



# VISION IAS

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R N  
12 OCT 2016  
SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS  
RECEIVED

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

Name of Candidate	ANAND KOMAR SHARMA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11009
Center	ORN	Date	10/10/16

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		<p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p>
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:			

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. What role has the constitution envisaged for the Governor with respect to administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas? Critically evaluate the success of provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules in achieving their objectives.

अनुसूचित एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में संविधान में राज्यपाल के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका परिकल्पित की गई है? अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पांचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के विभिन्न उपबंधों की सफलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans 1: Schedule V and Schedule VI of Constitution empowers Governor to play a key role in implementation of various laws to promote grassroots democracy and maintain the unique culture of the region by providing them autonomy.

Role of governor in schedule V areas

- ① Governor is empowered to decide which laws of state and central government will apply here.
- ② President seek recommendations

of governor to declare area as schedule area.

Role of governor in Schedule VI -

- ① He forms the Autonomous District Council and nominates 4 member there.
- ② He decides which law of Union government shall apply in areas of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram as well as of state government and state laws in case of Assam.
- ③ He decides jurisdiction of courts in that area.
- ④ He can dissolve the council.

Thus, Governor is the key to the area of Tribals and schedule areas.

Provisions of Schedule V and schedule VI has shown mixed responses-

### Success

- ① They have promoted grass root democracy.
- ② They have asserted autonomy of the tribal people maintaining their identity.
- ③ Bodo Council, Hill Areas have been pble to raise finances.

### Failure

- ① Lack of participatory character.
- ② Lack of finances and devolution of power.
- ③ Political interference and misuse of power.
- ④ The failure of provisions can be seen in recent demands of Bsdo land, and autonomy by Hill councils.

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 2 Constitution provides for bicameral legislature to provide representation to states in federal state. However, in recent times due to frequent logjam of various bills such as Land acquisition bill, GSI bill has raised a question over the powers provided to Rajya Sabha.

Rajya Sabha was constituted for these reasons

- ① To prevent hasty passage of legislation.

- ② To prevent tyranny of government.
- ③ To provide representation to States.
- ④ To provide representation to experts - eminent personalities.

Hence, looking at their role provided to Rajya Sabha it has played a significant role by checking hasty passage of legislation, providing voice to states - as in GST bill, or in case of land acquisition bill which was against public sentiments and providing representation to eminent personalities.

However, in recent time to most of the bill stopped by opposition in Rajya Sabha.

has caused parliamentary paralysis, bad impact on economy and lack of faith of people in Parliament has raised question to relook powers and prevent government from tyranny of Un-elected.

However, Rajya Sabha has played a key role in acting as "second chamber" and instead of relooking the powers, there is need to build consensus, debates and form guidelines for effective functioning of Rajya Sabha so as to enable it as instrument of development and maintaining checks and balance on government.

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. Constitution provides for disqualification of a candidate on grounds of holding office of profit under article 102 & 103. However, the term "office of profit" is not defined anywhere and has been left on Parliament to decide & prescribe office of profit on individual offices. Due to ~~this~~ this lack of clarity and discretion the provisions have been violated many times in past.

Since, it is left on the discretion of Parliament and

legislature, they have enacted various laws to ~~include~~ include various offices from the provision of office of profit and hence adhering to it in letter.

But in spirit it has been violated in many cases such as National Advisory Council cases, Cases of Mr. Jayo Prada and recent issue of Parliamentary Secretaries in delhi which have violated the provision on ground of Conflict of interest and office of interest.

The apex court in its various judgements have cancelled the post of Parliamentary Secretary in various states and defined office of Profit :-)

- (i) Receiving remuneration from government
- (ii) Government appoints them.
- (iii) Government has power to dismiss
- (iv) Functions of the office

Thus, there is a need to come up with comprehensive guidelines with regards to office of profit to uphold the true spirit of constitution.

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. The recent proposal by our Prime minister has raised the voices for holding simultaneous elections for state and Parliament which used to happen untill 4th Lok Sabha in 1967.

Reasons for simultaneous elections

- ① Frequent elections ~~also~~ incur massive expenditure
- ② The whole administrative machinery is involved in election leading to halt in functioning of government.
- ③ ~~Due to~~ announcement of

model code of conduct, development schemes cannot be announced and this halts the development.

### Argument against simultaneous elections

- ① There will be need to dissolve the state assemblies which is against idea of federalism and co-operative federalism.
- ② Elections are lifeline of democracy and money expenditure cannot be give a reason to curtail civil liberties.
- ③ Frequent elections sets accountability on political leaders.
- ④ MLC applies for only that state and not all states and routine development activities

are not halted -

- ⑤ Mixing up of local and national issues
- ⑥ Lack of infrastructure to hold simultaneous elections

Thus, simultaneous elections are desirable but not a feasible option and government

- shall look for -

- ① Reducing time of election period
- ② Reduce expenditure and Corporate funding
- ③ Imposing Model Code of Conduct from day of notification and vote from announcement date
- ④ Reducing black money involved in elections to ensure free and fair elections as enshrined in Part XV

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 The right to live with dignity under Article 21 provided under constitution has raised another question "whether it includes right to die with dignity or not??. There have been arguments for both the side -!

Argument for right to die

- ① It is a constitutional right under Article 21.
- ② It reduces the pain and misery of the individual.

~~3~~ ~~4~~

## Arguments against right to die

- ① It leads to permanent suspension of other rights.
- ② Life of a person belongs not only to individual but family and others as well.
- ③ A person may not be in state of mind to decide the pros and cons.

## Judicial pronouncements

S.C in P Ratinam Case accepted right to die with dignity

- Case in Lyon Kaur - S.C denied the right to die with dignity as a right in conjunction with right to live

- In 2011, S.C in Aruna Shambhu Case granted passive euthanasia

on case to case basis.

Medical treatment of terminally ill Patients Bill, legalises Passive euthanasia: Issues involved are-

Arguments for euthanasia

- ① In consonance with Article 21.
- ② Reduces pain and misery
- ③ Promotes organ donation
- ④ Right to refuse treatment is fundamental right.

Argument against euthanasia

- ① Leads to permanent suspension of rights
- ② Maleficent intention
- ③ Commercialisation of healthcare.
- ④ Palliative healthcare will be ignored
- ⑤ Life does not belong to him/her only.

Thus, the bill is a progressive one with best international practices as in U.K, U.S, which allows Passive euthanasia.

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 MPLADS scheme was started in 90's to provide the liberty and leverage to MP's to look and enable welfare function where help is necessary. However, due to lack of clear guidelines and small amount it has been criticised. It has not been able to bring significant outcomes.

MP LAD schemes have advantages and disadvantages:-

Advantages :- ① Provide liberty to MP to act & decide the priority areas.

- ② It prevents the time and process of red tapism for some very important and emergency work.
- ③ Improves connect with the voters and MP's.

### Challenges / flaws

- ① Amount is small - ₹ 1 crore / year and area is very big of constituency.
- ② Lack of clear guidelines of usage of fund.
- ③ Biasness by M.P in usage of fund.
- ④ Many times fund is not used for purpose.
- ⑤ Corruption in usage of money.

- Reforms
- ① Form objective guidelines for the use -
  - ② Proper auditing of the funds and outcome surveys.
  - ③ Increasing the amount to be spent.
  - ④ Use of ICT and awareness of public about the same -

73 & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act provides for local governance and hence deal with local issues. MP LAD scheme shall not be discontinued in the wake of 73 and 74<sup>th</sup> act as local bodies are short of funds as well as MPLAD scheme provides money faster for emergency needs. The better way is to link the both for greater welfare of the society.

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 National Court of Appeal

provides for a court to deal with appeals from High Courts and tribunals to relieve the Supreme Court from burden and use it as interpreter of constitution.

There have been many debates regarding National court of appeal:-

① Presently Supreme Court has case pendency of about 60,000 cases. NCA will de burden the Supreme Court.

② Due to numerous appeals the

Role of Supreme Court as inter-  
preter of Constitution has declined  
- only 11 of appeals related to  
Constitutional provisions

③ Due to one single seat in  
Delhi of Supreme Court, justice  
for people in various parts like  
South, NEast has become  
far and expensive

Supreme Court's stand

Earlier SC recommended NCA  
but various CJI has been  
reluctant to establish  
National Court of appeal

Union Government's stand

Union Government in recent

petition filed rejected the idea of NCA citing constitutional provision of seat of S.C. in Delhi.

However, even constitution allows for seat of S.C. to be formed anywhere, if needed. The time is ripe to establish regional benches and of supreme court along with two divisions - one for constitutional cases and other for appeals to ensure speedy, inexpensive justice delivery as enshrined in our DPSP.

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? अन्तरराज्यीय जल विवादों के मुद्दों से निपटने में इसकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 8: India is the largest consumer of groundwater and net exporter of water. Inefficient use of water has caused serious problems in the country which is evident by frequent droughts in states like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra.

The proposed National Water Framework Bill has provisions like -

- ① Water ~~to~~ as right - "Right to Water" as legal right.
- ② Grading Pricing System for

Use of water - more use pay more.

③ Standards for industrial units to bend with and penalty for inefficient use.

④ Revivification of ~~water~~ rivers and water efficient practices to ensure →  
Normal Dhara  
Aval Dhara  
Swachh Kinara

Thus, this bill aims to manage and conserve water along with minimum water for everyone and will help in efficient management of water.

Inter-state water disputes nowadays have serious problems with recent clashes between

Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over  
Cauvery going violent, between  
Punjab and Haryana or subtly

- Yamuna link, raises a need  
for effective institutional mechanism
- Usm to deal with it. The Bill  
proposes -

- ① Institutional mechanism to  
address the issue
- ② Upper riparian states will not  
hold water as no one "owns  
the river"
- ③ water to be stopped only in  
public interest
- ④ Rejuvenation and conservation of  
rivers

Thus, the bill is a progressive  
step in this direction and further  
needs continuous dialogue between  
states to reach consensus.

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. Transparency is sine-qua-non for good governance. Right to information act made a paradigm shift in government from secrecy to transparency. Transparency is certainly an essential component of governance which empowers citizens, makes democracy participatory and improves the governance.

However, there are other aspects as well to improve governance and make it good that is - accountability, consensus oriented, responsive

Participatory, effectiveness and efficiency, inclusiveness and equitability, effective grievance redressal system and use of modern technology which are needed to improve governance,

The issues with the act are -

### Structural

- ① It's conflict with official secrets act -
- ② Non inclusion of Political parties and judiciary in it -
- ③ Non inclusion of NGO, private players.

### Procedural

- ① Cumbersome procedure of fees.
- ② Several offices of various departments making it difficult

to understand -

- ③ Lack of effective grievance redressal mechanism

Logistical

- ① Delay in appointment of Chief Information and other Commissioners
- ② Population overload
- ③ Lack finances and infrastructure bottlenecks
- ④ Lack of adequate staff
- ⑤ Useless RTI increasing burden.

RTI Act is a key step for good governance and hence government shall takes steps such as clear guidelines for use of RTI, inclusion of Parties, Pit players, adequate funding and infrastructure along with grievance redressal and citizen awareness to make this tool effective.

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 "Education of youth forms the bedrock of enlightened society"

In 2002, 86th Amendment provided Right to Education as fundamental right of children from 6-14 years of age under Article 21 A. However, this has been facing criticism on various fronts due to several reasons.

- ① It provides free right to schooling but not right to quality education → Recent ASER report shows 52% of

<sup>VIII</sup>  
Class ~~class~~ students failed to read  
class V books.

- ② Poor teacher to pupil ratio
- ③ Lack of schools in nearby vicinity.
- ④ Failure to include poor students in private schools as provided by the Act.
- ⑤ Lack of computer education
- ⑥ Infrastructure and funding delay.

Thus, RTE is good in spirit but there is need to ensure quality education by adequate funding through CSR, public private partnership to ensure the fundamental right.

Privatising education has its own pros and cons!

- Pros
- ① It will ensure equality education.
  - ② It will improve standards management practices.
  - ③ It will help in computer education.

Cons.

- ① It might affect affordability of education.
- ② It will increase inequalities.
- ③ malpractices by private partners.

There is a need to evolve a mix model with public funding and private management to ensure equality and quality as enshrined in Article 21A.

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://

"A country's progress is measured by how well it is able to take care of its most vulnerable sections"

- Mahatma Gandhi

In India almost 20% of people faces some form of mental diseases. However, social stigma associated with them exposes them to the discrimination. Thus, the mental care bill deals with this issue -

(1) Right to treatment of disease

- ② Right to rehabilitation and social care.
- ③ Right to being protected from discrimination
- ④ Right to dignified life.
- ⑤ Right to accessible healthcare.
- ⑥ Right to equality

There are certain challenges with relation to this -

- ① Lack of proper infrastructural facilities in health care.
- ② Poor healthcare facilities
- ③ Social stigma associated with the disease making people avoid the disease and coming

for treatment,

- ④ Lack of awareness and social acceptance,
- ⑤ Lack of funding for the project.

However, with strong commitment, dedication and sustained efforts we will be able to achieve our goal and provide equality to all as granted under Article 14.

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: India has around 31% urban population and contributes to 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of GDP and this population is going to be 50% by 2030.

Urban cities face many problems like poor sewage drainage, traffic and slum problems due to lack of accountable political leadership.

There has been a voice raised regarding direct election of mayor on lines of London to solve this problem.

Advantages

- ① Mayor will be held accountable directly.
- ② It will provide stability to the system and better implementation.
- ③ Direct election will increase public awareness.

Disadvantages / Challenges

- ① ULB as a state subject and status quo is biggest challenge.
- ② Lack of devolution of power by states.
- ③ If Mayor and Council members from different parties will cause a deadlock.
- ④ Several states like Jharkhand, Rajasthan has given up this practice due to implementation issue.

Hence, it is better to work with present system and work on reforms like -

- ① - Devolution of powers under article 243 W.
- ② Devolution of funds, functions and functions -
- ③ Giving them Land tax, profession tax.
- ④ Announcing municipal bonds.
- ⑤ Providing them with staff.
- ⑥ Auditing of accounts of municipalities
- ⑦ Use of I T to decrease corruption
- ⑧ Effective grievance redressal.
- ⑨ use of PPP model and Civil society for effective functioning

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: Economic backwardness can be dealt and removed by education, hard work and labour. But social discrimination or backwardness cannot be eliminated as it requires social revolution, change of mindset and maturity of people, awakening of masses to accept the change.

Dalit capitalism deals with economic empowerment of SCs to overcome the

Social backwardness - It deals with entrepreneurship and innovation among this community. However, they faces certain challenges -

- ① Lack of proper funding
- ② Low education level and self confidence among the community.
- ③ low level of social acceptance due to caste discrimination
- ④ Caste bias in funding by money lenders.
- ⑤ Poverty and high interest rates of loan.
- ⑥ Lack of asset to act as guarantee

However, government has taken various steps to deal with this -

- ① Stand up India scheme for funding to SC entrepreneurs.
- ② SMILE scheme of SIDBI (SFURTI)
- ③ MUDRA Bank which has special focus on S.C. entrepreneurs.
- ④ Priority sector lending of Banks for vulnerable and Back sections.

There is lot more to go with economic support followed by social awakening. Don't empower the Dalits and give them equal rights & Arthikly

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: South Asia, with around more than 60% of population and high unemployment and poverty added by porous border and security staff deficiency form the ~~base~~ hubs of global human trafficking.

Human trafficking in India is due to -

- (1) High poverty, population and unemployment makes them vulnerable as they go in search of jobs

- ② Porous borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan
- ③ Lack of education and awareness of rights exposes them to fear
- ④ Overburdened police and intelligence staff
- ⑤ High organised crime

### Human Trafficking

Bill seeks to address the  
Issue by -!

- ① Strong legal framework and strict punishment
- ② Institutional mechanisms to address this issue

- ③ Capacity building of police staff.
- ④ Recognising the rights of the trafficking victims.
- ⑤ Regional co-operation with members to address the issue.

Hence, the bill is a progressive step to address this cause of human trafficking.

15. Though India's performance in Olympics has improved over the years, our sports ecosystem continues to suffer from many deficiencies. Analyze. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to improve India's performance in multi-national sports events.

हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ओलंपिक में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अब भी कई कमियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। बहु-राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताइए।

Ans 15 India is land of 125 million people but still the number of medals we get in olympics are less. Though it has been increasing and performance is increasing but still a lot of deficiencies are there -

- ① Lack of infrastructures and training facilities → quality institutes at district and state level very low.
- ② Lack of Coaching and training staff → we generally hire from foreign nations

- ③ Lack of funding
- ④ Political interference & most of high post are occupied by relatives of politicians
- ⑤ Massive corruption
- ⑥ Lack of transparency in selection process & biasness in selection
- ⑦ Lack of public support & only few games like Cricket, football gets public support.

There is a need to form a comprehensive policy with all stakeholders and private partners hip-to-

- ① Use of natural features - For example New Zealand has river resources so good in water sports so Kerala for martial arts, Harayana for boxing clusters can be developed.
- ② Proper infrastructure and training facilities at school, district and state level.
- ③ Long term vision plan as declared by P.M. is a good step.
- ④ Setting accountability and transparency.
- ⑤ Proper funding by using CSR and events like IPL, ISL, Kabaddi league.
- ⑥ Generating public awareness and interest.
- ⑦ Decrease political interference and use of experts be encouraged.

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-GCC shares a strategic relationship and have long relations with strong bonding. India looks towards GCC for oil and gas i.e. energy security and GCC looks towards India as potential market being the largest emerging economy.

However recently signed "Manama Declaration" made a significant shift in India-GCC relations in

moving from economic ties to strategic partners. They have common interest and individual interest -

Convergence -

- ① terrorism
- ② climate change
- ③ drug trafficking

India's Interest -

It is part of India's "Look West" policy to provide stability to this area as it <sup>is</sup> provides essential for India's development.

Energy security → oil supplier  
(largest)

Diaspora → large number of Indian diaspora from Kerala and remittances by them along with their security

Multilateral Institution → Support for  
India in UNSC,  
WTO.

Trade → Forms a significant trade  
Partner.

Religious → India is home to  
2<sup>nd</sup> largest muslims in  
world.

GCC Interest → ① Due to declining  
oil prices, India  
as key for market.  
② Expanding market base and  
trade.

Thus, GCC and India  
has lot more to share than  
economic interest. They shall  
engage more for mutual  
benefit and socio-economic  
development.

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 U.N and WTO are facing logjams due to lack of ability to arrive at consensus and lack of democratic nature in U.N with dominance of US P5. The recent examples of lack of consensus on Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism and WTO subsidies and special safeguard mechanisms are prove of the failure of these institutions.

### Advantages of multilateral institutions

- ① It provides wider scope and outreach.
- ② It helps in easier solution of conflicts.
- ③ Certain issues such as terrorism, climate change needs global co-operation.
- ④ Provides voice and concern of everyone.

### Advantages of Bilateral/Regional

- ① Greater synergy and cooperation as interests are common.
- ② Less conflicts and better results.
- ③ Reduce dependence on multilateral institutions in this multipolar world.

However, both the agreements have their pros and cons. India shall look for regional / bilateral agreements as well as engage with multilateral institutions and push for reforms in them to make them more effective. Signing of Paris climate change is a progressive step in a good step in this direction. Thus, both institutions are needed to have -  
 "Sarvah Bhavantu Sukinah" i.e. happiness for all.

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 has a tremendous record of non proliferation and following NPT and NSG guidelines despite not being the member of any of them. India's recent entry into MTCR regime is a proof of his effort and consolidated by NSG waiver in 2008.

However, India faces certain challenges in relation to its entry into and with export regimes :-

- ① Non signatory to NPT is  
is a major roadblock in  
relations with Japan, Australia  
and recent denial of entry  
into NSG is a proof of this  
fact -
- ② Opposition by China
- ③ opposition by Pakistan
- ④ Uncertainty over use  
with Pakistan
- ⑤ Uncertainty in domestic  
laws & policies as seen  
with Nuclear Civil Liability  
Act.

However, despite of challenges  
recent signing of IAEA Convention  
of supplementary and Compensation  
and MICA entry are step in  
right direction.

India's entry into export control regime has several advantages -

- ① It will widen India's nuclear capability and availability of material and technology.
- ② It will help in meeting 40% target renewable energy of our INDC.
- ③ It will promote investments in India's nuclear sector.
- ④ It will help India commercialise nuclear energy.
- ⑤ It will bring certainty and legal backing to nuclear exchange with countries.
- ⑥ It will provide backing to nuclear waiver of 2008.

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. SAARC was formed in 1986 to promote regional co-operation and development of region in South Asia. SAARC has formed a key component of India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy and India has used it as a platform for discussion, dialogue and regional development. However, due to various deficiencies and reasons it has failed to give results.

SAARC has shown some results in the form of

- ① Regional co-operation in trade.
- ② SAARC food Bank.
- ③ SAWEN.
- ④ SAARC satellite.

However, it has failed to prove results as

- 1) failure to curb terrorism due to Pakistan
- 2) inability to form free trade agreement.
- (3) Lack of trust and confidence building among members.
- (4) Trade and export- import in the region is very low.
- (5) Lack of connectivity.
- ⑥ Inability to check human trafficking, drug trafficking.

India has options

- (1) BIMSTEC → Absence of Pakistan  
as an advantage but  
lack of confidence among members  
and infrastructure delays.
- (2) Mekong Ganga → No Pakistan  
but similar issues  
as of BIMSTEC
- (3) Sub South Asia regional cooperation →  
Need to strengthen as trust  
is good among members.
- (4) Re-invent and relaunch  
SARARC → It will need strong  
commitment and dedicated  
efforts by all the members  
but role of Pakistan is dubious.

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: Indian diaspora constitutes to about 16 million which is 2nd largest and India became the highest remittance receiving country in 2015. These two facts strengthen the proposition of emerging and prospering Indian diaspora.

The importance of Indian diaspora was realised later but now the bond has been strengthened as

the engagement went from  
emerging to the <sup>active</sup> role in  
development of India as -

- ① formation of separate  
ministry of overseas Indians  
"affairs" - (Now merged to  
"Pravasi Bhartiya Divas")
- ② Merger of PIO and OCI.
- ③ Relaxing rules in NPS, etc.
- ④ Voting rights for NRI.
- ⑤ Engagement with Diaspora by  
our PM.
- ⑥ Rescue missions for our  
citizens in middle east, Libya  
etc.

The government of India  
has taken various measures  
such as

- ① Separate Division for overseas  
Indian affairs

- ② Awards & scholarships like Pravasi Bhartiya Samman, Know India, Study India Programme.
- ③ Easy rules & migration in form of e-migrate.
- ④ International Community welfare fund.
- ⑤ merger of PIO with OCI.

### Challenges-

- ① Huge number of diaspora spread across the world.
- ② A significant portion is in unstable areas of middle east posing security threat to them.
- ③ many of them don't have documents especially in Arab countries.
- ④ Thus, diaspora plays a significant role in development and hence govt. shall engage with them.