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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14092
Center	PN	Date	26/09/2016

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. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 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. 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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 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।
2	12.5		
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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.

All the Best

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. What role has the constitution envisaged for the Governor with respect to administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas? Critically evaluate the success of provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules in achieving their objectives.

अनुसूचित एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में संविधान में राज्यपाल के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका परिकल्पित की गई है? अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पांचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के विभिन्न उपबंधों की सफलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The fifth schedule areas are tribal areas in the States except the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The sixth schedule areas are the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. They have been given a special status to preserve the unique traditions of the tribal population of our country and at the same time ensure their welfare.

The governor plays an important role in this respect. In the fifth schedule areas he has the power to prevent the application of laws of parliament and state legislature to those areas.

In the sixth schedule areas he nominates two members to the regional and district councils.

He can also make special provisions for the welfare of the scheduled and tribal areas. The governor also appoints a minister of tribal welfare.

The Fifth and Sixth Scheduled areas have had some success

- The customs and the indigenous lifestyle of the people have remained intact. The tribal areas have been given legislative & judicial powers.
- The exploitation of tribals have been prevented a great deal.
- The autonomy given to them have helped in economic growth. For example district council in 6th schedule areas can draw up plan for economic welfare as per the need of the region.
- Tribals have become more aware of their rights on land and minor forest produce.
- By empowering the gram Sabhas to decide on development projects
- decentralization has been achieved

However there is a long way to go

- The functioning of tribal autonomous bodies like district council still sees lot of bureaucratic interference.
- In some cases power is captured by a few elites, that doesn't result in true grass root empowerment.

→ Health and education facilities are still rudimentary.

The intent and the design of scheduled and tribal areas are really impressive. However, there is a need to ensure proper implementation in letter and spirit.

2. In view of the argument that governance is caught in a logjam of far too many checks and not enough balances, has the time arrived to have a relook at the powers of Rajya Sabha? Discuss keeping in mind the constitutional rationale and the role performed by Rajya Sabha over the years.

इस तर्क के आलोक में कि सरकार अत्यधिक व्यवधानों से घिरी हुई है और इसके पास इन व्यवधानों का पर्याप्त समाधान भी नहीं है, बताईए कि क्या राज्य सभा की शक्तियों के पुनर्विलोकन का समय आ गया है? संवैधानिक औचित्य एवं निकट अतीत में राज्य सभा द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा कीजिए।

The delay in the passage of the GST bill in the Rajya Sabha has created a debate on the utility of the upper house of Parliament.

The role of the Rajya Sabha as imagined by the constituent assembly was to be a check on the decisions of the ~~the~~ Lok Sabha. It was meant to be a check on rash decisions and avoid brute majoritarianism of the low house. As a house of elders it is also supposed to be a guiding light to the Parliament.

Over the years the balance between the two houses has not been stable and there is often been conflict. The Rajya Sabha has been seen to be playing an obstructionist role in the legislative procedure. In the last ~~the~~ ten years the party having majority ~~and~~ in the lower house and forming the government

didn't have majority in the upper house. This delayed important legislations like the GST, Food Security Bill.

It is also seen that the opposition is not based on ideology or principles but based on political considerations and convenience. The same party which opposes the bill in opposition passes it while in power.

~~However~~ However Rajya Sabha is an important aspect of the federal nature of the polity. Hence any tinkering with the powers directly affects the interest of the states. ~~Even~~ Even in this regard it is seen that voting in Rajya Sabha is on party lines and not in the interest of states.

There can be several alternatives that may be explored in order to make Rajya Sabha more effective

- Like the British Parliament that Rajya Sabha should be given a fixed time period to consider a bill. This will ensure that while there is enough

debate legislations are not postponed unnecessarily -

- Election to Rajya should be made more transparent as there are often reports of corruption

Thus the ~~des~~ direction should not be to make Rajya Sabha ineffective ~~but~~ and powerless but to make it more quick and responsive. ~~the~~ The effort must be to utilize the wisdom of the upper house to make legislations in an effective and time bound manner.

3. The constitutional provisions relating to office of profit have been violated over the years in spirit, even as they have been adhered to in letter. Discuss in light of various judgment(s) of the Apex Court in this regard.

कागजी तौर पर पालन किए जाने के बावजूद, लाभ के पद से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का स्वभाविक तौर पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उल्लंघन ही किया गया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Office of profit means that a member of legislative body is holding a remunerative post in the executive. This is seen as a conflict of interest as the member has an incentive to act in the interest of the executive rather than being a check.

A ~~member~~ ^{person} holding an office of profit is disqualified from being a member of the parliament or the state legislature.

This issue was again in news due to the decision of Delhi government to appoint 21 legislators as Parliamentary Secretaries. The decision to restrict the size of council of ministers was also to avoid this conflict of interest.

The Supreme court on various occasions ~~has~~ has held that it is not necessary to have monetary compensation for ~~office~~.

a position to qualify as office of profit. The perks and other benefits also count under office of profit.

The supreme court has ruled that the test of office of profit is the appointment. The questions that need to be asked is who is the appointing authority, who decides the remuneration and the nature of the tasks.

If the government can appoint and terminate a position is to be considered an office of profit. Similarly if the nature of the tasks is executive it is to be considered as an office of profit.

The court also ruled that it would depend on the facts of each case. However if the government has a significant influence in appointing, terminating and remuneration, the post should be treated as an office of profit.

4. While holding simultaneous elections to the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies offers various advantages, it brings its own set of complexities. Discuss.

यद्यपि संसद और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ चुनाव आयोजित करने के अनेकों लाभ हैं किन्तु इसकी अपनी जटिलताएँ भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

There has been a proposal in the recent government for holding simultaneous polls for the Parliament and State Legislatures. The various rationale is

- The holding of simultaneous ~~poll~~ will result in significant saving for the government exchequer.
- Simultaneous ~~polls~~ polls will save a lot of time for governance. In the current scenario there are polls every years and a significant amount of time is spent in campaigning and conduct of polls. This causes a great loss of governance.
- There will be synching of the political calendar between central and state government resulting in significant cost saving.
- The voting percentage might increase as people will have to go to polling stations only once in five years.

However this will also bring a great deal of challenge

- The amount of resources to conduct a country wide poll will be huge and it is difficult to say whether election Commission will meet this challenge
- ~~The~~ Providing Security across the country will be a big challenge for the police and paramilitary forces
- There might be a bias towards voting for the same party in state and central election thereby taking away some fairness.
- The issues for elections to parliament and state legislatures are different and to have a common poll might sideline some state issues for example in the recent Lok Sabha polls while Delhi and Bihar overwhelmingly supported ~~the~~ BSP in state elections they voted for different parties

Thus while there are many advantages of having simultaneous polls for the parliament and state legislatures the causes of concern remain. Thus any decision must carefully address them before implemented.

5. The right to live with dignity under Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity. Discuss in light of various judicial pronouncements by the Apex Court on this matter. Also, critically examine the various issues associated with the Medical Treatment of Terminally Ill Patients Bill 2016.

अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत मानवीय प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जीने के अधिकार में सम्मान के साथ मरने का अधिकार भी सम्मिलित है। इस मामले पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, "मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट ऑफ टर्मिनली इल पेशेंट्स बिल- 2016" से संबद्ध विभिन्न मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sometimes the right to live with dignity is also compared to be equivalent to right to die under article 21 of the constitution. However the supreme court refused to euthanize a terminally ill nurse.

There is various ethical and legal considerations when considering the question of whether a terminally ill person may be allowed to end his or her life.

- The death of a person has severe impact on family member and other dependants. Hence it cannot be looked at as an absolute right of a person.
- While suicide is a crime, such permission to end life will be legally inconsistent with the law.
- It might result in persons not taking care of the elderly and 'euthanize' them when they see them as a burden.
- The relatives of a person might not want to bear medical expenses.

However there are genuine cases where the mere physical survival is extremely painful and meaningless. In such cases allowing a person to die might be a humane thing to do. However to avoid the problems described above there should be proper checks

- the decision should be taken by a medical board and not individual doctors
- There should be a high level Committee to examine the cases of euthanasia in each state.
- Adequate ~~care~~ ~~should~~ provision should be made by the state to take care of elderly who are deserted by their families.

The medical termination of terminally ill patients bill 2016 is a step in the right direction. It will ~~help~~ ~~people~~ terminally ill people escape the pain and agony.

However the bill still has to clear on how a person will be certified to be terminally ill without any hope of recovery. It also doesn't propose any mechanism of how poor and destitute who have been ~~are~~ abandoned by relatives will be

taken care of by the state and prevent illegal killing. proper checks ~~with~~ and preventive measures will be a must if the bill is to meet its objectives.

6. In spite of 15 years of being in existence, it is often argued that MPLADS has failed to meet its objectives. Critically analyse along with reforms required to improve its implementation. Also discuss if this scheme should be discontinued in light of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution.

15 वर्षों से अस्तित्व में होने के बाद भी, प्रायः यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि MPLADS अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों के संबंध में बताते हुए इसका आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस विषय पर भी पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संविधान के 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के आलोक में इस योजना को बंद कर देना चाहिए।

The MPLADS objective was to ensure that the elected representative should directly address the issues in his constituency and ensure its development. It was a way of ensuring participative and grass-root democracy.

Although in principle the plan was noble the outcome have been disappointing. The utilization of funds is poor and marred by corruption. It is also seen that most of the money is spent in the fifth years just before the elections. This results in hurried projects instead of well thought out development initiatives.

The MPs once elected rarely visit their constituencies and that too results in no attention being paid for effective utilization of the money.

The reforms required are

- Yearly provision of funds that will lapse at the end of each year.
- Mandatory reporting of utilization each year to the people of the constituency
- Public participation in planning of the projects so that activities most important to the area is taken up.
- The problem often encountered is sometimes funds are not enough to take up big ambitious projects so there must be provision of advance of next years funds and also, additional support depending on merit.

The 73rd and 74th amendment intend to take democracy to the grass root but MP LADS make sure that the elected representative is accountable to his constituency. If needed there can be cooperation and joint projects undertaken with Panchayats and municipalities. Such cooperation will yield better results but discontinuation will break the bond of a MP from his constituency.

7. Mentioning the positions taken by the Supreme Court and the Government of India, examine the rationale behind the idea of National Court of Appeal (NCA).

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख का उल्लेख करते हुए राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय (नेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ अपील-NCA) के विचार के पीछे विद्यमान तर्क का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The supreme court of India has proposed to setup four National courts of Appeal (NCA). ~~The~~ The rationale behind this is NCA will hear appeals from the high court and will be the final court of appeal for some cases. The rationale behind setting up such a court is

- The Supreme court is overburdened by civil and criminal cases and it doesn't get enough time to devote to cases that involve significant question of law or interpretation of the constitution.

- It ~~is~~ will make justice more accessible in all parts of the country. Currently it is seen that a very high percentage of appeals to the Supreme court come from high court of Delhi and other neighbouring States. Relatively very few appeal come from southern states like Kerala. A regionally distributed NCA might address this problem.

- NCA will reduce overall burdens on the judiciary and reduce the huge pendency of cases. It will also make justice swifter for the common man.

The government of India has opposed setting up of NCA giving the below justification

- The government claims that it is unconstitutional as a 3 tier judiciary is mentioned in the Constitution
- The NCA would be taking away the power of supreme court the apex court of country
- There is no clarity on how the judges will be appointed
- The constitution mentions that the seat of Supreme court will be in Delhi and hence setting up apex courts in other places may be unconstitutional.

Although the government's position has some rationale it must reconsider its position in the light of pendency of cases in the judicial system and the delay that a citizen faces in the access to justice.

A constitutional ammendment can be undertaken and the judiciary can be restructured to make justice more accessible to common man . .

8. In light of frequent droughts experienced in the country, efficient water management is the need of the hour. How far can Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 help in achieving this? Analyse its utility in tackling the issues of inter-state water disputes.

देश में लगातार पड़ रहे सूखे को देखते हुए; कुशल जल प्रबंधन समय की माँग है। इसे प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रारूप विधेयक, 2016 (नेशनल वाटर फ्रेमवर्क बिल, 2016) का मसौदा किस सीमा तक सहायता कर सकता है? अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवादों के मुद्दों से निपटने में इसकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

9. It is often said that the Right to Information act is necessary, but not sufficient to improve governance. Do you agree? Also, examine the various structural, procedural and logistical issues with the act.

प्रायः कहा जाता है कि सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम आवश्यक तो है, लेकिन गवर्नेंस (शासन) में सुधार करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? साथ ही, इस अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न संरचनात्मक, प्रक्रियात्मक और सुप्रचालनिक (लॉजिस्टिकल) संबंधी मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Governance means delivery of service to citizens and ensuring rule of law. Transparency is a key component of good governance as it keeps citizen informed on the functioning of its elected representatives.

The Right to Information act is a very progressive act in ensuring transparency. ~~It~~ Over the years it has exposed cases of corruption, nepotism and inefficiency on the part of the government. The Scams of spectrum and coal allocation were exposed by RTI. The government was forced to reconsider its decision resulting in significant gains for the public exchequer.

Without RTI the general public was in dark about government functioning.

Apart from transparency it also ensures accountability. It puts pressure on the government to act in the best interest of the public.

However to improve governance

RTI IS just a small component. It is necessary but not Sufficient

- There should be overall improvement in service delivery for the citizens. This needs change in attitude of the bureaucracy and government functioning.
- Swift access to justice and proper grievance redressal mechanism are also necessary to provide governance.
- There is a need for cultural change in government functioning to make services citizen centric.

The issues with the RTI Act is Structural

- Huge pendency of appeals,
- The position of CIO was vacant for a long period of time recently
- Lack of awareness among citizens
- Conflict with official secret Act.

Procedural

- Incorrect information given at times
- It is at times treated as a mere formality rather than sharing information in true sense
- It hinders decision making among bureaucrats.

Logistical

- Offices have to maintain huge setup just to fulfill obligations under this act. There should be proper maintenance of record so that fetching information is not a problem.

10. While the Right to Education is based on the idea that every child should have an equal right to quality education, it has been facing challenges on various fronts. Comment. Can privatising education provide a solution to the problems being faced?

यद्यपि 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' इस विचार पर आधारित है कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिए, इसके बावजूद यह विभिन्न मोर्चों पर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। क्या शिक्षा का निजीकरण कर देने से सामना की जा रही समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं?

The Right of Education (RTE) under article 21 of the constitution guarantees every child between the age 6-14 free and compulsory education. The act while good in spirit has been poor in implementation. Some of the issues are

- Poor learning outcomes: Various survey including one by ASER 2015 have pointed to the dismal learning outcomes. Students are not able to read basic text much below their level.
- Drop outs: While primary level enrollment are encouraging there is a significant drop out as the level increases. Thus the effort doesn't translate to a more educated country.
- Poor infrastructure: The schools are poor in infrastructure lacking basic facilities like toilets.
- Absentism: There is a serious issue of absentism among

both the students and teachers. In some schools there are not teachers for long intervals of time.

So while we are trying to ensure universal education the outcome in terms of quality is dismal.

One of the suggestions is to privatise education. Privatize will lead to many problems

- The cost will increase and hence it will deny education to many children and that will be against the spirit of law
- Not all government schools are bad and not all private schools are good. So instead of generalizing the focus should be on fixing the system
- ~~It will~~ Privatising will also amount to abdication of the responsibility towards its citizens. The poor and the marginalized will be worst affected increasing inequality.

While total privatization is not desirable some alternatives may be explored

- Public Private Partnership model wherever feasible. To improve

quality and bring in latest technology.

- Introducing private management in schools on an experimental basis. ~~to be seen~~

while there are many options that can be explored ~~there is~~ education is the primarily responsibility of government. It must increase its expenditure on education to 4-5% of GDP and focus on solving infrastructural and other basic issues.

11. Enumerate the key rights being guaranteed by the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 passed by the Rajya Sabha recently. Also examine the challenges in its implementation.

हाल ही में राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विधेयक, 2013 (मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013) द्वारा गारन्टित (प्रत्याभूत) प्रमुख अधिकारों को एक-एक करके बताइए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

12. Absence of a powerful and politically accountable leadership in the cities is considered as one of the primary reasons for urban woes. Do you think that direct election of mayor can help in overcoming this issue? What other alternatives can be explored for improving the working of urban local bodies?

शहरों में शक्तिशाली और राजनैतिक रूप से जवाबदेह नेतृत्व का अभाव, शहरी समस्याओं के प्राथमिक कारणों में से एक माना जाता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि महापौर का प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन इस समस्या से उबरने में मदद कर सकता है? शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए अन्य क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं?

The metro and the big cities of India like Delhi and Mumbai are facing an immense crisis. The problems in the areas of water supply, transport, sanitation, waste management are becoming almost unmanageable.

In the cities there is a lack of accountability and there is often a blame game between the state government, urban local bodies. For the chief minister and other ministers cities like Mumbai are not the most important priority because they are a small area in a very big state. Some of the biggest cities in the world like London, New York have directly elected mayors and that has proved to be a very successful model.

In the Indian cities there is a gross difference between the amount of revenue generated

and the amount spent for the city. In the recent times we have seen cities like Gurgaon and Hyderabad flooded by a days rain and no accountability from any body. Given the migration and the pressure on the cities, a high degree of accountability is needed and an elected mayor seems to be the right solution. A direct election for mayor will have following advantages

- Direct and clear focus on the issue of the city during election
- No blame game possible as the mayor will be single point of contact
- Cities will focus on raising resources by means of taxes and utilize them
- Autonomy from the government in implementing plans
- ~~Technical~~ ~~Set~~ There is be focus on city specific problems like affordable housing, waste management, sanitation

Bangalore experimented with the idea of minister of Bangalore in the state of Karnataka. However the political class is not willing to give such an important part of the state to one individual in general. Other alternatives for improving working of ULBs are

- More flexibility and avenues to raise

resources. ~~only average~~ property tax provides a good source of finance unit of professional tax can be raised. Financial autonomy is key to successful working of ULBs.

- Appointing minister of cities who can oversee working of ULBs.

13. It is more difficult to escape the shadow of social discrimination than it is to break the shackles of economic backwardness. Discuss the statement in the context of Dalit capitalism and give an account of the problems that Dalit entrepreneurs have been facing. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to encourage Dalit empowerment via the market.

आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की जंजीरों को तोड़ने की तुलना में सामाजिक भेदभाव की छाया से बचना अधिक कठिन है। दलित पूंजीवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए एवं दलित उद्यमियों द्वारा सामना की जाती रही समस्याओं को विस्तार से बताइए। बाजार के माध्यम से दलित सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को चिन्हित कीजिए।

In our society the lower caste people have been discriminated against since time immemorial. The discrimination was also in the sphere of ownership of assets like land.

There is a school of thought that believes with ownership of assets and business a person is empowered and hence can escape the shackles of discrimination. ~~Since~~ Economic empowerment leads to benefit in other areas like health and education and a virtuous cycle follows.

However, the caste system is deeply ingrained in our society. Some very successful dalit entrepreneurs say that they still continue to face discrimination. They face issues in access to finance, getting orders. The majority of administrative posts are still occupied by high caste individuals and there

is often resentment against dalits even though they may have progressed as entrepreneurs.

However Dalit capitalism is still a very progressive idea and it must be pursued with complete vigour.

The government has taken many measures to encourage dalit capitalism

- MUDRA Bank - It will re finance micro finance organization and aid in providing business loans with special focus on Dalits and depressed
 - Stand up India: Stand up India is a scheme to support women and SC/ST entrepreneurs with finance, technology and other knowhow.
 - Other schemes of the government like National Rural Livelihood mission, Skill development mission directly or indirectly help the cause of Dalit capitalism.
- Thus Dalit capitalism should lead to empowerment and it

should be complemented by change
in social attitude so that all
forms of discrimination can be
brought to an end.

14. South Asia, with India at its centre, is the fastest growing region for human trafficking in the world. In this context, examine the reasons for human trafficking in India. How does the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 seek to address this issue?

मानव तस्करी के मामले में दक्षिण एशिया विश्व में सबसे तेजी से उभरता हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां भारत इसका केन्द्र है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानव तस्करी के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2016 इस समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान करने का प्रयास करता है?

Human trafficking is a big problem that India and South Asia are facing. The following are reasons

- It is a very lucrative trade and is often carried out with nexus of police and border management officials
- The porous borders with neighbours like Nepal and Bangladesh provide avenues for people to carry on trade.
- There is large scale poverty that drives women to look for job opportunities. They are often trapped by job offers and forced into trafficking.
- There is lack of awareness in Society about these crimes
- The enforcement mechanism to prevent these crimes is not upto the mark.

- There is a stigma and women rescued from traffickers are often refused by family.
- There is no or little rehabilitation mechanism for victims of trafficking.

The trafficking of Person SC (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 makes the following provision to address the issue

- Greater coordination between state police and investigative agencies to prevent these crimes
- Adequate provision for rehabilitation and counselling so that victims can lead normal lives again
- coordination with neighbouring countries.
- Employment opportunities for victims

These measures should help and reducing the crimes in trafficking and provide proper rehabilitation to victims.

15. Though India's performance in Olympics has improved over the years, our sports ecosystem continues to suffer from many deficiencies. Analyze. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to improve India's performance in multi-national sports events.

हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ओलंपिक में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अब भी कई कमियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। बहु-राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताइए।

India sent the largest ever contingent to the 2016 Rio Olympics. However in the end we won only 2 medals. Even though we have made progress from the past, we still have a long way to go. Countries like USA and China won close to hundred medals.

One of the big reasons for our poor performance is the below par sports ecosystem. Some heads are discussed below

Management: The management of sports in our country is marred by politicization. There is very little professional management and lack of experts who can take decisions in the best interest of the sport. The conflict going on in Hockey administration illustrates how dysfunctional sports management has become

Infrastructure: There is a lack of world class infrastructure for sports that are part of the olympics.

Many athletes do not get access to facilities required to prepare for an event.

Finances: There needs to be much more money that needs to be put in so that the players get facilities at par with other international athletes.

Culture: There is a general lack of sporting culture in our country and parents generally discourage children from pursuing them.

In order to improve our performance in international sporting events following steps can be taken

Vision - There needs to be a vision for the sports and events of future. NITI Aayog as prepared a document to increase India's medal tally at the olympics

Infrastructure: There is an urgent need to improve infrastructure.

Management: The professionalization of sports management bodies need to stop and professionals should be put in charge.

Culture: There is a need to change the general attitude of the

country towards sports. Talent needs to be identified young and groomed to perform at the highest level

With a vision that targets a significant increase in number of medals, followed by improvements on ground the performance can improve.

16. Though economic relations remain the backbone of the India-GCC relationship, both sides have been looking for new areas of cooperation to strengthen their political and strategic ties. Comment.

यद्यपि आर्थिक संबंध अभी भी भारत-GCC संबंधों के रीढ़ हैं, फिर भी अपने राजनीतिक और सामरिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए दोनों पक्ष सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों की खोज करते रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India and Gulf cooperation council have been primarily tied together by economic relationship. Gulf countries are a major source of oil import to India. The Gulf countries also have large number of Indian diaspora and are the largest source of remittance to India.

The Gulf countries are also a significant market for export from India.

It is quite clear from the above analysis that economic ties are the bedrock of the relationship between India and GCC.

However both sides have been keen to deepen the relationship and explore other areas. The recent visits by Prime minister and External Affairs Minister to the Gulf countries are

meeting of GCC have demonstrated this. The other areas are

- Terrorism: Both India and GCC face challenges in terrorism and they want to improve cooperation through intelligence sharing, engaging in joint military exercises.
- Culture: There are historic ties between India and the region. Also the presence of such a large diaspora also helps in cultural exchange.
- Science and Technology: This is another important area. India specially with its expertise in space technology can help these countries in areas like satellites.

Thus the other areas can significantly boost ties and deepen the relationship. Cooperation in areas like terrorism may also help in isolating Pakistan diplomatically.

17. Whereas, on the one hand, multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and WTO are increasingly beset by logjam, on the other, regional and bilateral initiatives such as the TPP are gaining ground. Do you think India needs to review reliance on multilateralism in favour of bilateral and regional engagements?

जहाँ, एक ओर संयुक्त राष्ट्र और विश्व व्यापार संगठन जैसी बहुपक्षीय संस्थाएँ विभिन्न व्यवधानों से सर्वाधिक आक्रांत हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर क्षेत्रीय और द्विपक्षीय पहलें जैसे कि TPP अपना आधार प्राप्त कर रही हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को द्विपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय गठबंधनों के पक्ष में बहुपक्षीयता पर अपनी निर्भरता की समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है?

The multilateral organizations are facing immense challenges and have not made very significant progress in the recent past.

World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations are in a limbo because of disagreement between developed and developing countries. The developed countries failed to completely reiterate the Doha development agenda. ~~xxx~~ Developing countries like India has concerns about their food security and livelihood of farmers.

The United Nations is also facing challenges in the face of lack of reforms. The current structure of Security Council with its veto system only suits a few countries. It is gradually becoming irrelevant in a multipolar world.

On the other hand bilateral initiatives like TPP are progressing fast.

This leaves India in a situation where it's not a part of one of the biggest trade pacts. It can significantly hit exports and hence the economy. While India is not a part of negotiation there is also a danger of other issues like environment, labour, supply chain that might be included but were not part of WTO negotiations. This will put India in a disadvantage and may lose out on exports.

Thus there is a need to change India's strategy in these negotiations and groupings

- It should try and be a part of as many regional groupings as possible. FTA with ASEAN and membership of SCO are good initiatives
- It should use grouping like BRICS, G4 to put pressure on developed countries
- FTAs with countries and regions like Euro FTA should be pursued aggressively and concluded.

Thus while there is no need to completely move away from

multilateralism, it should pursue bilateralism parallelly to protect its strategic interest. It must also continue to collaborate with like minded countries to put pressure on developed countries in negotiations like WTO and climate change.

18. Even though India has been steadfast in its commitment to non-proliferation, its relationship with the export control regimes has not been without challenges. Discuss. Also, evaluate the importance of India joining export control regimes.

भले ही भारत अप्रसार के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता में दृढ़ रहा है, लेकिन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं के साथ इसके संबंध चुनौतियों से भरे रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं में भारत के सम्मिलित होने के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India was recently given membership of the MTCR after years of effort.

India has long been trying to get membership of NSG (nuclear supplier group), MTCR (missile technology control regime), Wassenaar agreement and Australia group. These groups control the export of high end technologies like missile, nuclear, chemical. The purpose of these regimes is to ensure that technology doesn't fall in the hands of an irresponsible or rogue state.

In this regard India's record has been excellent. The entire world acknowledges its record of non-proliferation and responsible behaviour despite being a nuclear state.

Regional geopolitics has a role to play in the challenges that India faces in the membership of these regimes.

China has been blocking India's membership to NSG despite support from countries like USA and Mexico.

Countries like Japan cite India's not signing of NPT and CTBT as reasons for apprehensions in signing nuclear deal with India.

India, however, is making progress. USA gave India waiver of NPT and signed nuclear deal with India. Australia has also promised to supply uranium to India. Thus as a responsible state India is gradually convincing the world of the merit of joining these organizations.

The benefits are immense

- It will give India access to high end technology that will help in achieving energy security.
- The membership will also be of strategic significance
- It will boost trade with those countries as a lot of items

are restricted now.

-It will help in economic growth
by promoting industries, bringing
more FDI and creating employment.

19. Even though SAARC has remained a key aspect of India's neighbourhood policy, the efficacy of this regional grouping has been questioned in recent times. Discuss. Also critically examine the options available to India in this context.

भले ही सार्क भारत की पड़ोस नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रीय समूह की प्रभावकारिता पर हाल के दिनों में प्रश्न उठे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस संदर्भ में भारत के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

SAARC is geographically one of the most closely integrated regions in the world but the grouping is one of the least effective grouping. Just to illustrate only 4% of the trade of these countries are carried on within the group. India has always considered SAARC key to its foreign policy with Prime Minister Narendra Modi inviting head of states for his swearing in ceremony.

The working of the group has been hit by geopolitical tension. Pakistan has always blocked initiatives to closely integrate SAARC. It blocked the motor vehicles agreement and not really supporting the proposal for SAARC Satellite.

Even in other areas like disaster management, cooperation has been minimum. Despite facing

Similar disaster vulnerabilities, there is no combined strategy. For example, during the recent earthquake in Nepal there was hardly any joint response of the SAARC Nations. Same holds for cultural exchanges.

India has been exploring several alternatives. Instead of a SAARC motor vehicles agreement it went ahead with a BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal) Motor vehicles agreement.

It is also focusing on closely working with Bangladesh, ~~and~~ Myanmar and Thailand for infrastructure project. ~~Be~~ Kaladan multimodal project and Trilateral highway are examples.

India has also looked to strengthen other grouping like BIMSTEC which is a grouping of countries around or adjacent to the Bay of Bengal. In this year's BRICS Summit India will probably invite BIMSTEC in place of SAARC.

India has enough alternatives.
'Act east' is also a key focus
area of regional cooperation.

20. The Indian diaspora is more prosperous than before and its involvement in India's development is increasing. How has India's engagement with its diaspora evolved over the years? Highlighting the initiatives taken by the government to fruitfully engage with the diaspora, comment on the emerging challenges in this context.

प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय (इंडियन डायस्पोरा) अब पहले से अधिक समृद्ध है और भारत के विकास में इसकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ रही है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अपने प्रवासी समुदाय के साथ भारत की संलग्नता किस प्रकार निरंतर विकसित हुई है? प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के साथ सफल रूप से संलग्न होने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गयी विभिन्न पहलों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में उभरती चुनौतियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian Diaspora is becoming ~~more~~ more and more prosperous and are contributing significantly to India's development. They play a key role in

- Providing remittances which is a very important source of foreign exchange
- Influence policymaking in foreign countries to suit India's interest
- Act as cultural ambassadors for India.
- Build a powerful brand for India globally.

Over the years the relationship with the diaspora has evolved from being a source of foreign exchange to active partners in development. The forums for

engagement has been widening.
Prabasi Bhartiya conference
are organized every year.

The current government has
taken many initiatives to engage
with the diaspora

- On foreign visits there is a meeting
with increases the depth of
relationship. This has been done
very effectively by prime minister

- OCI and PIO schemes has
been merged. This make it
convenient for the diaspora to
travel in and out of country.

There is a great momentum
now in the relationship with
the diaspora and it continued
it can be of great strategic
value to India.

