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...Lead with Edge...

SPACE FOR TEACHER'S REMARKS

Candidates must not write on this margin

Categories	Below average	Average	Good	Better	Outstanding
1. Understanding of questions:			—		
2. Structure of answer:			—		
3. Content of answer:			—		
4. Presentation:			—		

5. Any other remarks:-

→ Adhere to word limit
make your answer
more succinct &
avoid redundancy.

→ Improve specificity on
your content.

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देश के लोकतांत्रिक शासन में मौलिक कर्तव्यों के महत्व की चर्चा करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि सिनेमाघरों में मौलिक कर्तव्यों के रूप में फिल्म की शुरुआत से पहले राष्ट्र गान का प्रदर्शन उचित है? अपने तर्कों को समर्थन में कारण बताएं।
Discuss the significance of fundamental duties in the democratic governance of the country. Do you think the enforcement of national anthem as fundamental duties in cinema halls before the beginning of the movie is justified? Give reasons in support of your arguments.

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment added Fundamental Duties to the Constitution under Article 51A. These duties are wide ranging, from protection of environment to duty on parents to provide education to children.

Significance of fundamental duties:

1. They lay down a directional compass for the citizenry to judge their actions against.

2. While not enforceable in Court, the legislature can make laws to further fundamental duties.
Eg: Environment Protection Act.

3. Courts also draw upon fundamental duties while adjudicating violations of fundamental rights to determine

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reasonableness of an action.

Yet, there are criticisms that fundamental duties seek to impose a particular kind of morality on a diverse citizenry.

In a recent order, the Supreme Court passed an overbroad order making it mandatory for cinema halls to play the national anthem.

Arguments in favour of such an order:-

1. Inculcating patriotism
2. Feeling of belongingness
3. Furtherance of fundamental duty to respect the anthem & national symbols.

Arguments against such order.

1. Fundamental duties are not enforceable per se. The Court

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cannot legislate where no legislation mandates it.

2. Violates the principle of separation of powers

3. Makes a mockery of the esteemed status of the anthem if played before a vulgar movie.

4. leads to targetting of citizens who cannot stand as 'anti-national'. Eg: wheelchair band

In conclusion, it can be said that on a balance of the different considerations, such an order is not justified. Any such action can be only ordered by the Act of Parliament.

Good

Contract
adherence

to word limit

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Q2.

प्रस्तावित शासन प्रक्रिया (MOP) पर कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच संमिलन और विग्रहण की चर्चा करें। अन्य विकल्पों का सुझाव दें, जो उच्च न्यायपालिका के लिए न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति से संबंधित समस्याओं को कम करने में मदद कर सकें।

Discuss the convergence and divergence between the executive and the judiciary on the proposed memorandum of procedure (MOP). Suggest other alternatives which may help in minimising the problems related to appointment of judges to higher judiciary.

The 4th judges case of 2015 struck down the 101th constitutional amendment Act, 2015 establishing the National Judicial Appointments Commission.

Post this, the Supreme Court acknowledged that the collegium system needs an overhaul. A memorandum of procedure was decided to be negotiated with the executive.

Convergence:

1. Need for better transparency in the process
2. Selecting the most meritorious to the judiciary.
3. Allowing for participative role of both executive & judiciary.

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Divergence:

1. The judiciary wishes to maintain its independence and wants ~~less~~ influence of the executive.
2. The judiciary wants final say of the Chief Justice, while the executive ~~does not~~ want any ~~special~~ ^{make} powers for the CJI.
3. The executive ~~wants~~ ^{drop} names to be ~~dropped~~ ^{specific} if the person is found to be a ~~threat~~ to 'national security'. The judiciary denies such an overbroad & vague position.

In light of the recent resignation of Justice Jayant Patel over excessive politicisation in appointments, it is necessary to have a ~~a~~ foolproof system in place.

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Alternatives to minimise problems: -

1. Process to be made completely transparent and available in public domain.
2. Extending RTI Act to judges to ensure high integrity of the office.
3. Negotiating with the judiciary to bring another constitutional body for appointments with adequate checks & balances.
4. ~~Having~~ an examination for the higher judiciary ~~by an~~ impartial body.

6 Such measures could help resolve the tussle and protect separation of powers.

- GOOD CONTENT

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PAC की वर्तमान शक्ति और कार्य उरो एक शक्तिहीन प्रहरी बनता है। इसलिए इसे अधिक शक्ति देकर प्रभावी बनाने की एकमात्र ज़रूरत उभरी है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में इस समिति को और कौन से अधिक शक्ति और कार्य दिए जा सकते हैं? The present power and functions of PAC make it a toothless watchdog; therefore adding more teeth has become a far cry demand to make it effective. In the light of this statement, what more power and functions can be given to this Committee?

The Public Accounts Committee is an elected committee of the Lok Sabha. Its functions are to assess public accounts, issue reports and recommendations.

Yet, it is been said that the PAC is toothless, as:-

1. Ex post facto power → It cannot do anything to prevent any exercise of financial powers by elected government.
2. Lack of manpower → lack of researchers lead it to have lesser resources and a very slow processing rate.
3. Its recommendations have no force. lack of coercive power.
4. Its proceedings are conducted

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in an opaque manner, leading to erosion of legitimacy.

The PAC's role came to light with the demonetisation exercise as it failed to take any action.

To make it more effective, the following can be done:-

1. It can be given power to order investigation like the Civil Court does.
2. Can be given its own separate permanent office and increased working staff.
3. Its role can be made complementary with the Comptroller and Auditor General's for increased synergy.

Importance
Specificity
Recommendations
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4. Its proceedings should be made public & telecasted to increase accountability.

To ensure financial propriety as well as accountability, ~~suitable~~ reforms must be taken.

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Q4.

संविधान में अनुच्छेद 48 के पीछे छुल तर्कसंगतता की खोज करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि संविधान के अधिनियमन के बाद की गई नीतिगत पहल इस तरह के तर्कसंगतताओं के अनुरूप हैं? समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

Discuss the basic rationales behind Article 48 in the constitution. Do you think that policy initiatives taken since enactment of the constitution are in accordance with such rationales? Critically analyse.

Article 48 of the Constitution is a directive principal of state policy. As per the Article, the State shall

- modernise animal rearing with improved practices; and in particular shall
- take measures for the preservation of cattle breeds.

This article was added after heated debates in the Constitutional Assembly. A section wanted cow meat to be banned in India. Another section opposed this to uphold freedom of citizens.

To resolve the debate, Article 48 was added as a compromise → preservation was encouraged; but no

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prohibition of cattle slaughter was allowed.

Yet, post independence, many States enacted laws that ~~banned~~ cow and even bull slaughter.

Whether such initiatives are as per Constitution :- In favour :-

- The Rashtriya Gokul Mission ~~is~~ certainly is as per the Art 48 spirit.
- Cow slaughter laws have been justified by the Supreme Court ~~as~~ as cows form the backbone of our economy.

Against:

- Such laws infringe the fundamental right to privacy as recognised in Justice Puttaswamy v. Union of India.

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• They seek to promote the views of the majority community even though our Constitution establishes a secular country.

• Affects leather industry.

• Cattle meat is a cheap source of protein for many impoverished people.

• Lynchings of innocent people for cow preservation goes against fraternity as mentioned in preamble.

49 Therefore, while preservation of cattle is a noble rationale, banning cow slaughter altogether may not be the best way to achieve it.

to work
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विपक्ष के नेता की भूमिका धीरे-धीरे संस्थागत हो गई है। इसलिए इसकी भूमिका की उम्मेदारी नहीं की जा सकती; इसका कार्यालय लोकतांत्रिक शासन और सुशासन के लिए आवश्यक बन गया है। स्पष्ट करें।

The role of leader of opposition has gradually become institutionalised that its role cannot be ignored. The office has become essential for democratic governance and good governance. Elucidate.

The leader of opposition refers to the leader of the party which has secured ~~more~~ at least $\frac{1}{10}$ seats in Lok Sabha.

Institutionalisation of role of L.O. ⁰ _{PP.}

1. The leader finds place in many appointment committees, such as appointment of Lokpal.
2. The leader of opposition is essential to hold the government accountable, especially when the government enjoys absolute majority.
3. The leader is essential to counter the image of the government seeks to present.

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4. In countries like United Kingdom, the leader of ~~Opposition~~ enjoys a shadow cabinet to counter the elected government.

Such a role makes the presence of opposition leader conducive to

• Democratic governance

→ By giving voice to the electorate which voted for the ~~opposition~~

→ Softens the adverse affects associated with representation given by the first past the post ~~the~~ system.

• Good governance

→ By ensuring citizen-friendly, efficient, equitable, ~~transparent~~, transparent,

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accountable governance.

Presently, India lacks a leader of opposition as no party other than the ruling party has secured $\frac{1}{10}$ of votes.

Way forward:

The criteria for leader of opposition should be changed to accommodate for leader of 2nd largest party.

Context

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Q6.

1985 के दल बदल-विरोधी कानून के लागू होने से विधायकों को स्वयं को विचारों को विकसित करने और उन्हें स्वतंत्र रूप से व्यक्त करने के लिए मिल रहा प्रोत्साहन कमजोर हुआ है, क्योंकि वे अपने स्वयं का राजनीतिक करियर विकसित करने के लिए विभिन्न मुद्दों पर स्वयं का पक्ष रखने के लिए स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। परीक्षण करें।

The enactment of the anti-defection law in 1985 weakened incentives of legislators to invest in developing their own viewpoints and express them freely as they cannot use their own stand on different issues to evolve or develop their own political careers. Examine.

The anti defection law was added to the Constitution through the 10th schedule. Its ~~purpose~~ rationale was:-

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to curb aya ram gaya ram politics where elected members shifted allegiances after being elected on another party's ticket

- to ensure coherence in party functioning. → NOW asked

Its main provisions are

- Speaker has the final power to disqualify on account of defection.
- defection means voting against the party whip; or changing political party membership post

election.

- merger of parties is not equal to defection.

Curbing the freedom of legislators :-

1. MPs and MLAs are forced to follow the party whip even if they disagree with the vote.
2. MP cannot follow call of conscience if the party takes a stance against his or her ethics.
3. Once disqualified from legislature, the person still remains within the fold of the party, leading to lack of autonomy to chart political career.
4. leads to fear psychosis in minds of legislators lest they be

disqualified.

way ahead:

(A) • A recent article culled out the delegate theory and trustee theory of politicians.

• As a trustee of electorate, the politician should support the party but as a delegate of the electorate, independent vote in benefit of citizens must be given.

• Consultations may be made to shift towards a delegate model

(B) The final authority should be given to a non partisan body rather than the speaker, as the law Commission has recommended.

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भारतीय नागरिक चार्टर का उद्देश्य शासक-वर्ग की शक्तिशाली से बदलकर नागरिक-केंद्रित सरकार की दिशा में अधिकारियों के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाना है, हालांकि वास्तविक प्रयास में, नागरिकों को अब भी शक्ति के बजाय शक्ति के रूप में देखा जाता है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

Although Citizen's Charter aimed to bring change in the attitude of government functionaries from ruling-class mindset to citizen-centric government, but in actual practice, citizens are still treated as servant rather than master. Critically examine.

India is a republic. That is to say the government is of the people, for the people and by the people. The final authority rests with the people.

To further this agenda, Citizens Charters were introduced. These documents provide:-

1. List of services available
2. Authorities in charge
3. Organisational framework.

The purpose was to give confidence to citizens that the government is at their mercy, they are not at the mercy of the government.

Yet, this agenda has not been totally realised:

1. The colonial tradition of

- power hegemony still pervades our governance
2. Many departments have still not complied with ~~citizens~~ charter.
 3. Citizens are treated as beneficiaries of handouts and not agents of their own lives [Capability approach not followed].
 4. Citizens have lack of knowledge about laws and procedures due to difficulty in access.
 5. Even where services have been applied for, there is no time limit for their delivery.
 6. Corruption and crony capitalism in governance often leads to the

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rich being served better than the downharden.

To make citizens the masters, there is need to:-

1. Uphold the value of social justice as mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution.

2. Enacted the Time Bound Delivery of Services Bill, which lapsed in Parliament in 2011

3. Enact the transparency of Rules Act, as suggested in the Economic Democracy for better transparency in governance.

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Q9.

नागरिक समाज संगठनों का प्राथमिक पहलु 'वैयक्तिकता' है जो उन्हें सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों से अलग एक विशिष्ट चरित्र प्रदान करता है। इस कथन के प्रकार से परीक्षण करें कि क्या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के मामलों को विनियमित करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, वे उनकी मूल पहचान का उल्लंघन करते हैं।

The basic aspect of the Civil Society Organisations is 'voluntariness' which gives them a distinct character from public and private sectors. In the light of this statement, examine whether recent steps taken by the central government to regulate the affairs of NGOs infringe on their core identity.

Civil Society Organisations, also called voluntary organisations, are groups of people who have united to pursue a common cause.

They are different from :-

Public Sector - As it is mandated by law to act a particular way

Private Sector - which works on profit and self interest maximising principles.

Civil Society Organisations work for causes that interest them to bring a change in society.

Recently, the central government took a number of steps :-

1. Cancellation of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act licenses of NGOs

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2. Putting disclosure norms ~~on~~ NGOs that receive public funds to justify the expenditure.
3. Raiding offices of various ~~NGOs~~.

These steps were taken as:-

- Some NGOs believed to act as shell organisations for tax evasion.
- Siphoning off ^{public} funds by NGOs
- Certain foreign funded NGOs were constantly disrupting development projects.

It may be argued that such steps affect autonomy as

- ability to social audit the government gets curbed
- they may be unable to undertake investigations of their choosing

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Yet, such steps do not curb their core identity as :-

1. NGOs receiving ~~more~~ than 10 laks of public funds already are covered under Right to Information Act.

2. The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act too puts regulations on inflow of funds; and government has the power to cancel licenses on expiry of 5 year period.

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Helps check misuse of NGOs for tax evasion purposes.
Way ahead:

- Adequate safeguards must be put in place to ensure the functioning of legal NGOs is not affected
- National Policy on Voluntary Sector to be followed.

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भारत में प्रमुख दबाव समूहों और नीति निर्माण में उनकी भूमिका की पहचान करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में कमजोर नीति होने या किसी भी अच्छी नीति की अनुपस्थिति का मुख्य कारण उन क्षेत्रों में दबाव वाले समूहों की बहुत कम मौजूदगी है? अपने विचार को स्पष्ट करें।

Identify the major pressure groups in India and their role in policy making. Do you think that one of the main reasons for weak policy or absence of any good policy in some sectors is due to presence of very weak pressure groups in those sectors? Justify your view.

Pressure groups are informal groups that seek to mould government policies. Examples:

1. Business Associations [FICCI, CII]
2. Trade Unions [AITUC]
3. Environment Groups [Narmada Bachao Andolan]
4. Legal Aid [Human Rights Law Network]
5. Bar Council; Medical Council of India.

Role in policy making:-

1. Lobbying with the government to present views
2. Responding to consultation papers released by the government
3. Organising rallies, protests & conferences to make their views heard

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4. Threatening non-cooperation with the government to make demands realised, mostly done by trade unions.

We do not find any established pressure groups for

1. unorganised sector
- street vendors, domestic workers.
2. small farmers
3. migrant workers within India
4. tribals

This could help explain the weak policy for the above-mentioned groups

- lack of comprehensive social security for unorganised sector
- exploitation of domestic workers
- constant farmer suicides
- dilution of Forest Rights Act

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Pressure groups keep the interests of the group alive in public discourse.

They push the government to act by putting pressure from outside the political system.

Therefore, strong pressure groups for all sectors is vital for their continued growth and revival.

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Q20.

विभागा के अधिकार अधिनियम 2016 की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं? इसके कार्यान्वयन में इसकी कमजोरियों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा करें।

What are the salient features of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016? Discuss its weaknesses and the challenges in its implementation.

The Rights of Persons with ~~Disabilities~~ Act, 2016 replaces the 1995 Act on Persons with Disabilities.

Salient features :-

1. In line with the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities.
2. Rights based approach
3. Recognises 21 disabilities as opposed to earlier 7.
4. 4% reservation for disabled in public education & employment
5. Built environment accessibility and transport accessibility, with obligations on the government or private service provider.
6. Recognition of disability certificate throughout India
7. Penalties are provided

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Yet, there are certain weaknesses:-

1. It allows discrimination towards persons with disabilities in certain situations.
2. The 4% reservation in employment is on the basis of posts identified and not on the basis of total vacancies.
3. The obligation to make the environment accessible is not strict; but is to be done to the best of capabilities.
4. The government's obligation is to modernise and make accessible only 50% websites, 50% of railway stations in Tier A and B cities and 50% of airports.

Challenges in implementation :-

1. Entrenched attitudes ~~in~~ society that belittle persons with disabilities
2. Lack of political will
3. Any change can be sustainable only if it is bottom up
4. Funding for accessible environment may be less.

Way ahead:

- Conduct workshops and social sensitisation to change attitudes as mentioned in the Act.
- Implementation of ADIP Yojana and scholarships for disabled students to be publicised.
- Increasing visibility of disabled in public life.

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Admission
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राष्ट्रपति विशेषी संरचना की प्रस्तावित 'एकीकृत संरचना' की प्राथमिकता की जांच करें। जिसमें लोकपाल शीर्ष है और CVC तथा CBI उसके दो प्रमुख भाग के रूप में सचरकता और जांच संस्थाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।
Examine the desirability of the proposed 'unified architecture' of anti-corruption structure of which Lokpal being at apex and CVC and CBI as its two wings representing vigilance and investigation bodies.

उम्मीदवारों को इन मार्ग 4 नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Presently, in the absence of appointment of Lokpal, we have:

1. Central Vigilance Commission to process charges of corruption against bureaucrats, in accordance with ADPI resolution.

2. Central Bureau of Investigation, to investigate cases of high profile corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

However, the present system is not fully satisfactory as:-

1. Political interference in the working of CBI.
2. Both CVC and CBI are non-~~aka~~ constitutional bodies and therefore prone to amendments.

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3. Poor conviction rate under Prevention of Corruption Act.

The Lokpal Act seeks to ~~now~~ strengthen the structure by:-

- Constitutional body of Lokpal with jurisdiction over ~~both~~ executive and legislature

- Lokpal's oversight over the CBI for corruption matters to end political interference.

- CVC to act in synergy with Lokpal and refer matters to it upon finding ~~prima~~ facie evidence of corruption

Such an unified architecture is bound to make investigation and

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conviction for corruption cases
easier and foolproof.

Way ahead:

- The stalemate over the lack of
leader of opposition to appoint
Lokpal must be resolved.

6 - The leader of 2nd largest party
should be included & amendment
be passed for this purpose

- Good
The judiciary too must be
brought under the ambit of
Lokpal

Amalgam
approve

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Q12.

सह-सहकारिता समूहों ने देश में शासन और विकास के लिए एक बहुत मजबूत सामाजिक पूंजी बनाई है। हालांकि ये विभिन्न और विपन्न समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। समस्याओं का विश्लेषण करें और संभव उपाय सुझाएं।
The Self Help Groups have created a very strong social capital for governance and development in the country. However, they have been facing financial and marketing problems. Analyse the problems and also suggest possible remedies.

Self Help Groups are groups consisting primarily of women which seek to work towards generating meaningful employment for its members.

• Role in creation of very strong social capital :-

→ Social capital refers to a population that is an asset on account of being employed; educated & healthy.

→ Self Help Groups are linked to banks and Micro Finance Institutions to ~~average~~ easy credit for members.

→ The credit helps members in setting small business, ensuring health & education for children & helping members construct houses & toilets for themselves

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→ This helps in governance & development that is bottoms up & reduces the burden on government.

Problems faced by Self Help Groups:-

1. They primarily ~~deal~~ ^{deal} ~~with~~ ^{with} MFIs who are known to charge usurious rates of interest.
2. MFIs are of late shifting to urban centers for better profit, decreasing funds available for rural SHGs.
3. SHGs often participate in bullying or socially humiliating members who are unable to repay loans on time. This gives them a negative marketing image.
4. Allegations are also made of entrenched power structures and lack of internal democracy in SHGs.

Possible remedies and way forward:-

1. MUDRA loans available for SHGs must be made more popular
2. Legislation can regulate the governance aspect of SHGs.
3. Best practice models of SHGs must be widely replicated. Eg: An SHG in ~~India~~ constructed an apartment block for its 30 members' families.

4. ~~MIS~~ must be incentivised to stay in rural areas.

5. e-loans should be facilitated.

5 If harnessed properly, self help groups can effectively help our country realise its demographic dividend.

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...Lead with Edge...

बिग डेटा से जान क्या समझते हैं? यह कु-शासन और सेवा वितरण की गुणवत्ता को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों और दृष्टान्तों के साथ समझाएं।

What do you understand by Big Data? How does it influence e-governance and quality of service delivery? Explain with suitable examples and illustrations.

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Big data refers to extremely large data sets of consumer behaviour that can be used to predict and assess behaviour patterns. ~~Due to~~ their enormously large volume, big data is only readable by special softwares and computers.

Influence of big data on e-governance & service delivery :-

→ By using big data ~~encompassing~~ Aadhar accounts and bank accounts, government can help identify rich households misusing social welfare benefits.

→ Past usage and spending ~~details~~ can help classify localities better.

→ Big data from electricity usage can help identify pockets which lack

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access to electricity or assured supply of electricity.

→ Using big data from social media accounts to catch tax evaders, as done under Project Insight.

→ Using big data from railway tickets to track migration patterns, as done by Economic Survey.

→ Using Aadhar linked e-health data to assess prevalence of disease.

As the above illustrations show, big data is useful as:-

1. Helps more targetted service delivery.
2. Helps exclude fake, false and non-entitled beneficiaries.

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3. Ensures government funds are utilised in an optimum manner with least diversion.

Way ahead:

• Point of sale mechanisms for tracking must be ~~implemented~~ in all service delivery routes for better tracking.

↳ Eg: In fertiliser sector, wherein data is noted for when it reaches the godown & not ~~when~~ it is sold; leading to widespread diversion.

Ⓐ The JAM trinity must be fully utilised to ~~use~~ big data.

• At the same time, a robust data protection framework is needed.

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Q14.

यदि शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में सुधार करना है और इसे वैश्विक मानकों के स्तर पर लाना है, तो भारतीय शैक्षिक और स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ बेहतर होनी चाहिए। सम्बन्धित परीक्षाएं करें।

If education and health sector are to be improved and matched to global standards, there must be All India Educational and Health Services. Critically Examine.

Recently, the Rangarejan Committee drafted the Draft National Education Policy, 2016 which mandated setting up All India Education Services. The National Health Policy, 2017 too talks about a dedicated public health management cadre.

Need for such all India services :-

1. Increased professionalism in government service delivery
2. Better perks associated will attract the best brains
3. Improving of social capital, which will help realize demographic dividend of the country.
4. Will take care for current vacancies in various primary health

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centers and rural schools.

5. Will ensure good quality of health & education at subsidised costs for remotest parts of the country.

The arguments against:

1. Public health is a state list subject, so it may bring up issues of federal polity.
2. The language barriers of different cultures may be difficult for Indian Education Services to break.
3. Even in health services, people instead of creating more institutions that take up public money, we should work on existing ones.

The way forward:

- A full consultative process must be taken up with the States on this

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issue, preferably under Inter State Council or Niti Aayog.

• In the meanwhile, improved funding & incentives must be provided to doctors and teachers to attract them to public healthcare and education even at the primary levels.

AS
This because primary intervention in both the fields is most crucial to build a strong base.

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बताई करें कि GST को लागू करने से स्थानीय निकायों की वित्तीय स्थिति कैसे प्रभावित होती है? आपके विचार में ऐसी निकायों के वित्तीय हानि को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम होगा चाहिए?
Discuss how the introduction of GST affects the finances of local bodies? In your view what should be the mechanisms to address the loss of finances to such bodies?

उम्मीदवार को इस पत्र में वही लिखना चाहिए।
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In the pre GST regime, both the Center and the States had the power to tax. The Center had to allocate 42% of the Proceeds to States as per 14th Financial Commission recommendations.

Similarly, the state had to allocate a portion of its revenues to local bodies as per the State Financial Commission recommendations.

Effect of GST on local body finances

→ As the various taxes imposed by the state are subsumed, the trickle down of funds may reduce.

→ At the same time; the State GST component and the compensation package to be given by center to

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States will result in increased state finances, which can be allocated to local bodies.

Mechanisms to address anticipated losses :-

1. States must delegate powers to levy tax to urban local bodies and panchayati raj institutions as per 73rd & 74th Amendment Act to
2. Professionalism in such bodies to charge taxes with full power. Presently taxes are not levied even where power exists to not offend the community.
3. Need for better service delivery with decentralisation so that people have an incentive to pay local tax

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उत्तर लिखने में ध्यान रखें कि
उत्तरों में सही उत्तर लिखें।
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4. Increasing income tax & corporate tax base by lowering exemption slabs, as GST ~~excludes~~ only the indirect component.

5. Taxing agricultural income of big farmers who are ~~currently~~ exempted. Land is a State subject.

These steps will ensure finances of local bodies are not hurt.

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Q16.

रुर्बन मिशन की मुख्य विशेषताएं बताएं। ग्रामीण-शहरी विभाजन को दूर करने में इसकी चुनौतियों की बात करें।

Enumerate the salient features of RURBAN mission. Discuss its challenges in bridging rural-urban divide.

69% of India's population resides in villages. The SP Mukherjee Rural Mission, launched in 2016 ~~aims to~~ follow The Gujarat Model of Development for urbanisation of villages.

Salient features:

- Preferred mode of delivery to be Public Private Partnership
- Cluster based growth
- Skill development & push to local entrepreneurship
- Developing smart villages
- Clusters to be based on contiguity of Gram Panchayats
- Development in accordance with Master Plans.

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Challenges:-

1. It may create smart clusters but their continued sustainability remains a challenge.
2. Previous schemes with similar aims such as PURA [provision of urban amenities to rural areas] failed.
3. Adequate funding may be a challenge.
4. It aims to develop 300 clusters, which may not be sufficient to fulfil the aspirations of the rural lot.
5. The more ambitious will still migrate to cities as urban mission may not fully result in equitable distribution of benefits.

5 way ahead

→ The mission should be implemented in a holistic

अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में उत्तर लिखें।
कैंडिडेट्स को इस मार्ग में लिखना नहीं चाहिए।

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भारत को विश्व व्यापार संगठन के सेवाओं में व्यापार पर सामान्य समझौते, मोड 3 वर्गीकरण के तहत उच्च शिक्षा में बाजार पहुंच प्रदान करनी चाहिए? उच्च शिक्षा में विदेशी निवेश की बढ़ती जरूरत को संतर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण करें।
India should provide market access in higher education under General Agreement on Trade in Services, Mode 3 classification of WTO? Examine the statement in the context of growing need for foreign investment in higher education.

The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) gives 4 mode of services.

Mode 3 refers to commercial presence of service in host state.

Positive effects of India allowing for Mode 3 :-

1. Present government universities are poorly funded, with overall education forming mere 4% of GDP and higher education even a fraction of this.
→ will infuse capital in higher education.
2. Better research grants for improved Research & Development.
3. Affluent institutions being set up will reverse brain drain as qualified teachers choose to stay back in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस सीटिंग में कोटेशन नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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4. Better opportunities for students as presently there are too many students and too few seats.

→ Those not within the cut off have to do with sub standard education in private or deemed universities

5. Better employability & reduction in skill gap mismatch of students

Arguments against:

1. Quality of teachers and professors of government universities may suffer as professors move to better paying foreign universities.

2. Intellectual property rights over research produced lies with a foreign entity and not our country.

3. Increased cost of higher education.

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4. Government may feel ~~absolved~~ of its duty to provide good quality higher education.

Way ahead:

- while the Rangarajan Committee

2016 recommended setting up of

3 foreign universities,

any decision must be made in a transparent way involving all stakeholders.

Good context

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Q18.

वर्तमान में उत्तर कोरिया द्वारा वैश्व की गई युद्ध की स्थिति दुनिया में परमाणु ऊर्जा विषमता व्यवस्था का परिणाम है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? अपना तर्क दें और वर्तमान संकट को प्रभावी समाधान के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दें।
The present North Korea's belligerence is outcome of nuclear power asymmetry regime in the world. Do you agree? Give your argument and suggest strategies for effective resolution of the present crisis.

The present nuclear weapon regime in the world is highly asymmetric.

→ The Permanent 5 members of UN Security Council are ~~legally~~ allowed as per Non-Proliferation Treaty & Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

→ other nations must compulsorily give up their nuclear weapons.

Due to this, even though North Korea was initially party to the Non Proliferation Treaty, it ~~pulled~~ out to develop its own capabilities. The reason being :-

• The example of Gaddafi & Saddam Hussain who gave up ~~nuclear weapons~~, only to be betrayed by the west pushed North Korea towards self-preservation & isolation.

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However, there are other factors at play too :-

- Historical conflict with ~~the West~~ over the Korean War in 1953.
- Its highly secretive and orthodox regime sees weapon stockpiling as a means to achieve national glory with ~~realism~~.
- Its desire to be taken seriously in light of excess caricaturing of its polity.
- The continued sanctions on it by UN ~~is~~ the present belligerency is a combination of various factors and not just nuclear asymmetry.

Strategies for effective resolution of crisis :-

1. Giving North Korea confidence that its leaders won't meet the same fate as Gaddafi & ~~Saddam~~ Hussein.

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2. Change in isolationist policy of the West towards increased cooperativeness.

3. Devising better means than sanctions, are sanctions effect only the country's poor & not the belligerents.

Way ahead:

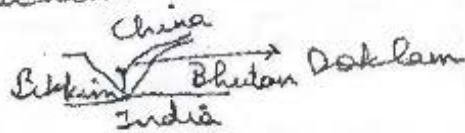
- 6
- North Korea knows that any attack by it will result in its complete annihilation as other nations attack it.
 - Mutually Assured Destruction doctrine must be kept in sight & a more holistic way must be devised to deal with the issue.

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दोकलाम में त्रिभुजाई संरचना या सीमा विवाद के साथ उसका नहीं है, जिलना एशिया में एक बड़ी भू-राजनीतिक भूमिका के लिए भारत और चीन के बीच बढ़ती प्रतिस्पर्धा को लेकर है। विश्लेषण करें।
'The standoff in Doklam is less to do with road or border dispute and is more about growing competition between India and China for a larger geopolitical role in Asia'. Analyse.

Doklam sits at the trijunction of India, Bhutan & China. Its location is strategic as it overlooks the strategic Chumbi valley and the Chicken's neck corridor.



Initially painted as a dispute over China's road near India, it is said that the dispute has other undertones :-

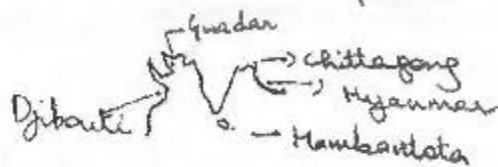
1. China's aggression fuelled by India's refusal to join the one Belt one Road Project.
2. India's posturing on foreign soil for the first time on basis of India - Bhutan Friendship Treaty 1980 2007 seen as flexing of muscle power to show that India is a reliable force in Asia.

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3. With one Belt one Road that spans 62 countries, China's role in world politics is consolidated. India seeks to counter the rise of China.
4. In light of the 'String of Pearls' theory of Chinese bases in Indian Ocean region which seek to encircle India geographically, it was necessary for India to be stern in its response.



Encirclement
of India

5. It sought to give China a message that India will not tolerate its claims over foreign territory as seen in South China Sea region:

Way ahead:

- The successful diffusal of the

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situation through diplomatic route shows the maturity of ^{the} two countries.

Both India and China should work in a competitive yet cooperative manner to ensure peace & stability in Asia to successfully counter the west.

Good analysis

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सीटिंग में लिखने से
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Q20.

अमेरिकन के नेतृत्व में TPP का अंत, हिन्द-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत और जापान के लिए चीन के OBOR को विरोध का अवसर पैदा करता है जो धुंधला भी हो सकता है। परीक्षण करें।

The demise of TPP led by the US opens up opportunity for India and Japan in Indo-Pacific region which can be gamble for countering OBOR of China. Examine.

The Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement, was touted to be one of the most comprehensive and game changing trade deals.

It died a quick death after USA led by Donald Trump pulled out of it.

→ A large number of nations left in the lurch.

→ A great opportunity for India to partner with Japan to fasten its footprint in the Indo Pacific region.

→ India & Japan have partnership in various sectors: ISRO & JAXA partnership; High Speed Rail.

→ The Asia - Africa Growth Corridor led by India & Japan adds to the propensity of a

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similar deal for Indo Pacific region.

→ Groupings such as ASEAN, ^{BIMSTEC} can be effectively utilised for this purpose.

Yet, a fundamental challenge is of funding. One Belt One Road project involves funding to the tune of \$ 5 trillion while India & Japan may not be able to pump in that kind of money.

Another challenge is of the better infrastructure and technology that China has to offer.

Way ahead:

- Using both hard & soft power, India and Japan can successfully counter the debt trap diplomacy of China.

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- Due to their less aggressive stance & China's territorial claims in the South Pacific China Sea, India & Japan have a golden opportunity to counter influence of China.

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ONLINE

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GS MOCK TEST

FOR MAINS 2017 (With All India ranking)

DAY	DATE	PAPERS	TIME
DAY 1	30 SEPT.	ESSAY TEST	10 AM- 1 PM
DAY 2	01 OCT.	GS PAPER I	10 AM- 1 PM
		GS PAPER II	02 - 05 PM
DAY 3	03 OCT.	GS PAPER III	10 AM- 1 PM
		GS PAPER IV	02 - 05 PM
DAY 4	05 OCT.	OPTIONAL	PAPER I
		PUBLIC ADMN.	10 AM- 1 PM
		SOCIOLOGY	PAPER II
		GEOGRAPHY	02 - 05 PM

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SUBJECT	DATE	TIME
ETHICS REGULAR BATCH	26 OCT.	9:30 AM- 12 PM
PUBLIC ADMN.	26 OCT.	02 - 05 PM
GEOGRAPHY	31 OCT.	10 AM- 1 PM
SOCIOLOGY	31 OCT.	02 - 05 PM

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GENERAL STUDIES 15 OCTOBER

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- GEOGRAPHY
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OF FIRST OF ITS KIND
 (COVERAGE OF DYNAMIC SECTIONS
 OF GS PAPER I, II, III & IV)

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FROM 5TH NOVEMBER
EVERY SUNDAY AT 5 PM

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