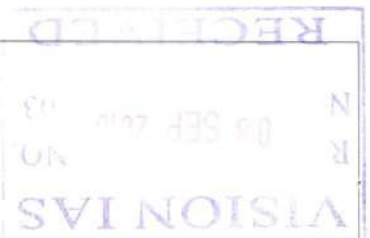




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Vaishali Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33161
Center	DRN.	Date	Sep 8, 2018

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	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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।

Democracy is a form of government
when the power lies with the
people → DIRECTLY or
→ INDIRECTLY (representative
democracy)

The role of opposition becomes crucial
in representative democracy like
that of India.

- ① In a democracy, where the one
in majority runs the government,
a check on the power is essential.
- ② Opposition provides that check on
the government in many ways.
 - Raising issues of importance
which have been neglected
 - Calling out inappropriate
decisions of government.
 - Engaging with the government in
Parliament and making it

answerable through question hours,
motions, etc.

- ③ It further ensures that the taxpayer's money is used equitably, in an efficient manner by checks on budget through various committees
- ④ Leader of Opposition is needed as part of committees to oppose key functions such as Lokpal, CVC, etc.
- ⑤ Most importantly, opposition brings the no confidence motion where it feels that government no longer enjoys will of the people.

UK has a stronger form of opposition which is in form of shadow cabinet where opposition works just like the government with all its ministers & brings out alternate policies.

Our Parliament can definitely benefit from this form of shadow cabinet → a more detailed role of opposition
→ people can see for 5 years on what opposition has to offer & make informed choice in elections

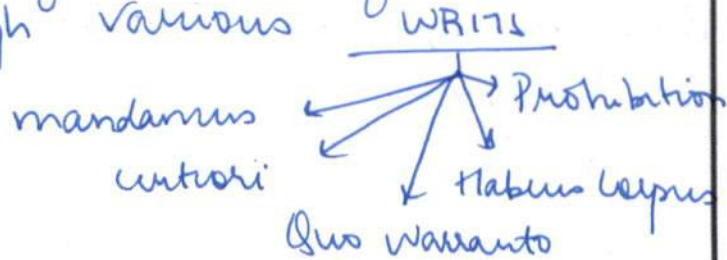
Thus we can consider going for shadow cabinet form of opposition

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।

A right without remedy is no right at all but only a bag full of empty promises.

This is the reason why Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the heart & soul of Indian Constitution. Article 32 enforces the fundamental rights through various



The nature of these writs are:

- These are called prerogative writs as were earlier the prerogatives of the crown
- These are not limited to only 5 but can be more
- While Habeas Corpus is to demand the body, writs like Mandamus direct the government to act. Thus they perform different functions.

- These can only be issued by the Supreme Court & HC or by any other authority designated by Parliament.
- No writ, other than Habeas Corpus, can be issued against private persons.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WRITS

- These writs on many occasions have been used to enforce fundamental rights.
- They act as a check on the powers of government.

For instance, in NILABATI BEHERA case the ~~govt~~ police was found to murder unprotected death.

- Writs have also been used to expand the scope of fundamental rights.

For instance, writs under Article 21 have been used to expand it to include right to privacy, right to personal autonomy, clean environment & others.

Thus, these writs not only provide relief to the rights by enforcing them & putting check on the government but also expand the scope of rights.

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 Ayog upstand Planning Comm
with the following objectives:

- Bottom up approach to policy making
- Participative decision making & fostering cooperative federalism
- To create knowledge base & hubs for better decision making & research
- Further overall development of India.

Niti Ayog has undertaken a number of measures to improve the govern...

- Atal tinkering labs to push innovation
- Competitive federalism by bringing out rankings such as SEI, Health Indicators, Ease of doing business for states.
- The decisions at Governing Council

enhance cooperative franchise with
schemes such as SRTH - for
transforming human resources

- Improving governance & ensuring
minimum government through initiatives
like NIGO darpan.

However, there is still a long way
to go as Niti Agyog faces

- Challenges of → too many responsibilities
→ slow acceptance of
Niti Agyog
→ overlap with functions of
other bodies.

Way Forward & Measures:

- Clear guidelines on functions of
Niti Agyog to prevent overlap
- ~~Adopt~~ Adoption of more technologies
to improve performance
- Create outreach programmes to
the local bodies.
- Attract best talent to be part of
think tank of India by offering
lucrative career options.

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्माई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Though apprehensions were raised in Constituent Assembly debates regarding Article 356 & its potential misuse, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was optimistic of use only in cases of emergency.

However, post independence this provision was subject to several misuse due to inability of political class to develop & maintain convention on appropriate use:

- ① During 1970s many state governments were summoned using Art. 356 with change in government at times
- ② Governments were summoned without floor test
- ③ Governor's satisfaction was considered out of scope of judicial review
- ④ No clear guidelines on dissolution of assemblies.

It was then that the Supreme Court in SR Bommai case laid down some clarity:

- ① A government cannot be removed with floor test ~~to be~~ when there are suspicion of loss of majority.
- ② While Governor's satisfaction cannot be questioned, the material on the basis of which advice given can be checked for judicial review.
- ③ The legislative assembly must not be dissolved immediately but should remain in suspended animation till approval by State Parliament.
- ④ Change in power at center is no ground for application of 356.

Thus these guidelines & additional guidelines on roles of governor provide the much needed clarity however there is a need to lay down these rules in a clearly stated manner to avoid abuse.

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।

Press Freedom & Good Governance
is often considered by many
has antithetical to each other's
interest. However this is not
really true → they are not
mutually exclusive & can rather
reinforce each other.

PRESS FREEDOM $\xrightarrow{\text{supporting}}$ GOOD GOVERNANCE

-) Press which is free can bring out true issues faced by people which can act as litmus test for government
-) Press can be used by the government to spread awareness by of various government policies thus reaching out to millions
Eg: government advertisements, tender notifications in newspapers
-) Press can also act as a check against abuse of power by government which will further good governance

Good Governance ^{support} Press Freedom

-) Governance which is transparent & accountable will support a free press
-) Good governance will ensure that issues such as corruption & corporate abuse is resolved which in turn will put press under less stress of going for paid news, etc.

Both together will work towards the economic & human development of the people as a whole.

- further democracy
- free voice of people
- deliver on demands of people
- small progress of nation

Thus both are mutually inclusive.

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

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

SHGs are informal group of people who come together, pool in their resources & work for the collective interest of each other.

SHGs have succeeded in ensuring financial inclusion:

- promoted habit of savings
- lending loans within SHG.
- using savings as collateral to avail loan from banks
- training & capacity building of SHG members, helping them in self employment opportunities.
- Ending the nexus of money lenders

ensuring financial inclusion.

This financial inclusion has furthered the twin objectives:

Rural Growth

- financial inclusion
- numerous sources of employment
- add to growth of economy
- social cohesion leading to better growth prospects

Women's Entrepreneurship

- Savings
- skills & capacity.
- priority self-employment opportunity as seen in Ravi Daxi SHG in Punjab
- access to loans from banks
- overall empowerment

However, for it to evolve as viable business enterprise the approach needs a change:

- The savings by SHG is not sufficient to run bigger business
- It is not sufficient for collateral
- While MFIs have been actively giving loans, big commercial banks have not.

This there is a need for further links between SHGs & Banks on a larger scale for it to support bigger business plans especially for women & more growth of rural economy.

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 is an important pillar of the education infrastructure in India which forms the bridge between education & livelihood.

However there are certain issues:

- GER is a low of 25% - very poor in comparison to other nations
- lack of equity especially regional disparity with states like Tamil Nadu & Bihar
- Few central & autonomous institutions have been the focus of funding while ones in state neglected.

This leads to inequality between regions & lack of access to good quality higher education to the masses → a reason for low employability

In light of this Rashtriya Uchchaitar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) holds significance.

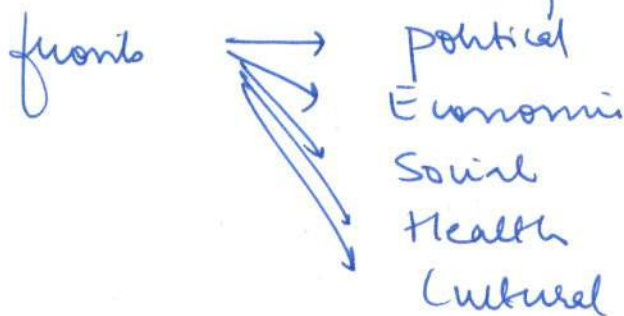
- ① Ensures quality of institutions by ensuring conformity to norms
- ② It aims to correct regional imbalance by establishing institutions in underserved & underserved areas
- ③ Its institution's performance as funding is conditional to performance
- ④ It aims to provide funds for capacity & infrastructure development & ensure quality teachers

This by ensuring setting up of new institutions in states which are underserved, providing funds & building capacity → RUSA can act as a means to bridge the regional imbalance.

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।

For the empowerment of any woman there must be empowerment at all



Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) played the role of political empowerment when 33% reservation was granted to women:

- mandatory 1/3rd reservation of women brought them out of the house
- in many villages they were chosen as Sarpanch & did good work. Eg: Smt. Chaudhary
- women panchayat representation further encouraged more women to enter political arena. — started a domino effect.

The acceptance of women in local level increased to such an extent that many states saw more than 50% ~~total~~ participation. ↓

This aided in overall empowerment of women in the villages

However there are certain challenges → Sarpanch Patis
→ lack of education
→ conflict with local culture. Eg. Nagaland

Further steps for political empowerment of women:

- ① Increase reservation to 50% as done in many states
- ② Training programme for women in PRIs for them to realise their potential
- ③ Passing reservation bill for women for parliament & state assemblies.
- ④ Encouragement to women by prominent women MPs such as S. Sitharaman, Smriti Irani, Sushma Swamy, etc.

For India to progress, there is a need to increase political participation of women in parliament from current 12%.

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।

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।

India since independence followed the approach of NAM and has now moved to Multi-alignment. where IBSA & BRICS are both examples. But they have key differences:

IBSA	BRICS
→ Countries are India, Brazil & South Africa → Its major objective is to further South - South Cooperation i.e. cooperation between the developing countries by supporting the needs of each other & other developing countries.	→ India, Brazil, Russia, China & South Africa → It was formed by the emerging economies as an alternative to existing institutions to further their interest through instruments like - New Development Bank - Credit Refunds - mts, etc.

Both the groupings have their relevance for India:

- 1) IBSA helps India emerge as a leader for the global south by taking up activities for its development.
- 2) IBSA also helps uniting the global south into one voice thus furthering this common intent along with that of India.
- 3) BRICS furthers the development process in India with help from New Development Bank & support from each other.
- 4) BRICS also helps build better relations between India - Russia & India - China.
- 5) Both them also showcase the Indian approach towards multi-alignment & helps India grow as a global leader.

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 Resolution mechanisms (ADR) are different means to resolve disputes other than the regular court room procedures.

① ARBITRATION

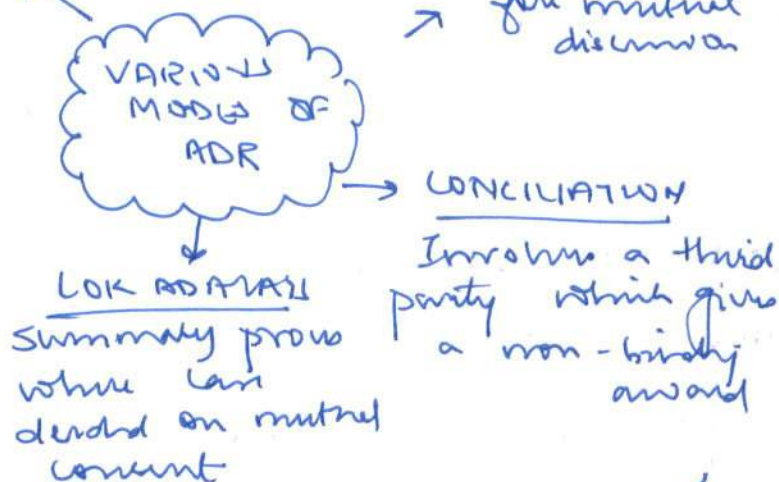
A third party decides on which without courtroom structure & there is binding award

② MEDIATION

a mediator helps resolve conflict

③ NEGOTIATION

a third party provides avenue for mutual discussion



- Quick resolution
- less costly
- user friendly
- preserve relations
- reduce pressure on court

Despite introduction of various measures to promote them, they face the following PROBLEMS:

- ① Lack of policy support for various ADR mechanisms other than arbitration & Lok Adalat
- ② lack of awareness among litigants about ADR options
- ③ lack of trust in ADR process, partially due to poor advocacy for these processes
- ④ Arbitration & other ADR are clogged by retired judges who bring with them courtroom procedures & attitudes - thus defeating the purpose.
- ⑤ Lack of skilled workforce to deal with such delicate procedures
- ⑥ Supreme Court interventions in the binding awards have delayed the process
- ⑦ lack of government supported infrastructure has raised the cost of these processes

The following SUGGESTIONS to improve efficiency :

- 1) International Commercial Arbitration
Seat should be opened in India to save time & promote India as arbitration destination.
- 2) Specific skills training by ~~specific~~ specific dysautisms in higher education to promote it as career option.
- 3) Awareness among people — Steps should be taken by judges to inform the litigants on first day.
- 4) Holistic policy support for all ADR
 - funds
 - infrastructure
 - making ADR legally binding
- 5) Avoid retired judges at key ADR positions without re-training them.

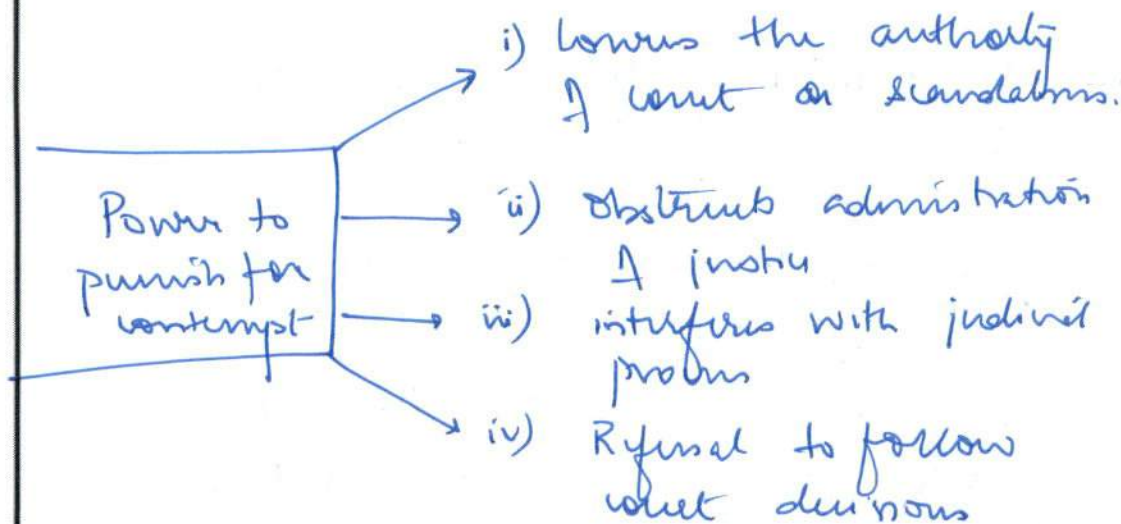
In a country with nearly 3.14 crore pending cases, ADR is a blessing in disguise & improving its efficiency will enable to provide justice to all.

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 higher judiciary (Supreme Court & High Court) act as a BULWARK of the constitution. Their independence must be ensured at all cost however the same must not be abused to silent democracy.

It is to preserve this independence that power of contempt of court punishment was granted to SC & HC under article 129 and 215 of constitution.



This power is a MUCH NEEDED TOOL:

- ⇒ It ensures that Courts' orders are followed — essential for safeguarding Constitution
- ⇒ Ensures the judiciary is not maligned with vested interest to lower its authority.
- ⇒ Instills a fear in the mind of those who may attempt to lower the authority of judiciary.
- ⇒ It pushes the government & officials to work for the benefit of citizens
- ⇒ It ensures justice is reached to all

Thus overall it ensures that the judiciary remains independent & fearless to punish those who prevent it from safeguarding the constitution & rights of people.

However, the said power is said to have been misused :

- Contempt of Court has become contempt of judge - not the intention of constitution makers
- Used to silence reasonable criticism of Supreme Court orders
- Instilling fear in those who want to question unreasonable use of power - against spirit of democracy
- tends to provide absolute powers to judiciary - subject to abuse.

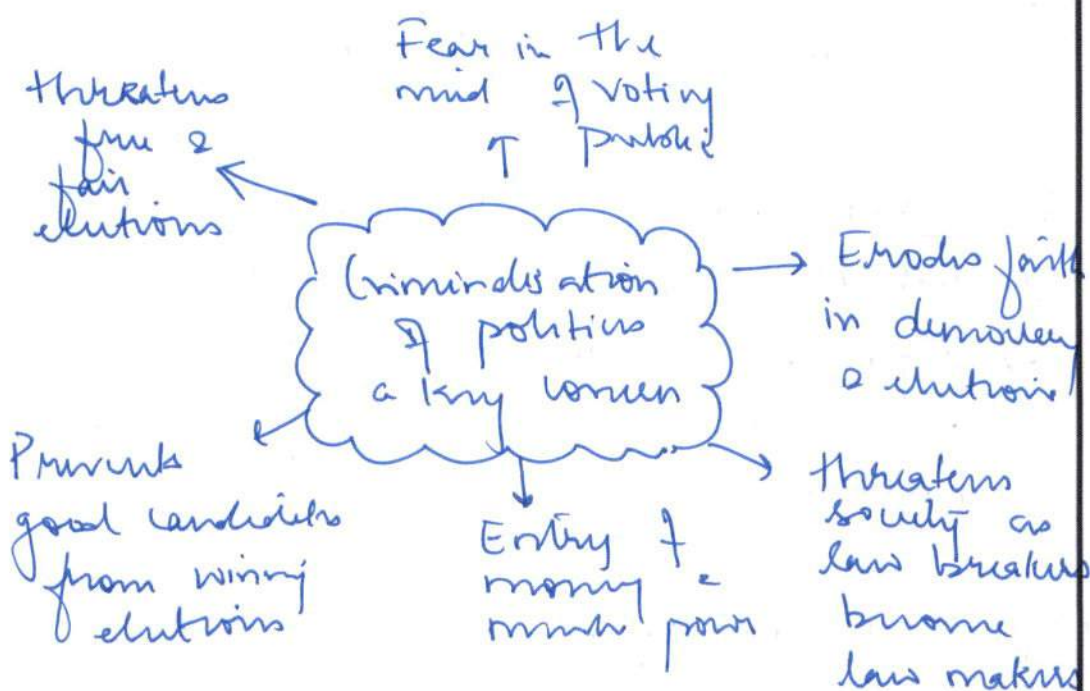
These were recently raised in the instances of Justice Karan, threat of contempt to Prashant Bhushan and in Alundhat Ray case.

Therefore, while contempt of power of court is essential to ensure independent & fearless judiciary, some safeguards must be placed to ensure the same is not used to silence the very democracy it seeks to preserve. The Supreme Court can develop some constitutional conventions in

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 is the entry of criminal elements in the political arena who bring with them money & muscle power.



A recent report found that nearly 87% of current MPs have criminal cases against them.

In light of this, several steps
taken by :

SUPREME COURT

→ In ADR v. UOI & LOK PRATHI V. UOI, the Supreme Court has made it mandatory for election candidates to declare pending criminal proceedings against them.

This ensures the voters know before they vote → thus discouraging such candidates.

→ In Lily Thomas Case the court ruled that there can be no exemption to sitting MPs & MLAs whose appeals are pending against conviction.

ELECTION COMMISSION

→ It ~~has~~ enforces model code of conduct which seeks to limit & check the use of money & muscle power.

→ It can seek disqualification of MPs & MLAs & candidates who have been convicted.

- The criminal antecedents of such candidates is made available to public by election commission.

Positive Role that can be played

BY MEDIA:

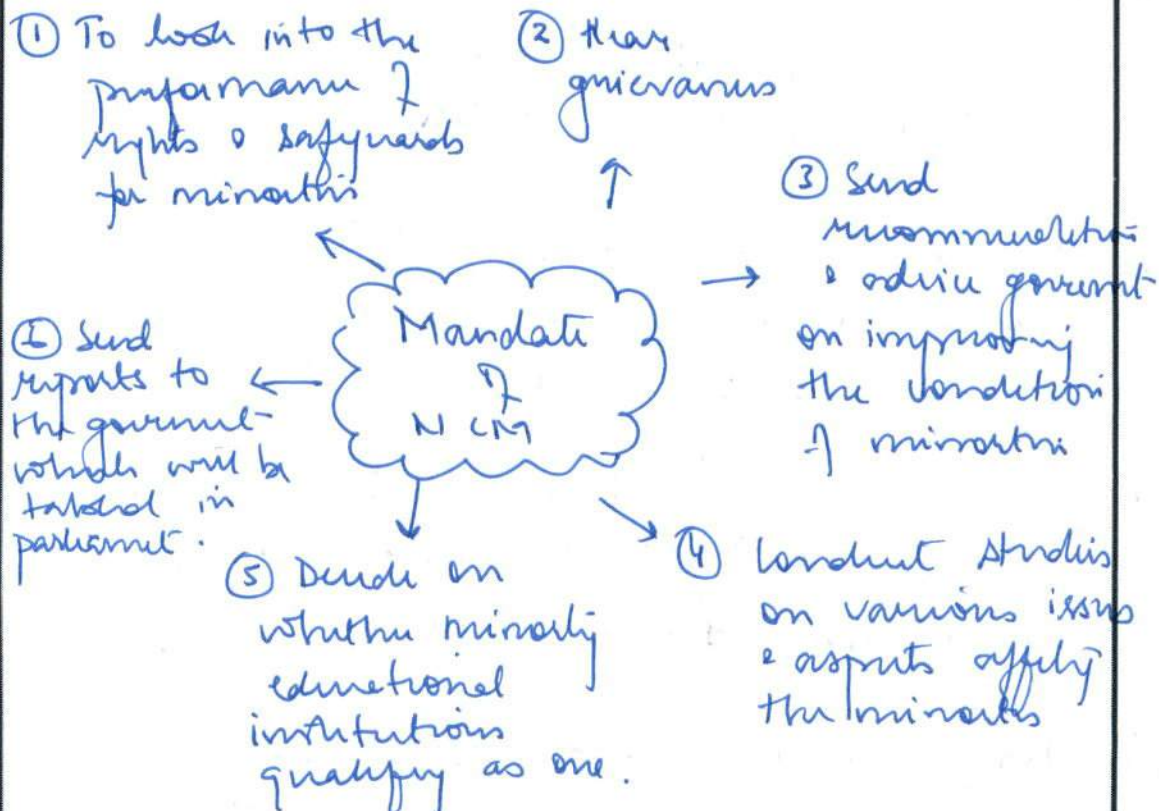
- Media being the 4th pillar can leverage its powers to inform the citizens about criminals in politics.
- It can act as pressure group against political parties from fielding such candidates.
- It can also raise public opinion against non-acceptance of criminals & can start a movement.
- It can also force the investigation agencies & judiciary into action by bringing ~~out~~ the facts of delays.

Therefore, all the stakeholders, including us the citizens must work together to clean our political system & strive to achieve clean, free & fair election for world's biggest democracy.

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 (NCM) is a statutory body which tends to safeguard the interest of minorities listed under the statute, i.e., Sikhs, Muslims, Jains, Parsis, Buddhists & Christians.



However, the NCM faces certain
CHALLENGES:

- It is an advisory body & its recommendations are not being binding - thus not followed
- It lacks sufficient funds to take up studies & conduct research on minority issues
- It does not have its own investigation wing to investigate into abuses of rights - limits its powers
- It lacks trained functionaries in sufficient numbers, with the requisite understanding of minority issues
- It also has limited powers & confusion prevails in its scope of work - recent dispute over its powers with respect to minority institutions is a case in point.
- It only safeguards religious minorities & not linguistic minorities

SUGGESTIONS :

- 1) The scope of NCM should be expanded to include linguistic minorities also.
- 2) Some argue for granting it constitutional status just like National Commission for SC & ST.
- 3) The selection procedure for the functionaries must ensure that
 - covers all minority nations
 - sensitised to minority issues
 - are in sufficient numbers
 - trained for the work.
- 4) They must have some amount of financial autonomy.
- 5) Its own investigative wing.
- 6) Its powers must be spurred without confusion.

These measures can enhance the protection of all minorities in India which will further our democracy.

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।

A ^{21st} ~~20th~~ century Indian bureaucracy cannot be run with a 19th century bureaucracy using 18th century rules. The failing nature of bureaucracy necessitates steps as suggested by Nita & Sunder Nath Committee.

The latest decision to open up positions at senior levels i.e. LATERAL ENTRY is step in right direction:

- Brings specialisation & domain level expertise
- Will increase the number of civil servants as highlighted by Basavan Committee
- Will better deal with 21st century challenges such as Artificial intelligence, blockchain, etc.

→ will instill a sense of competition among existing bureaucrats & move them out of complacency.

→ lateral entry has worked well before. (Eg: Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Nandan Nilekani, etc.)

→ It will bring the discipline of private sector & will better understand the demands & pressures from the government.

Therefore, help the government improve its policies & decision making.

However, this is a small step and one of the many reforms needed:

→ lateral entry also brings with it the risk of nepotism & favouritism. Further it is not seen as a career option & 3 years is too less time to bring change.

→ Further, reforms are needed in the overall structure as suggested by HOTA & NATH committees:

- ① More robust solution procedure
- ② ~~Ena~~ Remove politicisation & political interference in the working & democracy.
- ③ A civil service board should be set up to look into the issues of erratic transfers & dismissals
- ④ Better appraisal methods needed such as the merit 360° degree appraisal
- ⑤ Trainings need to be introduced at 3 levels:
 - entry levels
 - after 10 years of service
 - after 25 years

Besides, annual training is essential to ensure their appraisal with current changes

- ⑥ Bureaucracy needs to be made tech savvy & move from paper work

Therefore, many steps are needed to revamp the steel frame of India. lateral entry is nonetheless an important step.

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

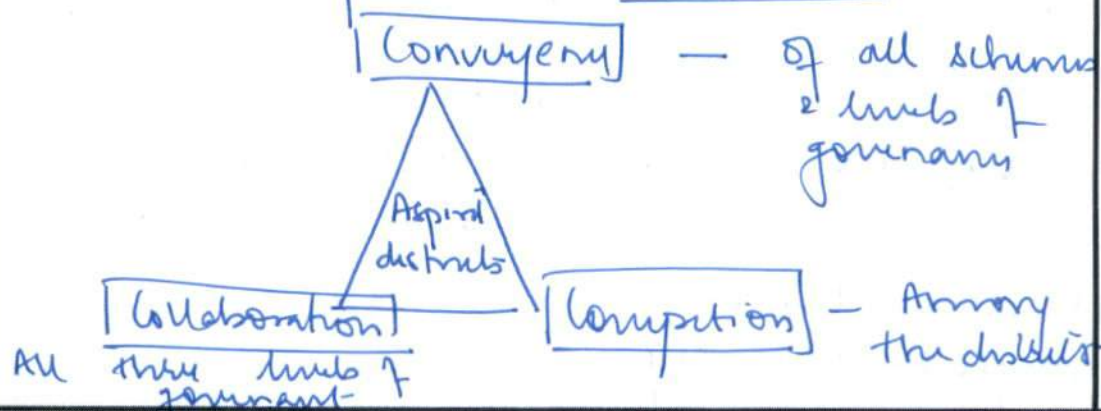
'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

A country cannot truly progress without the progress of its most backward regions. To strike at this, the Transformation of Aspirational Districts programme (TOAD) has been undertaken by Niti Aayog.

It identifies 115 most backward districts from all states (except Goa) and aims to bring speedy development in these districts.

It has specific features which are a novel strategy :

- ① It adopts a 3Cs model



It aims to convey all the ~~schemes~~ major schemes at all three levels of government & aims to push the districts into action by a spirit of competition

→ district-wise rankings

→ distance to frontiers ratings

- ② It appoints PRABHARI Officers (joint secretaries) who will monitor the progress by visiting districts twice a month



this is the point of convergence at all 3 levels like never before

- ③ It does not bring any new scheme or separate funds as is the usual case. Rather adopts novel approach to use the EXISTING FUNDS in the best possible manner.

- ④ It has identified 5 special areas of focus:

- Health
- Education
- Financial Inclusion
- Infrastructure
- Water & Sanitation

⑤ The local government is also joining hands with the local NGOs such as PRAM foundation to deliver targeted services

⑥ Finally, it aims to foster a spirit of COMPETITIVE COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM by giving district wise rankings.

Thus, this programme adopts a novel approach where all the stakeholders → different ministries
→ All 3 levels of government
→ work jointly
→ progress themselves
are working together to turn these ~~disper~~ districts into a developed modern aspirational districts - a much more approach.

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।

The Millennium development Goals (2000 - 2015) ~~that~~ was the first attempt at moving the world towards common goals.

Among various goals, there were goals on health:

- reduce child mortality
- improve nutrition levels
- reduce the spread of communicable diseases
- Free from diseases like Malaria, polio & tuberculosis
- Access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- Improve the health of women & adolescent girls.

India worked on many fronts to achieve these goals with the following performance:

- India reduced the IMR levels to 37 per 1000 births.
 - Stunting reduced to 35% and Wasting to 21%.
 - Maternal mortality reduced to 130 per 100,000 births.
 - India eradicated polio, however, eradication of tuberculosis is still a long lost dream.
 - many steps have been taken to promote safe drinking water such as National Rural Drinking Water Programme.
- However, still 75% households do not have access to drinking water at premises.
- Anaemia levels in women have reduced.
 - Universal immunization has reduced diseases.

However, still India has a long way to go as sheer number of persons with poor health is too large

- high out of pocket expenses
- mix of non-communicable diseases
- Anti-ministry mistakes
- low insurance penetration

Thus now India is working towards achieving the SDGs:

- SDG 2: zero hunger
- SDG 3: Good Health & well being.
- SDG 6: Clean water & sanitation

India is building its capacity to achieve them.

- National health policy seeks to increase health budget to 2-5% GDP
- Ayushman Bharat seeks to strengthen all 3 levels of healthcare
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Thus, with strong will power, India can achieve the SDGs by 2030.

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 brought to remedy the years of injustice done to the forest community & tribal populations where their traditional rights with forest were taken away.

Rights recognised under FRA 2006:

- Right to community ownership of forest land
- Right of individuals to own lands
- Right to use the minor forest produce for livelihood
- Right to stay & live in forest areas
- Powers to Gram Sabha to enforce these rights.

→ Right of communities to forest resources

Thus, the act seeks to bring back the ~~any~~ traditional rights of community ownership & use of forests.

However, there are GAPS in implementation:

- i) High pendency of claims with Gram Sabha
- ii) Lack of documentary & other proofs with communities to prove their ownership rights
- iii) Fake documents prepared by vested groups to claim rights
- iv) Gram Sabha does not have the resources to ensure fair allocation of lands.
- v) Lack of awareness among the real beneficiaries about the Act.

- vi) Increasing corruption & demands for bribes to implement it.
- vii) Conflict with other laws → Wildlife Act

Thus, though a robust legislation, it has failed to achieve its meth.

The following can be done :

- A clear priority among laws related to wildlife conservation & FRA needs to be established in the light of recent removal of Mankidia tribe from the forests of Odisha (Tiger reserve)
- Documentary proofs requirement must be made flexible.
- A company this with strong vigilance to weed out fake claims.
- Awareness among tribals about the act is a must. VAI Civil societies for it.
- Empower Gram Sabhas with funds & functionalities.

These steps are needed to ensure that the traditional rights are fully

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 have shared a long history of relations & have seen ups & downs. However, recent years have seen a convergence of interest & strengthening of ties :

- ① Collective Action against terrorism especially after 9/11 attacks
- ② Both have called out Pakistan to mend its ways of proxy safe haven to terrorists
- ③ Both believe in open sea lanes of communication & navigation & have pledged for a free & open indo pacific.
- ④ on Military & Defense ties:
→ a Defense Framework

Agreement has been renewed
for 10 more years upto 2025

→ Bilateral & multilateral exercises
such as MALABAR exercise

→ Signing of 2 out of 4
foundational defence agreements
with LEADERS the recent one

→ India has bought weapons &
other systems such as
Guardian drones.

⑤ A strengthening of ties was seen with
India buying giving the Strategic
defence partner position

⑥ Recently US granted a status
equal to NATO partners to India

⑦ Culturally - India's 2nd largest
diaspora population & investments
come from US

⑧ Trade ties have been strengthening

⑨ US called on India to play more
role in Afghanistan.

However, there have also been divergences on many issues:

- ① WTO - USA has blocked resolution of Doha Round & peace claim wrt, pursue free stockholding
- ② ISRAEL - USA declared Jerusalem as Israel's capital. This goes against India's position on this.
- ③ Disputes - USA took India to WTO dispute resolution for local content requirement in solar equipments
- ④ CRATSA - The recent US law is a threat to Indo - Russia & Indo - Iran ties.
- ⑤ IRAN - While US sees Iran with suspicion & imposes sanctions, India wants to have good relations.
- ⑥ CLIMATE CHANGE - While US president does not believe in seriousness of climate change, India is taking all steps towards it such as Solar Alliance

Thus, Indo - US relations is a mixed pool of relations. However, both have done

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।

Indian & Israel relations started

slowly with India establishing its diplomatic mission only in 1992. However recent years have seen a resurgence in relations:

- i) Strong investment promotion & support to Indian start ups under i-Umeh
- ii) Centres of Excellence in Agriculture opened in India by Israel
- iii) Technology transfer from Israel in desalination, & more irrigation.
- iv) Defense ties → Blue Flag exercise
→ second largest weapon provider to India
→ Spike missiles

The strengthening relation can be seen from the recent visit by Israeli PM from India to Israel & de-hyphenation of relations between India - Israel & Palestine.

However, there are certain limits to development of stronger strategic ties.

(I) DIFFERENCES IN Indian & Israeli National Security Situations

- While Israel has threats from Arab Nations including Iran, & Hamas (Palestinian groups), India seeks to maintain cordial relations with Arab nations due to oil needs.
- India was among the 1st non-Arab nations to recognise Palestine.
- on the other hand, Israel needs the support of nations such as China & cannot converge with India on this point.

(II) Differences in Worldviews

- Israel is not accommodative of diversity as seen from recent actions.
- It is against recognition of Palestine
- It is allied to support groups against Arab nations.
- It has encroached on neighbour lands
- This goes against Indian vision of respecting diversity, recognising Palestine, non-aggression & maintenance of peace

(III) Absence of Explicitly shared enemies

- Both Israel & India have separate sets of adversary powers
 - Israel : Arab Nations, Palestine
 - India : Pakistan, China
- To make matters worse, both need the support from each other's adversaries which prevents both of them in strengthening their relations.

Thus, while both nations have much to offer to each other, they are restricted due to many factors. 2 state solution might help in convergence of some issues.