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12 SEP 2018
MUKHERJEE NAGAR

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	GIADHAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	30262
Center	M. Nagar	Date	11-09-2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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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 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।

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।

In democracy role of opposition is as important as role of ruling party.

- It imposes Accountability & Responsibility in functioning of Govt. through public debate, using tools like no-confidence motion, question hour, zero hour & other legislative tools in parliament.

- It provides criticism to excess of Govt. & restricts their misconduct or misuse of authority.

- Constructive criticism to policies & laws formulated by Govt. by discussion on Bills, in parliament & referring these to Select Committee for better scrutiny.

• By providing alternates to Govt. policies to improve governance in country.

• Shadow Cabinet means creation of Cabinet by opposition (~~sa~~ counterpart of Cabinet) for providing training, & experience to its member, for better governance (when they will be in power).

• Our parliament will definitely benefit from creation of Shadow Cabinet.

- creation of trained & skilled future ministers.
- Constant & better scrutiny of functioning of Govt.
- imposition of better transparency & Accountability in governance.
- sense of responsibility in opposition, which result in constructive criticism & improvement in Govt. policies.

Shadow Cabinet will help in emergence of talented & trained pool of politician which will benefit in longer run.

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।

When some rights are provided to citizen, there must be some mechanism to enforce these rights, otherwise rights will be of no use. So it is said that where there is right, there is remedy.

Indian Constitution provides fundamental & other rights to citizens & under Article 32 & 226, it provide enforcement of these rights through writs. 5 type of writs are mentioned in constitution.

(i) Habeas Corpus → ensures individual physical freedom from state & other citizens.
→ "to be present physically"

Significance → ~~ensure~~ against illegal confinement of individual.

→ anyone can file writ for anyone.

→ enforceable against state and other individuals.

(ii) Mandamus → it mandates authorities to act upon something.

→ for enforcing individual rights.

→ ensuring fulfillment of state duties

(iii) Certiorary → ^{'to be certified'} issued by higher courts, to lower court that matter under jurisdiction has to be decided by higher courts & to be certified by them.

(iv) Prohibition → prohibiting lower courts & authorities from acting, as matter is out of their jurisdiction
~~& to be done~~

(v) Quo-warranto → Under it higher courts question the authority of concerned authority.

Writs ~~are~~ have prime significance in ensuring proper implementation of fundamental & other rights of individual. ~~As~~ Dr. Ambedkar said writs as heart & soul & corner stone of Constitution.

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. (150 words) 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog was constituted to replace erstwhile planning commission for better planning & good governance in country.

Objectives:

- prepare shared vision & objective of nation & working upon this to achieve these objectives.
- to promote Co-operative federalism & strengthening states as it recognises that strong states means strong nation.
- ~~for~~ for inter-sectoral & inter-departmental co-ordination & co-operation.
- for formulating plans & policies for sectors that are lagging behind & need strategic intervention.
- To act as reservoir of knowledge in country.

- Acting as think-tank, and advising PMO, CMO for better governance.
- For Action agenda & policies
Performance
- It has acted as significant expert adviser for policy making & good governance.
- facts or ground reality based recommendation for improving strategic sectors.
e.g. APMC's, doubling farmers income etc.
- Improved co-operative & competitive federalism through various indices
e.g. Health Index, ease of doing Index.
- Rich depository of knowledge & database.

Improvement

- more inclusion of states in policy making for co-operative federalism & inclusive development.
- more engagement with experts & specialists for accurate policy intervention.

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

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

Article 356 provides for imposition of President's rule in state when constitution machinery has broken down in state. However this provision is been misused by central govt to dismiss state government (when ruled by opposition) for political reasons.

It has been ^{used} 120 times since independence shows the gross violation & misuse of Article 356.

Govt. used Art. 356 even for trivial matter to gain political mileage. Thus it compromised soul & heart of Article 356. To prevent misuse of Art. 356 honourable SC's directive in S.R. Bommai ^{case} provides much needed clarity about imposition of Art. 356.

- (i) It must be used ~~in~~ only when Constitutional ~~is~~ mechanism has broken down in state. (not Accⁿ to whim & fancies of States)
 - (ii) not in Cases of corruption or maladministration in States.
 - (iii) only when States is not able to fulfill Constitutional obligation.
 - (iv) Governor/^{centre} will provide ^{prior} warning to State about its conduct & 10 days time to improve conditions.
 - (v) Governor will not obey recommendation of ^{state} executive which has lost its majority
 - (vi) majority should be tested on floor of the House.
 - (vii) No dissolution of State Assembly or any irreversible decision until it is approved by parliament.
- S.R. Bommai ^{case} provided much needed clarity & prevented misuse of article which was considered as "dead letter" by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

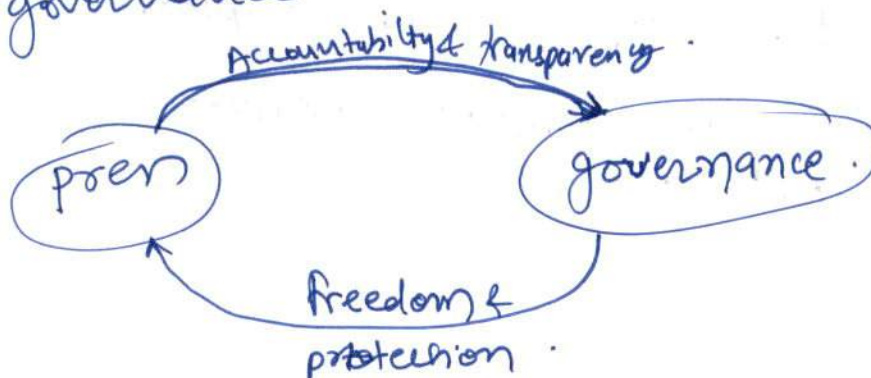
5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. (150 words) 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Good governance means rule of law, transparency, Accountability & responsiveness in Administration while exercising Authority.

• Press Freedom is also aiming towards promotion to true Information, Accountability & transparency in system.

• They are complementary & supplementary to each other as good governance also include freedom of expression & press freedom is base of good governance.



Press empowers citizens through provides information & awareness to masses. It provides a channel through which citizens can ~~dev~~ raise their demands & grievances.

Through press & media citizens come to know about progress & development made by world. So they also demand same for themselves ("demonstration effect"). It creates a obligation for Govt. to provide quality services to its citizens.

Good governance ensures sufficient opportunities for economic & human development & ^{free} press ensure accountability, transparency, efficiency, effectivity, equity & inclusiveness in this development. Thus they support each other in country's progress & development.

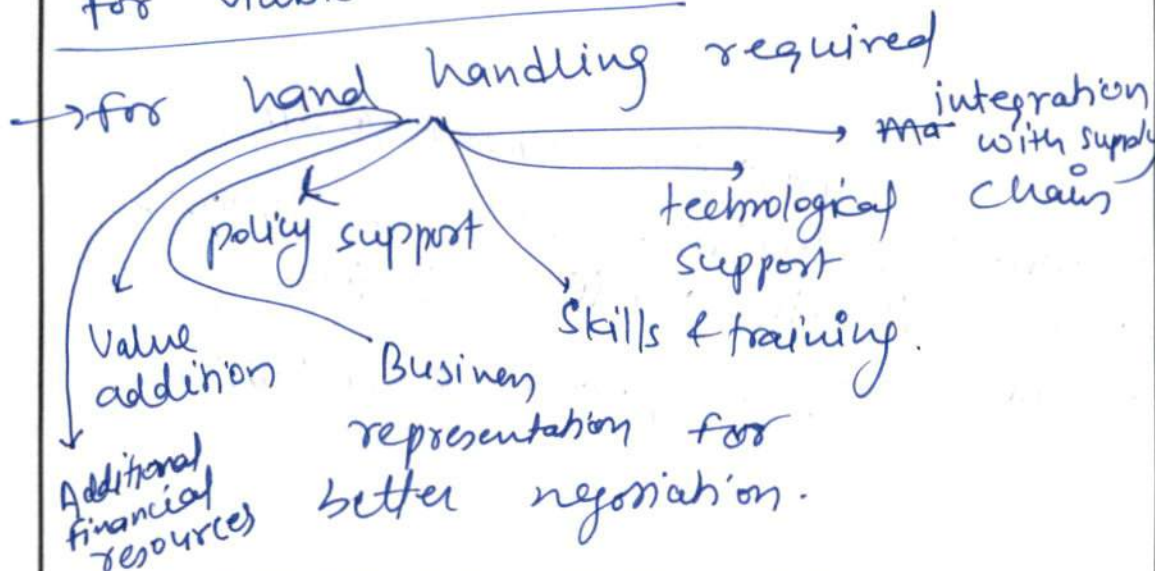
6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. (150 words) 10

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

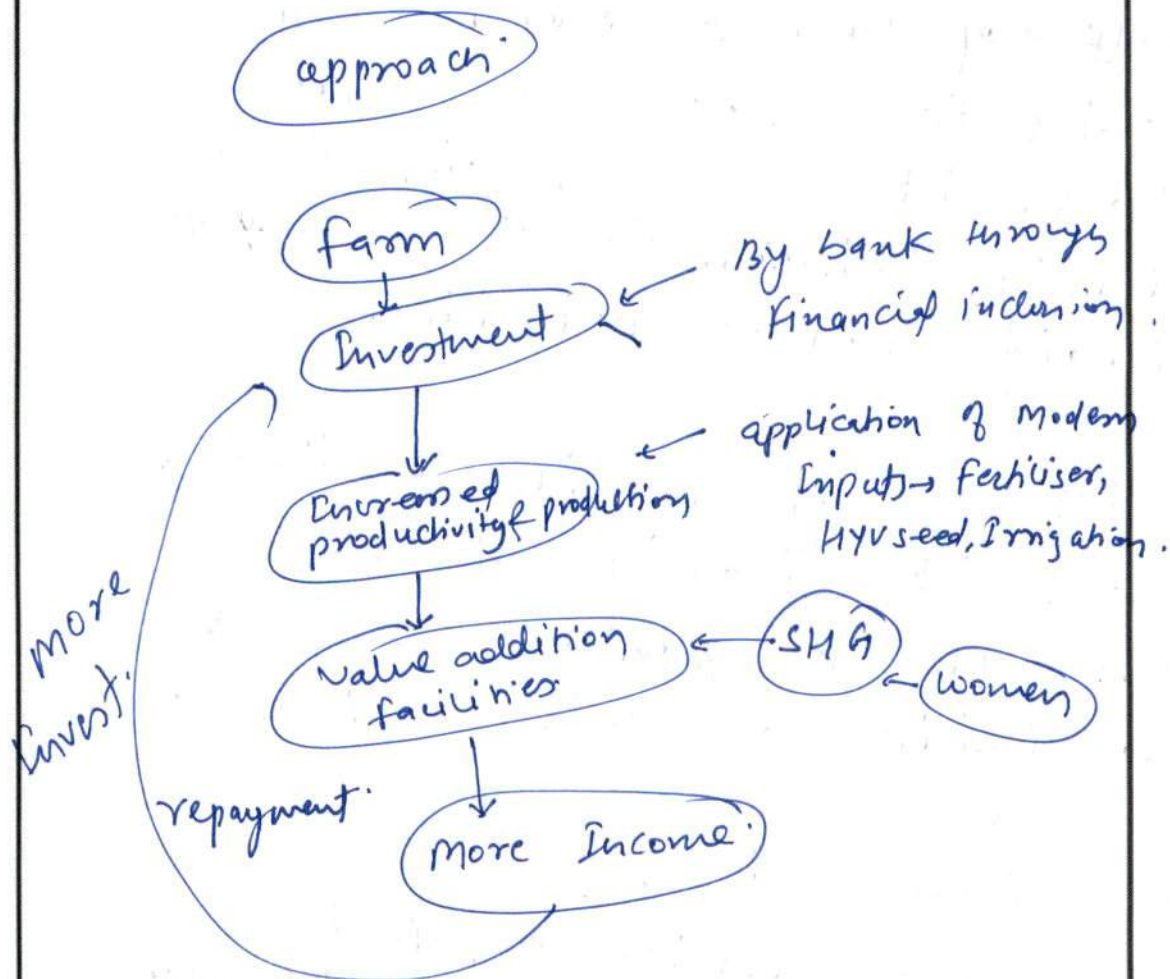
Self help groups are homogenous groups created for empowerment of poor through integrating them with formal financial institution, for timely & adequate financial resources availability.

SHGs are able to include vulnerable & poor into financial net but are not able to provide ~~scale~~ & viability to their businesses.

for viable business-



→ We need to provide all kind of support to rural population to increase their income & economic activities.



providing support to SHG will transform ~~Indian~~ lives of vulnerable & poor, it will uplift millions of poor from abject poverty & deprivation.

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।

Recent Initiative of selecting 20 institutes of Eminence (IoE) for development shows the bias towards central or Autonomous & neglecting state Institution.

Majority of funds are sidelined by central universities with only 34% student. State universities are getting meagre amounts for development.

IIT's, IIIT's, NIT's, IIM's corner majority of funds for infrastructure development.

Majority of R&D expenditure goes in favour of central Institutes.

e.g. RISE, HEFA will provide funds to central & Institutes of National Importance.

Thus state institutes are deprived in terms of finance & Infrastructure & innovation etc.

RUSA were started to provide thrust to higher education in India. It support institute to develop infrastructure & other Amenities to improve quality of education.

It provides funding to all Institutes. Special emphasis is on providing sufficient resources to state institutes as they are having majority of students.

Way forward.

→ more autonomy & funding to state universities for equitable & inclusive quality education to all. Otherwise central & autonomous insth will become Island of excellence with other institute lacking quality.

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।

PRI provides representation & participation to gramroot population in decision making. PRI's has become important tool of political empowerment of women.

Role played by PRI's

(i) opportunities for representation & participation in politics e.g. 33% Reservation for women in PRI.

(ii) In some state despite having 33% reservation, women heads are more than 50%.
e.g. 51% in Rajasthan.

(iii) Role in decision making
(iv) Role in breaking male dominance in politics.

(v) provided political voice to women to raise their demands & aspiration of gender inclusion & equity.

Measures to increase participation.

- ending concept of "Sarpanch pahis" to give more participation to women in politics.
- ~~More~~ Educating women → Educated women will demand more space by herself.
- women friendly environment & policies to encourage more participation.
e.g. sensitisation of public servants to work amicably with women heads.
- Societal attitude → patriarchal attitude needs to be changed for more participation.
e.g. Nagas attitude towards women in PRI's
- economic & social empowerment of women.
- more powers to PRI's & increasing reservation for women in PRI's.
PRI's has functioned as agent of transformation which included gender equity & participation as its core values.

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 independence & sovereignty in decision making. Country is free to take its own ^{strategic} decision without any obligation or bounden imposed by any multi lateral or bilateral engagement with other countries or group of countries. It is maintenance of independence in securing national interest without any fear or inducement.

• When country signs any strategic military or defence deals then it is feared that it might lose its independence in making relation with other. So inclusion of strategic autonomy clause becomes important to ~~note~~ ally such fears & apprehensions.

• India has included element of Strategic ~~element~~ ^{Autonomy} in its foreign

policy.

- Recently India signed defence deals with USA like LEMOA, COMCASA etc.
- With Inclusion of such elements in foreign policy, ability of country is significantly reduced in going full agreement with countries. Complete convergence becomes impossible with Strategic autonomy clause. It hampers deals & negotiation ability in defence technology transfer.
- With Strategic Autonomy clause, full benefits are not achieved (of deals & transfers).
- It becomes cause of conflict in International relations.

Strategic Autonomy is one of the basic principle of foreign policy which orients towards securing national security interest & Independence in internal decision making & International relations.

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

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

IBSA (India, Brazil & South Africa) & BRICS are important for multilateral engagement of India. Both groups are founded with aim & objective of securing rights & co-operation among emerging market economies.

IBSA is more of political group which tries to counter dominance of China & Russia in region.

It is more inclined more towards strategic & defence ties & military engagement.

e.g. IBSA Maritime exercises.

BRICS is more balanced and economic group.

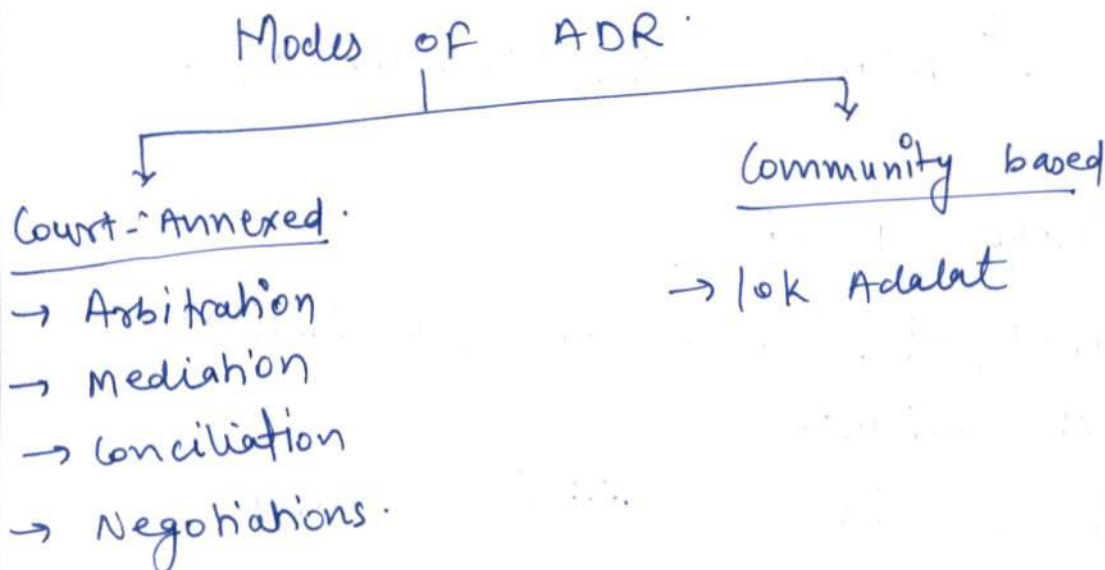
- BRICS includes all major areas of co-operation & partnership.
- It is aimed towards reforming governance of world institutions & minimising western dominance for more equitable & rule-based world order.
- BRICS releases its declaration after summits, in which it address concerns & challenges faced by region.
e.g. terrorism, Black money etc.
- BRICS is much comprehensive & regular than IBSA.
e.g. credit rating agency.
• Contingent reserves.
• BRICS bank or NDB.

IBSA & BRICS provides unique opportunities for India to secure national interest & for making its presence at global level.

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।

ADR means medium or setup which resolves issues/disputes faster & more conviently, & are different from regular judicial systems. i.e. Courts, Tribunal etc.



It is method of dispute resolution where who parties meet outside court & try to resolve disputes through

negotiations, meeting, involving neutral 3rd parties, at mutually beneficial & Agreed terms. Decisions made through these ADR have legal backing & binding on parties.

Laws & legislation for ADR

- Arbitration & conciliation Act
- National Legal Authorities Act, 1987
↓
lok Adalats, Gram Nyayalays etc.

Problems faced

- Inadequate number of ADR institutes & Mechanisms.
- results in Judicial pendency as Cases from these ADR's are challenged in higher courts.
- many ADR mechanisms lack ^{leg} decision binding force.

- low level of awareness & Acceptance of ADR's
- lack of expert agency ~~in~~ → ADR's in India is still in Infancy stage.

Suggestions to Improve effectiveness.

- Further strengthening ADR's mechanism by giving them sufficient legal backing & enforcement power.
- By Increasing ~~the~~ quality & quantity of ADR's
- By increasing awareness & Acceptance of ADR's mechanism.

~~the~~ ADR's will play significant role in reducing Judicial pendency, ~~the~~ ^{improving} Ease of doing business & faster & better Justice delivery in country which will result in socio-economic & political justice for all.

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 means lowering or hampering the ^{effective} authority of higher courts in their functioning through 'willful disobedience' & 'slandering Authority of Court'. Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 and Article 142(2) of constitution have provisions for punishment for contempt of court.

Much needed tool to protect Courts

- It protect courts from undue criticism ~~for~~ for its decision
- It gives power to courts to punish those disobey its orders, directives thus ensure better implementation of court order & regulations.

- It protect court's authority ~~and~~ ensure that public trust remains intact in courts.
- protects conduct of Judges ~~from~~ & ensure that Judges can remain or conduct without any fear or inducement
- results in better Judicial administration.

However this provision has been severely criticised for curtailing Right to dissent & freedom of expression & speech of Individual. so it needs relook.

- It has chilling effect on Right to dissent & even due criticism of Judicial administration.

- It inhibits evolution of public opinion about Judicial Administration.

- It is used as tool to suppress

legitimate criticism & provides an
impunity to judicial conduct.

→ It restrict ability of questioning, as it
punishes those who raise question
on Judicial Conduct.

→ In developed countries like USA, UK
there is no such provisions which
silence public voice.

Contempt of Court is
one of the significant tool, which ensure
that Judges Act without any fear
or inducement. However there must
be balance between use of this provision
& protection to Right to dissent. ^{Rto} Dissent
must be protected as it result in
emergence of progressive, efficient
& effective Judicial Administration,
through constant scrutiny & questioning.

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 means criminals contesting elections & winning elections to enter parliament & legislatures. In 16th lok Sabha 34% of MP's have criminal cases registered against them. It is one of biggest concern as law breakers are becoming law makers.

Use of black money & muscle power by these criminals to win election will undermine democracy in country.

To minimise or restricting entry of criminals in political system Honorable SC & ECI have taken several steps.

Steps by Honourable SC.

- In 1997, directed returning officers to reject nomination of convicted candidates.
- In ADR Case introduction of NOTA option for rejecting all candidate thus moral obligation for parties to present field clean candidate.
- In Lily Thomas case done away with window of 90 days for ~~for~~ filling case in higher courts.
- In POCL Case declared that ^{Voters} ~~Can~~ has right to know about candidate as Informed choice is their right. Thus all candidates are required to disclose Income, criminal cases, conviction (if any) before filing nomination.
- Amended section 8 of RPA to bar candidates ~~have~~ got convicted for more 2 years of imprisonment.

ECI measures-

- Strict implementation of MCC & swifter action in case of violation.
- Replacing FPTP system with two-ballot system.
- advocating Right to recall
- ~~Case~~

Role of Media

- By disseminating information of conviction for exercise of informed choice by voters.
- imposing transparency & Accountability in candidate selection.
- coverage for inner party democracy.
- empowering citizen through information.
- By debates on TV

Way forward.

- improving inner party democracy.
- reducing role of money & ~~m~~ in election.
e.g. Electoral bond, state funding election.
- voter education & awareness.
- ~~By~~ ~~ooo~~ ~~By~~ organising "Voter Melas"

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
statutory bodies constituted for
securing rights of minorities in
India.

Mandate of NCM.

- (i) securing rights & interest of minorities in India
- (ii) Advise to Govt. on matters related with interest of minorities.
- (iii) NCM has to be consulted when matter regarding minorities are under considering.
- (iv) Constantly working towards finding ways to maximising

welfare of minorities in
India.

Challenges that NCM faces-

- Vacancies → In NCM hampers its effective functioning.
- Govt. attitude → do not consult NCM in major issues.
 e.g. triple talaq case.
 ↳ hearing or representation of Uniform civil Code.
- lack of Research & knowledge ~~about~~ & expertise to formulate policies.
- Advice given is neglected or overlooked by Govt.
- Conflict of interest → members min members of ruling parties appointed as members of commission.

- No role in providing compensation or monetary relief.
- No power to punish for its violation of its orders.
- No power to enforce its orders

Suggestion-

- (i) By providing Constitutional status.
- (ii) power to punish & provide relief.
- (iii) clear guidelines for filling vacancies
- (iv) By Capacity building of NCM through institutional measures.
- (v) binding upon Govt. to take Advice from NCM on issues of minorities.

NCM has to play important role in securing rights & interest of minorities & protect them from excess of majority & Govt.

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. notified that 10 vacancies of Joint secretary level will be filled through knowledgeable person from private sector. Any outstanding person having sufficient calibre & experience can apply for post.

• It is welcome step as it will induct expertise in civil services.

• It will improve competition among civil servants to perform better for career advancement.

It's a only one step in civil services reforms. Many more such step needed to be taken for efficient & responsive civil services.

(i) Accountability → By holding civil servants responsible for their Acts. By minimising ^{vast} discretion given to civil servants. Through Institutional measure accountability needs to be ensured

(ii) Neutrality → By limiting political patronage & interference in civil services. Nexus between politicians & civil servants needs to be exposed & controlled

(iii) performance appraisal system → for performance based career advancement & for inculcating spirit of ~~the~~ achieving best to make progress.

e.g 360° performance appraisal system.

(iv) Responsiveness → by sensitising them towards needs of poor & marginalised section of society & for good governance.

(v) Specialisation → with growing complexities in administration, civil servants must become be trained & skilled according to needs of department
e.g. In defence department only expert should be appointed.

(vi) Elimination of corruption from civil services through individual, societal & institutional efforts.

(vii) better cadre management for maintaining spirit of true ALL INDIA SERVICES.

(ix) fixed tenure at higher level to bring efficiency & stability.

(x) cooling off period after retirement.

Civil servants are backbone of Administration. So they must be efficient, responsive, responsible, neutral & compassionate towards & needs of society specially towards weaker section of society for inclusive & sustainable development.

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।

Recently GoI & NITI Aayog identified 115 aspirational district having with backwardness, to improve social, physical & economic infrastructure in these districts.

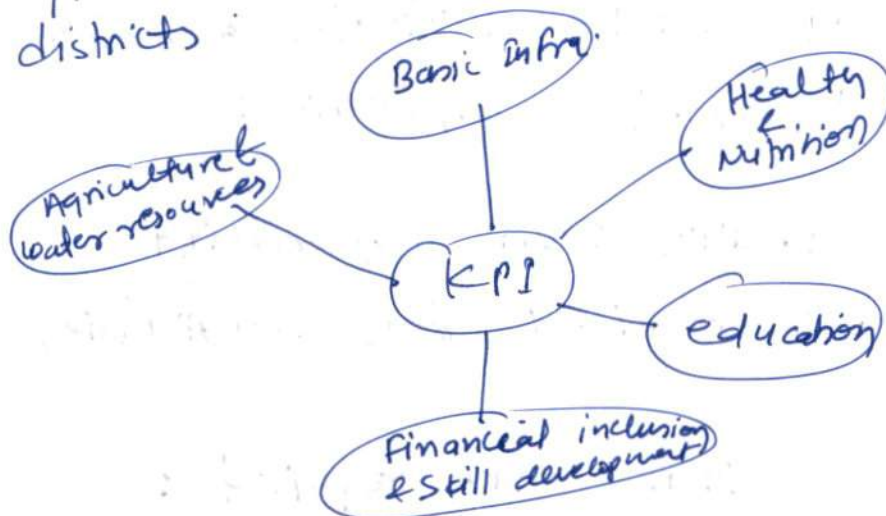
Broad contours

- (i) Convergence → of various central, state level policies, schemes, strategies for integrated development
- (ii) Collaboration → between Centre, state, local level administration, civil society organisations & NGOs to achieve desirable level
- (iii) Competition → based on competitive federalism districts will be ranked on various parameter to inculcate

Spirit of competition to achieve better & faster.

To transform these district
NITI Aayog will use strategy according
to capacity & strengths of districts
to ripe low hanging fruits for
faster transformation of these
districts.

- key performance indicator based
approach to measure progress of
districts



- Real data based monitoring.
- ground visits by Central "Parbhani's"
to supervise & monitor progress.

- Collaboration between various agencies & stakeholders for Inclusive & faster development.
- Utilising Capacities & expertise & Resources of civil society organisations.
- changing Attitude of people in these districts.
- more decentralisation & Autonomy to gramroot level administration to develop plans & strategies according to local needs & aspirations.
- Aligning policies & plans according to feedback received from beneficiaries

It is much required transformation required for inclusive, sustainable, progressive & dignified life for all including marginalised & poor sections of society.

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।

MDG's contained Important Goals related to health like Improvement in health facilities, well-being of population, improving life expectancy, declining IMR, MMR, Elimination of malnutrition etc.

India has fared quite good on MDG's Goals. Health improvement achieved were quite remarkable but still there is substantial improvement as needed.

India's performance.

- (i) substantially reduced IMR & MMR at 121 & 47 respectively.
- (ii) significant reduction in malnutrition
- (iii) improvement in Accessibility & availability of health care in India.

(M) Significant reduction in poverty.

SDG's are goals & targets that are to be achieved by 2030. ~~There~~
SDG's related to health.

- (i) End poverty from everywhere in its all forms.
- (ii) End hunger, malnutrition, improve nutrients
- (iii) healthy lives & well-being for all
- (iv) Access to water & sanitation
- (*)

India's Capacity.

- (i) Many schemes, policies & programmes launched.

e.g. → National nutrition mission.

→ MNREGA

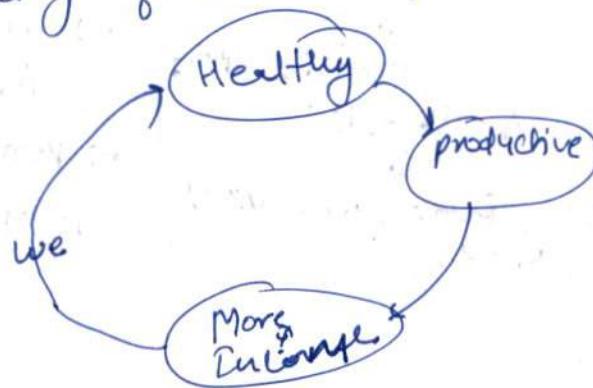
→ National health mission

→ NHPS, PMJAY

- (ii) Infrastructure development to achieve these goals & target
- (iii) funding → from various international organisations as well as domestic sources.

NDTI Ayog launched various measure like health index, etc. to assess the progress made by India to these targets.

Healthy India ~~is~~ must be 1st priority because health is directly linked to productivity & well-being of individual.

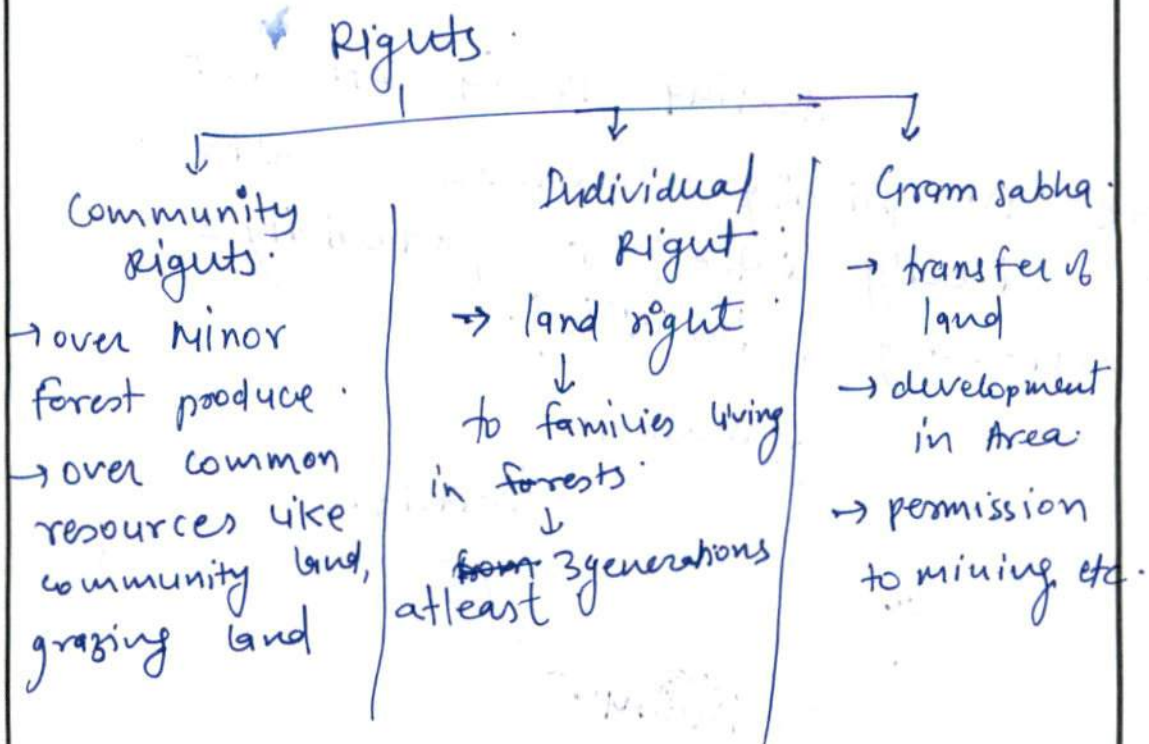


"Health is wealth"

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 सुझाएं।

Recognition of rights of (forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers), Act 2006 was enacted with aim of correcting 'Historical Injustice' done to forest dwellers by providing them certain rights over forest land & resources.



Gaps between

- (i) Role of Gram Sabha is overlooked in development projects.
- (ii) forest dwellers are not included in forest conservation & management. Dominated by forest officials.
- (iii) violation of FRA provisions by forced evacuations, illegal transfers of land etc.
- (iv) Mining permitted in areas without consulting Gram Sabhas.
- (v) wrong or faulty recognition of traditional dwellers. Many genuine tribes are left out.
- (vi)

Measures to address the Issues.

→ Strict Implementation of Act both in letter & spirit.

- sensitisation of forest officials about welfare of tribes & forest dwellers
- Use of technology in monitoring & implementation of law
- Creating central database about resources
- effective grievance redressal mechanism

Protection & promotion to rights of these communities is necessary for Inclusive & sustainable development.

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।

Recently India-USA signed some key agreements which shows emerging strategic convergence between ^{two} countries however were some major difference on several issues.

Progress in India-US ties.

(i) Strategic relation.

- 2+2 dialogue to facilitate defence, military & strategic interest - India
- Signed 3 out of 4 major USA defence agreement
e.g. LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA
- USA designated India as 'major defence partner'

(ii) Economic Relation.

- Committed to balance trade ties.

• civil / nuclear deal

↳ exemption to India through 123 agreement

• Counter-terrorism cooperations.

• Joint military exercises.
e.g. Malabar.

Despite these program there are several issues & differences in ties.

(i) Trade Issues

↳ trade imbalance in favour of India & ~~USA~~ forcing India to balance it through importing oil & military equipment

e.g. \$10 bn equipment for 3 years.

(ii) CAATSA

→ Might impact India's relation with its all-weather friend Russia.

e.g. impact on S-400 deal.

→ ~~the~~ directives for Zero Import.

2 Iranian oil

(iii) Intellectual property rights
Issue

→ India in ~~pro~~ watch list of
USTR list report 301.

(iv) Increasing protectionism & ban of
limits on immigrants by USA
affecting Indian companies

e.g. H1B1 visa limitation & increased
fee.

(v) Deal on climate change.

→ US withdrawal from Paris climate
agreement.

Despite all these issues
& difference, India-USA relations
are emerging stronger. We must
prioritise our interest to promote
larger welfare of country.

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 इजराइली 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।

Both India & Israel facing significant security threats from its neighbours. India & Israel shares good relation & defence ties. India ~~India~~ Despite this ~~are~~ their challenges, methods of tackling these challenges are significantly different.

India - Israel Bonhomie.

→ economic relation → emerging convergence for greater ties. Total trade is increasing. Negotiations of FTA

→ Defence ties → India's major importer of Israeli defence equipments
e.g. Barack missiles.

→ Agricultural ties.

Despite these their is significant difference in their worldview & security situation.

Differences.

- (i) ^{use} Brutal force of Israeli Army
to suppress protesters & Palestine.
- (ii) difference on views regarding
Middle East. India has
good relation with Saudi Arabia
& Iran whereas Israel has
no formal relation with
these countries.
- (iii) Siding of Arabs & PLO by
India in India-Palestine.
- (iv) Support of minority plan
in UN by India (against
Israel)



