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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 762)

Name of Candidate	PRATEEK JAIN	Registration Number	19979
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	14/11/2016
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	—
2	12.5	—
3	12.5	4.5
4	12.5	5.5
5	12.5	5.5
6	12.5	5
7	12.5	4.5
8	12.5	4.5
9	12.5	4
10	12.5	5.5
11	12.5	5
12	12.5	—
13	12.5	5
14	12.5	6
15	12.5	5
16	12.5	4.5
17	12.5	4.5
18	12.5	5
19	12.5	6.5
20	12.5	4.5

Total Marks Obtained:

85

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

Dear Student

Positive aspects of your answers:

1.

⇒ Your content and answer structuring is good in Q(4), Q(5), Q(13), Q(14), Q(19). Try to maintain the same in remaining answers.

2.

⇒ You have substantiated your answers with examples and linked it to the issues of current events.

3.

Suggestions for improvement:

4.

⇒ Try to explore more dimensions related to the key issues or theme mentioned in the question. Mention the sectoral and temporal aspects wherever required.

5.

⇒ ~~Try to answer~~ the sub-parts of questions in adequate proportion and substantiate with facts & figures.

6.

⇒ Supplement your answers with the recommendations of important institutions or committees, judicial pronouncements, constitutional provisions to make it comprehensive.

All the Best

You have the ability to write a good answer. Keep writing

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. Even though the Representation of the People Act has been amended from time to time, the issues pertaining to criminalisation and influence of money power remain unresolved. Comment. Also discuss the role played by the judiciary and the Election Commission in this context.

यद्यपि जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम को समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जाता रहा है, तथापि अपराधीकरण एवं धन-बल के प्रभाव से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान अब तक नहीं हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही इस संदर्भ में न्यायपालिका एवं चुनाव आयोग द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।



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



2. The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to ascertain that the money granted by Parliament has been spent by the government within the scope of the demand. In this context, critically analyse the role played by the Public Accounts Committee.

लोक लेखा समिति का प्रमुख कार्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत धनराशि का सरकार द्वारा व्यय स्वीकृत सीमा के अंतर्गत किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, लोक लेखा समिति द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।



3. Referendums are portrayed as popular governance in its purest form, however, it is also argued that they often subvert democracy rather than serve it. Examine in the light of recent developments across the globe.

जनमत-संग्रह को लोकप्रिय शासन के शुद्धतम रूप में चित्रित किया जाता है, हालांकि यह तर्क भी दिया जाता है कि वे लोकतंत्र का प्रयोजन सिद्ध करने के स्थान पर प्रायः उसको विकृत देते हैं। हाल की वैश्विक घटनाओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 3-

Referendums provide an 'instrument of direct democracy' in place of practice of indirect or representative democracy.

Under referendums, the public/citizen of a country 'directly' expresses ~~its~~ its mandate over the subject matter. The recent events of decision of 'BREXIT' and Peace accord signed by the Colombian government with 'FARC' exhibit an important aspect of these tools of democracy.

The various merits of such a decision making are :-

- They enable the people to directly engage into ~~the~~ public affairs instead of practicing their opinions via their representatives.

Elaborate that since an ordinary person is less likely to be subjected to bribery, intimidation etc, which helps in maximizing legitimacy.

It also provides a legitimacy and 'cushion' to the policymakers to take a leap upon relatively unpopular and uncomfortable decisions. PM ex:-

if had been more arguable and troublesome to single handedly decide ~~the~~ whether Britain must remain part of European Union or not.

After all, ~~the~~ ^{at} democracy has always been envisioned as a government by the people, for the people and of the people. Thus referendums, bring out this aspect to very well.

However, referendums also provide a 'slippery slope'. Referendums can be also manipulated to give an effect to a vested idea or interests.

For instance, a lot depends on how a question of referendum is formed. Moreover,

public opinion can be also influenced by popular opinions and misappropriated facts and perceptions.

Thus, though referendums are

completely legitimate and fair, but care must be observed in using ~~the~~ ~~act~~ it in relevant subject matters. For instance, grave matters of national security, international relations or strategic partnerships must not be divided by referendums. Rather, local affairs or regional affairs may be brooked well enough by such means.

⇒ Highlight other significant referendums like Thai referendum, Hungary referendum which restricted the influx of refugees

4½

4. What do you understand by special category status for states? Examine its contribution in bringing balanced regional development in the country. In light of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, analyse whether this categorisation has outlived its relevance.

राज्यों को विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा प्रदान किये जाने से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास लाने में इसके योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए। 14वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के प्रकाश में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या इस वर्गीकरण ने अपनी प्रासंगिकता को बनाए रखा है?

Ans:-

Special category status is another part of fiscal federalism of Indian polity. This concept originated over the years, but ~~was~~ based on the lines of 'Madhavji-Subbarajee formula', in which special needs of few states was recognized and hence fairly addressed.

The 'special category status' ~~was~~ ^{is} awarded on a criteria based approach for ex:-

- 1) geographical limitations / terrain
- 2) limited fiscal landscape of the state
- 3) Border states / strategic location
- 4) Tribal demography
- 5) Forest cover of the states.

Matters other parameters like low density of population

In view of such a criteria, and clarification several concessions and extra provisions were also granted to such states for ex:-

- Ratio and nature of central funding in several centrally sponsored schemes. (for special states 90% funding via central corpus).
- Tax and duty exemptions.
- Large amount of funds were given as grants to special states while general states got them as loans.

Such a 'distinction and differentiation' in status and assistance to some states in contrast to rest of the others is in consonance with the constitutional provisions of 'Equality before law' & 'Equal protection of law' under which reasonable differentiation is justified on grounds of unequal treatment to unequal entities.

Thus, such a status has helped in several ways in bringing relatively 'naturally disadvantaged' states on par with others. Like,

~~the~~ Himachal Pradesh and North East states have huge opportunity costs in terms of exploiting the natural forests but they do not do so to protect environment and tribal demography.

However 14th Finance Commission

You can give example of Himachal Pradesh where growth rate has slumped down in last two years

This status has lost its sheen because:-

- In light of 42% devolution of taxes, centre has pursued the various centrally sponsored schemes.
- The formula of division of resources already has taken a factor of forest in consideration while dividing the divisible pool quotas for each state.

Thus, in current times, 'Special Package' as a targeted approach for need based demand is more valid and rational to bridge the regional and state wise inequality in place of demanding special category status.

good

(52)

5. It is contended that GST regime will significantly curb the financial autonomy of states by taking away substantial taxation powers. In this regard, examine the impact of the GST regime on federal structure of our polity. What are the proposed mechanisms in the bill which seek to address this issue?

यह दावे किए जाते हैं कि GST व्यवस्था, राज्यों की कराधान शक्तियों में पर्याप्त कटौती कर, राज्यों की वित्तीय स्वायत्तता पर उल्लेखनीय रूप से अंकुश लगाएगी। इस संबंध में, हमारी राजव्यवस्था के संघीय संरचना पर GST व्यवस्था के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए विधेयक में प्रस्तावित प्रावधान क्या हैं?

Ans 5:

The 'game changer' tax reform as propagated about new tax regime under 'Goods and Services tax (GST)' envisions to consolidate India into a 'one market economy', removing the state wise disparities of indirect taxation ~~and~~ rates.

Mention that it was mooted by the Kelkar Task Force.

However, in such a unification, the federal structure of our polity in terms of 'fiscal' and 'legislative' autonomy would be affected too in the following ways for ex:-

- 1) The rates of under 'State GST' (SGST) would be also decided by the 'GST Council' thus eroding autonomy of states in decision making.
- 2) Though it's unclear at present, but the tax

administration structure at state level would also get affected. There are chances that it might get dominated and influenced by central authorities in place of state revenue officials.

3) In case of any dispute or conflict, GST council would be mandated to resolve and facilitate the conflict thus restoring the 'original jurisdiction' of apex court.

4) In GST council, each state has been given equal vote irrespective of population or revenues. But in view of such possible threats or shortcomings sufficient measures have been taken too. For instance:-

- The legislation powers would be shared concurrently by both centre and states.
- It is also mandated that parliamentary laws would not override or supersede the state laws.
- The composition of GST council is heavily weighted in favour of states - with centre occupying a minority of ~~seats~~ 1/3rd seats only.

Highlight that the issue of Panchayat & city finances have not been discussed in GST.

Moreover the required mandate of any decision making is also kept higher @ 3/4th or 75% to ensure legitimacy of federal structure.

Besides, it is also advocated that a mix of state and central revenue departments would be created.

Though GST as envisaged is also not free from shortcomings, but ideas of co-operative & collaborative federalism, such shortcomings can be overcome in larger national interest and strengthening.

good

5/2

6. What is the rationale behind the changes in the budgetary process approved by the Union Cabinet recently? Do you think it is a step forward towards efficient governance and fiscal prudence?

हाल ही में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा बजटीय प्रक्रिया में स्वीकृत परिवर्तनों का मूलाधार क्या है? आपके विचार से क्या यह कुशल शासन एवं राजकोषीय दूरदर्शिता/बुद्धिमत्ता की दिशा में उठाया गया कदम है?

Ans.
There are 3 major changes that have recently been taken to alter the budgetary process in the country. The changes and their possible rationale are as follows:-

- ① Advancement of budget date to ensure that from April 01, 2017, the whole constitutional provisions are fulfilled.

Possible Rationale:-

This would bring more prudence in fiscal planning in the country. As by the start of every fiscal year, each department would get the allotted budgets thus ensuring consistent & uniform spending in throughout the year.

It was observed that in past, in first two months (i.e. vote of accounts money) was ~~spent~~ underspent.

— good

While showing spending spree from late October and consequent 'March Rush'.

Thus it might increase overall efficiency & usage of allotted money.

② Change ②

Removing the distinction of Plan and non plan expenditure from the budget.

Rationale:-

After 25 years of globalized and privatized economy, the need of and idea of planning has also get altered. In 'free market economy' less need is felt of planning, but more about regulating the market.

Thus, the removal of distinction would bring more flexibility in allocation of resources to each department.

The removal of such a distinction would also remove the ^{part} bias of 'Plan expenditure' which impaired the adequate maintenance and repair of assets (for such expenditure comes under non plan expenditure).

Mention that this move has also been facilitated by the extension of Direct Benefit Transfer scheme

change ③

The removal of separate budgeting of the Railways and merging of the same with the 'Central Budget'

Rationale

it will reduce the 'populism' in the Railways and might ~~rehabilitate~~ rehabilitate the straggled Railways sector.

Thus, these logistics and managerial managerial decisions can effectively address efficiency and fiscal prudence on larger scale.

Highlight that it was one of the recommendations of Bibek Debroy Committee

⑤

7. Critically examine the provisions of the recently introduced Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016. Are some provisions of the bill against India's secular principles?

हाल ही में प्रस्तुत नागरिकता संशोधन विधेयक 2016 के प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या इस विधेयक के कुछ प्रावधान भारत के पंथनिरपेक्ष सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध हैं?

Am 7

^{part II.}
Under the ¹ constitution of India, the power of making advanced provisions / credentials of citizenship has been given to the Parliament.

Consequently, over the years, several citizenship amendments have been made creating special distinctions and criteria for allotment of the same.

However, recent amendment to the citizenship act 2016, has brought about various reservations about its ~~part~~ certain provisions. For instance:-

^{original}
The provision that people belonging to the religion of Hinduism, Sikhism, Christianity, Jainism or religious minority who escape and comes to India from neighboring countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan would not be

Mention that it will benefit communities like Chakmas, Hajongs from Bangladesh

considered as minimals.

Moreover, they can also become citizens of India by both naturalization and contractual means.

Such a provision (especially first one) raised serious concerns about 'secular' nature of Indian polity which advocates the responsibility of state to ensure equal space/opportunities of every religion and at the same time also prohibits the state from discriminating or favoring on the sole basis of religion.

Such a 'secular idea' of Indian polity is envisioned in various articles of Indian constitution, for ex article 15, 25, 14, 26, 27, 28, 44 and ~~also~~ as well as in preamble too.

Beyond constitution, on humanitarian and moral grounds too, such a discriminatory provision contradicts our inherence on international

highlight
that Art 21
grants
even the
illegal
immigrants
right to
equal
protection
before the
law.

fora. There is need to bring more objectivity
and shift towards more secular outlook
to alter these provisions.

(42)

8. Whereas the legislature is empowered to regulate the ratification of international treaties in the United States, in India it is mostly the domain of the executive. Examine the rationale and benefits of these two approaches with examples.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में विधायिका को अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधियों के अनुसमर्थन को विनियमित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है, जबकि भारत में यह मुख्यतः कार्यपालिका का अधिकार क्षेत्र है। उदाहरणों सहित इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों के औचित्य और लाभों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

US and India have adopted two different forms of democracy.

US Presidential system

It is based on vacuum packed, 'separation of powers' between 3 organs of governance. i.e. legislature, executive & judiciary.

Therefore in such a case, the decision taken by an executive does not automatically become a ratification. for it demands a decision its legitimacy from the final approval of the will of the people.

Indian Parliamentary System

while Indian polity is based on limited fusion of power b/w the executive & legislature.

while in Indian parliamentary system, the executive is accountable to the legislature and hence, the confidence expressed by the executive, automatically implies the confidence of the legislature as well. unless it is

Highlight that the US constitution is silent about how the parties might be interpreted

expressed specifically via
no-confidence motion by
the parliament.

The constitution makers of India had their own
rationale of adopting ~~such~~ a system.

It ~~became~~ makes executive responsible to majority of
lawmakers and hence ~~brings~~ direct accountability.

This was necessary for relatively young and
fragile democracy that India was ~~born~~ at the
time of independence.

While US democracy ~~is~~ had emerged from
the ~~the~~ American Revolution, ~~the~~ whose sole
pleas was ~~freedom~~ and hence emphasized on
autonomy of each organ of ~~government~~ from each
other.

The Indian system allows the ~~relative~~ passage of
laws for resolving conflicts, while it is
very difficult to ~~bring~~ concurrence & convergence
between the state & ~~legislature~~ action in US.

Mention
the recommendations
of Venkatchelliah
Commission and
Pranabhi
Commission

4 1/2

9. What are the reasons for the declining rate of child adoption in India? Discuss whether the amended Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 can address this issue.

भारत में बच्चों को गोद लेने की दर में गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं? चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संशोधित किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 इस समस्या का समाधान प्रस्तुत कर सकता है?

Ans =

There are various reasons responsible for declining rate of child adoption in India:-

- Better technology and access to medical facilities like IVF (in vitro fertilization) which increases chances of ~~the~~ couples to achieve parenthood.
- Informalization of adoption ~~in India~~ = very few couples adopt via formal channels of agency ~~is~~
- Social taboo & orthodoxy :- The children is looked down upon and many times result in divorces but never adopting a child
- Gender biasness :- Patriarchal mindset & preference of only a boy child causes limited adoption of girl child
- Lack of sensitization ~~and~~ among masses. of the necessity & welfare idea of child adoption.

You can give exam-
ple of
North
East states
where
low rate
of adop-
tion is
due to
lack of
government
recognised
adoption
agencies

Although the newly amended Justice-Juvenile Act 2015 can address a few lacunae in :-
thing

a special authority a welfare board would be established for children in conflict with law and otherwise. ~~too~~. Such a board would encourage & facilitate adoption of these children.

Also, the JJ Act, provides for adequate nutrition to the children.

although little provision has been made for the sufficient sensitization of general public to lone form & adopt children -

⇒ Highlight that child care institutions need to develop linkage with specialised Adoption Agencies



10. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill passed recently aims at striking a balance between education and India's economic reality. Critically analyze.

हाल ही में पारित बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक का लक्ष्य शिक्षा और भारत की आर्थिक वास्तविकता के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करना है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 10 =

Recently, amendments are being made to the child labour (~~prohibition~~ and Regulation) ~~Act~~ Act.

In a statement, government has argued that the proposed ~~changes~~ are being made to strike a balance between the two objectives of the state machinery i.e. economic regulation of economic reality of the country & education and demographic demand. For instance :-

In favour of education, following ~~changes~~ made :-

The child labour of ~~below 14 years of age~~ have been completely ~~banned~~. This is in compliance with Right to Education act of 2009, and article 21A of Constitution

The prohibition of children ~~below 14 to 18 years of age~~ in hazardous industries.

The above changes are also in compliance of ILO's guidelines.

Markon
The creation
of Child
& Adolescent
Labour
Rehabili-
tation
Fund

However, certain changes ~~are~~ also made in view of economic reality too such as:-

- The children are allowed to be employed in family businesses. ~~after the~~ school hours. This is done to recognize the need of children to earn and ~~support~~ the family ~~while~~ by earning while studying.
- also children have been allowed to work in audio-visual industry.

These changes although give effect to constitutional obligation of the government as ~~under~~ mandated under article 24 and article 45 of DPSP. but ~~simultaneously~~, somehow compromises the tenderness of childhood.

In contrast the other ~~alternatives~~ such as apprentices ~~and~~ ~~skilling~~ could be exercised instead of involving children in family businesses. for, apprenticeship can ~~at~~ not only provide the economic resources to children but also makes a wholesome ~~x relevant~~ atmosphere to

Highlight that UNICEF has warned of adverse consequences like irregular school attendance, lower levels of learning

learn while earning. — giving mutual win-win
solution to both children and employing
company. While at the same time,
 permission of involvement of child in family
 business would cause a propagate caste
based continuation of family business. For ex:-
a son/daughter of a caste would most probably
 become the same only instead of a skilled
 manpower in future.

52

goal

11. Though the Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016 is an important step in the long-standing struggle against social exclusion, it is only the first step. Comment. Also discuss the challenges in implementation of the act.

यद्यपि महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा पारित "सामाजिक बहिष्कार से लोगों का संरक्षण (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम, 2016" सामाजिक बहिष्कार के विरुद्ध लंबे समय से चल रहे संघर्ष की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, किन्तु यह केवल पहला कदम ही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Am/E Social exclusion and practices of social boycott are important two very powerful tools that are often employed to bring compliance with various practices in society.

For ex, in most India, such practices are often practiced to be reinforce into declared illegal practices of caste discrimination, untouchability or women's related crime.

The Khap Panchayats and extra judicial bodies also use these two techniques to enforce their extrajudicial mandate of social ostracization.

Recent, Maharashtra act to ban such boycotts is a progressive and much needed effect.

Mention
the systematic
blocking
from various
rights,
opportunities
& resources

but it can only be a ~~first step~~ as there are several other ~~means~~ & measures by which social ~~discrimination~~ are practiced and made to ~~empty~~ for instance:-

- lack of enforcement of or ~~protection~~ given to defying custom of society. Those who defy to practise social boycotts, must be given extra protection & safeguards. to prevent any ~~damage~~ to them.
- Declaring extrajudicial bodies like Khas Panchayats, caste based Panchayats and to be illegal & catching hold of all such ~~Panchayats~~
- creating awareness about such a law.
- sensitization among ~~masses~~ about ill practices so that they voluntarily opt out of such social boycotts. ~~at~~

The various challenges to its implementation are:-

- ~~Poor enforcement~~
- Poor levels of literacy among ~~masses~~.

Highlight that it effectively guarantees against social exclusion mentioned in Art 15(4) & Art 17

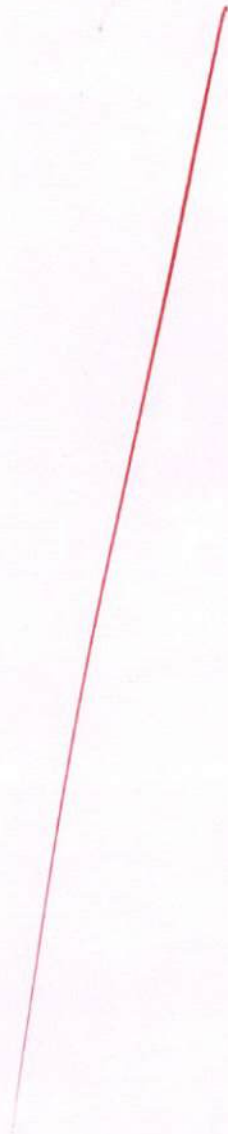
- Persistent orthodoxy in rural hinterlands.
- ~~lack~~ of sufficient enforcement muscle to various administrative authorities.
- Informal nature of such bans, which can easily be done underground and various other channels.
- Difficulty in proving that a social boycott is actually practiced by society. (How it can be proven in court of law?)

(5)

12. Though the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was annulled soon after independence, the communities designated as Denotified Tribes (DNT) and Nomadic Tribes (NT) remain amongst the most discriminated and disadvantaged groups in the country. Comment. Also discuss the steps taken by the government to improve their condition.

यद्यपि आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम, 1871 को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद शीघ्र ही रद्द कर दिया गया था, किन्तु फिर भी डिनोटिफाइड (विमुक्त) जनजातियों (DNT) और खानाबदोश जनजातियों (NT) के रूप में निर्दिष्ट समुदाय देश में भेदभाव से सर्वाधिक पीड़ित और वंचित समूहों में से हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी दशा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।





13. The idea of a Pay Commission is to revise the pay scales of the government staff. In light of the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission examine the need for the introduction of performance linked pay for government employees as in the case of private sector. Also comment on the need for the introduction of pay parity among various services.

वेतन आयोग का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों को संशोधित करने के लिए है। सातवें वेतन आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के आलोक में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए निजी क्षेत्र की भाँति कार्य प्रदर्शन पर आधारित वेतन आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विभिन्न सेवाओं के बीच वेतन समानता को लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

After every 10 years, a central pay commission is constituted to revise the pay scales of various level of government employees involved in various central services ~~(CPC)~~ (separate pay commissions for state level employees too).

However, it has been argued that WPC invariably increases the pay scale of government employees without any ~~to~~ correlation with performance of every employee. For ex:-

salary of each employee at given employee increases irrespective of ~~that~~ whether that individual ~~is~~ deserved it or not.

Such mass' revision of salaries puts a question mark of their legitimacy in view of

Highlight
that around
20-30%
of money
will return
to the govern-
ment in
the form
of additi-
onal tax
collection

constant complaints of inefficiency & corruption in public office.

The pay commission has also increased salary & allowances of all level of government employees. There is a need to revise the factors as:-

- linking the performance of EACH employee with relevant allowances.
- the pay revisions should not be grade based but at individual basis to create sufficient rewards & punishments for each employee.
- some positive incentives for women workforce. (India has 46% of gender gap in public employment against a global average of 25%).
- Increasing pay scale at higher levels for bringing more parity at these levels with the private sector. & attracting & retaining sufficient talent.
- considering past history of corruption, or misdeeds and creating strong disincentives in pay commission.

along with it, more parity should also be
created ~~with~~ among the services. for ex.
all services cadres must get equal representation
in the pay commission to bring more
transparency. For instance currently, not all of
AS (all India services) get equal remuneration,
various group 'A' services like IRS, are not
represented at CPC etc.

⇒ You can give
example of countr-
ies like Singapore
which implemented
it successfully

(5)

14. Even though India and Russia have enjoyed a close relationship over the years, it has not been immune to the changing power dynamics globally. Comment.

यद्यपि भारत और रूस के बीच वर्षों से घनिष्ठ संबंध रहा है, किन्तु यह संबंध वैश्विक रूप से बदलती शक्ति गतिकी के प्रभावों से प्रतिरक्षित नहीं रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans 14.
Recently in context of Indo-Russia relationship, Indian Home minister, remarked that an old friend is better than two new friends.

Since Independence, India has shared strong and favorable relationship with Russia (then USSR). From various fields of engagement i.e. space technology to agriculture, from military assistance to help in multilateral forums (Russia has a PS veto power at UNSC). The collaborations is forms of academic student & professional exchanges and also in soft power diplomacy (via Indian food and Bollywood industry), Indo-Russian relationship has largely been fostered with mutual trust and understanding.

Mention that India's only nuclear submarine, INS Chakra, is leased from Russia.

But, due to dynamic & fluid nature of international relations, changing power dynamics have also brought a shift in ~~the~~ this bonding of Indo-Russian powers of the Asian continent. Some of these dynamics, ^{which are} responsible are:-

- US, Israel and France overtaking Russia as in arms supply to India.
- Increasing co-operation b/w India and US (Recent LEMOA and Indo-US-Japan Malabar exercise).
- Rise of China in Asia - (Recent strong agreements of trade & defence signed b/w Russia & China)
- ~~The need of market of arms by Russian~~
- Tilt towards Pakistan (Recent joint military exercises of Russia & Pakistan).
- Shift in terms & priorities of Russian decision makers to extend influence in South Asia and South East Asia (Joint agreements of Russia & Philippines).

However, despite of all such 'shifts and changes' the two powers of Asia share sufficient trust and respect for each other.

(Highlight)
The naval exercises of Russia with China in South China sea, which has raised India's concerns

The engagements of two in terms of members of BRICS, joint military exercises, defence co-operation is a testimony to such temporal relationship.

Also, it is important that both India and Russia must realize that one old friend is better than two new friends.

ques 2

6

15. The Indus Water Treaty has survived multiple wars and is often cited as a successful example of transboundary sharing of river waters. In this context, identify the key provisions of the treaty and examine the options that India can exercise to pursue its strategic interests vis-a-vis Pakistan.

सिंधु जल संधि कई युद्धों के बाद भी अक्षुण्ण रही है एवं इसे प्रायः नदी जल की सीमापार साझेदारी के सफल उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, संधि के प्रमुख प्रावधानों की पहचान कीजिए एवं उन विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन्हें भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान के विषय में अपने रणनीतिक हितसाधन के लिए व्यवहार में लाया जा सकता है।

Ans It is said that next world war might be caused due to water (when 75% of Earth's total area is covered with water).

In this context the Indus water treaty was brokered between India and Pakistan with an international mediator i.e. World Bank (then IBRD).

Provisions

Under this treaty following important provisions were being made:-

Western flowing rivers (i.e. Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) waters were given to Pakistan

Eastern flowing rivers (i.e. Ravi, Beas, Satluj) were given to India.

In addition, India was also given right to

Mention that the treaty also allows for irrigation of additional 7 lakh acres of lands

use certain amount of water of these 3 western rivers for its local area demands of irrigation and power generation.

The agreement also laid down an arbitration and dispute settlement mechanism between the two countries. (i.e. appointment of high commissioners in each state).

Although, India and Pakistan have witnessed repeated jaw-offs in terms of several ~~that~~ bilateral wars & conflicts, but this treaty has beared it all, and remains one of the most appreciable treaty in the whole world.

But in view of recent events of cross border terrorism, the Indus water treaty has come under limelight. It is true that it is ~~not~~ mutual understanding and respect between two countries which near a sustains any international treaty, but the complete revoking of same by any of the country

would be of limited use only. Rather, options available can be:-

Using the provisioned quota given to India to use the water of western rivers. This much ~~excess~~ would be sufficient to send jitters in neighbouring state, detering in any gross violation of national boundaries.

along with, indirect means of multilateral forums and institutional mechanisms be established first.

Using the Kabul river water to create ~~det~~ detourne in Pakistani deep state.

⇒ Highlight the need of cooperation in areas like liberalising visa for business, opening up of more integrated check posts on the line of Attan

16. The Iranian nuclear agreement presents an opportunity for moving towards a new security order in the Persian Gulf. Elaborate in the context of changing scenario in the region. What are the likely implications for India in this context?

ईरानी परमाणु समझौता, फारस की खाड़ी में एक नई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ने का अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। इस क्षेत्र के बदलते परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में इसे विस्तार से बताइए। इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Ans 16 =

The historic nuclear deal b/w Iran & US presents a chance to drive the security order in Persian Gulf into more sustainable direction.

The various possible externalities of the same can be:-

- ~~Increased~~ Emergence of another counterbalancing agent in the region - Iran has sufficient resources and strategic locations to influence and bring in total peace in the region.
- Creating another stakeholder in long pending peace process of west Asia.
- Strengthening & enabling peaceful usage of nuclear technology in the Eastern part of world, thus creating more support of such an emerging technology.

Mention that Middle East is benefit of a legitimate & inclusive multilateral security organization

Burg would be a more connected & integrated place than before, such a process could also have an impact on India for ex:-

- the upliftment of embargoes on Iranian oil - can create further surplus in supply, thus reducing the costs of oil to below only.
- This would keep Indian CAD (current account deficit) & import bills within the sustainable limits only.
- might signify and bring peace in middle east which have huge Indian diaspora (for ex:- recently India had to airlift its non residents from Yemen & South Sudan due to such tensions).
- More integration and collaboration between 4/8 Iran and India - for ex: easier payments & with currency exchange for ongoing infra projects of Chabahar, Ashgabat etc.
- might give rise & strengthen the India's look west policy too.

Highlight
the need
of forging
a joint
strategy
to tackle
environmental
concerns,
which has
become a
focus area
for all

17. Considering the diversity among Pacific Island Countries (PICs), India has a huge scope for building multi-sectoral cooperation tailored to the specific conditions in these islands. Discuss. Also examine the strategic importance of PICs for India.

प्रशांत महासागरीय द्वीपीय देशों (PICs) की विविधता को देखते हुए, इन द्वीपों की विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बहु-क्षेत्रीय सहयोग का निर्माण करने हेतु भारत के पास अपार संभावनाएं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के लिए PICs के रणनीतिक महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans.

In pursuance of its 'Look East - Not East' policy, India has recently engaged the Pacific ~~Islands~~ Island countries (PICs) via various channels and bilateral visits.

These countries offer wide diversity in several ways and hence offers a unique opportunity for building multi sectoral cooperation in Indo-Pacific Region.

For instance:-

New Zealand:- The capable and well flourishing Dairy & livestock industry can fulfill the nutritional requirements of Indians. While, India's IT services can strengthen & fill in their needs.

Papua Ny Guinea:- The rich fisheries & energy

Briefly
mention the
Micronesia,
Melanesia,
Polynesia

resources of this country can complement India's energy security, while India's strong technical and academic institutes can collaborate in effective human resource development.

Beyond such bilateral engagements there can be other strategic importance of these island countries towards India's long term ~~inter~~ national & global interests. For importance.

• These countries constitute a strong vote count in UNCTAD (UN General Assembly) and can assist in India's bid to permanent membership of UNSC.

• With South China Sea issue, emerging on the global stage, PIFs also play ~~as~~ act as an important stakeholder in ensuring a 'safe and free trade' routes in international waters

• The energy rich ~~and~~ island countries can also secure India's demands, ~~where~~ ^{if} the West Asia and Middle East ~~is~~ trade routes get

Highlight
that the
South
Pacific
is an
ideal
location
to establish
& monitoring
and tracking
station
for satellites

affected by the insurgency or terrorist activities.

⇒ You can add that
two ships, SCI Yamuna
& SCI Malabar,
were deployed in South
Pacific

4½

18. Though BRICS is neither an economic union nor a political coalition, it creates space for India to move the contemporary international order towards alternative models of development and governance. Comment.

यद्यपि ब्रिक्स (BRICS) न तो एक आर्थिक संघ है और न ही राजनैतिक गठबंधन, तथापि यह समकालीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को विकास और शासन के वैकल्पिक मॉडल की ओर अग्रसर करने हेतु भारत के लिए अवसर सृजित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans 18 =

BRICS stand for grouping of 5 nation states viz, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Together these 5 countries account for 25% of world's landmass & over 40% of world population.

With such a wright attached, although it is said that BRICS is neither a political coalition (like NATO or Warsaw Pact) and neither it's an Economic union (like EU or ASEAN). But still, BRICS offer a unique opportunity to move the contemporary international order toward alternative models.

For instance,

- Geographical diversity of member countries :- Each with such a wide spatial distribution of member countries covering 3 different continents, offer a unique chance to extend influence &

Mention
the theme
of this
year's
BRICS
summit,
building
sustainable
inclusive
and
collective
solution

relations with other world order.

- Developing nature of economies :- With transient & progressive nature of these economies (except Russia and Brazil), these 5 members can better collaborate, share and learn from each other in overcoming their shortcomings.

- South-South co-operation :- Especially Brazil, South African and India can spread South-South co-operation, further strengthening its leadership among G77+.

- Integration of BRICS with other groupings like BIMSTEC, SAARC can open a plethora of new synergies & linkages to grow & influence..

- All such engagements can possibly create an alternative to existing financial & funding mechanisms (for Ex:- New development Bank (NDB) and Asian Infrastructure and investment Bank (AIIB) can spearhead new movement of economic development in developing countries.

Highlight
that structural
transformation of
China has
increased
the domestic
pressure
within
BRICS

However, amidst true ocean of possibilities and engagements there also exist strands of apprehensions for ex:- membership of china might influence & out-do Indian role in thus belittling Indian prospects of leadership in future.. Thus, sufficient care must be ~~drawn~~ in any such prospects.

5

19. Since the end of Cold War, the focus and role of NAM have changed significantly. Discuss. Also analyse its relevance for India in the emerging geo-political order.

शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद से, गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के फोकस एवं इसकी भूमिका में उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उभरती भू-राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:-

During 1950's, after the end of world war II, the world began to get split up into camps of western democratic pole & eastern socialist-communist pole.

In such tense and fearsome atmosphere, several countries launched a third front called 'Non-Aligned Movement' (NAM). NAM offered the world an alternative economic order, thus relieving pressure from the international fear.

India had been one of the founding member of this movement, and earned much of diplomatic & goodwill capital out of it at international forum.

Although in recent times, the focus and role of NAM has got shifted after the fall of USSR in 1991 & emergence of 'unilateral' or 'Single Pole' in the world.

Mention that party unemployment, unjustified stockpiling of nuclear weapons shows no sign of decline

• with an automatic elimination of ~~one of~~ communism, NAM has ~~got~~ drifted from balancing the power ^{has} statement and ^{has} become more of to ensure effective and faster development of member countries (more than 40% of member countries of NAM are developing in nature).

• with contemporary times, contemporary issues have emerged like terrorism, religious fundamentalism, cyber crime. Thus, NAM provides a chance to launch a collective action against such misdeeds.

• ~~launching~~ addressing other issues of climate change.

In view of this shift, NAM has much relevance for India's geo political aspirations like:-

• UNSC reform:- The NAM offers a potential vote weight.

• climate change:- India can approach the leadership of various countries to ensure fair & equitable transfer of technology &

finance to third world countries against
the battle of climate change.

terrorism:- India has been lagging for
forming of CCIT (comprehensive conventions
against international terrorism). - can be
handled via NAM.

Other geo political issues of :- Doha Development agenda,
free & equal access to international waters,
food security, disaster management, etc.

The very flexibility & non-binding nature of
NAM offers a unique chance to shape and
create an alternative world order.

6 1/2

good → You can sum up by writing
that India needs to focus
on two strands viz. developing
domestic economy and maintaining
external stability.

20. Despite a consensus that a collective global effort is needed to alleviate the ongoing refugee crisis, efforts made so far have hardly yielded the desired results. Do you agree? Briefly highlight the socio-political impact of this crisis on destination countries. Also highlight the role that India can play in this situation.

वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट को कम करने के लिए सामूहिक वैश्विक प्रयास की आवश्यकता के विषय पर आम सहमति के बाद भी, अब तक किए गए प्रयासों से वांछित परिणाम शायद ही मिले हैं। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? गंतव्य देशों पर इस संकट के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक प्रभाव को संक्षेप में रेखांकित कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति में भारत द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका को भी उजागर कीजिए।

Ans 20 =
The international standards define refugee as an individual who escapes a near ~~pro~~ his native country to other country in fear of persecution for being a minority. Recently, the civil war and unrest in syria and iraq have displaced millions of people to neighboring countries of Europe and middle east.

The various collective global efforts have been made in this regard. for instance :-

- EU countries internally dividing the quota of refugee which each country is supposed to undertake
- US and other developed countries providing material assistance of aid supplies.
- Russia and other countries trying to address underlying causes of this civil unrest.

Mention that the number of refugees & internally displaced people stands at more than 65 million.

however, all such ~~efforts~~ have yielded only limited result. ~~as,~~

The various social political impact of such a visit on ~~distraction~~ countries are:-

- Pressure on local infrastructure.
- strong polarization among citizenry. (Right wingism).
- crime rates increase in these places.
- Rise of xenophobic tendencies among the society.

India ~~with~~ can play an important role in such a visit for ex:-

→ A1/2
With its long history of peace loving nation, it can move to be a valuable ~~interactant~~ interlocutor & peace broker.

- it can supply required peace keeping troops in fighting back the ISIS forces
- It can also extend the monetary & material assistance to troubled countries.
- It can also teach an important lesson of assimilation & homogeneity to the western world. ~~with~~ to calm down xenophobic tendencies.

You can give
example of
countries like

Hungary,
Slovakia,
which refused
to help
aiding danger
to local
culture &
internal
security

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