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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	Kantik Jivani		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13245
Center	online	Date	13-10-17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		1. 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)।
2	12.5		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	12.5		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	12.5		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	12.5		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. 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।
6	12.5		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	12.5		7. 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।
8	12.5		
9	12.5		
10	12.5		
11	12.5		
12	12.5		
13	12.5		
14	12.5		
15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है?

Higher Judiciary i.e. Supreme Court & High Courts in India have been explicitly provided with the power to punish for Contempt of Court under Constitution as well as Contempt of Court Act, 1971. Contempt of court refers to power to punish anyone by Judiciary if anything said or done by an individual/organisation amounts to scandalising the authority of Judiciary, obstruct in smooth administration of Judiciary or wilful dyant of Court's order.

Recently, contempt power of higher Judiciary has become a

point of debate due to Judiciary's invoking of this provision to punish ex-Justice Katju & Justice Karnan.

It's increasingly being criticised that Contempt power is being misused by Judiciary to even curb fair amount of criticism of Judiciary. e.g. Justice Katju criticising the judgement of SC in one of the rape case verdict was slapped with contempt charges, which goes against Art 19 (1) - Freedom of speech and Expression. Even though, it comes with the Reasonable restriction of 'Contempt of Court', but the contours of it hasn't been properly demarcated giving wide scope for misuse by Higher Judiciary.

Need of the hour is 'Judicial Restraint' and i.e. Judiciary itself must recognise that freedom of speech & Expression also involves

Freedom to criticise & it should
invoke contempt provisions judiciously
to strike the right balance b/w
the contempt power on one hand
and Art 19 on the other. Contempt
of Court Act, 1971 also could be
amended to clearly define the
power.

2. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण को संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Minorities in India i.e.
on the basis of Religion and
Language have been provided with
several exclusive Fundamental Rights
under Art. 29 & 30 of Constitution.

It provides for right
to preserve and protect their
distinct culture, tradition and script.
They have also been provided with
the Right to Establish and admini-
ster Educational Institution for the
purpose of preserving their culture
and pass on to next generation.

However, ~~in~~ right since
Independence, it had often been
criticised by ~~var~~ some section of

society that these special rights amount to Discrimination of Majority vis-a-vis minority and have branded govt. of being 'pseudo-secular'.

However, this criticism doesn't hold the ground in the context of India. India, having a high diversity in terms of Religion and language needs these special rights. Moreover, majority population being Hindu constitutes $>70\%$ of total population as well as states being divided on the lines of language, these rights hold all the more importance. ~~The~~ In a democratic country, majority could easily win election and come to power, thereby may harm the interest of minorities in terms of their culture, tradition etc.

e.g. Even though Jain is one of the richest community in India, fact of them being in minority could clearly harm their interests & therefore require special rights.

3. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has added 3rd tier to the her political system by enacting 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. Even though it has established a level of political institutions viz. PRIs & ULBs, it has not been met with desired success of democratic decentralisation due to various issues surrounding it.

Few of the Challenges:

- ~~State govt. has not devolved~~
- 73rd & 74th CAA makes it optional for state govts. to devolve functions enumerated in XIth & XIIth Schedule of Constitution, which the state govts. have not devolved meaningfully.

- State govt. have not provided them with adequate financial power to levy taxes locally. Moreover, even ~~to~~ grants and tax devolution from states come in the form of tied fund.
- local govt. don't have adequate officials of their own, rather they depend on state govt. officials who are not accountable to them, rather they're accountable to the state govt. thereby creating friction
- Apart from these, other challenges include
 - Inability and lack of will of elected local govt. members to collect taxes & fees due to political reasons.
 - caste issues often hijack smooth functioning of Panchayats

Reforms needed:

- There's a need for ~~to~~ devolution of funds - functions and functionaries from state govt. to local bodies.

- capacity building through adequate training of elected local govt. members hold the key
- ~~Constit~~ Centre should push for devolving more powers to local bodies by state govt. conditional to itself devolving more power to state govt.

4. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inter State river water disputes is one of the perennial issue concerning Inter-state relations. Recent controversies surrounding Cauvery water dispute highlight the negative impact of it.

Present legal framework under Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 has many lacunae like :

- absence of time frame for classification order by Tribunal
- ad-hocism in setting up separate Tribunal for each dispute

~~= Judiciary~~

To plug these lacunae,

govt. came up with Inter state Water Dispute (Amendment) Bill, 2017

having provisions of :

- Permanent Tribunal with separate benches for each dispute
- providing for 'Dispute Resolution Committee' to amicably resolve dispute before handing it over to tribunal
- An Institution to be set up to collect real time data about rainfall, water flow etc. of all major inter-state river basins
- Order of tribunal shall come into force without the need for notifying it by Central govt.

All these provisions are definitely progressive ones and seek to rectify present lacunae, of inordinate delay, lack of availability of reliable data by tribunal, central govt. delaying in notifying the Order etc.

However, major challenge confronting Inter-state water dispute is Judiciary's liberal acceptance of admitting plea of one of the states

under SLP challenging Tribunal's order.
It has been noticed that in
many cases, state govt have resorted
to challenging the Order in SC,
thereby inordinately delaying the
dispute. There's a need for
Judiciary to keep restraint in
admitting pleas unless there's
a fear of gross violation of
Natural Justice principle.

5. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

Election exercise in India has, over the years, been marked by heavy use of money power, thereby creating non-level playing field among rich and poor candidates as well as it acts as a source of black money generation.

To curb these funding issues, Budget 2017 brought about many changes like:

- It proposed 'electoral bonds' to bring in transparency in funding
- It limited anonymous cash donation ceiling from earlier 20,000 Rs. to Rs. 2000 per person to any political party
- It ~~also~~ did away with ~~7.5%~~ cap of 7.5% of avg. profit on corpo. rates, which could be donated to a party. Moreover, it also brought about anonymity

principle i.e. no need for corporates to disclose as to whom did they donate

- provided for compulsory filing of IT returns by parties to continue availing various benefits.

~~How~~ Though these are progressive reforms at checking money power & in elections, doubts are raised over its effectiveness like:

- Cap of 2000 Rs. cash donation won't make much difference as there's no limit on how much a party can accept in cash
- strong capitalism fear as 7.5% cap done away with as well as anonymity granted.

State Funding:

Arguments in favour:

- It would provide for state funding for election, so candidate's and party's dependence on corporates would

- go down, thereby checking money power
- Along with state funding, restriction could as well be laid down on party's fund generation activities, so money power could be checked.

Against:

- It would put heavy burden on state Exchequer, but still use of money power won't be prevented as such as money used today is black unaccounted money, which would even continue to be used even if state funding is provided for.

6. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्खियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, there were wide-spread agitations in Nagaland over State govt's ~~new~~ holding of election for ULB with 33% Reservation of women.

Constitution, under Art 243T provides for at least 33% Reservation of seats of ULB for women. However, Constitution under Art. 371 A also provides for special provision for Nagaland, whereby it states that 'No law of Parliament ~~on State legislature~~ would apply in case of Nagaland unless its state legislature approves of it, for the laws related to an impacting social and cultural norms and practises of Naga people among other things.

Recent agitation is nothing but a conflict between these two provisions. Naga people contend that women standing for Election is against their cultural norms, which is exclusive domain of men.

They are not against women's representation per say, they are ready to give ~~them~~ ~~the~~ women representation through Nomination, rather than Election.

However, not allowing women to stand for Election as stipulated under Art 371 A goes against the Constitutional principle of 'Gender Justice'. They have the equal right to have reservation, ~~not providing it would go against~~ in ULB on their own. It's essential for women Empowerment.

Need of the hour is to hold elections by providing 33% Reservation to women and an attempt to win

over the contention of Naga men
through awareness about importance
of women's reservation.

7. Enumerate the guidelines for police reforms as laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case in 2006. In this regard, critically discuss the issues in their implementation by the States.

2006 में प्रकाश सिंह मामले में पुलिस सुधारों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court had, under Prakash Singh Judgement provided for 7 directives to state as well as central govt. for police reforms.

Guidelines :

- Ensuring 2 years tenure of DGP of State.
- Ensuring 2 years of tenure of all police officials higher than the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- Establishing 'State Security Commission' to check unwarranted influence of state govt. over police functioning.
- Separate law & order function of police from its investigation function.
- Create an Institution to decide on transfer, promotion and posting of police officials of the state.

- Institution to be established to consider all complaints ~~reg~~ against police and provide for independent investigation.

Status of Implementation:

Recently, SC had, in one of its judgements, orally observed ~~at~~ about unwillingness of state govt. to implement Prakash Singh judgement guidelines.

- Even though, many of the states have constituted 'State security commission', but its function ~~is~~ and composition deviate from SC guideline, ~~defeat~~ making it ineffective

- Investigation & law & order still continue to be reposed in the same police ~~to~~ officers

~~State~~ - No security of tenure as was witnessed recently in case of Kerala govt. removing T.P. Senkumar as DGP

States are unwilling to let
loose their control over police.

There's a need for SC to take
proactive step by issuing contempt
notice to states to ensure police
reforms, which is long overdue in
India.

8. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहाँ भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has a host of Regulators for regulating different sectors of Economy. However, these sector specific Regulators have often come in conflict with Competition Commission of India.

CCI has a mandate to check predatory pricing, monopolistic tendencies and cartelisation, which involves its jurisdiction expanding over entire Economy, across all sectors. Whereas, sector specific Regulators like RBI, SEBI, TRAI etc. are mandated to ensure quality, checking ^(-ve) externality, equity etc. of specific sectors.

Due to this overlapping Jurisdiction between the two, they have many a times come at conflict with each other. For instance,

- conflict b/w CCI & RBI over Bank Merger
- conflict b/w CCI & SEBI over ~~per~~ Merger & Acquisition.
- conflict b/w TRAI & CCI over tariff pricing.

For smooth functioning of CCI as well as sector specific Regulators, the following steps need to be taken:

- clearly demarcating the respective roles of both in dealing with a given case, which is today largely uncodified creating a conflict b/w the two
- Providing for formal & informal consultation channels b/w the two, so that co-ordination could be ensured
- ~~Inter~~ Cross deputation of officials

blw the two, so that they can
better appreciate the roles of
~~each~~ or each one.

9. There is both spatial and economic inequality with regards to access to healthcare services in India. Elaborate. How does the New Health Policy attempts to address these issues?

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच के संबंध में स्थानिक और आर्थिक दोनों असमानताएँ विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

Healthcare services in India has many challenges because it, one of the biggest one being spatial and Economic Inequality in terms of access.

Spatial Inequality:

- Healthcare services have largely been confined to Urban areas only, with relative neglect of Rural areas. Especially secondary & tertiary care.
- Since private sector ~~handles~~ > 50% of Healthcare services, it doesn't want to establish itself in rural areas which don't provide high-paying capacity patients.
- Even in terms of Health Insurance coverage, Urban areas outweigh rural areas.

Economic Inequality:

High Privatisation of Health care services in India has resulted in inaccessibility of healthcare services by the poor.

It's in this context, New Health policy, 2017 seeks to correct this spatial and Economic Inequality in following ways:

- It seeks to increase healthcare expenditure from present $\sim 1.3\%$ to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 which will help poor in accessing healthcare services as their out of pocket expenditure would reduce.
- It seeks to spend $\sim 2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of total public health spending on primary healthcare which would esp. help Rural areas, which today lack health care services
- It seeks to take private sector on board as well in ~~providing~~

~~health~~ existing govt. in providing healthcare services, which may enhance pvt. sector presence in Rural areas as well.

- It seeks to mainstream AYUSH, thereby creating access to health-care even by poor, as AYUSH involves low cost than Allopathy.

10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Census 2011 has pointed out to the rising trend of 'urban homeless households' as compared to Census 2001. 'Homeless Household' refers to the household in urban areas which don't have pucca house to stay in, thereby forcing them to live ~~at~~ on footpath, under bridges, ~~R~~ on Railway platforms etc.

Challenges faced by them:

- Higher vulnerability to Disasters
- Privacy issues
- loss of dignity of women as they find it difficult to defecate, change clothes, safety issues as they

are easy target for Sexual harassment

- Gross
- Human rights violation

Causes for increasing Homeless Households:

- Poor state of Agriculture and lack of availability of alternate employments in Rural areas has resulted in high Urbanisation trend
- Over crowding of Urban areas, whereby even slums are not available to stay for these poor migrants
- Crackdown by local authorities by demolishing slums for developmental activities have forced them to be homeless

Measures needed for Rehabilitation:

- There's a need to identify & document ~~in~~ at first place, skilling them under 'Skill India' Mission & providing of employment opportunities under 'National Urban

livelihood 'Mission' is needed

- Relocating them by providing with pucca house to live in under 'Housing for All' Mission is need of the hour.

11. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied responses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस कानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Supreme Court has recently in one of its judgements ordered deletion of word 'adult male member' from one of the sections of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, making it gender neutral. SC has also ~~also~~ included women under live-in relationships under its purview.

Positive Impacts:

- Women can now seek action even against the female member of house. Many a times, woman is harassed by her mother-in-law, sister-in-law etc., so now she could seek action of violence even against them.
- Women could seek action even against a child in the house, since word 'adult' has been removed from the section.

~~It is~~

However, it's been criticised by several people on various grounds like :

- It amounts to Judicial overreach
- Now a wife in household could be targetted by a husband indirectly through his mother/sister to file false case against her
- It goes against the ethos of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 as now even children have been included as potential violence perpetrator.
- ~~Children~~ It ~~will~~ ^{may} negatively affect innocent children as they may be victimised wrongly, ~~put~~ creating negative impact on them at tender age.

Though it's a progressive
Judgement, but care needs to be taken
in its implementation to ensure that
it's not misused.

12. Examine the steps taken by the government over the years to ensure a secure and exploitation-free childhood for its citizens. Further analyse how the recent ratification of the two key ILO conventions will help India's fight against child labour.

विगत वर्षों के दौरान अपने नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं शोषण मुक्त बचपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए। पुनश्च, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि हाल ही में अनुसमर्थित किए गए दो प्रमुख ILO अभिसमयों से बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध भारत की लड़ाई में कैसे सहायता मिलेगी।

~~It's~~ It's said that children are the future of India.

However, there are many issues surrounding children today like child labour, trafficking, lack of access to health care and education etc.

To correct these & to ensure healthy environment for all round development of children, many steps have been taken by govt. like:

- National child policy, 2013
- Amendment to Juvenile Justice Act providing for protection &

rehabilitation of child in need,
adoption regulation to ensure healthy
living for children

- Child labour Act has been amended recently to prohibit child labour of all forms below 14 yrs & also restricting child labour b/w 14-18 yrs in many areas
- POCSO Act, 2013 to prevent sexual abuse & harassment of children
- Child labour Action Plan by Ministry of labour

India has recently ratified 2 ILO conventions relating to worst form of child labour, part amendment to Child Labour Act recently. It's an important step in ensuring access to education, provide for dignity of child & ensuring all round development of Children.

13. According to the World Bank, while digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Analyse in the context of India.

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार, जहां डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का पूरे विश्व में द्रुत गति से प्रसार हुआ है, वहीं परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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14. "Our country suffers from an excess of old and unnecessary laws which obstruct people and businesses". In light of the observation elucidate how outdated and impractical laws bring inefficiency in governance. How far is the repealing and consolidation of statutes a solution to the problem at hand?

"हमारा देश पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों की बहुलता से ग्रस्त है जो जनता और व्यापारों के लिए बाधक हैं। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अव्यवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहाँ तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

Recently, Parliament repealed over 1000 of redundant and ~~ancient~~ statutes from law book on recommendation of Law Commission of India & a committee constituted for this purpose.

These plethora of ~~old~~ old & unnecessary laws often bring inefficiency in governance in various ways like:

- It breeds corruption as many a times person is unaware of existence of such laws, thereby enabling govt. officials to demand bribe

- It goes against the principle of 'Ease of Doing Business' as it brings about confusion due to multiplicity of laws. For instance, very old Boiler Act was invoked in Delhi to harass a company to pay tax on it.
- It affects entire 'criminal justice system' & ~~also~~ results in inordinate delays.
- Many of these laws have contradictory provisions, thereby affecting Judicial proceedings as interpretation of it takes time, resulting in huge Judicial backlog & delay in accessing Justice.

~~Repealing and~~

Recent ~~of~~ step of repealing these unnecessary laws is a welcome step in ensuring smooth administration & Governance. However, repealing & consoli-

action alone doesn't bring about efficiency in Governance. For this, it needs to be coupled with other measures like :

- right application and ~~&~~ effective Enforcement of law is equally important as that of rationalising laws
- There's a need to check corruption while applying these laws by govt. officials.

15. Due to increasing consumption and changing consumption patterns, water scarcity is an emerging threat in India and thus it becomes imperative to treat water as a commodity and privatize it. Critically evaluate.

बढ़ते उपभोग और उपभोग के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन के कारण, जलाभाव भारत में एक उभरता हुआ खतरा है और इस प्रकार यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि जल के साथ एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India is increasingly witnessing 'water scarcity' due to ~~higher~~ increasing demand for water driven by urbanisation, industrialisation etc. along with reduction in supply due to erratic monsoon, high run-off and increasing pollution.

It's in this context, an idea of privatising 'water' was mooted recently.

Arguments in favour:

- Water today falls under exclusive jurisdiction of ~~stat~~ govt. However, it has been unable to adequately manage it. For instance, merely 8% of water is recycled in India, there's lack of water availability

even after ~~70~~ over 70 years of Independence in many rural pockets. Thereby, privatising it could ~~Exp~~ help correct it.

- Private water management as is prevalent today in Poona, Nagpur etc. have shown positive results

Arguments Against:

- Water is an essential need for sustaining life. Privatising it would make its distribution marked with inequity i.e. poor person would be unable to afford it.
- Private sector, merely by the fact of being profit oriented in its approach, won't be able to do justice to the management of water which is a 'public resource'.

Though being a progressive idea with potential to solve water crisis, India marked by high income inequality can't privatise it. Need of the hour is for govt. to change its approach in handling water management.

16. Given the mandate of the Organisation and its composition, too much should not be read into India becoming a full time member of SCO. Critically comment.

SCO के अधिदेश और इसकी संरचना को देखते हुए, भारत के SCO के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनने का बहुत ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिए। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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17. India needs to utilize its technological capacity based diplomacy to strengthen relationships with the neighbours. Discuss. Also examine the significance of South Asia satellite to enhance regional cooperation.

अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भारत को अपनी प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता आधारित कूटनीति का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में दक्षिण एशिया उपग्रह (साउथ एशिया सैटेलाइट) के महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has a vast technological capacity, in various aspects, which it needs to put to use in diplomacy as part of 'Neighbourhood first policy'.

India is surrounded by the countries which have similar problems of poverty, disaster vulnerability, huge unmet developmental needs, lack of inclusiveness in health and education, corruption etc. India, given the fact that it's largest Economy in the Region with huge technological capabilities in terms of space technology, Digital technology like e-governance, tele medicine, tele-education, Advanced forecast system for Tsunami, Earthquake, cyclone etc., Direct Benefit Transfer

and Aadhar ~~linking~~ program etc. could definitely play an important role by sharing these with her neighbours, which would not only provide 'Soft power', but also will help in rebalancing power with neighbours vis-a-vis China. It would also ensure development of Region as a whole, which is ~~pre~~ essential for development of India.

South Asian Satellite :

India recently gifted South Asian satellite (GSAT 9) to her neighbouring countries of SAARC except Pakistan.

It seeks to assist the neighbouring countries in various ways including ~~As~~ communication, tele medicine, tele education, Disaster

Management etc. It's ~~not~~ an important part of India's 'Space Diplomacy', aimed at forging Regional co-operation among South Asian countries. 

18. Though both India and Bangladesh have been able to resolve various pending bilateral issues, solution to the Teesta Water dispute remains illusive. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत और बांग्लादेश विभिन्न लंबित द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सफल रहे हैं, फिर भी तीस्ता जल विवाद का समाधान भ्रामक बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

It has often been described as the 'golden period' of Indo - Bangladesh relationship currently. Several contentious issues have been resolved in recent past between the two like :

- Land Boundary Agreement for swapping ~~a~~ adverse possessions
- Maritime Boundary Dispute b/w the two has been solved through Arbitration under UNCLOS
- Border issues like cross border insurgents' shelter, smuggling, trafficking has also been controlled with favourable recent regime in Bangladesh taking strict actions

However, Teesta river water dispute is still one of the points of conflict b/w the two nations. The dispute relates to Bangladesh's demand for equitable use of water (50-50%) by both countries of Teesta river. Presently, under the previous Agreement struck b/w the two countries in the past, India has ~~an~~ a higher water use quota than Bangladesh. Despite favourable stance adopted by Union govt. in resolving Teesta Dispute, it's not getting forwarded due to opposition by West Bengal govt. due to 'water' being a state subject under Constitution.

Given that water is essential to sustain life and for meeting needs of Agriculture, there's a need for Union govt. to give concession to West Bengal govt. in some sphere to ensure that Teesta

dispute comes to a logical end at
the earliest.

19. Discuss the important provisions and significance of the recent proposal by India for Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement under WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के अंतर्गत ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन इन सर्विसेज (TFS) (सेवा में व्यापार सुविधा) समझौते के लिए भारत के हालिया प्रस्ताव के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों और महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has recently proposed 'Trade Facilitation in Services' in WTO on lines of 'Trade Facilitation Agreement on Goods' recently agreed upon by WTO members, aimed at facilitating trade in goods by easing customs clearance procedure.

Important provisions of TFS proposed

- It ~~se~~ seeks to provide for liberalised movement of worker across the boundaries of nations.
- It seeks to achieve ~~interoperability~~ ^{applies extension of} of Medical Insurance coverage and ~~its as~~ beyond a country's border, aimed at facilitating ~~cross~~ cross-border medical facility availability for people.

- seeks to ensure interoperability of social security contribution of a worker across the border.
- It doesn't seek any new provision related to greater market access in terms of services rather it seeks to liberalise the existing service related provisions of countries.

Significance :

- It's aimed at establishing Rule-based mechanism, in the backdrop of increasing protectionist tendencies across the world. For eg. A scrap of AET visa program by Australia, Brexit etc.
- Population of developed countries is ageing, whereas India has >70% of people <35 years of opportunity age, thereby providing India to supply Human Capital throughout

the World to ensure employment for her population.

- ~~Text~~ Given that India's >60% of GDP contribution comes from 'services sector', the importance of free service flow holds key for India's economic growth.

20. BIMSTEC has the potential to become a distinctive link between South and Southeast Asia. Elaborate. Also discuss the factors hindering the potential of BIMSTEC over the years. Highlight the key initiatives in recent times and further measures required to make the grouping more effective.

BIMSTEC (बिम्स्टेक) में दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बीच एक विशिष्ट कड़ी बनने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान BIMSTEC के सामर्थ्य (क्षमता) में बाधक बनने वाले कारकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। इस समूह को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई प्रमुख पहलों एवं और आवश्यक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal initiative for Multi sectoral technical & Economic cooperation) is a Regional grouping consisting of ~~so~~ some of South Asian South East as well as countries. Recent joint summit of BRICS with BIMSTEC in Goa has generated fresh hope in this group.

BIMSTEC has the potential of providing greater connectivity b/w South & South East Asia. It's important ~~for~~ for Regional cooperation at a time when SAARC is unable to function effectively due to political reasons. BIMSTEC is important for

India to realise her 'neighbourhood
First policy' as well as 'Act East Policy'.

BIMSTEC also holds potential
for connecting South Asia to relatively
developed South East Asia, thereby
providing opportunity to avail greater
market access.

Factors hindering potential of BIMSTEC:

- Despite being in existence since 1997, it has hardly met under 3-4 summits till now
- Inter countries conflict is many a times not enabling BIMSTEC to realise its full potential.
- It's has been overshadowed by SAARC & ASEAN till date.
- widespread inequality in terms of size of economy, social condition, political system etc. become hindrance in realising potential

Key Initiatives:

- It's been decided to hold regular summit from now on to revive the BIMSTEC.

- several ~~Indian~~ ~~gov~~ programs like Kaladom Multi modal & transport project, Trilateral Highway, BBIN corridor etc. would forge greater connectivity

Measures needed:

- There's a need to jointly focus on common issues confronting the region like poverty, unsustainable fishing in BoB region, disaster management, resource exploitation in BoB etc.
- coordinating functioning of AIMSTEC with ASEAN & SAARC.