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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1152)

Name of Candidate	Chirag Jain	Registration Number	21606
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	10/9/2018
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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:

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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures. Examine.

(150 Words) 10

भारतीय विधान-मंडलों में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों से सुरक्षित करना अनिवार्य बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 93 of the Constitution envisages Speaker to be the presiding officer of Lok Sabha.

Crucial position of Speaker

1. Presiding officer of Lok Sabha & State Legislative Assemblies.
2. Decides the finality of money bill (Article 110)
3. Guardian of Parliamentary privileges.
4. Decides final judgement in anti-defection cases (Tenth Schedule)
5. Maintains decorum in the House.
6. Maintains political neutrality.

7. Appoints Parliamentary Committees.
Himself head of 3 of them.

Imperative to protect from undue political pressures

Issue	Suggestion
Lack of political neutrality	- Once a Speaker, always a speaker $\Rightarrow$ must resign from political party (NCRWC)
Misuse of money bill provisions (Radha bill controversy)	- Need to evolve guidelines - matter sub-judice with Supreme Court.
Misuse of anti-defection provisions (ex: Tamil Nadu assembly)	- Final judgement with President/Governor (Law Commission - 255 th report)
Misuse of disciplinary proceedings (ex: Gujarat assembly)	- Should exercise restraint.

2. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas.

(150 Words) 10

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gram Sabhas consist of all voters in a village.

Significance

1. Ensure participatory governance
2. Uphold principle of subsidiarity.
3. Facilitate social audit of government programmes.

~~The~~

With respect to Fifth Schedule Areas

The provisions of Part IX (PRIs) have been extended to Fifth Schedule Areas by Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA)

Significance

1. Greater amount of subsidiarity.
2. Gram Sabhas has special powers
 - ↳ land acquisition
 - ↳ control over money-lending
 - ↳ auction of mineral resources.
3. Protection to tribal customs
4. Safeguards to ensure that higher tiers of Panchayats do not encroach upon lower tiers.

Challenges

1. Conflict between State policies, such as, on wetlands, community resources, forests
2. Lack of vocal leadership in Scheduled areas.
3. Inadequate representation to women.
4. States have not gone beyond inserting ~~local~~ minor modifications in their P & I laws.
5. Non-consideration of governors' reports.

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Way Forward

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There is a need to implement 2nd ARC recommendations with respect to Scheduled areas.

3. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a lifetime ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalization of politics? Discuss in light of recent judgments by the Supreme Court.

(150 Words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या हल होगी? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए हाल के निर्णयों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 102 of the Constitution provides for grounds of disqualification from election to Parliament.

They include

1. Not a citizen of India.
2. Below 25 years of age (Lok Sabha) and 30 (Rajya Sabha)
3. Not an elector in Lok Sabha constituency.
4. Adjudged as an insolvent
5. Disqualified in accordance with Parliamentary law (Representation of People Act)

Relevance of lifetime ban on convicted politicians in heinous crimes

The Election Commission has made this recommendation through amendment to Sec 8 of the Representation of People Act.

Pros

1. Uphold integrity of politics.
2. Prevent moral turpitude in public life.
3. Inspire public confidence

Cons

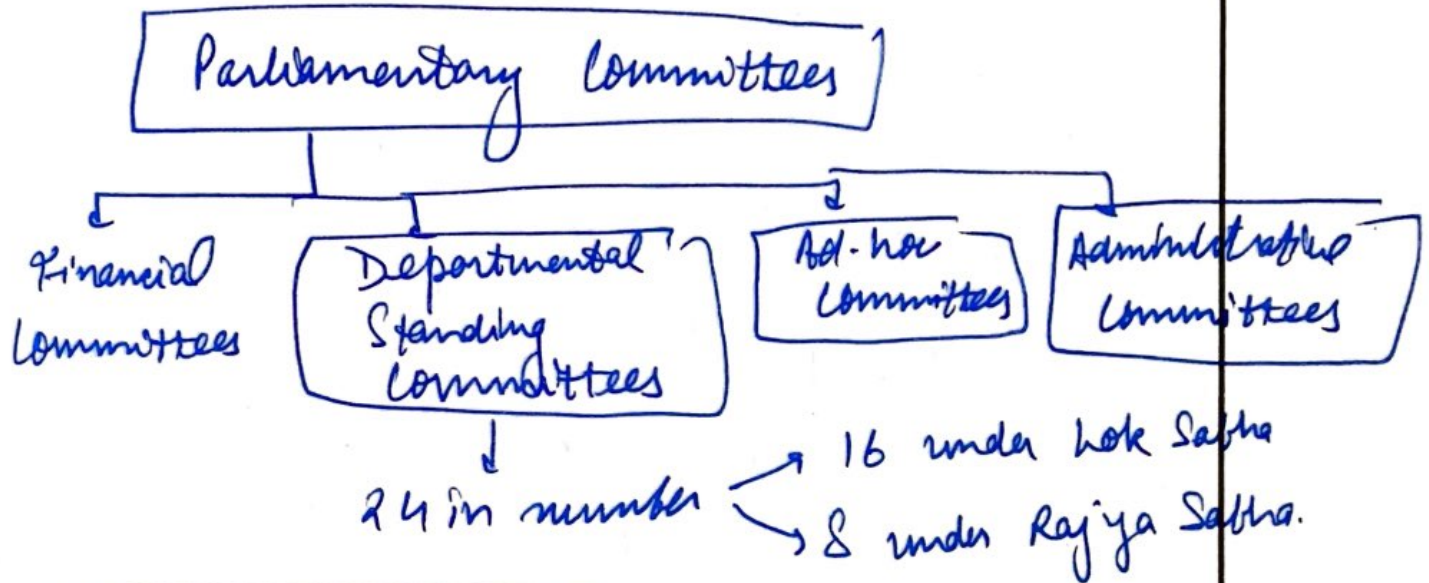
1. Candidates may be falsely implicated.
2. No scope for future correction.

Way Forward

There is a need to ~~so~~ implement recommendations of Vohra Committee. The Political parties should evolve a Code of Conduct in not giving tickets to criminal elements.

4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. (150 Words) 10

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में लघु-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतांत्रिक राज्यव्यवस्था में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।



Relevance of DSCs

1. Examine annual reports of ministries / departments.
2. Examine demand for grants with respect to departments / ministries.
3. Ensure accountability of executive to Parliament.
4. Examine bills related to department.

Improve overall effectiveness of Parliament

1. Facilitate detailed scrutiny of demand for grants & bills (ex: DSC on finance examines various budgetary provisions).
2. Bring in outside expertise in functioning of Parliament.
3. Facilitate effective division of labour (Parliament is too big).
4. Uphold financial accountability of ~~Parliament~~ Govt. to Parliament.

Way Forward

There is a need to refer more bills to DSCs. As per PRS legislative research, only 28% bills were referred to DSCs in 16th Lok Sabha.

5. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also, discuss its strengths and limitations.

(150 Words) 10
सामाजिक क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Social audit refers to the official process in which beneficiaries of a government programme evaluate its implementation by comparing official records with ground realities.

Role in effective implementation

1. Ensure effective utilisation of funds. (ex:- social audit in MGNREGS)
2. ~~Ensure~~ Constant monitoring of programme outcomes (ex- mothers' committees in Anganwadis).

3. Ensure adherence to rules & norms (ex:- Parents Committees under Right to Education).

Strengths

1. Greater element of subordinacy
2. Ensure responsive public service delivery.
3. Bring accountability in governance
4. Ensure transparency.
5. Bring out cases of malap wrongdoing (ex:- Deoria & Muzaffarpur shelter homes cases → social audit by TISS).

Limitations

- weaker capacity of panchayats
- lack of awareness
- Resource constraints
- Bureaucratic mindset of not disclosing information

Way Forward

There is a need to provide legal backing to social audit process, as done in Meghalaya recently.

6. Discuss the significance of the 268th report of the Law Commission in addressing the problems of undertrials in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard?

(150 Words) 10

भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में विधि आयोग की 268वीं रिपोर्ट के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में अपनाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपाय कौन-से हैं?

Currently, India has 4.3 lakh prisoners. Out of them, 68% are under-trials.

Problems of under-trials

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Law Commission (268th report) recommendation</u>
large pendency in courts	- Fill judicial vacancies
Poor condition of undertrials	- Improve infrastructure in jails
large delays	- Release undertrials.

Other measures

1. Criminal justice reforms
(Malimath Committee)
2. Ensure rehabilitation of inmates.
3. Skill development of jail inmates.
4. Inculcate right values among prisoners.

7. Enumerate the major welfare schemes for the elderly in India. Examine whether their benefits are reaching the targeted population. (150 Words) 10
- भारत में वृद्धजनों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या उनके लाभ लक्षित लोगों तक पहुंच रहे हैं।

Elderly population comprises
8.1% (10 crore) of Indian population.
Article 41 of the Indian Constitution
calls the state to provide public
assistance in old age.

Welfare schemes for elderly.

1. National Policy on Elderly People, 1999
2. Maintenance ~~of~~ and Welfare
of Parents and Senior Citizens Act.
3. Integrated Programme for Older
Persons.
4. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.
5. Vayoshreshma Samman Awards.

Are benefits reaching elderly

Challenges

1. lack of awareness among elderly.
2. Emotional issues → reluctance to complain harassment by children.
3. Ruralisation of elderly → 70% of elderly people live in villages → lack of adequate healthcare facilities.
4. Feminisation of ageing: Sex Ratio (60+ age) → 1033 females per 1000 males
 ↳ females are more vulnerable.
5. lack of political will

Way Forward

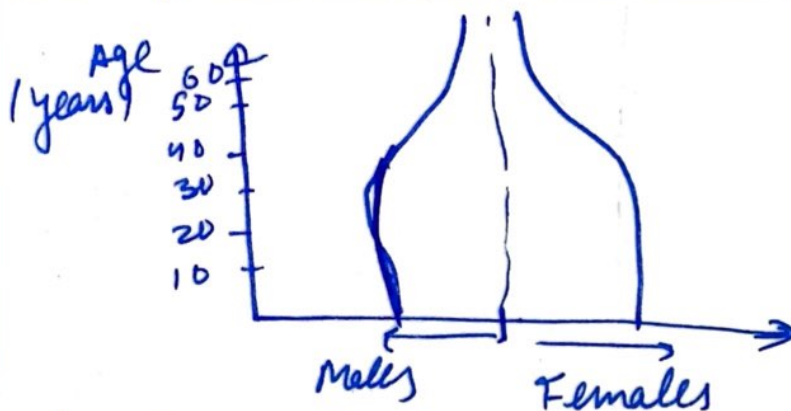
It is important to address these shortcomings. The recommendations of Mohini Tyagi Committee should be implemented in this regard.

8. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015.

(150 Words) 10

समुचित कौशल विकास के अभाव में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, जनसांख्यिकीय दायित्व बन सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता नीति, 2015 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, around 54% of population is below 25 years of age. The benefits of this young population are referred to as demographic dividend.



India: age structure $\Rightarrow$ large young population (demographic dividend)

Demographic dividend may become demographic liability

1. Only 2% of workforce has undergone formal skill training.

2. less than 20% of graduates are employable

3. Perception issue → skill development & vocational training not seen as favourably.

National Policy for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, 2015

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Importance</u>
Recognition of Prior Learning	- Certify informal skills
Apprenticeship promotion	- Industry relevant training
Start-up India	- Innovation + Self employment
Sector Skill Councils	- Greater role of private sector.

Way Forward

There is need to implement Sharda Prasad Committee recommendations for skill development.

9. It has been acknowledged widely that smart power is the best possible way for achieving intended foreign policy outcomes. Examine in the context of India. **(150 Words) 10**

यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है कि स्मार्ट पावर विदेश नीति के अपेक्षित परिणामों को प्राप्त करने का सर्वोत्तम संभव तरीका है। भारत के संदर्भ में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए।

Smart power refers to the optimum mix of soft power & hard power.

Relevance for India

Soft power
(culture, democracy, people-to-people ties, diaspora)

1. Support at international fora (UNSC, NSG).
2. Enhance credibility.
3. Build people-to-people ties.

Hard power
(military, economy)

1. Balancing China.
2. Ensuring security (ex:- Operation Shakti / Pokhran II)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4. Protect diaspora's interests.</p> <p>5. Strengthen international relations, for example, popularity of Indian films in Russia & China.</p> <p>6. Strengthen democratic ^{set up} countries, for ex:- in Africa.</p> <p>7. Leverage India's cultural traditions (ex:- Buddhism in Southeast Asia)</p> | <p>3. Promoting India's trade & investment interests.</p> <p>4. Securing freedom of navigation</p> <p>5. Securing India's strategic interests (ex:- Changi naval base, Dugm port).</p> <p>6. Acting as net security provider in Asia-Pacific region</p> |
|---|---|

Way Forward

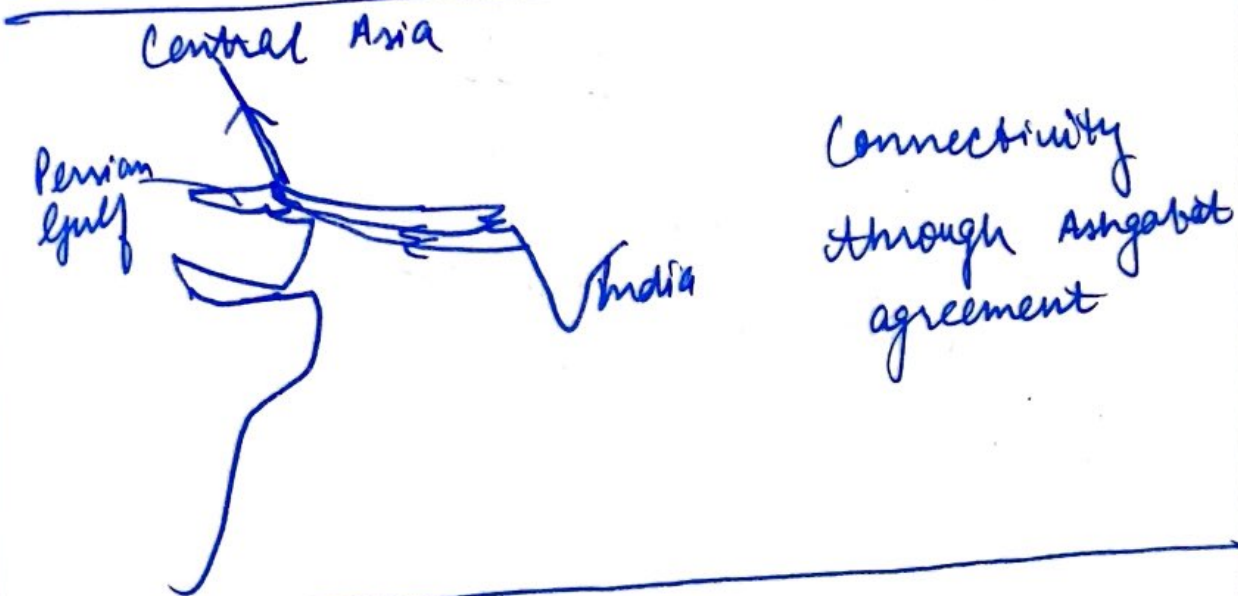
There is a need to evolve optimum mix of hard power & soft power (smart power)

10. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India.

(150 Words) 10

अशगाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अशगाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ashgabat agreement connects
Persian Gulf with Central Asia.



Significance for India

1. In line with India's connect Central Asia policy
2. Ensure better connectivity from India to Central Asia through ports such as Bandar Abbas and Chabahar

3. greater trade ties with Central Asia
 Currently : Central Asia- India trades \$ 2 billion
 : Central Asia- China \$ 60 billion)

4. Promote Indian investments in Central Asia.

5. Secure India's energy interests

Ex:-

- TAPI pipeline
- Kazakhstan has uranium
- Turkmenistan - hydrocarbon reserves.

6. Secure India's strategic interests in the region

- ↳ balancing China
- ↳ address security issues (ex:- golden crescent)

Way Forward

It should be further complemented with international North-South Corridor.

11. Despite long-term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. (250 Words) 15

न्यायालयों में मुकदमों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

"Justice delayed is Justice denied"

Currently, around 3 crore cases are pending in different courts of the country.

Reasons for pendency of cases

1. Problems of subordinate courts
(Article 233-237) → more than 90% cases pending.

2. Excessive use of Special Leave Petition (Article 136) → ~~of~~ SLPs admitted by Supreme Court
2008 → 28%
2016 → 40%.

3. Excessive government litigation
(Economic Survey 2017-18)

4. High judicial vacancies

High courts : 40%.

Supreme Court : 6%.

5. Infrastructural constraints in
judiciary.

6. Cumbersome laws $\Rightarrow$ lack of
clarity leads to high litigation.

7. Low judges ^{strength} with respect to
population.
per lakh population - no. of judges.
India : 18
U.S. : more than 100

8. Lack of judicial accountability $\Rightarrow$
no judicial performance

9. Judicial activism (Article 142)

Suggested measures

1. Constitute National Court of Appeal

1. Law Commission 229th report
2. Procedural reforms in judiciary
(Law Commission 230th report)
3. Widespread use of Alternate
Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR)
4. Cooperative separation of powers
 - Resolve memorandum of procedure
issue
 - NO compulsive government
litigation
5. Strengthen lower judiciary (Punchhi
Commission)
6. Constitute All India Judicial Service
(Punchhi Commission)
7. Judicial impact assessment of
laws (2nd ARC).

Way Forward

It is important to undertake these reforms to address the problem of judicial pendency.

12. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being mentioned in the Constitution, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. (250 Words) 15

संविधान में 'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' पद का उल्लेख नहीं होने के बावजूद, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने विगत वर्षों में भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में 'प्रक्रियात्मक सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' और 'सारवान सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' का सिद्धांत अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 21 of the Constitution says nobody can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Due process of law:- This concept is associated with U.S. Constitution. It means that Supreme Court can look into procedural question of reasonableness of law, apart from substantive question of ~~law~~ ^{illegality}.

While, Indian Supreme Court can

only look into substantive question of illegality, without going into procedural question of reasonableness

Adoption of "procedural due process"

1. Maneka Case (1978)

Supreme Court went into reasonableness of law, ~~thus establishing~~ adopting procedural due process.

2. Expansion of Fundamental Rights (Article 21)

↳ As a result of procedural due process, Supreme Court has expanded the scope of right to life to include right to clean environment, right to sleep, right to privacy (Puttaswamy case).

3. Naveen Singh Johar v. Union of India

Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality under Sec. 377 of IPC, saying it is unreasonable in respect to Articles 15, 19, 21.

Adoption of substantive due process

1. Kilbarto Hollahan case

Supreme Court can go into substantive question of illegality (ex:- in anti-defection cases).

2. Maryana Panchayat law case (2015)

Supreme Court upheld this law, saying it was beyond its scope, as State Assembly was within its power to make such law.

3. Suresh Kumar Kaushal case (2013)

SC refused to interfere in Sec. 377

Conclusion

By incorporating these two doctrines, the Supreme Court has upheld Rule of law in the country.

13. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. **(250 Words) 15**

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Article 315 of the Constitution envisages Union Public Service Commission to be the main central recruiting agency.

Independent and impartial functioning of UPSC

1. Security of tenure : no arbitrarily removal, except according to a well defined procedure (Article 317)
2. Expenditure of UPSC charged upon Consolidated Fund of India.

3. No post-retirement employment under government.
4. Well-defined functions (Article 320)

Limitations

1. Its recommendations are not binding.
2. Overlapping functions in disciplinary matters with central vigilance commission.
3. Proposed cadre & service allocation policy (after foundation course). This will lead to bypassing of UPSC.
4. Qualifications of UPSC members are not prescribed in the constitution.

5. Vacancies → currently UPSC has only 8 members, while the norm is to have at least 10 members.

6. Non-transparent nature of functioning of UPSC.

7. longer recruitment process, for example, civil service examination takes almost a year to complete.

8. No ~~control~~ ^{role} over state civil servants' promotion to all India services.

Way forward

While UPSC has served as the watchdog of merit system in India, it is important to undertake reforms. NCRWC recommendations for UPSC reforms should be implemented.

14. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. (250 Words) 15

दोषपूर्ण नियामकीय नीतियों का बाजार बलों की कुशल अंतःक्रिया पर गंभीर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित की क्षति हो सकती है। भारत में नियामकीय वातावरण से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Regulator's role became
more important as India
undertook economic reforms
since 1990s.

Faulty regulatory policies	Adverse impact
Lack of innovation	- Stifles innovation
Over-regulation	- Poor business environment
Non-clarity of roles	- Complex regulations

Delayed proceedings	- Slow decision making
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Delayed approvals.	Twin Balance sheet problem
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Excessive bureaucratization	Red - Deficit.
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15. There is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector to deal with the challenges that it has been facing. Discuss. (250 Words) 15
सहकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए इसमें तत्काल सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cooperatives refer to autonomous associations of people united voluntarily to meet their social, economic and political aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

~~Need~~ ~~Act~~ The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act has granted a constitutional status to cooperatives sector.

1. Article 19(1) → right to form cooperatives
2. Article 43B → state to promote cooperatives.

3. Part IX B : Cooperatives

Need for reforms

<u>Challenge</u>	<u>Reform</u>
Excessive bureaucratisation	- Increase representation to civil society - Simplification of cooperative laws
Lack of self-help	- Capacity building of cooperatives. - Promote micro-entrepreneurship.
No member-centrality	- More voice to members. - Right to information to members.
No professionalism	- Induction of external talent - Skill development

weaker audit
process

- Institutionalise social audit of cooperatives.
- Compulsory publication of audit reports.

Non-democratic
functioning

- Elections should be held at regular intervals.
- Cooperatives should not be suspended for long periods.

Lack of autonomy

- Lesser government control over cooperatives
- Promote accountability

Bogus cooperatives &
corruption

- Monitoring of cooperatives
- Regular inspections.

Way Forward

The provisions of 97th Constitutional Amendment Act contain sufficient directives to ensure effective and efficient functioning of cooperatives. They must be earnestly implemented.

16. Explain the features and significance of the recently launched National Nutrition Mission. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives. **(250 Words) 15**

हाल ही में आरंभ किये गए राष्ट्रीय पोषण मिशन की विशेषताओं और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण से संबद्ध पहलों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी निगरानी करने और उनकी सततता बनाए रखने में स्थानीय स्व-शासन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 47 of the Constitution directs the State to ensure proper nutrition to all citizens.

In this context, recently the government has launched National Nutrition Mission

Features

1. ICDS-CAS (Common Application Software)
↳ to empower field functionaries.
2. Incentives → to state governments to improve nutritional outcomes.

3. Innovation → promotes innovative approaches to tackle malnutrition.
4. Behavioural change → seeks to bring behavioural change through information and awareness campaigns.
5. Training & Capacity-building
↳ for Anganwadi workers, ASHA's & other field functionaries.
6. Convergence → between Central, State and local governments.
7. Target-based approach - from 2017-18 to 2019-20, annual targets:
Anaemia → 3% annual reduction
Undernutrition → 2% annual reduction.

Significance

1. Address the problem of undernutrition (India has 19 crore malnourished people).

2. Adopt a mission-mode approach.
3. Promote collaboration between various stakeholders.
4. To have a decentralised approach.
5. To address the problem holistically, includes sanitation, nutrition, food security, healthcare.

Role of local self governments

<u>Role</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Promoting	- Generating awareness - Ex:- <u>Aanchal Banks</u> in Rajasthan
Monitoring	- Through social audit of outcomes - Ex:- <u>Mothers' Committees</u> in Anganwadis.
Sustaining	- To ensure long-term impact of nutritional interventions. - Ex:- <u>Rani Nutris</u> in Jharkhand.

17. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Briefly discuss the factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focused efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner?

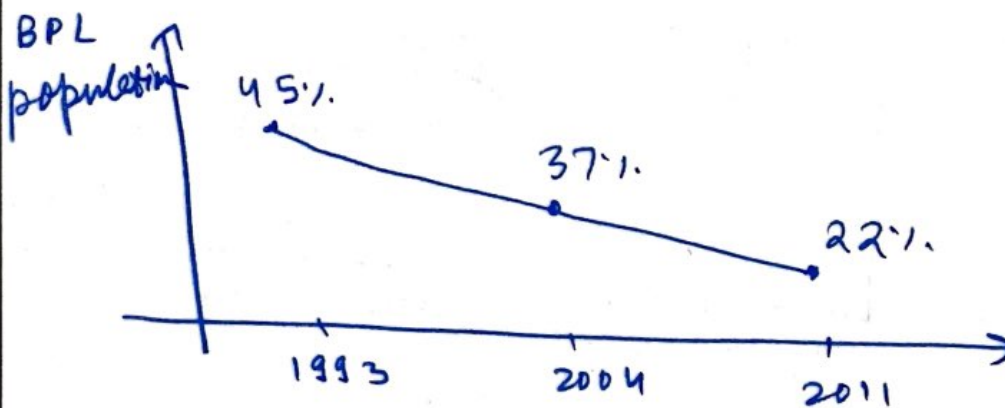
(250 Words) 15

जहाँ, कई लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आने में सफल रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में गरीब निवास करते हैं। भारत में गरीबी की व्यापकता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

"Poverty is the worst form of violence" - Mahatma Gandhi.

As per Tendulkar report, India has seen poverty reduction over years.

Decline in poverty in India



India still home to largest number of poor

1. One in five of world's poor live

in India.

2. Higher incidence of poverty ~~and~~
among marginalised sections.

Tendulkar line: poor population (2010-11)

Overall: 22%.

Muslims: 25%.

Villages: 25%.

SCs: 29%.

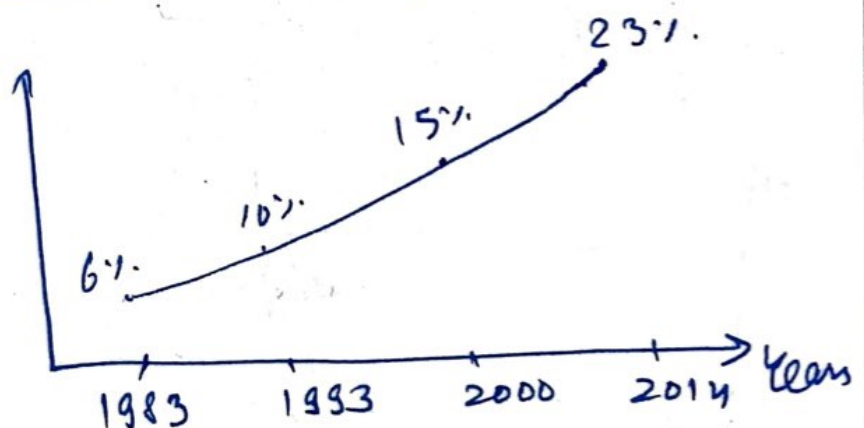
STs: 43%.

Factors responsible

1. Economic factors

growing inequality: Thomas Piketty's report

Share of top earners in national wealth in India



2. Social factors → higher poverty rates among SCs, STs & Muslims. (highlighted above).

3. Jobless growth → while economy has grown over 8%. since 1990s, the employment growth has been less than 2%.
4. low agricultural returns (49% of population) → disguised unemployment
5. Technological factors → digital divide
6. Health : Poor health → lower productivity
→ lower incomes
7. Poor learning outcomes → less than 8% Indians are Graduates (Census 2011)

Areas : need for focus

The government has identified 115 backward districts under Aspirational Districts Programme. Focus on these areas will accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner. These states are mainly U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha.

18. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the set of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). (250 Words) 15

नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, प्रक्रियाओं को रूपांतरित करने और एनईजीपी (NeGP) के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने से संबंधित कई मुद्दों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ई-क्रांति कार्यक्रम (NeGP 2.0) के डिजाइन (रूप-रेखा) और कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

e-governance refers to application of digital technologies to bring SMART Governance.

In U.N. E-governance Development Index 2018, India is ranked at 96 out of 193 countries.

Issues

Adopting new technologies

1. Adopting Artificial Intelligence
(ex:- Andhra Pradesh using AI to predict school drop out rates).

2. Adopting Big Data Analytics
(ex:- Project Insights of Income Tax)

Department).

3. Adopting Blockchain Technology
(ex:- India Chain developed by
NITI Aayog).

Transforming processes

1. Need for Business Process Reengineering

→ complicated laws
 → cumbersome procedures
 → multiple layers

} ⇒ need for rationalising

2. Repealing outdated laws

3. Capacity - building of public servants in e-governance.

Improving implementation

1. Addressing digital divide
(currently only 15% of households have active internet connection).

2. Improving digital infrastructure

Examples: → Saurbhagya Kojana (power supply)
→ Bharatnet (increasing broadband coverage)

3. Develop content in local languages.

Principles for NEGP 2.0 (e-Kranti)

Design

1. Content in local languages.
2. Business Process ~~re~~ re-engineering.
3. ~~Adapt~~ Integrate with 4th Industrial Revolution.

Implementation

1. Capacity building of public servants
2. Address digital divide.
3. Generate public awareness

Way Forward

The focus of NEGP 2.0 should be on bringing SMART Governance

- Simple
- Moral
- Accountable
- Responsive
- Transparent.

19. India-China ties, marked by a broad convergence on transnational issues, on one hand and geostrategic rivalry on the other, have profound implications not only for the two countries but also the current international system. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत-चीन संबंध, जो एक ओर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर व्यापक अभिसरण और दूसरी तरफ भू-रणनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता द्वारा चिह्नित होते हैं, इनका न केवल इन दोनों देशों के लिए बल्कि वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली के लिए भी गंभीर निहितार्थ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and China represent
Two pillars of Asian century.

Broad convergence

1. On climate change
2. On Afghanistan (ex: Nuham summit)
joint economic project in Afghanistan
3. Early resolution of border dispute
(ex: Nuham summit → strategic guidance
to armies)
4. On South-South cooperation (BRICS)
5. On Free-Trade (ex: RCEP)
6. On greater people-to-people
contacts.

7. Multilateral cooperation (ex:-
Shanghai Cooperation Organisation)

8. Against terrorism ⇒ call for
global convention against terrorism.

Geostategic rivalry

1. Frequent border incursions.
(ex:- Doklam Crisis)

2. Sovereignty issues: (ex:- China
Pakistan Economic Corridor)

3. China's Belt & Road initiative
⇒ string of pearls around India.

4. China's blocking of listing
Masood Azhar as terrorist at U.N.

5. Blocking India's membership
to Nuclear Suppliers Group

6. Blocking India's permanent membership

To U.N. Security Council.

Implications

For India
& China

1. Keeping India boxed in South Asia.
2. Preventing cooperation between 2 countries.
3. Delay in resolution of border disputes.
4. Trade deficit against India (\$ 52 billion deficit out of total trade of \$ 84 billion)

For current
international system

1. Impacts freedom of navigation in high seas.
2. Hampers cooperation on global issues such as climate change.
3. Prevents the emergence of Asian century.

Way Forward

The Wukan spirit should be carried forward for ensuring elephant & dragon dancing together.

20. India's expanding interests rather than endorsement by others should be the basis of its engagement with what is being termed as the Indo-Pacific. (250 Words) 15 Analyse.

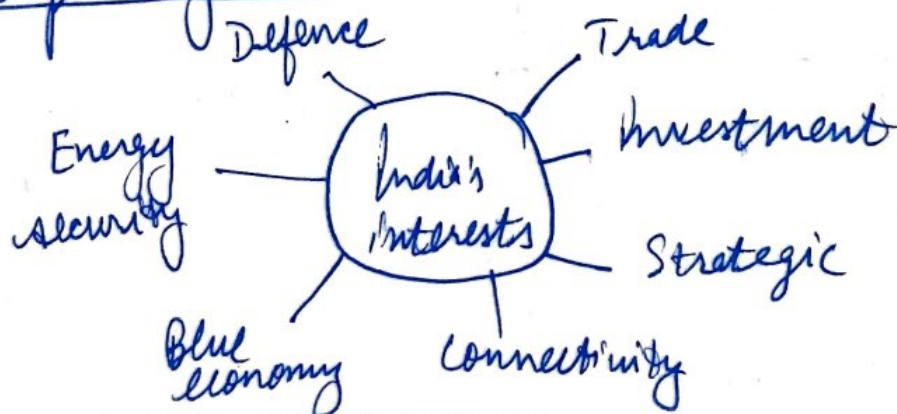
हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत की संलग्नता अन्य देशों को समर्थन के स्थान पर भारत के विस्तृत होते हितों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific refers to the larger region consisting of Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.



Indo-Pacific

Engagement: on the basis of India's expanding interests



1. Trade (en:- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)
2. Investment : (en:- Japan investing in High Speed Rail project in India)
3. Strategic
 - ↳ balancing China
 - ↳ reciprocal logistics support agreement with France
 - ↳ Changi Naval base (Singapore)
 - ↳ Quad grouping
4. Connectivity → freedom of navigation
 - ↳ Asia-Africa growth corridor.
5. Blue economy
 - ↳ India got exploration rights over polymetallic nodules in Central Indian Ocean.
6. Energy Security → exploring hydrocarbon reserves in Vietnam
 - ↳ civil nuclear cooperation agreement with Japan.

7. Defence → supplying Brahmos missiles to Vietnam.

No need for endorsement of others

1. China → doesn't endorse India's growing role in Indo-Pacific.

2. RCGP → members want greater reduction in tariffs → may adversely impact Indian industry.

3. Withdrawal of U.S. (America-First Policy) → India should not depend on U.S. endorsement.

Way Forward

~~The~~ India's engagement in Indo-Pacific should be guided by Act East Policy, while preserving strategic autonomy.