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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	318523
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INDEX TABLE

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

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** 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।

Speaker's office is of high constitutional dignity and neutrality as he is responsible for smooth function of legislature and its conduct.

Why speaker's position be protected

- Ensure neutrality: speaker has powers to declare a bill as money bill under article 110, hence need to be neutral
- Smooth administration and functioning of legislature: If not protect can't enforce order in legislature which will lower its dignity
- accountability of executive: speaker's role is instrumental to ensure the parliament holds the executive collectively responsible under article 74
- as an adjudicator on deciding the cases under Anti defection law he should be neutral and also on allowing introduction of bills.

- functioning of parliamentary committee : Since speaker heads the parliamentary committee it is required his role remains neutral
- frequent parliament disruptions have also made his role important as deliberation should be foremost function of parliament
- parliament's privileges uphold : speaker oversees that parliamentary privileges are not misused and are upheld.
- principle spokesperson of the parliament and hence need to be above party politics

Indian parliamentary system has seen many allegations being levelled against speaker of misuse of power to admit bills and resolutions and in anti defection law. It is important that neutrality and dignity of speaker's office are upheld

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।

under article 243A Gram Sabhas are the assemble of all inhabitants of a village above 18 years and valid voters and forms an important constituent of the grassroot democracy

Gram Sabha and development

- powers are provided under 29 items as listed under schedule 41 including water sanitation, primary education
- Monitoring and holding the government officials accountable
- Effective implementation of government schemes such as MGNREGS, PM Gramsadak Yojana etc
- Identification of beneficiary under some of the development programmes
- generating awareness among villagers
eg. Jan Andolan via Swachcha Bharat Mission has Gram Sabha as central node

Gram Sabha in 5th schedule

→ Under Panchayat Extension Schedule area the 3rd tier of governance was extended to scheduled areas

→ Mandate of Gram Sabha in 5th schedule:

- Resolve dispute
- Protect local culture and tradition
- Regulate liquor sale and markets
- Control over Minor forest produce
- Control over mining of minor minerals
- deciding beneficiaries under Forest Rights act
- Allow any development work with permission only

Even after 20 years of enactment the 3rd tier of government has not become effective tool for development because state government have failed to devolve funds, functionary to them.

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।

Grounds for denial for right to contest elections are

- Constitutional qualifications
 - appropriate age (25 years for Lok sabh eq)
 - valid voter
 - citizen of India
- constitutional disqualifications
 - undischarged insolvent
 - Not in Right state of mind
 - Involve in corrupt or criminal activities
 - any law made by parliament
- under RPA 1950 and 1951
 - convicted in serious/heinous crime with over 2 years of punishment

lifetime ban for criminals : Yes

- Mythomas and Lok Pravar case, S.C had deemed 33 CP RPA 1950 amendment as invalid as it allowed to contest election and remain as legislature till appeal filed.

- Life time ban would ensure a strong deterrence against criminal activity
- would nudge the political party to choose clean candidates
- Supreme court has also suite for creation of special hearing of political convicts
- Would lead to faster conviction and thus help in decriminalization
- Law commission and Election commission have supported the view.

Life ban not an effective deterrent

- It makes the system retributive and no chance to rehabilitate and reform.
- could be misused by political enemy
- encroachment on basic right to contest elections
- Criminalization based on other problems such as
 - decline in society morals
 - electoral money and muscle
 - collusion of bureaucracy, criminals and politicians
 - poverty which lessens the view of voter
 - less awareness among voter

Thus while life ban may be a prudent step yet the supreme court should ensure it is not misused.

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।

Department related standing committee are permanent committee attached to each department of government who appraise the grants requested and thus allow the parliament to have better knowledge of budget presented

Relevance in democratic polity

- Make executive accountable : Due to high workload and less time DRSC ensure parliament could make the budgets demanded by executive to be accountable
- Ensure economy of expenditure : Attach recommendations with regard to approvals or of any cuts such as policy cut or economy cut or token cut to demands

→ Allow better deliberation and discussion
by the parliament

→ Parliament's effective work

→ Effectiveness improved as the parliament
neither has time nor resource for
scrutiny of each department

→ Expertise provided for example DRSC
related to railway minister would
have expertise developed to appraise
the budget

→ ensure accountability under article 266 under
which parliament's permission required
before expenditure

DRSC thus play a critical and central role
in ensuring effective polity and accountability
of government.

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 is a tool of good governance which enables citizens participation and holding of executive accountable in all levels - policy formulation, implementation and appraisal.

Critical role in social sector

- ensure bottom up development
- demand led and citizen centric development
- Economy of expenditure and thrust corruption targeted
- Better targeting of social sector schemes
- ~~True~~ True democracy : because citizen has a say in governance
- changes attitude of bureaucracy from ownership to responsible and of citizen from recipients to owners.
- strengthen grassroots and enable inclusive development and voice of people

Strengths and Limitations

Strengths	Limitations
→ <u>better accountability</u> as CAG audit don't have man power → empower citizen against executive → ensure effective and implementation of programme → save revenue for government by prudent spending	→ <u>illiteracy and less awareness</u> → <u>Bureaucratic attitude</u> which don't allow social audit → <u>legal recognition</u> limited to some schemes such as MGNREGS → Risk of popular views dominating minority and national needs

Social Audit can go in long way to ensure good governance and citizen centrality. Models along Meghalaya could be followed which has institutionalised social audit.

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?

Law Commission's 268th report is targeted towards "freeing the undertrials" which are illegally detained in prisons.

Recommendations and steps

- Nearly 67% undertrials are illegally detained and form a major chunk of the prison population
- Undertrial Trial Review committee be formed which should include Jail superintendent
- anti torture legislation be passed so as to prevent the torture to under trials
- provision of free lawyers and expedite case hearing
- Prison manual and standard operating procedure drafted at the earliest
- Bail provisions be simplified : If completed $\frac{1}{3}$ years and less than 7 years of conviction then bail be granted.

- Justice Mula committee recommendations
for prison reforms
- draft national prison reforms be implemented by providing access to psychologists and post prison rehabilitation to the undertrials.

National Human Rights Commission had noted that more than 60% arrests are superfluous. It becomes imperative to rescue the undertrials from being pushed towards criminal areas by the state.

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।

According to census nearly 15% of Indian population is over 65 years of age and is to rise to nearly 20% by 2045. ~~the~~ Government has initiated many schemes for elderly welfare taking care of comfort security and physical limitations

Welfare schemes for elderly

- Ministry of social justice has been designated as the nodal agency
- programmes such as Integrated programme for elderly people (IPEP)
- Accessible India campaign (AIC) targets accessibility to both elderly and differently abled
- Tax incentives : such as not deduction at source
→ allow incentive if expenditure made for health
- Pension scheme such as Atal pension scheme for unorganised sector and Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana.

→ special helplines for ensuring security
of the elderly

Thus Indian government has taken various
steps for elderly welfare.

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।

Demographic dividend entails presence of a large population dominated by youth (nearly 65% below 25 years of Age). National policy of skill development envisages effective utilization of the demographic dividend.

Importance of National Policy for skill development

→ Poor skills development: out of 48 ~~lakh~~ crore labour force only 4.5% are skilled -

NSS data

→ Poor skills quality: out of total post graduates and graduates - 60% are unemployable

→ No convergence of different government ministry and departments

→ No involvement of private sector

→ National policy on skill develop addresses by

→ Forming an umbrella scheme for all the skill development initiative

→ Targets skilling 30 ~~lakh~~ crore youth by 2022

→ Institutions such as

- National skill development agency (with public private collaboration)
- National skill development council

→ creation of sectoral skill council by private sector collaboration which creates qualification packages and national occupation standards

→ subsume and guide schemes

- skill India mission
- PM Grameen kaushal Yojan
- PM Sharan kaushal Yojana etc.

Thus national policy and skill development and entrepreneurship envisages conversion of demographic dividend for ensuring economic growth.

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 entails use of real politics and best intended outcomes for national interest ~~interest~~ in foreign policy relations

Significance for India

- Rising Importance: India's economic and geopolitical growth has placed it in centre of the world's politics
- Prevent misuse of India and its resources by other superpowers. For example India expressed strategic autonomy in recently held Shangri-La dialogue
- Balance the superpowers such as US, Japan, Australia and NATO and Russia, China and thus India seeks to leverage advantage of both Quad and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- dehypnotisation of policy with regard to Israel Palestine, Israel Middle East and Russia-USA so as to have access to

development resources without being forced into regional conflict

→ Rise of protectionism would imply India plays a leadership role in guiding the globalization and thus smart power tactics are necessary

→ Tackle China : Instead of opposing China in all domains India is

- cooperating in projects of mutual benefits eg. BCIM (Bangladesh China India Myanmar)
- coopting if the project has no significance to India
- competing by offering alternative such as Quad and Afro Asia growth corridor where interests are compromised

Thus smart power tactics would enable India to maintain prudent foreign policy and seek development.

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

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

Ashgabat is a regional connectivity agreement signed between countries of middle east and central asia ~~area~~ for better movement of trade and people

Countries : Iran, Oman, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, India and Pakistan (new members)

Significance for India

- access to central asia which is rich in minerals and is emerging as a new growth pole
- Boost to Indian Industries such as Infrastructure, Information, Tourism and pharmaceuticals
- Ashgabat is aligned to Eurasian rail and INSTC and thus would help India access Eurasian markets.

- Trade with Afghanistan could be boosted a mere 800 mm to nearly 29 Billion potential
- Tackle china's growing presence in the region
- fits in overall schematic of improving relationship with central asia by integrating with chabahar, INSTC Shanghai cooperation organisation
- Tackle Pakistan as could help bypass to access Afghanistan

Thus Astanabrat agreement is aligned with India's central asia a.o connect policy and move towards regional integration.

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।

Indian Judiciary is facing high arrears of cases with around 3 crore pending cases with 60,000 pending in supreme court alone. A framework along the lines of digitalization of courts, establishing regional benches could be suggested.

Reasons for high pendency of cases

- Work force : the Judiciary from high to subordinate level is reeling with non appointment of judges. Nearly 15% vacancies remain.
- Overburden of appeals Nearly 70% of the cases supreme court hears is by the way of appeals which means people are not satisfied with judgement of lower judiciary

- failure of tribunals : The tribunals created to lessen the workload have only added to more pending cases by appeals
- Use of article 136 Supreme court has allowed the use of article 136 - special leave petition and article 142 for granting justice which has led to increase in arrears of cases.
- Income tax cases : Economic survey pointed out that government largest litigant and these occupy major time

Suggestions for improvement

- e-courts project started for digitalization of process flow of subordinate judiciary faster work flow
- appointment
 - for lower judiciary create auxiliary judicial service
 - for higher judiciary notify Memoranda of procedure

→ pendency of appeals

- set up regional benches of supreme court for faster hearing of appeals
- Set up National court of Appeal and separate from constitutional function by amending article 136.

→ Income tax cases

- Encourage arbitration, mediation and conciliation in such cases
- Economic survey has pointed out towards specialized fast track benches.

With rise in globalization and economic growth cases would increase further it is important to arrest arrears to have faith in judiciary.

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।

Due process of law implies that while judicial review the supreme court would look into the constitutionality of the law made by legislature in opposition to procedure established by law where only effective and correct procedures followed are checked

Due process of law

- In the Maneka Gandhi vs UOI 1987 case the supreme court first enacted the doctrine of due process of law
- due process of law while judicial review checks for
 - whether there exists a law
 - whether law has been made by following correct procedure
 - whether the legislature is allowed to make law on the subject
 - constitutionality of the law made.

→ Though not mentioned in Indian constitution supreme court has established due process as pillars of judicial review

Procedural Due process and substantive due process

- Under the doctrine of procedural due process the supreme court examines if the procedures established are constitutionally valid eg. amendments to CrPC act
- Under the substantive due process the supreme court looks into question of law and correctness in accordance to constitution eg. amendments to IPC.

Judicial review has been hailed as basic structure of Indian constitution and doctrine of due process has expanded the judicial review.

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।

UPSC (Union public service commission) is an independent constitutional body established under article 315 and ensures merit and recruitment to government posts

Constitutional provisions to safeguard independence

- Constitution established UPSC with a chairman and at most 10 members
- The members could not be removed, except
 - engage in other profession
 - mentally unsound duly justified by a court
 - engage in any conduct which run at a risk of lower the dignity of office
 - Before removing investigation be carried through supreme court

- The terms of condition and service would not be changed to their advantage during tenure
- Expenditures of upsc are charged on consolidated fund
- Non eligible for any further employment under government and chairman could not be reappointed.

Limitations of the upsc

- ensure discipline : with enactment of central vigilance commission the upsc role in ensuring discipline has been compromised
- parallel and ad-hoc appointment as the government need not consult before ad hoc appointment and hence quality may not be assured.
- recommendations are not binding on the government.

→ failure to take emerging technology
and changes into recruitment methodology

→ political interference in relation to
government policy for government jobs
and thus affects autonomy of upsc

Thus upsc has been set up as a watchdog
of safeguarding the merit system yet
reforms are needed for its effective
functioning.

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।

— MRTP
— FEMA
— LIC
— UGC

Regulatory authority have been established to ensure that activities in the sector are carried out as per provisions of law and prevent concentration of power in few firms.

Adverse effect of regulatory authority

- affects competition: by promoting only public companies or large firms. For example MRTP act during the license raj era
- decreases efficiency: does not allow the competition and increased efficiency, limits foreign investment e.g. Foreign Exchange Management Act.
- poor services: poor regulatory authority leads to lesser choices of customers and thus poor services by firms e.g. coal India Monopoly in coal sector.

- concentration of few : only a few large firms capable of influencing decisions in their favor are benefitted
- turf wars and poor quality : As is seen in education sector with multitude of regulatory authority who engage in turf war eg. UGC, AICTE
- Increase in corruption : by sitting with market forces and increasing powers of discretion of government servants.
- ineffective implementation of law : which leads to growth of illegal channels such as hawal for payments.

Thus misdirected regulation and regulatory bodies run at risk of damaging the market forces and decreasing quality of services.

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।

Cooperative sector are registered as a society and are non-profit organisations formed by coming together of various individuals.

Problems of cooperatives

- poor upper management of the cooperatives has meant that they are misdirected in policy and leadership
- interference by political executive in day to day matters thus affecting autonomy
- running business on non-economic principles leads to eventual failure of the cooperatives
- competition from for profit private sector has led to non viability of such cooperatives
- poor project appraisal and thus the bank refuse to extend credit to cooperative.

- quality issues as the cooperative focus on quantity alone
- non cooperation among the different cooperatives over policy and schemes
- free rider : availing too much benefits has led to the destruction of the cooperatives' business ideals.
- Non balanced regional growth : southern areas have more well developed cooperatives than northern

Steps for reforms

- encourage market and business principles such as in farmer producer organisations
- Regular election and limit the term and re-election of people
- encourage people in northern area for cooperative growth
- establish quality standards framework to ensure compliance

- establish board of director and make the executive responsible to it
- Transparency and accountability in working of cooperatives

cooperative fulfill the mandate of bringing large number of people together giving them power of collective bargain and hence success is important for development.

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।

India has ~~attained~~ high rates of malnutrition with undernourished and malnourished children being more than 30%. India was placed at 100th rank in HFPI index

Features of National Nutrition Mission

- overarching mission : as an umbrella encompassing various initiatives of government towards nutrition eg. Midday Meal scheme etc
- convergence of various schemes
- use of ICT to monitor the implementation
- Aanganwadi and Asha health workers to have central role
- Village resource centre for overseeing nutrition
- target mission 25 for 25% under nutrition.

Role of local self government in nutrition Initiative

- Under the 11th schedule local self government has powers over health and nutrition
- Gram sabhas could look into effective implementation in Anganwadi centre
- Funds to Anganwadi and Asha worker could be routed via Gram Sabha for ensuring accountability.
- Encourage people and generate awareness about cleanliness and sanitation and nutrition eg. Swacha Bharat Mission
- Social Audit and quality monitor of food given through Midday Meal scheme

Thus local self government have a central role to play in the promotion implementation and sustaining nutrition.

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?

According to various estimates (Magna line Tendunkate line) nearly 30% of Indian population is poor and suffers abject poverty.

Factors responsible for poverty

→ Historical

- British rule had made outflow of resources and decline of traditional industry and more pressure on land
- Majority shifted to agriculture and thus remained poor

→ Social :

- caste system which restrict the change of jobs or access to education
- women who form cor. of the population are not allowed to work and earn and educate.

→ economic

- faulty policy such as licence raj which benefited few
- Green revolution which led to skewed regional growth.
- poor education quality and skill as only 4% of 48 crore youth are skilled
- Non remunerative agriculture with less than 600 Rs of monthly income

→ administrative

- failure of population control measures
- corruption and non provision of services to poor denying them resources for growth

→ geographical

- certain areas such as North east and Jammu-Kashmir face geographical difficulty of connectivity and growth.

area of focus→ social

- promote equal rights to dalits and women by ensuring reservation and non discrimination in education and work

→ administration

- work towards citizen centric and transparent and accountable governance system

→ skill develop and industrialization

- Move out the labour from agriculture by upgrading the skills and developing industrial sector

→ agriculture reform

- APMC act, land reforms and target towards doubling the income by 2022.

Thus dealing with a multi dimensional problem such as poverty requires a multi dimensional approach by government.

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।

National e Governance policy (NeGP) had issues related to convergence and sub optimal usage and was aimed to direct creation of ICT infrastructure in governance

Issues with NeGP

- lack of convergence with 17 different programmes across ministries there was severe lack of cooperation
- suboptimal infrastructure usage such as Information technology
- Non induction of new technology such as Mobile and clouds
- Non adaption by public servants as they the services saw no use by them.

- language problems : could not provide services to local language demands
- Non interoperability of the applications as they were made without a common guidance

principles behind NeGP 2.0

- Transformation and not just translation to new ICT tools
- convergence and interoperability among different system
- adoption of new technology such as mobile and clouds and blockchain
- local language services available
- digital literacy and adaption to be promoted

Thus NeGP 2.0 kranti seeks to assuage the problems of NeGP and promote ICT in governance to transform it towards good governance.

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 china relationship stands on the pillars of mistrust and border issues on one hand and on preserving and ensuring transformation of global structures on other and thus has wide implications for local and global affairs.

India china ties

→ divergence areas

- Belt and road initiative and china Pakistan Economic corridor
- Border disputes - Arunachal and Tibet and Aksai chin area
- water dispute : china's construction of south north water project on Brahmaputra
- competition for dominance in south East Asia and Africa.

→ China's support of Pakistan and India's membership in quadrilateral is viewed as hostile.

→ India's membership in global groups such as Nuclear Suppliers Group

areas of convergence

→ development banks

such as Asia Infra and Investment Bank and New Development Bank where India is major stakeholder

→ convergence on WTO reforms and equal say of developing countries

→ education collaboration

→ against protectionism and decline of globalization and trade wars

→ environment preservation and holding the developed countries responsible

→ terrorism and security : India's membership in Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.

Implications for global scenario

- Importance of Indo-Pacific: Active cooperation between two superpowers could herald a growth led by Asia
- globalization led by India and china: With US following a protectionist tendency the onus of ensuring globalization falls on India and china
- Afghanistan problems cooperation and differences could help in solving or making more problems for afghanistan issues
- Trade wars: India and china stand on one side towards resisting trade wars
- Terrorism and extremism: An active cooperation could help contain the terrorism being operated from safe havens of pakistan

Thus India china relationship have global implications and their convergence and divergence over issues would decide course of global actions.

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. Analyse. (250 Words) 15

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।

India propagated doctrine of strategic autonomy in the recently held Shangri-la dialogue outing that its relationship with other countries would seek out benefits for India and thus form basis of engagement in Indo Pacific

Indias - Indo Pacific engagement

- India supports a rule base and predictable order with free navigation in Indo Pacific
- India would resist any development of Indo-Pacific into strategic warfare domain
- Rights of all countries would be equally respected and should not discriminate against a single country.

- India to seek out national benefits from its membership of the quadrilateral and shanghai cooperation organisation
- India's efforts and strategies would be guided by India's notions and needs and not through mandate of it being part of any group eg. ASEAN or Quad
- bilateral relations and focus on trade with Indo pacific
- Sea lines of communications developed for better connectivity
- development of North East region by active engagement with Indo-pacific

Thus India's engagement with Indo-pacific would be guided by the needs of economic connectivity and security development aligning with external endorsement as far as possible

