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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Ruchi Bindal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	103786
Center	Online	Date	08/Sept/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
दो भाषाओं में कुल बीस प्रश्न दिये गये हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके विरुद्ध दिये गये हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जो प्रवेश पत्र में दिया गया है और जो इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवरेज पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर दिया गया है। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में किसी पृष्ठ या भाग को खाली छोड़ना स्पष्ट रूप से अक्षरों में 'X' के साथ चिह्नित किया जाना चाहिए।

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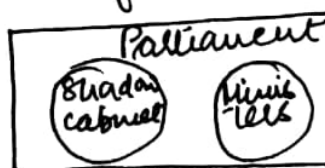
1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. (150 words) 10

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 a parliamentary democracy like India, government is responsible to the lower house of the parliament. In such a scenario opposition plays a critical role like :-

- (1) ensures accountability of the executive
- (2) represent the view of the minority
- (3) maintains & prevents hasty legislations drafted by the government.
- (4) role in appointment of constitutional posts like CVC, CIC, etc.

In Britain, this role is strengthened through the system of shadow cabinet wherein each minister is aligned by a shadow member from opposition party. If emulated in India, it can benefit in following way :-



- (1) With increasing disruptions in Parliamentary sessions, shadow cabinet can make opposition responsible in holding ministers accountable.

- (2) It will train opposition members for future if they happen to serve the country.
- (3) It ensures check on usage of power by ministers.
- (4) Every minister instead of the whole executive can be held responsible & ensure effective implementation of policies.
- (5) They will represent the minority groups and make sure that democracy is not reduced to rule by majority.

Therefore, emulating shadow cabinet in India can play a constructive role if it doesn't cause additional disruptions in Parliament.

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, i.e. fundamental rights of our constitution will be void if there wasn't a mechanism to enforce these rights. Article 32 ensures the effective enforcement of these rights thereby rightly called as the 'heart & soul' of constitution by B.R. Ambedkar.

The different writs have different nature like:

(1) Habeas corpus: It ensures that preventive detention is not arbitrarily used.

(2) Mandamus: This is to command a person to do his duty.

(3) Prohibition: It is to forbid any court or quasi-judicial body to transgress the power vested in them.

(4) Certiorari: It is to ensure that judicial or quasi-judicial don't exceed their jurisdiction and to transfer cases from lower court to higher.

(5) Quo warrant: It is issued to check if a public official is qualified to hold that office.



These writs are significant because :-

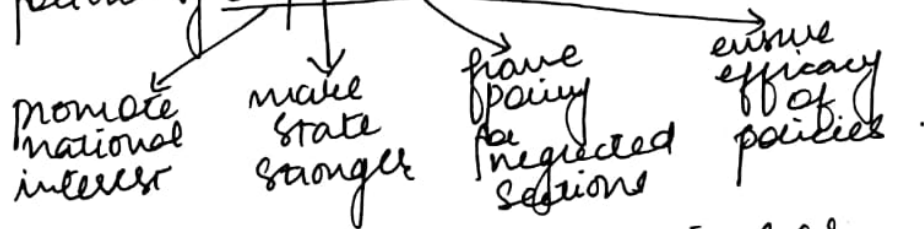
- (1) Enforces fundamental rights
- (2) Prevents arbitrary uses of power by judicial bodies
- (3) Balances the powers of individual & enforcing authorities
- (4) Prevents a state from becoming despotic
- (5) Ensures that the public officers are held by adequate officials
- (6) It promotes the carrying out of duty

However, these should be utilised for vested interests and maintain the sanctity of the provision.

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।

National Institute for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) is a 'think tank' that has following objectives:-



Since, its formation in 2015 it has collected various features in its hat like:-

1. Promotes cooperative federalism by including states
2. Competitive federalism by indices like health index sparks competition & better service delivery
3. Balanced regional development through transformation of 115 aspirational districts and NITI for north east
4. Evidence based policy making - Eg:- 3 year action agenda

However, it is often criticised because it is favorable to states centre and has overlapping jurisdiction with state council.

Therefore, below measures can make it more effective:-

1. Give it a constitutional backing.
 2. Lay down its jurisdiction clearly & avoid vagueness.
 3. Its bias towards centre can be eroded by giving equal power to states.
 4. Frame a programme evaluation & monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of its recommendations.
- By taking into account these changes, NITI Aayog can be an effective tool in policy formulation & implementation.

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 में संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की असमर्थता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्माई बाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने आवश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The arbitrary usage of Article 356 by President and Governor in declaring emergency in the state has raised many eyebrows. It is used when:-

- (1) states fail to comply with the directions given by centre (Art 365). or
- (2) when states cannot be carried out in accordance with the provisions of constitution. (Art 356).

Therefore, S-R Bommai case listed out conditions on which if President declares emergency then it would be arbitrary.

- (1) when state is going through maladministration.
- (2) when all the alternatives have not been exhausted to form a government in hung assembly.
- (3) if due to change in government at centre or state has led to such declarations.
- (4) if proper warning is not given to state before enforcing Article 356.

Thus, this case laid rest to many inhibitions of state regarding the arbitrary usage by centre. But still certain problems need to be dealt with:-

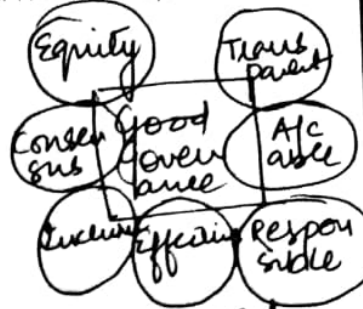
- (1) Vagueness of Article 355.
- (2) It restriks the spirit of federalism.
- (3) Despite SR Bommai case, issues of irrational use has not gone down.

Therefore, need of the hour is to codify the law clearly & promote spirit of federalism among centre & states.

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 exercise of authority in a transparent, responsible and accountable manner.



This cannot be ensured if people's participation is not allowed. Different ways to involve people are:-

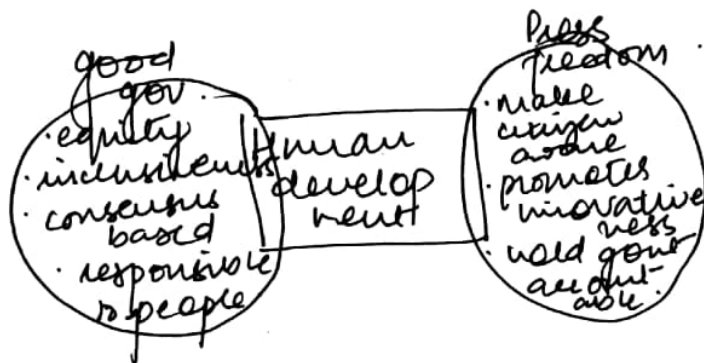
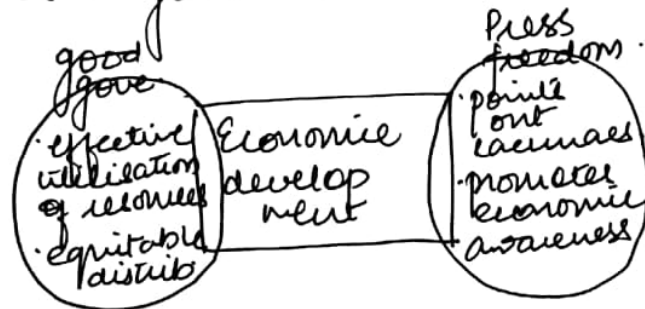
- (1) Civil society organisation or NGO.
- (2) Press freedom
- (3) Pre legislative scrutiny by public.

Press freedom ensures that government carries out governance by effectively utilising its power. Free press and good governance are not mutually exclusive as they promote economic & human development in the following manner:-

Good governance $\xrightarrow{\text{ensures}}$ equitable, efficient & economic development.

If there is any lacuna, then it is pointed by press which provides a

feedback to government.



Therefore both work hand in hand for moving human & economic 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 विवेचन कीजिए।

Self help group is a voluntary association that pools in money for self development or participating in income generating activities. Presently, according to NABARD, 3 million SHGs are registered in India with examples of Lijatt Papad, etc.

With increasing focus on PMJDY, SHGs have achieved financial inclusion & credit facilities but they have lagged in entrepreneurship due to reasons like:-

- (1) lack of training & skills.
 - (2) improper backward & forward linkages.
 - (3) low price realisation due to non availability of market.
 - (4) cannot adopt activities considered 'bad' by the rural society.
- It has implications on rural growth and women's entrepreneurship:

Rural growth.

1. It still remains backward due to lack of innovation & training.

2. New avenues or jobs are seen as a threat to the survival of other groups.
3. Majority of the population remain restricted to agriculture.
4. It doesn't utilise the rural dividend properly.

Women entrepreneurship:

1. Lack of skill development & training restricts women entrepreneurs.
2. Stereotyping women hampers their development.
3. Once failed, then women are not allowed to take another chance.

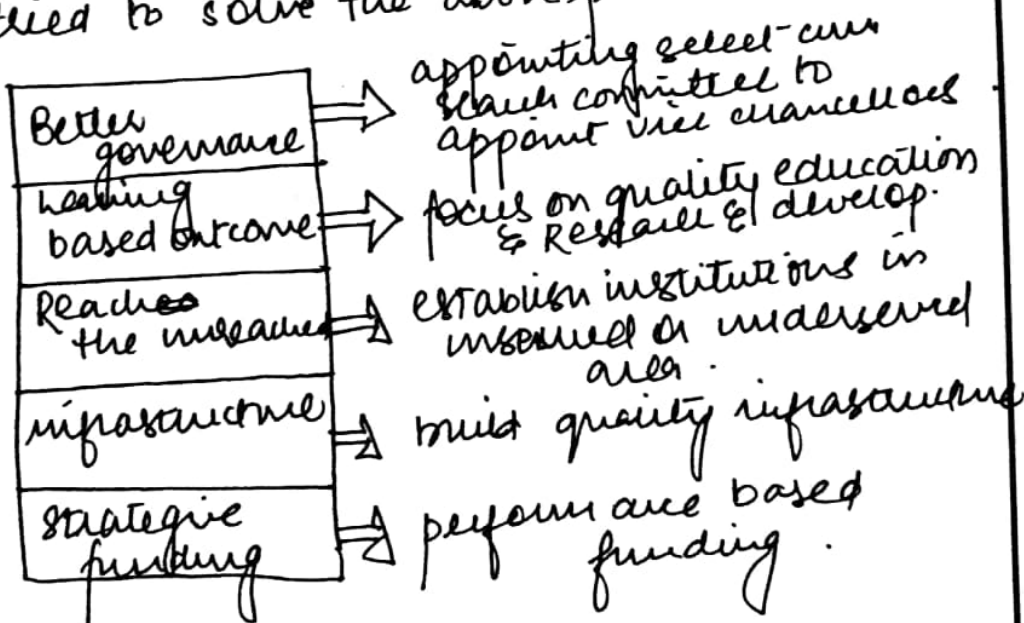
Therefore, this requires a different & comprehensive approach which ensures training, a fertile ground and proper support from the society.

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 करने हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, the controversy aroused by institute of eminence has raised issues in higher education. Accompanied with this all institutions are converted into one state, i.e. regional inequality, lack of quality infrastructure has deteriorated the system.

Therefore, recently cabinet gave approval to second phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which has tried to solve the above problem:-



Therefore, this scheme aims at reducing the gap and inequality among institutions. Moreover, performance based conditional funding motivates these institutions to be more efficient.

This initiative will do wonders if it is also not reduced as a political tool to favor some institutions than other.

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

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

Presently, 10 lakh women have been elected at the local level, i.e. at PRIs. It has reaped varied benefits like:- (due to 33% reservation)

- 1) With increasing participation, women have become active citizens & emerge as a pressure group.
- 2) Studies have manifested that women representatives bring out under the carpet issues like gender violence to the forefront.
- 3) They spend more on activities that build social & human capital like health, education, sanitation, etc.
- 4) Elected representatives act as role model for other women.

However, due to lack of skills they are often the de jure leaders & de facto leaders become their husbands (Sarpanch Pati). Moreover, stereotypes restrict their participation.

Thus, following measures can be taken to improve women's participation in PRIs :-

- 1) Train & skill women to govern efficiently which will lead to acceptance by society.
 - 2) Generate awareness among people about their rights.
 - 3) Acknowledge good work done by women representatives at national level to attract other women.
 - 4) Rotating constituencies can be made fixed to incentivise women to work for their constituency.
- By ensuring their participation, we will create inclusive institutions as committed under SDG 16.

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 refers to the ability of country to carry out their foreign policies & strategic decisions independently, i.e. they have sovereign rights over strategic issues.

In recent times, India's contemporary policy is witnessing both strategic autonomy & strategic dependence.

UNHCR report mentions POK as Pakistan territory which is strongly contested by India

India is propagating free & open Indo Pacific

Strategic autonomy

USA & India have differences over CAATSA whereas, India has maintained its autonomous stand.

It is acting in independent manner in Maldives by not suppressed by opposition of Maldives.

China's BRI
has forced India
to enhance its
sphere where it
is against its
interest
Eg. Malacca
strait in
Sri Lanka

Strategic
dependence

Quad grouping:
a strategic
alliance forces
India to
follow league
of US, Japan
& Australia.

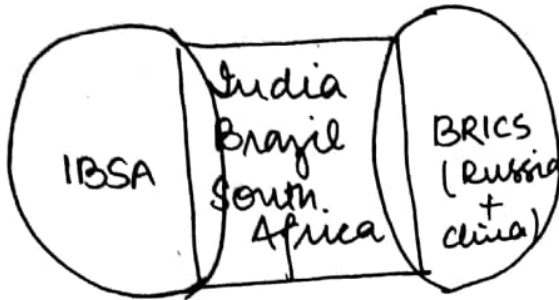
Framing policies
due to burden of
trade war

tussle between
India & Iran.
due to
withdrawal
of US from JCOPA

Therefore, recent development have
seen a mixed bag of independence &
dependence which India needs to deal
with tactfully.

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।



India has followed its policy of aligning with everyone and ^{not} siding towards anyone. In this context, IBSA & BRICS present an adequate example.

Both groupings have differences in their orientation like :-

IBSA

- It promotes South-South cooperation.
- It aims at economic development and cooperation.

BRICS

- It is seen as an alternative to SAARC and focuses on multilateral issues.
- It seeks to build infrastructure, combat terrorism and drug trafficking.

It doesn't promote
dominance of one
country over another

It doesn't specifically
deal with dominance
and focuses on
world issues.

Both these groupings are relevant
for India because:-

IBSA

· Absence of China
makes it a futile
ground for India
to extend its
power.

· It carries forward
the India's goal
to further
"South South
cooperation".

BRICS

· Presence of major
economies like Russia,
China makes it
conducive for trade

· It is a viable
alternative for India
instead of SAARC
& promote regional
cooperation.

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।

India has recently set up an international arbitration centre at Bombay to expediate grievance redressal. Various modes to increase resolution through alternate dispute redressal are:-

- Arbitration** → Here, an pre arbitration agreement is signed between parties to appoint a third party arbitrator to resolve dispute through dialogue.
- Conciliation** → It is a type of arbitration but does not require an agreement.
- Mediation** → A third party mediator resolves the dispute through dialogue & ensures win-win situation.
- Negotiations** → most informal form of alternate dispute redressal as it takes place informally and is generally effective.

These are important & effective because :-

1. Reduce cost as they are cost friendly
2. Reduces burden on judiciary.
3. less time consuming
4. Informal nature makes it easy to access.
5. direct connection with the judge.

However, these mechanisms have also created certain problems like :-

1. Instead of reducing litigation, it has increased litigation in form of appeals.
2. The neutrality of the third party is often questioned by losing side.
3. It does not ensure effective implementation of the award.
4. Instead of reducing time, it takes more time due to non-compromising parties & vested interests of the resolver.
5. Lack of legal mechanism to handle these mechanisms.

6. It lacks in dealing with international disputes effectively.

Need of the hour is to address these problems through following mechanisms:-

1. Frame a legislative ecosystem to streamline these modes
2. Reduce the criteria to file for appeal in judiciary to reduce frivolous appeal.
3. Create an effective monitoring & evaluating scheme to ensure implementation
4. Make the resolution process time bound.
5. Set up international arbitrations centres to solve cross boundary disputes.

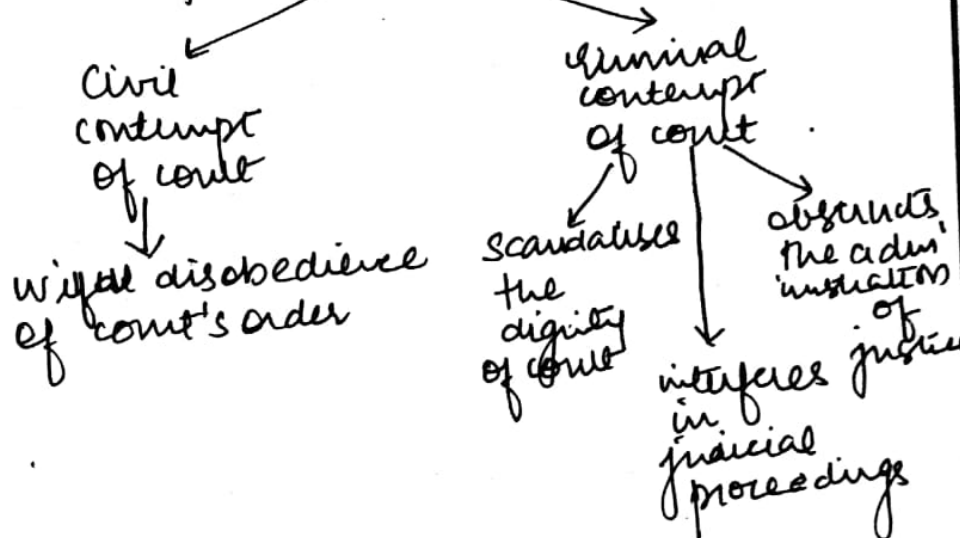
Govt has proposed model BIT wherein companies need to exhaust local mechanisms to resolve disputes before approaching international forums. So to ensure this we need effective modes of alternative dispute redressal.

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।

The recent spat between Justice Karji and Supreme Court has brought in light the power to punish for contempt of court.

Contempt of court is defined under the Contempt of Court Act- 1971.



Therefore, supreme court & High court under Art 129 & 215 possess the power to punish for contempt of court.

It has been defined as a much needed tool because :-

- 1) It ensures effective implementation of the award.
- 2) It makes sure that dignity & integrity of judicial institution is maintained.
- 3) Propagates the principle of free judiciary.
- 4) Helps in maintaining public morality, law & order.
- 5) It doesn't give absolute right to individual to express.
- 6) To maintain SC & HC as a court of record & sanctity of organisation.
- 7) It makes sure that people don't take law in their hands.

However, arbitrary usage of this tool has created various problems like:-

- 1) It restricts freedom of expression under Article 19(1).
- 2) Utilised by judiciary for their vested interest.
- 3) Impedes the development of press and curtails its freedom.

4) It promotes the doctrine that king can do no wrong.

To ensure it is sparingly & effectively used following measures need to be taken:-

- 1) Balance between freedom to express and resist obstruction of justice.
- 2) Guidelines should be laid down depicting scenarios where it can be enforced.

Therefore there is a need to relook into the provisions and not vest arbitrary power in one institution.

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?

According to recent studies, around 30% of MPs and MLAs have criminal case registered under them. Therefore, criminalisation of politics remain a key concern for India. To curb this menace, Supreme Court & Election Commission has taken various efforts like:

Supreme Court:

1. In ADR v/s UOI case: SC mandated that candidates need to disclose their educational qualifications & criminal precedence.
2. In Lok Prakash v/s UOI case: SC added an additional disclosure obligation for candidates wherein they need to disclose their source of income including their spouse's. This ensures that criminals who have amassed wealth are not allowed.

3. Kily Thomas V/S UOI case: Under this, SC ruled that legislators against whose a criminal case has been filed and convicted for the same should resign from that date itself.

4. PUCI V/S UOI case: It introduced the option of NOTA so that citizens have right not to appoint corrupt & criminal candidates.

Election Commission:-

1. Direction to Returning officers to reject nomination papers of candidates who have been convicted.
2. Implementation of NOTA to ensure weeding out of corrupt & criminal candidates.
3. Proposed amendments in Representation of People's Act 1951 to exclude candidates who indulge into corrupt practices. (Sec. 123).

These efforts cumulatively have tried to redress the problems of criminalisation of politics.

At the same time, media can play a crucial role in the following manner:-

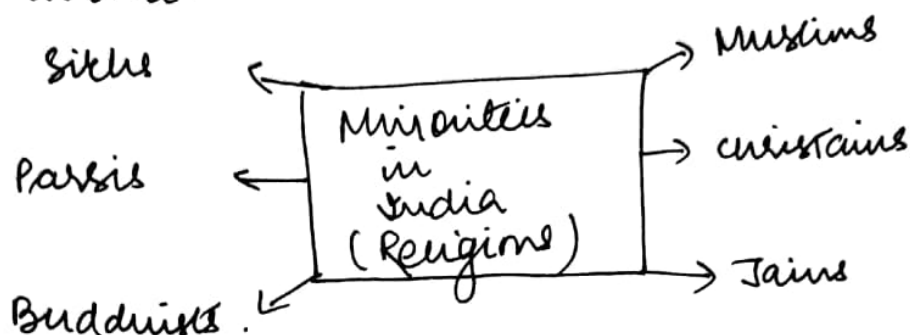
- (M) → make people aware about corrupt candidates
- (E) → educate politicians about problems & therefore shed off corrupt activities
- (D) → develop a code of ethics for candidates
- (I) → include views of various stakeholders.
- (A) → help in connecting active citizens

Therefore, by disseminating information about corrupt candidates & problems of people media can hit two targets with one stone.

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।

Recently, the debate to grant constitutional status to National Commission for Minorities has sparked a light on its role and mandate.



The mandate of NCM is :-

- 1) To investigate and ensure implementation of legal & constitutional safeguards available to the religious minorities
- 2) To conduct research on the status of the above mentioned minorities.
- 3) To look into problems & grievances of the minorities.
- 4) To suggest policy recommendations for effective & efficient development of the minorities.

But the commission faces several challenges such as :-

- 1) its recommendations are not binding therefore are not taken seriously by govt.
- 2) it doesn't have the power of civil court & inquiry discretion that revives its mandate.
- 3) commission has role with respect to only religious minorities but our constitution also recognises linguistic minorities (Art 29)
- 4) it cannot take up cases of exploitation of rights of minorities en masse.
- 5) it is not consulted while framing laws related to minorities.

Therefore, the need to overhaul its mandate to be effective mechanisms to protect & promote rights of minorities.

Measures suggested are:-

1. give it a constitutional status to increase its status & give powers of supreme court.

2) Ensure coordination and cooperation among like bodies. Eg- special office for integrated minorities to deal with minority rights in a comprehensive manner.

3) Mandatory consultation with NCM while framing policies as they know the conditions best & suggest accordingly.

4) Moreover, the chairman & members should generally belong to minority communities to know their grievances better.

lastly, need is to redefine the concept of minority and include transgenders, LGBTQ, divyangs, etc.

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। विक्षेपण कीजिए।

The recent reform of introducing lateral entry at joint secretary level has opened a Pandora box in terms of reformation of bureaucracy.

Bureaucracy in India performs various tasks like conduct administration, save people, conduct elections, etc. which are vital for effective functioning of a democratic country. Therefore, it should be updated, efficient & effective.

However it is engulfed in various problems like:-

- 1) Security of tenure under Art 311 makes them complacent and ineffective.
- 2) It is considered as generalist because it lacks specialisation in a particular field.
- 3) The entire recruitment process is considered colonial & obsolete.

- 4) Moreover, lack of proper training gives birth to corrupt & stereotyped bureaucrats.
- 5) Arbitrary transfers and whimsical postings affect the performance of bureaucrats. eg - Ashok Khemka.
- 6) Generally, bureaucrats are alienated from public.
- 7) Ineffective incentive system reduces motivation & performance.

Therefore it is impossible to run a 21st century economy with a 19th century bureaucracy using 19th century rules and several measures need to be taken:-

- 1) Lateral entry is a king step taken ahead to include specialised individuals.
- 2) Sunderganathan & Hota committee recommended domain specialisation.
- 3) It should become more representative as only 80% Indians living in villages have 15% representation in Indian civil service.

- 4) Yugandhar Committee has suggested that three mid career training should take place.
- 5) Surendranath Nath Committee recommended or performance appraisal to make it efficient.
- 6) ARC II recommended that Art 311 should be scrapped as it gives a blanket security.

Therefore, New India that is under way also needs independence from bad bureaucracy & not necessarily from all bureaucracy.

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।

*Democratic decentralisation and ensuring
development of every locality forms
the bedrock of Indian democracy.*

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।



With respect to health indicators in MDG India has achieved great success such as:-

1. It has reduced infant mortality rate to 37 from 43 during 2017 through Jamni Sishu Suraksha Karyakram, MAA immunisation programme, etc.
2. approximately around 70% of the deliveries are now institutional (NFHS-4) which improves maternal health.
e.g. - Jamni Sishu Suraksha Prog,
Lactation - improved labour room

Services, Immunisation programme, etc.

- 3) Efforts like 90-90-90 was taken up to reduce HIV/AIDS cover and ensure effective care. Moreover, rare diseases are also tackled through a policy on the same.

Now, the need is to achieve SDG by 2030. Therefore, India's preparedness to achieve the same is:

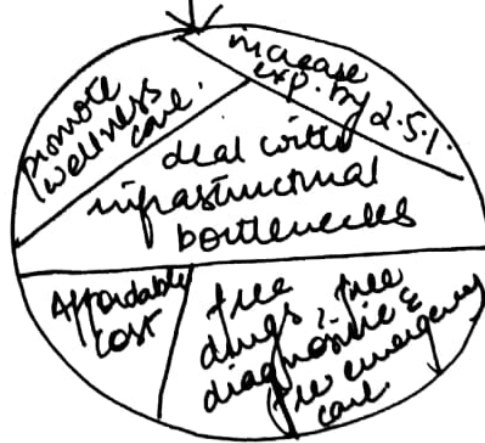
- 1) Good health: Though India lacks infrastructural requirements like manpower and beds, it aims at increasing the health cover through National Health Protection Scheme.
- 2) It aims at reducing the inequality in accessing health facilities by providing insurance cover and also generic medicines & price cap on knee & stents.
- 3) Reducing polluted water & ensure sanitation is done through WASH & Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

4) Air pollution has affected the country severely so different plans like GRAP have been enforced.

Challenges with health sector :-

1. Inadequate workforce & physical infrastructure
(1 doctor per 1000 people - WHO)
2. Problem of accessibility & affordability.
3. Expenditure on health is just 1.25% of GDP.

Therefore several efforts have been taken by National Health Policy 2017 :



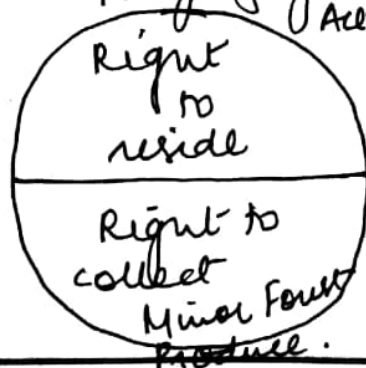
18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. (250 words) 15

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।

Mankidia tribe of Odisha were recently denied the right to habitat which they enjoy under Forest Rights Act, 2006. Therefore, it has brought the act into newspapers again.

S. Tribes constitute around 2.1% of the total population who have faced exploitation and discrimination since colonial times. Due to monopoly of state over forest, they were denied their rights of forest till 2006.

Therefore Forest Rights Act, 2006 has granted two major rights of tribes:-



1. Right to reside / habitation is granted to tribes or traditional forest dwellers who have resided in the forest for atleast two generations. This gives a sense of identity to them & reduces displacement.

2. Right to collect and own minor forest produce have been given to forest dwellers to ensure an adequate source of livelihood.

Moreover, it has also allowed them to own land if they have been cultivating it for years.

However, certain gaps exist in effective implementation of community forest resource right due to :-

1. Exploitation by outsiders who injure the area.
2. Forest officials donot enforce the act and oppress tribes
3. Due to low bargaining power of the tribes

4) Exploitation by MNCs and take over patent rights over produce.

Therefore, measures need to be taken to reduce such gaps:-

- 1) strict enforcement & punishment for non performing forest officials.
- 2) include tribes in policy formulation and programme monitoring mechanism.
- 3) Reduce the presence of 'dikus' & MNCs for their exploitation.
- 4) ensure supply chain management to increase their incomes.

Hence, our constitution through 5th & 6th schedule has tried to devolve powers to tribes for their socio, economic & political development. Therefore, it should be complemented by effective implementation of the act.

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. (250 words) 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India and US relations have a long history of ups and downs; i.e. from sanctions under Nuclear tests to the contemporary time.

It has both divergences & convergences on varied issues like :-

4) Strategic convergences :-

Afghanistan → US in its recent strategy has acknowledged the growing role of India in solving Afghanistan dispute & war.

Indo-Pacific → Both converge on the idea that free, open & seas & skies are necessary in the Indo Pacific region. It is manifested by the Quad grouping.

Terrorism → US has recently halted Pakistan's funding as it harbours terrorists. Therefore both are against the growing terrorism.

Logistics
&
military
exercises



A) India has signed
LEMOA & COMCASA
agreement with US
to access logistics &
also communication interoper-
ability in defense equipment.

Ruchi Bindal

B) Arima & Malabar exercises showcases
their convergence

C) India has been accorded STA-1
status to access technologically
advanced equipments.

Despite these developments, India
and US face divergence in various
issues like:-

B) Divergence

UNSC
reforms

US has not outrightly
supported India's claim
for UNSC reforms.

Trade
war

US has engaged in a spat
of trade disputes which
is against the multilateral
rule based order which
India is supportive of. Therefore
it might hamper India's
market.

WTO &
IPR
Issues

⇒ US has dragged India to WTO for its public stockholding, solar panel issue & dairy products.

Moreover, it has put India on its watch list of Special 301 report due to Section 3D of Indian Patents Act.

At the same time, Novartis case aggravated the issue of generic medicine.

Russia

⇒ US has implemented CAATSA to stop countries from importing weapons from Russia.

Iran

⇒ Withdrawal from JCPOA has put India on crossroads with US.

Therefore, with rising influence of China in the world order, India & US should cooperate & iron out the differences to ensure peaceful and rule based international 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 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।

India has in contemporary times engaged actively with Israel & has deepened its relation with Israel & Palestine. Both share good relations in various sectors like:-

1. Defense: Israel is the 2nd largest supplier of arms.
2. Agriculture: India adopts desalination technique & micro irrigation of Israel.
3. Space: RISAT & atomic clock have been on the agenda.

However, despite bonhomie several structural differences in national security situations exist. Such as:-

Israel

Active involvement of rival parties & different Arab countries.

India

India has always asserted to deal with its bilateral problems bilaterally.

Palestine is sandwiched in the territory of Israel thus it is a home grown situation.

Israel takes its national security concerns at UN.

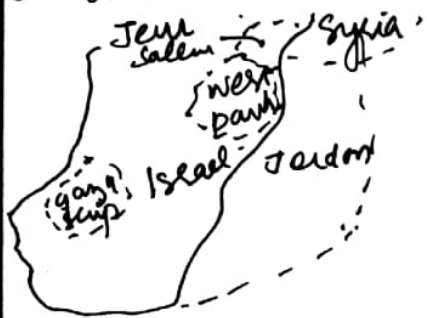
However, POK is always debated and not recognised due to illegal occupation.

- India is against such propositions.

Both share a different worldview with respect to role of international organisation and maintaining strategic autonomy. Israel actively seeks international interference and is considered an ally of US. However, India always follows non-alignment which is loaded in favour of one side. It also actively pursues strategic autonomy.

However, both share the table on the issue of terrorism. Israel has supported India for its claim to enforce CCIT in UNGA.

Moreover, both countries target different enemies. Israel has problems with Arab world & Palestine whereas India particularly has problem with China & Pakistan. At the same time, both don't share proximity in geographical terms also which restricts their closeness.



Therefore due to differences in national security and world view accompanied with different enemies restrict their strategic rapprochement.