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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	Haseeb	Registration Number	32697
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Date	31 Aug 17
Center	JMI (Jamia)		31 Aug 17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

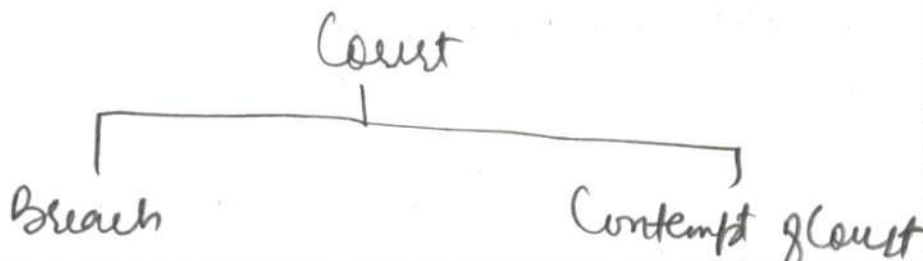
1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

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?

India follows the principle of separation of power.



The Court in India has 2 powers. One of them is related to Breach of privilege and the other is related to Contempt of Court.



Breach of privilege involves trampling upon rights, privileges and immunities. Contempt of Court involves interfering with the administration of Justice in such a way that it hits the authority of the Court. Thus it can be said that Contempt power limits the Freedom of Speech as :-

- (a) Constructive Criticism is not encouraged. In every sense criticism is trampled eg Courts regularly call out people for criticising
- (b) Arbitrariness is high → something similar to defamation where the Judge interprets whether the step is a Contempt of Court
- (c) Makes the Court immune from criticism
- (d) Increases authoritarianism of the Court
- (e) Prevents citizens from standing up to contentious decisions eg N.A.2 foundation

Case related to LGBT's

On the other side

- (a) Maintains Independence of Judiciary
- (b) Ensures that uncalled criticism is
curbed and nipped in the bud.
- (c) Ensures the executive does not try
and confront the Court via other
means eg through Press.
- (d) Ensures Separation of powers and allows
Court to ensure Justice.

This can be reconciled as:

- (a) Contempt of Court to be clearly defined
in a separate ruling.
- (b) Reasonable restrictions guidelines of FOS
given by the Court.
- (c) Breach of privileges should be clearly
separated from Contempt.

Thus the above steps can be taken to
reconcile the FOS and COT.

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।

The Indian Minorities can be defined as :-

Any non-majoritarian community with a distinct culture, identity and wishes to preserve the same is known as a minority community

Minorities
Linguistic Religious

Special rights have been given to preserve the identity culture as :-

- Minorities
- ① Muslims
 - ② ~~Hind~~ Jains
 - ③ Parsis
 - ④ Jain
 - ⑤ Buddhists
 - ⑥ Sikhs

- Q A-29 : Enures protection of for any community which has a distinct culture etc.

- b/
- a) A-30 : Allows the minority to establish educational institutions to preserve their culture
- b) Right to property of minorities
i.e. they will be unable to protect their culture and would be liable for compensation
- c) Minorities in TMA Pai Case have been allowed to have a separate fee structure
- d) No, reservation for economically weaker sections in minority institutions
- e) In DUVV/S Stephens College minorities were allowed to have 50% reservation for their own cum. However these are not granted as
- 

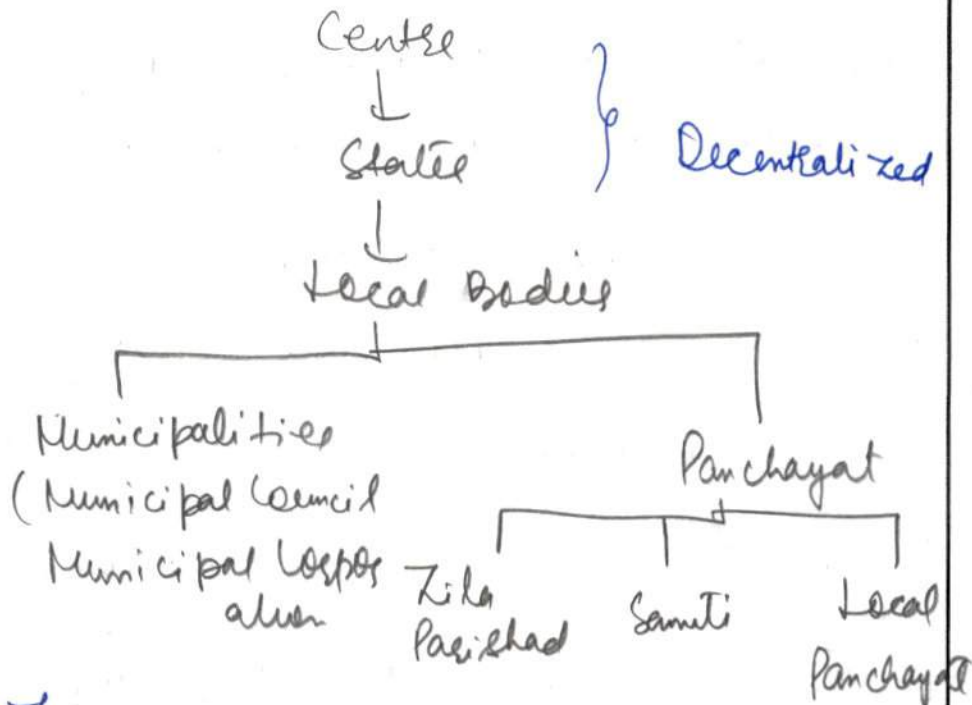
Privileges are :

- (a) Right to Property does not mean uncontrolled, extension trampling of other property
 - (b) The State reserves the right to take these rights away via Amendment to the Constitution.
 - (c) Rights doesn't mean discrimination with other communities (eg. EWS 85% reservation not granted)
 - (d) Rights doesn't mean that specific classes would be denied admission, just because they belong to a certain community eg. majority community.
- Thus, these are rights that help in preservation of culture but are not privileges for life.

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 अनुपंगिता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India Federal Setup involves a 3-tier setup



This setup however is fraught with challenges - The challenges however can be written

(a) M.C.A's M.P.s still are a part of Zila Parishad and Samiti (Even though the

Clause is optional

(b) Effective dissolution of funding is absolutely missing. Finance Commission recommendations not followed.

(c) State not "ready" to give up its power of taxation to the local govt.

(d) State not ready to give up specific subjects eg local police, law and order, irrigation etc.

(e) A single structure not effectively followed

(f) Elections are delayed - Regular elections not conducted by State Election Commission

(g) Premature dissolution of Assemblies by States -

Reforms :

- ① Ensure that local bodies get enough subjects to work upon to make devolution entirely effective.
- ② Powers of taxation (as suggested by ARC) have to be transferred to LG's.
- ③ Local bodies have to be treated as the aided not a subsidiary govt. department.
- ④ Eliminate the role of MP's and MLAs.
- ⑤ Delineate areas of governance w.r.t to District Collector and Panchayat.
- ⑥ Ensure that local bodies are effective via regular devolution of funds as recommended by SFC.

Thus, the challenges are present, but steps can be taken to overcome them.

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।

India suffers from a number of Interstate river water disputes.

Two major ones are

- (a) Narmada Water Dispute
- (b) Kaveri Dispute
- (c) Keishna
- (d) Satluj
- (e) Godavari



As a result Parliament passed the Inter-State Water Disputes Act in 1956, ~~to~~ ~~create a tribunal~~ (which empowered the Centre) to create a tribunal to solve these disputes. The decision of the tribunal was final.

However over the years the tribunal has been ineffective and thus the Act was amended and it has come as a welcome step because :-

- (a) A single permanent tribunal to be created to solve all the disputes. This would ensure that tribunal reconstitution doesn't have to be done.
- (b) A data agency to collect water related data for effective use of tribunal will help in getting a real picture.
- (c) The decision of permanent tribunal would be final, thus decreasing pendency.
- (d) Experts to be consulted by the tribunal from Central Water Commission would allow the tribunal to pass through technical issues.

However it fails as :-

- (a) No, appeal granted to supreme courts.
- (b) Three tricky disputes should be decided by courts, but are decided by arbitrary tribunals.
- (c) The Parliament at any point can dissolve the tribunal leaving the pendency as it is.
- (d) Judges of Supreme Court & High Court appointed to tribunals would be at the mercy of ~~court~~ Parliament.

Thus it is a welcome step, but has some issues as well.

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?

India is a geographically diverse country
And election funding has remained a
tricky and contentious issue

- To tackle these issues
a number of reforms
have been initiated
- (a) Electoral bonds to
allow for funding
of political parties.
Would keep donors as
anonymous.
- (b) Decrease in "anonymous" donation from
20,000 to 2000 is a welcome step
as it would curb cash donations
- Issues of election
funding

 - ① Breach of expense
 - ② Corruption
 - ③ Black money
 - ④ Crony Capitalism
 - ⑤ Unutilised resources
 - ⑥ Cash used
 - ⑦ Bribery
 - ⑧ Freebies

③ Tax returns to be filed by all parties to assess returns and source

④ Income tax exemptions only if above followed

Issues

① Electoral bonds to keep donor's and recipient's anonymous. These are beauty bonds

② Decrease in donation from 20,000 to 2,000 will not do much good. People who paid 20,000 will now pay 2,000.

③ No, specific law for all funding via digitalised mode.

④ Income tax exemptions provided to political parties.

State funding of elections

Pros:

- (a) Decrease Bribery, corruption
- (b) Decrease Crony Capitalism
- (c) Would make government further accountable.
- (d) Would rule out non-serious political parties.
- (e) Better transparency in funding.
- (f) Returns filed can be audit

Cons:

- (a) External sources can still fund political parties
- (b) India has corrupt politicians and has a criminalized news.
- (c) Would go against registered political parties
- (d) Bribery etc would not be curbed.

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 दौंव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।



Recently Nagaland, a state belonging to North-Eastern part of the Country was in news related to 33% reservation of seats for women in local bodies. The Nagas resisted this because of this issue as:-

- ① The provision of 73rd, 74th amendment of the constitution does not apply to NAGALAND, thus no reservation can be given for women.

- (b) Nagaland ^{Kibhalakap} enjoys protection under 5th Schedule of the ~~State~~ Constitution; therefore any amendment would have to be approved by ~~house~~ not of the President but on the advice of Tribes Advisory Council. It was not consulted and therefore the protest.
- (c) Nagas enjoy special protection under A-371A of the Constitution where any law which is inconsistent with the customs, culture of Nagas would not be applied to the state.
- (d) Nagas are a separate entity enjoying right to preserve their culture under A-29, 30. The amendment is seen as an attack on culture.

Social realities

In some areas..

- (a) Social hierarchy is absolute
- (b) Women are made to menial jobs.
- (c) Any step towards women empowerment is resisted.
- (d) Some tribes are entirely patriarchal and tend to curb women.
- (e) Rural women are victimised

On the other side

- (a) In some tribes women are not at a low level
- (b) Women are equal.

But largely women are in a problem and thus both the issues compounded to give rise to a protest in the state

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।

Police reforms have been a dream for almost 40 years. The cycle is as follows :-

Dharmendra Commission (1978)



Radmanabiah Committee



Prakash Singh case

↙
The guidelines for police reforms given by Prakash Singh are as

① Separate Law & Order from Investigation

② DGP appointed for a fixed period of

Issues of Police

- ① Justice
- ② L & O issues
- ③ Technology
- ④ Digitalisation
- ⑤ Patriarchy
- ⑥ Attitude

2 years.

- ① Low levels such as SP, DSP given a fixed term
- ② Transfers on the recommendation of a new body.
- ③ A grievance redressal mechanism for complaints against high handedness & torture.
- ④ Efficiency, effectiveness of police to be the main mark.

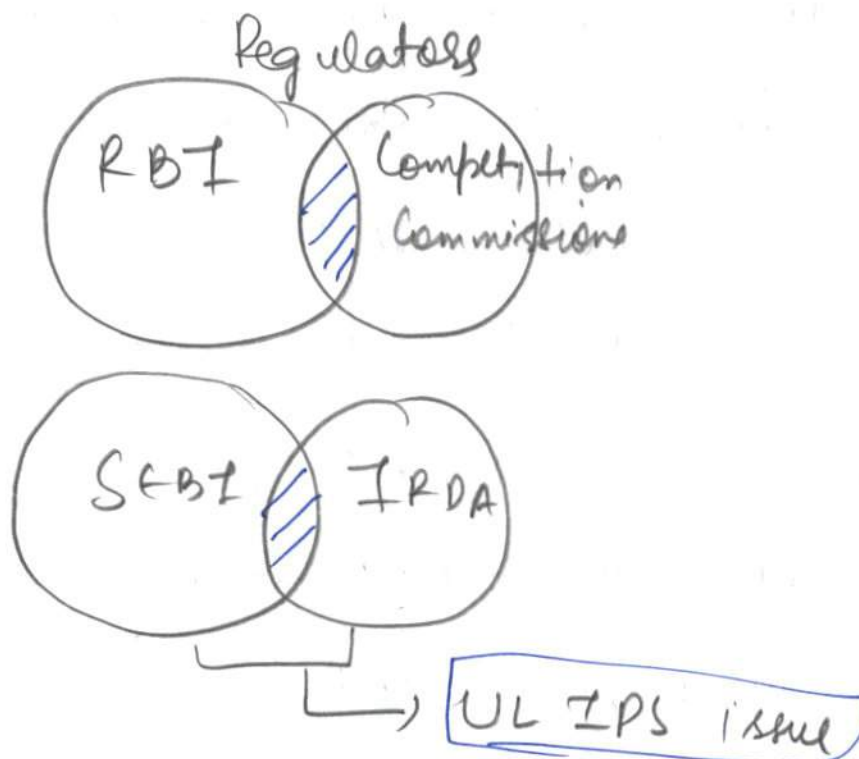
However as of now the states have failed to implement these. This is because

- ① Police remains a state subject and therefore states want no interference.
- ② Guidelines related to transfers curb the powers of state cabinet completely.

- ① The police officials would become independent, not directed by state.
 - ② Some states are concerned about separation of L&O & Investigation.
 - ③ Consensus not developed inside the Assembly about these reforms.
 - ④ Police is used as a tool by the politician. This would curb this phenomenon.
 - ⑤ Every government wants its own DGP. Fixed term hampers all riders.
- Thus these reforms are of great concern to states. Hopefully some states would take the lead in implementing the Court judgement.

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.

जहां 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।



Competition Commission of India and other
regulators have emerged. CCI deals
with Anti Marketing, Anti Competition
practices in the country. Along with this
RBI deals with the money market

and SEBI with Capital market.
These are required to complement each other as:-

- (a) Ensure no anti competitive practice takes place. (RBI & CCI)
- (b) Ensure marketing rules are followed. (RBI & CCI)
- (c) No, Insider trading; arbitrary pricing of shares. (SEBI & CCI)
- (d) No, upvaluation of shares without sufficient market based results (SEBI & CCI)
- (e) No, raising of Capital for consumption. (RBI)
- (f) No, breaching of FDI limits takes place (RBI & CCI)

Recently however overlapping jurisdiction has led to regulatory parallelism as:-

- (a) Same agency regulated by &

Rules .

- (b) Both want a company to follow these rules - duplication of work (RBI & CCI)
- (c) Both pass orders against a group.
- (d) Both groups RBI ^{and CCI} seeks reports about Anti Marketing strategies.
- (e) Both ensure competition, but both pull the agency in their own direction.

Thus it has led to a regulatory cholesterol in the country. It is only after detailed deliberations, discussions and passage of laws such practices can be curbed.

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 in India is in an abysmal condition.

Issues

Total Fertility Rate is high.
Mortality rate is high
Institutional deliveries are poor



Spatial inequality w.r.t. health care access:

- (a) Major hospitals in urban areas eg Delhi, Mumbai
- (b) Primary Health Care lacking in rural

areas

① Medicine availability is poor in these areas

② Diagnosis, doctor availability abysmal.
Doctors unwilling to serve in these rural parts -

③ Health infrastructure -> Tertiary care is absolutely non-existent -> Ophthalmology machines, cancer treatment etc.

Economic:

④ Costly medicines with lack of generic for every medicine.

⑤ Urban poor cannot afford expensive lab tests, clinical appointments

⑥ Insurance mechanisms have largely failed to deliver.

(d) Money spent by poor often not reimbursed by govt. $\therefore$ prefer not to spend,

NHP aims to address these problems as :-

Economic

- (a) Investments increased in health sector to 9.5% of GDP
- (b) Shift focus to non-communicable tertiary care such as Cancer etc.

(c) Ensure "quality" control, grievance redressal.

Spatial :

- (a) Grsd investment in primary health care
- (b) Free drugs, diagnostics in rural areas of the Country.
- (c) Strengthen/expand sector capability to

Overcome these challenges.
Ensure the above steps can be taken.

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।

Homeless households have a number of definitions as:-

- (a) Any "family" without a permanent residence to quote.
- (b) Any family on the Nomadic mode with no address (permanent)
- (c) Any "family" whose house has been destroyed via disasters etc.

Challenges:

- (a) Geographically vulnerable to heat strokes, disasters floods, rainfall, snow
- (b) Diseases: Vulnerable to diseases such

of Cholera, Influenza, flu.

- (1) Vulnerable to criminals present in the area. May murder, loot or steal their belongings.
- (d) May be attacked by animals eg dogs
- (e) Education of children suffers
- (f) Sanitation issues, problems related to food

Causes for increase:-

- (a) Climate Change and the subsequent disasters such as floods, tsunamis
- (b) High Rural to Urban migration -> use of slums.
- (c) Caste issues where families are not allowed to live in a particular locality

② Minorities driven ^{out} by the majority community on account of fake allegations of terrorism.

③ Slum destroyed by land mafia. Slum dwellers asked to vacate by the authorities.

④ Rise in Nomadism in Rural areas

Measures to rehabilitate:

① Use Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to provide shelter.

② Slum Colonies constructed under Housing for All 2022.

③ Under AMRUT Cities are revamped. Specific provisions should be introduced to provide shelter.

④ Develop Colonies on city outskirts, decrease caste based violence, minority stereotypes etc.

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।

The Supreme Court

Recently has been an epitome of justice, however the court recently pronounced an amendment to the Domestic Violence Act 2005.

Provisions for women

① Domestic violence Act.

② IPC sections related to cognisance

③ Sec 499 related to dowry

The court stated that for any ^{action} ~~act~~ to be taken under domestic violence act the complaint has to be first submitted to a Committee - After the Committee recommends action, it is only then that specific action needs to be

taken by the agency concerned.

If the Committee finds the complaint to be frivolous, it would be entirely dismissed. Its impact is described as :-

- (a) Domestic violence may increase, as no threat of law present.
- (b) The Committee would be a male dominated committee - it would have to be gender sensitive. But patriarchal societies are rarely gender sensitive.
- (c) Cases may never reach the Court for justice.
- (d) Women may stop complaining, because they would know nothing would be done.

(e) It has left women and her children vulnerable → Process should have been made easier, but it has been made cumbersome.

On the other side:

(a) Financial complaints would decrease

(b) Victimisation of some innocents would not happen.

(c) The mechanism would ensure that no arbitrary action is taken

(d) It would curb tendency of some dishonest women to exploit their husbands.

Thus its impact has both the sides.
Only time will tell about the complete impact.

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.

बिगत 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।

Government of India has always been against forced child labour.

Government has taken a number of steps to ensure a secure and exploitation free childhood.

⑩

Education :

① Right to education

has been passed to make education a fundamental right.

② Under A-23 haji, begar and forced labour is banned. Bonded labour abolition Act has been passed in this

Major vulnerable
Sector

- a) Children
- b) Women
- c) LGBT
- d) Tribals
- e) Lower castes

suggested to stop exploitation, especially of children.

(c) Child Labour Abolition Act to regulate and abolish child labour.

(d) Anti Trafficking bill introduced to decrease sex trafficking etc.

(e) POCSO to decrease sexual exploitation

Health:

(a) Rashtriya Bal Swayamsevak Karyakram for health development of children.

(b) Scholarships:

(a) Scholarships to study eg Jalak Shindarani, Fullbright scholarship Policies:

(a) National Child Policy → to focus on

Child abduction and other features

- (b) Adoption regulations under Juvenile Justice Act and Carengs.

India has recently ratified 2
Key ILO provisions

- (a) Child labour under 14 has been
completely abolished
- (b) Norms for child abduction and transfer
finalised.

It would help as:-

- (a) Improve child health
- (b) Help him to focus on education
- (c) Allow tension free childhood
- (d) Allow for inter state transfer of
children
- (e) Allow courts to pursue this matter.

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 लाभान्श पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Digital technologies are ~~tech~~ technologies related to Internet. It includes via

- (a) Computers
- (b) Laptops.
- (c) IPADS
- (d) Mobile phones
- (e) WIFI, Cates etc.

Digital technologies have spread in much of the world including India.

In India people are :-

- (a) Using Internet.
- (b) Reliance Jio has helped it to make it cheaper.
- (c) Bharat net wishing to connect rural

areas.

(d) Common Service Centres are ~~not~~ present.

(e) Rural - Urban migration has increased acquaintance.

However it has been seen that resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Digital dividends include the outcomes generated from use of digital technology. In India it has been lacking behind because:-

(a) Awareness among people is low. People not aware about digital technology.

(b) Lack of technology knowhow has prevented use of these technologies.

- ③ Rural- Urban divide is high.
Technology is urban centric.
 - ④ Infrastructure, has not improved.
Apart from few others willing
to make investments.
 - ⑤ In some areas (SC's) are non-
functional.
 - ⑥ Use of smart phones is abysmally low.
- Thus, even though technology is progressing yet dividends have been low because of the above reasons. The govt. needs to invest, raise awareness about the issues and take reformative steps.

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 अधमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहाँ तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

India
↓
Ruled by British
↓
Passed laws, according to the
needs of the time
↓
Now are outdated in the
Present Era.

Outdated laws are seen to bring in inefficiency in governance. This can be explained as:-

① Trusts Act 1881
② Foreigners Act
③ Kachhi Trusts Act

② They cannot adjust to the needs and the space of time.

- (b) Cannot cater to the present problems
eg cyber security issues
- (c) Cannot be used for last mile connectivity
eg JAM needs a new law
- (d) These laws are prone to bidderage,
leakage,
- (e) These laws promote corporatisation,
take support to corporates,
- (f) They effect delivery of services.
- (g) Cannot deal with modern problems
of environmental governance, global
warming etc.

The repealing and consolidation of
old statutes may help as:-

- (a) It would decrease duplication
of work due to multiple laws.

- ⑤ Will sweep away the problem of red tape and inefficiency
- ⑥ Will enable "passage of new laws" in tune with the modern problems of environment, security.
- ⑦ Will allow agencies to work free from the clutches of regressive colonial laws.

On the other hand:

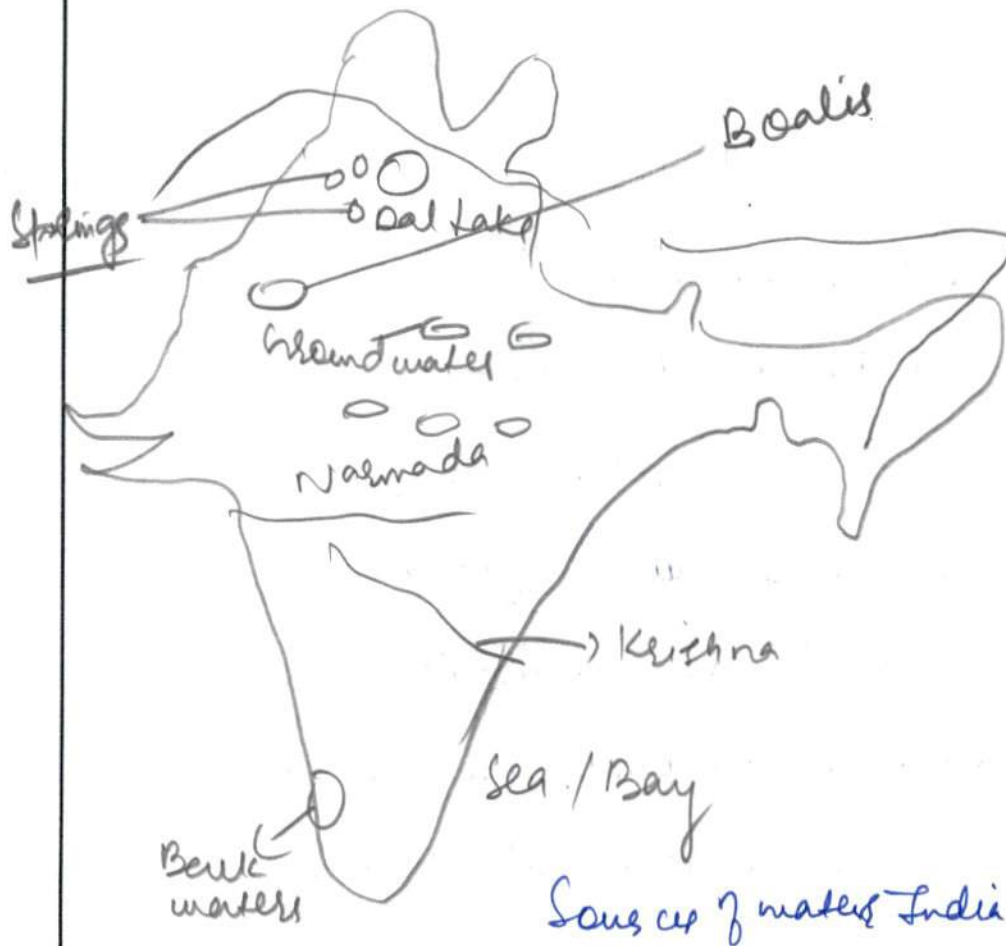
- ① Merely repealing laws doesn't improve governance
 - ② To improve governance, other steps such as
 - ① Digitalisation
 - ② Use of JAM.
 - ③ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan.
 - ④ Direct Benefit Transfer
- There need to be taken.

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 a geographically vulnerable Monsoon driven country. Thereby water problems persist. Water has always been a public good, public resource i.e. anyone can use it without paying a price. However in the recent times it has been seen that water is becoming a scarce commodity, therefore it is imperative to privatise it. This is because of its non-availability, but it looks problematic because:-

- ① Poor would not be able to afford water.



Sources of water India

- (b) It would lead to "Corporatisation of water" with water a restricted entity.
- (c) It would mean that pool would not be able to use water for different purposes. May suffer from

Scarcity of water

(d) Agricultural costs would increase.

Irrigation potential affected -

(e) Local small MSMEs would be hit. These goods cut but affected

(f) Local work depending on water will take a hit.

However it may

(a) Increase Industries use of water

(b) Improve efficiency of water use

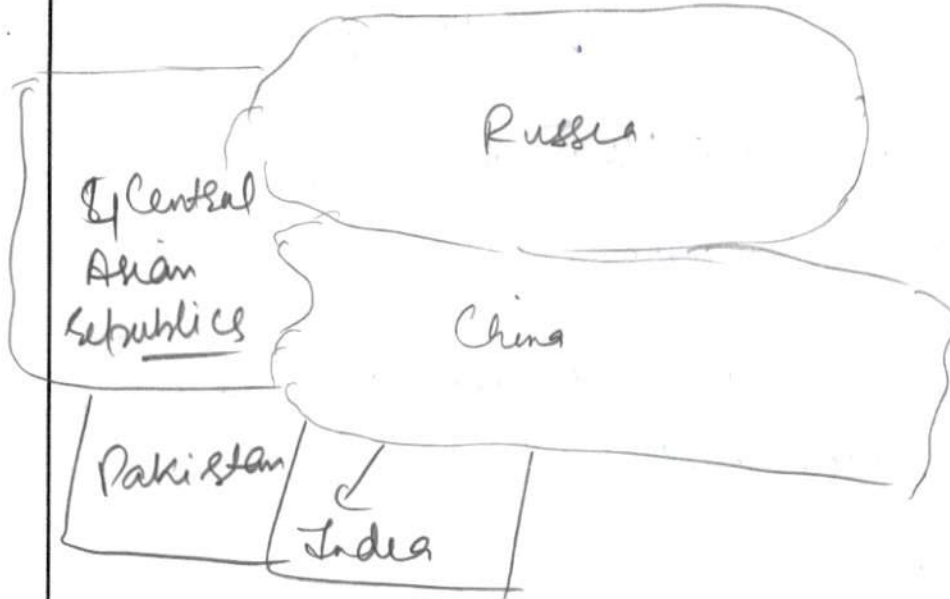
(c) Decrease problems such as flood
irrigation

(d) Increase use of Water harvesting
technologies.

True, it may be an idea that may be implemented but it has its problems.

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।



Recently both India and Pakistan became parts of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, however analysts say that too much should not be read into it because:-

① Composition:

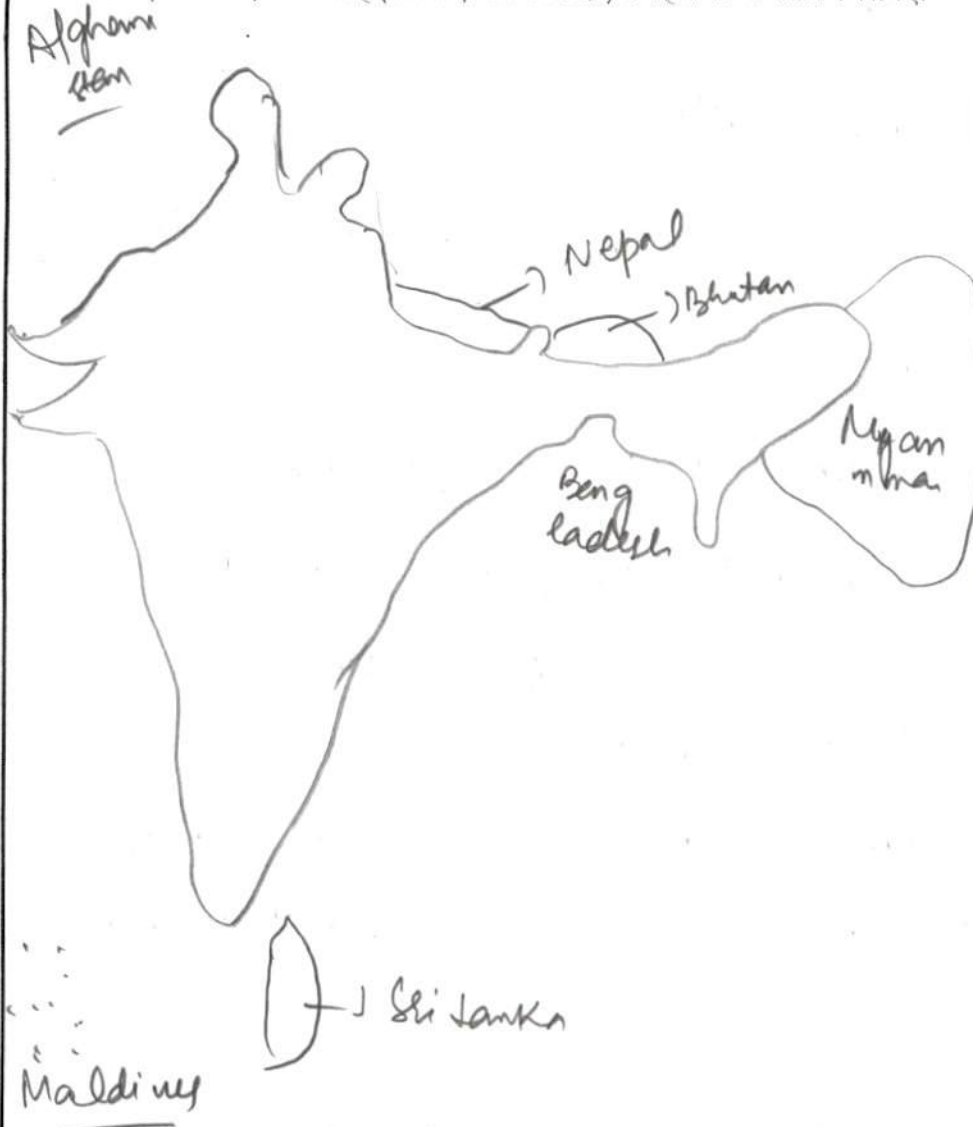
Members
4 Central Asian Republics except Turkmenistan
China
Russia
India
Pak

- ① It is dominated by Russia and China as they are the 2 power houses
- ② Apart from India, Pakistan is a part therefore never would be counterchecked by Pakistan.
- ③ It ~~is~~ no where comes close to a group as powerful as say G7 or P5+1. (Central Asian Republics are not taken as power houses) -
- ④ India is still an emerging power house, therefore cannot fully dominate the proceedings.
- ⑤ Mandate :
 - ① It has a political, economic and security mandate, but isn't as powerful as NATO.

- ② Mandate says that bilateral issues can not be discussed on this forum, so Indo-Pak talks not possible.
- ③ Cannot expect huge investments coming to India given this is an Anti West front and India is tilting towards West.
- ④ It backs OBOR → India is not a part of OBOR
- Flaws on the other side
- ① It will act as a guarantor for ITF pipeline.
- ② Synergise N-W corridor.
- ③ Help India's access to Central Asia
- ④ Help in improving relations with China. Thus, the org. joining has negatives and positives.

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 can use its technology capacity to strengthen relationship as:-

① Bhutan

- ① Help in development of Hydro power potential
- ② Train Bhutanese engineers.
- ③ Help in development of Road sector.

② Nepal

- ① Leverage Hydro power potential
- ② Use of modern agriculture e.g. modern Thrushers etc. to leverage agriculture potential in Terai.
- ③ Enhance development of Barrages, solar potential, modern gadgets for tourism,

Afghanistan:

- ① Use night vision goggles to patrol better.
- ② Use space technology e.g. NAVIC to check cross border terrorism (NAVIC)

Bangladesh

- (a) Development of deep water ports similar to India
- (b) Development of land locked ports, create for inland water transport eg in vizag.

Sri Lanka and Maldives:

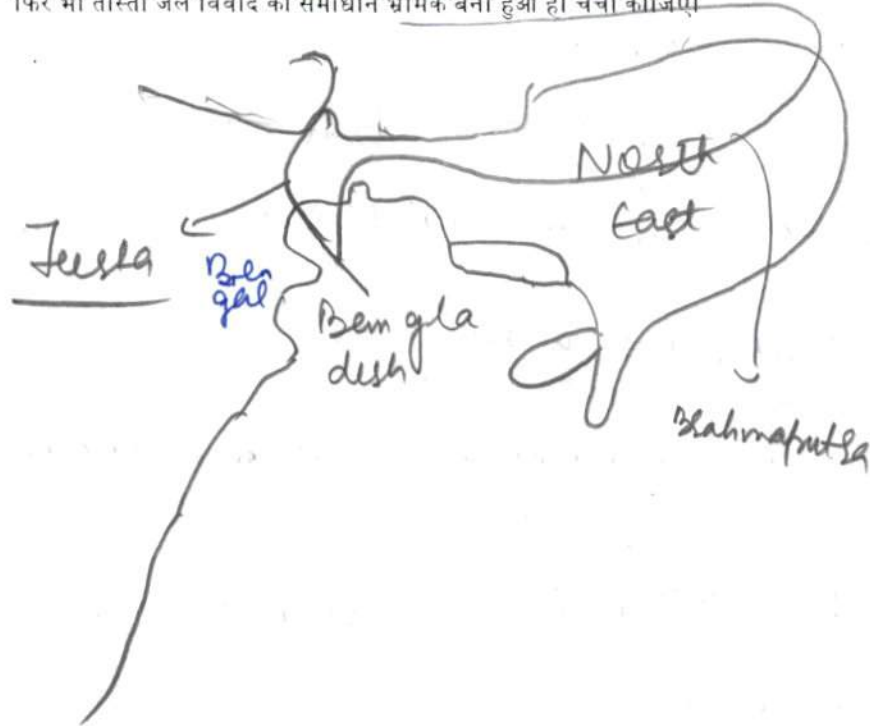
- (a) Use technology to develop uninhabited areas.
- (b) Develop horticulture using modern methods in Sri Lanka.

Significance of South Asian Satellite

- (a) Use to detect unmarked, borders to mark them correctly.
- (b) Monitor minerals available across Northern land.
- (c) Cattle smuggling, Cash trafficking, terrorism checked.
- (d) Border areas can be fenced, agriculture developed better.

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।



India and Bangladesh over the years have been friendly neighbours. As neighbours they have solved a number of issues :

- ① Land Border Agreement in spite of the fact 4 states were party to it.
- ② Issue of islands in Bay of Bengal.

① Problems of Exclusive Economic Zone

resolved by Court of Arbitration. India accepted the award on account of good will.

④ Problems of oil spill in Mangroves

to protect the environment

⑤ Cattle smuggling via border
Control, fencing.

⑥ Refugee problem by diplomacy, some sent back, some allowed to settle.

However, the solution to Teesta remains elusive because:-

① It affects the agriculture of both the countries eg Bengal and Bangladesh.

⑤ Any decrease in water supply may lead to drought in West Bangladesh.

⑥ Problems of flood management →

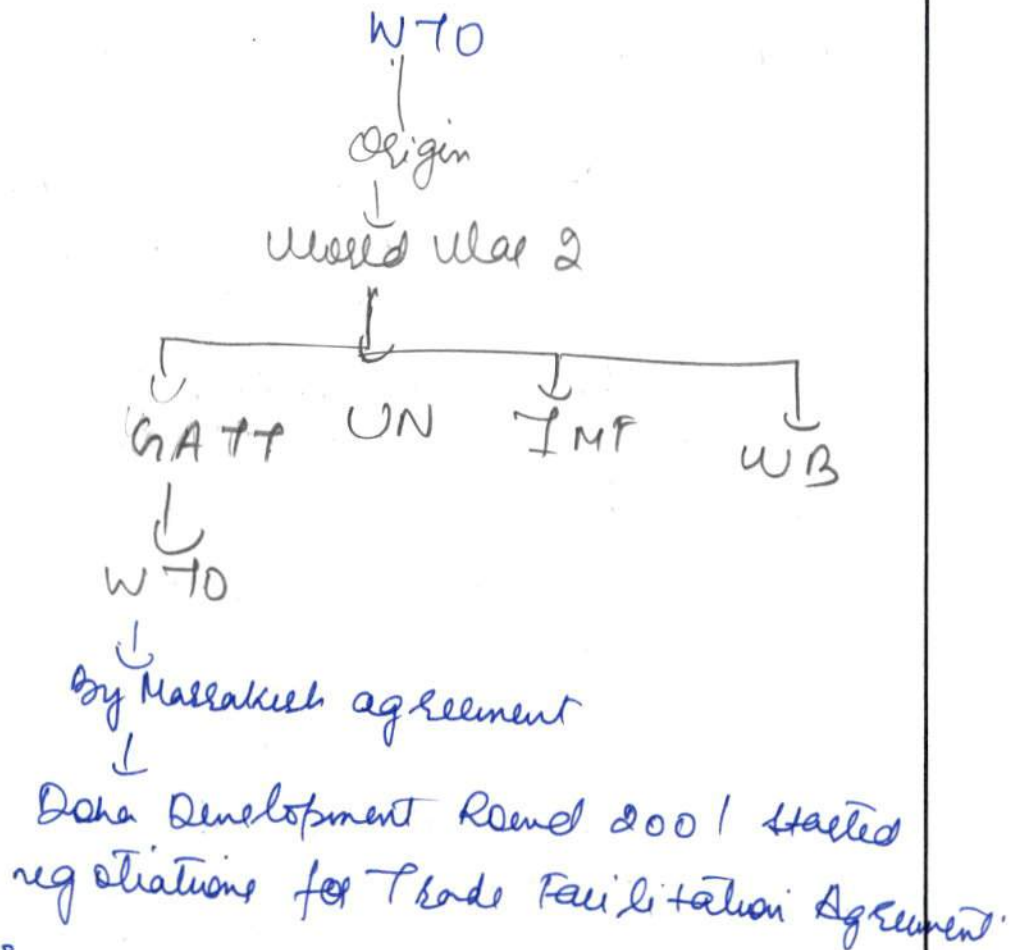
If India gets the rights, India may construct barrages and during excess flow release water towards Bangladesh flooding those areas.

⑦ Fishing rights → Any tampering with water flow will affect fishes.

⑧ Regional issues → "Bengal is an important party to the case" and any solution without Bengal's concurrence is not possible. Thus, the issue remains and mutual diplomacy may help in resolving the issue.

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।



TFA asks for

- (a) Removal of subsidies (Amber box)
 - (b) Free Flow of Goods & Services.
 - (c) No, Custom Clearance.
- However India is now pressing for

a TFS. Its provisions are :-

(a) It asks for business models to be followed.

TYPE 1 | Transfer of services eg - education

TYPE 2 | where the person who needs the service is physically present eg - students

TYPE 3 | A subsidiary present in a diff. country with local employees.

TYPE 4 | A subsidiary present in a diff. country with employees from outside.

(b) It asks for free flow of services.

(c) It calls for easing ~~easy~~ visa restrictions.

(d) It also calls for delining visa on arrival.

(e) Wants to make cross border restrictions very easy, transboundary movement without any problems.

Significance :

- (a) It would ease movement of personnel to other countries
- (b) Improve India's GNP (Gross National Product) -
- (c) Help India to earn foreign exchange.
- (d) Improve Make In India in other countries
- (e) Improve people to people contact -
- (f) Facilitate ease of education such as e-education, e-health -
- (g) Solve local problems by use of software.

Thus it has immense significance for India.

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 as it seem involves the countries shown in the above diagram. It is said that it can become a distinctive

link between South and south east
Asia

- (a) Sea connectivity helps easy connectivity
eg Kaladan to Kolkata
- (b) BCIM corridor & BBIN corridor
to make transport effective.
- (c) BIMSTEC allows for collaboration
people to people contact, student exchange
meets, Chamber of Commerce meets.

Factors hindering BIMSTEC

- (a) India emerging as a Big Brother
rather than a partner.
- (b) India's focus on western Institutions
such as UN.
- (c) NO, regional economic powerhouse

to drive the group

(d) Locally India has focused on SAARC and not BIMSTEC.

Key initiatives to promote:

(a) BIMSTEC was invited to BRICS meet.

(b) India is pondering upon whether it can rival SAARC and replace it.

(c) Key meetings organised, initiatives for funding have been taken.

(d) PM's visit to Myanmar etc signifies its importance.

Further measures

(a) Create a dedicated fund to help the group.

(b) If possible start with initiatives like a rating agency.

(c) Encourage regular summit in different countries.

(d) Debate best officials for Secretariat.