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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

|                   |               |                     |           |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Name of Candidate | SAAD MIYAKHAN |                     |           |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH       | Registration Number | 6941      |
| Center            | ONLINE        | Date                | 28 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।

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## 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?

Constitution empowers judiciary to punishes for its contempt :

Civil contempt includes ignoring the orders of judiciary .

Criminal contempt includes scandalizing the authority of judiciary, used pernicious words or obstruction of justice

This power is necessary :-

- It helps in administration of justice .
- If there is no power of contempt than orders of judiciary can be ignored .

- Executive can overpower judiciary, power of contempt helps in preservation of supremacy of constitution.

- It may lead to tyrannical tendency in Executive.

- SC or HC judgements on various orders like - Annulment of section 8(1) of RPA  
NOTA judgement

Judgement of Vishaka guidelines  
NALSA judgement

Such judgements won't be carried out on field.

- A judge who is taking anti-establishment position on issues of the day like on privacy issue or on Aadhar issue can be easily attacked by executive.

- Status of Judiciary will erode, if we go by present day media environment then if there was no power of contempt

than media would have severely scandalised judiciary.

- People and cyber cells of political party would wage a war against judges if there was no power of contempt.

### Limitation on 19(a) Article

- Judiciary has taken a conservative position.
- contempt power has had chilling effect on freedom of speech.
- Various issues like internal indiscipline in judiciary (Justice Karnan Saga), Judicial overreach have not been criticised in press due to fear of contempt.
- Criticism is hallmark of any democracy. Even judiciary must be open to scrutiny.

### Way Ahead

- Judiciary should welcome constructive criticism.
- Those taking different position than judiciary should be careful of their language.
- Judiciary can frame guidelines to initiate contempt proceedings.

It must be known that Art 19(a) comes with certain riders, freedom to speak is not absolute.

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।

Various special rights are being given to minorities both linguistic, cultural and religious to preserve their traditions.

Article 14: provides for equality before law and equal protection of laws.

Article 15: State shall not discriminate between citizens on ground of religion, race, sex or place of birth.

Article 29, 30: provides minority to establish educational institutions of their choice.

Constitution in Article 25 to 29 also grants freedom of religion and conscience.

Constitution provides for establishment of special ~~linguistic~~ officer for linguistic minorities

5th and 6th Schedules seek to preserve the culture, traditions of tribes.

## Need for special provisions

- They are mandated by constitution.
- Minorities are vulnerable section they have poor socio-economic indicators hence special provisions are needed.
- Will lead to mainstreaming of minorities.
- It will strengthen democracy as strength of democracy is judged by how safe minorities are.
- India want to speak on World stage, on such forums how minorities are treated matters in a huge way.
- Various committees like Pongorath Mishra committees, Sachu-committee have recommended this.
- No country can develop wholly if its social fabric is not preserved.
- Special protection provisions for

minority prevent youth from joining insurgency or terror groups as they do not feel marginalised.

Govt schemes are like Nai Manzil, USTTAD are worth mentioning.

### Check and Balances

- Political parties should refrain from politicisation of minority issues.
- Practices of minority which are contrary to human rights should be curbed.  
Eg. Instant Triple Talaq.

• At the same time special provisions should not always be equated to appeasement as ~~eq~~ unequals cannot be treated equally.

- Government should try to foster a conducive environment for minorities.

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

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

Democratic Decentralisation was mandated by 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Centre → States → ULBs

However it suffers from various challenges.

### Political

State govt. are unwilling to devolve any substantial power to ULBs as they do not want to create local level leaders.

### Social

• In villages Khap Panchayats still wield great power as compared to Constitutional Bodies.

In case of women Sarpanch

power is wielded by Sarpanch Patis.

### Economic

They donot have enough economic resources to carry out socio-devt. programmes.

They suffer from shortage of 3F  
- Funds, function and functionaries.

After GST various taxes which Local bodies use to impose have been done away with.

### Systemic

State govt. not willing to devolve the functional items to ULBs and rural local bodies.

### Manner of elections

Panchayti Raj elections are marred with violence, kidnappings & murders.

Reforms

- It should be made mandatory for States Govt to devolve functional items mentioned in 11th and 12th schedule to local bodies.

- State Election Commission should learn from ECI and cancel polls in cases of violence.

- Proper training to members of local bodies to enable them to use funds and plan.

- A market Policy interventions to encourage municipals bonds.

- Role of panchayats and SPVs should be curbed and they should be formed only in special cases.

Democratic Decentralisation is a must to deepen democracy and empowerment of Local bodies. it is therefore necessary.

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

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

### Inter State water Dispute Bill 2017

- establishes a Dispute Resolution Committee which will mediate in case of a dispute.

Time frame = 1 year.

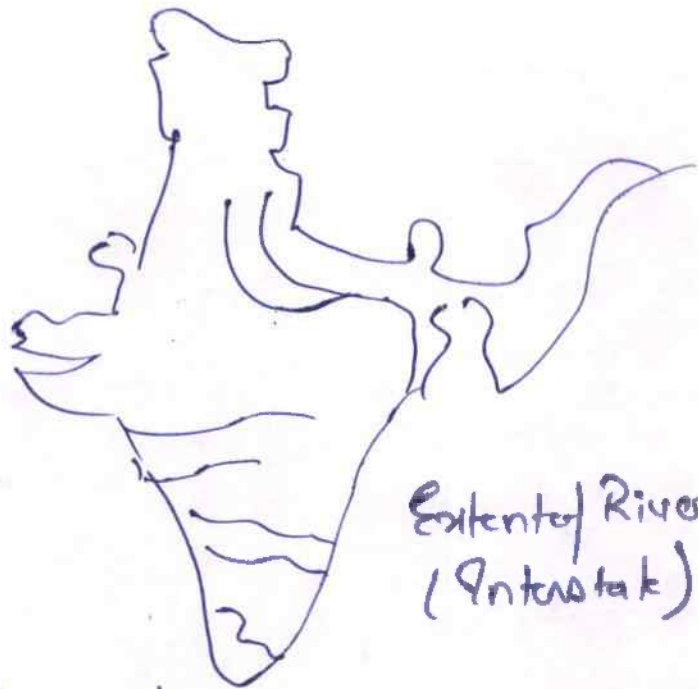
- A permanent Water Dispute Tribunal has been setup which will adjudicate on disputes within a period of 3 years.

### Why Welcome step:

- it has done away with ad hoc tribunals.
- Time frames have been given, CWT took 20 years to give award.
- Allows mediation via DRC.
- Necessary as disputes between states are bound to rise in future. Recent one being Mahadayi river dispute.

Fail to resolve issue of overlapping judiciary

- ~~THE~~ Tribunal will be headed by judge of a Supreme Court or Chief Justice of high court.
- They do not have technical expertise to decide on matter.
- States who do not agree on the award may knock doors of HC or SC.
- The entire soul of Article 262 is to not allow judicial interference in River water disputes has been done away with.
- It is not categorically stated that how awards of tribunals will be implemented and what can be penal provision if on upper riparian State like Karnataka errs. In such case lower Riparian state has to again go to judiciary to ~~order~~ seek its rightful share.



### Way Forward

- Tribunal award should be made binding on states.
- There should be machinery containing administrative, technical, judicial experts to implement the award.
- States should <sup>promote</sup> use water efficiently. methods in agriculture.

Water is a precious resource & water wars should be avoided.

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?

### Electoral Reforms in Budget 2017.

- Concept of Electoral Bond has been introduced which will be like a bearer cheque.
- Limit on cash donation reduced to Rs 2000.
- Corporate entities need not disclose how much they are donating to which political party.

### Critique

- Electoral Bond will conceal identity and Black money can be routed into political party coffers.
- Limit of Rs 2000 is not an answer, Political Funders will just split the amount 10 times more

$$20000 = 2000 \times 10$$

- Concealment of Corporate donations will promote crony capitalism and against interest of shareholders.

India has already seen Radia tapes fiasco.

State funding of elections means when elections are funded via taxpayer money.

- it will reduce money power in elections.
- ADR puts that 70% of money to parties comes from unknown sources.
- In general election 2014, whopping 30 thousand crore were spent.
- State funding will make sure that small parties also get a fair amount.

Shortcomings of state funding of elections

- there is no formula so as to how money will be given to parties.
- it will be detrimental to new parties.

- It will regulate funding to ~~state~~ parties but is silent on expenditure done by candidates who spend nearly 5 to 6 crore in election.

- It is democratic right of companies and individual to donate to political parties.

### Solution

- RTI - parties should be brought under RTI
- A cap on how much a political party at state level and national level can receive.
- Corporate donations should be made public.
- Party — { National  
State  
UnRecognised.

To promote democracy and deepen it transparent funding of parties and elections both is need of the hour.

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

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

73 and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment provided for 33% reservation of woman in ULBs.

There was wide scale disruption in Nagaland due to implementation of these provisions.

Those who favored the move contended that

→ non application of 33% reservation is ignorance of constitutional provisions.

→ it depriving women of their constitutional rights.

## Opposition to Resuvation

- Under article 371 Nagaland has special status.
- Any law of Parliament should be in tandem with customs of Nagas.
- Unlike other North Eastern state Nagaland has a patriarchical society.
- They favored that women should not stand in elections but they can be nominated.

## Other issues

- This reflects a case where one provision of constitution comes face to face with another provision.
- It ignited custom vs Rights debate.

- Government found itself in a fix as Nagaland has suffered from insurgency and small issues can be ignited by insurgents to invoke anti-India sentiments.

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

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

Supreme court gave various guidelines for police reforms in Prakash Singh Case:-

- it provided for security of tenure to DGP and all officers above and of the rank of Dy SP.
- It provided for a Police Establishment Board to look into matters of training, promotion and transfer of police personnel.
- Committees at District Level headed by District Magistrate to look in cases of police excesses.
- Separation of law order and investigation roles.
- Establishment of state security commission headed by Chief Ministers.

to prepare a general policy for functioning of police.

Guidelines become necessary in wake of politicisation of police forces, custodial deaths, erosion of public faith, rising law and order problems etc.

### Implementation issues

- Govt. contends that control of political executive over police is needed otherwise police will become tyrannical.
- it is political executive which is answerable to people especially on law and order issues.
- Govt. in power should have complete authority to post and promote police officers of their choice.

Govt does not have enough resources of man and money to implement the guidelines.

### Other shortcomings of guidelines

- Ignores shortage of police personnel. presently their duty hours ranges from 12 to 16 hours.
- Is silent on remuneration of officers.
- Is silent on various new patterns of crimes like ~~terror~~ and ~~order~~ issues, cybsecurity, gender concerns.

However, implementation of guidelines though in a changed form is necessary to transform the colonial era force into a sleek and modern force.

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।

Post liberalisation era has seen proliferation of regulators :-

Competition Commission ensures

- that there is no monopoly by any company
- there is no cartelisation.
- consumer interest is promoted and
- competition is promoted.

at the same time sector specific regulators like TRAI, SEBI, RBI etc.

- promotes healthy development of their sector.

- checks speculation.
- makes sure that all Govt. rules and regulations are being followed.

Thus, both complement each other.

### Regulatory parallelism

- is due to overlapping jurisdiction.
- various sector specific commissions when not satisfied with respective regulators have knocked on CCI doors.

Eg. TRA ruled in favour of Jio when other telecom companies alleged Jio of predatory pricing.

These companies can now complain to CCI.

### Way Ahead

2nd ARC recommendations.

- create regulator only when necessary.
- avoid proliferation of regulators.



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 असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

### Spatial Inequality

Health care services are better in ~~some~~ Western and southern states as compared to Northern and Eastern states.

### Similarly

Urban areas are better equipped in terms of doctors, nurses, Health workers, beds, trauma centres hospitals as compared to rural counterparts.

### Economic Inequality

With rising cost of medication and medicines the rich and middle class are in better position to avail health care as compared to poor population.

Various schemes of Govt. like RSBY have not yielded desired results.

New Health Policy Most of the victims in ~~seeks to increase~~ Gorakhpur tragedy were not so well off. Similarly Swine flu outbreak in Gujarat is affecting poor the most.

### New Health Policy 2017

- seeks to increase budget of healthcare to 2.5% GDP.
- promote wellness care.
- seeks to convert district hospitals into medical colleges.
- increased thrust on generics and promotion of AYUSH practitioners.
- provide for free and universal primary health care and leverage PPP in delivering secondary and tertiary health care.

- Reduce out of Pocket expenditure.

NHP is a welcome move but it alone won't suffice other steps are also needed:—

- NITI aayog proposal to allow priv. hospitals to use infrastructure in public health institution is a great idea.

- States have to fully co-ordinate centres efforts and increase their own budgetary spending.

- Coverage of RSBY should be enhanced and it should be made universal.

- Use of ICT: Telemedicine to deliver quality services in rural areas as done in Chhattisgarh.

- Sickness funds can be established (like in Germany) ~~by~~ by taxing sin goods.

- Promotion of healthy lifestyle.

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan should be treated as Swasthya Bharat Abhiyan.

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।

2001 to 2011: has been significant increase in homeless households.

presently NSSO puts that there are 2 crore ~~urban~~ homeless households.

Homeless households are those who do not own a house. They live on rent or in unauthorised colonies, slums or squatter settlements.

### Challenges

- lack of basic amenities like water, electricity.

- homelessness deprive them of Right to live with dignity art 21.

- most of the money the can are being spent either as rent or in looking for a house.
- They are prone to police harassment.
- They are also prone to crime and vice, and can be exploited by trafficking mafia.

### Measures

- Policy interventions to promote affordable housing.
- Interest subvention and assistance in PM Awas Yojana should increase. It is very low at present.
- proper implementation of RERA act and extending GST to Real Estate so that prices of real estate go down.
- policy interventions by government to remove various bottlenecks in mining of sand, stone and construction material so that price of construction material goes down.

- Relaxation of Floor Area Norms
- Leveraging of CSR funds for EWS housing and slum development

Increase is due to

- massive Rural to urban migration due to increase in opportunities in urban areas
- increase in demand of blue collar workers in urban areas. Eg. Construction.
- shortage of ~~pop~~ land in urban area and increase in price of land and construction of houses.

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।

### Amendment

- Now Domestic Violence Act is made gender Neutral
- It now covers physical, verbal, emotional social violence.
- Protection officers can be granted to victim ~~to~~ in case of threat to her life.
- Husband or other in laws can be barred from entry into victims work premises or in her household.

### Impact

- Making it gender neutral is welcome as even woman abuse woman physically.
- Expanding its definition is as per the international norms.

- Will give a sense of security to woman, raise her prestige and restore her faith in law.

- There will be less chances of intimidation of complainant due to provision of protection officers.

### Impact (Other side)

- Some allege that Domestic Violence Act is used by disgruntled wives to harass in laws.

- How protection officers will be provided, & states do not have adequate police force for even basic law and order functions.

- It will end any possibility of mediation.



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

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

Presently India has 430 million of children.  
Which are its demographic future.

### Steps Taken

#### Health:

Janani Shishu Suraksha Programme to provide early childhood care.

Universal Immunisation Programme against 7 diseases.

Special provisions for lactating mothers in National Food Security Act.

School health programme to cover early health screening of children.

~~Results~~: IMR reduced to 40 per 1000

But RSOC survey puts underweight children as 42%. Immunisation coverage is merely 62%.

Education

Right to Education, Midday Meal Scheme,  
provision of ~~an~~ pre school education in  
Anganwadi centres; no detention policy.  
It has led to rise in retention and universal  
enrollment but ASER survey has put  
question on learning outcomes.

Harassment

PoCSO - Act has taken care of sexual  
harassment of children. It has established  
child friendly procedures in trials.

But still sexual harassment of  
children is on a rise. Recently a 10 year  
old rape victim gave birth to her child.

Child pornography remains an issue.

There is also a need to simplify  
adoption guidelines.

India has ratified ILO conventions

• it will prohibit all forms of labour

for children below age of 14 years.

• will provide for rehabilitation of children rescued from factories etc.

Thus it is a welcome move to protect rights of children.

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

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

### World Bank - Digital Dividend Reports

India: 50 crore Internet users.  
350 million smartphones  
1000 million phones.  
35 crore users on facebook.  
13 Billion dollars of e-commerce.

Rise of pricing wars between telecom companies like Jio, Airtel, Idea etc.

Rise of internet giants who want to tap into Indian market - Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Amazon etc.

But still digital dividends have lagged

Behind:-

- o) Internet speed in India are still one of the slowest. Even 4G networks run at 500KBPS.

b) Digital divide: A vast majority of India lacks digital literacy, they do not know how to use smart phone. Besides even after entry of Jio Net rates are one of the highest in India.

c) E-commerce: is merely 13 Billion \$. This is due to lack of back end infrastructure, lack of policy framework and lack of inventories, supply chains which e-commerce grants needs.

d) Government administration has not been quick to adopt to e-governance and ICT based service delivery.

e) Social Reasons

During Demonetisation ~~usage of~~ ~~cash~~ use of digital payments increased but now as cash supply has normalised. Digital transaction has declined. Because in India people prefer cash transaction and are averse to using digital ~~goods~~ means. Not everyone is tech savvy.

g) digital platforms, apps etc. do not come in vernacular languages.

But every thing is not gloomy

Government has launched a digital India programme, Digital Saksharta programme. Facebook is investing in project Udon.

Jio is coming with a 1500Rs feature phone which will provide 70 services.

Thus digital divide can be averted.

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

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

### Outdated Laws

- Bring inefficiency.
- Reduce ease of doing business
- Increase bureaucratic discretion.
- Lead to 'inspector Raj'.
- Open avenues for harassment.
- Breeds corruption.

Repealing and consolidation of statutes is needed





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।

### Water Privatization

Arguments in favour:-

- present municipalities do not have expertise and funds to efficiently supply water.
- Water is suffering from tragedy of commons.
- Present Framework is very weak, it does not prevent overexploitation of water especially by use of motors pumps.
- Private sector will bring in efficiency, curb leakage, improve supply network and introduce efficient private pricing and water metering.
- Privatisation of electricity supply has been largely successful.

### Against

- Water is resource for all, and it is a social good. It is responsibility of Govt. to ensure water supply to all. Such precious resources can't be given away to private sector.
- Privatising water is against principle of a welfare state.
- Privatisation of water has largely been a failure in Bolivia, Columbia, Brazil etc.

### Way Ahead

- Government should learn from Israel.
- Israel Govt audits every single drop of water.
- Increased push on groundwater recharge and utilisation of wastewater.
- Municipalities should show political will to price water in a sustainable way.

• Behavioural changes shau be introduced,

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।

### Shanghai Co-operation agreement

Members : Russia, China, India, Pakistan,  
Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan  
Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan.

### Mandate

- economic integration of Eurasian region.
- promotion of regional stability in Eurasia.
- Development of energy and transport routes in region.
- Peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

### Too much should not be read.

- SCO is dominated by China and its uncertain that India's concerns will be taken into account.
- With entry of Pakistan China's position in SCO will grow and India voice can be easily ignored.

• It is unlikely that Central Asian countries will support any Indian opinion because they all are too much in China's sphere of influence.

• Russia is already suspicious of India's growing closeness to USA.

• India Geographically is not connected to Europe and Central Asia, Pakistan can always disrupt India's ~~entry into~~ access into Central Asia.

• Regional powers do not consider India as a major player in Afghanistan.

Other side

• SCO provides a forum to India to engage with its counterparts in Russia, China and even Pak.

• SCO membership is needed for early finalisation of North South Corridor, TAPI pipeline.

- SCO is another forum where India can put its concerns.
- SCO is one of the most important forum in Asia/Europe region and India can't afford to miss it.

Thus India should

- become an active member.
- have and put its own world view.
- use strategic and positive diplomacy.
- leverage support of Russia, Afghanistan and Central Asia.

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।

How India can utilise its technological capacity:-

- Satellite based data can be used to predict weather patterns, floods, droughts, etc. India can use this data and provide it neighbours.

- India is already launching foreign satellites into space. In fact satellite launch has become a tool of soft

diplomacy.

- Oceanic data, patterns of oceanic currents etc CAN be mapped by ocean sat and such data can be shared ~~to~~ with

Indian Ocean Rim countries.

- India has developed a unique Aadhar based platform. There are

demands of identity based governance in various countries. India can promote its JAM Trinity model.

- Various scientist-scientist collaboration can be started in specially in space department.

India has already entered into MoUs on Scientific Collaboration with countries like USA, Russia, Israel, Australia.

However India still needs to learn

↳ how to transform scientific knowledge into product.

↳ improve academic industrial collaboration.

South Asia Satellite is Indian gift to its neighbours :-

- it is a part of Neighbourhood First policy.
- Will improve navigation in South Asian region.
- Will also serve communication and military needs of beneficiaries.

However more needs to be done:

as

→ Satellite is no match to China's deep pockets.

→ Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal all are trying to launch their own satellites with Chinese help.

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 Bangladesh

Issues resolved

- ↳ Land Boundary Agreement
- ↳ Sharing of Ganga waters and Farakka barge issue.
- ↳ Bangladesh has assisted India in eliminating ULFA insurgency in Assam.

Teesta issue is illusive

Present agreement will make sure that Bengal receives 42% and Bangladesh receives 37% of Teesta water.

However Agreement has not seen light of the day because:

- Bengal chief minister has opposed the agreement.

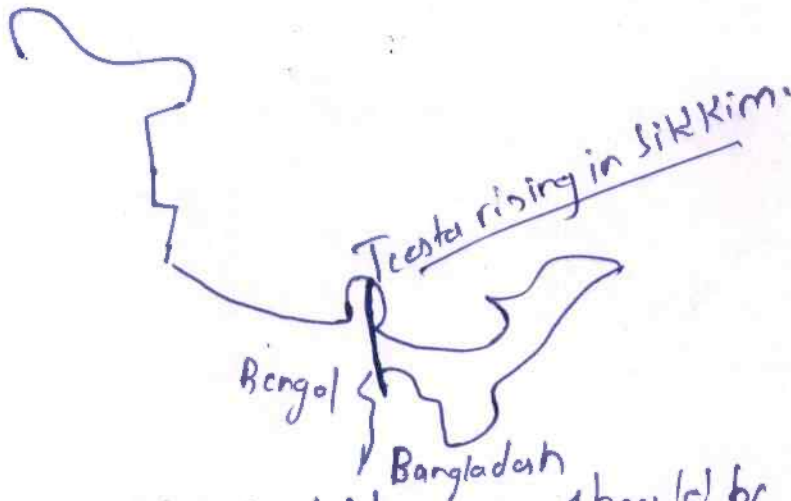
• she says that agreement will deprive North Bengal of its rightful share and cause agricultural crisis in Bengal.

### Implications

- India cannot afford to lose Bangladesh confidence at a time when China is asserting its dominance.
- Depriving a local riparian state of rightful share is morally incorrect.
- Opposition parties in India have whipped up Anti-India sentiments on Teesta issue.
- If any delay is done Bangladesh can fall into China's lap.
- If BNP uses Teesta issue and comes to power then it will be detrimental to India.

Way Ahead

- Centre should engage more with Bengal cm.



- political differences should be set aside.
- while finalising agreement Bengal concerns be taken into account.
- Bengal can also be provided with a development package if it agrees to the agreement.

Resolution of dispute is in interest of both India and Bangladesh.

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।

TFS has been ratified by India in Feb 2017:-

- It will provide for:
- reduction of tariff and non tariff barriers.
  - improved custom clearances.
  - will boost investor confidence and will lead

TFS in services will provide for:-

- ease of movement of skilled and unskilled labour from one country to other.

- Remove archaic visa rules.
- Boost trade in services.

Significance

- It is important especially in context of rise of protectionist movements.
- Australia has scrapped 457 visa rule
- USA has increased the minimum salary needed to apply for H1B visa.
- India is a net exporter of services hence it will have a surplus trade.
- India won't gain much by TFA in goods as it is a net importer.
- Movement of people will lead to increase in cultural assimilation.



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।

### Potential of BIMSTEC

- Countries can engage in development of blue economy.
- Better disaster management.
- Integration of South Asia and South East Asia.
- check on sea-piracy.
- countries can engage in joint develop-  
ment of off shore oil fields.
- protection of important lanes of sea communication.
- It can overcome failure of SPARC.

It has particular importance for India because :-

- Myanmar can provide India access to North East via Kaladan Project.

- More Mah Sot Road will connect India to Myanmar and then to Thailand.

### Factors hindering

- Almost every country except India in BIMSTEC has been engaging with China and is lured by its deep pockets.
- Myanmar and Thailand are well integrated in ASEAN and India has not succeeded to bind South Asia together.
- There is difference in approach and strategy and each country has a



different view on how region should be developed.

- India as a leading country does not have enough resources to integrate the region.

Key initiatives

MoU on disaster management, blue economy,  
fishing etc.

BBIN - to reduce trade barriers.  
hassle free movement of  
Trucks in India, Bangladesh  
and Nepal.

India - Myanmar = ~~AKO~~ Kaladan Project.

India - Thailand - Myanmar  $\Rightarrow$  Trilateral  
highway.