



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

|                   |               |                     |            |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|
| Name of Candidate | DILEEP MISHRA |                     |            |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH       | Registration Number | 9977       |
| Center            | ORN           | Date                | 29-10-2016 |

### 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 HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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।

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103, 1<sup>st</sup> 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।

Fifth and Sixth schedule provides political autonomy in governance of tribal areas. Sixth schedule deals with meghalaya, Assam, Tripura, and Mizoram and 5th schedule deals with other tribal states.

Role of Governor

- (1) Governor can increase, decrease or alter the area of tribal area.
- (2) Governor can modify the law of parliament in the form

which it will be applicable,

(3) Governors can authorize the autonomous council for tax

collecting

(4) It can ~~can~~ provide for the autonomy regarding land rights, forest rights and cultural practices etc.

Evaluation

(1) It had succeeded in curbing insurgency in north east.

(2) Various accords like Mizo Peace accord and Assam Accord to establish peace.

(3) These provisions of autonomy had helped in curbing



the insurgency

way forward

removing AFSPA [B. P.

and

Jeevan steady committee )

strengthening provisions of inner

line permit can further boost

the autonomy of these areas  
and can help in mainstreaming

the political democracy

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, बतलाई 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।

Rajya Sabha has been concerned on the principle of equality of Houses and is considered as second house unlike Legislative Council's being secondary House constitutional rationale and - role performed by Rajya Sabha

- (1) Article 249 - To empower parliament to legislate on state subjects
- (2) Article 312 - Resolution for creation of All India services
- (3) Article 368 - Equal say as Lok Sabha



in constitutional and ordinary bills

(4) Incorporates talent through —  
Nominated members

(5) Prevents hasty decisions of  
Lok Sabha

(6) Balance wheel of federalism to  
protect the interests of states

Rajya Sabha — and Logjam in governance

(2) GST was stuck in R-S since  
many years.

(2) Opposition is in Rajya Sabha is  
mainly due to political reasons  
as govt of the day does not  
enjoy the confidence only  
in Lok Sabha.

However, Rajya Sabha has  
very limited powers in money

matters (A 109, A 110) - ~~these~~

checks by Rajyasabha are  
in spirit of federalism and any  
deadlock can be overcome through  
Joint sitting (A 108) or temporary

through ordinance (A 123).

However, camouflage  
of money Bill should not be  
used to bypass Rajyasabha as  
in case of Aadhar Bill.



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 is not defined in the constitution and its definition

has evolved based on various —  
Supreme court Judgments

Shibu Soren vs Dayanand Sahay

conditions of office of profit

- (1) who is appointing authority
- (2) who pay remuneration
- (3) whether the govt had control over the functioning
- (4) whether the govt can remove from the office
- (5) what are the functions performed by the office [Advisory or executive etc].



violations of constitutional provisions

- (1) Article 102 & 191 → members of parliament and Legislative assembly shall not hold office of profit.  
[parliament can exempt any office from its definition] →

There has been constant attempts to exempt more offices to harm the spirit of constitution.

- (2) Article 239(AA) - COM strength in Delhi is limited to 10%.

- (3) Parliamentary secretary issue -

There have been tendency to appoint more and more parliament any secretaries Recent controversy being in Delhi, when President rejected the bill exempting the



Parliamentary secretaries form the  
office of profit.

way forward

A) A joint parliamentary committee  
could be constituted to define  
the office of profit. Lack of clear  
definition is the main problem.

In this regard, UK -  
Model can be followed where -  
~~office~~ it is defined with the -  
creation of office itself. ~~that~~ -  
whether it is office of profit or  
not.

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।

The concept of simultaneous elections is not new in India and - synchronism was lost in 1967 due to

- (1) use of Article 356
- (2) Article 352
- (3) com Advice to dissolve assemblies for political gain.
- (4) use of no confidence motions

Advantages / Need of simultaneous elections

(1) Governance

- A) During frequent elections, public work takes back seat.
- B) Frequent elections increases parliamentary disruptions

(2) Administration

- A) Police, security and public



officers are most of the time engaged in conducting elections.

(B) increased corruption due to frequent elections and administrative convenience

### 3) Economic

A) Less impact of model code of conduct in developmental work

B) Saving in election expenses

complexities

(1) constitutional amendment - as under A 85 and A 164, sessions of parliament and legislative assemblies must meet within six months.

(2) It can mix National issues with local issues.

(3) Large number of WPAT, EVM and security personnel at a single time

way forward/conclusion

(1) Crennan model of constructive  
No confidence motion [Law Commission]

(2) Under Article 243 E(4), Panchayat  
model of synchronized elections  
can be adopted.

(3) Election commission had -  
recommended for holding elections  
at an set at the interval of  
2 1/2 years to reduce the  
election burden.



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।

Article 21 provides that state shall not take individual's right to life and liberty except according to procedure established by law.

It is also argued that right to life also include right to die (suicide) and right to die with dignity.  
[Euthanasia]..

P. Rathinam case (1994) - SC held that individual have right to take their life [ie right to die]  
[sec 309 IPC became illegal]

Gian Kaur case (1996) - SC reversed 1994 decision and section 309, which criminalises suicide again got revived



Euthanasia is of two types active  
[lethal drug is given] and passive  
[life support system is withdrawn].

Aruna Sambaug case (2011) - SC held  
that passive Euthanasia can be  
allowed on case by case basis but  
active euthanasia is illegal.

many countries in the  
world including Belgium, Netherlands  
and Luxembourg ~~had~~ allow Euthanasia.  
Indian Supreme court had observed  
that our society is not so  
modern and health care is  
backward so issue need to  
be withheld here but directed  
the govt. to repeal section 309  
of IPC.



Medical Treatment of Terminally ill  
Patients Bill 2016 aims to provide  
humane treatment to person -  
suffering from excruciating pain -  
diseases

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।

MPLAD scheme - ministry of ~~set~~ status  
and programme implementation is  
responsible and MP's are given  
5 crore fund per year for  
developmental works in their  
constituency.

criticism

- c1) violation of separation of power -  
as MP play role of legislature  
of and executive.

However, SC had upheld  
the validity of MPLAD scheme.



(2) Scattered work - Big developmental work can not be taken

(3) prone to corruption with collusion with contractors.

(4) 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments and MPLAD

→ It is argued that MPLAD schemes undermines the role of local bodies.

→ It has also been demanded that Funds should be devolved to local bodies instead of MPLAD.

However, MPLAD scheme is an ambiguous component of Sansad Adarsh Gram yojna

for effective rural development

There is need to —  
link the MPLAD with other —  
schemes and bringing it  
in the synchronism with  
works of Local bodies is  
the way forward.



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।

Law commission in its 229 report  
 mooted the idea of constitutional court  
 and national court of appeal to  
 establish regional benches of supreme  
 court.

### Rationale

(1) Judicial delays -  
3 crore pending cases with  
60000 in supreme court.

(2) Decreased constitutional benches  
1960 - 100 constitutional benches.  
2014 - 8

even the judgments like Suresh Kumar  
Kaushal case and Shreya Singhal  
vs UOI were taken by 2 judges  
bench.

(3) Rising burden on SC due to PIL  
and SLP (special leave petition)  
(A 136)

(4) After a amendment in expc, 2002  
justice has been distant after the  
appeal in high court.

(5) Access to justice due to geographical  
proximity.

|              |  |                     |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Delti = 12%  |  | Andhra Pradesh = 2% |
| Haryana = 8% |  | Tamilnadu = 2%      |

∴ cases in supreme court.

Position of Government → govt is opposed  
to idea as this will require consti-  
tutional amendment [ Article 130 says  
Supreme court shall sit in Delti or  
otherwise decided by CJI with permission  
of president

Position of Judiciary - Judiciary had  
opposed this idea in the past due to  
A) possible decrease in power  
of SC  
B) Regional Benches can come under  
parochial influences.



Recently, in V. Vasanthavadanam case SC shows openness to the idea of National Court of Appeal.

Law Commission is of the view that there is no constitutional requirement.

However, NCA is just a spoke in wheel of judicial-reforms, judiciary needs more-transparency, use of technology, e-courts, and filling the vacancies as soon as possible to make justice more accessible.

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।

• Much of the area in India is drought prone with recently severe drought experienced in marathwada, Bundel Khand and western India.

Need of efficient water management

- (1) To protect the precious natural water resources from pollution etc.
- (2) water conservation and harvesting.  
Reg. - Meeranchal watershed programme
- (3) promoting inter-state river linking programme.



Draft framework Bill - 2016

- (1) to maintain a balance b/w  
surface water and ground  
water utilization.
- (2) to promote interstate cooperation  
in water use.
- (3) to provide greater say of  
local communities in water resources
- (4) to create a National  
water commission as recommended  
by MIHIR SHAH Committee.

Bill and Inter-state water Disputed

A centralise water commission  
will have control over the  
interstate river and its  
dam and it will

distribute the water resource  
within states depending upon  
need and availability •

For eg. - percent cannerly  
water dispute [ A ~~central~~ National -  
water commission could have -  
prevented it ] -

Further there is need  
to put transfer water into -  
concurrent list for effective  
water management as recommended  
by Ashok mehta committee



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।

Right to Information (RTI) Act provides  
statutory right to access to infor

mation, which is tool of good -  
governance by imparting transparency  
and accountability in the administration.

RTI and good governance

- (1) Increased people participation
- (2) Enhance transparency in public procurement
- (3) Increased responsiveness in public services delivery
- (4) RTI helped in exposing corruption cases like 2G, coal scam etc
- (5) RTI has enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of the system.



After the enactment of RTI, India's position in corruption perception index has improved [ CPI 2015 - 76/169  
2014 - 84/169 ]

However, RTI is just a tool in good governance which is a broader concept and requires Business process reengineering (BPR) - e-governance, citizen charters and Sevottam etc but RTI is key component of good governance.

~~Structural challenges~~

(1) challenges of RTI

- (1) Lack of sufficient manpower
- (2) Lack of record management capability.
- (3) Inadequate financial resources
- (4) No suo motu disclosure of info.



(5) Death / Killing of RTI activists

(6) political parties are outside  
the ambit of RTI

Recently CIC had —  
digitized the complaint processes  
to fast the processing and CIC  
will work like account.

In this regard 2nd  
ARC had recommended for —  
enhanced Budget for record —  
management, replacing oath of  
Secrecy with oath of transparency  
and removing colonial instruments  
like official secrets Act — ~~1911~~.

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?

RTE, 2009 provides unifree and  
compulsory education for the  
children of age of 6-14 years.

ASER report 2014 points  
that in govt schools a student  
of class IV cant read class  
II standard book.

challenges R of RTE

(1) Access → Though Enrollment has  
increased to more than 90% but  
retention rate is very low  
Retention rate ≈ 71%]. ~~There~~



~~no need~~

(2) Equity - social discrimination  
on the basis of caste and gender

(3) Quality - poor Quality of  
curriculum, faulty recruitment  
of teachers etc

(4) Governance - problem of  
Teacher absenteeism and poor  
teachers to student ratio.

According to PISA (Programme  
for International Student Assessment)  
Learning levels in India are  
Very low.

PRIVATISATION : A solution.

Private can provide help in  
creating good <sup>filling</sup> up, need of  
manpower and improving  
quality standards.

However, challenges  
of high capitalization fees and  
cost are the issues.

In this regard, provision  
RTE [25% reservation in private  
schools for weaker sections] need  
to be implemented effectively.

There is need to over-  
haul and improve the existing  
programmes such as mid-day meal  
to improve retention rate.



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 गारन्टीड (प्रत्याभूत) प्रमुख अधिकारों को एक-एक करके बताइए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

In order to streamline Mental Health Act (1986) in consonance with the UN convention on rights of person with disabilities, mental health care Bill 2013 has been passed in Rajya Sabha -

According to WHO, 6% of the Indian population is suffering from some kind of mental disorder including schizophrenia, insomnia and depression.

### Key rights

- (1) Right to choose guardianship and to care taken during treatment.
- (2) Right to Insurance at par

with normal abnormalities

(3) Right against discrimination and  
social exclusion

(4) Right against use of convulsive  
Therapies

(5) It aims to decriminalise suicide  
(Section 309 IPC) by making it  
a mental disorder.

Challenges

(1) overinclusive definition can put  
normal people under stigma

(2) overregulation of Psychiatrist doctors

(3) Health is a state subject and  
challenges of resources and infra

(4) It does not give way to  
fulfill the shortage of Psychiatrist.



(5) According to NHRC, many States like Bihar do not register the mental health care and under report it.

way forward

Increasing mental healthcare  
expenditure and synchronizing the  
efforts will National mental health  
policy and creating robust infra-  
structure for proper registration  
of mentally ill patients to prevent  
them from discrimination

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?

Indian Urban Local Bodies [74th constitutional amendment Act 1992] are facing many challenges including revenues, multi power centres and Lack of accountability.

(1) 74th CA-Act does not clarify the mode of election and mayor and its powers.

(2) bifurcation of powers with creation of special purpose vehicle (SPV) in smart city project.

(3) conflict between mayor and municipal commissioners



It has been argued that-

- (1) Direct Election of mayor will create accountable leadership.
- (2) Expeditions and fast decisions.
- (3) more ~~Better~~ transparency in functioning of urban bodies.
- (4) Augmented revenue ~~by~~ of bodies by greater say in various affairs

### Challenges

- (1) municipal commissioners are not willing to give their power.
- (2) of mayor will be diff. from different political party than the other members (Heterogeneous composition) Then it can create logjam.
- (3) Local administration is a state subject and state are not

willing to surrender their power

It hardly matters whether  
the mayor is directly or indirectly  
elected there is need to strengthen  
urban bodies revenue, devolve more  
power and giving them more  
subjects under 12th schedule would  
improve the working of urban  
bodies. Rajasthan and Himachal  
pradesh had already went back  
from the idea of direct elections  
of mayor.



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।

Dalit communities in India had faced many discrimination on social and economic front and traditionally been employed in manual scavenging and agricultural labourers etc.

Dalit capitalism - is term used for economic resurgence of the Dalit communities for economic empowerment.

Dalit capitalism is a ideology to break social penalties through economic

development of Dalit communities  
challenges in Dalit capitalism

- (1) Low level of literacy
- (2) Lack of skills
- (3) Lack of credit

~~(4)~~

Government Initiatives

- (1) Stand up India - to provide  
loan for SC/ST communities.

- (2) MUDRA Bank - to reference  
small micro, medium industries  
more than 65% of these are  
occupied by Dalit communities.

- (3) Mahila-e-Haath scheme  
to provide market





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?

According to an UN report, 18 million people get trafficked every year and Dasara NCR points that - India has 4th largest (% wise) - population of trafficked persons and more of them being female and sex trade.

Reasons :

1. Poverty [Lack of Housing etc makes people more vulnerable].
2. Disasters → According to World Bank people are more vulnerable for trafficking during disasters.
3. Developmental Displacement -  
For eg - DAM etc.



4. Climate refugees

5. War and instability

6. Riots

Article 23 of the Indian -  
constitution prohibits trafficking in  
human being Begar, and forced-  
labour and various legislations such  
as Immoral traffic prevention Act  
1986 are in place..

Trafficking of persons  
(prevention, protection and Rehabilitation)  
Bill, 2016 seeks to address this  
issue by

1. Making synchronization with provisions  
of Foreigners Act 1946 which  
punishes illegal migrants.

2. It is in the consonance with the  
NHRC vs state of Arunachal  
protest judgement to give -

humane treatment to refugees

3. The Bill seeks multitargetted —  
approach for rehabilitation  
and human capital develop-  
ment of trafficked persons.
4. It gives protection to trafficked  
persons of humane treatment.

However, there is need to  
develop holistic social infrastructure  
and particularly women empowerment  
and Land reforms in Kerala and  
Karnataka are welcome step (Bhoomi  
project) to curb the bonded labour  
prone to trafficking.



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's performance in ~~olympics~~  
olympics has improved and  
2016 Rio olympic India won  
1 silver and 1 one Bronze

### Challenges

- (1) Too much focus on cricket  
and other sports are -  
neglected
- ~~(2) creating a national sport~~
- (2) Lack of funding for other  
sports like wrestling  
and Archery.

(3) No National Policy for Sports

Steps to be taken

(1) Identifying the clusters of talent.

For eg - Haryana wrestling.

(2) ~~from~~ creating a well planned sch sport curriculum from school level.

Recently, High Panel committee has be constituted to improve the performance of India in next 3 olympics

However, issue of Drug problems need



to be addressed which is  
causing significant loss of  
valuable human capital in  
Punjab and North Eastern States

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 countries share -  
historical relations/ties which has tradition-  
ally being economic in nature. Gulf  
Cooperation Council (GCC) is an organisation of  
six countries Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar,  
OMAN, KUWAIT, Bahrain

Economic relations between India and GCC:

- (1) Large presence of Indian Diaspora  
[around 11 million]
- (2) Oil Trade - India's oil imports share  
of around 75%.
- (3) Remittances → Indian Diaspora  
Sends large amount of remittances  
to India
- (4) Saudi Arabia is planning to setup  
oil reserves in India



Why both sides are looking For new areas -

(1) changing dynamics with Pakistan and GCC. [Pakistan refused to participate in Yemen war].

(2) USA is more Inclining towards GCC vs Iran [Iran - Nuclear Deal]

(3) Global slowdown in oil prices. [GCC needs more cooperation with India].

New areas of cooperation

(1) Comprehensive convention of International Terrorism. <sup>CCTIT/</sup> GCC countries have supported India for early adoption of CCTIT in UN.

(2) Global Governance reforms - which includes reforms in IMF, World Bank etc.

(3) Maritime Security in Indian Ocean  
to combat Piracy and Secure  
freedom of navigation

Thus, CACC's Look East  
Policy is confluencing with India's  
Lookwest policy which has ~~been~~ gained  
new momentum after Indian PM  
visit to UAE, S. Arabia and Bahrain  
with the adoption of Riyadh and  
Manama Declaration.



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?

Recent Signing and conclusion of TPP  
(Transpacific partnership), questions has  
been put on the future of the  
institutions like WTO and UN and  
other institutions like IMF and world  
Bank.

Logjam in multilateral institutions

(1) <sup>In</sup> WTO, Doha Round Negotiations are  
still on since 2002 and have  
not been concluded.

(2) UN has been not able to adopt  
a comprehensive convention on  
international terrorism (CCIT)  
yet.

(3) Reform in UNSC regarding democratic participation and veto is still pending

(4) IMF and World Bank are still working under the hegemony of Europe and USA.

Should India favour bilateral and regional agreements

(1) India has not been invited in TPP. According to World Bank it can shrink India's GDP by 0.8% by 2025. So, India need to sign more regional and bilateral agreements.

(2) RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) (ASEAN+6) could mitigate the <sup>negative</sup> impact of TPP.

(3) Joining the institutions like AIIB and BRICS Bank is likely to going benefit India.



Challenges

- (1) High <sup>standards</sup> IPR and patenting rules
- (2) Strict quality standards in TPP
- (3) Rigid labour restrictions

Further, ~~India~~ relevance of UN and WTO can not be undermined. New institutions should work in coherence with old ones. WTO's flexibility of compulsory licensing had benefitted millions of poor people. However, there is need to reform and demonstrate these institutions.

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 अग्रसार 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।

There are various export control regimes like NSC (Nuclear Suppliers Group), MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime), Wassenaar arrangement and Australian group. India is member of MTCR (included in 2016) and aspiring to get membership other and recently India put huge diplomatic effort to get entry into NSC in 26th plenary of NSC in Seoul. Importance of India joining these regimes

(1) India will get critical technologies related to nuclear and defence installations.



- (2) India need not to sign -  
Civil Nuclear cooperation sepe-  
rately with the countries if it -  
gets entry into NSG.
- (3) cost of Nuclear / Defence procurement  
will decrease.
- (4) India will be able to prevent  
any adverse decision taken -  
against it under these groupings  
as they work on principle of  
consensus.
- (5) Recently, India signed S-400  
missile deal with Russia as  
being member of MTCR.
- (6) It will help India in advancing  
GSLV (Geo Synchronous launch -  
vehicle) technology.

challenges

- (1) opposition from china
- (2) china had linked India's entry with Pakistan
- (3) South Africa, Newzealand, Austria and Turkey also opposed India's bid in NSG

way forward

India should try to make good relations with china and a fair transparent process need to adopted for non NPT - signatories



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 a regional grouping of 8 countries which includes India — Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Maldives. India had given key importance to — SAARC —

- (1) All the SAARC Nations <sup>heads</sup> were invited at the oath ceremony of new government.
- (2) India proposed the idea of SAARC Satellite.
- (3) South Asian Free Trade Agreement [SAFTA]
- (4) Cultural cooperation and Disaster management
- (5) SAARC is a group where Chinese

influence is insignificant.

challenges to the SAARC

(A) Pakistan factors

- (1) Pakistan opposed SAARC satellite idea.
- (2) Pakistan obstructed the connectivity initiatives of SAARC.
- (3) Pakistan as a sponsor of terrorism

Four countries India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Afghanistan boycotted the recent SAARC meet which was cancelled later.

(B) same kind of Economies hinders trade. SAFTA trade is very insignificant.

options available

- (1) SAARC - 1 → Group members can isolate Pakistan.



(2) BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative  
for multisectional Technical and Economic  
Cooperation) .. its importance was  
highlighted in recent BRICS-BIMSTEC  
meet in Croat.

(3) separate corridors - like -

A) BBIN corridor [Bangladesh  
Bhutan India, Nepal corridor]

~~Exercising~~ Apart from ISO-  
lating Pakistan, SAARC countries should  
take initiatives for combating terrorism  
and regional stability and  
~~also~~ connecting Afghanistan ~~thru~~ through  
Air route cargo.

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 इनकी 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।

India have 25 million diaspora - second largest after chinese one. Many people from Indian origin have occupied key positions in corporate world, multilateral institutions (WB, UN, IMF) and political positions of powerful countries like USA and Canada.

~~Engagement~~

Evolving engagement with Indian Diaspora

- (1) Indian diaspora is no more seen ~~a~~ just a economic resource but important human capital.



- (2) They are soft power realm of Indian diplomacy
- (3) Important part of Track-II diplomacy in key negotiations
- (4) They had played important role in moulding world's opinion towards India.
- For. eg. - Canadian PM recently shown apology over Romagata manu incident.
- (5) They played important role in changing world opinion <sup>after</sup> ~~of~~ nuclear testing.

### Key initiatives

- (1) LM Singhvi Committee (2000) -  
Pravasi Bhanjya <sup>(PBD)</sup> Diwas and  
PBD Samman.

(2) Various initiatives like  
"Know India" and "Connect  
India" to deepen engagement.

(3) Recent PIO and OCI merges  
to allow easy travel to Indian  
Diaspora.

### Emerging challenges

(1) Terrorism in middle east [For  
eg Syrian crisis and ISIS  
threat]

(2) Racial attacks [in USA, Australia]

(3) H1B Visa Hike (USA) and —  
immigration restrictions by Britain

(4) Likely negative impact of BREXIT

In this regard India  
had signed various social security  
agreements (SSA) with various —  
countries for welfare of Indian diaspora