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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Anya Das	Registration Number	25997
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	21.8.18
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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. 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।

Opposition plays an instrumental role in strengthening and sustaining democracy.

R. M. Lohia and J. P. Narayan have shown the importance of opposition members.

Role it plays in democracy like India :—

- ① Constructive criticism of government — accountability
transparency improves
- ② Critical information is gathered during question hour, helps to inform public debate.
- ③ Scrutiny of government through CAG reports scrutiny
- ④ Committee participation improves Parliament's functioning — of PAC

- ⑤ Alternative views help take informed decisions.
e.g. amendment to Triple
Talaq Bill on opposition's
views

Shadow cabinet, is made up of opposition members imitating the real cabinet, as in UK. India can benefit from this by -

- ① On dismissal of Council of Ministers, Shadow Cabinet can replace cabinet.
- ② Training to opposition members.
- ③ ~~Also~~ No confidence motion, if passed can lead to this cabinet replacing the other cabinet.

Thus, this will further improve Parliamentary democracy in India.

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।

Article 32, in Part III
talks about writs. It is to seek
redressal for violation of a
fundamental right. Thus,
it is a "Remedy" for a "Right".

India has 5 writs -

① Habeas Corpus - to ensure illegal
confinement by public and
private bodies is not done.

eg. SC has used it in cases where
girls have been illegally confined
by parents due to inter caste
marriage

② Quo Warranto - for demanding
by what authority a person is
in a post of public servant.

Sig → checks frauds.

③ Mandamus - to ensure ^a public
body does its duty.

⑨ Artiosari

SC has original jurisdiction on these,
along with HC.

Significance-

- (i) Bedrock of justice, rule of law
- (ii) ~~More~~ gave sanctity to FR
- (iii) Protects political rights of citizens
- (iv) prevents arbitrariness & on part of government.
- (v) Culture of respect for rights created.

B R Ambedkar, felt
these writs are very
important for fundamental
Rights realisation. He is
vindicated by present use of
writs.

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, replaced Planning Commission. It was formed by an executive order when the new government came to power.

Its objectives—

- ① Act as think tank, provide policy advice
- ② Encourage cooperative federalism
- ③ Evidence based policy making
- ④ Make strategy for India's development

Performance

— it is too soon to gauge it, but

① Successes

- ① Cooperative federalism by ensuring bottom up planning.

- ② Competitive federalism - creation of Health Index to rank states -
 - ③ Agriculture - Model land leasing policy created
 - ④ Economy - PSU divestment plan chalked out
 - ⑤ Strategy for 3 years given.
- However, issues like -
- ① Vice President not being invited to Cabinet meetings;
 - ② Taking the line of government on almost all issues like demonetisation
 - ③ Focus more on planning rather than how to improve implementation of federalism

To improve, the need is -

- ① Taking states together - so that all states attend its meetings, otherwise it will replicate PC
- ② Focus on implementation of programmes.

This will surely improve its performance.

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 deals with Constitutional emergency, imposed by Centre on states.

Its inappropriate use is evident.

- ① Imposition of Art 356 on extraneous grounds
- ② Dismissing COM (Council of Ministers) without floor test. e.g. Uttar Pradesh.
- ③ Frequent use
- ④ Imposition on states governments, which are different from the party at Centre.

e.g. used during Nambudripad government in Kerala.

SR Bommai case, in 1990s,

has given clarity that -

- ① The state government must prove its majority in the floor test -
- ② Approval by Parliament of the imposition of A 356 is needed.
- ③ ^{No} Extraneous grounds of imposition must be

So Punchi Committee's recommendation of -

- ① Including Bommai guidelines in the Constitution.
- ② Use of localised emergency can help to ensure A. 356 is not misused.

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।

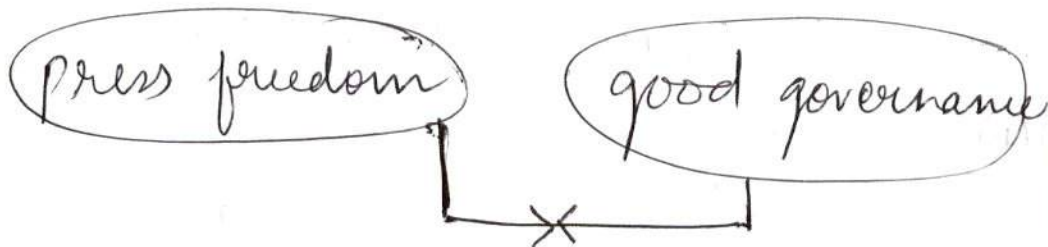
SC has read Article 19(1) freedom of speech and expression to include press freedom.

It means press can express its opinion without fear or favour.

It helps in good governance -

- ① Opinions on issues are informed by press → helps in decision making.
- ② Citizen's awareness is created.
- ③ Alternative viewpoints published.
- ④ Evidence based decision making, as ground reports are given by press.
- ⑤ Constitutional provisions are published by press, making good governance possible, as

citizens internalise (constitute) values.



- (i) intellectual development of citizens
- (ii) accountability by government
- (iii) transparency
- (iv) democratisation of knowledge
 - knowledge economy
 - IRR, innovation

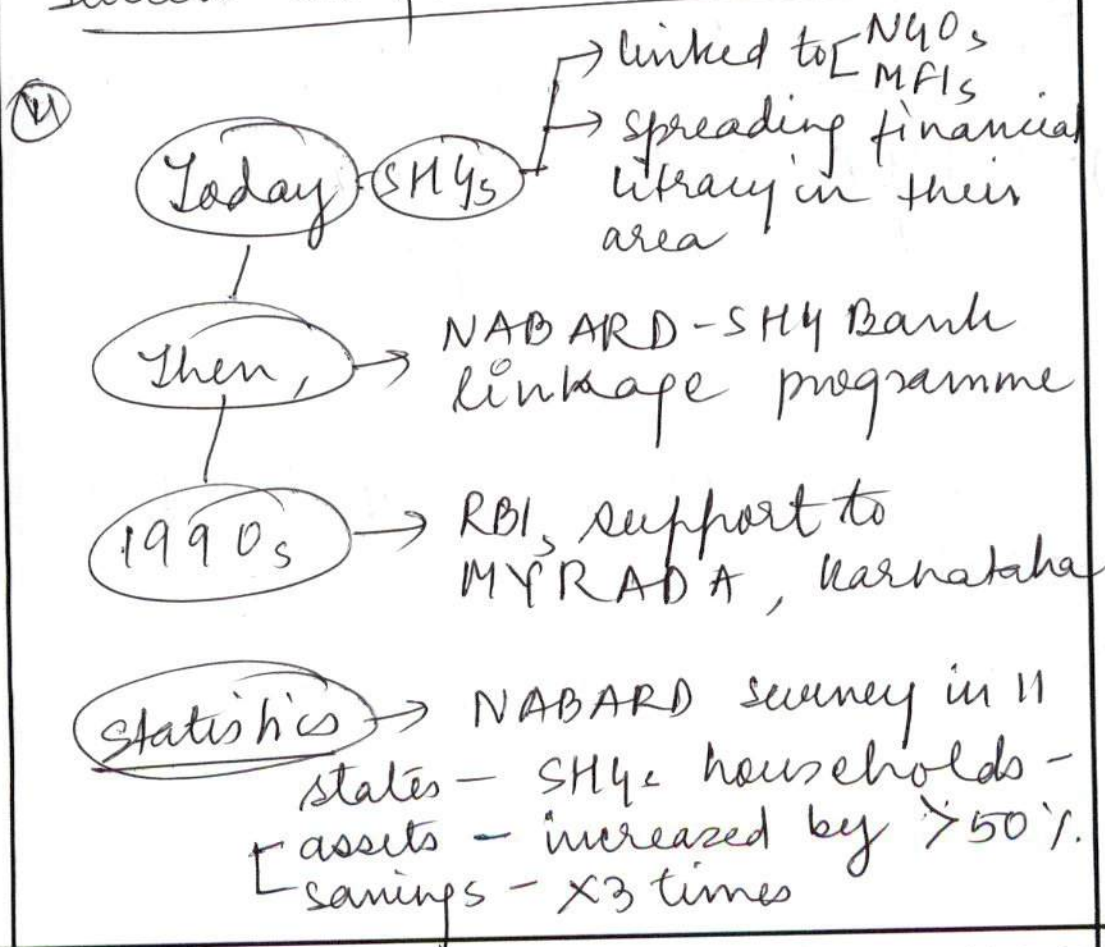
economic and human development

Thus both are needed for a well functioning democracy.

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

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

SHGs are groups of 10-20 members, involved in financial activity for collective savings and problem solving.
Success in financial inclusion



But, a different approach
is needed for their viability -

- (i) Business models need to be self sustaining
- (ii) Transition from low skill to high skilled sectors
- (iii) Greater investments — e.g. Community Investment Fund under NRLM can be emulated.
- (iv) Account keeping, and digitisation of accounts — through training.
- (v) MAHILA Kaat, STAND UP India, like schemes to be implemented well

This will ensure rural growth, diversification of rural economy and boost women entrepreneurship.

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions whereas 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।

The malady of education sector is focus on premier institutes at the cost of other.

More than 90 % students study in state universities, but skewed attention towards central universities is given.

RUSA is significant in this regard -

- ① focus on state universities
- ② Financing linked to reforms
- ③ Reforms - institutional and others
- ④ focus on improving quality of education, getting accreditation, teacher training etc.

⑤ Mechanism for evaluation and monitoring of performance.

This complements, focus on making selected universities world class.

Efforts to further improve the programme by better funding, professional help is need, as ~~one~~^{we} must realise -

" Education is the most important tool for change "

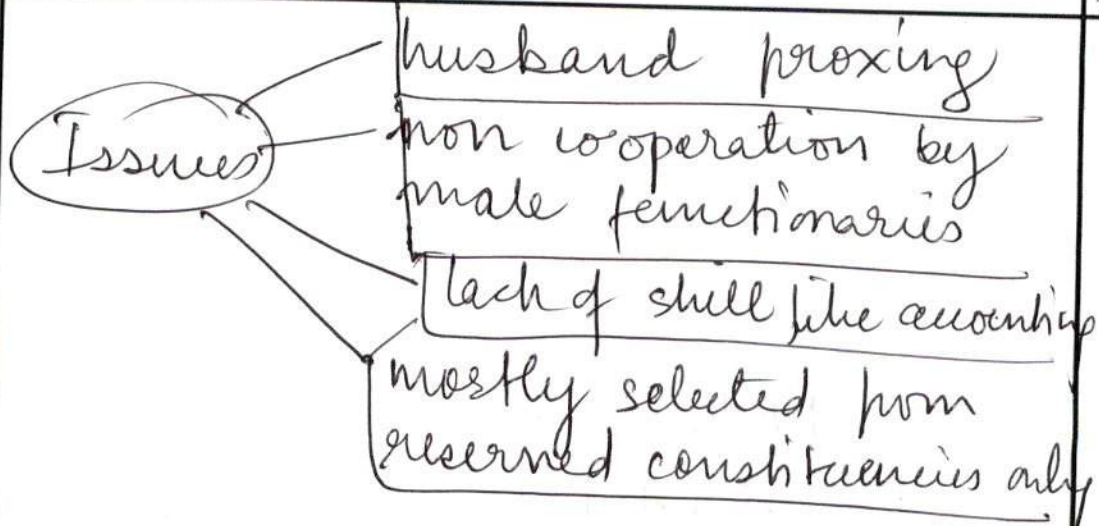
— Nelson
Mandela

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।

PRIs under 73rd amendment, included provision for 33% reservation for women in PRIs. It has -

- ① Increased participation of women in local politics
- ② Leadership positions given to women
- ③ Empowered women - in private life
- ④ Graduation of local level women leaders to state level politics
- ⑤ Women's empowerment in socio-political sphere, specially needed as - low participation of women in Central and State level.



Measures to increase participation

- ① Shilling - like Ministry of Women trains women Panchayat leaders
- ② encouraging SHGs - as they are seed beds for women leaders
- ③ Women's Bill must be passed for increasing participation at the Centre -

Thus, attitudinal change is the key to women's political empowerment.

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

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

Strategic autonomy
is being multi engaged but
unaligned, that is, independent
decision making on issues of
national interest.

This, seems to be challenged by —

① Iranian Politics between nations

eg- Having independent
policy for Iran is difficult due
to Arab Iran conflict.

② US pressure — through CAATSA

India is unable to maintain
economic relations with Iran.

③ US Russia rivalry

India's friendly relations with
both are challenged by this.

Relations with neighbours -
Nepal, Sri Lanka, are seen
in the context of China's
relations with these
countries -

Nonetheless, strategic autonomy is tried to be maintained -

- ① India's 'insistence to buy Russian defence gear, inspite of signing LEMOA, and offer to sign COMCASA.
- ② Good relations with

Israel
VAE — Iran
- ③ Stance on relations with ASEAN countries — not bowing down in RCEP negotiations.

Thus, we are maintaining strategic autonomy

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।

BRICS is a grouping of ~~several~~ emerging economies, and IBSA is, too.

<u>BRICS</u>	<u>IBSA</u>
① Includes Russia & China	① Does not include
② greater economic lift	② lesser
③ more representative of EMEs	③ lesser
④ greater economic & political orientation	④ focus on development issues -
- e.g. Digital economy	• poverty
• trade protectionism	• water for drinking etc.
as highlighted in Johannesburg summit 2018	

Rename of both -

- ① South South Co-operation
- ② Strengthens India's role as a regional power.
- ③ Boost to economy -
 - BRICS Bank
 - IBSA fund
- ④ Common challenges are attacked
 - development deficit
 - better trade terms

Thus, both the platforms can be effectively be used to further India's goal of shared prosperity in world.

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।

Alternative Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms in India are premised on Gandhi's insistence to prefer out of court settlement. with over 2.6 crore cases pending in district courts according to a 2016 survey, this gains importance.

The modes of ADR available are:-

- ① Arbitration - This involves cases of commercial contract, or agreement
- Disputants employ an arbitrator to solve dispute out of court.
eg - in BITs
- ② Lok Adalat - Cases are ~~are~~ solved
- in an informal setting
- verdict is binding on parties

- ③ Gram Panch Nyayalayas -
- to solve petty cases like theft
- ④ Women and Child Courts
- deal with cases related
to acid attacks, eve teasing
- juvenile related cases

However, the ADR mechanisms have not been used to their full potential.

PROBLEMS

- ① Culture of retributive justice in Indian society, prevents ADR which is based on forgiveness, mutual understanding
- ② Lawyers feel ADR mechanisms will reduce their income by reducing cases coming to court.
- ③ Legal education is court centric.
- ④ Lack of adequate physical, human infrastructure in ADR courts.
- ⑤ Lack of proper training to lawyers to identify cases suitable for ADR.

- ⑥ In lok Adalat, consent of both parties are needed to opt for this course which is not always possible.
- court is held in open settings, so privacy of disputants is not maintained.
- ⑦ Poor quality of justice is such courts.

Suggestions

- ① Efforts to change the legal education's bias towards Court ^{centric} and retributive justice to conciliation.
- ② Malimath committee's recommendation that —
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| (Social offence
economic offence) | (criminal offence) |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| use ADR | use ^{normal} Courts |
- must be implemented.
- ③ NITI Aayog's insistence to make India a centre for arbitration & commercial disputes, needs financial and policy support.
- ④ Training, education of legal experts to identify such ADR relevant cases.
- Thus, holistic efforts as well help in greater use of ADR.

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 provision is mentioned in Part 5 of the Indian Constitution wherein the judiciary has the power to punish.

The power relates to the courts — SC, HC, punishing for —

- ① scandalising the court
- ② lowering the authority of court
- ③ not allowing implementation of the court's order, etc.

there is a view that this power needs to be relooked as —

- ① It is being misused by the courts.
- ② stifles valid criticism of judiciary
- ③ Even corruption in judiciary is not being reported or stifled if reported.

④ eg → an FIR cannot be filed against a judge under Prevention of Corruption Act.

④ Symbolises elitist attitude, that court is above criticism.

⑤ This provision is not present in other countries like US, UK.

However, this provision protects the administration of justice and has a utility —

① Indian reality is that court needs power to enforce its judgement.
cf. BCCI case.

② Judiciary is the guarantor of the Fundamental Rights of citizens.
therefore, this is justified. (FR)

③ Protection of Constitutional principles —
rule of law etc

④ To prevent Reasonable restrictions on FR (Article 19) justify

these provisions.

- ⑤ Developing country like India needs to have different judicial provisions than developed countries (US, UK) where law is already internalised among citizens.

Thus, a balance between rights of citizens and court's sanctity is needed. A nuanced application of this provision is warranted.

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 increasing influence of
criminal elements in politics.

In 2014 election, 34% of
MPs in Lok Sabha had criminal
charges against them.

Why is it a key concern?

- ① weakens law and order - as law violators become law makers
- ② election malpractices - like use of money and muscle power.
- ③ creates a climate of impunity
- ④ creates nexus between criminals and politicians
- ⑤ vitiates level playing field, as clean candidates hesitate to enter politics

To tackle this problem, steps have been taken by—

Judiciary

① In Gy Thomas Case - Sec 8(4) of RPA was struck off and criminal candidates were barred from election for 6 years after prison sentence ends.

② Lok Pradhari Case - SC ordered additional norms on declaration of sources of income of politicians.

③ Election Commission

① demand for more teeth to take action against election malpractices by such candidates.

② deploys observers in constituencies to keep an eye on malpractices by such candidates.

③ demanded paid news to be made an electoral offence. This is used by

rich candidates to subvert level playing field.

Media, can add to these efforts by —

- ① Institutionalising internal checks against paid news, as premier news papers like Hindu have also suffered from this.
- ② Press Council of India (PCI) can be given powers to take action.
- ③ Mandatory disclosure norms on source of news.

In the view of above steps, additional steps like —

- ① Cancelling candidature at charge sheet stage.
- ② Fast tracking criminal cases of seeb candidates, can be taken.

In the long run, citizen activism will solve this problem.

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 of Minorities (NCM) is an institution to safeguard the constitutional rights of the minorities.

NCM is envisaged to —

- ① look into working of safeguards, laws for minorities.
- ② guidance redressal related measures
- ③ suggest government government measures to improve working of minority related provision.
- ④ has power of a Civil Court in discharge of duty.

Challenges

- ① Its advice is recommendatory in nature, so many times they are not followed by the government.

- ② unlike Quasi judicial bodies, being a civil court, appeal from here can't lie to higher courts.
- ③ a narrow mandate, as it does not take measures to ensure minority rights in all spheres — private, voluntary.
- ④ is reactive, as acts on complaints rather than proactively working to improve minority rights.
- ⑤ financial, human infrastructure deficit.

Measures

- ① Sachchar Committee's recommendations can be followed.
- ② Equal Opportunity Commission to ensure minority rights in all aspects of. non discrimination in buying property is needed
- ③ It must have binding powers to implement its decisions.

- ④ Like NCSC, NCST, it can be given Constitutional status, for greater authority.
- ⑤ Adequate finances and support.

In the long run, India can graduate to Equal Opportunity commissions like in South Africa, ~~the~~ where proactive and ~~has~~ holistic approach to such issues are taken.

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।

ARC II had recommended lateral entry in civil services. Government has allowed lateral entry in senior positions of bureaucracy recently.

How it is important ?

- ① Increases professionalism and expertise in decision making - as ~~field~~ ^{domain} experts with experience will come.
- ② Post LPG reforms - complexity of decision making in sectors - ^{the} commerce, have increased.
- ③ Private sector's experience, global exposure of such candidates will help, as increasing number of - PPP projects.

- ④ Competitiveness, efficiency of bureaucracy will increase.

However, for holistic reforms in civil services, more steps are needed —

- ① Domain expertise and specialisation by training, higher education for bureaucrats, as ARC II suggested.
- ② Civil Service Board (CSB) needs to be created for apolitical transfers and postings.
- ③ The boards in training institutes like LBSNA, NPA need to be diversified by including social scientists, lawyers etc, ~~than~~ ^{more} than ~~now~~.
- ④ 360° performance appraisal
- ⑤ Deleting Article 311, as ARC II suggested for improving integrity of civil servants.

Thus, lateral entry is a positive step, which needs complementary steps of civil service reform to strengthen and improve 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।

Transformation of aspirational districts program is to develop the 115 most backward districts.

The broad contours of the programme are -

- (i) Holistic development of districts.
- (ii) Physical and social infrastructure creation.
- (iii) Focus on sanitation, skilling, education etc.
- (iv) Inclusion of LWE affected districts, so addresses internal security angle.

Novel strategy deployed:-

- ① Prabhari officers — from the centre — to be responsible for the districts, increasing accountability.
- ② Data driven approach — use of data, dashboards to monitor development.
- ③ Objective criteria used by NITI Aayog's backwardness index to select the districts.
- ④ Competitive federalism to be used to rank the development in the districts.

To further improve upon the programme —

- ① Taking states together is needed — As Odisha has come out of the programme.
- ② Assurance to states that Prabhari officers won't encroach their domain.

- ③ Training to field staff to collect data
- ④ Constant monitoring and 3rd party evaluations of the various components.
- ⑤ Increasing ownership of gram panchayat officials, field officials and gram sabha members through meetings,
- ⑥ Social audit to ensure increased ownership of people.

Thus, the programme's novel strategy can unleash a new saga of development.

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. (250 words) 15

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed to improve the health of populations.

The parameters were —
[maternal mortality (MMR)
child mortality (IMR)

India, did achieve —

- ① — Tremendous improvements in MMR and IMR
- ② — 169 / 1 lakh → MMR
- ③ — But, the aim in MDG remained unfulfilled, due to various reasons like —

- ① already high levels of IMR, MMR
- ② limited investments — though NRHM did commendable (2005) improvements.

③ Aspects like sanitation, nutrition not taken care of.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are more holistic in that they cover previously ~~was~~ uncovered targets -

- ① reducing tobacco related health issues
- ② focus on adolescents, old age people
- ③ focus on health in totality
- ④ reducing road accident related death
- ⑤ focus on nutrition, sanitation

India's capacity

= with the largest growth in economy, our investments will increase in health sector.

= National Health Policy, envisages 2.5% GDP for health.

- Make Aayushman Scheme in Budget 2018-19 to -
 - (i) provide cover to 10 crore households for secondary, tertiary care
 - (ii) improvement of PHCs
 - Swachh Bharat Mission, Poshan for health, nutrition, sanitation improvement.
 - AYUSH adoption for holistic healthy living.
- But, capacity is also undermined as-
- ① Health budget has actually decreased in 2018-19.
 - ② Focus on primary health is less.
 - ③ Road accidents continue due to unsafe design and behavioural issues.

Thus, the experiences of the past and global best practices must illumine our future steps.

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

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Rights Act, 2006
aimed to undo the historic
injustice done to forest dwellers
by acts like Indian Forest Act
which snatched their livelihood and
other rights.

Rights recognised are :-

① Individual Rights - of forest dwellers
to forest land

(i) His land cannot be sold to
outsiders

(ii) agriculture can be practised in
his land

② Community forest Rights -
Community ~~has~~ can have ownership
of a forest area and

can decide to use the area in
collectivity

(ii) Projects like mining will need
sanction of the gram sabha.

(iii) Use of water bodies in forests
can be regulated by them.

③ Community Resource Rights

involves right to ~~use~~ collect and
use non timber forest produce
like— Tendu leaves, amla.

Gaps

① Non grant of community forest
rights

— 99% of claims that have been
granted are individual rights.

② Use of community forest resource
is not allowed in many cases.
Eg- in parts of Maharashtra.

③ Gram Sabha Consent for mining
has been forged — eg. Odisha.

- ① Rules made by States, under PSA, ~~violate~~ hinder community forest rights grant.
- ② Documents demanded are of specific nature.

Suggestions

- ① Recognition that community forest rights help in forest conservation is needed.
- ② Community Resource Rights, as granted in Kalahandi, Odisha needs to be granted in all states.
- ③ Mechanisms to differentiate between false and true claims to fasten the process.

Thus, political and administrative will is the ultimate requirement for the success of this 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।

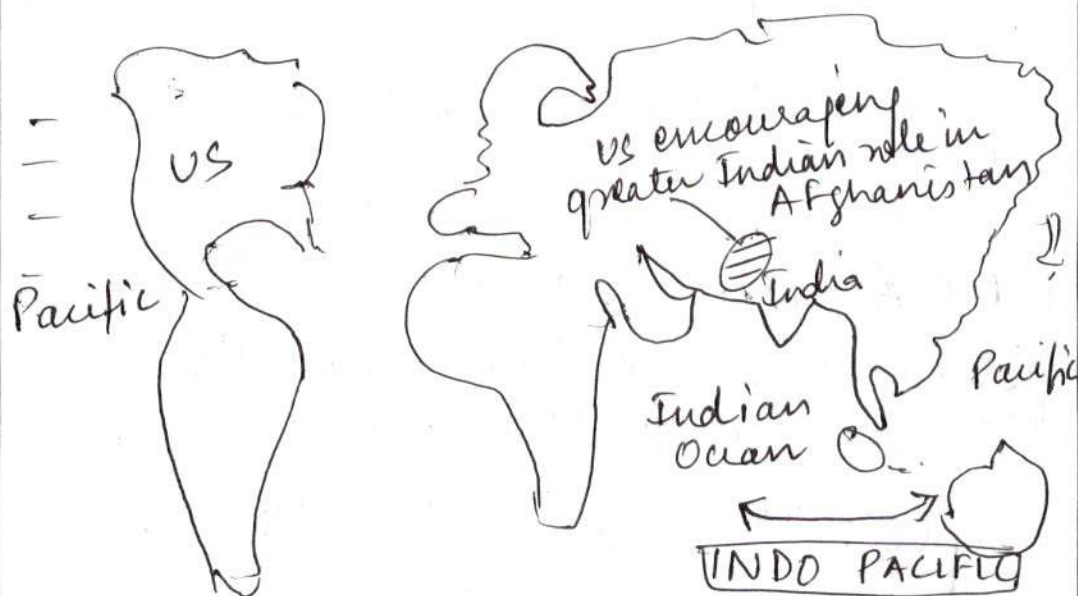
India is a strategic partner of US. The importance of Indo US ties was highlighted in US Security Strategy Document.

The progress between both countries is seen in:-

- (i) LEMOA agreement, wherein logistics exchange between both militaries is envisaged
- (ii) Exemption to India under CAATSA of US - allowing India to buy Russian S-400 missile defence
- (iii) Increased visits of high level functionaries Eg- PM's visit.
- (iv) Defence deals - India is to buy Helicopters from US.

(V) Trade - India's exports to US have increased under Generalized System of Preferences

(VI) Convergence with respect to China policy, Afghanistan and Pakistan Policy



US accepts "Indo Pacific" to be convergence point b/w India and US

However, divergences remain-

① Trade protectionism of US - imposing tariffs on India's exports

- ② WTO dispute
- ③ Dispute on higher import duty on US exports - Harley Davidson
- ④ Climate Change - US exit from Paris deal
- ⑤ H1B visa issue - negatively affects India's service sector

We have to focus on converging interests while making efforts for solving divergences so that both benefit.

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Israel
have a strong relationship, premised
on Israel's help to India in -

- [Indo China war (1962)
- [Indo Pakistan war
- [Kargil war (1999)

Commentators suggest differences
between both countries -

① Worldview of Israel is based on
Jewish nationalism, while
India is secular and liberal.

② Security situation

- Israel is seen as aggressor
vis-à-vis Palestine
- India is seen as victim of

aggression vis-a-vis Pakistan
However, these don't limit
stronger rapprochement
between the two —

- ① Terrorism is a common issue
- ② Agricultural development —
crops, drip irrigation is a win
win synergy for both
- ③ Defence expertise — of sale of
Barak missile to India —
- ④ Israel's support to India on
Kashmir issue.

∴ We have therefore, accepted —

- ① "Mowing the grass strategy" of
Israel on terrorism
- ② Abstained from voting in UNHRC in
2015 against Israel
- ③ Partnerships in Defence,
Innovation etc

- ④ Defence deals,
- ⑤ high level visits - Eg Israel's PM visit this year.

Thus, convergence of our interests is seen. And India is following -

- Rejuvenation of its policy vis a vis Israel and Palestine to further national interests.