

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Suraj Gromore

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. 

Date 22/8/2017

Signature Ahanore

Q1. In the country's multi-party polity, the role of governors under the constitution has been a sensitive aspect of Centre-State relations. Given that some Governors have in the past played a partisan role during moments of political instability. In the light of the such matters, do you suggest US's spoils system be formally adopted in India? Enumerate the pros and cons of this system. (12.5 Marks)

Role of governor under constitution is envisaged as protector & defender of constitution.

Role of governor

- Appoint COM and CM on advice of CM.
- Give assent to bills of state legislature.
- Reserve bills for consent of president if need be.
- Inform center about governance in states.

From above it is clear that governor plays dual role ~~with~~ as one of head of state govt (nominal) and representative of center at state level.

Partisan role of governor -

- In case of appointment of COM - helste follow center's dictates
- Impartition Act - 3.56 e.g. - Misuse in case of Anuraj Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh where supreme court has to intervene
- Reserve bills for assent of president on political consideration - delay in giving assent

Remarks

Enumerate problems with gubernatorial system

All require

Recall question properly

These issues creates craves in centre - state relations which are important for development of country

Should we adopt U.S spoils system -

In U.S - ~~govt~~ President appoints different secretaries and other executive post without much consideration of equity, conflict of interest etc. This gives discretion to president to appoint & remove.

In Indian case, Governor has been allocated important constitutional role. rather than adopting U.S spoils system recommendation of Sarkaria, Purich commission, Supreme court judgement in

S.R. Bommai case should be followed

- Arbitrary appointment of governor
- fixed tenure
- one who has not been active in politics in recent times
- eminent persons should be appointed

These changes are important for cooperative federalism

Remarks

Q2. Indian Judiciary is alleged of judicial overreach in certain cases. Elaborate and how it is different from judicial activism? What should be the way out to ensure separation of power with adequate check and balances? (12.5 Marks)

① Judicial overreach is scenario when judiciary goes beyond its role of interpretation of laws & constitution, to giving directions to performing executive or legislature's role

eg:- Liquor ban on national highways by supreme court.

- court asking govt to loan receiver (Madras H.C)

② Judicial Activism - on other hand is - when judiciary steps in below of state coming on part of executive and legislature

eg:- Police reforms - guidelines

- environmental rights - when legislature not serious about it and executive not implementing laws properly

eg:- Niyamgiri issue

Above powers flow from Art-142 of constitution which allows judiciary to give directions to make complete justice

- Judicial activism is a positive aspect of judiciary for effective governance.

Diff. between the terms

Remarks

Judicial overreach creates problems of implementation, goes against separation of powers, is interference in other's domain.

Way to ensure separation of powers as envisaged in constitution & checks & balance:

- Judicial Restraint - as judiciary is independent, it would be more suitable that
- effective monitoring of executive and legislature - will reduce scope for judiciary.
- Some regulation of PIL - only important issues need to be taken by judiciary
- Judiciary should give guidelines and not directives in case of decrees on part of other organs
- eg:- Vishvaleta guidelines
- Bokrosing case - police reforms

Remarks

Q4. Is right to recall a necessary political reform for India in the current political scenario. Analyze and discuss the pros and cons of this. (12.5 Marks)

Right to recall is provision where elect people can vote for removal of secretary in parliament or state or local legislature. It is kind of referendum.

eg:- Mr P Govit - at local level has right to recall.

Need in current P. Scenario

- Disruptions, lack of working in houses
eg:- 2016 winter session LS 201. > P. S. 201. Working.

- criminalisation of politics eg:- 24 scam
NPIE still continued - L.S (27.11) M.P. with criminal background
It will empower people and will create political awareness.

- representatives would be more concerned about demands of people and raise question in houses.

Pros :-

- Reduce corruption in politics or people will be vigilant and representative deat.

- Direct democracy - Right to recall by voting.

Remarks

- Reduce criminalisation of politics
- Better performance of representatives would result in sub-economic development of nation.

Cons:-

- Misuse by vested interests - focusing more on recall than allowing working.
- Would badly affect decisions making or NPIC due to fear of decision getting wrong
- Will empower defeated and disempower elected representatives.
- Misuse - for removing dalits, women, candidates due to biases.

increase election expenditure & workload on election-commission - would hurt

economy

instability in government

Though it right to recall it's step towards direct democracy, in a nation with low awareness, caste & gender, communal divides it could be counterproductive by stalling governance.

Remarks

2

Feasible
India
Epland

Q5. The Niti Aayog has suggested introduction of a 'Judicial Performance Index' to check delay in trial and address the issue of pendency of cases. Discuss the benefits of implementing this Index. (12.5 Marks)

Judicial performance index - would measure performance of lower ~~to~~ courts under high courts, and would ~~reg~~ provide the way for better judicial governance

- reducing pendency of case in lower courts.
- Initiatives taken to reduce the same
- Speedy justice.
- Reduced corruption in judiciary

There would be some criteria to measure performance.

- Data shows that - 10% cases in courts are pending for more than 10 years.
- More than 3 crore cases in lower judiciary pending

Judicial performance index would help in improving this condition

Benefits:

- speedy justice - would allow enjoyment of rights to people
- Better judicial performance - would act as check on and accountability of

Remarks

government enforced - as economic so A. cases are against govts.

- Would help sub-economic development of country as it would improve ease of doing business and improve investment.

3

- Build trust of citizens in judiciary
- Reduce burden on higher courts - to focus on constitutional cases.

But ~~se~~ judicial performance index needs some homework to be done

- Modernisation of court infrastructure eg:- ICT use, digitisation of records etc.
- skilling judicial staff in modern ICT practices.
- Govt should reduce its litigious nature and ~~try~~ ^{try} solve issues through ADR.

Evaluate
 Can judgment be quantified

Remarks

Q6. Supreme Court quoted that "our tradition teaches tolerance; our philosophy preaches tolerance; our Constitution practices tolerance. Let none dilute it". Do you think some recent events reflect that, mutual tolerance is taking a nose dive in India?

(12.5 Marks)

Tolerance as an idea promotes respect for others views, rights, beliefs etc. which is given in constitution. It is important for peaceful society, socio-economic development of nation.

(i) constitutional provisions:-

- preamble - Fraternity, brotherhood, justice, equality - we the peoples should strive to achieve it.
- Fundamental rights - of speech and expression, of religion (Art-25), right to equality (Art-14) etc.
- Dpsp - state responsibility to promote justice, equality. (Art-38, 39).

(ii) Tradition:- Acharya, Budha, Moharisa, Gandhiji, our freedom struggle movement all emphasised on tolerance.

(iii) Philosophy:- which promoted reason, argumentative, indra - promotes tolerance. eg:- Budhism, Jain philosophy.

Remarks

Answer written
→ more explanation

Events such as

- communal violence
- Attacks on minorities by cow vigilantes,
- Banning: Attack on free speech - by banning books, movies etc.

These shows some society is facing issues of intolerance

Solutions:

- Better dialog among different community
eg. - coming together on festival.
- P.M could highlight importance of tolerance for nation through Man Ki ~~Bad~~ Baat.
- constructive role by media to criticize intolerance and promote tolerance
- value education needs to be exploited
- strict actions against guilty.

3

Remarks

Q7. Police reforms in India are long overdue, with most significant among them being the political intervention. However, the executive is not willing to lose this control. In this light discuss reforms needed in political system, so that other agencies like Law and order can be freed-up. (12.5 Marks)

Supreme court in Parkash Singh case directed governments to initiate police reforms. But it has not taken any further steps on it.

This shows lack of political will on part of government to reform.

Importance of reforms

- Make police democratic service oriented.
- Protect & promote fundamental rights of people.
- Improve criminal justice system.
- economic & social development.

Considering these, there should be ~~use~~ urgency for reforms.

Challenges faced by police

- political interference. eg:- fake encounter killings.
- lack of grievance redressal for police at lower levels and for people against police.
- Lack of infrastructure along with overburdened police = police to people ratio.

Remarks

obsolete weapons
 poor training
 Vacancy 130/100000.

- Lack of professionalism among police

Reforms :- Vacancy

- State security commission - to keep watch on police performance

- State establishment board - to look at transfer, promotion of police

- Tenure of 28 years to DHP and higher officials

- complaints authority - at District and state level - for people to convey their grievances

- Separation of Law & order and investigation

- ICT use - make police SMART

Other reforms suggested by 2nd ARC, Ribeiro committee must be implemented

in letter and spirit to make police service firm force and pave way for its modernisation

Prakash Singh

Training
Organizational
Administrative
Dept
separate

3

Remarks

Q8. "Hate Speech" is one of the most controversial issues, especially during elections. Many a time government is also accused of using laws citing hate speech to subdue voice of dissent. What are the various legal provision have bearing on hate speech? In this regard, also discuss the various findings of Law Commission Report on hate speech?

(12.5 Marks)

Hate speech is directed against a person or party to maline their image for some political gain.

This issue is specially comes into light during election campaigns. Challenges it poses.

- Difficulty to define hate speech and take follow up action.
- Power of election commission not adequate to tackle issue of hate speeches during election.
- It degrades level of debate in political campaign.
- Directs attention of people, media from important issues.
- > Govt misusing law to subdue voice in name of hate speeches
- dem criminal defamation law.
- Maharashtra government - passed law to control criticism of government.

Remarks

provision
 79 IPC 124, 153
 RPA 123 etc.

~~These~~ This misuse by government affects freedom of speech and expression of people.

It subverts democracy which works on principle of govt by criticism.

Q
2

Remarks

Q9. UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) is envisaged to transform the civil aviation sector of India which till now was considered to be a service for elite class. While highlighting the need of such scheme, discuss its major provisions, its benefit to various stakeholders and challenges it would face. (12.5 Marks)

UDAN - is a regional connectivity scheme which will connect cities within country and government would provide some subsidy, viability gap funding to ~~air~~ airline service providers.

- It is in line with Aviation Policy 2016

- Scheme is considered important for access by middle income groups and democratise air travel.

- For this govt is providing tax incentives and other incentives like reduced ~~tax~~ duties on aviation turbine fuel, airport charges, etc.

Need of scheme :-

- connectivity to important cities was lacking eg:- mostly Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore etc cities benefiting from air travel.

- For better mobility and ease of doing ~~business~~.

Problems of civil aviation sector

Features many

Features

Remarks

Benefits

 write separate
 on black board

- 3
- Would give boost to investment in aviation sector and would generate JOBS & FDI
 - Better connectivity would improve business activity.
 - Help tourism growth.
 - ~~suburban towns~~ New towns would grow reducing pressure on metropolitan areas
 - Reduce time of travel - saving important resource of people - will improve productivity of workforce.

Tough policy could pave the way for progress of aviation sector and other spill over effects - it needs co-operative, Federalism, speedy clearances and better regulation (effective) to be a success

Remarks

Q10. Government litigation reportedly constitutes nearly half of all litigation in the Indian judiciary, which is one of the main reasons for judicial backlog. In this regard a National litigation policy could be the answer. Analyse how policy would reduce the judicial burden. Also suggest what should be the critical features of it? (12.5 Marks)

National litigation policy promotes idea of government as a responsive litigant i.e.:- first try some cases amicable and go to court as last resort

Reasons for high govt litigation

- Lack of effectiveness of alternate dispute redressal like mediation
- complexity of laws & multiplicity of laws
- fear of decision making - going wrong by bravering due to ~~the~~ vigilance by courts, media, judiciary.
- less effective working of tribunals like Income tax tribunal.

National litigant policy:-

- First go through official mechanisms like committee of secretaries then to courts.
- Remove / Repeal ~~use~~ un-necessary laws
- improve infrastructure of courts.

promotes
 responsive
 litigant
 delay
 appears

Remarks

Regulation on PIL's ~~is~~ so that important matters are addressed first

Policy should have features

- Use of ADR: eg:- Lok adalats.
- ~~Be~~ Prioritising litigations like social, economic etc and solve accordingly and data assessment to solve future dispute.
- Use of FCT for processing cases and solving cases which needs immediate hearing.

Law Commission
Observation

Remarks

Q11. What is "Tele-Law" initiative. Critically analyze the highlights of this initiative.

(12.5 Marks)

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Remarks

Remarks

Q12. What is SAMPADA scheme? What is the significance of it. Do you think this scheme could help in strengthening the food and processing industry in India? Analyze.

(12.5 Marks)

SAMPADA schemes promote food processing industry, infrastructure like cold storage, etc. It is an integrated scheme for development of this sector.

Features

- cluster approach :- accordance with regional strengths, eg:- Nagpur - orange, Nashik - grapes.
- Infrastructure :- Like cold storage, roads, information to farmers & companies etc would be facilitated.
- promote quality assessment of products.
- promote R & D in food processing.
- implement mega food park scheme effectively.

Significance :-

- Timely support to food processing sector as it can emerge as alternate income to farmers.
- Would promote food fortification - attacking malnutrition eg:- Rajasthan govt - providing fortified food in Mid-day meal.
- Employment generation - especially women.

Remarks

- Would increase export from India (Quality) and would tackle issue like faced by Alfaro mango (EU ban).

Help doubling farmers income & growth of horticulture sector.

It will strengthen food processing industry in the country which providing 10% of agricultural related GDP at present.

- Important challenges faced by sector like infrastructure & would be addressed
- PPP approach will help in harnessing complementarities of private sector
- easy credit availability would boost this sector

As food processing sector has high multiplier effect and with changing lifestyle & rising income would

further boost food processing - SAMPADA is would pave the way for product OR this sector.

Challenges
 must know

Remarks

Q13. Disable people are one of the most vulnerable and excluded section of our society. Inclusive development can be achieved only after taking them along and building their capacities, analyze. Also discuss the schemes started by in this direction. (12.5 Marks)

2011 census reports around 3.1% of population of disabled, and a welfare state with inclusive development agenda must focus on this population.

Challenges faced by community

- Exclusion from society, loneliness
- lack of educational & health facility by government and family (low care).
- physical & mental harassment - increasing cases of sexual abuse of disabled.
- Dependant on others - for care, finance etc.
- lack of disabled friendly infrastructure like ramps.

If ~~we~~ nation could take these people along, build their capacity they could contribute to nation.

- they can be provided with credit for establishing shops.
- skilling for work in BPO, IT sector which needs soft skills.

Remarks

- Efforts for their inclusive development
- Persons with Disability Act - 1995 is now replaced with new act - provisions - 4% reservation in govt
- 5% reservation if provided by private sector govt would provide incentives
- Mental health care bill - 2017
- Rights based approach - would

10
4/2

Empower them

- Right to proper treatment in fractured in govt hospitals
- Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan - to promote disabled friendly infrastructure
- Maaikesh treaty - India is member and taking steps for - disabled friendly material for education
- Braill technology - Make India: Shiksha
- Disabled friendly - TV programmes

UN comments
on rights of PwD
PwD Act 2016

Remarks

Q14. India and Russia relations as politico-diplomatic and defence partner nations has been strong and time-tested however, economic content of the India-Russia partnership is extremely weak and alignment of China and Russia calls for caution for India. Examine. What should be the way ahead to keep momentum and enhance cooperation between India and Russia? (12.5 Marks)

In recent times with developments like China - Russia - Pakistan axis - need was emphasised to relook at Indo-Russia ties and strengthen it

- Historically Russia has been good friend of India eg:- it voted against Kashmir resolutions in UNSC (in favour of India).
 Provided assistance of help during Indo-Bangladesh War (vs Pakistan) - 1971.

- Russia-India - Defence ties - Russia provided MEG technology, joint production of defence equipments, Sukhoi etc.

But in recent times with India's focus on diversifying its defence procurement and indigenisation of defence technology, there has been reduction in import of arms from Russia.

- Russia - no more lead supplier of India in case of arms, its place took by USA

Remarks

Why change in diplomatic

after 1991

Reasons for weak economic ties (around 7 billion dollar trade)

- connectivity - no direct connectivity to Russia
- slow economic growth of Russia
- lack of complementarity of trade - existing demand are different than what India produce, ~~egs~~ on other hand same strength eg:- wheat

Impact of Russia-China relations

- would make China at advantageous position vis-à-vis India
- India might get forced towards USA NATO alliance
- would create hurdle for India's entry in UNSC, NSG etc

Way ahead

Focus on common interests like - stability in Afghanistan; tackling terrorism and climate change; global peace, space etc

Improve access to Indian products & services - industry in Russia

- Energy ties should be strengthened. eg:- exploration in Sakhalin block
- co-operate to make BRICS, INDIA more effective

Remarks

5/10

India must protect its interests

Q15. France has been evolving as one of the most significant strategic partner of India along with technology intensive cooperation. In this reference analyse the growing cooperation of India and France? (12.5 Marks)

France was only country which supported India post nuclear test (by India) & from then onwards our ties are improving progressively.

① strategic partner

- In tackling global terrorism and climate change
- promoting peace in Indian ocean and freedom of navigation & overflight.
- stabilisation in West-Asia.
- promoting multipolar global order
- support to India in VNCS, NSG reforms

will nuclear cooperation

② technological ties

- Rafal Deal.
- smart cities co-operation.
- FDI in India from French companies
- Make in India.

CMES-1600
Mars project
SSN project

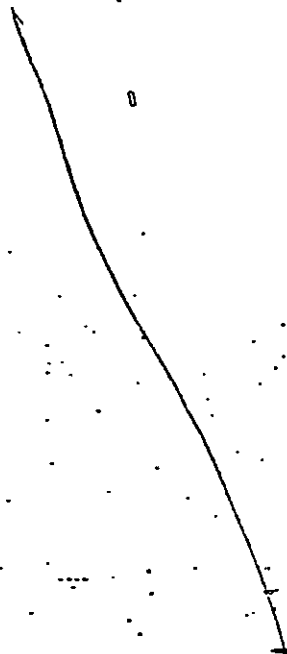
Along with these Indo-French ties in promoting interest of diaspora, stabilising EU post-Brexit, protecting

Remarks

Analysis in the present context

9

globalisation against threat of protectionism



Remarks

Q16. Due to almost dysfunctional status of SAARC, there has been transition of India foreign Policy from South Asia to the Bay of Bengal littoral and the Indo-Pacific as a primary tool of regional cooperation. Analyse. (12.5 Marks)

- Regional co-operation in south asia is important for security, economic, political stability of the region. But
- But major regional grouping SAARC is not functioning well due to non-cooperation of Pakistan.
 - For this India is focusing on SAARC minus Pakistan & emphasising of BIMSTEC, BBIN, and Indian Indo-Pacific key.
- Issues in SAARC progress :-
- Pakistan rigid approach eg:- Not allowing Afghanistan access to India, not participating in Motor vehicle agreement.
 - Fear of size and strength of India among neighbouring countries.
 - Lack of connectivity within region.
 - Almost same trade basket eg:- cotton in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh - Tea in India, Sri Lanka etc.
 - Terrorism & other security issues
- India's emphasis in Bay of Bengal and Indo-Pacific.

Remarks

How better progress with BIMSTEC / BBIN

- 3
- Revival of BIMSTEC
 - Focus on Indo-Pacific - promoting ties with ASEAN, Japan, Australia, Small Islands in Pacific etc.

Focus on RCEP, BBIN etc.

Aspects of Indo-Pacific

though India is focusing on other regions for co-operation; SAARC focus should not be diluted as - Wholistic growth of region would have positive impact on many areas in region

eg:- Improved trade would reduce poverty in the region, reduce terrorism etc.

India still taking steps in the form of SAARC satellite for holistic development of the region

Remarks

Q17. Fishing and fishermen have been a long-standing issue between India and Sri Lanka which could create wide range of dispute. Examine the reasons of dispute. What could be the possible way out to solve the issue? (12.5 Marks)

Frequent arrests of fishermen from both sides of India and Sri Lanka, at time fishing on fishermen - this issue has negative impact on India-Sri Lanka relations.

Reasons for dispute

- Narrow palk straight - where fishermen from both side fish.
- due to lack of navigation technology trespassing into each others territory.
- Kachchativu island dispute - though it ceded to Sri Lanka, fishermen from Indian side use this island for ~~for~~ fishing.
- Climate change and reducing fish catch in the region - high temperature not conducive for fish growth.
- Lack of multi-day fishing capability of Indian fishermen who then rely on littoral water & not venture in open sea.

Remarks

- Dispute can impact on other areas
- Anti-india sentiment in srilanka would rise.
- This would give china a chance to firm in troubling waters.
- This is could temper cultural ties between both sides which are important.

Possible way out

- Regular meeting between representatives of fishermen from both side to find out solution.
 - Use of navigation technology (NAVIC) to avoid misquestion in each others territory.
 - Inland fisheries should be promoted to reduce dependance on same catch.
 - Both country can co-operate to improve tourism in region to generate alternate source of livelihood.
 - Meeting between - coast guards.
 - Alternate day of fishing
- Issue should be looked from livelihood point of view & solved amicably.

Remarks

Q18. India and Indonesia though have shared two millennia of close cultural and commercial contacts yet for a long time two nations have kept each other out of focus while determining their foreign policy, even though they have had converging strategic interests. In this reference discuss the areas of common concern and interests and how both countries can be mutually benefited? (12.5 Marks)

India-Indonesia ties goes back to old times - when high cultural & economic exchanges were there. But over the years these ties have been seen slow progress.

Areas of convergence:

- Free trade in Indian Ocean
- Energy co-operation - oil from Indonesia
- Tackling climate change, terrorism - both countries affected by it
- Tackle challenge of rising Chinese threat and promote freedom of navigation
- co-operation of India Asean for regional trade growth

Challenges for growth in ties

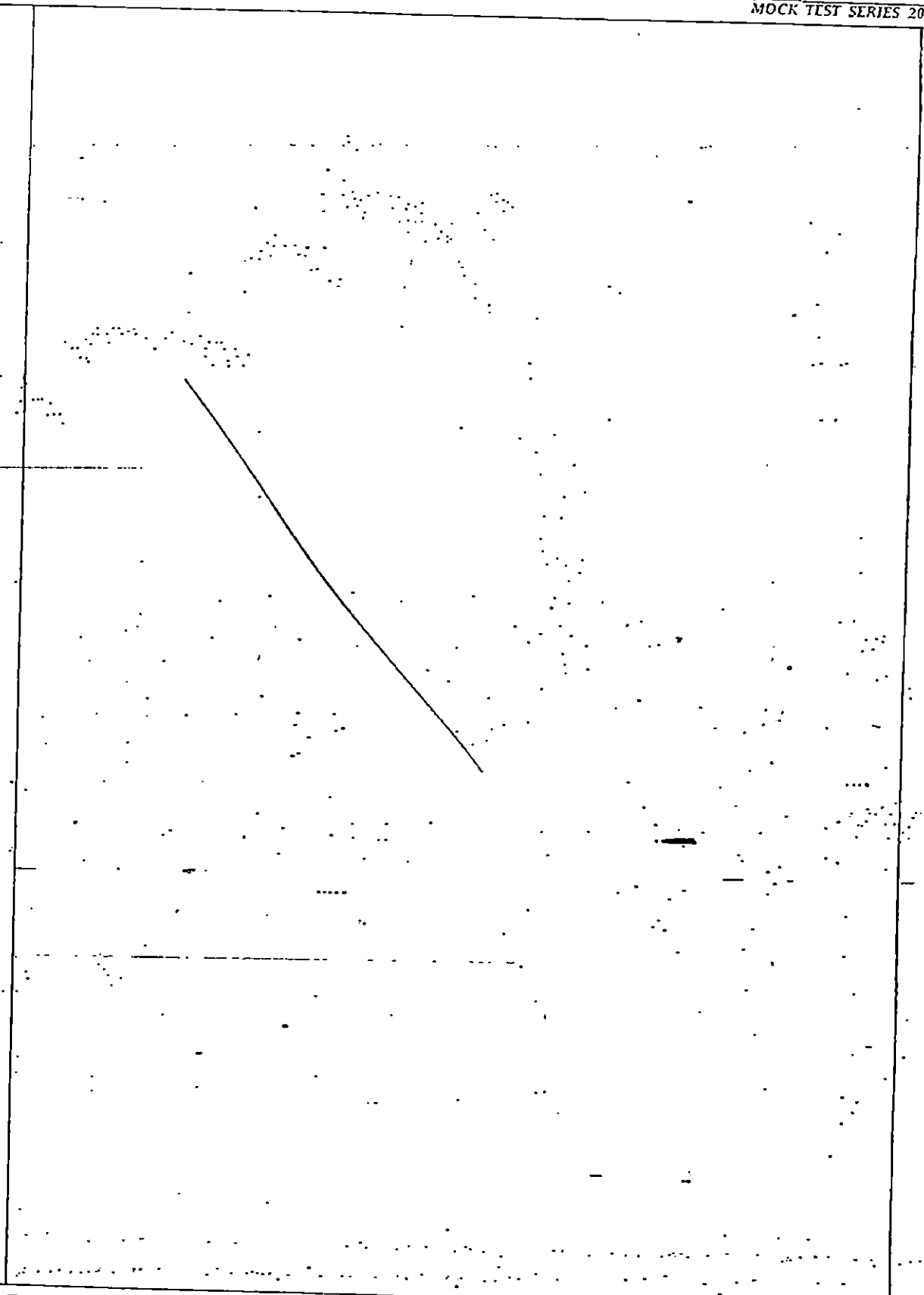
- ~~Terrorism~~ Extremism in Indonesia which is cause of instability in the nation
- Drug trafficking issue from Indonesia

Both countries are growing nation

2/2

Defence of Navy

Remarks



Remarks

Q19. Extending soft power has been the main focus of India's Africa policy, however, this policy has its own challenges. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

SOFT power is the influence in areas like culture, values of democracy etc rather than military & economic might, in achieving foreign policy objectives.

→ India's soft power in Africa

- Telemedicine, Tele-education, Africa wide e-connectivity
- Help in low cost generic medicine
- promoting university ties - giving
- energy co-operation
- International solar alliance
- cultural ties

There are some areas which has been focused by India in past but new challenges

- (i) China factor - with economic might, promoting OBOR initiative. India would lag on these aspects (economy)
- (ii) China providing huge aid to African nations.
- (iii) Soft-power diplomacy is considered slow - it takes time to show results

Pan-African network
Scholarships for African students

Remarks

(iv) security challenges like terrorism, piracy in africa can't be tackled by soft diplomacy

(3)

Racial attacks

India has strengths in soft diplomacy which until now has weakened & will be more important in future of vision-2063 of africa which wants to transform

africa as a progressive continent would attract major players in region.

India with its advantage of soft power would ~~also~~ have edge over others.

Also challenges like attacks on africans in india must be tackled to keep goodwill intact.

Remarks

Q20. Recently a number of countries have been moving towards protectionism. What challenges such steps pose for global organizations like WTO? What should be the WTO's policy response to such challenges? (12.5 Marks)

Protectionism promotes high tariffs, focus on regional and domestic growth, trade barriers etc.

— Brexit; American ~~withdrawal~~ withdrawal from TPP, ~~and~~ curbs on immigration (H1B visa issue) are some examples of rise in regionalism/protectionism.

— Protectionism goes against globalisation and free trade promoted by WTO.

Impact on WTO:

— Multilateral deals like Doha-agenda are stuck — no slow progress on these issues.

— would increase disputes in WTO — which has mandate to promote free trade.

— ~~if~~ countries don't follow WTO guidelines it would undermine its authority.

Along with WTO organisations like UNFCCC is also facing challenges due to protectionism as countries not ready to co-operate on global issue like

Remarks climate change

✓
 - With slow growth of WTO - regional groupings like TPP, RCEP are increasingly going against multilateralism and promoting regionalism.

→ WTO's policy response should be

✓
 - to effectively promote interests of both developing and developed countries so that both should ~~prom~~ work to promote free trade.

- Strengthen its dispute settlement mechanism to allow speedy justice.

- Solve outstanding issues like Doha round, agricultural subsidy issues.

- Reform itself and provide research finding on how globalisation has benefited ~~world~~ world.

Remarks