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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	22/8/2018
Center	JAIPUR		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
बिंदु चिह्नित प्रश्नों की संख्या 20 है।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रश्न/अंश 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 जा सकते हैं जो प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेखित 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 लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- 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 किसी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग खाली छोड़ना स्पष्ट रूप से अक्षरों में 'X' के साथ चिह्नित किया जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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।

Role of opposition is very critical to the functioning of any democracy.

- prevents monopolisation of power
- highlights deficiencies in government policies
- provides an alternative to the people.
- debating legislations & providing criticisms & improvements

However in recent years it has also been criticised for negative actions like

- disruption in the Parliament
- political horse trading to defeat the government
- Indulging in baseless allegations.

Shadow Cabinet is a body in which mirrors the cabinet of the government.

It helps in

- tracking the govt policies efficiently
- maintaining continuity in administration at time of power change.
- highlighting lacunae in govt policy making

However its relevance to Indian Parliament is still not as strong

- generally works well in 2-party democracy whereas India has numerous parties
- Vast options will lead to power struggle even for this body like seen in the government cabinet -

Though the idea is credible, it is important to look into all the pros & cons before accepting it

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।

Rights are powers & liberties enjoyed by the
citizens of a country. However they are
not absolute & can be reasonably restricted.

If the restrictions are not reasonable, there
is a remedy to ensure they can't be curbed.

India has Fundamental Rights in Part - III of

the Constitution. In it under Article 32 is

the Right to Constitutional Remedies which has

5 writs along with any other which the courts
declare. SC can issue writs in India under

Article 32 & HC under Article 226.

Significance → prevent misuse of power by govt
→ promote political democracy
→ ensure social justice
→ protect civil liberties

Nature of Writs

- ① Habeas Corpus - can't detain individuals without any right & have to present him before the court. eg. Detain without notice
- ② Mandamus - instruct the officials to carry out particular action.
eg. Asking Metro to let a man travel
- ③ Certiorari - prevent & cure any excess jurisdiction
- ④ Prohibition - prevent a lower court to exercise jurisdiction outside its powers
- ⑤ Quo Warranto - demanding the ^{proof of} authority of any official.

In addition to these 5, other writs like 'Declaration' can also be exercised.

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।

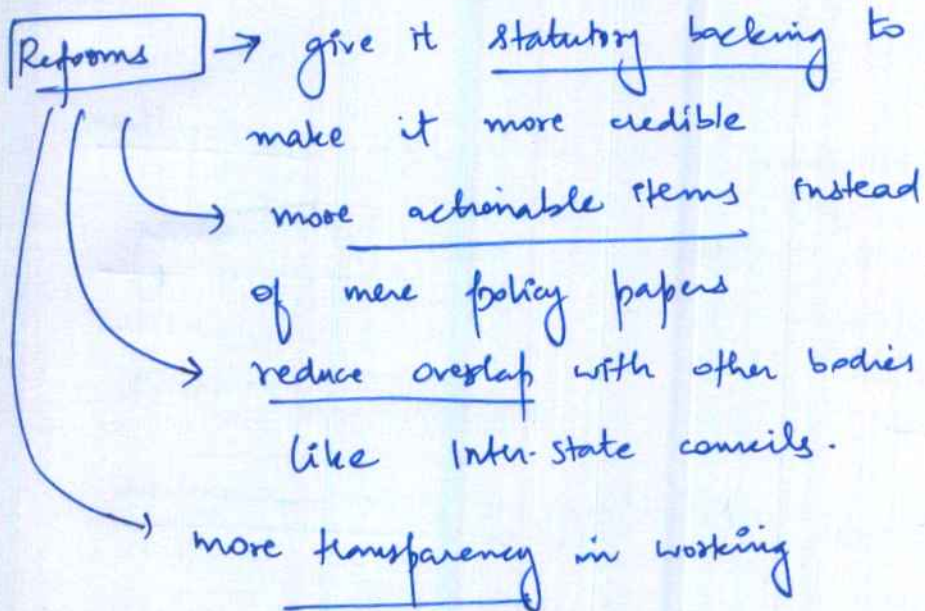
NITI Aayog was setup by an executive order to replace the erstwhile Planning Commission

Commission

- Objectives - promoting cooperative federalism
- promoting competitive federalism
 - top policy think-tank
 - knowledge based solutions eg APL Labs
 - promoting innovation - reduce regional inequality

- Performance - Many indices to promote competition among states
- important policy papers likes 3 year agenda to guide governments decision making
 - important initiatives like SATM, Aspirational District Programme etc

- Many healthcare reports & studies



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।

While debating in the Constituent Assembly, Dr Ambedkar had said that he hopes that Art 356 remains a dead letter. However, it has been evoked more than 100 times since Independence, thus betraying the belief..

Post the emergency era, & the Babri Masjid incident, the proclamations of the President Rule under Article 356 have increased & political motives were being fulfilled with its help.

Thus the SR Bommai Judgement of 1994 provided a clear guidelines as to how & when the proclamation be made, by laying down the proper & improper grounds of proclamation

Proper Grounds:-

- * There is no clear cut majority & no coalition party willing to form government.
- * The majority seats party is unwilling.
- * Loss of confidence to be shown by a Composite Floor Test
- * There is breakdown of machinery & in the state & subversion.

Improper grounds

- * Governor didn't explore the possible options to form government.
- * Mere Internal disturbance is not breakdown.
- * Allegations of corruption & misgovernance
- * No composite Floor test.

In addition the court said that it can reinstale the dissolved assembly & government in case the Judicial Review strikes down the proclamation.

Thus the judgement provides clarity on the functioning albeit due to no political will the conventions are still flouted.

5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. (150 words) 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Good governance means delivering services in a transparent, accountable, participative & efficient manner.

Press freedom is very critical to achieve good governance because →

- protect rights of the minorities.
- criticise public policy making
- make the pro democracy participative
- promote multitude of viewpoints

These ~~notes~~ functions are very critical to the efficient functioning of the democracy & improving the quality of governance & decision making.

Press freedom shouldn't be seen as a license to criticise & spread propaganda. Constructive

Criticism & lacunae in politics can be identified only through the help of a free press.

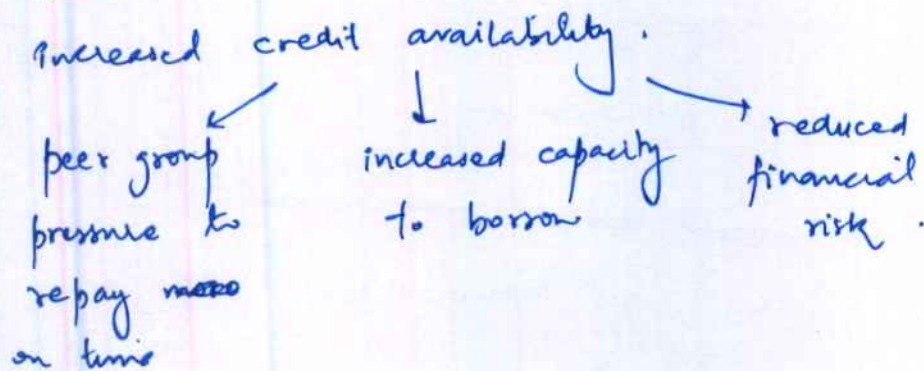
It will also help in identifying the people who have missed out on the fruits of development & include them in the future actions, thus fostering human development.

Hence Press Freedom & Good governance go hand in hand.

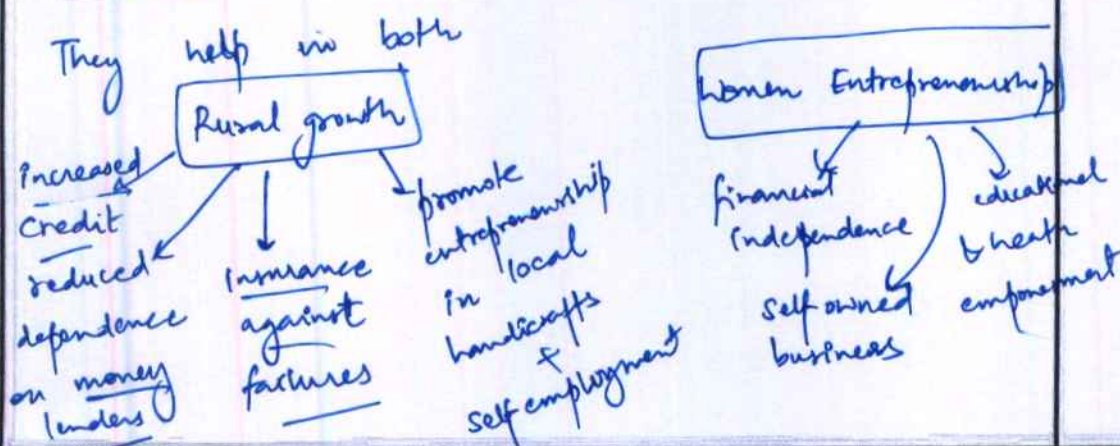
6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. (150 words) 10

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 संबर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs have been a cornerstone in increasing financial inclusion in India through



Most of the SHGs (nearly 90%.) work in the area of women entrepreneurship. Examples like SEWA, Lijjat Papad are success stories.



changes to become viable

- better financing from top institutions.
- Reduced rate of interest along with increased membership.
- Expansion in unserved areas to tap more people & hence increase scale of operations
- government support → financial
 └→ marketing
 └→ infrastructure.

They are the drivers of women empowerment & rural growth & should be promoted.

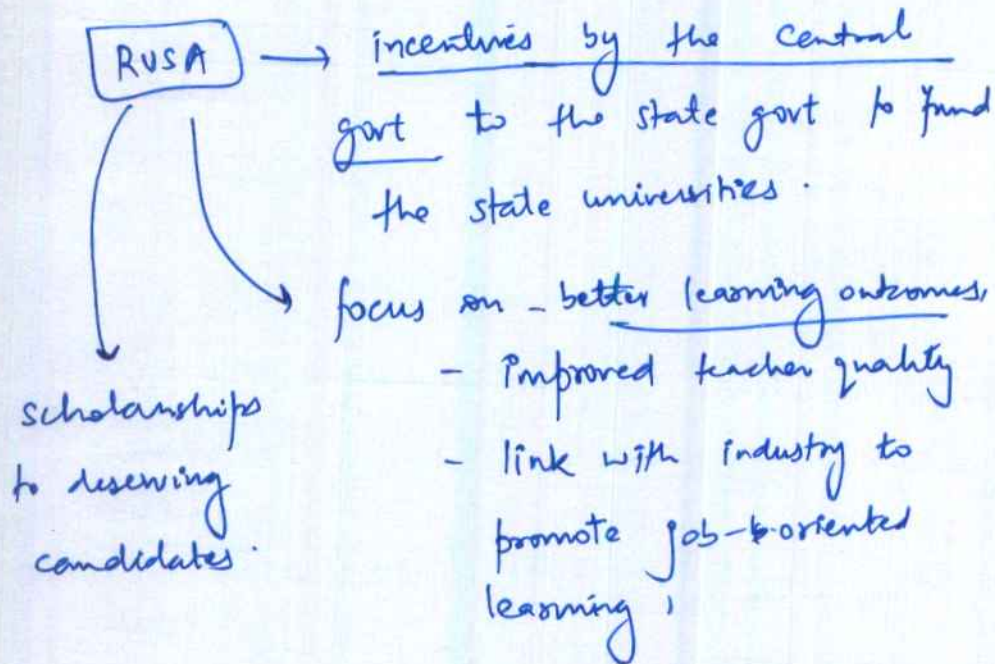
7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. (150 words) 10

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 sees as a
issue as compared to primary education.
Government institutions are less but ^{students} ~~people~~
prefer them more. But the issue is that
the quality remains poor due to lack of

funding & poor infrastructural support.
Public expenditure
on education is
less than 2%.
autonomous
& central
institutions get
most of the funds
Increased
regulations
make it difficult
to generate
funds
poor teacher
quality

Additionally - lack of foreign collaboration &
disinterest by the state governments make it
even more difficult to improve quality.



The initiative is a helping line to the state universities which should be promoted as much as possible..

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।

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) were setup after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1993.

The major motive was to

- (i) increase grass root participation in democracy
- (ii) decentralise decision making
- (iii) political empowerment of women, & backward classes

The mandatory provisions (under Art. 243-243o)

make it necessary to provide 1/3rd seats to

Women representatives thus giving them their

say in decision making.

Benefits → Women get to participate in important discussions
 → More women-centric & gender-neutral laws
 → Better education & health status of women in rural India.

Benefits

→ Women representatives moving from
PRI to state & national level

→ Many states have as many as 50% women
representatives.

Challenges

→ Male domination in society due
to patriarchal mindset

→ Women are only Proxy Representatives
with most of the work done by
the husband

→ Many are still illiterate & lack
basic nuances

→ Absenteeism in meetings due to familial
pressure & other social expectations

Way forward

- * Need to pass 108th Amendment Bill to provide
reservation in ~~not~~ state legislatures & Parliament
- * Better education & increased awareness generation
- * Leadership positions such as chairperson in
the panchayats

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।

With the increasing Chinese hegemony & the US interests in Indo-Pacific, PM Modi talked about Strategic Autonomy in the Shangri-la Dialogue recently.

Strategic Autonomy means independence to make sovereign decisions keeping national interest in mind & not getting influenced by any groupings or alliances.

India's contemporary foreign policy has elements of Strategic autonomy:-

- * Sole stand to oppose China's Belt & Road Initiative
- * Equal collaboration with both US & Russia
- * Not getting pressurised by US on cutting imports from Iran.

* steps taken in the regional neighbourhood like South Asia Satellite.

* challenging us at WTO but cooperating at strategic level

However, a few elements of strategic subordination are also there:

* Dependence on foreign procurement for defence equipments

* Steps taken to balance ties or preserve the regional space instead of taking them as per self interest. eg Quad to counter China.

* Oil imports still play a huge factor in deciding the policy decisions.

Hence there is a need to balance both autonomy as well as friendly relationships in a rules-based world order.

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

- * Brazil, China, India - Russia, South Africa
- * focussing on asserting their role in the world economy
- * network of developing countries
- * more economic & financial clout
- * shared vision of asserting themselves in a west-heavy world.

IBSA

- * India Brazil South Africa
- * focussing on economic cooperation & mutual growth.
- * less economic clout
- * shared history of slavery & imperialist past

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।

ADR mechanisms have proved to be very effective in promoting quick judgement delivery, especially in the backdrop of nearly 3:1 case pendency in India.

→ various modes

* Arbitration: an arbitrator listens to both the sides of the argument & provides the decision at the end. It's ~~is~~ authority is based on a pre-decided contract between the litigants

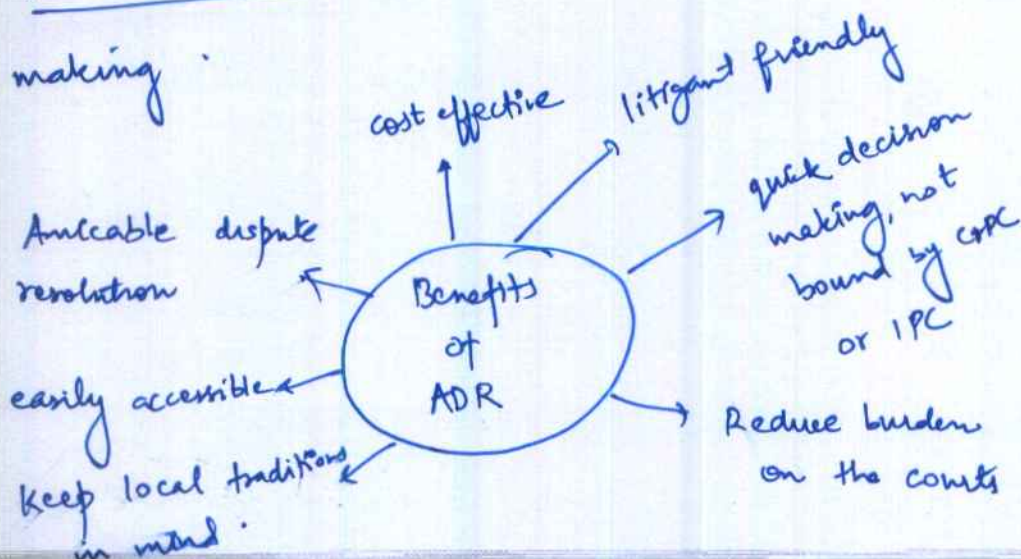
* Mediation: the mediator facilitates discussion ^{by} ~~for~~ both the parties in order to reach a mutual agreement

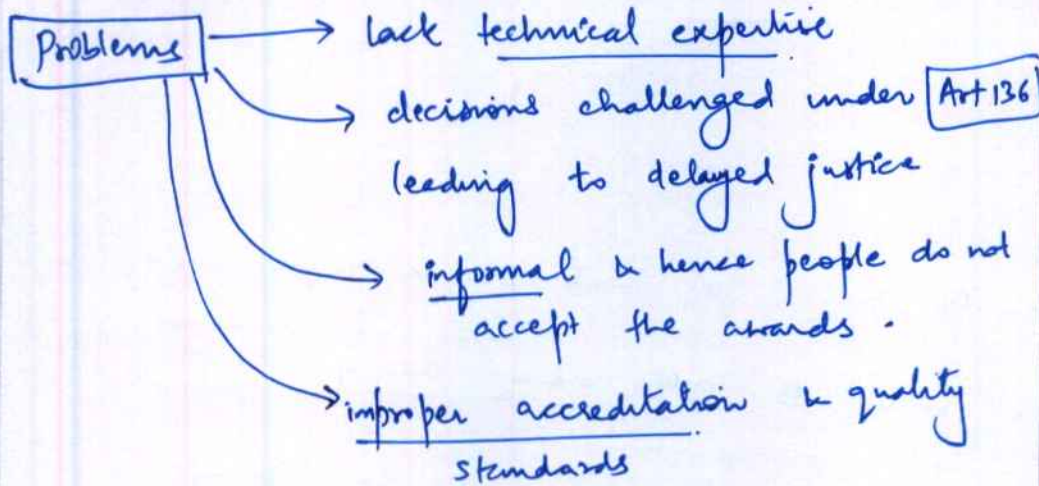
* Conciliation: another form of mediation where

parties reconcile their arguments & viewpoints to reach a common understanding.

Lok Adalats - Setup up by the National Legal Services Authority. They are one of the most successful mechanisms. They have power of civil courts & the decisions cannot be challenged against.

Gram Nyayalayas : Setup under the Gram Nyayalaya Act. They follow the keep the local traditions & customs in mind while decision making.





Justice Srikrishna committee had recommended various reforms to improve the ADR mechanisms in India.

Reforms

- * Setting up Arbitration Council to accredit & grade
- * promotion, specially in small disputes in order to ease burden on courts
- * online portal to show the list of available arbitrators
- * International advisor to aid India in international arbitrations.

Govt has brought the Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment Bill) which is a step in the right direction to carry out the desired reforms.

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।

Power to punish for contempt is given to SC & HC under ~~the~~ status as Consuls-of-Record in Articles 129 & 215. The Contempt of

Court Act divides it into 2 powers :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Civil Contempt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - willful disobedience | <p><u>Criminal Contempt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scandalizing courts & attempting to delay the process. |
|---|---|

PUNISHMENT TO

IMPORTANCE OF 1 CONTEMPT:

- to carry out justice delivery without any fear or undue criticism
- to maintain the sancity of the judicial process
- to avoid bringing disrepa disreputation to the constitution & its functionaries.

- to prevent undue interference in the proceedings of the court.
- to ensure that the justice is delivered efficiently without any fail

However the power has been criticised on several grounds like -

- providing curbing the freedom of speech & expression
- curbing dissent or attempts to state truth or fact.
- It is a colonial legacy which ~~is~~ ~~or~~ has been taken away in UK but still being used in India.

Though the protection of sanctity of the constitution is very important, there have been instances where the power has been misused. There is a serious need to relook into the powers once again to balance the freedom of expression with it. Recent steps like accepting Truth as a valid argument / defence hint towards the reforms that are needed in the system. Although there needs to be an increased political understanding among the masses before such powers can be safely removed.

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?

With nearly 60-70 % legislators having some criminal charges levied upon them, criminalisation of politics is a reality in India. There are several causes for this -

- * mutually beneficial relationship between legislators & criminals
- * public apathy against such issues.
- * governance failure which lets the criminals behave like Robinhood & earn public trust.
- * First Past The Post system allowing most popular person to win the elections hence foster.
- * Absence of laws preventing it.

CONCERNS

- Law breakers become law makers

- * Hurts India's international standing as the politicians represent India at global forums
- * Increased black money supply in the economy
- * Increased corruption & lobbying in policy making
- * Marginalisation of the poor.

ROLE PLAYED BY SC & EC

- * SC various judgements & directions :

[1997] : asked HCs to suspend only the sentence & not conviction in case of appeals ~~under~~ against crime under Prevention of Corruption Act.

[2003] : [Ramesh Dabhi Case] : Section 8(4) of RPA 1951. → nominations will not be accepted if a sitting legislator is convicted at the time of filing papers

2013: Lily Mathur case : Section 8(4) is unconstitutional & disqualification is instantaneous & automatic

Others - 2003: Candidates have to give their antecedent info while filing the nomination

2015: special courts to fasttrack the cases against sitting legislators & dispose them in 1 year.

2017: Candidates have to give sources of income for spouse & dependents

* Electron Commission - NOTA option in the poll

- Use of EVMS & VVPATs in the polls.

- Asking the returning officer to not accept the nominations of convicted candidates.

Role of Media - constructive debates on the issues

- highlighting the culprits instead of deifying the candidates

- Stop paid news & fake news

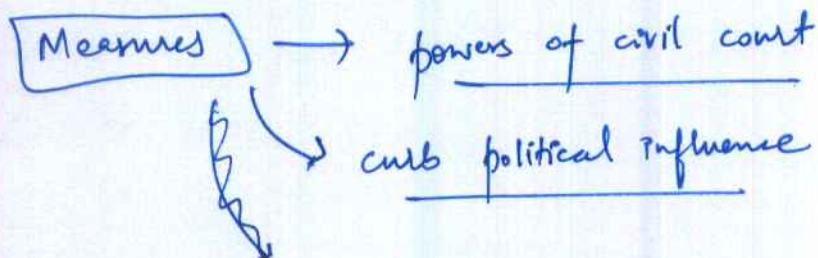
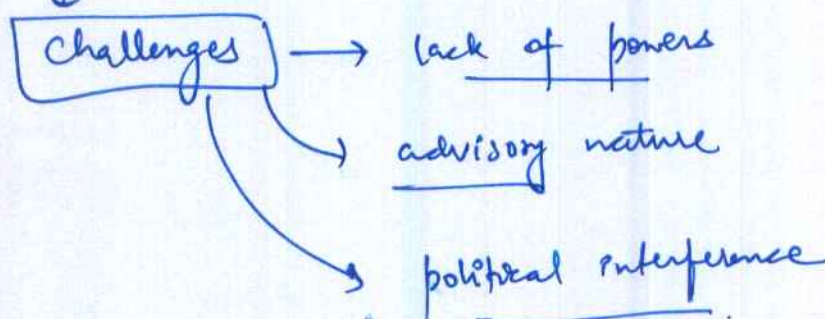
- Promote political participation by urging the masses

→ Other than such civil society organisations, media etc it is equally important to frame adequate laws.

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।

NCM



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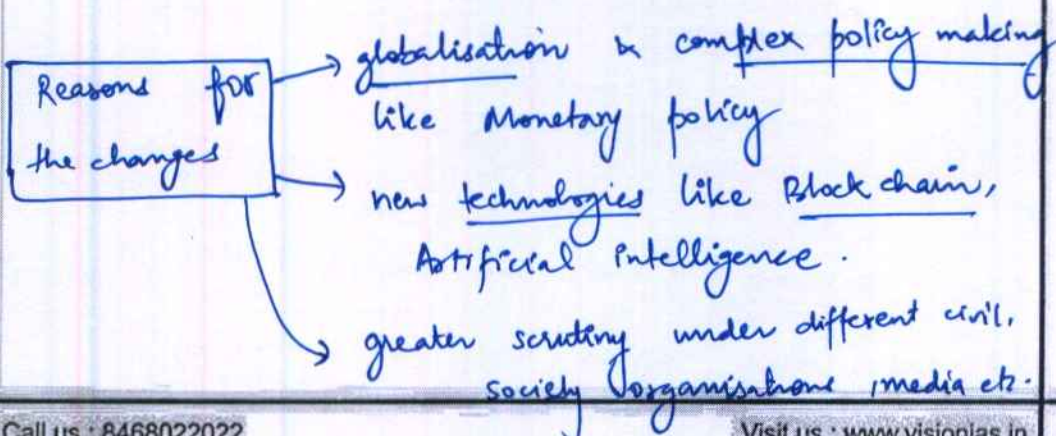
15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. (250 words) 15

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।

With the advent of the concept of Welfare state
 & more recent Minimum Government, Maximum Governance, the role of Civil Servants &
Civil services has changed.

from
 * Policy implementation to policy formulation
 * from control & coordination to the role of
a change agent

* from being a generalist to getting
 expertise in a field & becoming a specialist.



Reforms needed in civil service

- need to increase expertise & make the bureaucrats more specialists.
- at the same time specialists also need to generalise due to interconnected nature of policy making
- Performance based promotions to incentivise merit
- Regular appraisal & peer reviews
- 2nd ARC's recommendations like periodic reviews & pushing for VRS for non-performers in order to filter the crowd at the top
- Promoting citizen charters to boost public service delivery & increase accountability.

The recent decision to push for Lateral Entry at the higher level is an important reform in

this direction.

Advantages - increased competition at the top
which will increase efficiency

- it will bring in technical expertise
- holistic policy making
- promotion to merit & push for the civil servants to work harder.

CONCERNS are also there like -

- politicisation of civil services
- interference by government & promotion to nepotism
- secrecy of operations if the service is

temporary

- feeling of inferiority in other officers

Although highly debatable, this is a much needed

reform among many others as suggested

before. Correct implementation such as transparent

selection process (preferably through UPSC), limited

influence & number of posts is needed to

make this reform a really effective one. This

should be backed by other reforms as well.

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।

TAD programme by NITI Aayog is a first programme focussing on outcome oriented development of 115 selected districts across the country.

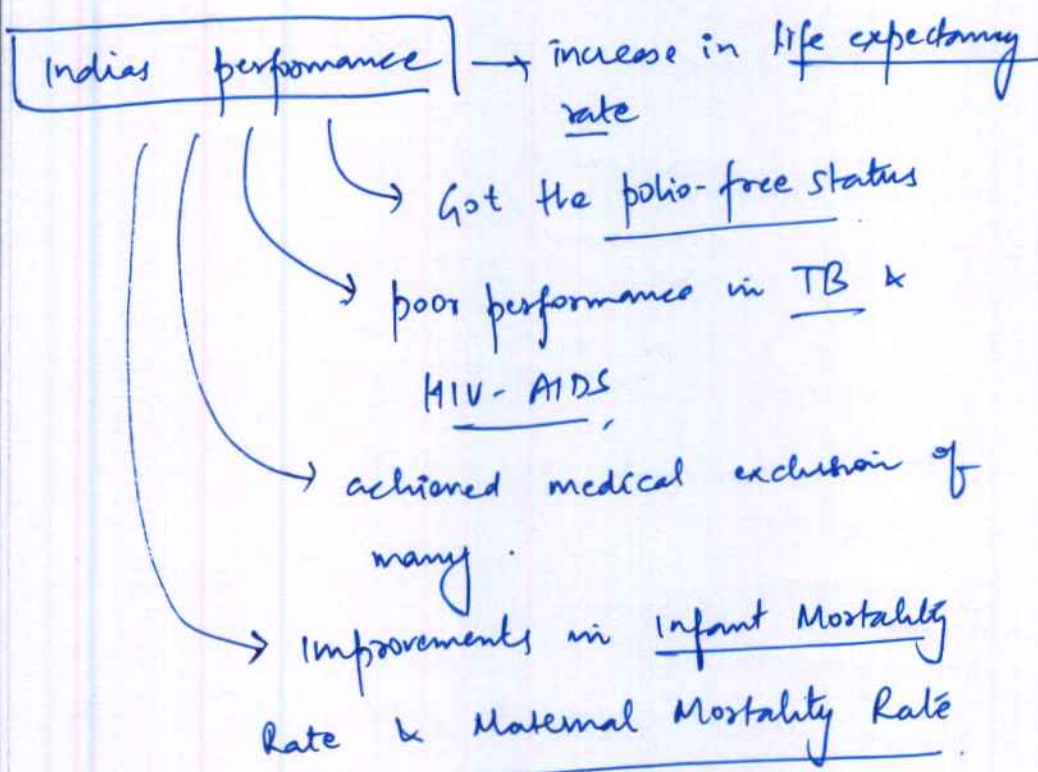
Novel strategy — District based Key Performance

Indicators to measure the outcomes
like literacy, sanitation, education
→ competitiveness amongst the districts
→ Focus on social equality - SC, ST
↳ backward classes.

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

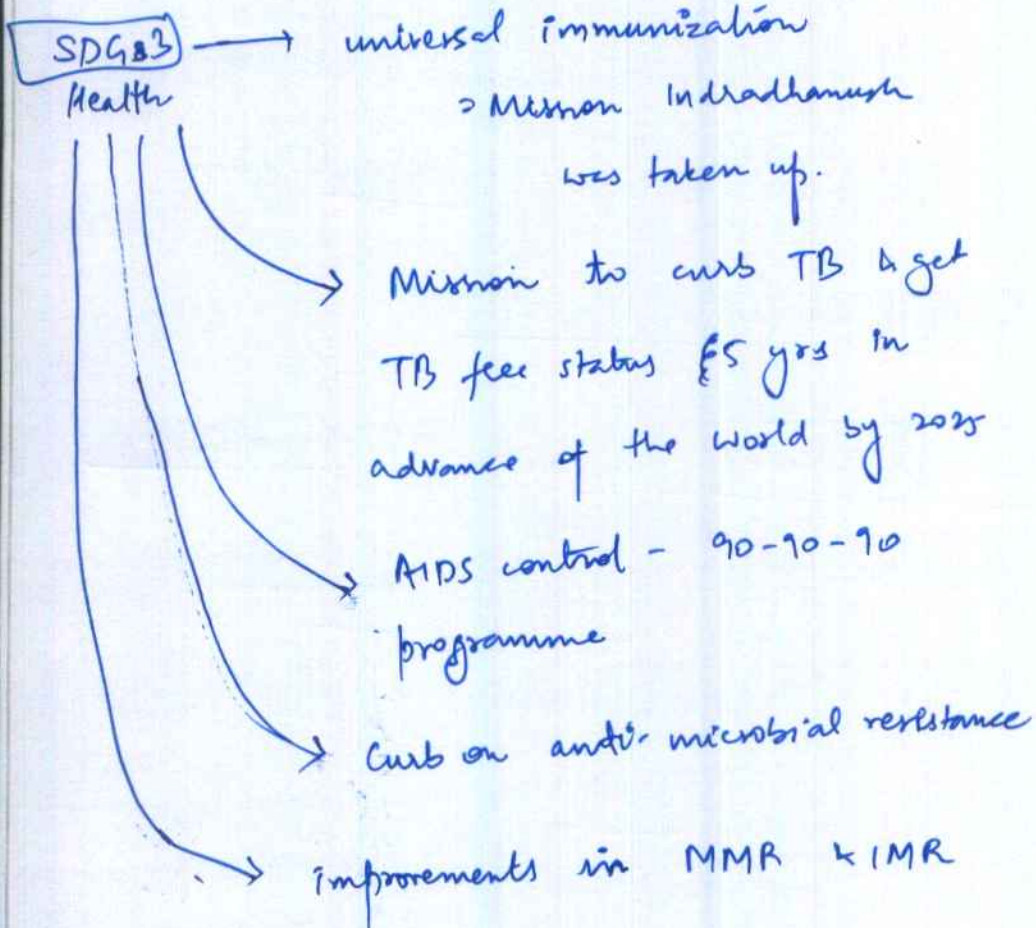
स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

MDGs were selected in the year 2000 & special focus was put on health goals given the critical nature of the sector



Despite several improvements, India couldn't perform as well as it desired. Hence a renewed focus was to be made in the

Sustainable Development Goals accepted
in 2012-13.



India's capacity

- Many schemes like MAA to boost infant care
- Maternity Benefits Act ~~legislated~~ amended, role of ASHA workers increased
- focus on more no of institutional deliveries.

- Serious efforts are being made to curb AMR through stricter norms
- Increased inclusion in TB diagnosis like GeneXpert Tests & ART for AIDS patients
- focus on preventive care has increased rather than just curative.
- Schemes like Ayushman Bharat & District Wellness centres are going to help in meeting the goals.

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 is an important legislation as it recognizes the individual & community rights of the forest dwellers for the 1st time, specially in the backdrop of Forest Conservation Act 1980 which led to alienation & displacement of many

Rights Recognized

- Individual & community rights of scheduled Tribes & other Forest Dwellers
- Land Rights - non-transferable & inheritable.
- Use rights - conservation of forests vs use.
- ~~Produce~~ ~~Forest~~ Ownership of Minor forest Produce.

Importance of the Act

- empowered the Gram Sabha to make the decision to recognize rights
- balancing the rights to use vs the protection of the forests
- Many rights retrospective in action.

Gaps in Implementation

- lack of awareness amongst the masses about their rights
- Forest Authorities exploited the forest dwellers
- Gram Sabha was bypassed in many instances.
- consensus based decision making was not done.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE DONE

- making the people aware of their rights
- involvement of civil society to prevent exploitation by officials.

- Giving more rights to the gram sabha
other than just consultation.

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 ties have seen the ebbs & flows over the years ever since India decided to opt for Non-Alignment Movement during the cold war. Significant efforts over the years have seen the relations improve over time although many small divergences still remain.

PROGRESSIVE TIES :

* Defence -

- India procuring arms from the US
- US giving STA-1 status to India - the only non-NATO country to get this.
- Joint exercises like Malabar & Vajraprabhu.

* Economy -

- India purchasing oil from the US 1st the latest shipments arriving in 2017-18.

- US foreign investments in India.

Strategic

- Cooperation in Indo-Pacific, Quad groupings
- US calling India a key partner in Afghan peace process & asking for increased role in preventing terrorism
- Nuclear Deal in 2008

Others

- Technological exchanges.
- US supporting India in NSG.

DIVERGENCE IN TIES

- India not agreeing to US demands regarding Iran ties
- US ~~is~~ H-1B visa policy hurting Indian workers
- challenges at WTO over solar import duty, food grain subsidy
- Indian engagement with Russia in S400-Triumf deal.

- On & off relations between US & Pakistan giving mixed signals to India.
- Capriciousness of Donald Trump administration

While the improvements over the years have been manifold, India needs to be aware of the ground realities - that US is ceding space & India can't afford the Russia-China-Pakistan trilateral to get the ascendancy in order to safeguard its long term security.

While many decisions of the US are economically motivated like reducing the trade deficit, it is important for India to stick to its ext extradile non-alignment to any particular grouping & carve its own strategic autonomy.

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 recently completed their 25 years which was marked by state visits of both country's Prime Ministers, showing the signs of bonhomie & no strategic convergence

COOPERATION

- Defence technology of Israel is being used in India successfully
- Israel's agricultural innovations are of significant importance for Indian agriculture
- The gift of a oceanic water desalination vehicle & technology transfer is a sign of

mutual convergence.

- Indian Intelligence Talent & Israel Technology is being projected as India Israel Ties for Tomorrow. $\Rightarrow$ (ITIT = IITT)
- De-hyphenation of Israel-Palestine by India is a sign of increased cooperation & strategic alignment.

LIMITATIONS :

- Different security aims - whereas Israel has the regional hegemony in defence & wants to stay above others, Indian ambition has always been Neighbourhood first.
- Israel has hostile neighbourhood, India has friendly neighbourhood (except Pakistan) which shares common culture worth 10000 years old.
- Israel economy is primarily capitalistic & driven by arms sale. India has socialistic goals

aiming for inclusive growth.

- Israel has a strong all-weather ally in US but India has to keep a position of strategic balance between different groupings.

- Israel has hostile relations with the Arab world whereas India has strong economic partnership driven by oil imports. It is ~~only~~ - It is only recently that India dehyphenated the tie & was the 1st country to recognize Palestine as an independent nation which hurt Israel.

Thus, although, Indian - Israel economic relations have blossomed & are reaching new levels, the strategic divergence is hindering the possibility of a more stronger engagement. However, both countries have done exceedingly well to carve out mutually beneficial relations in an increasingly protectionist world.