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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	HIMADREE KAUSHIK		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	11/9/18

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

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।

In Indian polity opposition is defined as the single largest party apart from that forming the government in Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly also holding 10% of the seats.

ROLE OF OPPOSITION:

- ① Check of the legislative on the Executive
- ② Ensuring the government enjoys majority by means like NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.
- ③ Keeping a check on government via QUESTION HOUR, ZERO HOUR and various motions
- ④ Leader of the Opposition ^(LoP) has same rank as a Minister.
- ⑤ Role of LoP in various appointments

like Central Vigilance Commissioner,
NHRC members.

⑥ A convention of Public Accounts Committee being headed by opposition member has developed.

SHADOW CABINET: like in the UK.
where each minister has a counter
part in opposition with LoP being
an alternate Prime Minister

Benefit of Shadow Cabinet in India:

- ① Provides an alternative to the present government.
- ② Each member can keep closer check on respective ministers
- ③ Greater role of opposition in Executive Accountability.

WAY FORWARD

Shadow Cabinet can aid in a CONSTRUCTIVE
VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE system developing
in event of no confidence motion.

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।

The right to Constitutional Remedies is provided for in Article 32 of the Constitution which empowers Supreme Court to issue writs for violation of Fundamental Rights. Similar power is given to High Courts under Article 226

NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF WRITS

① HABEAS CORPUS : 'to have the body' against unlawful detention by public or private entity. Thus it ensures remedy for Article 22

② QUO WARRANTO : 'by what authority' questions an individual's claim

to a public office.

- ③ CERTIORARI: 'to be certified': requiring transfer of case from judicial/quasi-judicial body
- ④ MANDAMUS: 'we command' issued by court to order a lower court to perform duties
- ⑤ PROHIBITION: to prevent a lower court or quasi-judicial authority from an act.

SIGNIFICANCE:

- ① Ensures implementation of Fundamental Rights in part III of constitution
- ② High Courts can issue writs for all matters Eg Right to Property under article 300A.

Dr Ambedkar stressed on importance of article 32 and called it the most important Right without which other rights are futile.

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 as the Apex Body for Planning in the country, as had been recommended by Rangarajan Committee as well.

OBJECTIVES :

- ① POLICY PRESCRIPTION : NITI functions as a Think Tank, carrying out research and giving direction to policy makers.
- ② CO-OPERATIVE FEDERALISM : to be achieved via greater Centre-State Coordination as well as co-ordination between the states.

③ FACILITATING DECENTRALIZATION : NITI

conducts state-specific research
thereby building capacity of states
for EVIDENCE BASED Policy Making.
Eg constructing state specific Health Index

④ GREATER INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION
amongst Ministries

MEASURES TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS:

- ① Presentation of reports to Parliament
- ② Creating separate units for states
to increase decentralization
- ③ Greater public participation via
involving people in policy making.
- ④ Use of NITI resources in analysing
bills via Parliamentary Standing
Committees.
- ⑤ Greater coordination with ECONOMIC
ADVISORY COUNCIL

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 बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 provides for 'President's Rule' or 'Constitutional Emergency'

when there is a 'breakdown of constitutional machinery'. The frequent use of Article 356 led to BOMMAI JUDGEMENT which specified:

- ① The majority of a Legislative Assembly must first be tested on the floor.
- ② The decision of President can be questioned in court based on malafide
- ③ Use of Article 356 is not justified due to breakdown of Administrative

Machinery

④ Adequate chance must be given to State Government to respond first

⑤ SC specified when it would be justified for Governor to request.

Article 356 be imposed. (in case of hung assembly, breakdown of constitutional machinery and subvention).

OTHER JUDGEMENT:

BUTA SINGH CASE : SC specified that Governor's report needs to be inquired into.

Various Committees like Punchhi Committee (2002) and Sankaria Committee have re-iterated these facts. These guide the use of Article 356 Eg. Imposition of President's rule in Uttarakhand in 2016.

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 includes transparency, people's participation and accountability all of which can be facilitated by an independent and freely functioning press.

ROLE OF PRESS IN ENSURING GOOD GOVERNANCE:

- ① Reducing corruption: press can expose corruption in public institutions thus increasing transparency
- ② Exposing private malpractices: for instance trichains involved in Panama Papers thus putting pressure on government to amend its

Liberalised Remunittance Scheme.

③ Increasing People's Participation:
in cases like Net Neutrality Press
played an important role in
mobilizing public opinion.

Similarly Government's support to
Press Freedom can aid in campaigns
such as Swachh Bharat.

However certain practices like Sting
Operations, Media trials and Fake
News present governance challenges.

WAY FORWARD:

National Commission on Reviewing
Working of Constitution (NCRWC)
recommends Freedom of Press to be
included explicitly under Article 19

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

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

Self-Help Groups aid in financial inclusion by:

- ① Opening of bank account for members
- ② Inculcating regular saving habits.
- ③ Extending credit and creating a system of regular repayment.
- ④ Creating a natural insurance by joint liability of members.

SHG AS VIABLE BUSINESS MODEL FOR WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

- ① Skill development: to enable women to undertake income generating activities.
- ② Ensuring loans disbursed aren't used for consumption purposes

- ③ Better marketing of products to help rural women connect to sources of demand.
- ④ Ensure sound microfinance as interest rates are often found to be very high

SOURCE OF RURAL GROWTH:

- ① Mobilizing SHGs for activities like MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS) for preparing food thus achieving both.
- ② Extending SHGs beyond women to other vulnerable sections: SC/ST/disable
- ③ Linking SHGs to allied activities of agriculture to increase value addition in agriculture. Eg. food industry

WAY FORWARD

SHGs can be utilized to increase female labour force participation rate which has slowed down due to lack of adequate jobs

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Higher education in India is severely restrained by: access, regional disparity, institutional capacity with Central and autonomous institutions being prime focus.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RUSA:

- ① Creating larger number of state affiliated institutions
- ② Bridging gap between urban and rural areas to higher education.
- ③ Greater standardisation of courses, teaching methodology and examination process.

- ④ Transforming higher education institutes into centres of research.
- ⑤ Ensuring access to vulnerable sections like SCs and STs.
- ⑥ Helping states in formulating norms for entrance.
- ⑦ Stress on building capacity in terms of faculty and infrastructure.

RUSA is a centrally sponsored scheme with funds coming from Centre (60% for all states and 90% for SCs) and substantial autonomy.

WAY FORWARD

To achieve target of 32.7 gross enrollment rate in higher education substantial funding would be required which can be leveraged from CSR.

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।

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment provides for reservation of 33% seats for women representatives. 16 states have voluntarily increased this to 50%.

PRIs help in political empowerment of women by:

- ① Greater representation as member and head of Panchayat.
- ② Bringing issues related to women to the fore Eg. Anganwadi Centres being adequately equipped
- ③ Awareness generation amongst women regarding their rights

and entitlements.

④ SOLVING AGENCY PROBLEM: gives women greater decision making power.

⑤ BEHAVIOUR CHANGE: presence of women in Panchayat serves as positive motivation for rest of the women.

⑥ Provisions regarding minimum educational qualifications ensure greater literacy.

MEASURES TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION:

① Generating awareness regarding roles of female panchayat members

② Appointing female Gram Sevaks to ensure greater interaction and awareness generation.

③ Educating male members as well regarding role of females

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 a country to make decisions independent of any foreign influence. It implies not being forced by economic, trade, multilateral organisation or a treaty. India's strategic autonomy is rooted in very beginning: Non Aligned Movement where it remained outside coercive influence of USA or USSR.

STRATEGIC AUTONOMY IN INDIA'S CONTEMPORARY FOREIGN POLICY:

① Military and Defense.

- India's diversified arms import

basket : Russia, Israel, France,
USA ensure strategic independence.

② Energy needs : despite 60% coming
from West Asia substantial diversifi-
-cation : Iran, Saudi, UAE, Oman.

③ Trade : with a \$59 bn deficit with
China there is some amount of
dependence.

④ Influence of USA : signing of COMCASA,
inclusion in Quadrilateral Group has
brought up question of USA's influence
on India's foreign policy.

WAY FORWARD.

Indian Prime Minister stressed on
India's strategic independence at
Shanghai Dialogue in 2018 by
re-emphasizing India's faith in multi-
lateralism and consensus orientation.

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 and IBSA are both important for India from different perspectives:

	BRICS	IBSA.
COMPOSITION	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa	India, Brazil, South Africa.
NATURE OF MEMERS	Diverse politically and socially	(multi-party) democratic, multi-cultural, multi-ethnic countries
KEY AREAS OF FOCUS	International financing (New Development Bank) for infrastructure, trade etc.	Increased South-South Cooperation for achieving developmental goals
UN SECURITY COUNCIL REFORMS	2 permanent members: Russia and China not supportive of reforms	Consensus on need for greater representation on UNSC.

Thus while BRICS emerged as a platform due to growing influence of these countries in international sphere. It seeks to reach consensus on issues focused at economic development and certain common challenges like terrorism.

RELEVANCE FOR INDIA : India has been biggest recipient of loans from BRICS bank (NDB).

IBSA on the other hand seeks to address developmental challenges via South-South Cooperation. The IBSA Trust Fund operates under aegis of UN to fund activities in developing countries.

RELEVANCE FOR INDIA : consensus on issues like CBDR (Common but Differential Responsibility), WTO, UNSC reforms.

11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. (250 words) 15

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Redressal refers to solving disputes without recourse to formal judicial channel.

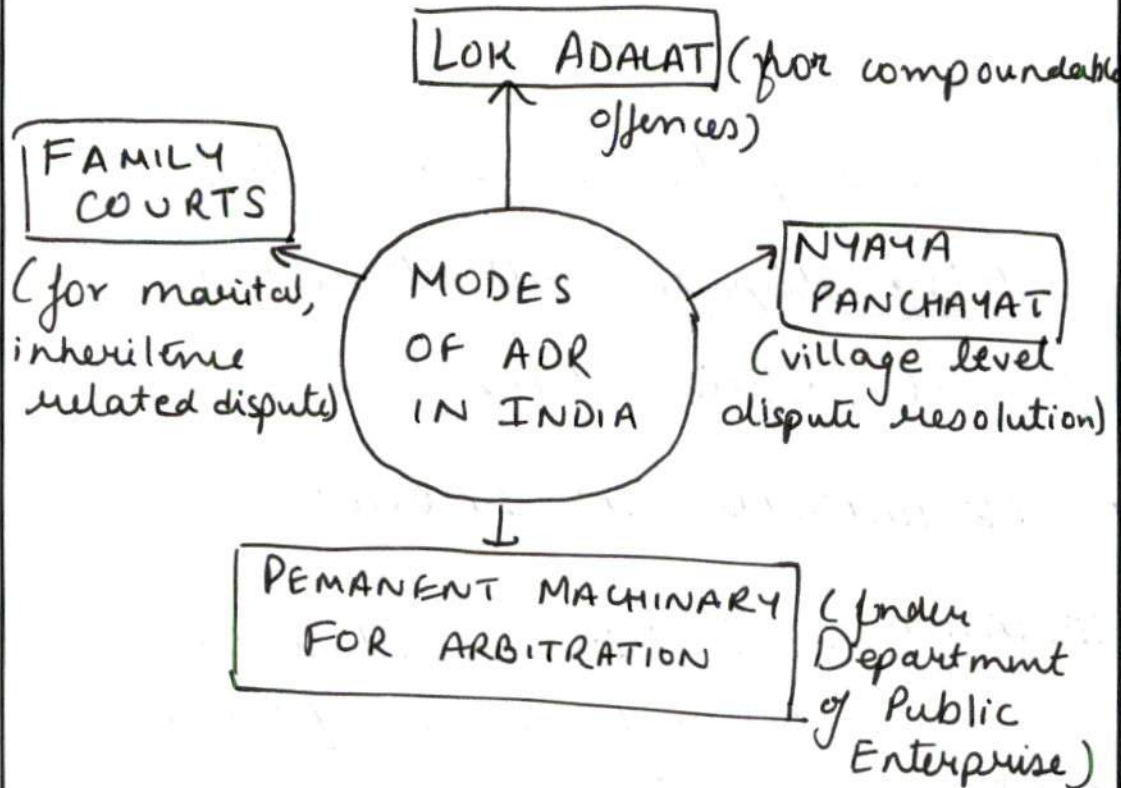
ADR MECHANISMS IN INDIA:

① MEDIATION : Decisions reached by mutual agreement between parties.
 greater involvement of intermediary
 Mediator provides platform

② CONCILIATION : A common and mutually agreeable solution provided by authority serving as intermediate
 greater involvement of intermediary
 more formal

③ ARBITRATION : Parties mutually agree to authority serving as

arbitrator who delivers
a binding judgement.



Problems being faced by ADR mechanisms in India:

① Limited capacity: in terms of personnel. for handling large number of cases. Eg Lok Adalats handle cases related to public utilities which are very large in number.

② Lack of uniformity in structure.
with different modes being adopted
by states effectiveness also differs
greatly.

③ Qualification of arbitrators: due to
lack of norms for appointment.

④ Absence of guidelines or SOP (Standard
Operating Procedure) to be followed in
each case.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT:

① The proposed Arbitration Council
of India can serve as a central
authority setting up norms and
basis for appointment.

② Compulsory ADR in certain cases
before they resort to formal judicial
channels.

③ Binding ADR capability in other
fields like commercial disputes etc.

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 Supreme Court serves as a 'Court of Record' under Article 129 which empowers it to punish for contempt of court for itself as well as lower courts. Similar powers are vested in High court.

IMPORTANCE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:

- ① CIVIL CONTEMPT: enables a court to punish an entity for defying court's order. Eg. failure to appear when summoned.
- ② CRIMINAL CONTEMPT: enables a court for punishing anyone who attempts to 'lower the authority of the court' by maligning it.

- ③ Contempt provisions enable the judiciary to maintain the dignity and authority of the institution
- ④ It ensures public faith and trust is maintained.
- ⑤ Ensures no wilful disobeying of the court's order take place.

NEED TO REVIEW:

- ① Conflict with Article 19(i): Freedom of 'speech and expression'
- ② Genuine criticism of judiciary is curtailed.
- ③ Supreme Court observed in 2018 the increasing number of contempt cases leading to 'breeding of judiciary' thus asking law commission to review contempt provisions.

OBSERVATIONS OF LAW COMMISSION :

- ① Substantial safeguards are available to Article 19 in form of only 'Reasonable Restrictions'
- ② Numerous judicial precedents have ensured contempt provisions are not misused.

WAY FORWARD :

- ① NCWRC has recommended that powers of contempt only be limited to Supreme Court and High Court.
- ② Judicial Restraint should be used voluntarily to limit resorting to punishing for Contempt of Court.

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? (250 words) 15

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Criminalisation of politics refers to increased participation of individuals with criminal antecedents in electoral process. It is closely linked with use of money power and muscle power. It has been calculated that as of 2018 36% MPs and MLAs had criminal cases against them.

SUPREME COURT ROLE

ADR Case: The supreme court made it compulsory for candidates to disclose any criminal antecedents when contesting elections.

- ② 2014 Ruling of Apex Court requires all pending criminal cases against legislators to be concluded within 1 year.
- ③ Special Benches have been constituted in order to comply with the Supreme Court Ruling.
- ④ LKJ THOMAS CASE: deletes discriminatory Section 8(4) of RPA, 1951
- ELECTION COMMISSION.

- ① The EC helps by creating awareness regarding backgrounds of candidates.
- ② The operation of MCOC: Model Code of Conduct insures minimising of criminal activity during elections.
- ③ The election commission has power to cancel candidature under Section 8(A) of Representation of

People Act 1951 for criminal offenses related to electoral offences.

- ④ Article 234 empowers the Election Commission to undertake all measures to ensure free and fair elections.

WAY FORWARD:

① The Second Administrative Reforms Committee (2004) recommends that after framing of charges of criminal nature the accused should be disqualified from contesting in elections.

② The reversal of JAN CHOWKIDAR verdict of Supreme Court debarring individuals should be reconsidered.

ROLE OF MEDIA: ① Creating awareness regarding criminal antecedents of candidates

② Highlighting pendency of cases against legislators. ③ Fair and non-partisan treatment of incumbent government.

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

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

National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body created to safeguard rights of minorities:

Article 29: Right to conserve language, culture

Article 30: Right of minorities to establish educational institutes

The mandate of NCM is to:

① Since the Constitution does not define minorities NCM protects rights of

6 identified religious minorities:

Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists, Jains and Christians.

② It ensures the rights of minorities are protected and any provisions: legal or policy for them are

implemented effectively.

③ Take up specific complaints of minorities and investigate the same.

④ Make suggestions to the government regarding furthering development of minorities.

CHALLENGES FACED BY NCM:

① Only concerned with religious minorities and not linguistic minorities.

② INDEPENDENCE :

- i) Challenged due to mode of appointment : directly by government
- ii) Dependence on Ministry for funds.
- iii) Working under the line Ministry

③ DUPLICATION OF FUNCTIONING :

While NCM protects interest of

Minorities NCMEI (National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions) is concerned with accrediting institutes with minority status.

④ Unlike National Commission of SC/ST NCM doesn't have a Constitutional status

⑤ Required to submit periodic reports to government but not annual report to Parliament

MEASURES:

① Strengthening NCM institutionally by allowing it to function independent of ministry.

② Broad-based appointment of members like those of NHRC involving Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition, Speaker, Deputy Chairman.

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।

The recruitment process for bureaucracy in India is that for a 'career based service' where only those appointed by UPSC. join bureaucracy.

LATERAL ENTRY AT SENIOR LEVELS → implies opening up senior positions to private individuals, preferably senior managers or experts in their field.

ADVANTAGES :

- ① 'Specialists' are increasingly required due to changing nature of bureaucracy.
- ② Greater competition at senior levels can lead to higher efficiency.
- ③ Fresh exposure to people from private sector can bring a 'corporate culture'

that is result oriented

① Career based service can create 'status - quist' and complement tendencies.

WITH REFERENCE TO LATERAL ENTRY:

- ① NCWRC suggests lateral entry at positions above Joint Secretary.
- ② 2nd ARC suggests an alternate form of ~~the~~ 'tenure' senior bureau-crazy which would include people from private sector and civil servants.

NEED FOR GREATER REFORM:

① Need for specialist: The 2nd ARC recommends all civil servants choose a specialization after 15 years

of service and work in it thereafter.

② PERFORMANCE BASED INCENTIVES:

to build efficiency and reward better performance.

③ ATTITUDINAL CHANGE: from process

oriented to outcome oriented and encourage greater initiative.

④ Article 311: 2nd ARC as well as

NCWC recommend repealing the article while including suitable provisions elsewhere.

⑤ Provision for compulsary retirement of officers who have under-performed.

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।

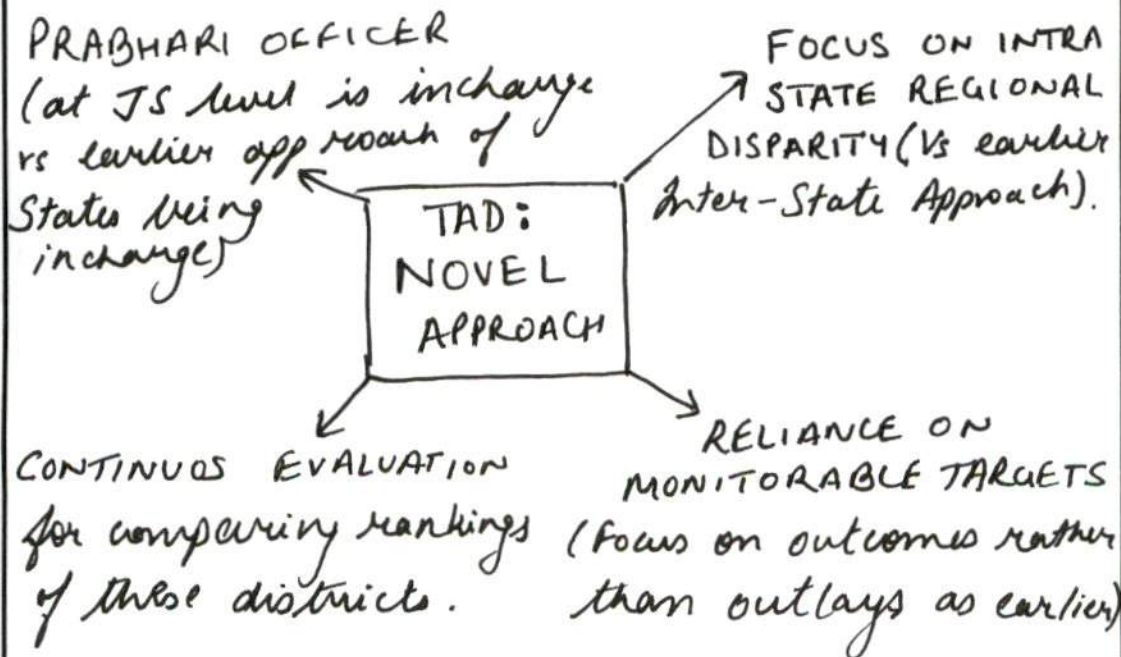
Transformation of Aspirational Districts
program aims at identifying a set of most backward districts and focusing on their development.

① NITI A40G identifies these districts based on indicators relating to health, education, nutrition, income, agriculture.

② Home Ministry has also identified a set of districts based on Left Wing Extremism (Naxalism) affected areas.

③ A central Joint Secretary level officer: 'Prabhari Officer' has been appointed for each district.

- ④ TAD program functions by synergising all schemes in a focused manner.
- ⑤ Continuous monitoring of progress made by these districts ensures a healthy competition between them.
- ⑥ The program seeks to increase living standards of people in these districts.
- ⑦ They are supposed to serve as a model for development for others.



Therefore Transformation of Aspirational
Districts can help in bridging
regional inequalities and serve as
a model for rest to follow

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

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

India's performance with reference to MDGs was mixed with great progress on certain fronts and limited on others:

- ① CHILD MORTALITY: even though not halved over the time period ^{IMR} ~~it~~ lowered significantly to 42 in 2015 (37 presently)
- ② MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE: progress was relatively slow with India failing to meet target (MMR presently: 130).
- ③ HUNGER: the target was missed by a large margin reflected in high levels of child stunting and wasting.
- ④ REDUCING MALARIA AND TB: India made maximum progress on this health related goal.

The Sustainable Development Goals are to be achieved by 2030
Goal 3 focuses on Health

INDIA'S CAPACITY TO MEET SDGs:

① Limitations:

- i) India spends only 1.4% of its GDP on Health thus severely constraining on capacity of funding.
- ii) Doctor population ratio is under 1:1000 prescribed by WHO.
- iii) Regional disparities in Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate.
- iv) Low incomes and insurance penetration limiting Universal Health Coverage.

② Positives:

- i) National Health Policy 2017 has set a target of 2.5% of GDP being spent on Health.
- ii) AYUSHMAN BHARAT program with its National Health Protection Scheme can help in achieving Universal Health Coverage.
- iii) The rate of institutional childbirths double between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4
- iv) Universal Immunization Program is being implemented in Mission Mode.
- v) Anganwadi centres and ASHA workers can be leveraged for achieving targets.

WAY FORWARD.

Comprehensive Health Index developed by NITI Aayog will ensure continuous evaluation of India's progress in achieving SDGs. &

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) was enacted to recognize the rights of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers.

RIGHTS RECOGNIZED BY FRA

- ① Land rights
- ② Right to collect Minor Forest Product
- ③ Traditional rights over Indigenous Knowledge.
- ④ Right to Resettlement and Rehabilitation in case of displacement.

GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- ① Gram Sabha identifies these rights and ensures them but Gram Sabha itself is often not empowered enough to undertake this.
- ② FRA aimed at minimal role of forest department but in reality they have developed a veto over the decisions.
- ③ Forest Rights Committee to be appointed by Gram Sabha seldom exists.
- ④ Rights require a residence over 3 generations or 75 years which is difficult to establish.
- ⑤ Limit of four acres on land.
- ⑥ Women are not involved in decision making despite the fact that they amount for 60-70% of collection of Minor Forest Product.

MEASURES

- ① Empowering Gram Sabha by creating awareness about their rights under FRA
- ② Using the help of NGOs and civil society in awareness generation
- ③ Restructuring laws to ensure Forest Conservation Act (1980) isn't used to deny rights under FRA.
- ④ Rampant practice of forging of signatures needs to be stopped via mechanisms like internal checks and audits.

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-US bilateral ties reflect a 'Strategic Partnership' covering multiple aspects:

- ① TRADE: with US being second to only UK in terms of important destinations India has a trade surplus with US due to services exports
- ② DEFENSE AGREEMENTS: India has signed LEMOA and is considering signing COMCASA. These are logistic agreements. However their effect on India's strategic independence has had to a criticism
- ③ USA'S NEW INDO-PACIFIC POLICY
US has changed its Asia-Pacific strategy to Indo-Pacific strategy

acknowledging India's role in it

④ USA's South Asia strategy centred around Afghanistan calls for a greater role of India.

⑤ INDIAN DIASPORA: in US forms a basis for India's soft power.

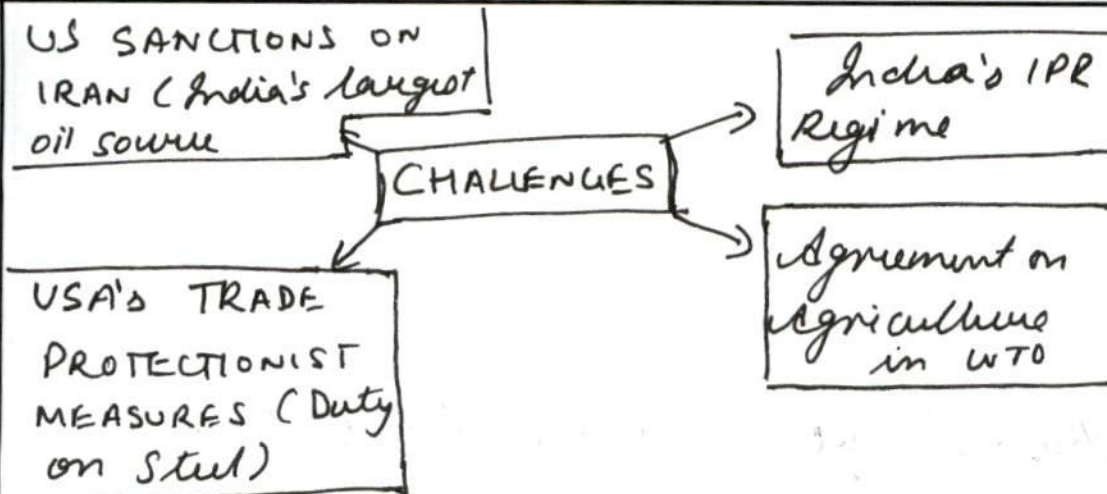
⑥ MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONALS: the stringent H1B and LI Visa provisions will deter Indian professionals working in US

EXIT OF US FROM INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION:

① PARIS: affects India as we are AGREEMENT committed to our committ-
-ments

② UNESCO: reduces international collaborati-
-on

③ TTP: can serve as a positive for Indian Trade.



Thus the divergence between US and India is based on unilateral as well as multilateral relations.

However there are significant convergence by participating together in Quadrilateral group. (with Japan and Australia).

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 - Israel relations have been strengthening as evident from recent visit of Prime Minister Netanyahu.

DIFFERENCES :

- ① Nuclear Strategy : while India has a clear NO FIRST USE policy Israel doesn't
- ② India tries to balance its West Asian strategy on 3 pillars: Israel, Iran and Saudi Arabia which restricts its Israel strategy.
- ③ India was one of the first countries to support Palestine

with whom Israel is in a constant conflict.

CONVERGENCE:

- ① Israel is becoming source of India's defense imports with Barak and MRSAMC (Medium Range Surface to Air Missile)
- ② Israel's policy of technology transfer aligns with India's objectives under Make in India
- ③ Drip irrigation and desalination technology from Israel can help pave the way for water conservation
- ④ There is a very important people to people relation with large number of tourists coming from Israel.

WAY FORWARD:

Israel has emerged as a key partner for India due to its technological and R&D capability.

Stronger ties can benefit India in assessing these.