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GS Test-30A/20B/30B(AS)/11C/3E

FIAS – 2018 – GS30A/20B/30B(AS)/11C/3E

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VARNIT NEGI		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	[REDACTED]
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	06/08/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
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ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:	



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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.2) What do you understand by 'Tribunalization of Justice in India'? Explain the significance of tribunals in India. Highlight their major limitations in the context of Indian justice delivery system. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Tribunals were setup after Swaran Singh Committee recommended it. It was done by 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, which inserted Art 323A and Art 323B

Tribunalization of Justice refers to increasingly giving executive say in Judicial system in specific cases / sectors / domains. Various Administrative and other Tribunals function as quasi-judicial bodies. e.g. CAT etc.

### Significance

- Faster justice
- Reduces Judicial pendency
- Domain specific / expertise driven
- Cost effective

Thus, it reduced judicial burden and also ensures smooth functioning of economy



## Limitations of tribunals

- Violates Separation of Power doctrine
- Independence of Judiciary compromised
- Appointments are selectively made
- Geographically, they are not accessible every where as compared to HC.
- They don't follow —
  - Indian evidence Act
  - follows Natural Justice.

Thus, Tribunals reduce judicial pendency and ensure faster justice delivery but they have inherent limitations.

Law Commission (272<sup>nd</sup> Report) recommends independent appointment panel, uniformity ~~and~~ for tribunals

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





Q.1) CAG can do justice to its role only if it is competent, independent and suitably empowered. Analyse, giving suitable arguments. (10 Marks, 150)

Article 148 of Constitution of India establishes Comptroller and Auditor general as a constitutional body and it is considered as a friend of Parliamentary Accounts Committee (PAC).

Role of CAG:

- ① Audit both Central Govt. and State government accounts.
- ② Maintain accounts of State government only.
- ③ Lay down audit reports in Parliament for consideration of PAC.

Thus, its primary role is to hold executive accountable in matters relating to finance.

Need for Independence, competency and empowerment of CAG:

- ① Independent: Since CAG is basically a mechanism to enhance accountability and highlight corruption.



Words)

Eg. Coal allocation and Spectrum allo-  
-cation scam.

→ If not independent then it can be influenced by executive.

② Competence: Competence in terms of understan-  
-ding and technology expertise is required to identify deviations.

③ Empowerment: Powers to Audit independently are crucial to bring out any departures from procedures.

Eg Recently, CAG was not allowed to audit GSTN even though GSTN will handle government revenues.

Thus, Art 148 has given independence to CAG to allow it an impartial, and independent audit via. independence from government interference in its functioning.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





Q.3) In terms of fiscal independence or autonomy, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have certainly done better than their rural counterparts (RLBs). Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendments established PRI's (RLBs) and ULBs as constitutional bodies.

Article 243 gives certain amount of autonomy and gives State governments to allocate Powers to tax and functions to ULBs and RLBs.

Difference between RLBs and ULBs.

RLBs	ULBs
① Limited powers to <u>tax</u>	① More number of tax avenues such as - <u>Property tax</u> etc.
② Limited <u>functions</u> given by State governments	② More and wider range of functions.
③ Limited <u>avenues</u> of raising funds due to <u>limited economy</u>	③ More avenues to tax as the <u>trade activity</u> is more. - <u>Profession tax</u> etc.
④ Village Plans are merged with Dist plans.	④ Major funds <u>devolution</u> and usage in urban cluster.



State Finance Commission is setup to recommend avenues for finances for ULB and RLBs.

Other steps that give autonomy and finance to ULBs -

- ① Municipal bonds scheme.
- ② Smart City Mission, AMRUT etc
- ③ SPV gives autonomy to ULB. especially in smart cities.

Thus, through various schemes that focus on Urban development more autonomy and finance avenues have been given to ULBs as compared to RLBs.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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<b>Total</b>	





Q5) "In a constitutional scheme wedded to the concept of 'Rule of Law,' it is very difficult to accommodate a concept like preventive detention within its fold". In light of the above statement examine the relevance of preventive detention with suitable examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Rule of law refers to the practices adopted by State to govern on the basis of law, rights and duties of citizens.

Preventive detention, as mentioned in Article 22(2) of constitution, is a means of internal security. Its provisions are—

- ① Arrest without warrant
- ② Disclosure of reasons to the victim.
- ③ Not allowed to be presented before judicial magistrate
- ④ Maximum 3 months without any legal remedy
- ⑤ It can be done without any actual crime done.

Conflict b/w Rule of Law and Preventive detention

- 1) Punishment without actual crime done.
- 2) No legal remedy for 3-months.
- 3) Can be misused to suppress opposition and dissent.
- 4) Against democratic principles of fundamental rights of -
  - Art 14 - Equality
  - Art 21 - Right to life
  - Art 20 - Right of liberty
- 5) Indian judiciary follows "Innocent until proven guilty beyond doubt".  
It contradicts it.

Thus, Preventive detention even in disguise of Internal security concerns contradicts major provision of rule of law.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

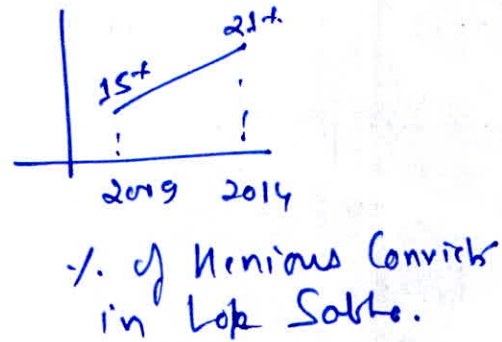
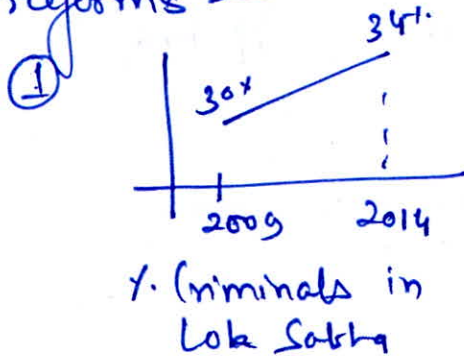
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Q.7) Democratic ideals and its realization are hampered today due to the criminalization of politics. Analyse. Also, suggest how reforms related to political parties can correct the situation. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

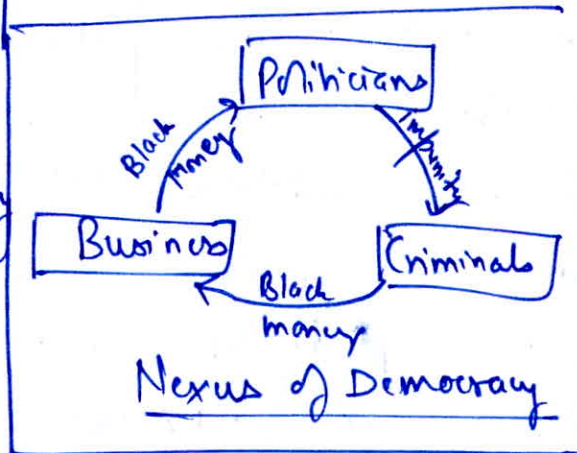
According to Association for Democratic reforms



This, shows how criminalization of politics has taken place.

Democratic ideas are

- ① Equality of opportunity
- ② Rule of law
- ③ No discrimination
- ④ Fundamental rights



How are democratic principles hampered:

- ① Criminals in politics make laws in legislature.
- ② If law does not permit them to be elected the head political parties

- that hold sway and hold government ransom
- ③ Breeds corruption and use of black money.
  - ④ Social justice and equality of opportunity is hampered.
  - ⑤ Discourages honest citizens from joining politics.

### Suggestions:

- Recently, EC has suggested an life ban from enjoying public office for a convict in SC.
- Vohra committee, recommends similar bans on convicts.
- Bring political parties under RTI.
- Section 29A of RPA, 1951 should be amended to allow EC to deregister parties headed by convicts.
- SC held that, fast track courts to finalize punishment for politicians.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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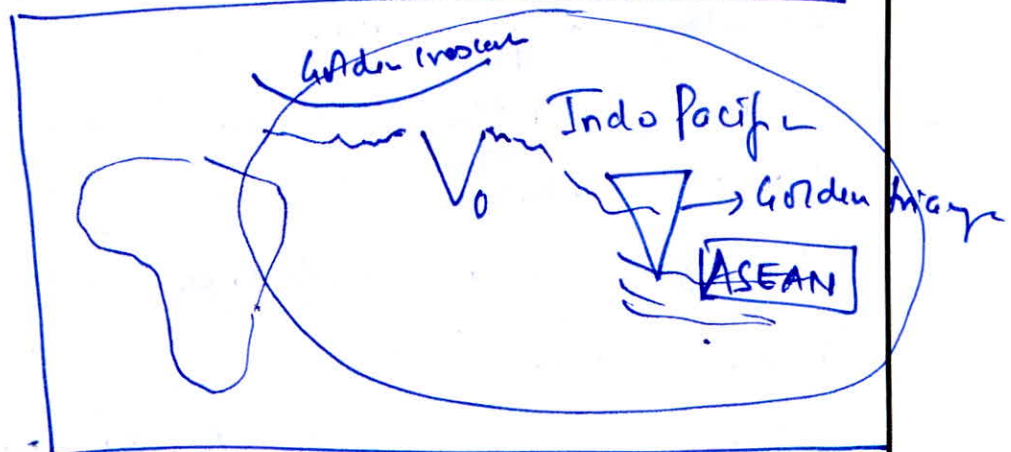


Q.8) Critically examine the economic and strategic dimensions of 'INDIA-ASEAN relationship' in the context of the growing significance of 'Indo-Pacific Region'.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, India-ASEAN celebrated 25 Years of good relations. All ten ASEAN leaders were invited to Republic Day ceremony.

Indo-Pacific region includes Eastern Pacific countries as well as South Asian and South East Asian regions



Economic dimensions:

- ① India-ASEAN signed FTA in goods in 2009 and FTA in services in 2014
- ② ASEAN countries are part of Global Value chain of which India is not a part.

- ③ ASEAN Countries have trade with Pacific ocean countries thus open doors for India.
- ④ Market — for services, pharma, Agri — here products.
- ⑤ RCEP initiative will further improve Trade and help Make In India.

### Strategic dimensions:

- ① Mallacca Strait — 50% of trade vessels go from here.
- ② Golden triangle — dry trade from LMVT countries
- ③ China's growing influence in South China Sea.

Thus, we can say ASEAN relations are very crucial considering increasing integration of Indian Ocean and Pacific ocean countries.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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<b>Total</b>	





Q.9) "Delivery of quality services cannot be ensured unless the accountability mechanism is strong and operative". In this context, examine the lacunae in existing citizen charter and the need for 'Public Service Delivery Act'. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Accountability refers to answerability of service providers to customer/consumer in terms of quality/standards or quantity.

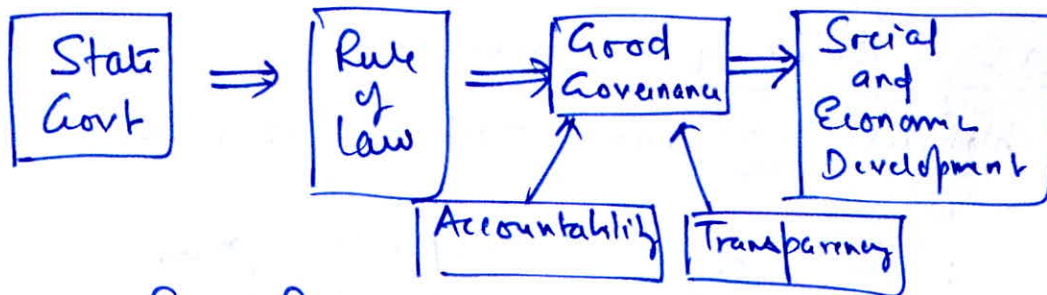


Fig. Role of Government

Thus, quality services require a fully operating accountability mechanism.

Lacunae in Citizen's Charter:

- ① Not a living document: After being framed, it was not changed regularly.
- ② Redressal mechanism non-existent.
- ③ Unrealistic promises.
- ④ Ill-trained staff to provide quality services.
- ⑤ No consultation with providers as well.

consumer/ customer.

Hence, despite being good in letter and spirit it failed to ensure quality and timely delivery of services.

Features of 'Public Services Delivery Act'

- ① Timely delivery of services.
- ② functioning grievance redressal mechanism
- ③ Penal provisions for departure from provisions and promises.
- ④ Generation of public awareness.

Thus, from our experience of lessons of Citizen Charters, we can learn and promulgate the above mentioned act and enable quality services with good mechanism to ensure accountability.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





Q.4) Self-Help Groups have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as business enterprises, requires a different approach. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Self Help Groups (SHG) are community groups constituted for pooling resources and utilizing them as a community. Primarily they are aimed at addressing local financial problems.

Features of SHG:

- ① Informal grouping
- ② Democratically functioning
- ③ Pooled in resources for lending
- ④ Local in nature
- ⑤ Social sanction/shaming as a measure to ensure enforcement

Thus, they succeeded in the cause of financial inclusion.

However, a different approach is required for evolving as a business enterprise because —

- ① Members involved in different activities.
- ② Different levels of economic need and resources.
- ③ No legal backing

Approach to be followed:

- ① Register as co-operatives or societies.
- ② Profit sharing on equal basis.
- ③ Check dominance and discrimination

AMUL approach can be used with certain changes to suit local conditions and challenges.

Way forward:

- ① Register as Co-operatives.
  - ② Micro credit availability
  - ③ Technology support
- } By Government.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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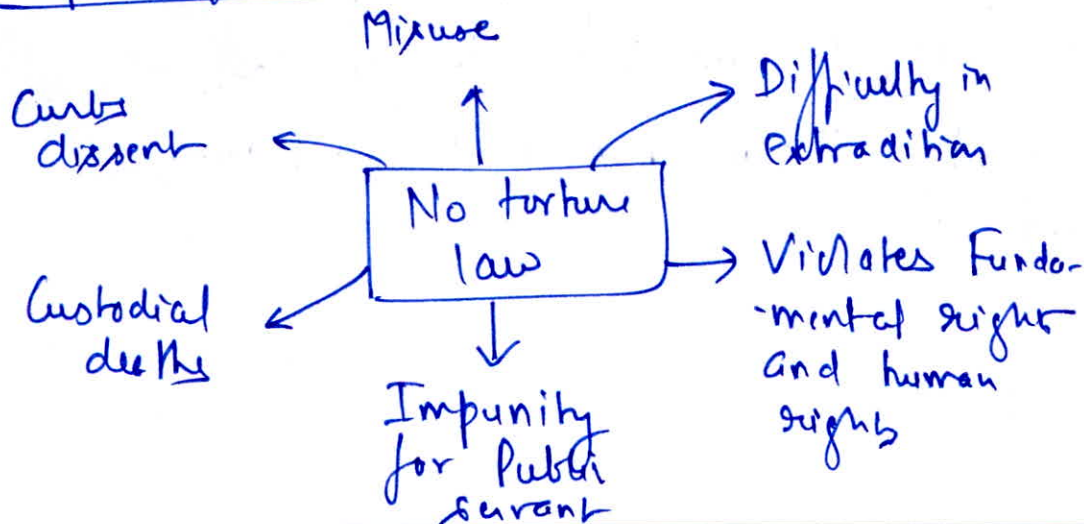
Q.6) "State impunity continues for acts of torture." Examine the statement in the background of India's stand on 'UN Convention against Torture'. Also, discuss various judicial and legislative steps taken to prevent torture in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has signed but not ratified the UN convention against Torture, 1987. NCRB data shows 17 custodial deaths in ~~19~~ 2015-16.

Reasons cited by India:

- ① It requires a law enactment
- ② Indian judicial system requires "beyond doubt" evidence.
- ③ It impinges on sovereign rights of India
- ④ India has provisions against torture in various laws and IPC.

Impact of no torture law:



Judicial steps taken:

- ① SC asked government to frame law as soon as possible.
- ② Asked, Law Commission to come up with draft Anti Torture Law.

Legislative steps taken:

- ① Section (155) of Indian Evidence Act talks about anti Torture provisions.
- ② AFSPA, gives impunity to armed forces

However, in present day world, torture in Custody has no place. Law Commission recommendations regarding anti-torture law should be accepted and uniforms well-codified law must be enacted to safeguard citizen's fundamental and human rights.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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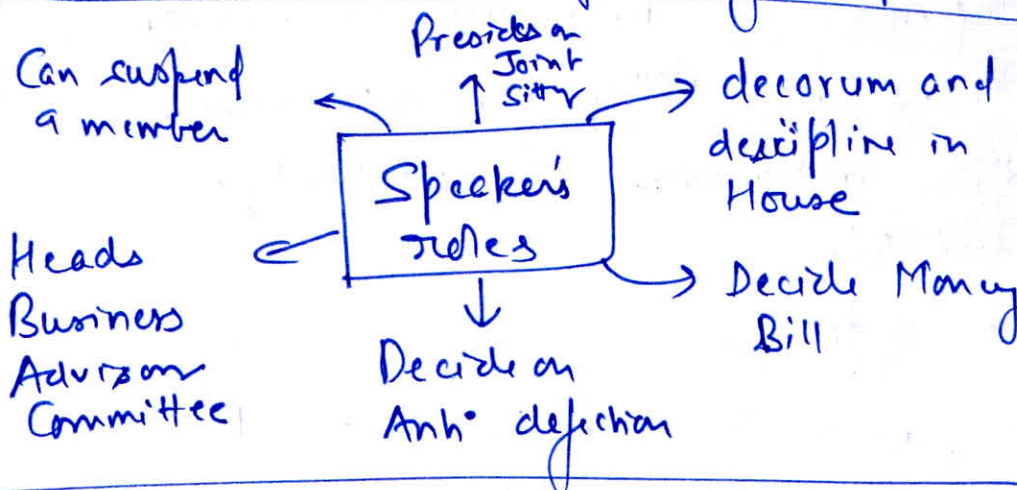




**Q.10)** "Absoluteness of the Speaker's decisions can also be an incentive for potential abuse of his/her powers and functions". Discuss in light of recent controversies.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Speaker of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly is an elected leader of the house tasked with following responsibilities



Also, his conduct can not be criticized or called upon in any court of law.

Recent controversies:

1. Regarding Money Bill — Aadhar Act was labeled as money bill violating Article 110 provisions.
2. Anti-defection — Speaker has the sole authority to disqualify a member for defection.

3. Impeachment of Judges — Recently Chairman of R.S. did not admit impeachment motion.
4. Suspension of members — Arunachal Pradesh Speaker disqualified MLAs to save himself from removal.
5. Allegations of Partiality in admitting motions and Bills. — Private members bills and motions are selectively admitted.

### Way forward:

1. Suspension of members, Money Bill and Anti-defection decisions should be by independent authority
2. Speaker should be mandated to leave his political affiliation compulsorily.

Speaker should act impartially as he needs the Legislature for the welfare of all. He should act in an accountable manner.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

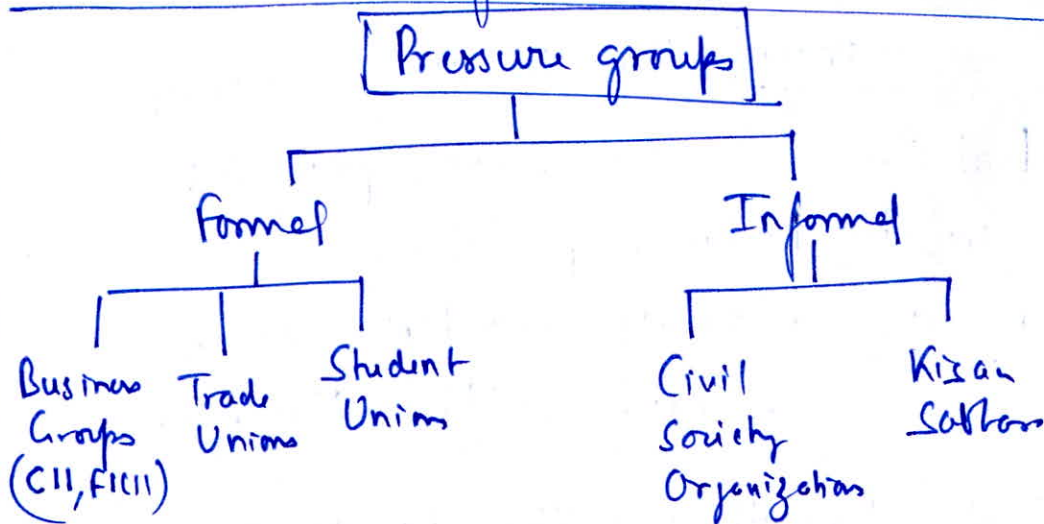
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Q.11) "Pressure groups are primarily a consequence of the inadequacies of the political parties". Do you agree? Justify. Also, highlight the limitations of pressure groups that have led to its restricted effectiveness. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Pressure groups are formal/informal grouping with shared/specific interests that tries to influence government.



Are they a result of inadequacies of political parties?

Against:

- ① Pressure groups have limited/specific interests while political parties have wide interests.
- ② Aim: Political parties aim to capture power. Pressure groups don't have such aim till their interests are not harmed.

For :

① Vote bank politics: Due to vote bank politics parties → favour → Big groupings  
→ ignore → Small groupings

② Role of money: Due to role of money in politics only rich and powerful make it to political positions.

Result → small groupings emerge  
e.g. Kisan Sabhas, NGO, etc

③ Limited diversity: Politics is not adequately represented by Businesses, Workers, students, government officials, social activists.

Result → Trade unions  
Student unions  
FICCI, CCI etc

④ Limited sectoral representation: Bank sector, leather sector are less represented and their pressure groups are more vocal.



Limitations of Pressure Groups:

- ① Limited membership. (limited chances of being a Vote Bank.)
- ② Limited resources - Kisan Sabhas or students unions have limited financial resources to influence government.
- ③ Limited awareness and outreach.
- ④ Unorganized / local and limited interests leads to less bargaining power.

Hence, pressure groups, although, help in mobilizing support for a cause and often helped in improving government functioning has remained more or less limited in their effectiveness having examples of Trade Unions, farmers organisations and Business groups.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.12) "Most of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism focuses on relations between the Union and the states and there is far less space to settle inter-state frictions".  
Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian federalism refers to distinct spheres of power shared between States and Union and no power to secession from the Union.

Various institutional architectures of Indian federalism —

- ① NITI Aayog
- ② GST Council
- ③ Finance Commission
- ④ Inter-State Council etc
- ⑤ Rajya Sabha

Functions ~~lets~~ of these institutions —

- ① NITI aayog — Seek states participation in policy, plan, scheme formulation and implementation
- ② GST Council — seeks States role in fixing tax brackets for various



Commodities.

- ③ Finance Commission - seeks to
- Vertical and Horizontal devolution of ~~power~~ revenues.
  - Principles for grant of Aid.
  - Recommend ways to augment resources for ULB. etc.
- ④ Inter-state Council - It is advisory body to seek consensus on various issues.

Limitations:

- ① Although Inter-state council can take up issues of inter-state disputes but it is limited by consensus approach and advisory nature.
- ② Inter-state disputes such as
- Water sharing → Mahanadi, Mahadayi etc, Cauvery
  - Resources sharing → Dams, electricity etc.

have limited avenues for settlement.

③ Financial devolution between states and demand for Special Category States also has limited acceptance in these institutional setup.

Thus, we can say Indian federal institutions have limited role in inter-states disputes —

However recent developments such as —

- ① NITI aayog NE council
  - ② Inter States Water Dispute (Amend) Bill
- can help to solve such issues.

Also, Zonal, Regional councils can also be institutionalized and constitutionally strengthened to further this cause.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

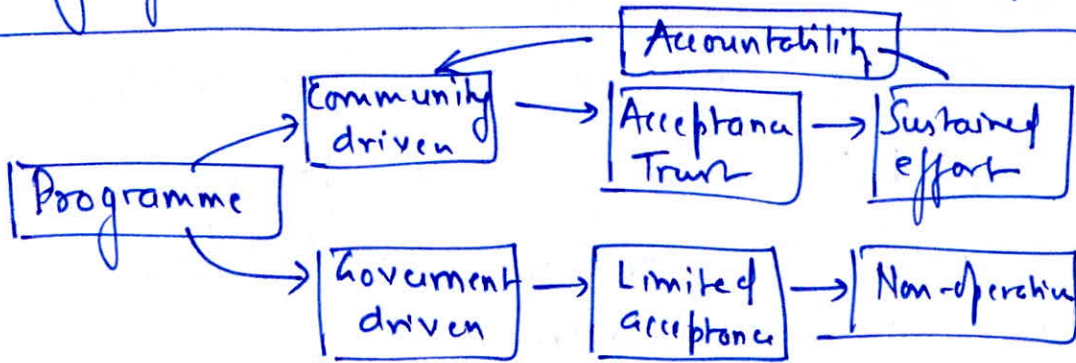
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Q.13) "Engaging the community in the implementation of projects/programmes is a useful way to generate higher levels of acceptance, trust and accountability, eventually resulting in the sustainability of the initiative". Illustrate with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

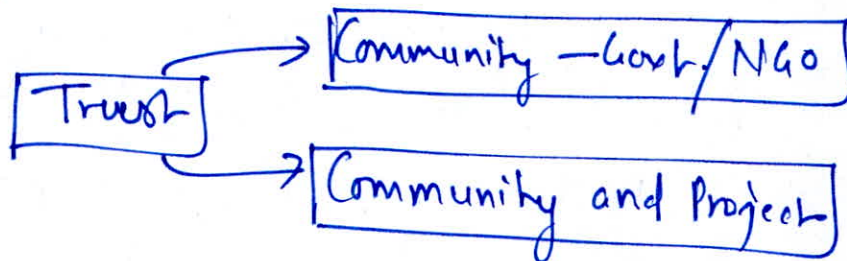
Change brought from within the community can only lead to sustainable change and hence, Aristotle recognizes the roles of Ethos, Pathos and Logos in persuasion. They generate acceptance and trust.



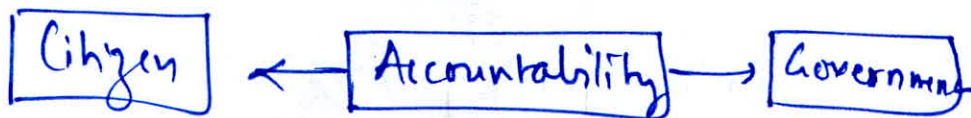
## Role of Community participation:

- ① Acceptance — When community understands that who the beneficiary is and takes part in its implementation it accepts it.  
Eg. Pani Panchayats in Gujarat where community maintains hand pumps.
- ② Trust — Water Cup initiative in Maharashtra is a community driven

initiative in Maharashtra. It has a element of Trust between community and NGO.



- ③ Shared accountability: Involvement of community ensures shared accountability. e.g. SBM - usage of toilets has increased as community and citizens too are accountable.



### Impact:

- ① Community participation and acceptance leads to success w.r.t. outcomes.
- ② Sustainability - When community understands the benefit it continues the project. e.g. Pani Panchayats of Rajasthan without any help from government.



③ Reduced need of flow of funds:

Thus such projects are not limited by fund crunch and hence long drawn.

Hence, we can conclusively say that community participation ensures sustainability of project/initiative and also gives good outcomes. For example SBM led to construction of 6 crore toilets and reduced open defecation (open defecation reduced from 52% to 38%).

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.14) "The competence and quality of the lower judiciary are crucial for revitalizing the entire edifice of Indian judiciary". Explain. Also, in brief, analyse as to how 'All India Judicial Services' (AIJS) can make Indian judicial system more effective and efficient.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently various events have underlined problems in Indian Judicial System such as — appointment, administration, delays, vacancies, conduct etc

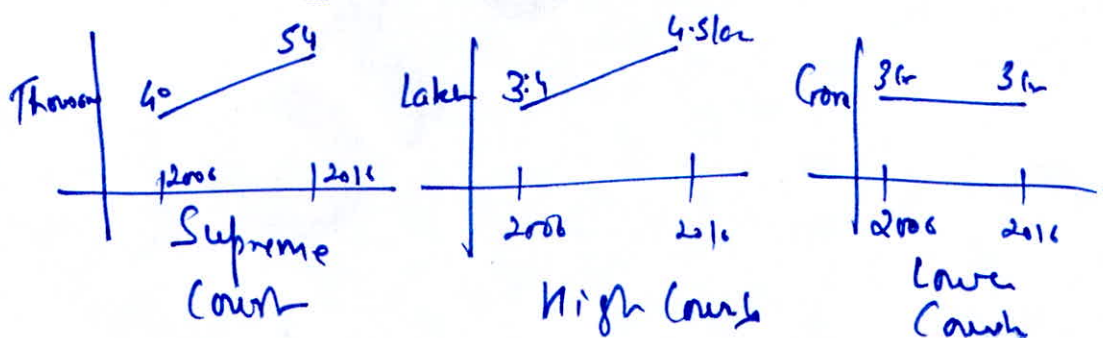
Vacancies: ① SC 8/31 vacant

② HC 437/1079 vacant

③ Lower Courts  $\frac{18\%}{2006}$   $\frac{26\%}{\text{Vacancies}}$

Delay/Pendency

Acc. to National Data Grid.



Need for Competence and Quality:

① Competence with Technology and domain expertise → required



to reduce inordinate delays and dependency on experts for judgement.

Eg. Commercial Courts ] sector specific  
Tribunals

② Quality → Clarity and quality judgements can reduce the superfluous appeals and reduce pendency.

③ Human resource - Administrative as well as judicial posts should be filled to enhance timely justice.

④ Technology - Case Management System should be used to reduce delays

⑤ Competence will also ensure accountability and transparency in Judicial system with respect to evidence evaluation.

Role of All India Judicial Services:

1967, R.S. introduced AIJS as All India Services but still it has not

been operationalized.

Role it can play:

- ① Merit based selection will ensure quality.
- ② Selection of Higher judiciary from AJS will ensure reduced Nepotism.
- ③ Regular filling of vacancies will ensure timely justice and reduced delay.
- ④ It will attract good candidates to become Judges.
- ⑤ It will enhance overall administration of Indian Judiciary.

Thus, Lower judiciary revitalization can help to dispose 3cr pending cases and effective judgements can reduce litigation in Higher courts as well.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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**Q.15)** Does the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 ensure an effective mechanism for the empowerment of the intended beneficiaries in the society? Discuss. How far the Supreme Court's decision 'No immediate arrest' would go along with the mentioned Act? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Article 244 (1), (2) describes Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They are considered deprived. Hence, Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 was promulgated to secure them from exploitation and harassment.

Features of SC-ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act) Amendment Act 2015:

- ① No interim Bail.
- ② Non compoundable, cognizable and Non bailable warrant.
- ③ Difficult to gain bail — only by HC.
- ④ Immediate arrest without prima facie investigation

Recently  
Effectiveness of Act:

- ① Limited conviction — 27% of those charged under the act are actually convicted.

- ② Lax implementation - Police does not register cases under the act easily.
- ③ Guidelines are not adhered to with respect to arrest
- ④ Often misused to harass innocent non-SC-ST. Evident from low conviction rates.
- ⑤ Ill represented in Prosecution and Law enforcement.

Although provisions of the Act are stringent but they failed to be effective as can be seen —

- ① Increased violence against Dalits.
- ② Dalit lynching in Una
- ③ Mob lynchings by Upper castes in Maharashtra
- ④ Low conviction rates.

Thus, people committing atrocities against SC/ST are more or less immune.



Recently SC ordered the following -

- ① No immediate arrest
- ② Bailable after prima facie inquiry.

Thus, it dilutes the provision of the amended act.

However, it secures the Fundamental rights of 'innocent' who are harassed by invoking provisions of the act.

Recently, government passed the Bill to neutralize SC judgement and restore original provisions. However, safeguards for innocent citizens should go along safeguards for SC-ST community.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.16) "It is impossible to run a 21st-century economy with a 20th-century bureaucracy using 19th-century rules." In light of the above statement examine civil services reforms gaining significance lately. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, Ramonujam committee recommended removal of 1731 ~~to~~ obsolete laws enacted in 19th century. Similarly, bureaucracy and many of its provisions are deriving from Colonial times.

## Need for bureaucratic reforms

- ① Colonial setup — Powers and functions of Bureaucrats are derived from colonial times.
- ② Limited accountability for actions
- ③ Article 311 : It allows civil servant to be in services and removed only after due inquiry.

It has been further strengthened by SC judgments.



- ④ Demands of Economy - less regulation and licensing is required.
- ⑤ Corruption - Vohra committee says bureaucrat, politicians and criminals hold government ransom.
- ⑥ Selection process and procedures and rules followed are archaic.

### Needs of 21<sup>st</sup> Century economy:

- ① Promotion of innovation and ideas.
- ② Least regularization of sectors.
- ③ Corruption free, smooth business procedures.
- ④ Bureaucrats to act as facilitators not regulators.

for example, old law of Transport and Taxi services enacted by Karnataka government does not allow podar

or tax sharing. Bureaucrats instead of liberalizing ~~to~~ rules asked OLA/UBER to stop car-share services.

- Loss →
- ① Innovation and Economy
  - ② Public transport.
  - ③ Congestion in traffic.

Hence, 21st century economy demands technology driven bureaucracy to act as facilitators and also demands new laws to facilitate innovation and new forms of economic practices such as e-commerce.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

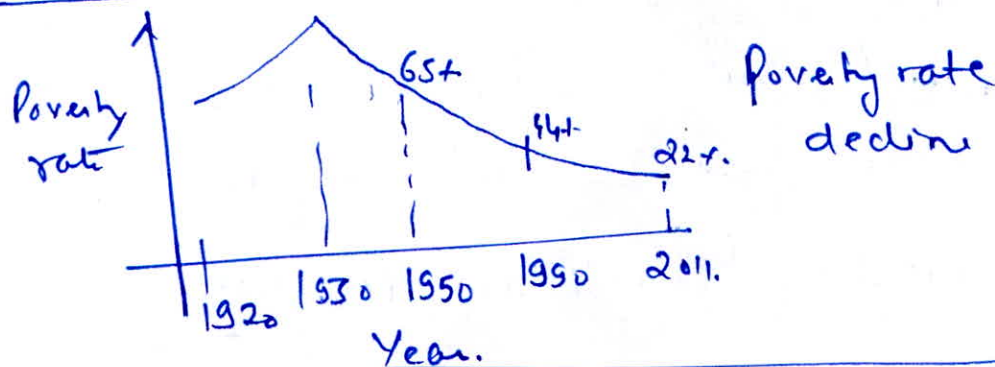
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Q.17) "The strategy for combating poverty in India has incorporated two approaches that is sustained rapid growth and anti-poverty programs". Elaborate. How such programs can be improved to maximize their impact on poverty reduction. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Article 38 and Preamble guarantees social justice and equality to all and establishes India as a welfare state. Poverty has reduced from 65% in 1950 to 22% in 2011.

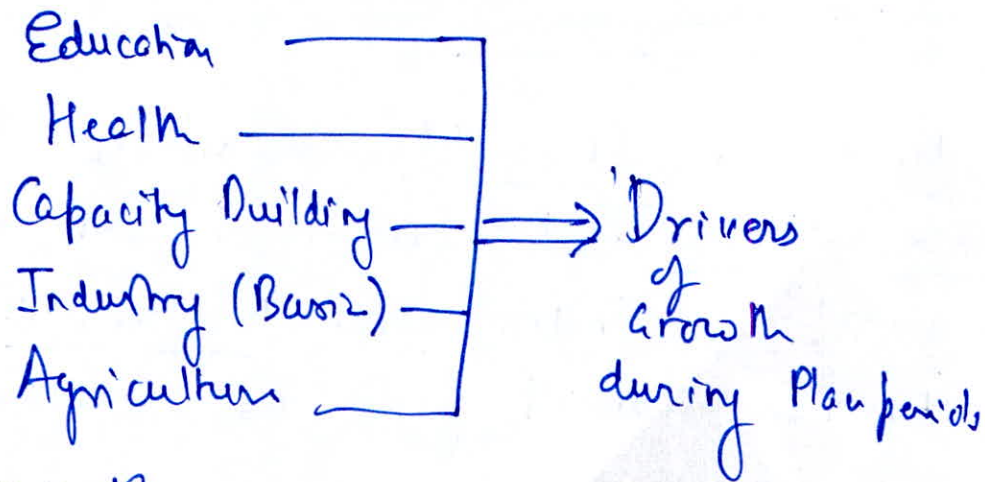


This decline is due to two approaches —

① Sustained Rapid growth

② 1950, 65% were poor and now 22%.

During Plan period focus was on growth and education



For example:

- ① ~~India~~ Agriculture provided base for economic growth via. Green Revolution
- ② Globalization, Liberalization, Privatization in 1991 was envisaged to drive sustained growth of economy.

Poverty reduced from 44% in 1994 to 22% in 2011.

All these efforts were based on the ideal of "trickle down effect"

- ② Poverty reduction via Programmes/Schemes  
Schemes such as Skill India Mission, Make in India, MGNREGA, Sarva Shiksha



Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal, PM Employment Generation Scheme, Mudra Yojna, Stand-Up, Start Up India and various Maternity benefit schemes address —

- ① Employment generation
- ② Human capital development
- ③ Job creation
- ④ Skilling

Thus, resulting in reduction in poverty.

Ways to make them more effective:

- ① Improved targetting via use of SECC 2011 as suggested by Sumit Bose Committee.
- ② Aspirational Districts programme of NITI aagay targets better regional coverage of underdeveloped areas
- ③ focus on Industry driven Skill training and self employment.

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**Q.18)** "National Health Protection Scheme is innovative and path-breaking in the history of public health in India, which may have a transformative impact if implemented in an effective and coordinated manner". Critically analyse with suitable arguments.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Government in 2018-19 Budget announced NHPS as a part of Ayushman Bharat scheme. It will supplement all other insurance scheme of health sector.

## Features of NHPS:

- ① Secondary and tertiary care
- ② Coverage: 50 Cr people, 10 Cr households
- ③ 5 lac a year coverage.
- ④ Protection for critical illness
- ⑤ Provision of 2000 Cr in budget

## Arguments in favour:

- ① Reduce out of Pocket expenditure:
- ② Reduce health driven poverty.
- ③ Wider coverage — Almost half of population covered.



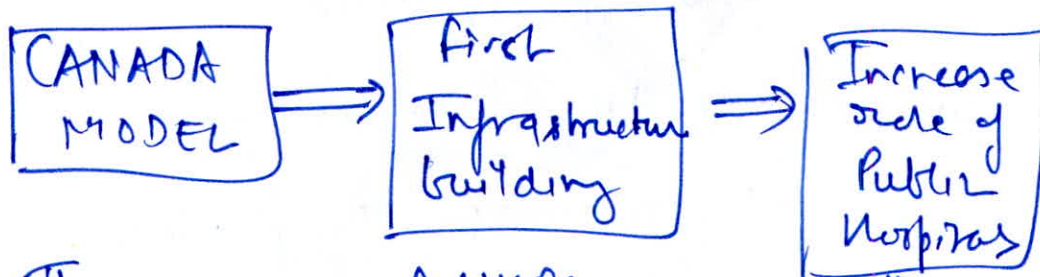
- ④ Amount of coverage is enough for a household.
- ⑤ Surgeries, critical illness covered

### Limitations / Arguments against:

- ① Primary care out of NHP
- ② Does not address → infrastructural issues  
→ issues of no. of doctors
- ③ It will not lead to asset creation.
- ④ 67% of Health sector is privately managed: Thus, Insurance scheme will only fill gaps of private doctors
- ⑤ Rural Health infrastructure is unaltered — vacancies will remain as it is.

Prof. Amartya Sen and <sup>Jean Drze</sup>~~Sigitz~~ in  
in their book "Uncertain Glory"  
argue that —

- ① India needs investment in infrastru-  
cture.
- ② Insurance model is a failed  
model in USA.
- ③ India should follow Canada  
model.



Thus, success of NHPs remains  
dependent on strengthening  
Public Health infrastructure  
and wider coverage.

Insurance based  
model

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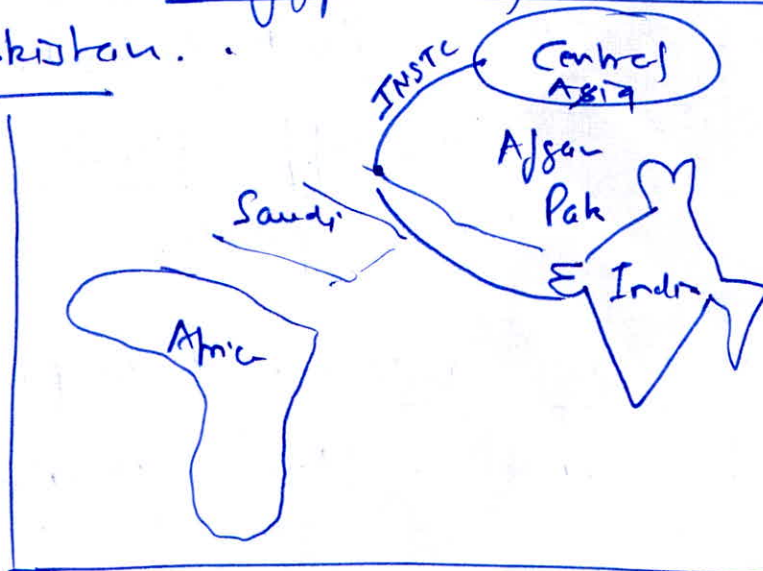
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Q.19) "While India's interests in Central Asia are visible; its relations with the region are marginal". Discuss. How far do you think India's admission into SCO as a permanent member would help in correcting the existing imbalances with our neighbours? Justify with suitable arguments. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, India became a member of SCO. Central Asia refers to five countries — Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan.



India - CA relations:

- ① SCO membership will enable direct engagement.
- ② Ashgabat agreement
- ③ INSTC — International North-South Corridor.
- ④ TAPI — pipeline envisaged.

## Elements / Significance of India-CA relation

India follows "Connect to CA" policy

- ① Strategy : Limit influence of China in the region
- ② Energy : → Afghanistan's stability  
→ CA is Hydro Carbon Rich  
→ It can supply Nuclear fuel for power.
- ③ Check terrorism, drugs — CA is part of RATS and Golden Crescent
- ④ Economy : Cyber security, Pharma and Services provide avenues of trade.

### Why marginal:

- ① No direct connectivity
- ② China's influence in the region
- ③ Limited avenues of trade



## Benefits of SCO membership:

- ① Allows a forum for informal/formal talks between India and Pakistan.
- ② Afghanistan's stability can be ensured (Joint Project by India - China in Afghanistan)
- ③ Boundary disputes - Shanghai Five the precursor of SCO successfully resolve border disputes.
- ⑤ Increased trade will ensure improved relations with neighbours  
for-eg. Japan - China trade despite differences

Thus, we can say although India's engagement in Central Asia was marginal but INSTC, TAPI and SCO, can help India to play a more proactive role in Central Asia

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

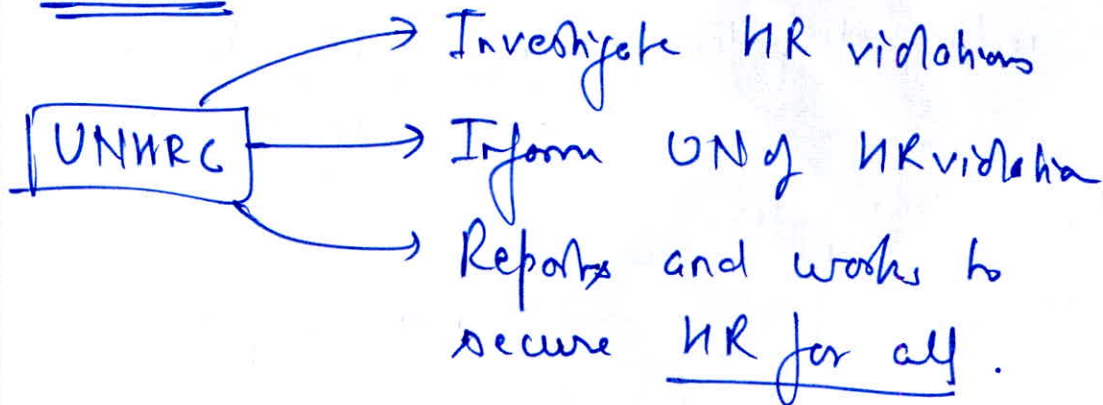
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Q.20) What is the significance of UNHRC? What are its major limitations? In light of the growing instances of human rights violations across the globe, how far do you think US withdrawal from UNHRC would affect its credibility and functioning? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

UNHRC is a UN office for Human Rights working under UN General Assembly.

Functions:



Limitations of UNHRC:

- ① Selection process - 42 member body elected every 3yr by O'NGA by 2/3 majority. Often, biased selection
- ② No penal powers: It is just a reporting authority.



- ③ No evidence based: It relies on NGOs and media reports for its reports.
- ④ Allegations of biasness: US alleged that UNHCR is biased.  
• Report on Kashmir is also biased as to India.
- ⑤ Selective targeting: Africa and African countries, Israel are often targeted for HR violations. However, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Yemen etc. are not targeted generally.

Recently US withdrew from UNHCR would affect UNHCR in following ways

- ① Credibility: Most countries follow US and would also withdraw if they feel biasness.

- ② Functioning :
- US withdrawal may reduce the funds to UNHCR
  - Rest all functions, procedures will remain same.

UNHCR is a body aimed at securing attention of world to gross violations of Human Rights. But it has to act in an unbiased, evidence based manner while respecting principles of sovereignty <sup>of nations</sup> and integrity in its functioning to ensure credibility of this institution

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