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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHUK SARAF		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	198493
Center	ONLINE	Date	2/10/17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	12.5		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	12.5		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	12.5		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	12.5		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6	12.5		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	12.5		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
8	12.5		
9	12.5		
10	12.5		
11	12.5		
12	12.5		
13	12.5		
14	12.5		
15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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. 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?

In a democracy rights of citizens are only as strong as their capacity to assert them. This includes article 19(1) a - freedom of speech. However, often times restrictions on it via 'contempt of court' provisions are enforced. This has both aspects -

- Pros
- (1) This maintain reputation of judiciary against politically motivated wouton criticism
- (2) As a custodian of constitution and bulwark against legislative

and executive adventurism  
such reputation would be  
necessary to ensure faith of  
people

(3) Obstruction of justice due to  
contempt of court would lead  
to loss of rights of others.

(4) Unlike political executives  
judiciary does not have the  
option to hold seminars and  
press conferences to make its  
stand clear in the face of  
criticism.

however,

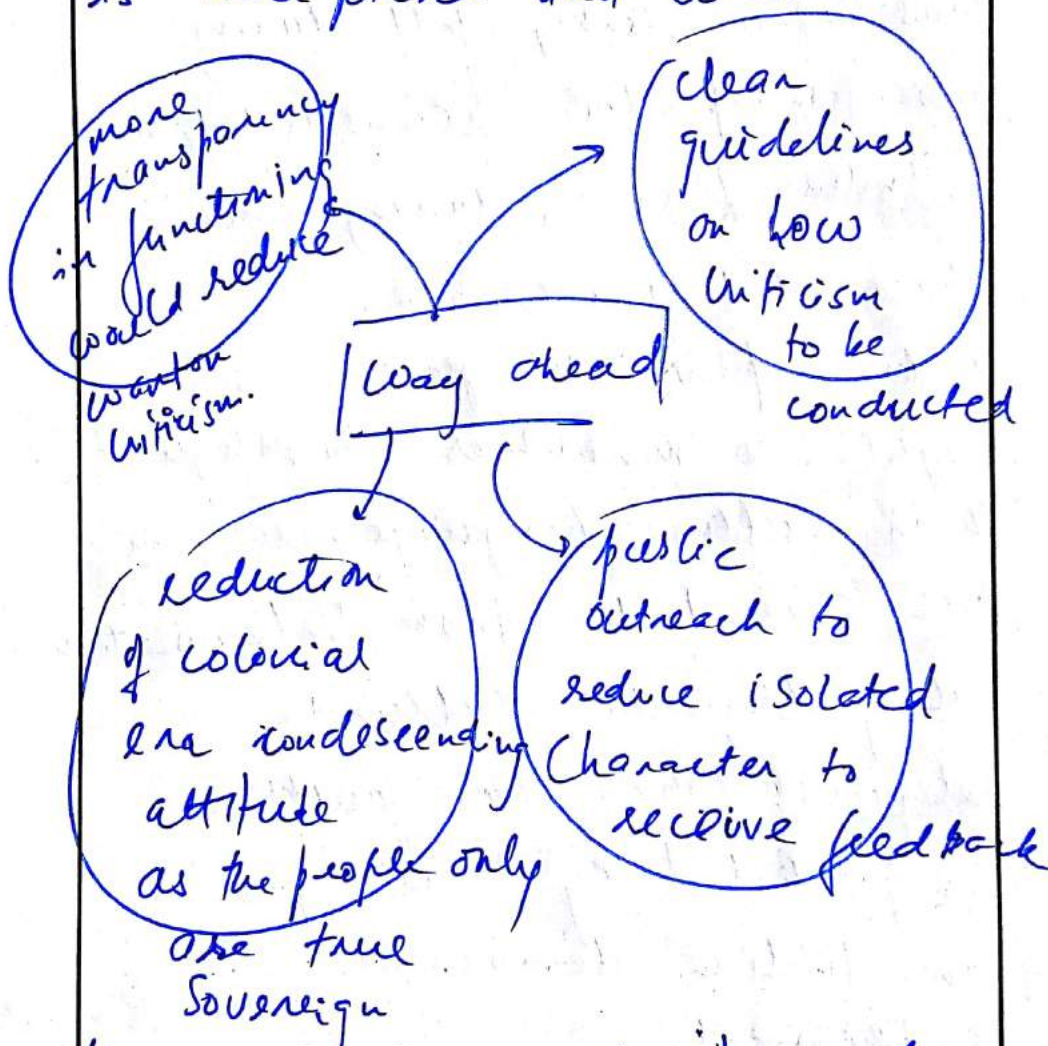
(1) Honest differences are often  
a healthy sign of progress -  
this induces the need for criticism  
Ambedkar

(2) This is a violation of natural  
justice - as judiciary becomes

the judge as well as the plaintiff

(3) Chilling effect on free speech

(4) No clear directive as to what is acceptable and what not



Hence criticism and dignity need be

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।

No culture can live if it attempts to stay exclusive. This was very starkly felt during post independence reconsolidation of India. It was during this phase that Constitution makes provided special rights to minorities to safeguard their culture, language, religion thus save India from 'Balkanisation' along linguistic, cultural, religious, ethnic etc - faultlines - So predicted by 'naysayers' on Indian democratic experiment.

Special rights

- ① Article 30 for minorities to establish and administer education institutes. State could not discriminate in funding and compensate for acquisition - helped ensure protection propagation of vernacular of people
- ② Affirmative action and reservation in legislature to ensure that they have voice in decision making
- ③ Special linguistic officer for minorities would ensure languages develop peacefully and are protected
- ④ No national language for India and schedule 8 recognises 22 official languages - thus accommodating aspiration for recognition
- (5) Article 371(A) - 371(D) address special cultural requirements of states - eg Nagaland -

thus protecting their cultural specificities.

- (6) Fifth and sixth schedules properly safeguard special cultural and customs of minorities (tribals) - via role in autonomous governance

Further provisions like Article 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29

give general protection to majority as well as minorities thus deepening 'cultural safeguards' to all - and security and stability to India - a mosaic of cultures.

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 अनुपगिकता का मिद्दांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक मुद्दों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Principle of subsidiarity refers to the idea that the lowest level that can perform a function should be suitably empowered to do so. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments sought to institutionalise the principle by providing ULGs Constitutional States. However it is a mixed bag at best.

Challenges are

- (1) Multiplicity of bodies like parastatals and development authorities reduce devolution
- (2) Funds, functions and functionaries are inadequately

- (3) Elections are held very irregularly
- (4) Local elements have grabbed power introducing another level of corruption.
- (5) Figurehead Mayor and empowered its officers - enhance ~~control~~ state control.
- (6) Finance Commissions are not regularly set up - its recommendations ignored.
- (7) Poor capacity building initiatives for local representatives.
- (8) Political parties have captured local level politics reducing effective participatory democracy.

Reforms needed.

- (1) Mayors should be made real heads not nominal heads of city government
- (2) Suspension of LSCs on flimsy grounds and not holding elections should be made an offence and judicial relief given as in SR Bommai Case for Centre-State
- (3) Funds - property tax should be allowed to develop to provide resources as suggested by 14th FC
- (4) Devolutions of functions as suggested by 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC
- (5) Capacity Building drives at local level
- (6) Grants linked to performance as suggested by 14th FC

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- (7) AMRUT scheme penalised non devolution of funds and ended micro management - this should be extended to other areas  
Thus, true participative democracy realised.

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.

म्यागन योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिक्रमण का मुद्दा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विचार रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inter state disputes are vexed issues in federal polity.

Several commissions of Panchehi, 2nd ARC have dealt with them. Yet laws like Inter State rivers, SC orders, tribunals' orders are violated freely.

- Abuse of special leave petitions
- Challenging data submitted to tribunals.
- Delays in deadlines for give decisions by tribunals.
- Centre playing partisan role in notifying judgments or forming tribunals.

→ Political economy associated with river waters have made issue further vexed.

Improvements in ISWD Bill 2017

(1) Permanent body to subsume all tribunals - thus reducing delays in notification of tribunal

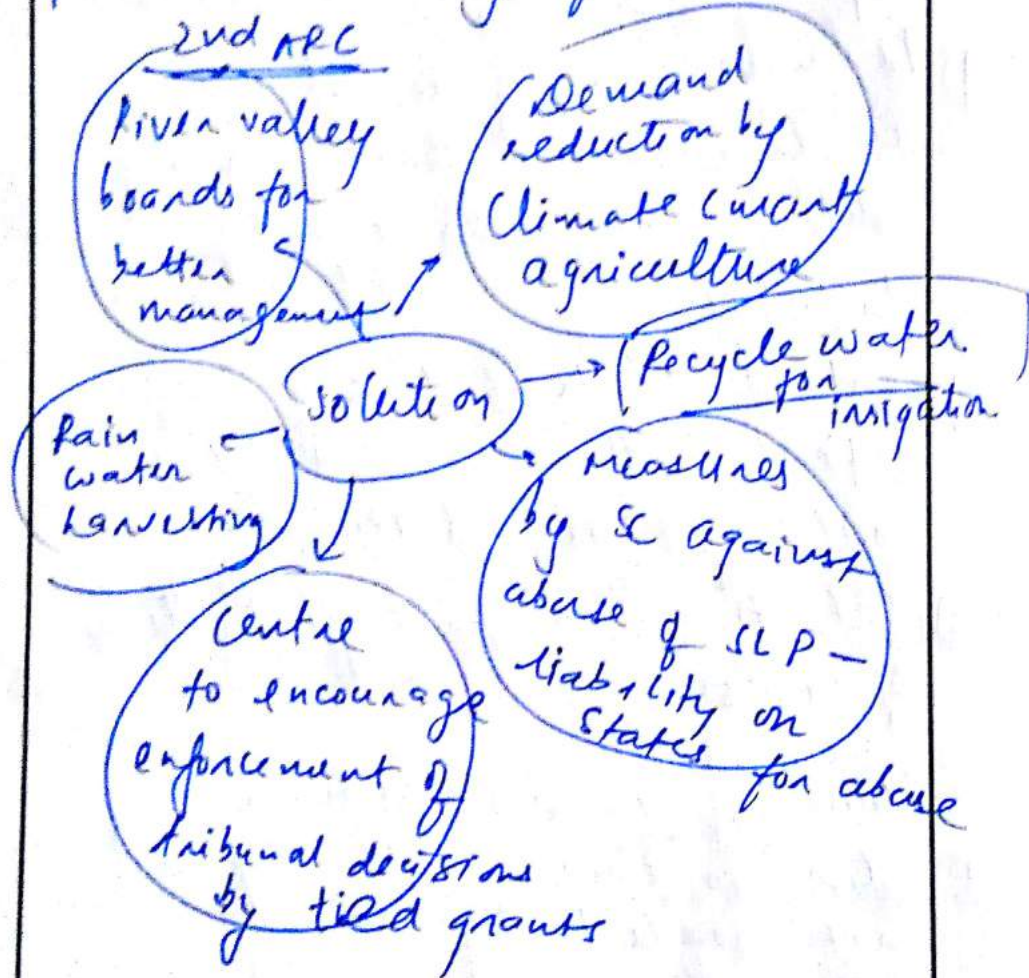
(2) Central data collection by expert bodies so that data could not be challenged

(3) Set timelines for adjudication of cases.

However issues remain

- (1) How to ensure follow up and not neglect by States
- (2) How to ensure SC would not entertain SLP meant to delay proceedings
- (3) How to ensure adherence to

- (4) Lack of skilled manpower for data collection.
- (5) No measures to address political economy of water.



Through these measures we would reduce disputes as well as face water scarcity -

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 केन्द्रीय 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?

Political electoral corruption has been the root/facet of corruption in politics. This has also given birth to money laundering, tax evasion and corporate politician nexus leading to money capitalism.

- Electoral reforms are sorely needed as 69% of political funding comes from anonymous sources.

Reforms:

- ① Introduction of electoral bonds
- ② Reduction of anonymous donations to ₹2000 only

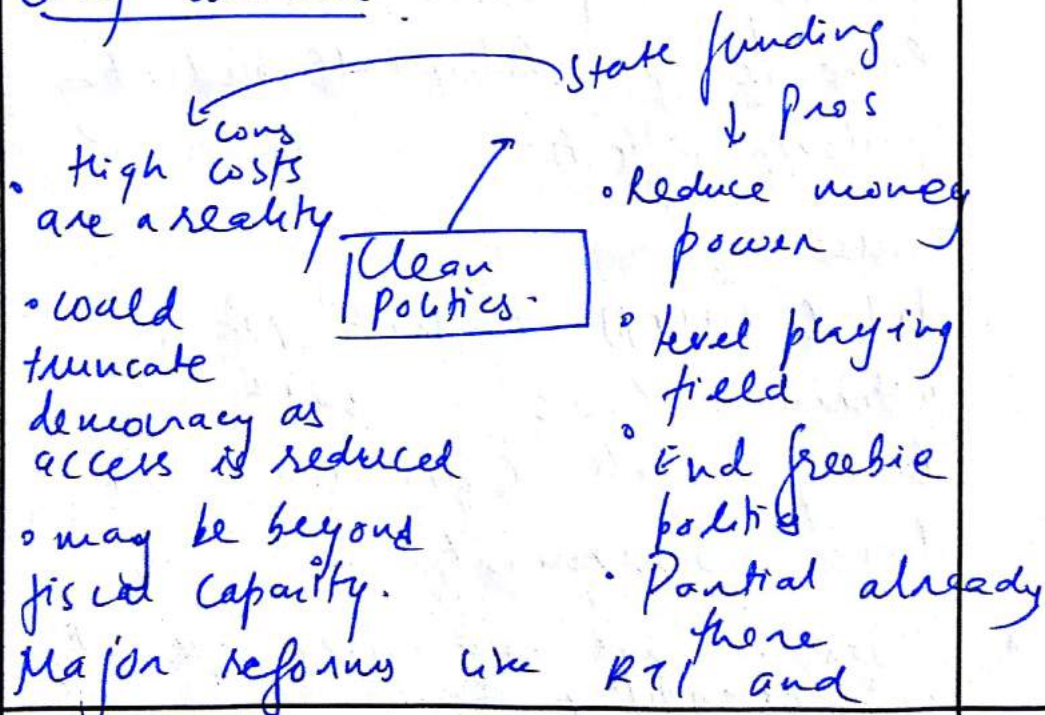
Pros

- ① These would encourage transparency in electoral funding where

where enforcement authorities could be able to track donations using bond serial numbers.

- ② Reduced money laundering as lower individual limits
- ③ Harassment of corporate by opposing parties (in power after elections) would end as only the authorities would know of donor.
- ④ Better tax enforcement
- ⑤ Reduction of political parties solely for the purpose of abuse of taxation laws.
- ⑥ Reduced use of cash donation in favour of Govt. of Education
- ⑦ Reducing limit would only mean high number and smaller value donations.

- ② Parties file returns under IT  
'get away'
- ③ Being allowed to accept 'donations'  
means were they not allowed  
before?
- ④ Still RTI has not been enforced  
on parties.
- ⑤ Leakage of data of electoral  
bonds would cause harassment  
of private donors.  
Way ahead



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 मुखियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Women are severely under represented in politics - 12% in parliament and lower in local bodies in Nagaland.

Local body reservation could help politically empower women leading to positive social, economic, psychological, budgeting spillover effects.

Issues-

- Article 371(C) protects Naga Customary laws against law of state legislature and Union government
- Governor has been given special responsibility

- o low representation has led to loss of women empowerment in political domain. However, such disruptive measures could engender animosity in local minds to government authority. 73rd and 74th Amendments providing for reservation cannot be applied haphazardly to Nagaland.

Further.

- Haryana has 33% representation of women; yet Haryana has higher female foeticide, child marriage, lower female literacy rate compared to Nagaland. Per capita economic productivity/income of women, healthcare standards

seen in life expectancy  $\square$   
lower for women in Haryana  
way ahead

Enable women to generate demand.

Incorporation of customary bodies in dialogues to address their sensitivity.

Women empowerment in Nagaland

Awareness generation for consensus building via Nicos.

Avoid snap reservation - Start small eg 10% then progress.

Generate groom capable women leaders in training institutes

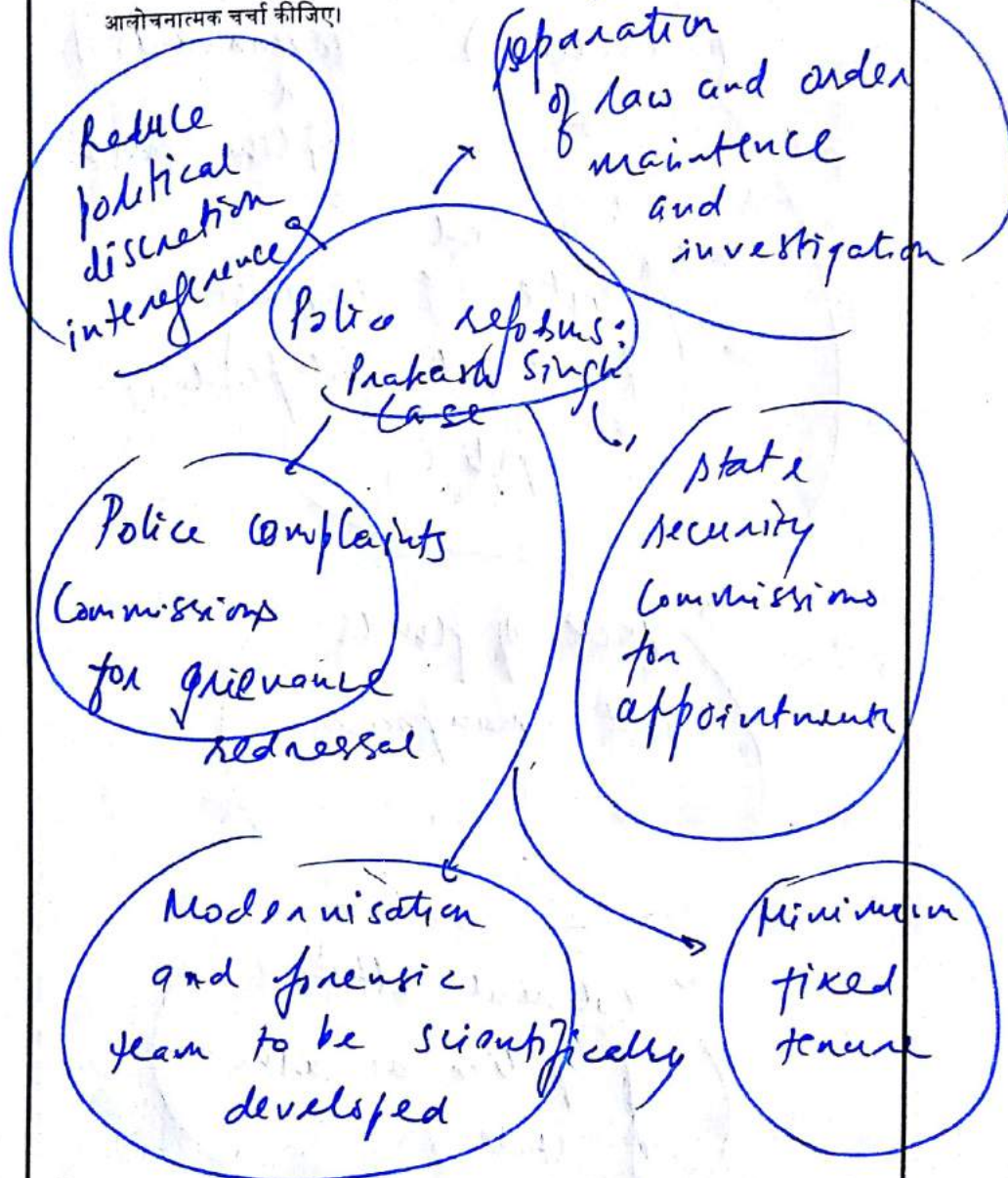
Through these measures we could

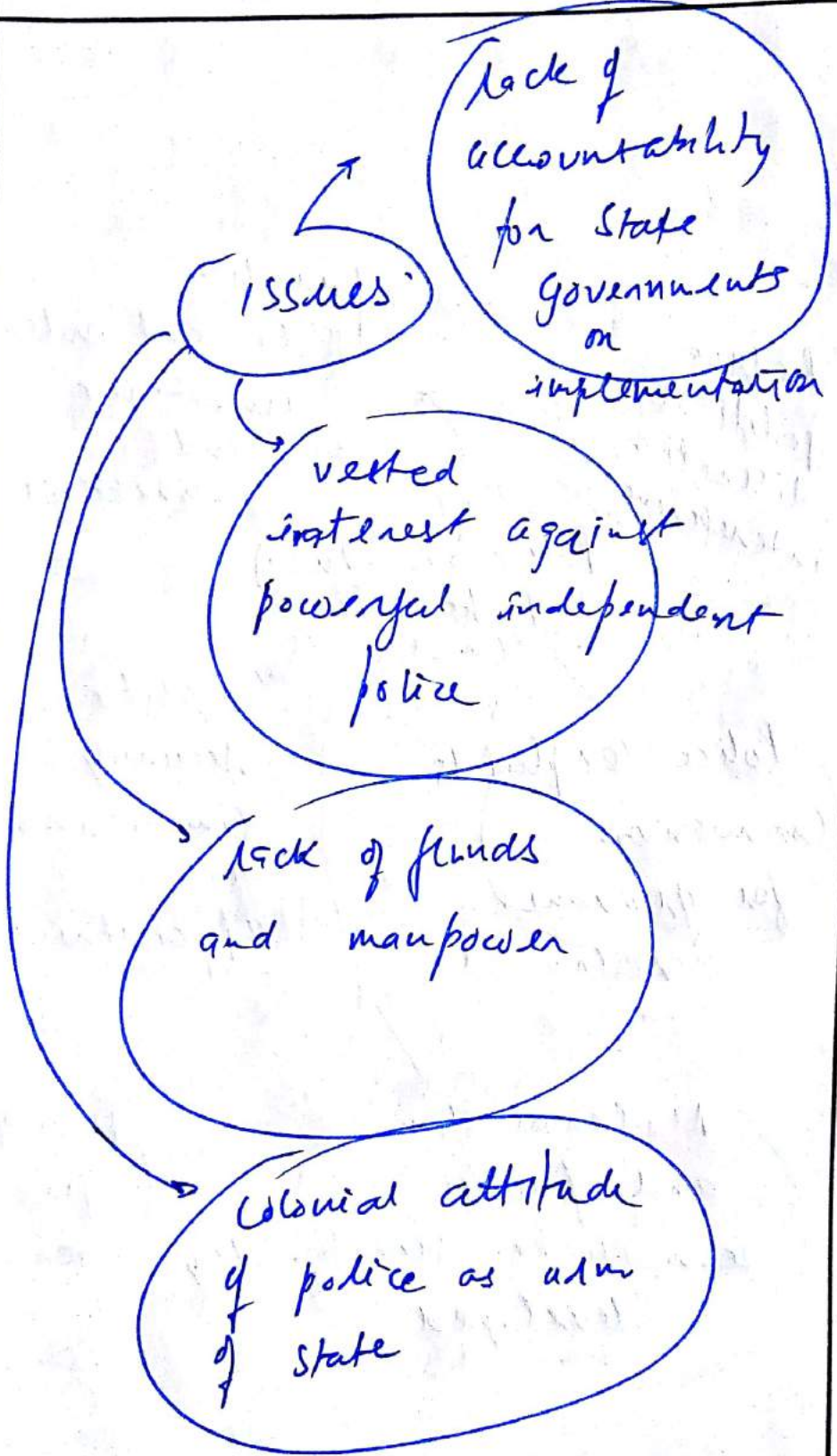
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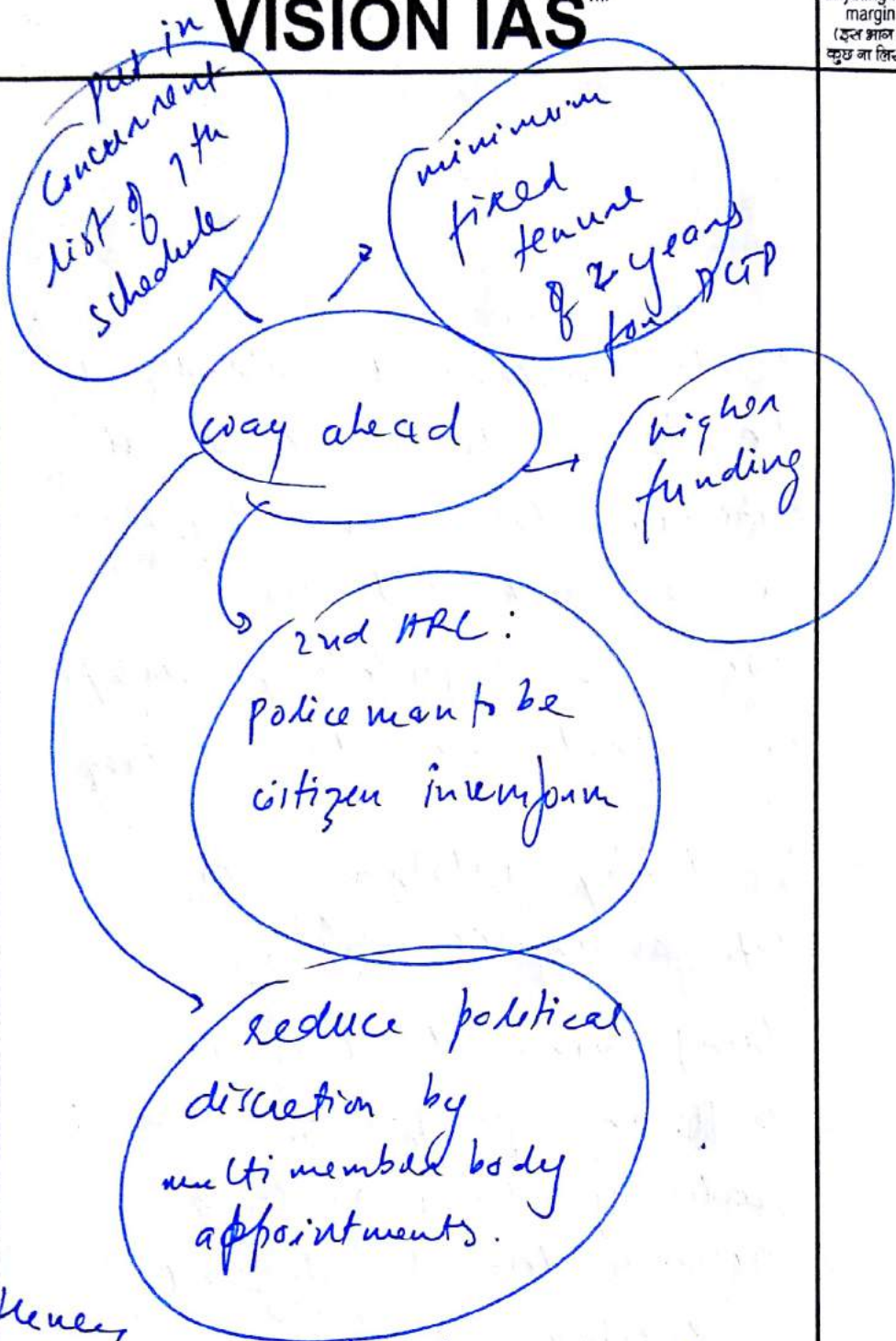
achieve SDG in letter and spirit as well as 74th Amendment be made functional.

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 मूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।







Never  
feature peoples police not states  
police

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.

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

Recently government introduced legislation to merge several tribunals. This gains light in the fact that there have been regulatory overlaps in several tribunals leading to

- (1) Regulatory arbitrage to get favourable orders.
- (2) They were leading to conflicting judgments - thus reducing ease of doing business due to difficulty in resolving disputes.

- Competition Commission while set up to reduce
- (1) Monopolistic tendencies as private sectors take over in spirit of LPG.
  - (2) Consumer exploitation due to cartelisation.
  - (3) Entry barriers to new players due to deep corporate pockets  
Yet the sectoral regulators have come into conflict with CCI. This was seen in the case of Reliance Jio's offer.

Such practices lead to loss of time and money and reduce investment attractiveness way ahead-

- Merging tribunals.
- Developing hierarchy to develop a system of appeals not parallel litigation.
- Cooperation in enforcement by selection of cases for hearing based on merit not on flimsy grounds.

Through these step we could enhance CoDB and legal predictability in India.

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

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

Inequality in healthcare access in India has been glaring.

Spatial -

- (1) Rural urban divide is most glaring. Tertiary facilities, staff are absent in rural areas.
- (2) South has leaped ahead where medical tourism has become possible. Contrasted with 'Yonakhpur deaths' in North
- (3) Quality of service has also been superior in government hospitals while privates have leaped - eg. Liferati, Apollo etc.

Economic

While PHCs, CHCs etc. have been set up to cater to poor, their service delivery and accountability

are subpar. High end services are beyond poor's remit.

(2) Out of pocket expenditure drops people to below poverty line. Non coverage of outpatient services in ESBY is a major lacuna.

(3) Non prescription of generic medicines has been a major cost to poor.

(4) Culture of kickbacks, freebie to doctors from pharmaceutical companies have increased costs to poor.

Steps by NHP to address

(1) Focus on primary care in rural as well as urban. Tertiary to be by private sector. Primary and secondary by govt.

(2) 2.5% of GDP on healthcare

- (3) Strategic purchasing of healthcare services from private sector.
- (4) Special focus on old people whose needs are neglected by private sector.
- (5) Address geographic divide by PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana to be reinvigorated

Further steps -

- (1) Healthcare management professional courses at UG level.
- (2) Increase retirement age for doctors to 65 + Choice pointing to doctors to Tier II, tier III cities as they may want to shift out from Tier I cities.
- (3) More seats in MBBS college courses
- (4) Solve NEET fiasco
- (5) Indigenous R&D
- (6) Make in India for equipment to

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- (7) Crack down on corrupt practices  
- over treatments and RSBY

- (8) Improve regulation by Medical Council  
Bid.

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 में 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।

Domestic violence act was promulgated to ensure justice to women against violence in the house of husband by in-laws. It provided for arrest of husband and relatives on complaint by women.

Recent reports of abuse by disgruntled wives led (SC) supreme court to amend it

- (1) Straightaway areas will not be made
- (2) Impounding of passports - no longer done
- (3) District welfare committees

to look into the issue and report in fixed period.

- (4) Training to police department to handle such cases. Specific team to be made in charge in district.

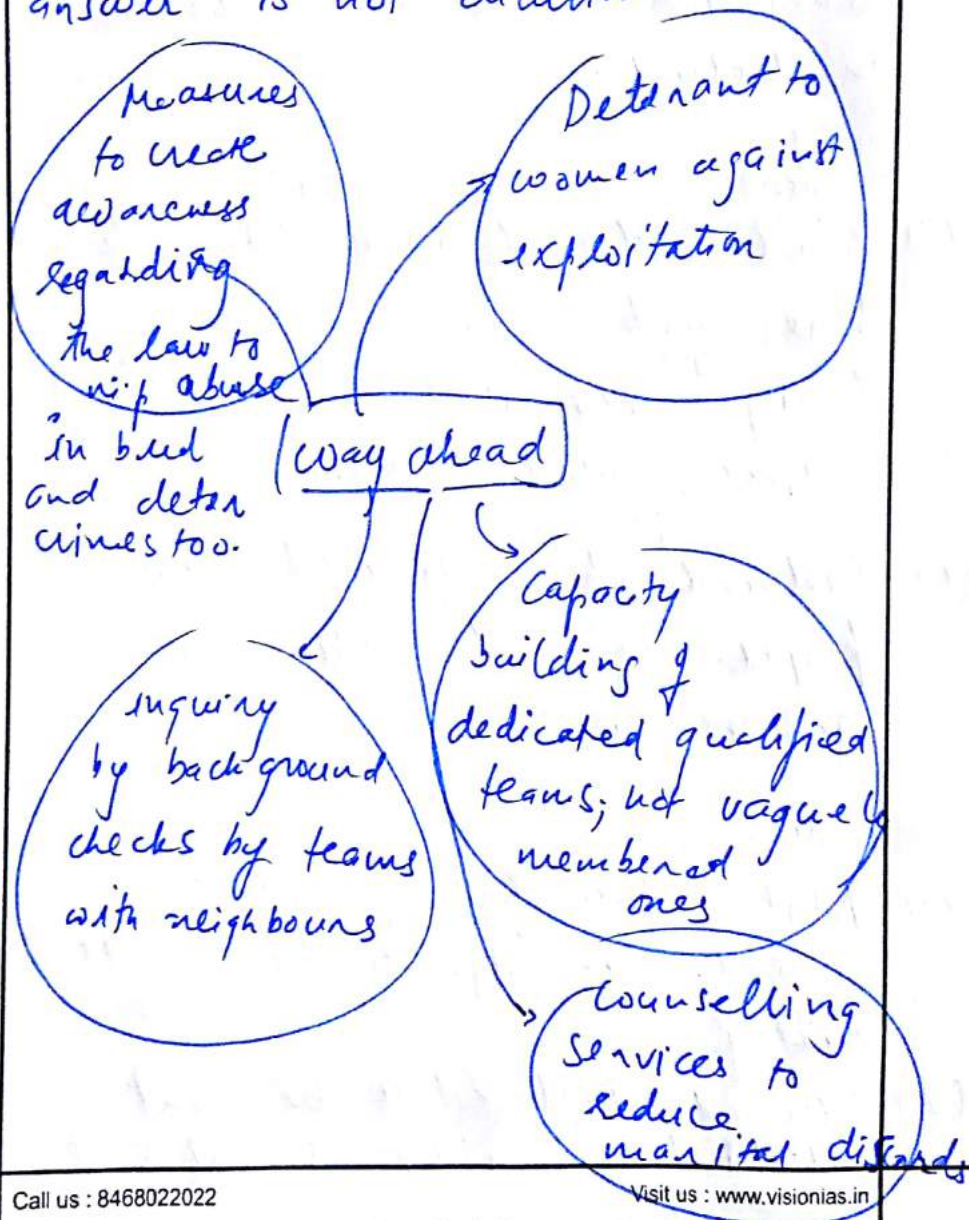
Responses - (amendment)

- (1) While this ~~law~~ would reduce abuses yet harassment to family - mental trauma and stigma - would remain
- (2) Reduced abuse would help proper use and justice to genuine cases -

Issues -

- (1) Not impounding passports would give opportunity to flee the country
- (2) Who is qualified to be part of district committee is not

- (3) Such measures would expose women to reprisal by genuine criminals.
- (4) Every law is liable to abuse - answer is not dilution.



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Hence through these measures we can ensure gender sensitivity and protection against abuse of a marital law.

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 मार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार में 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 -

- (1) Households who don't have legally registered houses.
- (2) Slum dwellers whose houses get washed off seasonally due to floods or due to other disasters.

Challenges

- (1) Economic losses due to loss of house.
- (2) Diseases due to heatstroke, rain water caused infections, lack of proper sanitation, cooking, storage facilities. Deaths due to cold winters.
- (3) Reduced safety to crimes like riots; drunken driving, animal attacks

(4) Do not get benefits like piped water, electricity and other schemes needing permanent address.

Measures by government

(1) Nightshelters - yet only 5% of them are covered.

(2) Housing for 'all slums', yet slum dwellers are not willing due to disruption of community networks.

(3) Slum redevelopment - yet little interest by private sector as projects are not viable below 5 lakhs.

Solutions.

(1) Approach should be bottom-up and not top-down. Slums should be legalised.

- with appropriate agreements  
with holders for taxes.  
in view of service provision
- (2) Property holders be charged  
value addition tax for develop-  
ment and funds used for  
slum development
  - (3) Community networks should be  
maintain in housing for all-  
sociological, economic research  
needed
  - (4) Prefabricated assembleable houses  
could be cheaper.
  - (5) Subsidised loans for beneficiary  
led development would help  
as done by government.
  - (6) USE MITNRECA to retrofit  
slums - disaster proof them
  - (7) Develop more nightshelter in  
railway coaches abandoned.

Through these steps we could  
realise "Sabka saath sabka vixas"

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.

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

Child labour is a bone in Indian social fabric that cannot be condoned. Yet social realities have coerced parents to plunge their children into jobs and exploitation in the age when they should enjoy tender life.

Measures

- (1) Constitution has made fundamental the right against exploitation as per Article 24.
- (2) India even before independence has had several laws to reduce exploitation of children on factory floors - though abolition of child labour was never envisaged.

- (3) National Child Labour project was launched to save children from the bone and rescue and rehabilitate them.
- (4) Schools have been run under child labour project to provide each child education.
- (5) Government launched ~~child~~ mid day meal scheme to ensure children in school are not withdrawn to earn.
- (6) Child labour laws have been promulgated. Recent child labour laws were amended to ensure no child under 14 works - except in arts or family enterprises. Child above 14 below 18 would work only in non-hazardous factories.
- Yet 45 lakh children are yet employed in violation
  - Kailash Satyarthi has criticized

Recent amendments as they reduce hazardous sectors.

- Also girl children could be exploited easily in the name of family enterprises owing to its loose definition.

### ILO Convention

182 - worst forms of child labour

138 - Minimum age convention

While, endeavoring these efforts would need further boosts-

- (1) Income supplementation as children are seen as hands by parents due to poverty.
- (2) Strict law enforcement - to the employers - for deterrence
- (3) Infrastructure to prosecute and punish would be needed
- (4) Awareness generation about - social economic effects
- (5) Values of education should become visible with better jobs

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aesthetic sewer

Hence through socio-judicial-economic measures we could get rid of child labour.

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 has transitioned from primary to secondary to services to now a knowledge economy.

This has been possible due to rapid spread of digital technology - computer, internet, wireless communication and more recently blockchains. However dividends have lagged. This is prone specifically with respect to India. Reasons -

- (1) Less demand due to factors like poverty as well as illiteracy - supply driven models do not generate uptake and hence reduce dividends.
- (2) Poor infrastructure eg while tele-density is 81%. yet users of mobile data are only 45% users (< 50%)

(3) High costs have reduced the uptake only by urban middle classes. While real concentration of masses is in rural areas - digital divides manifest in geographic disparity.

- Reducing ECONOMIES OF SCALE

(4) Security structure has lagged -

- India is no. 2 in social media based cyber attacks.
- Corporate espionage ranks #6 in India globally.

These incidents reduce attraction and increase costs.

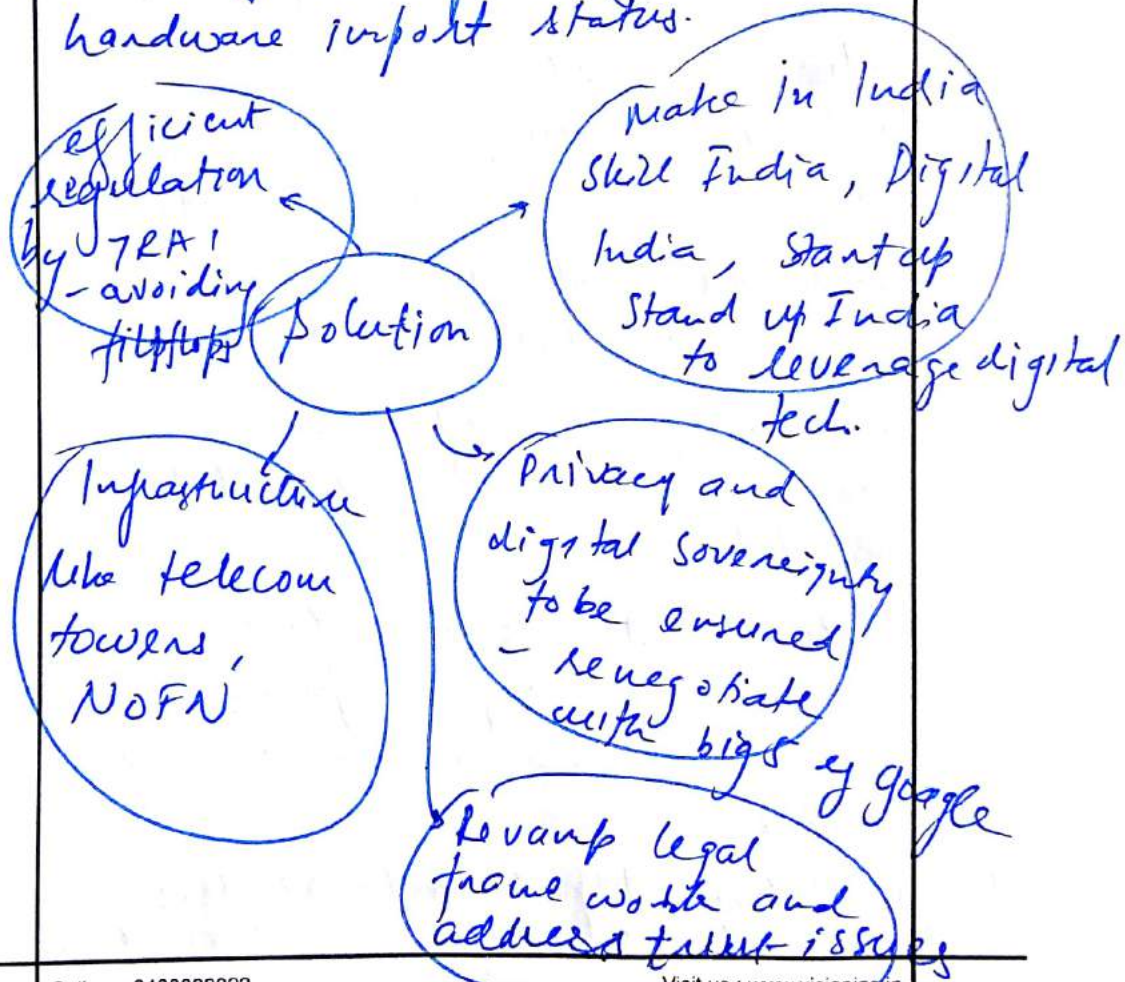
(5) Trust issue among people where older people and villagers have been less trusting of non-human interface

(6) Legal framework lags - specific i.e. (the laws lacking) - broadly on IT Act covers the domain

This reduces application of technology for wider domains.

(2) Absence of 'digital sovereignty' where digital highways point west unlike China where data is stored in domestic servers.

(3) Absence of manufacturing base led to hardware import status.



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Digital technology is an idea whose time has come way ahead would be grab it with both hands and propel growth

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 बाधाक है। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अब्बवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहां तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?"

We cannot run a 21<sup>st</sup> century economy with 18<sup>th</sup> century bureaucracy running on 17<sup>th</sup> century laws. Indian Constitution envisaged to be rigid against authoritarian regimes yet flexible to evolve with time not be set in stone and drift to irrelevance. However few laws have been hindrance to 'march to growth' -

- (1) Section 124A - sedition law though useful today as per 'supreme court' has been known more for abuse
- (2) Industrial disputes Act - hinders firms employing more than

100 people from going for  
retrenchment without government  
approval - which never comes.

- (3) Sick Industries Act - made to  
resuscitate businesses has become  
major roadblock to insolvency  
proceedings.
- (4) Section 377 - a colonial law has  
lead to polyvocal judgements -  
wastage of manhours in  
protests.
- (5) Famine code of colonial vintage  
have led to delaying of urgent  
relief in drought hit areas.
- (6) Groundwater laws dictate owner  
of land is owner of groundwater  
- led to wastage of groundwater.
- (7) Laws like Section 309 - attempt  
to suicide being criminalised,  
laws like section 295 A (on blasphemy)

laws like section 299 which contain provisions on 'outraging modesty of women' or 'treating women as property of men' which could be led astray by <sup>non-efficient</sup> men have led to loss of <sup>efficient</sup> governance and resources in litigation way ahead.

- (1) Reform of bureaucratic structure and its functioning
- (2) Commissions appointed to go into sectoral issues review laws and suggest amendments.
- (3) Involve private sector - Constitution and most laws are product of socialist era where planning was supreme; Now with LPG reforms several laws need to be reformed.
- (4) Laws like inter-state river disputes are followed more in courts than field. Follow Panchajanya

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Commissions suggestions on laws of federal nature

- (5) Review of three lists of schedule 7
- (6) Public feedbacks for reform. Evolution is not only national but <sup>needed</sup> <sub>any</sub>

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 माध्यम से एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has 2.5% of world's land, 18% population and 4% of world's freshwater.

Global risks report mentions that South Asia will be worst struck by water crisis (which is 2nd most probable crisis globally): WFP.

Changing consumption patterns.

- (1) Demand in urban area is stime of rural per capita - increasing urbanisation would further increase demand
- (2) Lifestyle changes, economic mobility eg. owning cars have increased water demand.
- (3) Shift to crops like sugarcane, horticulture crops need more water.
- (4) Further, India use 2-3 times more water than China and US for every crops.
- (5) Our exports have been water intensive - effectively use export water.

solution treating water as commodity

- (1) Currently water supply is not billed properly.
- (2) Slump in supplies to poor along with higher supply to posh areas have cause redistributive injustice
- (3) Owner of land owns ground water too.
- (4) Wastage of water is not penalised institutionally or by market mechanism

Issues:-

- (1) Supply chains for poor areas not developed
- (2) Correct price / optimum prices difficult to arrive at.
- (3) Being life sustaining substance, such 'commodification' could affect right to life - Article 21.

Privatisation:

- (1) Efficient accountable supply to customers as seen in NACPUR.

- (3) Reduced wastage as well as pilferage
- (3) Competition would generate efficiency
- (4) Would help arrive at proper pricing if regulated by government like TRAI for telecom.
- (5) Poor could be provided for by subsidy provisions.

### Issues

- (1) Monopolistic behaviour of private
- (2) Conciling profit motive with welfare could lead to railways-type losses or overcharging of push areas - creating backlog.

### Solution

- (1) Groundwater should be community resource
- (2) Learn from Australia, Israel, California.
- (3) LOTUS scheme to recycle waste from water and treatment
- (4) Ancient knowledge on water's equitable use from Tamil Temple Walls
- (5) Rain water harvesting; River parliaments

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Through these measures we could avoid what could be a reason for war in near future

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 India and Pakistan were made full members of SCO. However the prospects of advantage have a mixed bag.

### Mandate

- (1) Counter to NATO.
- (2) Military cooperation included.
- (3) Economic, geopolitical roles of cooperation among neighbours.

### Pros.

- (1) Forum where Russia, India and China - three major Asian powers could cooperate. BRICS is drifting to irrelevance due to Brazilian economic troubles and South African marginalisation.

- (2) Reinforce relations with Russia which have been on ebb since Nuclear deal of India with US.
- (3) A platform for China and India ~~Russia~~ to cooperate. This would help to maintain contact and diffuse future border, regional crises.
- (4) Could help maintain/develop/reinforce relations with middle Central Asian countries - energy rich region - would help on Chabahar is developed.
- (5) This platform would deter joint attacks on India by China and Pakistan

Cons

- (1) Indian relations with US could come under clouds as it counters

(2) Military cooperation provisions go against India ethos to act under only UN supervision to send troops.

(3) Presence China - Pakistan axis sends out fruit full events too

(4) Recent cozing of Russia, China and Russia and Pakistan (Joint exercises) further marginalise India.

way ahead -

(1) India is a believer of multipolar order.

(2) Any further regional and neighbourhood cooperation dialogue must be encouraged.

(3) Reinforced with CRG, P2P, B2B cultural exchanges.

(4) Maintaining our strategic autonomy and avoiding over reliance on any body would keep.

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Thus, a multipolar world needs multipolar bodies for global cooperation.

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।

Geopolitics has always been influenced by technology. Eg. OBOR, CPEC, Karakoram Highways vis-a-vis China and Pakistan, China and North Korea's relations and the nuclear proliferation. Here India could take leverage of technology to emerge as a regional leader -

(1) Afghanistan - Salma Dam, Zaranj Helmand Highway, Gardsud Highway, Panjshir Dam using state of the art technology could help. Passing defence technology + equipment eg. Chetak helicopters would deepen relations.

(2) Nepal -

- Technology for hydroelectric projects
- Green buildings
- BBIN Road construction using PLASTIC WASTE.

(3) Bhutan  
◦ Defence technology  
◦ Hydroelectricity - Bhutan's major export.

(4) Myanmar -  
◦ Advanced technology to conduct elections as it recently became a democracy. - UVPAT, EVM, Totaliser etc.

(5) Sri Lanka - components  
◦ Prefabricated houses, being supplied by India for reconstructions in Jaffna.

◦ Defence cooperation  
◦ Maritime drilling exploration technology

Iran - Chabahar port, Fanzad-B field

India could also lead in following  
◦ Training and help in development of 17 industries in Neighbourhood being 17 powerhouse.

- Being a successful user of RE technology - wind, solar energy leader along with china could supply RE Tech. to neighbours.
- IRNSS could help provide <sup>①</sup> navigational services to neighbours.
- ② It could help generate tracking services.
- ③ Further, cooperation in space programme could help to develop regional space missions.

Significance.

- (1) Guided doctrine would emphasise -  
non reciprocity and unilateral help
- (2) Such benevolence without coercion would help us emerge the 'UN-CHINA' - not possible in investment.
- (3) This could reduce big brotherly image and paranoia which tilts our neighbour to China.
- (4) Mutual cooperation would deepen our regional leadership and reduce

Chinese influence

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Thus, India should use its tech. advantage for regional welfare and leadership.

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

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

Indo Bangladesh Cooperation has seen highs recently -

- (1) Land Boundary agreement
- (2) Cooperation in Rohingya crisis
- (3) BBIN agreement
- (4) Bus service Shillong, Dhaka and Guwahati
- (5) Akhaura to Agartala connectivity
- (6) Border Haats.

However Teesta water issue has been stuck. Reasons.

- (1) Political reasons include hindrance to discussion by West Bengal government due to political reasons.
- (2) Federal provisions of Constitution.

- have been abused to hold any meaningful discussion to hostage
- (3) Changes in government in Bangladesh - have marred any consistent dialogue.
- (4) Absence of proper legal framework in India to guide such discussions
- (5) Political opposition in Bangladesh has abuse the opportunity to avoid any compromise by the government on the issue

### Way ahead

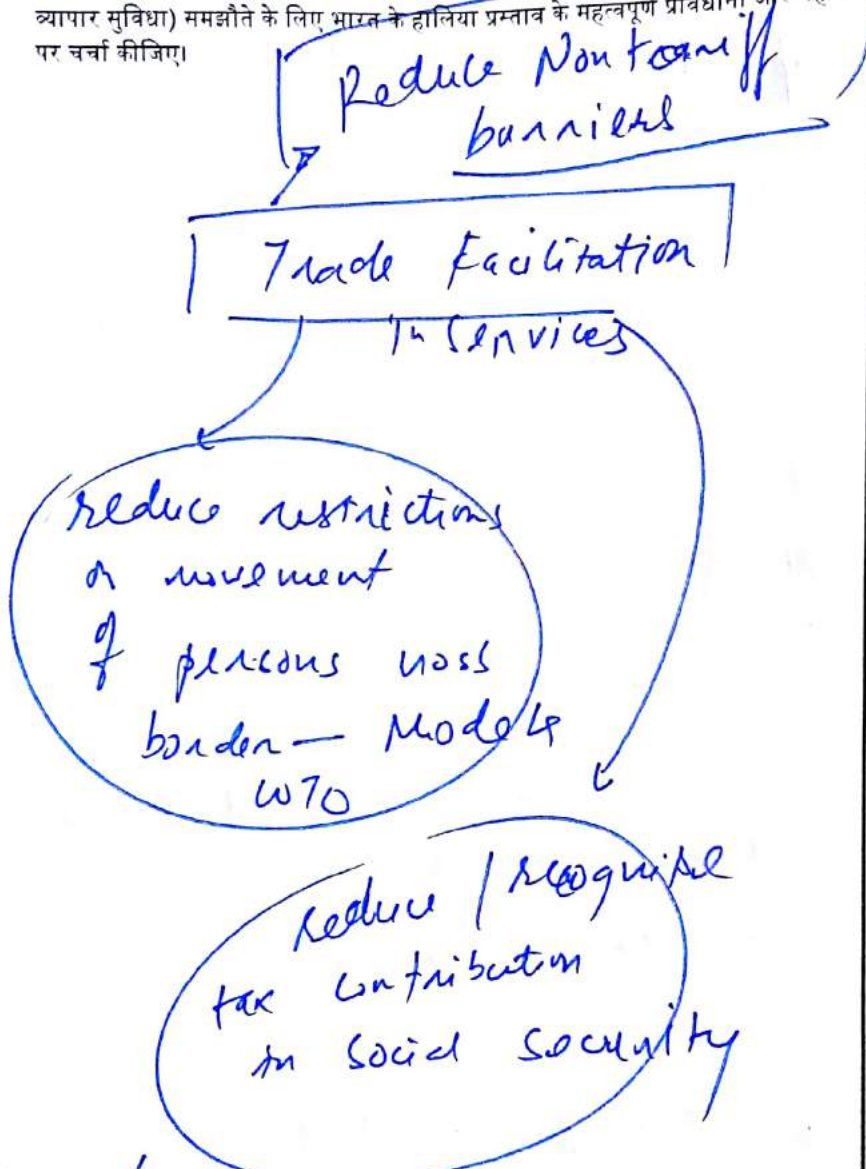
- (1) Tripartite talks between Bangladesh and West Bengal under ~~Indian~~ leadership of central government
- (2) Rajya Sabha may issue resolution for Cg to take lead in national interest

- (3) Sustainable options like rain water harvesting, watershed development to reduce demand would help competition.
- (4) West Bengal should realise the benefits for North East region due to cooperation with Bangladesh and possible reduction in loss of time due to frequent stymieing of talks.
- (5) Centre could adopt a firmer approach of issuing directives to West Bengal in national interest.
- (6) All party leaders group should be convened to diffuse political opportunism.

Hence, interest of federal polity and regional goods should be balanced.

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।



Significance:-

(1) Boost to services export of India - Hence GDP

- (2) Promote competition
- (3) Enhance global flows of  
Capital



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 (बिम्मटेक) 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।

India has embarked on Act East Policy as advancement to look east policy. This would involve bodies like BIMSTEC, ASEAN, APEC, RCEP etc.

Role of BIMSTEC

- ① Members of Both South Asia (SL, Bangladesh and Myanmar (SE Asia) India) could help bridge the two regions
- ② Would help boost regional connectivity, trade, investment cooperation, infrastructure development - eg IM7 highway

(3) Both defence cooperation between the two regions eg Force 18 exercise, bilateral exercises between India and other countries.

(4) Could help counter problems like golden triangle related drug menace.

(5) Cooperation on issues like Migrant/Refugee crises, climate change, sea level rise and deforestation

(6) Youth collaboration in such bodies could help develop P2P, B2B relations.

Kindering factors

(1) Competition from China.

(2) Conflicting systems eg. Myanmar under military rule etc

(3) Parousi of Indian dominations

Recent steps -

(1) Joint sessions for regional problems - infrastructure, poverty etc.

(2) Joint Research Collaboration

