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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	S. Rushikesh Reddy		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	9596
Center	Hyderabad	Date	19/09/2017

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 ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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. 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?

contempt of court refers

to unwarranted criticism against judiciary which may lead to obstruction of justice. ~~and~~ It is one of the explicitly stated provisions (restriction) to freedom of expression under article 19(1)(a).

Importance

- 1) To insulate judiciary from executive interference.
- 2) To insulate it from unwarranted criticism.
- 3) To maintain dignity of the judiciary which is guarantee of our rights.
- 4) To not to impede delivery of justice.

But contempt provisions often lead to obstruction of freedom given under article 19(1)(a)

- 1) Contempt provisions are not defined in the contempt of judiciary act, 197.
- 2) It is under subjective satisfaction of the judiciary.
- 3) Even fair criticism has been construed as contempt. Ex: Amundathi roy case
- 4) It is against freedom of expression as there is no sound basis of restriction of it

The freedom to criticise judiciary is necessary

- To ensure accountability.
- openness & transparent functioning
- improve public trust.

so, these two can be reconciled

through following ways.

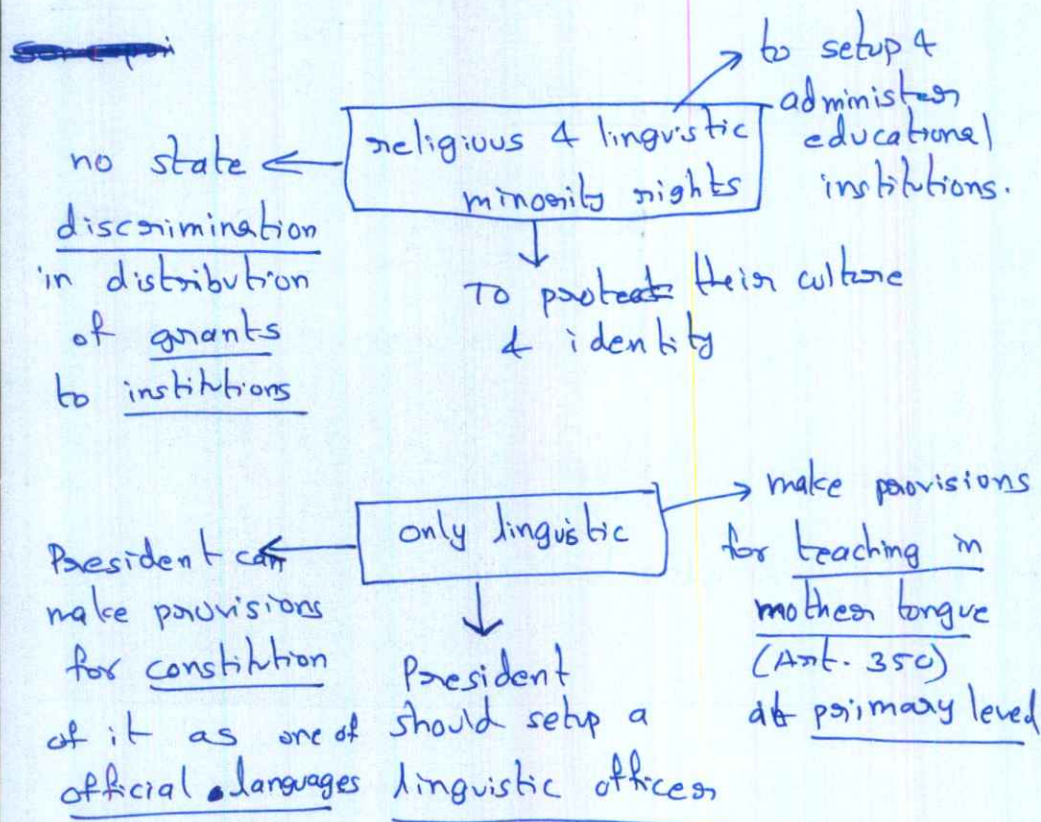
- clear definition of what constitutes contempt must be defined
- A committee of court must decide contempt cases and not by a single judge.
- Judiciary should be brought under RTI.
- parliament needs to amend the contempt of the courts act, 1971

PC Bhargava in constituent assembly stated the importance of freedom of expression and stated that contempt has no place in modern democracy.

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।

Article 29, 30 of the constitution contain some ~~exclusive~~ exclusive rights to minorities (linguistic & religious) to protect their culture, tradition and identity.



These exclusive rights should not be viewed as privileges but as rights granted to protect their culture and identity as they are small in number and may face problems if these rights aren't protected.

→ setup educational institutions is a right granted to promote their culture, transmission of educational content in their language which will protect their language

→ Linguistic offices in case of linguistic minorities is needed to create a institutional mechanism

→ Grants discrimination goes against principles of equality and secular credentials.

→ Teaching in mother tongue

enables better learning outcomes

Thus these ensure
better protection of minorities and
establishment of welfare democracy which
is also tolerant and compassionate

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

Principle of subsidiarity

states that those functions which can be done at lower levels should not be present (or) taken up at higher levels of Government.

Although 73rd & 74th

constitutional amendments given constitutional status to panchayats, states have not transferred enough functions, funds and functionaries (3F) which lead poor outcomes at local level.

challenges of democratic decentralisation

1) Lack of own sources of ~~own~~ funds generation at local level as major share of

- taxes is taken at central & state level.
- 2) presence of various parastatal agencies which interfere in the working of local Governments.
 - 3) elections at local levels are politicised and local issues are not given due recognition
 - 4) Thin attendance at gramsabha level also hampers decentralised.
 - 5) lack of functionaries lead to poor bottom-up approach in planning at panchayat level, district planning committee (DPCs), etc
 - 6) often the fund transfer is through NGOs & other agencies which affect local institutions.
 - 7) There are poor accountability and transparency mechanisms. Ex: no elected mayors.

Reforms (way forward)

- 1) State Govt must devolve all the functions as has been done by Kerala and West Bengal.
- 2) Innovative sources of funding needs to be done by taxing tourist vehicles, etc
- 3) people at local level need to be trained by central Government.
- 4) political interference need to be reduced
- 5) parastatal agencies must be made to report to ~~the~~ local institutions
- 6) e-governance tools can be used to improve transparency
- 7) Ministry of panchayat Raj has develop a tool to monitor performances and transfer funds based on that.

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।

In view to reduce various Inter-state water disputes, central Govt has brought a bill to replace the present structure

Major provision

- 1) A single tribunal will be ~~be~~ set-up with multiple benches
- 2) A time limit of 4.5 years has been given for giving and enforcing the order. This is important as some tribunals like Ravi-beas has not given award in 26 years
- 3) A ~~the~~ resolution mechanism has been setup before the conflict is referred to the ~~lower~~ tribunal.

- 4) The bill also contains a mechanism to map data regarding the ground water resources through setting up of agency in this regard. This data can be used by tribunals to reduce time.
- 5) The committee of members will also be drawn ~~from~~ various fields and age limit of 70 years has been setup on the chairman.

But despite all the welcome moves, the conflict between judiciary and legislature is pending.

→ The constitution clearly ~~bars~~ ^{bars} (Article 262) the supreme court from interfering in the river water disputes and ~~it~~ gives full powers to parliament to adjudicate disputes by setting up tribunals.

→ Although supreme court has not interfered in the award process but ~~it~~ ~~is~~

states filed petitions under Article 136
regarding farmers problems, environmental
problems, etc.

Thus supreme court is made to
interfere and leading prolonged disputes.

The present bill has no mechanism to stop it.

The focus must be on early resolution through
ISC, etc to reduce supreme court intervention.

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?

ADR says that almost
75% of funding of political parties is
non-transparent. In this regard major reforms
were introduced

Reforms

- 1) electoral bonds scheme to promote transparency
- 2) reduce limit on cash donations to Rs. 2000
from Rs. 20000
- 3) Mandatory tax filings to avail benefits &
given to recognised parties
- 4) unlimited donations through digital mode
- 5) Limit on corporate funding is ~~now~~ reduced.

challenges

- 1) electoral bonds operate in opaque manner

to promote privacy.

2) ~~the~~ parties now have to show more names
of accounts to received money. ~~→~~ ~~→~~

So, Rs. 2000 limit will not reduce black
money

3) No mechanism to promote internal democracy

4) Lifting of ban on corporate funding will only
lead to more black money, collusive corruption
in the system

Dinesh Goswami committee has

~~proposed~~ recommended state funding of elections

Advantages →

- reduce black money by limiting quid-pro quo.
- smaller parties benefit.
- Transparent funding

Limitations →

- will only add to money pool of parties.
- people are forced to donate.
- Huge burden on exchequer.

way forward

- The focus must be on internal reforms of the parties
- increase women representation
- promote voluntary donations through tax incentives
- Bringing parties under RTI

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।

7th constitutional amendment
has mandated minimum 33% representation of
women in urban local bodies.

But Article 371(A) of the
constitution provides special provision for
Nagaland where laws needs to be in conformity
with local traditions and customary law

Issues

Thus the main issue is
the confrontation between Article 371A and
7th constitutional amendment. The people of
Nagaland are against women election as
it is in violation of their customary law.

State Government on the other hand wants to conduct elections on the basis of 74th Amendment act and provides reservation of 33% as it ~~is~~ promotes gender justice, which is important under Article (14, 15)

Also, the Nagaland people are not against nomination of women but are only against election of women. This underlines the parochial nature of the Naga society.

Although gender justice ^(Article-14) is important, but protection of socio-cultural norms of the society needs to be respected. So, any changes in the structure needs to be brought about through consensus and democratic discussions.

Way forward

- Take help of NAGs to create a change.
- discussions between Naga members and state Governments along with women representatives.
- promote education among women members
- strengthening Gram sabha to take up women's cause

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 in prakash

singh case has laid down certain reforms

to insulate police from state Government

functioning.

Guidelines

- Minimum tenure to commissioners, DGP and higher police chiefs
- open process of selection of police to these higher process
- state security committees needs to be setup to keep a track on police performance and receive complaints
- Monthly police report needs to be brought out to let out people know performance.

→ A committee needs to be setup to oversee transfer of police.

Issues in implementation

- 1) state Government do not want to cede the control of police as police is used by state as a ~~co~~ cooperative arm in some of the mis-doings.
- 2) police is used ~~to~~ go-slow on proceedings
- 3) police ~~department~~ brings out a monthly police report but it is not published out in the open.
- 4) Low amount of police (so police per (ath population) which will hinder effective policing & presence of outdated Indian police act, 1954
- 5) police working in various areas like traffic police, vip duties, etc.

way forward

- 1) ~~state~~ centre can bring out a ~~monthly~~ report on performance of states
- 2) Grants can be linked to police reforms of states
- 3) new law in place of 1854, police act can be drafted

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।

Regulatory authorities are responsible for better ~~the~~ regulation of various sectors through rules, etc. In India there is competition commission of India ^(CCI) which is a general regulator and sector specific regulator like TRAI, etc.

Recently the conflict between CCI and TRAI shows that there is regulatory parallelism and competition between regulators to regulate various sectors in India.

Issues

1) There is overlapping jurisdiction in India

which results competition. ~~is~~

2) This also leads to shifting of accountability and blame. ex: NSEL crisis of 2008.

3) Lack of coordination is hampering an integrated approach especially when there is blurring of specific products.

4) ~~It~~ It also results in poor regulation due to lack of enough evidence of regulation.

All the problems could be solved if there is cooperation between various regulators in terms of resources, data sharing, etc can be brought in way forward

→ Also, unified regulator as suggested by FSZRC can be brought in.

→ clear domain differences need to be legislated by the parliament.

→ An over-arching regulator (or) frequent regulator meetings can be done.

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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

Recently Government brought out new health policy ²⁰¹⁷, to address various health issues in India.

spatial inequalities

→ 200 out of 616 districts in India face high health burden in India. in terms of IMR, MMR.

→ states like Bihar and Uttarpradesh show high instances of female fertility rates of (3.8-4.1) while Kerala has reached replacement rates of 2.1

→ urban India has more health care ~~services~~ availability than rural India in terms of number of beds availability.

Economic inequalities

- 1) poor spend 70% of their incomes on health care which is huge burden.
- 2) private hospitals account for more than 50% of out-patient & in-patient care
- 3) costly drugs
- 4) Burden of NCDs & mental health problems in villages •

NHP

- 1) It allocates 2/3rd of resources to the primary health centres (PHCs) in order to prevent ~~the~~ festering of diseases.
- 2) A national digital health authority (NDHA) has been created to promote digital health.
- 3) Focus on NCDs has been placed by allocating resources
- 4) The policy focuses on provision of free drugs, free health care to some families by

Bounding health cards.

- 5) It sets up new institutions like AIIMS and provide training to new doctors to ~~new~~ increase availability.
- 6) It sets targets to reduce MMR, IMR etc.
- 7) Increase in health expenditure to 2.5%

GDP.

But NHP, 2017 has missed vital provisions like health cess, making health a fundamental right etc proposed in draft policy which can be amended.

10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Homeless households are

those who do not have access to pucca houses and are condemned to live on roads, slums, etc

Almost 18% of urban households live in slums.

~~in~~ in 2011.

challenges

1) clean access to drinking water, sanitation is missing.

2) Lack of ^{Permanent} homes lead to dis-qualification from

various Government benefits like Aadhar, PDS, etc

LPG, etc

3) They also face challenge of lack of electricity

4) perpetuation of poverty.

5) Lack of access to basic education.

Causes

1) Distress migration from villages. due to lack of jobs, caste discrimination, etc

2) Lack of availability of homes in urban areas as it is not ready to meet the burden of ~~employment~~ migrants

3) poor income levels and high prices of urban real-estate.

4) creation of rich-ghettos.

measures (way forward)

1) Government has initiated National housing ~~plan~~, scheme and aims to construct 100 million houses by 2022.

2) Smart cities project.

3) construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

- 4) Make-in-India scheme to provide jobs to them
- 5) skill India scheme.
- 6) corporate social responsibility and private participation in construction of ~~schools~~ 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।

→ Recently supreme court has ~~highlight~~ amended the protection of women from domestic violence act by amending the word 'men' by both 'men & women' & 'children'.

→ so, now a women can lodge a complaint ~~against~~ ^{of} domestic violence against her husband and also her in-laws and other woman, including children.

Positive impact on the law

1) It affords better protection now as law is overreaching to cover women, mostly in-laws, who are perpetrators of crime.

2) children are also made to torture women as they have immunity in law.

• Negative implications

1) men can ask other woman in the family to file counter complaints against

wife

2) It may have negative implications on children who may be used by other people without their consent.

3) women may be deterred to file complaints because of likely counter complaints.

4) complicate and slow down proceedings.

Way forwards

1) constitute special courts to reduce burden

2) Increase awareness among women

- 3) spread awareness regarding negative fallouts of mistreatment among men
- 4) strong penalties against false claims and counter-claims.

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।

children suffer from various problems due to low bargaining power, vulnerability of small age, child marriage norms & customs, etc. Govt has taken various steps to prevent exploitation of children

→ Article-21A guarantees fundamental right to education.

→ Article-24 abolishes employment of children in hazardous areas.

→ Child marriage restraint act raises the age limit of children to minimum of 18

years in case of girls.

→ Govt has brought about National child policy to create development of child through education, etc

→ Govt has brought child labour act in 1986 and amended it 2014 to abolish any kind of hazardous employment to children of 14-18 years of age

→ Nation child labour project (NCLP) has been brought out to rehabilitate 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।

with the penetration of internet digital technologies have spread rapidly but India ranked poorly in terms of digital dividends.

Reasons

- 1) Lack of digital literacy.
- 2) penetration of internet has been predominant in urban areas.
- 3) Lack of information provision in regional languages
- 4) Digital connections have ^{not} shown safety & security. Ex: Recent Aadhar leaks
- 5) Internet spread in rural hamlets is poor and slow speed and high cost of access
- 6) Although Govt has ~~be~~ come up with

(National e-governance plan (NeGP), but its adoption has been slow.

7) lack of availability of technical personnel at local level.

8) Huge cost of digital infrastructure like cables, etc.

way forward

1) promote cheaper internet access through faster implementation of Bharat Broadband project (BBNL).

2) Take help of Internet giant projects like Project Loon of google.

3) provide for digital skills ~~digital literacy~~ digital literacy
digital India scheme.

4) Better coordination between various ministries for business process ~~reengineering~~ reengineering (BPR)

to reduce costs.

- 5) promote content in regional languages
- 6) ensure safety through better encryption.

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?

Law commission recently

stated that there are around 250 old laws in India which needs to be repealed.

Inefficiency

- 1) Burden on judiciary & Government
- 2) obstruction to business due to contradictory laws
- 3) wastage of money & time to people.
- 4) low ranking in ease of doing business.
- 5) Reduces trust on Government.

Repealing & consolidation

→ repealing & consolidation of old laws can certainly

bring certainty in legal climate and help people & business by reducing time, resources on legal institutions; it can help Govt to reduce unnecessary litigations; it can improve business climate. However other steps are required way forward

- Govt should focus on less legislation and maximum governance. {over-legislation should be reduced}
- integrate • various departments and ministries with ~~some~~ similar functions to overcome different types of laws.
- Better publication of laws.
- Reducing burden on judiciary {3.1 ~~more~~ cases} which can function efficiently.
- implement Alternate dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms
- promote value based education to derive

adherence to laws from childhood.

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।

It is estimated that per-capita water availability has gone down by 70% from levels of 1951. due to increase consumption in agriculture, industry and domestic purposes

Consumption

→ economic survey points out 80% of water resources in country is utilised by agriculture.

There is huge inefficient ways of usage of water due to flood irrigation (only 30-45% efficiency), subsidised water & electricity

→ lack of industrial regulation of water usage has led huge amount of extraction.

→ Domestic water usage has also increased.

In this light Govt has come up with national water policy, 2012 which says water usage needs to be commercialised and it should not be treated as public property.

Importance

- Rich people can pay for water use services. This can be achieved through 'graded pricing scheme'.
- Unaccountable ground water extraction will go down.
- Industries can be made to pay based on water use patterns.
- Agriculture over-use of water, especially by rich farmers - who have access to irrigation can come down.
- efficiency can go up with privatisation

Challenges

- people in poverty cannot pay as it imposes additional burden.
- privatisation can give rise to water mafia as has seen in some cities.
- water is a basic need and asking people to pay for it is tantamount to not doing ^{public} duties.
- water pricing can become a political issue and pricing ~~may~~ become another political tool
- creates more divisions in society.

Rather than ~~an~~ out-right privatisation, focus should be on Graded pricing, agricultural & industry pricing to promote sustainable utilisation

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।

India recently became
member
of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO);

which provides various advantages

- 1) The security arrangement in the SCO can lead to India-Pakistan bilateral settlement of disputes.
- 2) India can gain access to resources of central Asian states like natural gas, (Uzbekistan), uranium, etc.
- 3) It can also deal with terrorism problem more efficiently.
- 4) India & China can settle their disputes as it provides single multilateral forum.

5) SCO can be guarantor to TAPI pipeline.

But given the mandate
of organisation and composition, it poses

challenges

1) SCO has always been a china driven
~~the~~ organisation with faltering chinese
objectives.

2) china - Pakistan axis, will hinder any ^{inconvenient} issue
rising.

3) Not any tangible outcomes have come
out even after these years.

4) India - supportive allies are less like
Japan, etc

Thus SCO poses various
challenges. But India can utilise ^{SCO} effectively
~~by~~ by making allies, promoting its case
of energy security, etc with other countries.

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।

● Gujral doctrine has given a neighbourhood policy which started India's neighbourhood-first outreach. India from then on strengthened neighbourhood relations through magnanimous donations, no reciprocity expectations, etc

The use of technological capacities can strengthen its relationship with neighbouring countries

→ ~~It can~~ ~~add~~ It can increase technological capacities of neighbours in areas of mineral exploration, disaster management etc

→ Answer to hard-power approach of china, as India can now show tangible benefits

→ increase economic growth & employment opportunities

→ project India as ~~is~~ friendly neighbour and can reduce conflicts.

in other areas like ⁱⁿ maritime areas.

→ Technological capacity sharing in defence areas can augment their security infrastructure

→ It can increase their educational outcomes of its citizens

India has recently launched its South Asian satellite and dedicated all SAARC nations except for Pakistan

→ It will help countries in mapping resources like groundwater

→ economic growth through mineral exploration

→ services during disasters management
which are frequent in Indian ocean

→ It helps other countries to strengthen
its education providing ability and consequent
human resource development

→ Defence security capabilities in the
Indian ocean and reduces dependence on
China.

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 have resolved various conflicts which include

- exchange of enclaves in 2015.
- Maritime boundary settlement
- sharing of river waters of Ganga and its eastern tributaries.

But teesta water settlement has been a thorny issue in our relations

Issues

- 1) West Bengal needs teesta water especially to protect its upper reaches of the state, especially Gurkhaland region which is in conflict.
- 2) It is vital for Bangladesh for its

irrigation of its lower reaches.

3) India also has requirement of teesta water for hydro-power generation requirement.

4) Agreements has also been hindered by lack of cooperative federalism in India and also lack of trust on India by Bangladeshi opposition parties.

5) Agreement is mainly hindered by Bangladesh opposition to 50:50 water sharing practices as bangladesh argues for more share.

Solution

→ India can construct run-of-river projects to reduce water dependence.

→ Magnanimity along lines of Gujral doctrine

is important to settle the dispute as
Bangladesh is Geo-strategically vital to
India.

→ cooperative federalism and taking West Bengal
into confidence.

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।

India has recently

ratified TFS agreement of WTO

Provisions

- 1) Reduce time delay for clearances at ports.
- 2) Reduce non-tariff barriers.
- 3) strengthening & promoting open & liberal

Trade arrangements

- 1) reduce tariffs to products and bring them along lines of domestic tariffs.

Importance

- 1) It strengthens WTO, which is important to India especially at times of creation of regional agreements like TPP, RCEP.

2) It shows India as a responsible power.

3) It will give greater cause and push

to India's demand of permanent
peace clause to India's stockholding for
public procurement

4) It will decrease turn-around time
and increase world trade

⇒ Decrease in non-tariff barrier can be
good for easier & cheaper access to
imported goods

Thus effective implementation of
TFS is important for India and also to
global community as well.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस मरल में कुछ नर लिखें)

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 (बिम्सटेक) 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।

