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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 762)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	23528
Center	Pune (Online)	Date	24/10/16

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

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

103, 1st 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. 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।

- (RPA)
- Representation of the People Act 1951 deals with the candidates for election, their qualification and conduct of elections. Elections in India have been influenced due to criminal elements like criminals in politics, criminal activities like hijacking of political booths, use of money power - by offering freebies to electorates. Thus the democratic elections have been reduced to the 'fact of demography' by playing with calculations of electorates.

Amendment in RPA-

- (1) Qualifications of candidates can be rejected

if he is serving sentence on criminal activities.

- (2) The elections held if found to be illegal manner - fraud voting ; capturing of booth ; election commission can re conduct re elections.

Loopholes -

- (1) Person accused of and under trial of criminal activities is not debarred.
- (2) Politicians - criminal nexus has not been addressed rather criminal, themselves are entering legislatures.

Role of Judiciary -

Judiciary has played a vital role by cancelling the candidature or elections of such manner in the past.

eg. ① Jayalalita was debarred in case of disproportionate case

② Supreme court has sent Shahbuddin back behind the bars.

Election commission's Role -

- (1) Election commission ~~has~~ is the competent authority regarding appeals about the elections

(2) It has announced re-elections of misuse of money, illegal practices occur during elections.

eg. Two assembly constituencies of Tamil-Nadu were called for re-elections due to money-offering issue.

Though legal provisions have been framed to address the issue, they are not found to be enough. Criminalisation of politics has to be addressed holistically through stringent constitutional, legislative provisions.

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।

- The public accounts committee is a parliamentary committee who scrutinises the report of CAG to determine whether the money spend is according to apportionment and according to proper demand. It carry out post-expenditure audit on the basis of CAG report.

Role played by ~~CAG~~ PAC -

- (1) It undergoes through the report to check the audit & accounts of different ministeries and departments.
- (2) It ~~assess~~ the expenditure is carried out by the appropriate manner and for appropriate cause.
- (3) It reviews the CAG's special remarks.

(4) It ~~ask~~ holds the government accountable for the expenditure incurred.

(5) It verifies the appropriateness of receipts during the financial year.

Loopholes -

(1) It only is dependent on the report of CAG.

(2) It verifies the use of money after its use.

(3) Its ~~recom~~ has not been found to be proactive, as CAG.

(4)

The mechanism of PAC is worth to hold government responsible to the parliament. But, there is needs to more discourse about the receipt & expenditure of public money.

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।

- Referendums deals with opinion of public masses to any important national question. It is seen as the pure form of participatory democracy.

Recent development across globe -

① ~~Bext~~ Brexit -

British voted for Brexit which was ^{here} the majority ~~withn~~ of old citizens favoured for the cause and ^{relevance} ~~existence~~ of EU is put to question

② Columbia -

Referendum on the issue of FARC militants was carried to end the 50-years civil wars, where only 38% electorate participate to throw country again in conflict zone.

So, these issues have aroused the

question of propriety of referendums which 'gave the mandate, not in so favour of national interests.

Relevance of Referendum -

- (1) It gives voice to all people/citizens about important national qⁿ.
- (2) Leaders get the legitimacy to the decision taken or guide to decision to be taken
- (3) form of participatory democracy.

Loopholes -

- (1) Maximum participation, if not there, then referendum mandate can't be called legitimate e.g. Columbia referendum.
- (2) Voices of irrational, illogical people may harm the national interest.
e.g. Brexit - youth has notion that mandate of older people harm their future.
- (3) Question about legitimacy of representatives and their ability.

Though referendum is popular form,
it should be aligned with certain safeguards
like ~~it~~ ratification of legislature to referendum
or ~~separate~~ resolution by representatives

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?

- Special Category Status^(SCS) has been granted to states to bring about the regional balance for development in the country. Finance commission has decided the criterion for SCS -

- ① High Low hilly terrain
- ② Low density population with tribal population
- ③ Economic backwardness
- ④ Viability of finances in the states.

According to these criteria, SCS was given to Himalayan states and equitable distribution of grant-in-aids were being carried out for development of this regions.

Contribution -

- (1) It offered extra finance to the state to carry out administration & developmental schemes
- (2) It helped for the cause of inclusive growth.
- (3) Development of industries in the regions of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh.
- (4) Special status to J&K helped to bring it in the main channel of nation's path.
- (5) To develop the ~~con~~ the tribal regions and administration in North-Eastern states.

Recently 14th Finance Commission (FFC) has ~~outlined~~ neglected the criteria of SCS and it focused on the increase in the state's share of taxes from 32% to 42% so that - ① state could identify their areas of concern of development on own.

② states can have more autonomy on expenditure on developmental schemes

As finance commission has given more primacy to autonomy to the states, SCS would find no relevance in this context.

- ① Every state would exercise same autonomy regarding their development
- ② SCS states have to design their own self-sufficient plans to utilise increased share.

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?

- Constitution of India has given the distribution of financial powers between centre & states. GST regime brings about amendment to this distribution. Though, It is assumed that more power would be concentrated into centre, so this would be a constitutional adventure.

Impact of GST regime on federal polity -

- (1) ~~Can~~ It won't differentiate the goods & services (as described in Art. 268, to 271)
i.e. treats goods & services in equal manner.
- (2) GST council would have the rights to

determine the ~~s~~ rate of structure.

Therefore, autonomy of states to determine the rate of their previous indirect taxes would be taken away.

- (3) ~~IT~~^{GST} is destination-based tax. So, it would harm the manufacturing states like Maharashtra & Gujarat.

Previously, the indirect taxes were source-based.

- (4) IGST gives power to centre to have more tax-revenue by inter-state trade. State won't have jurisdiction in this sense.

- (5) Certain financial losses will make states dependent on Centre for more grant-in-aid.

Though these provisions harm the federal nature of fiscal polity, certain mechanisms have been provided -

- (1) GST council -

- It would comprise the Union FM,
Union Minister of revenue,
All states' Finance Ministers

- voting share - Centre $\frac{1}{3}$
States $\frac{2}{3}$
- consensus would be only by $\frac{3}{4}$ th of majority. if build, therefore state's consensus does matter.

- (2) GST council can make provision for additional 1% tax to make up losses for of states
- (3) 1 GST share will go the states.
- (4) Council would act as a dispute mechanism.

In the path of being harmonised market, some of states' autonomy would be harmed, though it is in larger interest of national economy which will contribute to equitable development.

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?

- Recently union cabinet has made two changes in budgetary process -

- (1) Budget will be put forth in the first week of February, instead of last week as hitherto.
- (2) Railway budget will be merged in the general budget.

Rationale behind the changes

(A) General budget -

- (1) It will reduce the hurry in the departments of certain duties like expediting the expenditure till March and estimating of accounts.
- (2) The burden on departments would be spread.
- (3) It would help to grant the

demands till the next fiscal year starts
In past, it would take month of May
or June to receive funds and thus
waste 2-3 months. being idle.

(4) It would promote the fiscal &
administrative efficiency.

(B) Railway Budget.

① Rail Budget comprise very little part
of total national budget as
opposed to its status during colonial
era.

② Colonial legacy

③ Harmonising with general budget.

④ It was used as popularising agenda
by representatives.

Effects -

① These changes would ~~the~~ save the
time of administration and burden
will be spread rather than concentrated.
Thus improving efficiency of governance.

② Rationalising ~~tail~~ budget is absolutely step of fiscal prudence ; as giving importance ~~for~~ preference to any one department is of no meaning in any way.

Harmonisation of budget procedures are surely welcome step for fiscal governance ; As fiscal governance only determines & accentuates the whole administration & development of the country.

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?

- Recently government has introduced the Citizenship amendment bill, 2016.

It will amend the procedure of granting citizenship by naturalisation to migrant persons of neighbouring country. It would bring about the amendment in Citizenship Act of 1955.

Provisions-

(1) It would grant the citizenship to migrants of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan & fulfilling conditions -

① They have resided in the country over span of 6 years (~~in previous act~~)

② They ~~are of~~ belong to the religions - Hindus, Buddhist, Jains, Parsis, Christians.

~~Pros~~

Merits of provisions -

- (1) It will solve the issue of ~~migrant~~ illegal migrant population ~~of~~ throughout country.
- (2) They will get relief as they fled their birth country due to alleged persecution.
- (3) Citizenship will grant them the right to livelihood, hence step to assure human rights.
- (4) Though India is not signatory to International Convention on refugees, ~~it~~ this amendment would enhance India's prestige in International arena.

Demerits -

- (1) This amendment won't extend to Muslim migrants.
- (2) These provision also do not address of migrants of Bhutan, Nepal & Sri Lanka, with whom we have good relations.

Secular Principle -

India has accepted the 'Secularism' as its core principle of democracy and thus treats all religions equal in before the state. It also do not ~~talk~~ discriminate on the ^{As} basis of ethnicity.

So denying the extension of citizenship to Muslim migrants as well as other ethnic nationals, the bill is criticized to be discriminatory and against 'secular' principle.

Way ahead -

There should be equal extension of rights to all in ~~vi~~ purview of Human rights and dignity. The bill needs an amendment in that respect.

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।

- In the globalisation era, there is increase in number of international treaties. ~~But~~ Though, the national governments accept the treaties, in certain countries, domestic laws & institutions may oppose the steps according their nature.

eg. US has long history of defiance of international treaties due to ~~op~~ oppose at US Senate.

US could n't participate in league of nations, which its President idealised

Rationale behind Parliamentary / Congress ratification -

(1) The representative nature.

- Their acceptance would give the legitimacy to treaty.

- Denial would stop the irrelevant or treaties which are not in national interest
- (a) States' voice -
 - Federal polity calls for the acceptance by states to such international obligation
- (b) Sovereignty -
 - + International obligations relates the question of sovereignty
 - Therefore, holistic approach needs to deal with.

Benefits of Indian system -

- (1) It puts confidence on executives and ~~either~~^{also} the executives are responsible to parliament. Therefore the question of legitimacy deals with.
- (2) Executives with their majority can take fast decisions on certain important global questions like Climate change.

(a) Ministerial collective responsibility -

- Ministers from different representative class would work efficiently

US system makes president appendage to representative for major international agreements e.g. Kyoto Protocol.

~~But it could not only at~~
The feasibility would be hampered,
when the congress has majority of opposition
~~than party at so~~

Indian system avoids this flaws,
and make faster decisions as well as
responsible also.

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?

- Adoption of child is an altruistic act where couple or any person gives parenthood to child to whom he/she/they do not belong biologically.

India has not good tradition of adoption; rather in recent decades, it has been declining.

Reasons -

- (1) Technology & in Medical science -

childless couple resort to improved medical science technology like IVF, ART (Assisted Reproductive technology), Surrogacy etc.

- (2) Feeling of belongingness.

Couples ^{persons} ~~do are~~ are avert to

the child, which is not biological to them

(3) More time to integrate -

Adoptive child may take more time to get familiar with couples / persons. Today's faster life reduce this possibility.

(4) Unregistered adoption -

- Childless couples most time opt to adopt the child of their siblings and may not register this adoption
- This situation is more prevalent in India.

(5) Complex legal procedure .

- More complexity averts the adoption.
- ~~Childless~~ to ways

Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 -

This amendment tries to address the legal procedure complexity in adoption and institutionalising the adoption procedure.

Provisions -

- (1) CARA -
Central Adoption Regulating Authority
to monitor the adoption.
- (2) No permission to adoption of children
to less than 3 months.
- (3) Puts more legal checks ~~an~~ in the
procedure of adoption.
- (4) No single male could adopt the
girl child.
- (5) Foreigners are put to stringent provisions
in this regard.

The provisions of JJ Act don't rather
more complicate the procedures of
adoptions, though it was in the
course of child's safety.

But it won't address the declining
rate of adoption.

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।

- Constitution of India prohibits the child labour in Art. 24. ~~in it.~~
Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment bill passed has assured more stringent provision in violation.

Provisions -

- (1) It has made the employment of child below 14 years in any occupation to be illegal.
- (2) It has added more occupations in the list of hazardous occupations in which children of age 14 to 18 years are barred to work.
- (3) It directs central & state govt to assure right to education to the children ~~rescue~~.
- (4) Made more stringent provisions in case of violation

Merits -

Thus, the bill guarantees the right of child of education and his right of life with dignity.

The bill also tries to address the reality of Indian household economy, where many children assist their parents in their family business.

Provision - So bill exempts such children to work in family businesses, which are not hazardous.

But work only after school hours.

Demerits -

- (1) It thus provides the escape path to employers to claim working child as their own.
- (2) It necessitates a strong institutional mechanisms to check such claims.
- (3) Exploitation of children in family businesses can be occurred.

Though bill tries to address the ground reality in poor households, it needs a ~~ins~~ strong institutional mechanism to deal with.

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।

- Recently, Social Boycott is has been
curse to Indian social structure in
which person's right to live with dignity
is being deprived. Mostly, the victims
of these traditions are from lower
strata of society.

Maharashtra Govt. has come up
welcome step to address this issue.

- ① It penalises the boycotting people
with stringent provisions.
- ② The victim can recourse to legal
paths in case of boycotts.
- ③ This would assure the social justice to
people assured by constitution of India.

Challenges -

(1) Victim may not come forward, as his roots and livelihood depend upon in the village he reside.

He fear ~~can~~ the step may counterproductive

(2) Administration apathy -

- Police administration has work with vigour. Generally, in case of majority opinion, police hesitate to act upon.

(3) Political will -

- Local politics may support the practices for vote bank politics.

(4) Awareness

- Lack of awareness among all stakeholders ~~the~~ like previous social acts, may hinder the legal provision.

Though the challenges are more, to address such in humane practice, the legal recourses always proved to herbinges. Legal provisions with

strong institutional mechanism would
prove to be major actor in social
revolution.

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।

- The British colonial ~~po~~ rule had notified certain tribal communities & castes as 'criminal' to ~~order~~ crush down their voice. These tribes were Ramoshis, Pardhis, Santhals whom British found to be aggressive and to act cruelly against them, British enacted Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.

After independence ~~so~~ it was repealed and tribes were designated as Denotified tribes (DNT) and Nomadic tribes (NT). Many welfare schemes ~~thk~~ were taken for their development.

Constitutional provisions - 5th, 6th schedule.

~~Legal provisions~~ - SC/ST atrocities act, 1988

Institutional provisions - National Commission for Scheduled Backward Classes

Their development found to be meagre .

Reasons -

- (1) They were not identified specifically .
They were guised under the Other
Back ward classes .
- (2) central govt. ~~referred~~^{left} the issue on the
states for their developments .
- So, ~~the~~
(3) Their nature of nomadic occupation,
left them unorganized, unheard
- (4) No popular representation.

Impact -

- (1) Low education indices .
- (2) Poor economic conditions
- lack of assets - land, house .
- (3) Poor health conditions .

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।

- Pay Commission revise the pay scale of government staff ~~of~~ periodically to make their livelihood competent to address the inflation. Recommendations of 7th pay commissions have become the issue of burden ~~of~~ on exchequer of country.

Though As government jobs assure security of tenure to staff and equal payment at ^{similar} ranks, this has become one of reason of poor efficiency of servants.

Need of performance linked pay—

(A) Absence of performance linked pay -

→ No incentive to good performance
in service

- It won't deter to underperforming servants
- It causes the inefficiency of personnels.
- (Major chunk of government expenditure is on salaries i.e. @ 60%)
- It resists the forward steps to reform in administration due to lack of motivation among servants.

(B) If performance linked pay implemented -

- It would be motivation to well-performing & deterrance to under performing.
- the fear to affect pocket would push servants to enhance efficiency of work
- govt. would be benefitted by improved fiscal efficiency.

* Need for introduction of pay parity -

① Due to differential pays, there has been now culture of inequality among services.

② It is demotivating factor to low low paid services.

(3) To run administration, inter-linked services are needed to work coherently & effectively.

The government staff is still steel frame of governance. The political decisions would not be transmitted diligently without their good performance. So.

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।

- India and Russia have claimed 'All weather friendship' since past. specifically after 1971 Friendship Treaty. Though changing global dynamics have test this relationship, it is still seen as a model of good foreign relationship.

Change in Indo-Soviet Relation -

Ⓐ During Independence + struggle -

- Many national leaders were inflicted towards socialist ~~Russ~~ soviet.

Ⓑ Era of Stalin -

- After independence, Non-Alignment has angered soviet leader Stalin.
- This has maintained distance between India & Russia.

© Treaty of 1971 -

- Indira Gandhi govt. has made the Treaty of peace & friendship with Soviet.
- This treaty has brought many benefits to India -

- ① It kept US out of south Asian politics
- ② Development of science & Technology
- ③ Defence cooperation
- ④ Deterred Pakistan & China after war periods

④ Soviet-Sino Veto -

- Soviet Union has exercised its Veto in UNSC assembly to advantage India -

- ① during Bangladesh war.
- ② Nuclear Test.

⑤ Sino-Soviet rapprochement -

- As In late 1970s, 1980s, as China closer to Soviet Union, it ~~has~~ put this relations turbulent.
- India become quite skeptical about Soviet and ~~close to~~ started getting close to US.

⑥ Fall of USSR -

- This become the major event which brought

the US-Russia close in 1990s

- This benefitted India to strengthen relations

⑥ Putin era -

- The leadership of Putin though reassessed India of strong relationship, Indo-US ~~re~~ close relationship has worried Russia and Russia has offered the defence cooperation ~~of~~ to Pakistan.
- Also, China-Russia axis against US is a concern of India in current context.

Thus, the ~~to~~ India-Russia relation has undergone thr various phases, but ~~the~~ it has ~~proved to~~ become time-tested relation always.

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।

- The Indus Water Treaty in 1960 between India and Pakistan has been landmark not only to them but an example to the world also. Sharing of river waters ~~was~~ ^{is} crucial issue, it was tackled smoothly by rival neighbours diligently.

Key provisions

- (1) The ^{differentiation} ~~distribution~~ of rivers of Indus-basis-

Western Rivers

Sindh Indus

Jhelum

Chinab.

Eastern Rivers

Ravi

Beas

Sutluj

- (2) Claim →

of ~~Pakistan would to~~
full use Pakistan

India.

- (3) India can utilise 20% of western rivers water for non-consumptive use.
- (4) Pakistan can utilise full use of western rivers as well as flowing eastern rivers in its territory.

Importance -

→ It avoid additional conflict between in rival neighbours on water issue.

But, notorious Pakistan has to handled by India. so, India thinks to recourse to alternatives to pursue strategic interests.

options -

(1) Surgical strikes -

- to clear out cross-border bases of terrorists across LOC
- Thus curbing cross-border terrorism.
- This has to be carried out along the guidelines of international conventions only.

(India carried out this) ~~as~~ se

(2) Strong border surveillance -

- with improved capacity building
- Use of technology, drones etc.

(3) Cyber warfare -

- Some experts suggest to attack the or to ^{keep} surveillance on Pakistan cyber network.
- India should use these leverage and use loopholes - absence of international convention in this regard.

(4) Review of nuclear doctrine -

- Reviewing 'No first use' policy

(5) Formulating coherent national security doctrine -

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?

- Iran has come up into an agreement with US. By this agreement, ~~it's~~ trade and other sanctions on Iran were lifted out with continuing Iran's Nuclear programme.

Importance of the deal -

(1) Regional Background -

- Increased Saudi-Iran rivalry
- Radical extremism in the region.
- Unstable Syria.

All these things has made the the security of region in crucial issue.

(2) Oil & aliked resource rich region -

- Resources are more vital from this region, Therefore its security is .

(8) Presence of Nuclear rivalry among Iran & Israel -

- Legitimising Iran's nuke programme, major power has tried to reduce impact of Iran-Israel nuke rivalry which are nuclear-weaponed states.

(4) Nuclear deterrence.

- Nuclear deterrence would help to stabilise the region in realist sense.

Thus, the Persian-gulf region is moving towards new security order influenced by Iran, Saudi Arabia & Israel.

Implication for India -

(1) Increased in economic cooperation -

- Removal of sanctions on Iran would
 - increase Iran-India trade
- India would access more resources
- Way to connect Central Asia & Afghanistan thr ~~Gaw~~ Gwadar port.

(2) ~~st~~ Opportunity to strategic cooperation -

- Gulf countries expect Indian cooperation in strategically in

- Persian Gulf extending to Arabian Sea.
- (2) Iran-India historical cultural ties would help to strengthen relationship.

Thus the nuclear deal has opened the door of opportunities to India with economic-strategic cooperation and ~~influen~~ enhancing power at large.

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।

- Pacific island countries like ~~Jap~~ has variety in terms of size and influencing power. It like major countries like Japan, philipines, New Zealand, Australia some small countries like Fiji, Micronesia, Papua Ginieu. With the diverse needs of these countries, India has scope to build multi-sectoral co-operation with this countries.

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।

- BRICS is a group of five emerging economies - Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. It is a different grouping than traditional ones.

BRICS is not economic union as it does not extend any ~~ex~~ strong economic collaboration among member countries.

Also, it is not a political union, as it does not make a propaganda on global platforms for any concern, rather they are different in their original domestic political structure as well as no strong common political agenda against the global political order.

Though it seems to be an odd grouping, it brings out some opportunities

to India to reform international economic political order.

(1) Against western economic institutions -

- The group members are critical of IMF & WB of less democratic.
- Hence established New development Bank (BRICS) bank.

(2) Finding areas of cooperation -

- As emerging economies they strive to find areas of cooperation to build sustainable models of governance & development
- They meet periodically
- Recent Goa Summit -
They came up with -
 - cooperation of railway technology
 - youth summit

(3) Power seeking approach -

These countries ~~has~~ want to have strong foothold in global platform and know western-dominated institutions

would not suffice their efforts.

So, India would exploit the opportunities through these economies by engaging more trade & investment as large market; more cooperation on pushing global agenda like climate change Terrorism etc.

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।

- Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) was established in 1961 on the back drop of Cold-war. The strong commitment of NAM was to keep out of cold-war politics and build new global just order. But according to changing global conditions, NAM has also found to changing, specially after end of Cold war.

Impact of Cold-war -

- (1) The real-motive of non-partisan lost relevance due to destruction of one major power USSR.
- (2) With Washington consensus, Liberalising economies & finding themselves to align with western countries.
 So, Many NAM countries followed the same pattern, specifically India.

- (3) Role of NAM now joined with the agenda of developing countries
- (4) Economic interests supersede over strategic interest. This led to globalisation NAM has to channelised its aim accordingly to pursue multilateralism.
- (5) Unrest in NAM countries like Yugoslavia, Latin American countries impacted its coherent ideologies.

Thus the change in 1990s has impacted NAM at large, finding itself in the question of relevance.

Relevance for India-

- (1) India as emerging geo-political leader has to pursue strong collaboration with major powers. This is quite differential to NAM principle.
- (2) Economic collaboration & globalisation can't be pursued thr strong non-alignment principles
- (3) Role of idealism in NAM is eclipsed

due to Pragmatic decisions.

Though it is said that NAM is not relevant, the 120-member countries of grouping ~~is~~ would be beneficial for India to pursue

- ① Global concern - Climate change
Terrorism
- ② at WTO platform
- ③ getting support for UNSC seat.

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।

- The current global community is witnessing largest refugee crisis in human history. ~~It~~ Refugees from unstable middle-east to Europe ~~is~~ are travelling at unprecedented rate.

The countries specially EU are striving hard to accommodate the issue along UNHCR on the lines of International convention on Refugee. But the efforts found to inadequate.

Reasons of inadequacy -

- (1) The uninterrupted refugee flow due to continued crisis in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and unstable Maghreb countries.
- (2) Capacity of EU countries has been saturated.
- (3) Arrogance of some EU countries like Hungary

Impact of destination countries -(A) ~~So~~ Social - Impact -

- social unrest due to employment issues
- rival religion specific feelings are on verge.
- Some radical extremist are taking refuge in areas to carry out the bombings - Paris, Brussels.
- Rise in feelings of nationalism, anti-refugee.

(B) Political - Impact -

- Political unanimity among EU countries
- Brexit has background of refugee crisis
- Economies are burdening, so the questioning of legitimacy of ruling governments.
- rise in protectionism.
- rise in anti-EU, conservation parties & influence.
- Leaders may be impacted in pol. career e.g. Angela Merkel.

→ Future of evin crisis .

Role of India can play -

(1) Humanitarian assistance -

- By rescue & rehabilitation
operation with global consensus .

(2) Hard to offer refuge due to own
over burdened issues , though can offer some .

③ - But can push to bring about
global consensus on issue of refugees
in regional crisis .

④ - to drive out for strong institutional
mechanism to address issue .

⑤ ~~promoting for eqw .~~