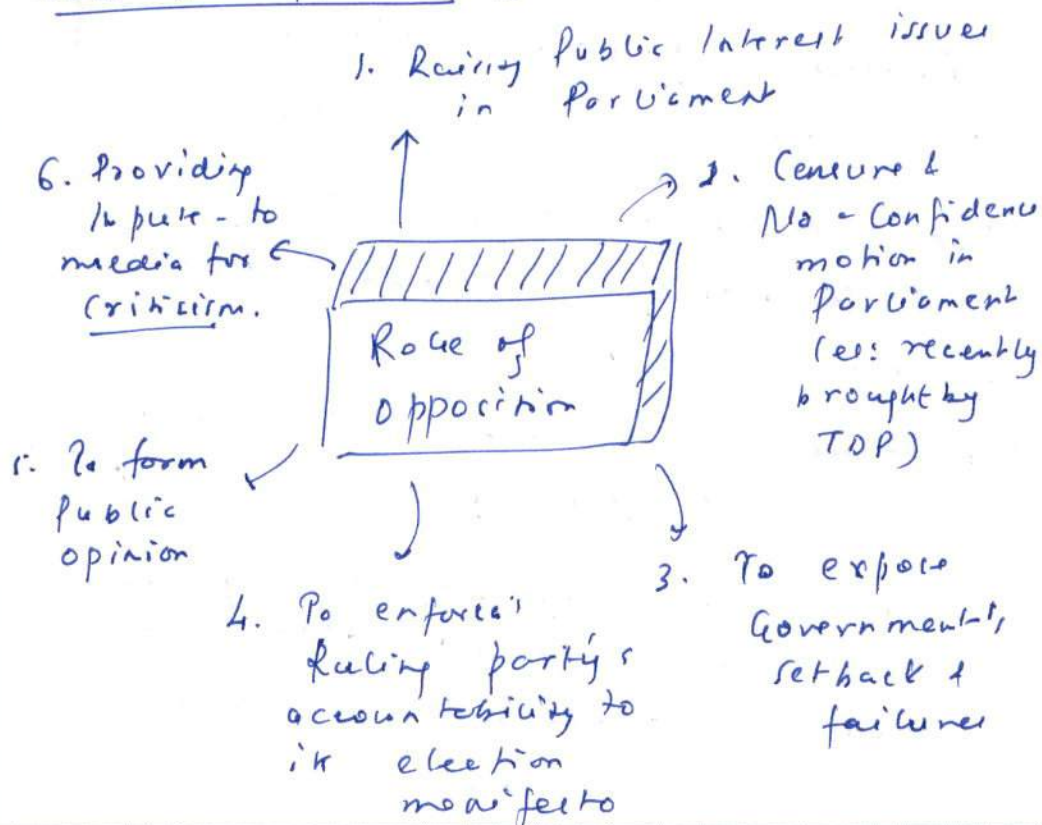
M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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।

Since, in a Parliamentary Democracy like India, there is Rule of Majority - with absolute immunity for five years from the Electoral process, Opposition plays a critical Role to keep the Ruling Government on its feet - to serve Public Interest.

Role of Opposition :



But, it has been seen in recent times that, the Opposition is more interested in forming Coalitions, and preparing ground for defeat of Ruling party in next General election, hence, Opposition, as an instrument of Accountability has lost its shine in recent times.

Shadow Cabinet (from U.K) ?

Can be really helpful in
Strengthen Govt's Accountability ? -

1. As Shadow ministers will be holding - posts.
2. Criticisms & Concerns - will be more rational and organised.
3. Also, creates scope for synergy and collaboration - between Cabinet & Shadow Cabinet.
4. The focus on Election will shift to focus on governance.

☞ Thus, Shadow Cabinet, if implemented in India will make the Govt more transparent, accountable & responsive in rational terms.

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।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - has held
Article 32 - as the most important
fundamental right - which gives
a right to every individual
to directly approach the Supreme
Court - to restore his/her
fundamental rights.

Writ in India: The follow writ
are provided by the Indian
Constitution:-

1. Habeas Corpus: against illegal &
~~unlawful~~ arbitrary detention.
2. Mandamus: "we Command"
3. Certiorari } on lower Court
4. Prohibition }
5. Quo Warranto: for illegal
usurpation of Public office

Nature of writ: It gives power to
the aggrieved individuals & also

Concerned individuals - to restore the fundamental right.

ex: Supreme Court's order -
outhing former BCCI President
from office - under 'Oud-
harranto'

ex: Supreme Courts : using
writ of Habeas Corpus : - to
allow Handiya (a muslim convert
girl) - from illegal confinement
of her parents.

Significance of writs:

It protects liberty of an
individual from over-zealousness of
state & non-state actors. It
provides direct power to individuals
to demand their restoration of
fundamental right from the
state itself.

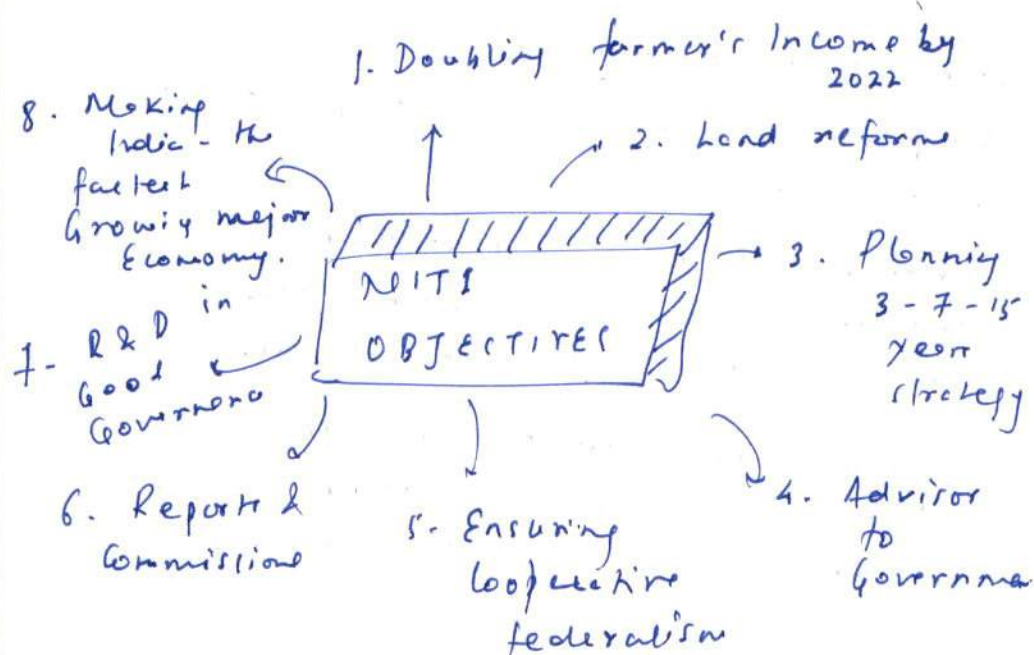
The increasing burden on the
Judiciary and many frivolous
writ petitions have diluted the
impact of Art 32 in India. Hence,
special fast track courts - for restoration
of fundamental rights can be mooted.

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।

The inception of NITI Aayog - in January 2015, was in the backdrop of the demise of the Grand Old Giant - Planning Commission - hence, NITI Aayog has always had higher responsibility as a staff agency.

Objectives of NITI → (National Institute for Transforming India)



Performance of NITI Aayog in last 3 years - have been remarkable, especially with regard to its advisory Role:- Eg:

eg: (1) Index to generate competitive federalism against states
eg: Ease of Doing Business Index - 2017

(2) 115 Aspirational districts

(3) Startup India & Hub.

(4) Reporting functions - eg: Composite Water Management Report, Report on AI, etc.

Suggestion to make NITI more effective

1. Give full Autonomy
2. Adequate Staffing - by pooling private sector talent.
3. Provide more representation to states in NITI - to ensure true Cooperative federalism in India.

Hence, NITI Aayog has high expectations to deliver, & hence greater empower in the form of funds, finances & functionaries in the way ahead.

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।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has termed Article 356 - as a 'Necessary Evil' in the Constitution of India - to maintain the unity and integrity of India - by holding to account every State Government.

Failure of Political class to maintain conventions:

1. End of single party rule in 8 states in 1967 - saw the first misuse of Article 356 (President's rule).
2. Janata Party (1978-79) - retaliated by by misusing Article 356 again.
3. Thereafter, the story of misuse - went on in the 1980s and early 1990s as well.

S.R. Bommai v/ Union of India (1994)

↓.

↳ This judgment of the Supreme Court has given an objective touch to Article 356 - so as to prevent its misuse :-

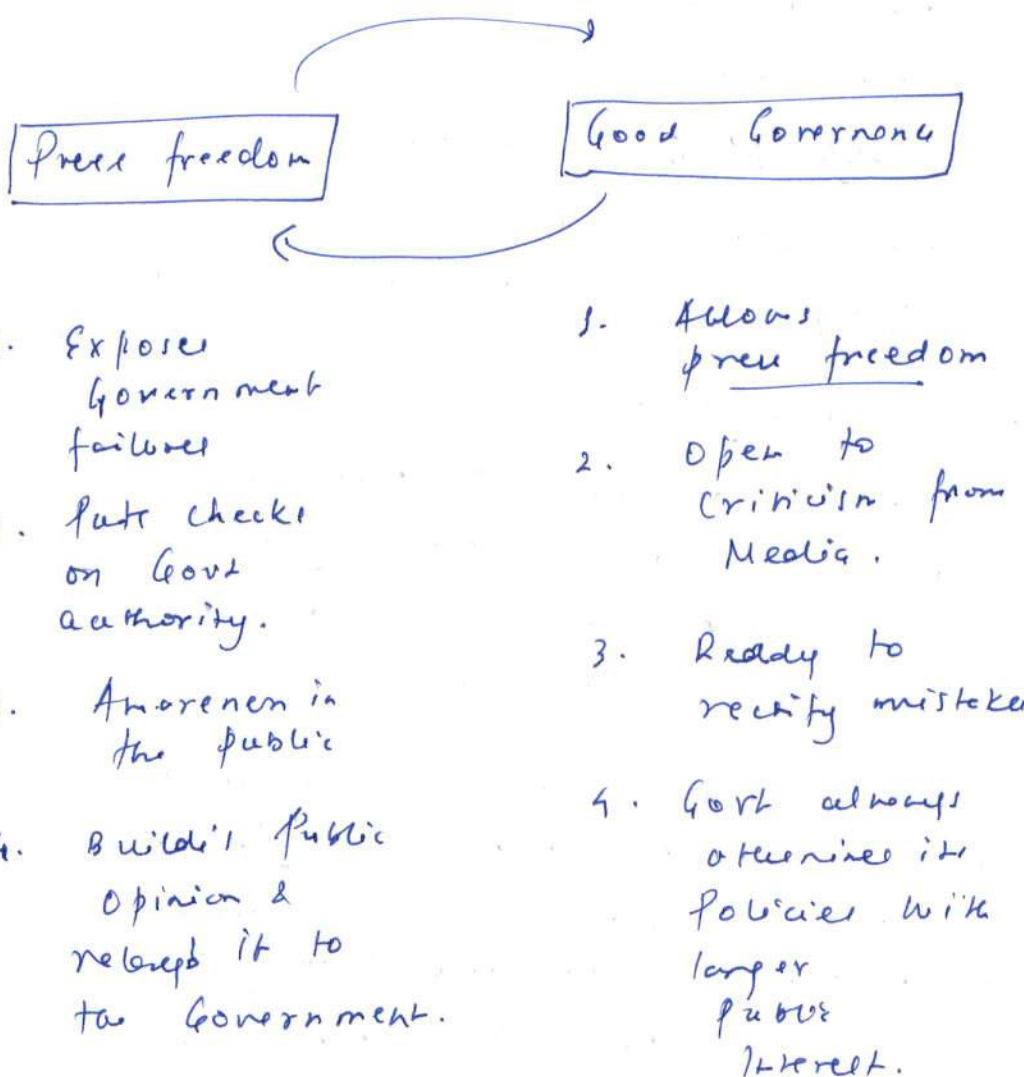
1. Governor's report - not to be taken on face value.
2. Test of majority should be on the floor of the House.
3. Non-application of Article 356 in case of Administrative machinery failure.
4. Governor to have no subjective assessment of majority in the House.
5. Article 355 - to ensure States follow the Union order shall precede before application of Article 356.

But, even now Bamoi Guidelines have been violated in Uttarakhand & Arunachal Pradesh, recently. Hence, both Supreme Court rule & healthy democratic consensus should go hand-in-hand.

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।

Transparency & Accountability are the most important pillars of Good Governance, hence Press freedom plays an important role in ensuring Good Governance.



Economic Development: World Bank - has directly related Media freedom to Good Governance and Development.

eg: Press freedom index, 2017

India's Rank → 133rd / 180

11)

Leading to poor Economic Indicators →

1. Rank 140th in Per Capita Income across world
2. 12 lakh NPA in Banks
3. Poor Infrastructure
4. Highly & ever increasing Inequality

Social Development:

eg: Nordic Countries - occupying top spots in Press freedom Index - have the best Social & Human Development Indicators.

Hence, the way forward is the revamp of Press Council of India - to ensure effective balance between Press freedom & responsible Journalism - so as to ensure Good Governance.

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

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

The SHG model of Development has been a tremendous success in India, from Kerala's Kudumbashree Yojana to Ele Bhatta's SEWA :- there are numerous case studies of NGOs in success securing success in financial inclusion.

Evolving as Business Enterprises :-

Though the Bank - SHG linkage scheme has been a success to promote small scale cottage industries in India, to become big entrepreneurs, need a different approach to SHGs :-

- ① Providing Prudent Financial Advice & training to Entrepreneurs.
- ② Banking - Correspondent model can be used for Entrepreneurship training.

3. Startup Indian Village Entrepreneurship programme - Can use the huge network of Common Service Centres - to promote entrepreneurship in rural areas.

4. Providing Marketing & sales facilities - initially Govt e-Market place can be used.

Prin Goals:

- 1) Rural Growth : with high-society of Business in Rural areas - GDP Growth of Rural India will see a boost.
- 2) Women's Entrepreneurship : Stand up India Scheme can be leveraged in this regard.

Hence, the Government needs to adopt a convergent approach to Rural Development programmes through 'Antyodaya Yojana' - i.e. MGNREGA, NRLM, DDUKY - for generating an Entrepreneurship revolution in Rural India.

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।

Indian Higher Education System is very lopsided, with the premier Central Government institutes - IITs, NITs, and Central Universities - cornering all the funding & benefit.

Dichotomy:

Central ~~Government~~
Institutions
||

1. High Grants from UGC, AICTE, etc.
2. Schemes like: RISE, Institutes of Eminence, etc.
3. Better linkage with industry

States
Institutions
||

1. Lower Grants from Government
2. No Govt Scheme support.
3. Poor Industry linkage - leading to poor placement record.

Significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Siksha Abhiyan ?

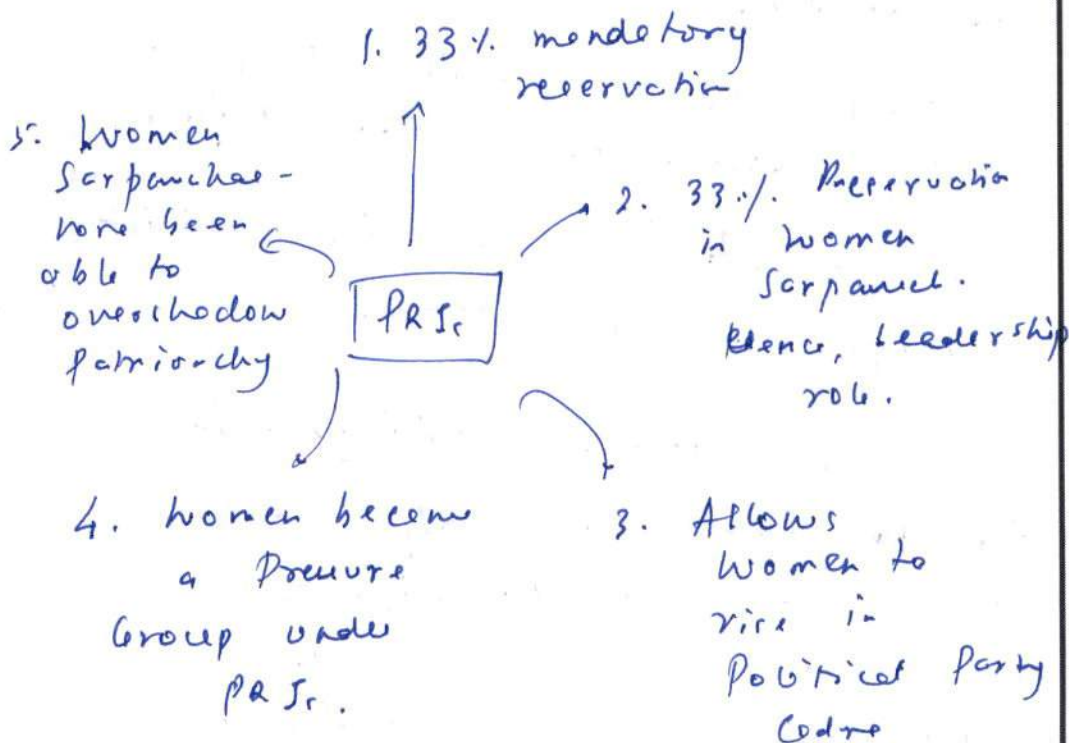
1. To provide Grant-in-
Aid to higher Education -
institutions
 2. It addresses inequities in
Higher Education across India -
by providing support to
~~smaller~~ smaller state level
Higher Education Institutes.
 3. It provide Scholarships for
Backward Communities to pursue
a Degree in Higher Education
Institution
 4. To create an Environment
of competition among
Higher Education Institutes.
- Hence, the focus of higher
Education should be more
decentralised - from where the bulk
of the Graduates are produced. Use
of technology - eg: SWAYAM, NPTTEL,
Faculty transfer & video lectures, etc.
can be used.

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 Growth of Panchayati Raj in India since its inception in 1992, as not only empowered women in the political space, but also in social, economic and cultural space.

Role of PRIs in Political Empowerment



Measures to further increase women's
political participation

11.

1. Spreading awareness about PRTI & election + also 33% reservation.
2. Women SHGs - can be an effective tool for Policy implementation.
3. Mahila Sabhas - to ensure Gender Budgeting & Auditing - can be mooted.
4. Pooling NGOs & Civil Society - to train women in Indian politics.
5. "flex for Shree" - Men with feminist ideology can be pooled.

Hence, women participation in political spaces in PRTI - could lead to a new Paradigm of Rural development & that it is inclusive as well as sustainable.

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

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

Strategic Autonomy is a ~~state~~ of a State in Foreign Policy, in which a State is totally Independent and Autonomous in regard to its own Security interests.

Recent Developments:

1. India setting up Naval bases in Assumption islands (Seychelles) and Dugm port (Oman).
2. India's growing Interest in Indo-Pacific - is based on Strategic Autonomy - e: The Quad.
3. India de-hyphenating ties with Palestine & Israel.
4. India's own Independent Space, Missile & Nuclear weapon plan.

Strategic Autonomy?

A boon? As it provides,
full freedom to a country to
proceed independently by its own
self-interest in the region. In
a multipolar world, strategic
autonomy - yield better advantage.

or

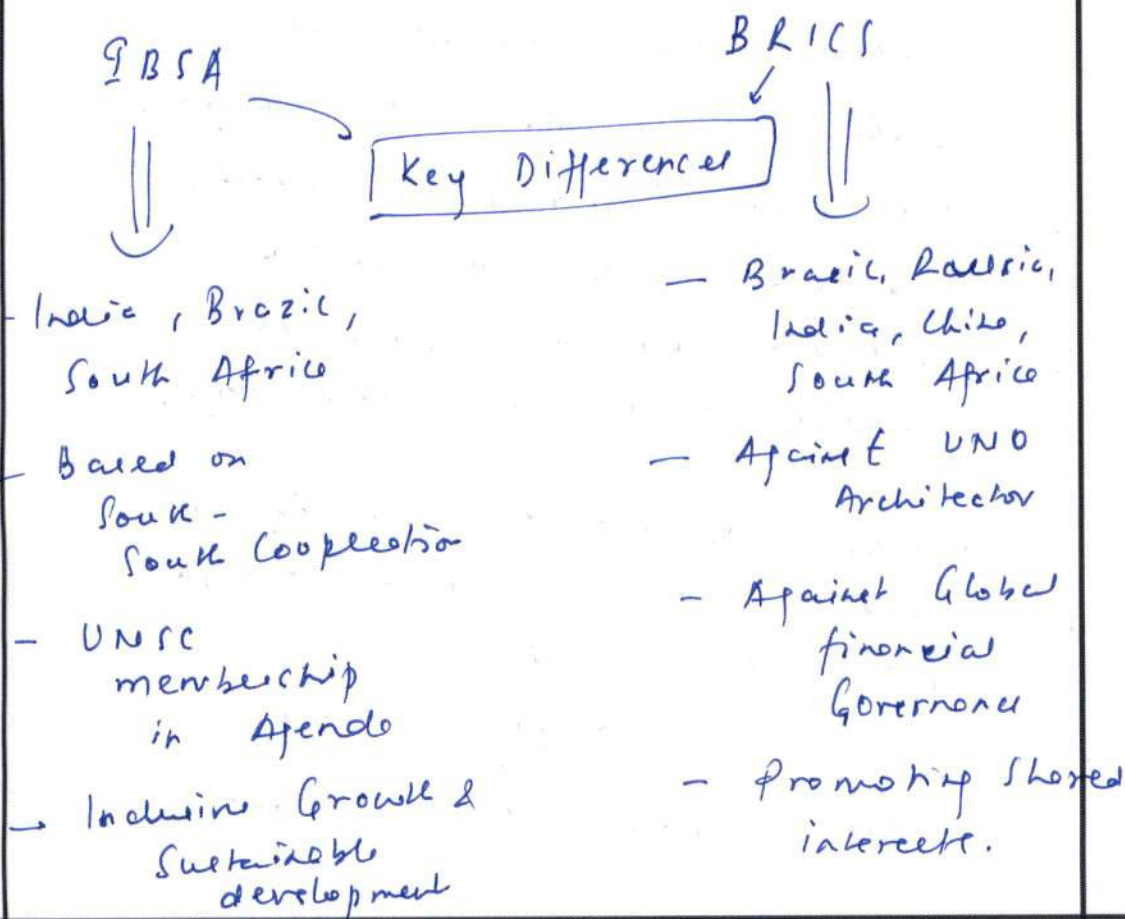
A Boon? As no country is
powerful along. Success of
strategic alliances in the past -
e.g. NATO, Waraw Pact, etc.

Hence, India could both
assert its strategic autonomy,
as USA does (as Nation security
strategy) and also align with
like minded countries on
converging interests - e.g. India-USA
LEMOA Agreement & Quad.

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।

In a Multi-polar world with
Regional power centres, Regional
Grouping are more important
platform for Convergence of
shared Interests, without
Compromising on Individual
Interests)



Relevance of IBSA & BRICS for India →

- ① IBSA → 1. Entry into UNSC
2. South-South Cooperation
3. Removal of Poverty
4. Military Exercise - IBSAMAR
- ② BRICS → 1. Investment from NDB
2. BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)
3. shared Plural Interests - e.g.
Beijing Declaration - on Education,
4. Unity in Diversity - & learning
from each other's Cooperation.
5. Infrastructure development in
BRICS as well as Asia & Africa.

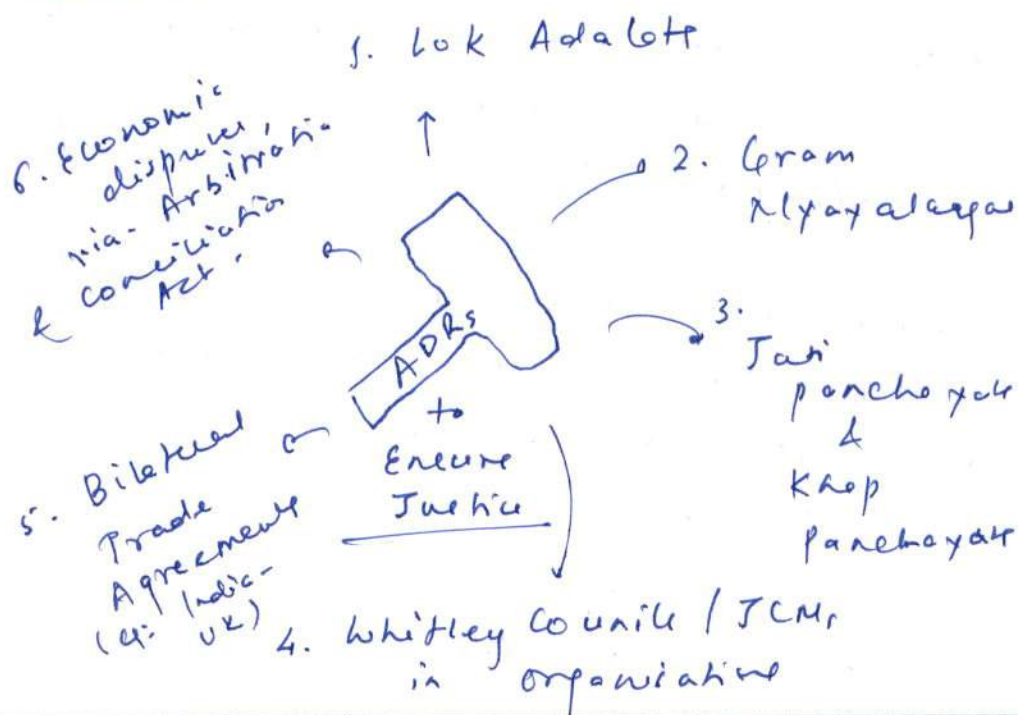
Hence, the Status of India in
the Global order has risen through
these Groupings - especially as a
leader of the Developing World &
an aspiring Global Super-power -

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।

When the courts in India are burdened with over 3 crore pending cases, Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanism (ADR) play an important role in providing "Justice - Social, Economic and Political".

ADR Mechanisms in India?



But, despite ADR - involved
as a solution to resolve disputes,
ADR, themselves are fraught
with the following issues →

1. Appellate mechanism : as an
appeal can always lie in
the Traditional Judiciary i.e.
(Judicial Review)
2. No enforcement mechanism : e.g.
Problems faced by the Lok
Adalat in India - the only way
is Conciliation.
3. Three Quasi-Judicial institutions
do not have
Contempt of Court power
4. Parties are often seen to also
violate the Domestic mechanism,
leading to International
Arbitration.
e.g. Cairn India (U.K) - dragging
India to the UNO.

5. Organisation issues - such as monopower chertage, funding issues, etc.

As pointed by the World Bank Base of Doing Business Report, 2017, in India, it takes on average 1492 days for enforcement of Contract, hence some suggestions

1. Provide them Contempt of Court powers.
2. Greater Autonomy - in terms of funds, finances and functionaries
3. "Finality Clause" - must be there in order to avoid app. frivolous appeals; Only Special Reversal may be allowed.
4. Revising the Contracts and agreements and laws - so as to make them more specific to avoid disputes.

Hence, ADR mechanisms, should be made robust, so that they remain Alternate and do not subsume into the mainstream Judiciary itself.

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।

When the organs of Legislature and Executive fail to allay grievances of aggrieved citizens, the Judiciary is the LAST FRONTIER to ensure Rule of law and to provide Justice.

~~Moreover~~ In India, the Courts derive their competent power from 2 sources →

1. "full faith & credit clause" - under Constitution
2. Contempt of Court Act, 1971

Growing need for Contempt powers:

- (i) The Case of NIT → its orders are being continuously violated by State & non-State actors

eg: Art of living - function on Yamuna flood plains in Delhi - was conducted - even after prohibition order from NGT - The event caused a huge loss to the environment.

(2) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - has repeatedly asked for contempt powers to summon public authorities - regarding human rights violation.

(3) BCCI Case - appointment of CoA - after repeated failed attempt by the Board to fail in the line. (by the honorable Supreme Court).

(4) States not abiding by the River Disputes Tribunal rules - eg: Courtesy dispute, or SYL Canal dispute.

But, at the same time contempt powers can also lead to Judicial overreach!

eg: Euthanasia Guidelines laid by laid by the Supreme Court -

after failure of Govt to
regulate it.

ex: SC guidelines - in SC/ST Act, 1989 -
came after failed attempt of
the Govt to check the misues.

But, things are improving:

ex: Union Govt's order to
establish Currency Management
Board.

Hence, in a parliamentary
democracy synergy between
the three organs - viz.
Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

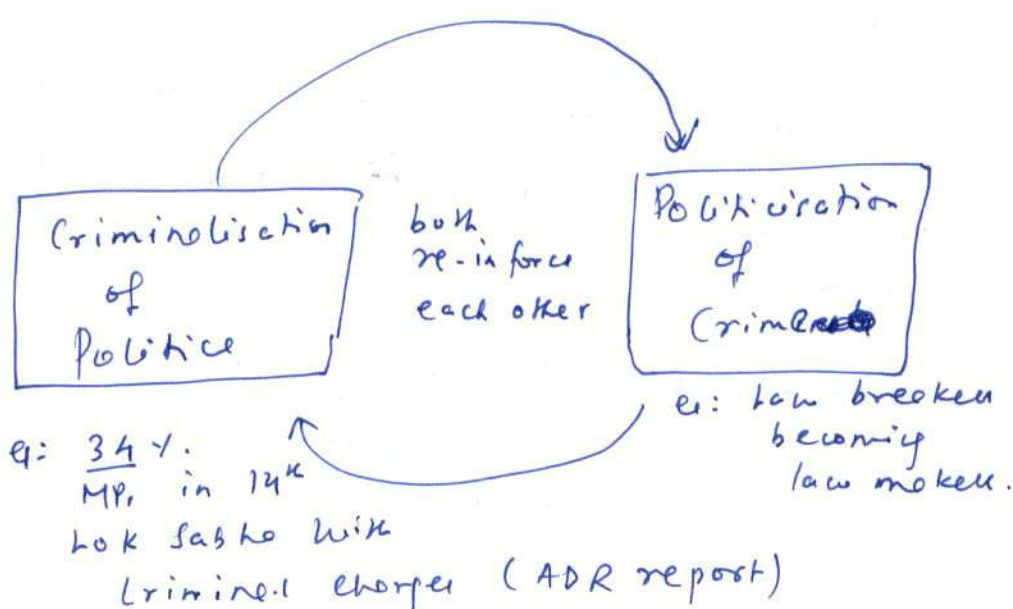
is more important, rather
than conflict. Hence, the tool
of Contempt of Court should be
re-vitalised to lay emphasis
on Healthy Conventions for
better functioning of our
Democracy.

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? (250 words) 15

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Criminalisation of Politics
in India evolved in our democracy
due to defects of the First
Past the Post system and
an emotional Political Culture -
wherein the electorates could
be easily divided into on
the basis of Caste, creed, religion,
etc.

Key Concern:



Role played by Supreme Court &
Election Commission of
India →

1. 6 year ban for Convicts - who
convicted for more than 2 years
prison term (under Representation
of People's Act).
2. Role of P.N. Seshon - former CEC -
as he ended malpractices like
forced voting & booth capturing
in Election.
3. Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) -
to provide greater security to
voter's choices.
4. Supreme Court's - direction to
MPs - to declare their assets
annually.
5. Stringent reporting provisions -
by political parties with
respect to funding.

G. Enforcement of Model Code of Conduct by Election - Commission.

Role of Media:

Media is regarded as the 4th pillar of a Democracy. It can raise awareness among the Citizens regarding their rights. So, that an informed public outrightly reject Criminal Candidates. Further, Media can create a movement of masses - so as to pressure the Govt to put a life ban on Convicted Criminals.

Nevertheless, since "free and fair elections" is a basic structure of Indian Constitution, Voter Awareness is the way ahead. ECI's SVEEP programme is a positive step in this direction.

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 सुझाए।

Article 30 of the Indian Constitution provides a fundamental right to minorities to protect, preserve and promote their indigenous language, culture, script, etc.

Hence, in this pursuit, the National Commission for Minorities has established to have the following mandate →

1. To redress and register Grievances of the minorities.
2. To take measures so that, linguistic minorities could also in education in their indigenous language up to primary level.

3. To uphold and protect minority -
rights - by summoning violating
authorities

4. To provide annual reports
to the Union Government - to
be laid down in Parliament -
regarding Minority status in
India.

challenges faced by the NCM :

1. Doesn't have any contempt
of court power

2. Only recommendatory in
Nature

3. Lack of adequate manpower

4. NCM - filled with retired &
working bureaucrats in deputation -
lack of Minority / human rights
expertise.

5. Lack of Autonomy & Independence

6. Inadequate funding

7. Limited outreach - in areas - like
North - East

Development and upliftment of minorities is the Cornerstone of a welfare state like India and hence, following measures are suggested to make NCM more effective.]

1. Give NCM the status of a High Court.
2. 50% mandatory reservation to minorities in NCM Governing Board.
3. Complete autonomy over funds & manpower.
4. Action Taken Reports (ATR) to be mandatorily laid down by Govt in Parliament in case of non-compliance with NCM directives.

Hence, in this way, an effective NCM is essential for both financial & social inclusion of minorities in India.

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।

Committee on Civil Services reforms like ARC, Kato Committee, Alagh Committee, Barwan Committee (2016) - all have recommended or favoured lateral entry into civil services. Hence Government brought out notification to invite Lateral Entrants at higher level posts - ~~above~~ above Joint Secretary.

Lateral Entry, though a significant step is only a fine start, for a number of ~~first~~ reforms in the Civil Services, whose time has come.

Lateral Entry:-

1. It will solve manpower problems at the higher levels (Barwan Committee)

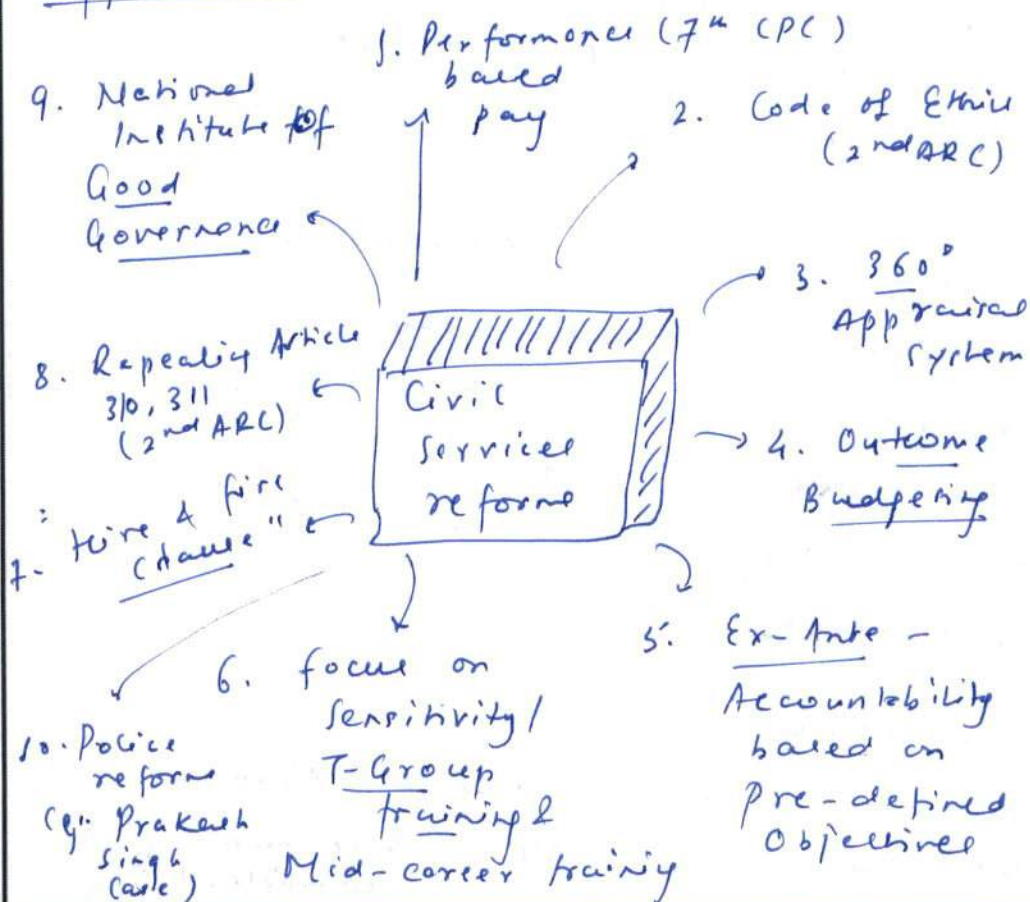
2. It will provide domain expertise
into a Generalist Civil Service

3. Lateral entry has been a
success in the past.
e.g. Nandan Nilekani - Author of
UIDAI

NITI Aayog
Chief Economic Advisor - etc.

4. It fulfils the demand of
specialisation in the era of
Globalisation & Competition.

Bigger follow-up reforms:



Phase, the above multi-
dimensional reforms in Civil
Services - can make Civil
Services an effective instrument
to fulfil the aspirations of
both the State and the people.

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 (TAD) districts" is a joint programme by NITI Aayog and PMO - to address the development issues faced by the most backward 115 districts in India.

Broad Contours of TAD:

- (1.) 115 districts identified —
 - * 30 by NITI Aayog
 - * 50 by PMO
 - * 35 Left Wing Extremism affected districts by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (2.) The following parameters were selected —
 1. Nutrition & Health Status
 2. Hygiene and Sanitation

3. Poor Infrastructure, development
4. Poor Human Resource
Indicators.
5. Hunger & Poverty.

As, remarked by the Prime Minister himself - at the Civil Services Day functions on April 21, 2018 :-

The 11th districts are not Backward and should not be penalised. Instead, he adopted a positive strategy - by providing incentive and stimulus to these districts to "reform, perform and transform".

Novel Strategy:-

1. Bottom up approach - rather than One-size-fit-all approach
2. "Prasthuti Officers" - one for leading each district
3. Competition focus based on Specific parameters. E.g. Health and nutrition.

4. New approach to Personnel
Administration - by incentivising
Districts, rather than penalising.

5. Best performing districts will
be awarded ~~an~~ PM's award
for Excellence in Public
Administration.

Thus, the programme for
Aspirational Districts in adhering
to the philosophy of Collaboration
and competitive federalism,
which will give a new
strength to our Districts &
the overall federal &
Sub-federal Structure.

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
(MDGs) - were a set of Goals
launched under the platform of
the UNO in 2000, to be
achieved by 2015.

India's performance on Health:

Despite India moving
with resolve in the right
direction, especially after the
1991 liberalisation reforms, it
missed the health targets
fixed by the MDGs.

As a result, India's
health indicators are still
poor, as compared to other
developing counterparts of Asia &
Latin America :-

- Infant-Mortality Rate (2015) → ~~140~~ 33 per
thousand
live births.

* Maternal Mortality $\rightarrow$ 140 per lakh
Rate (MMR)

* 52 % women in India are
Anaemic

* 38.5 % children are malnourished
(Global Hunger Index, India).

* 69 % of expenditure on Health
is out of pocket

* Very low penetration of Health
Insurance in India.

* 55 % people in India are
multi-dimensionally poor (UNDP)

In this context, in 2015 Sustainable
Development Goals (17 Goals
& 167 targets) - were adopted
at the UN platform to
be achieved by 2030

eg: SDG 1 & 2 : Ending Hunger
& poverty by 2030.

India's Capacity to meet Health-related SDGs -

1. India spends only 1.5% of GDP on health.
2. Poor Health Infrastructure.
3. Lack of manpower & skilled Professionals.
4. Increase of lifestyle diseases in India - e.g. Diabetes, etc.

Recent Govt measures (to raise capacity)
↓

1. Ayushman Bharat - 1.5 lakh Health & Wellness Centres
 - National Health Protection Scheme - for 10 crore families
2. Revamp of MCH.
3. Thrust to Yoga & Meditation.
4. Ayush system - being promoted.
5. Target based approach for eliminating diseases - e.g. TB by 2025.

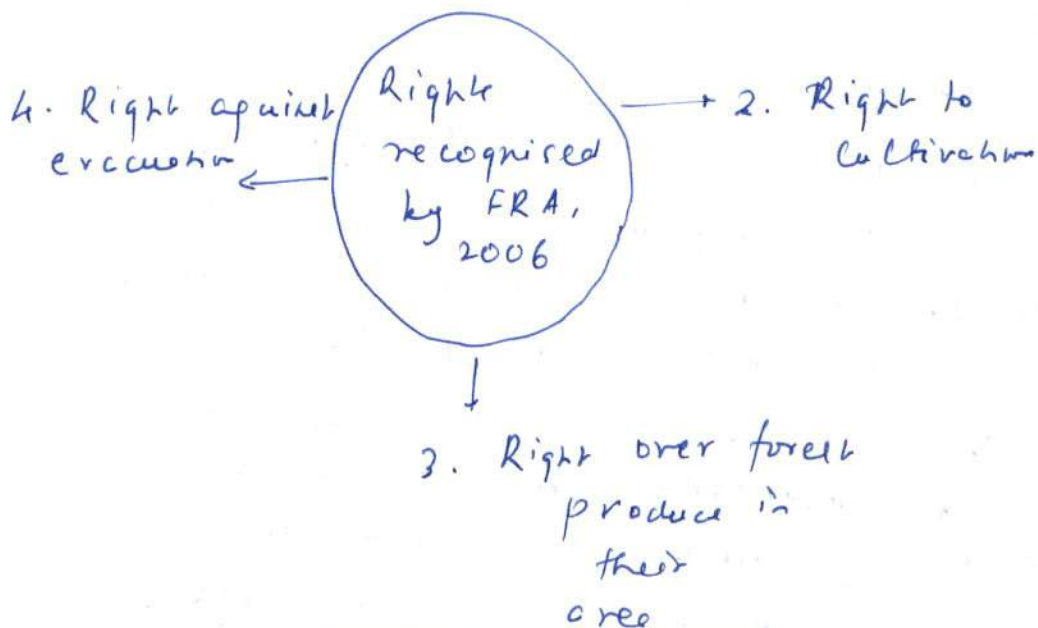
But, in order to realise our health ~~related~~ SDGs - a mission driven approach is needed with greater focus on Rural Health.

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।

Forest Rights Act, 2006 - has a landmark legislation to provide legal protection to the Rights of Tribals and other traditional forest dwellers.

1. Tenancy & occupancy rights - for Traditional & Hereditary occupancy.



Forest Rights Act, 2006

Gaps in implementation:(A) Community forest rights:

* illegal eviction of landholder -
by paying 'suitable' compensation -
& the threat of retribution.

* Still, land titles - have
not been transferred to the
community.

(eg: recent protests by Farmers under
Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha in
Mumbai)

* Land encroachment by MNC &
private developers by involving
forest bureaucracy.

(B) Community forest Resource
Rights:

* Content of Gram Sabha not
taken into harvesting forest
resources

* Environmental Impact Assessment -
is done in a unilateral
manner by the Forest Bureaucracy.

Measures to address the
Current scenario -

1. Mission mode land titling - in the name of proper traditional forest Communities.
2. Generate awareness among Tribals about their rights.
3. Localised Grievance & redressal mechanism - including Gram Sabha, NGOs, Civil Society & Government.
4. Restoring both Community & Individual Rights of Tribals - over forest resources.

Hence, the grievances should be addressed immediately followed by formation of Social Audit Committee - on lines of Meghalaya's Social Audit Act, so as to empower & protect our Tribal Communities.

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।

In the contemporary Geopolitical scenario, Indo-US ties have a major impact on Global peace & security.

But, the road to Indo-US relations have never been smooth & had its own up & down (e.g. 2008 Civil Nuclear deal) and down (e.g. 1998 - Pokharan Nuclear test).

Progress in Indo-US ties

1. Starting with 2008 Nuclear Deal with USA.
2. Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), 2015
3. COMCASA - for military cooperation.

4. India - US synergy in Quadilateral Group in Indo - Pacific region.
5. Consensus on Terrorism, esp. US Afghanistan Policy & USA's support to India in Jammu & Kashmir.

Divergences →

1. US's Grants & Arms deal with Pakistan.
2. US Sanctions in 1998 - following Pokhran Nuclear tests.
3. US pulling out of Iran Nuclear deal - has put sanctions on Trade with Iran - also starting force on India to comply with sanctions.
4. US's policy on Immigration & H-1B visa issue
5. US's rhetoric against Import duties for US imports in India

Presently, Indo-US ties are in a flux as India has refused to fall in line with respect to US's sanctions against trade with Iran. USA also sent its US Ambassador to gather India's support for sanctions regime against Iran.

But, in today's multi-polar world it is "Real Politik" which determines foreign policy of a country, and not traditions. As it is famously said by Kautsky in his Artha Shashtra.

"There are no permanent friends,
No permanent enemies,
only permanent interests."

Hence, India should move ahead with a more independent role to assert its growing power in the world order.

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।

Recently, India has done-away with its hyphenation policy - with respect to Israel & Palestine - as it has maintained since 1967, Thus, showing intent of convergence on mutual bilateral issues & ignoring the divergence on other issues.

Structural differences between Israel & India in Global world order →

INDIA

1. Structural: Indian State based on the idea of unity & assimilation & accommodation

ISRAEL

1. Based on occupation & exclusion of Palestinians.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. India is
a soft
state | 2. Israel: Hard
State - with
Militaristic
nature. |
| 3. India Claiming
Sovereignty
Right in <u>Pok</u> | 3. Israel itself
Occupying the
area - <u>Gaza</u>
<u>strip</u> , <u>West bank</u>
& <u>Golan</u>
<u>heights</u> . |
| 4. India - foreign
policy based on
Non-Alignment | 4. Israel - full
alignment -
e: with <u>USA</u> . |
| 5. India - Unity
in Diversity | 5. Few Nationalism |
| 6. Democratic & equality
based world
order | 6. Command -
based
world
order. |

But, despite the above divergences,
in recent times India & Israel
have come together in areas like:

1. Drip Irrigation technology
2. Desalination plants - e: Yamena
River - proposed.

3. Arms Deal - e.g. Barak-8 ~~missiles~~
missiles
4. Liberal FDI regime & Business
Collaboration.
5. Space & Cyber Security
Cooperation.
6. Joint military Exercises.

Phase, in a multi-polar
world - full of divergences, India
should find & and build
upon convergences to benefit itself
from bilateral, multi-lateral &
Global Cooperation.