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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

Name of Candidate	VEER PRATAP SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	29042
Center	MNR	Date	17 NOV. 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

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

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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. What rôle 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।

Ans

Constitution has made special provision regarding the administration of scheduled & Tribal areas. These areas are socially & culturally different from other areas so to protect and promote their interests Governor has been authorized to administer them.

Constitution gives discretion to Governor to administer scheduled areas of 9 states like Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (Schedule II Areas). Governors of these

State take care of interests of the tribes & indigenous people living there like Gujarat-Governor is vested with power to take care interests of people of Kutch & Saurashtra region, Maharashtra Governor to promote the interests of Vidarbha region etc.

Schedule VI Areas viz, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, are also governed by Governor. In these areas District Councils have all executive, legislative and judicial powers.

Governor also helps President to recognise these areas on the basis of underdevelopment, distinct culture, tribal population etc.

However, it has noted that these areas still lack in development, there standard

of living has not come at par with other regions. District councils and Tribal ~~Acknowledges~~ Advisory councils, also have become dominated by powerful groups.

But, these Areas are making significant progress as now they have rights over minor forest produce, land & waters of the forests and scheduled areas. Government now needs to take prior permission of Gram Sabhas on many issues like land acquisition etc.

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

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

Ans - Nowadays, it is said that Rajya Sabha (R.S) has been playing the role of obstructionist and not allowing Parliament to work efficiently. It has created a situation of logjam.

Ruling parties often accuse R.S. for not allowing them to work as per the wishes of people. Since many Bills are passed by the House of People (Lok Sabha) but get stuck in R.S, so the above proposition seems to be valid.

However, if we look holistically then it can be pointed out that instead of preventing

legislation~~ing~~ Process, R-S makes it amenable to all sections as it prevents hasty legislations.

Also, R-S. is a second chamber, not secondary chamber, so it enjoys equal powers with Lok Sabha in matters of legislation. So, if a law is not taking all on board, it may be a law enacted under popular pressure by Lok Sabha. So R-S. provides constructive criticism and make laws better and keep interests of all protected. For eg, Land Acquisition ^(Amend.) Bill, was passed by L-S but due to many provisions that are against farmers & environment, R-S. thwarted it, and proposed some amendments.

So, it can be said that role of R-S. as a Revisory

House is important especially in the time when ruling party has Absolute majority in Lower House, to prevent the tyranny of majority.

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।

Ans

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।

Ans

Union govt. is pitching for holding simultaneous elections to the parliament and state legislative assemblies because of many merits like -

- i) It will reduce expenditure incurred on elections separately
- ii) It will reduce flow of black money
- iii) Administrative machinery will be able to work efficiently as in cases of frequent elections after introduction of Model code of conduct, it's work is hampered.
- iv) Voter turnout will increase
- v) Election Commission of India will be relieved to some extent from holding frequent and continuous elections.

However, many say their holding simultaneous elections may not be feasible in a country as diverse & vast as India because -

many a times State L. Assemblies fall short of majority and they create a situation of hung Assembly. In this situation a single party lose majority in House and President's rule is imposed and election is held again.

Lack of resources like EVM machines, manpower etc.

Security forces will find it difficult to maintain peace & order if all elections are held together.

there is no guarantee that flow of black money will reduce.

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।

Ans

Article 21 ensures right to life and right to die with dignity, implicitly. Section 309 of IPC make attempt to commit suicide a criminal offence. SC in Giankaur vs State of Punjab overruled its earlier verdict in Ratinam vs UOI case and ruled that A 21 includes only right to life not right to die & upheld validity of Sec. 309.

But, in case of Aruna Shanbaugh vs UOI, 2014, SC ruled that passive euthanasia can be allowed on a case by case basis. So, in a way, SC has provided the right to die with dignity.

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।

Ans.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme was announced to promote the development of the respective constituencies of the MPs. In this ₹ 5 crore/yr ^{1 per MP} are provided to all MPs so that they can take care of local needs of the people.

But, it has observed that MPLADS has not come to the expectations of govt. as the development of most of the local areas are left to the state govt. and various centrally sponsored

schemes. Also, funds granted under this are lying unutilised,

many argue -that- instead of funding MPLADS, funds can be better utilised by local self govts. This view can be supported because rural & urban self govts know more about local needs, they are truly democratic, they face crush of funds which can be solved by funding them instead of MPLAD, etc. And, MPs can be assigned with other tasks like looking after implementation of centrally sponsored and central-sector schemes etc.

Therefore, now the emerging view is that- MPLAD should be discontinued and local

Self sorts. should be funded
adequately.

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।

Ans

Supreme court (SC) has directed central govt. to look into the possibility of establishing National Court of Appeal (NCA). Supreme court has said that because of mandatory and discretionary appeals it has been overburdened and pendency of cases is burgeoning continuously. So to relieve the apex court GOI should set up NCA in all 4 regions.

GOI has replied to this by saying that it is procedurally very difficult to create NCAs as it would require constitutional amendments in many provision including Basic

Structure.

Rationale behind the ideas of NCA is that it would reduce cost of litigation, relieve Supreme Court from Appellate Jurisdiction, ensure speedy justice, and apex court can focus solely on constitutional matters.

Critics say that NCAs will compromise independence of judiciary & supremacy of the SC, and also it may lead to increase in filing of cases in NCAs because of better access to court etc.

So, now SC & GOI are contemplating over the issue and yet have not decided whether NCAs to be setup or not. But, it can be

maintained that NCAs will ensure free, fair & speedy justice to common men.

So, ~~they~~ after doing feasibility studies they can be established, if not in 4 regions, at one at pilot basis.

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।

Ans

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।

Ans Right to Information Act, 2005, makes it a legal right to access information from any govt. dept. with some exception like defence, Strategic & Security related depts etc. RTI is a leap to ensure transparency in the system.

But,
Though, RTI has improved governance by enhancing transparency, accountability and openness in the system. But, as governance is demand-driven, i.e. when citizens demand it, it works, so it is important to educate citizens about their rights,

providing them a voice, enhancing their capability etc., so that they can access info. efficiently & effectively. So the RTI can be said to be necessary but not sufficient condition to improve governance.

RTI Act gives exemption to many infos which can not be accessed so it limits the rights and by using this clause various depts. deny info.. Also, procedurally, it is complex as if info. is not provided one needs to go from one level to another, and it happens many a times due to backlog of RTIs. Sometimes officials instead of providing info., provide whole data which may cost a lot.

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस आल में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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?

Ans

RTE, Act, 2009 was enacted to ensure free, compulsory and quality education to all children between 6-14 yrs. age groups, upto ~~to~~ elementary level (8th std.).

But, this has been facing challenges like -

i) Inputs like enrolment, infrastructure etc. are focussed more instead of learning outputs & quality of education

ii) there is no consensus between sharing of financial responsibility b/w centre and state - so states shun from effectively implementing the scheme.

iii) Continuous Comprehensive

Evaluation System require highly trained ~~experienced~~ teachers, but for this purpose teachers are not trained.

ii) No detention policy upto 8th std. has also led to decline of quality of education.

So, it can be said that what the Act ensures is not RTE but only right to schooling.

It was clear from the ASER report which revealed that 52% of 5th class students can't read textbooks which are prescribed for 2nd std.

Some argue that all these ills of our educational system can be rectified by privatising education. But it should be noted that private education is a costly affair and all can't afford it. But, this can be sorted

but if instead of funding RTE & Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, govt. provides funds to private schools, i.e. govt. can reimburse fee of all children b/w 6-14 yrs.

So, it can be said that privatisation of education can be done on a pilot basis in some districts. But in doing so govt needs to be as transparent, open, and accountable as possible in order to eliminate any chance of corruption.

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

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

Ans

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?

Ans

Urban local bodies like municipalities, municipal councils and municipal corporations were constitutionalised by 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993. These have been included in Schedule XII.

However, urban local bodies (ULBs) are not functioning as per the expectations of the Act. This is because leadership in cities is not powerful and politically accountable. They are not powerful because they do not have financial powers which can be leveraged to develop the cities and they are also lacking in

administrative machinery as they do not have it of their own. They are politically not accountable to people as mayors are elected indirectly by wards. So wards are directly accountable to people, and mayors are only indirectly answerable & accountable.

Direct elections to mayor can alleviate urban woes to some extent as he will be directly accountable to people so he will be forced to take care of genuine needs of people and will aim at development of the localities.

There can also be other alternatives for improving governance of ULBs -

citizens can be made aware of their rights like RTI so that they can hold their representatives accountable and pressurise them for

developing the areas under them

- i) Providing ULBs more financial powers and administrative machinery
- ii) bringing transparency and openness in the system
- iii) ULBs can be transferred some more subjects, besides 18 subjects that are there in XII schedule.
- iv) i.e. devolution of power.

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।

Ans Nowadays, many scholars believe that Dalits can be emancipated and empowered via economic upliftment.

They have given a concept of Dalit capitalism which means uplifting Dalits and downtrodden by making them economically empowered & powerful groups.

This has been felt because social & cultural measures have not been effective in last few decades. Like Civil Rights Act, SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, awareness about human dignity and respect-

to all human beings as all are equal and manifestation of the same ultimate reality.

However, in some last years it has been observed that as Dalits are gaining access to economic resources they are breaking the shackles of backwardness and are not being discriminated as earlier. Still Dalit-entrepreneurs are facing many problems like -

i) they are not timely and adequate loans because they do not have land or other property to keep as collateral

ii) they are still discriminated against so-called high caste entrepreneurs and sometimes denied access to resources.

iii) Dalits are still educationally backward so they don't know much about their rights.

many steps have been taken
to remedy this -

- i) Stand-up India Bonds
loan to Dalits without any
collateral
- ii) land distribution to landless
dalits
- iii) Stringent laws like SC & ST (Prevention
of atrocities) have been enacted
so as to prevent any discrimination
against them
- iv) they have been given BPL cards
in many states dalits are
given free electricity and
free gas connections

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?

Ans

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।

Ans.

In Rio olympics India's performance was abysmally poor as it could muster only two medals. Though, India's performance in London olympics, 2012 and Beijing olympics, 2008 show an improvement but in Rio it tumbled again.

Sports ecosystem in our country is not on par with other sporting countries like USA, Austria, Europe & China etc. It suffers from many deficiencies like -

- i) Lack of resources like stadiums, coaches, sports equipments etc.
- ii) Lack of proper training and

physical fitness camps

- iii) Corruption in the sports authorities
- iv) most of the sports authorities are administered by career politicians instead of players of that sport.
- v) lack of recognition of sports persons and also govt. provides very meagre remuneration to players.

There is an urgent need to focus on these deficiencies and rectify them so as to improve performance at multi-national sports events like Commonwealth Games, Asean Games, Olympics etc.

Some measures, as given following, can be taken -

- i). Providing all facilities to athletes and sports persons on ~~par~~ par with other countries
- ii) Physical education & sports can be included in school

curricula.

iii) Sports authorities can be governed effectively and efficiently by appointing sports persons to them.

iv) Some games in which India has potential can be selected and focussed more, like ~~like~~ and focussed more, like shooting, badminton, wrestling.

v) Sports persons can be encouraged and promoted in social life of the country, so that younger generations can draw inspiration from them.

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।

Ans.

India and Gulf Cooperation Council has very deep and successful ^{economic} relationship. It is clear from the fact that around 10 million people of India live in Gulf countries and India gets largest remittances from these countries, and India is heavily dependent on these countries for energy security as it imports around 60-70% energy resources from Gulf nations.

However, of late both sides ~~are~~ have been exploring new areas of engagement and they are diversifying their relations. New areas of engagement are - security & stability in the

region is high on the agenda of India. GCC now looks up to India to ensure the regions peace & stability as the region has been witnessing turbulence and turmoil ever since Arab Spring, 2010.

ii) India & GCC are cooperating on deradicalisation of youth, and preventing terrorism in all forms.

iii) India's presence in Gulf region counters the influence of China's presence.

iv) Gulf countries are part of India's 'Look west Policy' and also Gulf countries are 'looking East' to strengthen their ties with India.

v) Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman etc) look India as a better and reliable interlocutor than many western countries.

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?

Ans- most of the countries of the world are now entering into regional and bilateral trade pacts like TPP, TTIP, RCEP etc. It is happening because multilateral institutions like UN + WTO, World Bank, IMF are not reforming themselves and are still dominated by developed world, especially US + EU, and developing countries are not given their due share in decision-making and governance of these institutions.

So, countries like China,

India, Brazil, South Africa, Nigeria etc. are contesting and blocking efforts of developed countries, like EU, US, Japan etc., to get things done as per their interests, because of this resistance and friction in multilateral institutions developed as well as developing countries are making efforts to enter into mega regional, sub-regional, trans-regional blocs to ensure their convenience & interests.

India has also started moving away from multilateral institutions and negotiating various pacts like RCEP (ASEAN + 6), BITA with Europe, and has joined some groups like BRICS, SCO, A11B, WDS ~~Agreement~~. Ashgabat Agreement etc. There is a need to

enter into these regional
and bilateral treaties to
ensure interests of the
country.

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

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

Ans.

India is now making all-out efforts to become a member of multilateral Export Control Regimes (MECR) like Australian group, Wassenaar Arrangement, Nuclear Suppliers Group and Missile Tech. Control Regime.

India's policy has been non-offensive, non-proliferative, and it is a responsible State which is clear from NO First Use Policy of Nuclear doctrine. Despite all these things, India is facing many challenges in joining these groups. It is because -

1) to join NSG, a member needs to be a member of

NPT. But as India is non-NPT state so many countries like China, Brazil, New Zealand etc. opposed India's entry into NSG.

ii) After joining Hague Code of Conduct, India got membership of MTCR.

iii) India's arch Asian rival China opposes India's membership in MTCR. China often equates India with Pakistan.

These groups are important for India because-

i) After joining NSG, India will have legal grounding of being a Nuclear state, India can increase its power generation, it will formalize NSG waiver, 2008, India can commercialize its nuclear power equipment prodn etc.

ii) by joining MTCR, India now have access to cutting-edge space + missile tech., have access to high-end tech and

can enter into joint ventures
with Russia. Now India can
transfer tech. of BrahMos
missile & can purchase
USA's Predator Drones etc.

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।

Ans

GOI has recently emphasised much on "Neighbourhood First" policy. India has focussed on regional issues and groupings like SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN, SCO etc.

India has made vigorous efforts to make SAARC an efficient and effective organisation but because of Pakistan's apathy and inertia, its efficacy has been questioned in recent times. Of late, SAARC summit was defanged because of Pakistan's role in sponsoring terrorism. Also, SAFTA has not been working well. So, SAARC seems to be losing its importance.

However, for regions economic integration & development, and for peace & stability SAARC can be leveraged by adopting confidence building measures.

Because of not well functioning of SAARC, India has started exploring sub-regional groupings like BBIN (B'desh, Bhutan, India, Nepal) Motor Vehicle Agreement which can integrate regions economically & politically. India is also working on options of trans-regional and extra-regional pacts like SCO & BIMSTEC, it is clear from the fact that India invited BIMSTEC to join BRICS summit.

So, in order to ensure speedy development of the region India should not rely on SAARC solely. India can find something

like 'SAARC minus Pakistan' or
sub-regional groupings.

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

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

Ans

758

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