



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	NIKHIL AGARWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	154939
Center		Date	31/08/2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। - Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
1	10		
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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.

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।

Role of opposition is very important in any vibrant democracy, in fact strength of any democracy is recognised by the strength of opposition.

In India opposition play very significant role since very beginning of independence. Initially when country was led by One party even then also opposition constructively played their role and express views and dissent freely.

It is because of opposition only that India has strengthen its democratic institutions. India evolved into a mature democracy.

Despite facing many problem on many fronts i.e illitrary, lack of awareness, poverty etc opposition helped India to become a functional democracy.

It is the result of opposition only that India has become a multi-party democracy.

Today we are having 7 national parties and more than 40 state parties which represents nothing but aspiration of people.

In Indian context it would be difficult to imagine a concept of shadow cabinet.

Shadow cabinet is followed by Britain where each opposition member is assigned against each Ministry to prepare him for the future job.

but in India it is difficult to have a shadow because it's a multiparty democracy and it would be difficult for the opposition to appoint shadow cabinet.

Shadow ^{cabinet} is useful in a country which is represented by two parties like in Britain - Conservative & Labour. But in India we are 7 National and present parliament TMC, Congress & AIADMK are having more or less same no. of parliament

Hence idea of shadow cabinet looks impractical for a country like in India which is so diverse and big and represented by various political parties.

Hence instead of having all together new concept like shadow cabinet in country like India opposition can now play more constructive role helps in enriching the democracy.

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।

Part III of the Constitution gives Fundamental Rights to its citizens & there are statutory and ordinary right also which available to them.

In Indian Constitution writ jurisdiction given to S.C. 4A 32 and H.C U/A 226. But writ jurisdiction of H.C is wider than writ jurisdiction of S.C. This is because H.C can entertain writs for ordinary rights also but S.C entertain only for Fundamental Right only.

And writ jurisdiction of H.C is discretionary whereas S.C jurisdiction is obligatory.

There are various writs which both H.C & S.C can exercise such Quo Warranto, Habeas Corpus, Prohibition, Certiorari.

Some writs are available against Executive and some against both Executive and Legislature or some are against lower courts.

writs play very important as it helps the judiciary to check legislature and Executive from becoming authoritative.

when a writs F.R of a person violated he can directly reach S.C for remedy. This ensures faster delivery of justice and less chance of misuse of power by Government.

On various occasion S.C has used writs to ensure that executive doesn't cross the limit or boundary line.

writs play very important in settle functioning of our democratic institutions

People have used writs to on many occasion to exercise their rights eg. Hadiya Case.

but there are instances where judiciary has used writs unnecessarily.

How writs play important role in our country. In fact A-32 itself as a F.R reflects the importance of it.

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 is a Think-Tank of government organisation. It's play very important role in Indian Economy.

Various objectives of NITI Aayog are:-

i) Cooperative Federalism

To ensure better involvement of state in policy making rather than making on its own and imposing on them like planning commission.

ii) Skill India

Make India skill power of the world and leverage the demographic dividend of India.

iii) Competitiveness

Bring competition among states and help them to perform better by developing indices to compete.

ii) Input to Government.

Provide better of input to government on decision making by doing research and analysis.

NITI has performed fair well since its inception, it has helped in bringing synergy b/w centre and state. And it has also provided various useful input to the Government.
Eg. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan,

Measures to make it more effective :-

i) NITI Aayog should be given more say in financial distribution among the states

ii) NITI Aayog should be made statutory organisation.

Hence, NITI Aayog has done tremendous work in past but there is a lot to be done by it.

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।

A-356 i.e. ~~President~~ Presidential rule which is used by the central government when state government doesn't work according to:-

- 1) Constitutional provision
- 2) Central government direction's or doesn't execute its policy

The 1st provision is general whereas 2nd specific.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said

A-356 ~~said~~ is nothing but statement on paper and will rarely be used by the Court.

But since Independence it has been used more than 100 times by various central government.

These various parties have accused the government for misusing it various occasions. In fact Uthaychand H.C. reinstated U.K. government which was removed due to President rule.

S.C from time to time have issued guidelines and interpreted constitution of not so that it should not be misused by the Government.

In famous Bommai case S.C clearly laid down the guide condition on which President rule can be use by the Government.

i) President decision is not final; it's subject to Judicial Review.

ii) There should be clear cut violation of Constitution.

iii) ^{state} Government should be given fair chance to present it's view point.

iv) Assembly will not dissolve automatically if there is no party to form the Government.

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 and good governance complement each other. In fact without Press freedom it would be difficult to have good governance and vice versa.

Good governance ensure less interference by the Government and more work by it.

In present scenario where corruption, red tapism, delay in work is so high it is necessary to free press which can highlight it.

Hence any government which believe in good governance would also like to have free press so that deviation can be highlighted by them and corrected by the Government.

In present day press has play very important role in ensuring that authorities do not cross their limits

There have been many cases which has reported by the ~~books~~ so extensively that it force the Government to change its style of working and bring transparency in its work.

For any country Economic & Human development can happen only when there is good governance. and press play very important role in ensuring Good governance in any country eg U.S.A, U.K etc.

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 have played very important role in our country. They have ^{viable} options for underprivileged people to do small scale business. In fact is our country where banking system has not penetrated ^{deep} into the market SHGs become better alternate nowadays.

Reason for success of SHG :-

i) Easy to access funds

It is very easy to access fund under it as it doesn't require unnecessary delay ~~unlike~~ in banking system

ii) Easy utilisation of resource

Under SHG resource are mobilised at optimal level as it reduce the

duplication of work, and also ensure economy of scale.

iii) It plays very important role in Rural growth as resources are mobilised at local level.

But SHC has not evolve into viable business often due to:

i) Lack of education

Lack of education is one of the reason for not turning it into a viable business

ii) Lack of support from the Government also hinder its growth.

In order to make it viable business often government can make charges such as:-

i) Compulsory purchase from SHC.

ii) Financial Aid to SHC

iii) Proper Auditing facilities to them

iv) Compulsory membership to women.

SHC's has emerge powerful tool for financial inclusion but Government support & proper education is require for rural growth & women's participation.

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।

There are very few Central or Autonomous Institution in our Country as compare to state university/Institution but still Government has given excessive attention to these institution which resulted into imbalance b/w these 2 kind of Institution.

According to data more than 90% student studies in state institution, thus it is very important that Government should focus on these institution in order to give qualitative education to the student at mass level.

In this direction Government's (RUSA) will play very important role —

in coming year's

Significance

- i) It will provide qualitative education to the students
- ii) It will ensure that education should not compromise due to lack of funds.
- iii) Resources mobilised under it will be provided to these institutions to ensure better infrastructure facilities
- iv) It has the potential of changing education level in our country

Hence RUSA will play very important role in education system. Infact institutions which were neglected earlier will now get an equal opportunities under it to excel.

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

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

73rd and 74th amendment deals with urban and local bodies. It also ensure that 1/3rd seats remain reserved for in Panchayati Raj Institution in all categories for women. with constitutional backing and reservation PRI played very important role in political empowerment of women.

In fact, according to latest data women representation is more than 40% in PRI.

PRI has not only ensure their participation but also change the perception of the society that women are not fit for political organisation.

With more representation & better opportunities PRI has evolved as the best example of women participation in politics.

but there are many problems associated with it such as :-

Patriarchal view :-

In reserved seats women contest election as representative of ~~their~~ husband lack of awareness

women are still not aware of their rights which are given to them under

PR

Measures to further increase their participation

- i) Reservation in Legislature and Parliament
- ii) Education and awareness about their rights
- iii) More employment opportunities as independent women is more likely to succeed in Politics.

Hence, there is long way to go for Political empowerment for women.

Not only Government but society also has to change their views about women in politics.

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 that country should not remain dependent directly on one country and it should have no. of alternatives available at its disposal to get a better deal and reduce vulnerabilities.

In today's India's contemporary foreign policy India use this phenomenon on different ways. such as

2) Oil Imports/Energy needs

In order to diversify the risk and reduce the dependence on one country. India is moving towards solar energy and also exploring oil import opportunity in African countries.

ii) Navigation/China factor

In order remain dominant player in Indian ocean and counter china India is opening it base in many countries and trying make it's presence there such as chabahar port

iii) Arms Import

In terms of Arms Import India is exploring in Arm's market such as U.S, France in order reduce it dependence on Russia.

'Strategic Autonomy' for any country is very important as it decide its competitiveness and role in Global Affairs

India has played very successively in order to remain strategically autonomous despite facing many content. But there is a lot more to do in this front.

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 and BRICS both are developing countries organisation and there are many things make them similar to each other.

Such as :-

- Emerging Economies.

Both the organisation members are emerging economies

- Same Focus

As members are developing nation they face more or less same issue

- Breaking developed world hegemony.

As all these factor bring India closer to these organisation as they provide avenue to discuss problem which is faced by all of them

but there is a key difference b/w them
such as :-

- i) IBSA is a south-south cooperation
whereas BRICS also involve Russia
& China.
- ii) IBSA aspire to bring Southern Nations
close to each other as they
face same problems
- iii) IBSA try to break the Dominance of
Northern Nations which BRICS doesn't.

Both these organisation are important
for India as they provide better
platform to discuss their problem
more openly and find solution of
it.

BRICS bank is the result of this
organisation which set direction for
future Economies to come to each other.

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 Mechanism play very important role as it solve the case in a speedy and in time bound manner.

It has been practiced for long period of time and it is gaining popularity is today due to delay in justice deliver by formal system in India.

Various Modes which are available in India:-

Mediation : In Mediation ~~for~~ third party involve in solving the dispute. Decision of the party may ~~be~~ or may not be acceptable to the disputed parties.

Conciliation:

In this parties approach to conciliate and solve the dispute so that neither get harmed by the decision.

Panchayat:

It's a age old practice in India where Panchayat take the decision on the dispute and which will be amicably acceptable to the party.

Lokpal Adalat

Under Lokpal parties register themselves and solve the dispute out of the court. It has emerge very popular platform to as it take less time and money to solve the dispute.

Hence there platform provided very viable options to the parties to solve their dispute in a time bound manner.

But despite having positive points it is still having many problem:

- i) Decision of under ADR voluntary for the organisation to accept it or not
- ii) Ambit of heli adalat to deal with financial issue is very low
- iii) No set of guidelines which leaves room for discretion and biasness.

what need to be done to make it efficient.

i) Binding Decision

Decision should be binding on the parties

ii) Ambit of heli pal should be increase

iii) There must be more transparency in while giving award.

Hence ADR has emerged as strong tool but still there is a lot needs to be done to make it more viable and efficient.

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।

Contempt of court played very important role for smooth functioning of judiciary and making it more independent.

Contempt of court make judiciary more powerful so that it can sure that the decision which it has taken will be followed by the respective authority. without it judiciary will just become an organisation which can do nothing to protect its dignity.

There have been many where judiciary use this power
Eg. Justice Kanna case.

But there have been apprehension from many quarters that in the name of contempt of court judiciary is using it excessively and misusing it.

The fact is judiciary itself decide what amount to contempt and what not.

Eg. In Justice Virenia case judiciary itself remove him for the contempt of court which was nothing but Judicial Impeachment.

Though fair criticism of Judicial decision are not amount to Contempt like in Newspaper. But fear of contempt of court close the door of open criticism of judiciary.

No organisation is immune from mistakes and for many other problems in present scenario which is why

active scrutiny of judges activity
should be monitor by the Press,
RTI activist etc.

But contempt of court becomes the
major tool in the hand of court to
misuse it at their discretion

Hence there is a need to be a clear
cut definition of what amount to
a contempt of court and what not.

Either SC itself declare it or
legislature pass the bill to issue
guidelines so that there will be
more clarity people about it

Contempt of court is an important
tool but it should be used rarely
by 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?

Criminalisation of politics has always remain
big concern in Indian politics. According
to ADR report chances of winning the
election of criminal background candidate
is higher as compare to non-criminal
background candidate.

In fact criminal with political background
also get wide recognition in public eye.
Hence it lead to the Nexus between crime
and politics.

S.C and EC has played very important
role in this direction. In fact it is because
of these 2 institution that politician
with criminal are either bar from

from contesting election as they are behind the bar.

s.c has issued many guidelines/order to stop criminal from entering politics:

i) source of the candidate and sponsor and dependent should be declare.

ii) Declaring criminal cases against them.

ECY of India has also actively ensure that criminal role in politics should be reduce: such as

i) bar from contesting election if imprisoned for more than 2 year.

ii) limited the use of money and vehicle in election campaigning.

iii) Model Code of conduct has also played very important role in ensuring free & fair election.

Media can play constructive role in ensuring that candidate from criminal should be discourage from contesting elections. such as

i) No. of tickets

Highlighting how many no. of tickets has been given by political parties.

ii) Educating voters about their candidate.

iii) Discouraging people to vote from voting criminal candidates

Hence all these 3 players can come together that Indian politics should not become ground for criminal to survive.

• They can play their respective role in their field to ensure that criminal do not get enough support from the state.

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

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

National Commission for Minorities is a statutory organisation. It's main function is to see the work done by the government for Minorities for their upliftment and growth and also receive complaints from minorities

It has played very important role in ensuring that minorities communities should be provided adequate attention in policy making and also bring out report on their status and progress

but it has been seen recently that minority commission is facing many problem in addressing the task assign to it & due to :-

Under staff :

The commission is understaff due to which it become difficult for it to handle the work at mass scale.

Delay in Decision Making

It is obvious when commission is understaff and also due to lack of use IT.

Not a Constitutional Barring

Unlike National Commission for SC/ST, N.C for Minorities has statutory due to which Government and Parliament do not give adequate attention to its report.

Measures:

- i) Commission should be made more IT enabled.
- ii) Provided with adequate staff.
- iii) It should be provided constitutional status for more power and autonomy.

Here Commission has played very important role till now but there is a lot to be done by the Commission for the upliftment of the minorities. It should be provided constitutional status for more power to deal with cases against Minorities.

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

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

Recently government has invited application for senior level post through lateral entry. As it not only increase the competition but also bring the specialisation in the bureaucracy.

Lateral entry is not new phenomena in India politics. It has been practice in many department such as Finance Ministry as Economic Advisor, RBI Governor, NITI Aayog.

It will not only bring efficiency in the administration but also induce competition. as career bureaucrats will be forced to perform better in order to succeed in the government.

It has been practiced in many countries like in U.S and Britain but there are various issues associated with it such as

Spoil system

It will give rise to the spoil system where government will hire only those people which suits them.

Bypassing UPSC

It will by pass the role of UPSC which is assigned to it by the Constitution.

No surety of success

As it is evident from many PSU and Air India that despite hiring professional from private companies they failed to survive.

Hence alongwith lateral entry there are many other reforms which are needed in higher civil services :-

Promotion

It should be more transparent and Merit should be recognised.

More power to UPSC

so that there will less interference of Politicians in Bureaucracy.

Higher Civil Servant should be assigned to private companies for more exposure and experience.

More Accountability

with the help of IT and other measures accountability should be established.

Higher Civil Service has to evolve itself into more efficient, fast, and diversified so that work which are assigned to them will be discharge by them accordingly.

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. (250 words) 15

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

NITI Aayog has selected more than 100 districts on various parameters on the basis of backwardness, and named them 'Aspirational districts'.

These districts are extremely backward and underdeveloped and it has been observed that upliftment of these districts will automatically help the country to fight many socio-economic problems.

Government will give adequate attention to these districts on all the programmes which it has undertaken, such as NREGA etc.

It needs to be noted that these districts need special attention for their development so government has decided to allocate extra funds for their development:-

Problems which these districts are facing:-

i) Under Nourishment

These districts as compare to other parts of the country are more undernourished

ii) Economic opportunities

Opportunities in these districts for jobs, work are less

iii) Political participation is not adequate in these districts

iv) Education level is not good
which hinders their growth in other field.

Here keeping in all these thing
in mind NITI Aayog has evolved
the strategy to deal with the
problems which these districts are

facing • such as

i) special Attention

ii) More funds

iii) Regular Monitoring

with the upliftment of these districts
it would be easy to uplift Majority
of the population of out of poverty
which would in turn improve the
ranking of the country on many

Index -

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।

India has performed ~~fast~~ well
which was concluded recently.

Millennium development goal was
the predecessor of SDG. and India
has achieved almost all the goals
on MDGs such as

- i) Education
- ii) Health
- iii) Collaboration.

Now SDG has become its successor
which ~~are~~ will complete in 2030.

In terms of Health India has
performed very well and bring out
out of many life-threatening disease

Polio, Dengue, Malaria, Leprosy are the few in which country performance was appreciable.

With the end of MDG; SDG becomes its successor.

SDG are universal which needs to achieve by all the signatory countries.

Relevant SDG and India's capacity to meet them.

Health

It is most important SDG on which India has to work a lot such as elimination of Malaria, Dengue.

India not only have to create awareness but also has to create infrastructure for achieving it.

Education

Achieving universal education is not only the primary goal but also providing Quality Education is the goal under.

Government has to increase the budget for achieving this goal

Service Citizen.

Service Citizen centric and friendly service.

Environment

For this India not only has to ~~shift~~ reduce the consumption of coal but also has to shift simultaneously to Green Technology.

SDG are ambitions for which India not only need capacity but also the will power to achieve. Plus awareness about the goal is also necessary.

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 recognised
several rights under it :-

i) Local community

They were granted rights on ~~total~~ ^{minor} product. which not only give them the sense of ownership but also the build the land for it.

ii) Environment concern ~~has~~ should also keep it mind before divergent to the commercial purpose.

iii) If forest is diverted for any other use than equal amount of area of land is to be bought by the directing Authorities

iv) Tribal should be consider integral part of the forest.

Gaps in the Implementation of community forest rights and community forest resources are:-

i) corruption
It is the root cause of the problems which result into poor implementation

ii) Lack of awareness
Among the local people it also the result of manipulation and corruption

iii) Inherent weakness of law

Laws are designed in such a way that it itself defeat the purpose of law

Measure to address the current scenario :-

- i) There should be digital record keeping of all rights in order to minimize corruption
- ii) More awareness should be done so that more people know about their rights
- iii) Law should be simple which give enough flexibility to the authority to implement.

These Street Light Act is a good law but it needs to strengthen not only legally o but also in implementation.

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।

Right after the Independence India became the leader of NAM which advocated neutrality during cold war era.

But in 1972 India signed Friendship treaty with Russia which bring India closer to Russia.

But after USSR disintegration and 1991 liberalisation ties between India and U.S develop very rapidly.

Recently U.S designated India as major defence partner. which indicates that India-U.S growing closeness.

Reason for India-U.S strong ties in recent :-

Indian Economy

It is rising very rapidly which attracting U.S companies into

into Indian markets

China Factor

It is also playing very important role as china is becoming assertive
U.S is looking for new partners.

Indian Ocean

U.S perceived India as Major player in this area for security and trade and to counter china also

Afghanistan

India role in Afghanistan and help in development assistance. U.S wants India to play more important role in this region.

Military Needs

India is largest supplier of Military hardware which U.S companies is eyeing very eagerly

but India-U.S views on important has not always remain the same.
Both the countries have taken different

stand on various issues such as.

climate change

while U.S blame India & china for billions of dollar aid for withdrawal, India on the other hand remain committed to it

closeness with Pakistan

U.S closeness with Pakistan and it's aid to this nation doesn't bring U.S-India closer.

Anti-globalisation

while U.S moving toward protectionist Economy whereas India is opening it's Economy year by year.

U.S withdrawal from Indo-Pacific Quad leaves a huge vacuum.

Though Indo-US tie has reached to new height but there are certain issues on which both countries have different stand.

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 and Israel started their diplomatic relations in 1992 and since then both countries have become important partners on many fronts.

There are many reasons which bring both the countries closer to each other such as terrorism, border disputes etc.

And kind of weapon which Israel supply to India no other has provided to it. Even on Economic front Israel ship navigation technique is widely practiced in India.

But despite of having such a close relation. India - Israel have different conditions in National security situations such as

- India is a well established state and there is no dispute to its recognition whereas Israel on the other hand is having dispute with Palestine.
- India is wide acceptable in Islamic world whereas Israel is opposed by them.
- Israel - Palestine has become international issue whereas India doesn't face such kind of situation when it come to Kashmir issue.

In terms of worldviews, India and Israel have many different views.

- Israel is very close to America whereas India is close to America as well as Russia.

Israel is more aggressive when it comes to dealing with Neighbour whereas India is more accommodative

when it come to common Enemies Indo-Israel both are having enemies at all.

Generally Israel face terrorist from Middlecast on the other hand India is facing infiltration from Pakistan.

These geographical also make India more vulnerable to Israel securities than Israel.

Despite having so many differences Indo-Israel both have developed their relation very constructively -