

GENERAL STUDIES

CHAPTER WISE SOLVED PAPERS

2003-2019

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UPSC-GS (Mains) Syllabus

GENERAL STUDIES-I

Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.

- ❖ Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.
- ❖ Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues.
- ❖ The Freedom Struggle - its various stages and important contributors /contributions from different parts of the country.
- ❖ Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country. History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawal of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.- their forms and effect on the society.
- ❖ Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- ❖ Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- ❖ Effects of globalization on Indian society.
- ❖ Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism and secularism.
- ❖ Salient features of world's physical geography.
- ❖ Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian subcontinent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India).
- ❖ Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location- changes in critical geographical features (including waterbodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

GENERAL STUDIES-II

Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- ❖ Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- ❖ Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
- ❖ Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- ❖ Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
- ❖ Parliament and State Legislatures - structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers and privileges and issues arising out of these.
- ❖ Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.
- ❖ Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- ❖ Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.

- ❖ Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- ❖ Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- ❖ Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- ❖ Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- ❖ Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- ❖ Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- ❖ Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency and accountability and institutional and other measures.
- ❖ Role of civil services in a democracy.
- ❖ India and its neighbourhood- relations.
- ❖ Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
- ❖ Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
- ❖ Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

GENERAL STUDIES-III

Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management.

- ❖ Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- ❖ Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- ❖ Government Budgeting.
- ❖ Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.
- ❖ Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- ❖ Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- ❖ Land reforms in India.
- ❖ Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- ❖ Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- ❖ Investment models.
- ❖ Science and Technology-developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- ❖ Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- ❖ Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.

- ❖ Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- ❖ Disaster and disaster management.
- ❖ Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- ❖ Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- ❖ Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.
- ❖ Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- ❖ Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

GENERAL STUDIES-IV

Ethics, Integrity, and Aptitude

This paper will include questions to test the candidates' attitude and approach to issues relating to integrity, probity in public life and his problem solving approach to various issues and conflicts faced by him in dealing with society. Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered.

- ❖ Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
- ❖ **Attitude :** content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion. Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.
- ❖ Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
- ❖ Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.
- ❖ Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.
- ❖ Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
- ❖ Case Studies on above issues.



QUESTION
MANNER

Year	19 / I / 1 / 10	Marks
Paper	Question No.	

Codes given at the end of the
Questions in Topic-wise
Question Analysis

GENERAL STUDIES

Civil Services (Mains) Examination

2019

PAPER-I

1. Highlight the Central Asian and Greco-Bactrian elements in the Gandhara art. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Gandhara school of art was the epitome of Cultural Revolution in present day's west Pakistan and east Afghanistan during Kushana's rule, of which Gandhara sculpture was an important part, which depicts sculpture of Buddha.

How geographical location of Gandhara art facilitated interaction of various artistic components:

- Geographical position of the region was at the crossroads of cultural exchange, which resulted into interaction of artistic components.
- This area witnessed the advent of number of foreign powers and political configuration ranging from the Greek, Bactrian to Kushanas. Thus, Gandhara style was amalgam of Hellenistic-Roman, Iranian and indigenous art.

The central Asian and Greco-Bactrian elements in the Gandhara art:

Greek Influence

- It can be observed in the form of **Buddha's wavy hair, draperies covering both shoulders, footwear, Buddha shown under the protection of Greek God Herakles standing with his club** and so on. In fact, the very concept of **man-God** is attributed to the Greeks. The Buddha's mythological statue can also be related to Greeks.
- Some examples of Gandhara art depict both Buddha and the Greek God Herakles from Greek Mythology. **Stucco plaster, which was commonly observed in Greek art, was widely used in Gandhara artwork for the decoration of monastic and cult buildings.**

Roman influence

- It is evident from the sculpture of Gautama Buddha, with a **youthful Apollo-like face, dressed in garments resembling the scenes of Roman imperial statues.**
- Gandhara sculpture incorporated many motifs and techniques from classical Roman art too, as seen from the **vine scrolls, cherubs bearing garlands, tritons and centaurs.**
- Additionally, the Gandhara art drew from the **anthropomorphic traditions** of Roman religions. The realistic sculpture of Buddha is also associated with Romans.

Central Asian influence

- In Gandhara art, specific types of Buddhist cult structures were elaborately constructed.
- Paintings, bas-reliefs and sculpture richly decorated secular and especially cult buildings.
- Columns, plasters (mainly derived from the Corinthian order) and other architectural elements usually had magnificent plastic arrangement.
- Temples built in the area influenced by Gandhara art normally included central square structures with circumambulatory corridors (Haa, Swat, and Miran). The idea of circumambulatory corridors was undoubtedly of Iranian origin, since fire temples with such corridors appear in Iran from the Achaemenid time.
- Schemes for the ground plans of monasteries display many varieties. When the space was limited, 'glued' plans could be applied, combining two or three isolated parts with different functions: the sacred one (temple) with a large stupa in the middle; living quarters with monks' cells and a prayer-hall, etc.
- This architectural pattern was widespread in Central Asia both in the Kushana period (as in Fayay-tepe) and later (as in Ajina-tepa).

Conclusion: The above influences can be well-justified because of strategic location of Gandhara school. Thus, in this regard it can be claimed that the art that flourished in the Gandhara valleys was a blend of different cultures.

2. The 1857 Uprising was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Though many people consider 1857 revolt as the first major resentment against the British rule, however, there were many incidents before 1857 revolt that indicated a building resentment against the rule of Britishers.

Types of revolts occurred in the 100 years before 1857

In the last hundred years (1757-1857), many revolts occurred that eventually led to uprising of 1857 revolt, which can be divided into 4 major parts:

- Civil revolts:** These were the first group of people who revolted against Britishers to secure their traditional and customary rights. For instance, **sanyasi revolts** (1763-1800), revolts in Midnapore and Dhalbhum during 1766-74, revolts of Moamarias in Ahom state

1769, revolt of Raja of Vijayanagaram 1794, and civil rebellion in Awadh 1799, Kuka 1840, Surat salt agitation of 1840s were some major civilian revolts with common causes of resentment, that were **illegal tax demands and oppression by police, judiciary and revenue department.**

2. **Tribal revolts:** Tribal movements under British rule were the most frequent, militant and violent of all movements. Some of them were Chuar uprising of Midnapore, Bengal of 1770s, Kol of Chhotanagpur during 1830s led by Buddho Bhagat, Khond uprising of Orissa 1835 to 1856 led by Chakra Bisnoi, Santhal uprising led by Siddhu and Kanu just before 1857 revolt, Bhil and Ramoshi uprising in western India. The resentment of tribals against Britishers were mainly due to **imposition of forest rights Act, forceful conversion of tribals by Christian missionaries, oppression by money-lenders and zamindars after extension of permanent settlement in tribal areas.**
3. **Peasant revolts:** Peasant uprisings were protests against evictions, increase in rents of land, and money-lenders' greedy ways and their demands was occupancy rights for peasants. Some major and minor peasants revolts were, for instance : pagal panthis of Bengal led by Karamshah during 1825-35, Faraizi revolt in eastern Bengal led by Hazi Shariatullah and his son Dadu Mian, Mopillah uprising in Malabar during 1834 to 1854 and Paika revolt of Khurda, Odisha led by B Jagbandhu. The common provoking cause of resentment of these peasants were exorbitant demand of land revenue, oppression of officials and frequent occurrence of drought and famine, etc.

4. **Princely states revolts:** With the expansion of Britishers in India some princely states were annexed on excuse of maladministration and use of diplomacy of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse. For instance, Mysore, in 1831 by William Bantick, Jhansi in 1852, Awadh in 1856. They also revolted against Britishers.

Conclusion: Thus, it can be said that these rebellions, which were localised in nature, lacking of efficient leadership and influenced by backward looking ideology were suppressed by Britishers with use of force but still they established a culture of resistance among natives and eventually prepared the way for 1857 revolt.

3. Examine the linkages between the nineteenth century's 'Indian Renaissance' and emergence of national identity. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. The social and religious reforms movement, popularly termed as Indian renaissance, which preceded the political struggles, are considered a necessary precursor to origin of Indian nationality.

How renaissance facilitated the emergence of national identity

- **Rediscovery of India's glorious past:** The nineteenth century Indian Renaissance also created several avenues in the field of oriental studies. Western scholars like Max Muller, Sir William Jones, Alexander Cunningham, etc. translated several ancient Sanskrit texts of this land and established before the people the glorious cultural heritage of India. Inspired by them, the Indian scholars like R.D. Banerjee, R.G. Bhandarkar, Madan Mukhopadhyaya, Hari Prasad Astir, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, etc. rediscovered India's past glory from the history of this land. This encouraged the people of India who felt that they were the ancestors of grand monarchs of this country and ruled by foreigners. This flared up the fire of nationalism.
- **Revivalist Movements:** Under these movements, Indian culture and civilisation were proclaimed superior. Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekanand, etc. were the leaders of these movements.
- **Reformists Movements** of that time, such as **Brahmo Samaj** (led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy), etc. condemned existing untouchability and tried to abolish the caste system. **Their ideas of equality and brotherhood attracted the lower castes towards nationalism.** These reforms also focussed upon **emancipation of women.** They opposed the practice of sati, supported re-marriage of widows and also promoted spread of education among women. All these helped women to join national movements.

Conclusion: Apart from the progressive character of social religious reforms, role of press, English education, result and reaction of colonial policies, etc. have also played a significant role in developing national identity in India.

4. Assess the impact of global warming on coral life system with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Destruction of coral reef can be induced by a variety of factors, alone or in combination. However, unprecedented global warming and climate change combined with growing local pressures have resulted in destruction of coral reefs to a large extent.

Impact of global warming on the coral life system:

Coral Bleaching

- The impacts from coral bleaching are becoming global in scale, and are increasing in frequency and intensity.
- Mass coral bleaching generally happen, when temperatures around coral reefs exceed 1 degree Celsius above an area's historical norm for four or more weeks. Sea surface temperature increases have been strongly associated with El Nino weather patterns.

- However, light intensity, (during doldrums, i.e. flat calm conditions), also plays a critical role in triggering the bleaching response. If temperatures climb to more than 2°C for similar or longer periods, coral mortalities following bleaching increase.

Rising sea levels

- Observations since 1961 show that the average temperature of the global ocean has increased even at depths of 3000m (IPCC report), and that the ocean has been absorbing more than 80% of the heat added to the climate system. Such warming causes sea level rise and creates problems for low-lying nations and islands.

Ocean acidification

- It refers to a change in ocean chemistry in response to the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is in equilibrium with that in seawater, so when atmospheric concentrations increase, so do oceanic concentrations.
- Carbon dioxide entering seawater reacts to form carbonic acid, causing an increase in acidity.
- Each year, the ocean absorbs about one-quarter of the carbon dioxide emitted from the burning of fossil fuels (oil, coal, and natural gas).
- Since the Industrial Revolution, ocean acidity has increased by about 30%, a rate that is more than 10 times what has previously occurred for millions of years. Further, ocean acidity levels are expected to increase by an additional 40% above present levels by the end of this century.

Conclusion: Coral reefs harbour the highest biodiversity of any ecosystem globally and directly support over 500 million people worldwide, mostly in poor countries. However, according to UNESCO, the coral reefs in all 29 reef-containing World Heritage sites would cease to exist by the end of this century, if we continue to emit greenhouse gases. Limiting global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels in line with the Paris Agreement provides the only chance for the survival of coral reefs globally.

5. Discuss the causes of depletion of mangroves and explain their importance in maintaining coastal ecology. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Mangrove forests form a unique wetland ecosystem, inhabiting the edge of land and sea, thriving in seawater. Over the past four decades, 35% of global mangrove forests have been destroyed. This degradation of mangrove forests has a knock-on effect on some of the world's most endangered species which rely on them for habitat, such as the proboscis monkey and the Bengal tiger.

Causes of depletion of mangroves

The natural causes

- Cyclones, typhoons and strong wave action, especially in the geographically vulnerable Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- Browsing and trampling by wildlife (e.g. deer) and livestock (goats, buffaloes and cows), which are often left to graze freely, especially in the areas close to human habitation;
- Damage by oysters to the young leaves and plumules of Rhizophora and Ceriops plants; crabs, which attack young seedlings, girdle the root collars and eat the fleshy tissues of the propagules
- Insect pests, such as wood borers, caterpillars (which eat the mangrove foliage and damage the wood as well) and beetles;

Anthropogenic causes

- Anthropogenic activities, such as construction of houses and markets causing soil erosion and soil sedimentation has led to their destruction. For example, in Sunderbans collection of tiger prawn seeds for trade has greatly affected the other animals found in these forests.
- Indiscriminate tree felling and lopping, mainly for fuel wood, fodder and timber, especially in the areas close to human habitation.
- Indiscriminate conversion of mangroves on public lands for aquaculture (e.g. for prawn culture at Chorao, Goa), agriculture, mining (e.g. along the Mapusa estuary in Goa), human habitation and industrial purposes.
- Encroachment on publicly owned mangrove forest lands, e.g. cultivation of paddy observed on government land, which involved uprooting of natural and planted seedlings;
- Lack of interest of private landowners (village communities and individuals) in conserving and developing the mangroves on their lands.
- Illegal large-scale collection of mangrove fruits for production of medicines, which hinders their natural regeneration.
- Discharge of industrial pollutants into creeks, rivers and estuaries, which is a major problem in some regions of the world.

Importance of mangroves in maintaining coastal ecology

- Mangrove plants have (additional) special roots, such as prop roots, pneumatophores which help to impede water flow and thereby enhance the deposition of sediment in the areas (where it is already occurring), stabilise the coastal shores, provide a breeding ground for fishes.
- Provide a safe and favourable environment for breeding, spawning, rearing of several fishes.
- They supply woods, firewood, medicinal plants and edible plants to local people.

- Mangroves moderate monsoonal tidal floods and reduce inundation of coastal lowlands.
- They prevent coastal soil erosion.
- They protect coastal lands from tsunami, hurricanes and floods.
- Mangroves enhance the natural recycling of nutrients.

Conclusion: Mangrove forests play a major role with more valuable ecological services. Therefore, conservation of the same is the need of the hour not only for the coastal biodiversity but also for well-being of the mankind.

6. Can the strategy of regional resource-based manufacturing help in promoting employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. A local resource-based approach applies a cost-effective use of local skills, enterprises, labour and materials in the infrastructure delivery process. The process optimizes the social and economic impact of investments in manufacturing by ensuring that these investments are channeled through the local economy, thereby creating job opportunities and stimulating local markets, entrepreneurship and industry while safeguarding cost effectiveness, quality and sustainable asset delivery.

Reason for Opting for local resource-based technologies

- Government development objectives aim to generate employment and income opportunities for the local population and domestic industry.
- The infrastructure concerned requires relatively modest investments, e.g., rural roads, secondary and tertiary irrigation channels and small and medium-scale structures.
- Local resources including labour, skills, enterprises and materials are available.
- Scarcity of foreign exchange makes the use of imported inputs an economically unattractive option.
- A significant proportion of the population is un or under-employed
- Wage levels are low.

How it can help in promoting employment in India?

- Local resource-based approach is to deliver public (and private) investments in infrastructure as a means of expanding employment opportunities for the unemployed, raising productivity, providing social and economic infrastructure assets and facilities, permitting trade and generally improving well-being.
- Given the relative scarcity of capital and skilled labour, and the relative abundance of unskilled labour, countries with low incomes can rapidly achieve pro-poor growth by applying employment friendly technologies in as many sectors as possible. This would rapidly increase the demand for unskilled and low-skilled labour.
- Several investment programmes have a huge employment creation potential, if delivered via employment-friendly

technology and local enterprises. Investment in public infrastructure accounts for as much as 40 to 60% of national public investment in most developing countries. Public investment programmes, therefore, represent one of the few remaining government policy instruments through which productive employment opportunities can be stimulated and more balanced economic and social development promoted.

Benefits of a local resource-based approach

- It enables higher delivery and maintenance rates of basic assets and services essential for socio-economic development, such as vital access roads, water supplies, markets and health facilities with the same level of investment and at comparable or better quality standards.
- Creates jobs, particularly for the unskilled, poorer men and women within the community. This results in the injection of income into the local communities, with the immediate effect of increasing their purchasing power. This, in turn, results in improving living standards, such as improved diets, ability to access socio-economic amenities, such as schools, clinics, etc.
- Stimulates local entrepreneurship, community participation and local economic development with important income distribution effects.
- Enables the involvement of the local private sector and industry, that is, contractors, suppliers and manufacturers of local materials, tools and equipment. Hence, nurtures and develops the local construction and manufacturing industry, retains investment locally and saves on foreign exchange required for foreign imports.

Conclusion: Thus, Regional Development leads to the distribution of employment opportunities on an equitable basis and they are not confined only to a handful of states which otherwise might create gaps in the per capita income among different regions.

7. Discuss the factors for localization of agro-based food processing industries of North-West India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Food processing is a large sector that covers activities such as agriculture, horticulture, plantation, animal husbandry and fisheries. Agro based food processing is defined as a set of techno-economic activities, applied to all the products, originating from agricultural farm, aqua cultural sources, livestock and forests for their conservation, handling and value-addition to make them usable as food, feed, fiber, fuel or industrial raw materials.

Localisation of Agro-based food processing industries of North-West India

North western states like Punjab, Haryana and North Rajasthan have extensive network of agro based food processing industries. Some of the factors for localization are :

- Raw material base:** Punjab one of the highest producers of wheat and rice, Rajasthan important area for millet, Haryana for milk and livestock.
- Robust agri marketing infrastructure:** Punjab has close to 30 agro processing clusters (one of highest in India).
- Robust infrastructure:** extensive network of good roads and internal container depots.
- Stable adequate and cheap energy:** Most NW states are energy surplus.
- Governance:** Prompt MSP procurement in these areas encourage rice millers, Support to FPIs in form of tax incentives and subsidies.
- Geographical advantage:** Plain areas and close location to key markets like Delhi

Challenges

- Agribusiness is characterized by raw materials that are mostly perishable, variable in quality and not regularly available.
- The sector is subject to stringent regulatory controls on consumer safety, product quality and environmental protection.

Conclusion: Agro-based industries need to be set up at rural areas where raw material may be available in plenty – helps in the up-liftment of the rural economy. It provides rural population an opportunity for employment, generates income and thereby improves economic condition of people – which in turn creates potential for demand based industries.

8. What makes the Indian society unique in sustaining its culture? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Culture is a way of life of people. It includes architecture, literature, art, science, etc. Although Indian society is multi-cultural, plural, diverse having different religions, traditions, philosophies and lifestyles, yet it is able to sustain its diverse culture.

Features of Indian Society which led to its sustainability

- Principles of Tolerance and Respect:** Indian society has been founded upon these principles which result in mutual respect and understanding for each other. The religions like Buddhism and Jainism have been founded upon these.
- Assimilation Process:** Migrants from the times of Aryans to the Mughals have come and lived in India peacefully assimilating into the Indian way of life, thereby sustaining the culture of the nation.
- Spiritualism:** Indians have been always curious to find a unique way of life giving rise to spiritualistic elements in the way of life. The various philosophies have given way to a spiritual dimension in the way of living of people.
- Geographical:** The monsoon makes the Indian subcontinent very suitable for the development of

agriculture. Agriculture gives way to tradition, festivals, interaction which over a long period turns into lifestyles of people.

- Secular:** Indian society has been practicing trends that have not been associated with any particular religion. These practices have been incorporated in other religions as well and have been provided with space to co-exist. Ex: Festivals like Holi have been celebrated without being restricted to religious practice of any particular community.
- Governance:** It was basically based upon the agricultural aspect. This administration has remained more or less similar from the time of Ashoka to that of Akbar.
- Political:** The democratic threads have always been in the Indian polity though ruled by the King. Sabhas and Samitis in the ancient times to the Janapadas in the medieval times have always been focused on the promotion of interests of the people.
- Social:** The tribals today are living their unique life depicting that they have been able to sustain their culture irrespective of foreign domination on the country. Various castes also have their unique way of living.

Conclusion: Though the foreigners have come to India looking at her as Golden Bird, but they assimilated into the culture of the Indian people and interacted with the commoners in their unique way and settled here as the Indians. This has given rise to the Great Indian way of life depicting Unity in Diversity where everyone would live with dignity and fraternity.

9. "Empowering women is the key to control population growth". Discuss (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Empowerment refers to measures designed to increase the degree of autonomy and self-determination in people and in communities in order to enable them to represent their interests in a responsible and self-determined way, acting on their own authority. It is the process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming one's rights.

How women empowerment will help in tackling population growth:

- Political Empowerment:** This would result in increase in women's participation in the political processes, structures, institutions. This would enhance the voice of women at different platforms. Hence, women will be able to raise awareness about need of small families and birth control and the associated benefits.
- Economic Empowerment:** This will lead to the participation of women in the economic activities. It will increase the family income and also improve the situation of women in making financial decisions. Thus, there will be fewer requirement of income generating options which led to giving birth to more children. Thus, this would check the population growth.

- **Social Empowerment:** This would result in the improved status and boost confidence of the women. This confidence would ultimately affect the decision-making ability of the women. They would be able to take decisions regarding number of children they want.
- **Constitutional Empowerment:** This would result in rise in awareness of the women about their constitutional rights including right to life and liberty, freedom, and equality. Hence, women will be able to make choices in the family planning and number of children they want to have.
- **Technological Empowerment:** If women are able to use technology like mobile phones, etc., they would be able to receive the information about the advantages of small families and right age of having children. Also, this would lead to the improved reproductive and general health of women as the women would be aware of the options of various birth control measures like pills, tablets, etc.

Conclusion: Hence, there is a saying that “If you educate a man, you educate only a man, but if you educate a woman, you educate a whole generation”. This is the kind of effect women have and hence, population control can be achieved by the empowerment of women in various spheres. This would have multiplier effect on other institutions of the society and economy and lead to sustainable development.

10. What are the challenges to our cultural practices in the name of secularism (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Secularism in India is different from western concept. It stands for mutual respect, understanding and tolerance for all the religions, major or minor and accepting difference of opinion. Cultural practices are the living ways of life of people, individual or collective, in the political, economic, social spheres.

Various challenges faced by the cultural practices in the name of secularism:

- **Intolerance and Violence:** This leads to lack of tolerance and respect for each other. Deaths and violence in the name of cow protection are examples of this.
- **Majoritarianism:** This reflects upon use of religion for political mobilization of the people and spreading hatred against the minorities may be it Muslims, like case of Muzaffarnagar, Sikhs as in 1984, Christians as in Kandhamal.
- **Radicalization:** The people are taken into believing ideologies which are extreme and may harm unity and integrity of the country. Security situations can be faced by the expansion of terrorism and exploitation of the vulnerable masses.
- **Votebank Politics:** Candidates attempt to align themselves with the issues of a particular religious group in the hope of winning in elections.

- **Alienation:** The people get distanced away from their traditional roots and feel socially, psychologically distant from other people in the name of religion. The people going to Middle East for ISIS, etc. is an example of this. Moreover, the various challenges may hamper the inclusiveness of Indian democratic culture by promoting the ideological alienation. The above can result in Distance from Education, Employability, Excellence, fraternity and dignity of individual.

Conclusion: Thus, the challenges to the cultural practices in the name of secularism are several, affecting the people's rights to life and liberty, dignity and fraternity. However, in essence, our cultural practices are founded upon the principles and philosophies of tolerance, non-violence, truth, Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam (world is one family), etc., which in turn are reflected in our modern constitutional principles. Thus, following them in practice would act as an effective check and balance against the challenges of modern times.

11. Many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. The period from 1920 to 1947 has been described as the Gandhian Era in Indian politics. During this period, Gandhiji had the final say behalf of the Indian National Congress in negotiating with the British Government for constitutional reforms, and for chalking out a programme for the national movement. Mahatma Gandhi led the national freedom struggle against the British rule and it also gave space and voice to many other voices which further strengthened the movement.

Voices that strengthened and enriched nationalist movement are as follow:

Socialist Voice

- The emergence of socialism in Congress during 1920s and 1930s imparted a new orientation to anti-British struggle because the socialist vision of national movement was quite different from that of Gandhiji and other nationalists.
- Anti-British struggle got radicalised greatly because socialists wanted that the idea of non-violence should be followed by congress in a pragmatic manner for the mistakes of one or few individuals, entire movement must not be made to suffer.
- The emergence of socialism gradually transformed national movement into an all out war against British rule. The socialists believed in the idea of sustained struggle. Quit India Movement was based on this philosophy.

Revolutionary Extremists Voice

- Indian revolutionaries provided an alternative to all those nationalists who participated in anti-British struggle and were not satisfied with the moderate approach of congress.

- The supreme self-sacrifice performed by Indian revolutionaries inspired lakhs of Indians to join anti-British struggle, as a result of which, the mass base of national movement continued to increase with the passage of time.
- Indian revolutionaries popularized the cause of Indian struggle against British rule all over the world. This helped in strengthening public opinion against British rule.

Swarajists Voice

- Swarajists provided an alternative to Indian nationalists at a time when a sense of disillusionment had developed among Indians due to sudden withdrawal of non-cooperation movement.
- Through their efforts swarajists exposed the hollowness of reforms introduced by the Act of 1919. They proved that the real power was still in British hands.
- Appointment of Simon commission in November 1927 changed the atmosphere prevailing in India. The swarajists also abandoned their separate line of action and joined hands with mainstream congress to participate in anti-Simon commission agitation.

Indian Working Class as well as Leftist voice

- During 1920-22, there occurred a resurgence of working class in Indian national movement which got involved in the mainstream of nationalist politics to a significant extent. Most important development was formation of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC).
- The workers participated in large numbers during 1930 in the Civil Disobedience Movement but after 1931 there was a dip in the working class movement because of a split in 1931, in which the corporatist trend led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the AITUC to set up the All India Trade Union Federation.

Women's voice strengthening and enriching nationalist movement:

- Women participated in large numbers in the civil disobedience and Quit India Movement. They organised boycotts against liquor and foreign goods and were instrumental in Dandi March.
- Sarojini Naidu, also fondly known as the Nightingale of India, was a prolific writer and poet. She was the president of the Indian National Congress and was an outstanding leader campaigning and leading from the front in the Civil Disobedience Movement and Salt Satyagraha.
- Annie Besant was elected the president of the Indian National Congress and launched the Home Rule Movement.
- Madam Cama or Bhikaji Cama exiled in Europe was a social worker and a strong nationalist. She unfurled the flag of Indian Independence in Stuttgart Germany along with a powerful speech advocating the right to freedom,

Conclusion: There was a greater truth– that of a glorious struggle, hard-fought and hard-won, in which many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement and made countless sacrifices, dreaming of the day India would be free.

12. Assess the role of British imperial power in complicating the process of transfer of power during 1940s. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Initially, the British did not pay any attention to the demand of transfer of power by India, but when World War II started, Britain came under immense pressure, as it needed full Indian support. British came up with different plans and mission in 1940s. But these plans were not made with noble intention in favour of India, hence making the process of transfer of the power difficult.

Why it complicated the process of transfer of power

Cripps Mission- 1942

The main proposals of the mission were as follows:

- An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
- After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.
- The British government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions:
 - (i) Any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and
 - (ii) The new constitution-making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to affect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.
 - (iii) In the meantime, defence of India would remain in British hands and the Governor-General's powers would remain intact.
- Various parties and groups had objections to the proposals on different points:
 - (i) The Congress objected to the offer of dominion status instead of a provision for complete independence;
 - (ii) Representation of the princely states by nominees and not by elected representatives;
 - (iii) Right to provinces to secede as this went against the Principle of national unity; and absence of any plan for immediate transfer of power and absence of any real share in defence; the Governor-General's supremacy had been retained, and the demand that the Governor-General be only the constitutional head had not been accepted.

The main proposals of the Wavell Plan were as follows:

- With the exception of the Governor-General and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
- Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.
- The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e. not responsible to the Central Assembly).
- The Governor-General was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers. Representatives of different parties were to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations to the executive council. If a joint list was not possible, then separate lists were to be submitted.
- Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.

Why Wavell Plan complicated the process of transfer of power

Congress Stand

- The Congress objected to the plan as an attempt to reduce the Congress to the status of a purely caste Hindu party.
- It insisted on its right to include members of all communities among its nominees.

Muslim League's Stand

- The League wanted all Muslim members to be League nominees, because it feared that since the aims of other minorities—depressed classes; Sikhs, Christians, etc.—were the same as those of the Congress, and this arrangement would reduce the League to a one-third minority.
- The League claimed some kind of veto in the council with decisions opposed to the Muslims needing a two-third majority for approval.

Conclusion: The end of colonial rule in 1947 was undoubtedly a defining moment in the modern South Asian history. Though it was difficult due to the British policies in 1940s for transfer of power, the event can be treated as the twin process of independence and partition - both affecting the future trajectories of the two nations.

13. Explain how the foundations of modern world were laid by the American and French Revolution. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. The credit for making democracy popular in the world goes not only to the great American war of interdependence but also to the French Revolution, which was equally a struggle of weapons as well as of idea. The ideas of freedom, equality and fraternity are the eternal contribution of the French Revolution in the modern constitutional principles adopted around the world.

How the American Revolution laid the foundation of the modern world:

- American Revolution gave rise to ideas, such as constitutionalism, rule of law, individualism, sovereignty,

and separation of power which gained popularity in the modern world history.

- The revolution led to the establishment of a republic based on the first written constitution in the world.
- It inspired the people in Europe as well as other parts of the world to fight against their despotic regimes to compel the government to adopt the constitution.
- Success of American nationalism inspired the emergence of the nationalist movement in European countries, such as Spanish and Portuguese colonies in Central and South America to rebel and gain their independence.
- It also inspired the nationalist movement in colonies like India during 19th and 20th century.
- It triggered the process of decolonisation which continued for more than 200 years.
- The idea of capitalism was also popularised by the success of American Revolution.
- It intensified hostility between Britain and France, this renewed hostility was responsible for continental wars and battles.
- This inspired people across the world to struggle for democratic and republican forms of government.
- It established a federal state with powers divided between the federal government and states. This provided a nice template for power-sharing in diverse countries that needed complex polities.
- Besides, there was a separation of powers between various organs of the state.
- Certain inalienable rights were given to the people – this limited the government against the authority of people and reduced government interference in their lives.
- Democracy was established, but it was far from perfect sections like Negroes and women were denied voting rights. But the journey to democracy had begun.
- Thinkers like Thomas Paine also participated in the revolution. This led to a spread of modern ideas in Europe.

How the French revolution laid the foundation of the modern world:

- The French Revolution had been a world-shaking event. For years to come its direct influence was felt in many parts of the world. It inspired revolutionary movements in almost every country of Europe (German and Italian unification) and in South and Central America.
- For a long time the French Revolution became the classic example of a revolution which people of many nations tried to emulate.
- It gave the idea of liberty, equality and fraternity to the modern world. It brought about a political awakening in Europe. People began to rise in revolt to demand their rights.
- It also popularized the concept of democracy. Absolute monarchy was replaced by constitutional monarchy in many countries.

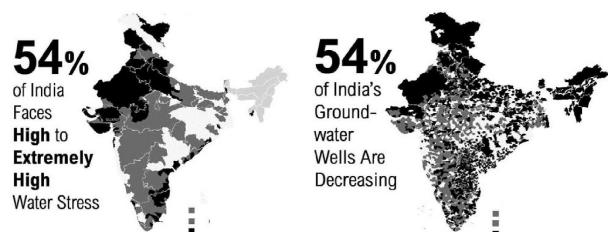
- It separated religion from politics and stood for secularism which condemned religious fanaticism.
- It a number of movements where people demanded not only political freedom but also right to property and freedom of expression.
- The revolution aroused the spirit of political, social and economic equality for instance, women claimed equal rights with men.
- Some of the changes that took place in many parts of Europe and the Americas in the early 19th century were the immediate, direct consequences of the Revolution and the Napoleonic wars.
- The French soldiers, wherever they went, carried with them ideas of liberty and equality shaking the old feudal order. They destroyed serfdom in areas which came under their occupation and modernized the systems of administration.
- The political and social systems of the 18th century had received a heavy blow. They were soon to die in most of Europe under the impact of the revolutionary movements that sprang up everywhere in Europe.

Conclusion: On the whole, it may be said that the American and French Revolution were exemplary events in the world history. American Revolution laid the foundation, while French Revolution constructed building of modern world (with Liberty, Equality, Fraternity). French Revolution gave inspiration to many movements like India's Struggle for Freedom 1857-1947 to rise against tyranny and misrule. A new era began in the new world and paved the way for the new epoch for the old world.

14. What is water stress? How and why does it differ regionally in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Water stress occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of fresh water resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.)

- India placed thirteenth among the world's 17 'extremely water-stressed' countries, according to the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas released by the World Resources Institute (WRI).
- Chandigarh was the most water-stressed, followed by Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.



Regional differences in water stress in India

- Some regions have been hit harder by the change in rainfall patterns. Parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra, for instance, have seen a significant shortfall in rainfall over the last decade compared to historical averages. Even in regions, such as Uttarakhand, where average rainfall has increased—this could be driven by more extreme rainfall over short spans of time, the type of rains that cause floods.
- There are harrowing conditions of water scarcity in peninsular India. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and Gujarat are in a particularly bad way, with northern Karnataka and Maharashtra not receiving adequate rainfall for three or four consecutive years.
- The entire country is vulnerable to 'vegetation drought'; regions with low soil moisture. The river basins of Mahi, Sabarmati, Krishna, Tapi and Cauvery are particularly susceptible due to low levels of soil moisture.
- It is extraordinary that Kerala should be in the grip of a water crisis in precisely the regions that were devastated by last year's floods. A combination of high temperatures and water scarcity has put crops, such as cardamom, rubber and tea under stress, with pest attack risks on the rise.
- According to the NITI Aayog report, 21 cities, including New Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, and Hyderabad, are set to run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting an estimated 100 million people.
- It warned that groundwater resources, which constitute 40 percent of India's water supply, were being depleted at unsustainable rates. Excessive groundwater extraction affects not just the quantity but also the quality of water.

Reasons of water stress at regional level in India

- The gap between supply and demand will likely widen due to climate change and drought-like situations, drying of Himalayan springs that caused recent Shimla water crisis and uncontrolled groundwater extraction.
- Exacerbating these are set of policies which encourage water wastage, deepening the water crisis that threatens the livelihoods and lives of millions in rural India. Example: Subsidised electricity for farming.
- This growing demand for water is almost entirely driven by farmers. In India, more than 80% of water demand is used for farming, and agricultural water consumption is expected to stay at these levels even in 2050.
- India's reliance on water for farming is partly self-inflicted. For instance, the government's minimum support price scheme incentivizes the production of water-intensive crops, such as rice and sugarcane, even in areas not suitable for these crops' production.

- Micro-irrigation practices, such as the use of drips and sprinklers, are not picking up at the desired pace. Economic Survey 2015-16 observes: "The key bottlenecks in the adoption of this technology are the high initial cost of purchase and the skill required for maintenance."
- Issues relating to coordination have further complicated water issues. Traditionally, different aspects of water have been managed in isolation by different ministries. This has now changed with the newly-formed Jal Shakti ministry, which has subsumed several different water-related departments.

Conclusion: Therefore, power subsidies can be gradually withdrawn and instead drip and sprinkler irrigation subsidised. This should be accompanied by a shift away from paddy and sugarcane in rainfed regions, with subsidies and incentives being linked to such choices. Telangana has shown the way in furthering micro-irrigation through Mission Kakatiya, which entails the revival of over 40,000 tanks in the State. An immediate as well as medium-term policy response is called for. The first priority is to stave off a drinking water crisis by rationing the use of water for irrigation purposes. We will have to apply a good mix of centralized storage (in the form of conventional large reservoirs and large inter basin water transfer programs) and decentralized and distributed storage systems in farmers' fields and villages.

15. How can the mountain ecosystem be restored from the negative impact of development initiatives and tourism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Mountains are an important source of water, energy and biological diversity. Furthermore, they are a source of key resources such as minerals, forest products and agricultural products and of recreation. As a major ecosystem representing the complex and interrelated ecology of our planet, mountain environments are essential to the survival of the global ecosystem. Mountain ecosystems are, however, rapidly changing.

Developmental initiatives and Tourism in Mountains

Adverse Impact:

- **Dams and Roads:** Dams and roads can be hazardous, if they are not properly constructed and managed. Disasters in mountains, and the forces that trigger them, affect larger areas, sometimes entire watersheds or river systems.
- **Mining:** The forces that shaped the world's mountains also made them rich in minerals and metals, including gold, copper, iron, silver and zinc. Owing to increasing demand, mines are now being opened even in remote mountain areas, particularly in developing countries.
- Mining can bring large benefits, but it can also be devastating to fragile mountain ecosystems and local

cultures, destroying the livelihood base of mountain communities. Massive quantities of waste, surface dumps and slag heaps are only the most visible consequences.

- **Mountain Tourism:** Mountain areas are second only to coasts and islands as popular tourism destinations, generating 15-20 percent of annual global tourism, or US\$70-90 billion per year. With more than 50 million visitors per year, mountains are some of the world's most important destinations for tourism. They have however, given rise to problem of Burgeoning indiscriminate construction along the fragile ecosystem, plastic waste in these areas are also an adverse : impact of growing tourism.

Restoration of Mountainous Ecosystem

- **Infrastructure Development:** Only small dams and greater investments in road construction and restoration, improved road design, and better maintenance practices are needed to limit the negative impacts of mountain roads.
- **Eco-Tourism:** Tourism can have a range of impacts on mountain ecosystems, communities and economies. While many of the impacts described above are negative, tourism can also generate positive impacts as it can serve as a supportive force for peace, foster pride in cultural traditions, help avoid urban relocation by creating local jobs, increase visitor awareness and appreciation of natural, cultural and historical values and assets.
- **Good Practice in Action-White pod:** A unique tourist camp located in the Swiss Alps, is made up of semi-permanent dome-shaped tents, or pods, that serve as guest rooms, with a central chalet housing the dining room, common room and bathroom facilities. The pods are heated with wood burning stoves and all furniture is made from recycled materials or sustainably harvested wood.
- **Educate visitors about the effects of climate change on mountains and snow-based recreational activities:** Offer suggestions for how they can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by, for example, using low-polluting vehicles, removing ski racks and replacing snow tires with normal tires at the end of the season, and carpooling or taking shuttles to recreational sites.
- **Payments for Environmental Services (PES) such as charging entrance fees** might also offer a valuable long term solution within the tourism industry, as tourism relies heavily on the existence of sound natural environments.

Conclusion: To achieve sustainable mountain development, it is essential that all concerned stakeholders are involved and that awareness is raised about mountain ecosystems, their fragility and prevalent problems, and about the ways of addressing them.

16. How is efficient and affordable urban mass transport key to the rapid economic development of India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Creating an efficient transport infrastructure in the country is one of the chief factors responsible for the takeoff of accelerated growth in the country. On account of poor quality of transport infrastructure, progress made in efficient and affordable urban mass transport would have a key role on taking India to double digit growth.

Need of efficient and affordable urban mass transport

- Nearly 31% of India's current population lives in urban areas contributing to 63% of India's GDP (Census 2011) and with increasing urbanization, urban areas are expected to house 40% of India's population and contribute to 75% of India's GDP by 2030.
- India's urban growth is largely concentrated in large cities which increased from 35% in 2001 to 53% in 2011, accounting for 43% of India's urban population, and is expected to be 87% by 2030.

Efficient and affordable urban mass transport key to the rapid economic development of India

- Efficient urban mass transport system leads to saving of time and energy. This time and energy can be used for economic activities. Best example is Delhi Metro services. Not only has the affordability of transport, safety of citizens has improved a lot.
- India has vast coastline and waterways which are still unexplored. With issues like environment and climate change, our waterways will provide efficient as well as affordable transport system. Further this will provide connectivity to remote areas also; best example is waterways through Brahmaputra river which provides accessibility to north-east region.
- Mass transport system can be further more affordable with development of new technologies. e.g. - Use of Antarctic Bottom Water (AABW) CNG and use of nuclear energy will make this more affordable. Also, this will reduce our import of fossil fuels. This will be economically more viable as well as environment friendly.
- Mass transport provides complimentary system. It is absolutely clear that there isn't enough space for everyone to drive a car, and the government must pivot the policy to delivering reliable public transport. The metro project is a step in the right direction, but it needs complementary changes that improve the citizens' experience.
- Public mass system must provide last mile connectivity -the metro system needs a bus system to provide last-mile connectivity. If people have to take buses, they need pedestrian paths to walk on the roads. The bus system also needs to be reliable.

• Mysore has managed to achieve that because of a centralized monitoring system that tracks buses using GPS monitors, driving speed and ensures that they stop at every bus stop.

Conclusion: India is a growing economy, and census data suggests that only 31% of the population lives in urban centers. Another 300 million people will be added by 2050 and the planning for carrying those people in our cities must begin now. Public transport can easily be the cheaper, faster and economical alternative if policy-makers plan for tomorrow's problems today. So. initiatives like development of waterways, Bullet trains, hyper loop is the demand of time.

17. How do ocean currents and water masses differ in their impacts on marine life and coastal environment? Give suitable examples? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. The ocean water is dynamic. Its physical characteristics like temperature, salinity, density and the external forces like the sun, the moon and the winds influence the movement of ocean water. Ocean currents are the continuous flow of huge amount of water in a definite direction. Water moves ahead from one place to another through ocean currents. Ocean currents have direct impact on the climate and economy of the region.

Ocean currents and water masses differ in their impacts on marine life and the coastal environment in different ways:

- **Impact on biodiversity** - The physical parameters of water masses are essential because they structure the water masses and determine the various habitats that provide the environmental conditions required for marine life.
–These conditions influence the production and the growth of plankton and fish species. The dispersion and dwelling of larvae for many benthic and pelagic species depend on hydrographical factors. They also play an important role for the exchanges between the sea and the atmosphere and between the various layers of water.
- Ocean currents also have direct impact on the marine biodiversity. For example, mixing of ocean currents become a ground for fishing. Best example is eastern USA coast.
- **Osmo regulation and fertility**- Water masses formation and location of its formation has direct bearing on the marine biodiversity as salinity and temperature of water masses change with its location.
–While ocean currents also change the salinity of coastal region which changes the marine biodiversity, it has direct bearing on temperature of region also. Best example is north Atlantic drift of Atlantic region. Due to north Atlantic drift, Murmansk port of Russian region remain ice free.

- **Impact on corals.** Formation of water masses near the region of corals can destroy the coral region of world. Deep coral will be more impacted by the formation of deep ocean water masses.
- **Impact on climate of regions.** Impact of ocean currents has more bearing on the climate of the region. For example, north Atlantic Drift has direct bearing on climate of whole Europe region. Deccan currents have direct bearing on the whole climate of the world, for example- El-Nino, while ocean water masses have less impact on the climate. However, in the recent time melting of glaciers and global warming have had considerable impact on marine life.
- **Latitude heat balance.** Ocean currents have key role in transferring heat from tropical regions to higher latitudes. This helps in rainfall and climate of higher latitudes. Also, ocean currents bring colder water from polar regions to tropical regions.

Conclusion: Water masses have more bearing on the deep sea marine biodiversity as deep water masses have direct bearing on these species, while ocean currents have very less bearing on deep sea water species. Further, ocean currents and their impact have been studied in much detail while the impact of water masses need to be studied more elaborately. Further scientific studies must be carried out to study the impact of these two phenomena.

18. Do we have cultural pockets of small India all over the nation? Elaborate with examples (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. A nation is a stable community of people, formed on the basis of a common language, territory, history, ethnicity, or psychological make-up manifested in a common culture. The idea of small India all over the nation highlights the presence of different and diverse cultures of country.

Different cultures in the nation

The state of Jammu and Kashmir have cultural pockets of Kashmir and Ladakh. The state of Uttar Pradesh has the people speaking Khari boli, Braj, Awadhi, Urdu, thus depicting cultural pockets of small India. The north-eastern states have different cultural pockets based upon tribes, language, practices, tradition. Similarly, there are various states based upon language like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala depicting cultural pockets of small India. Himachal Pradesh has Buddhists and Hindus. We have several tribes, castes living together who tend to practice their own traditions. We have many religions in the different parts of our country with people believing in different faiths. The Marwaris, Sindhis, Parsis, Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, state people living in different parts of the country. Manifest cultural pockets of small India i.e. different cultures present all over the nation.

Different nations in the cultures

At the same time we have nations in the cultural pockets of small India. The various communities which lived in the various states form stable and sustainable lifestyle, hence depicting nations. The Khasis, Garo, Jaintia tribes are a community formed on the basis of common culture. The states like Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat have a stable community based upon common language. The people of North eastern states have common ethnicity. The people of Telangana have common psychological make-up based upon backwardness of state. The Gorkhas have same similar psychological makeup. Hence, there are multiple nations in the culture of India.

Conclusion: Therefore, India is a diverse, plural, multicultural, multiethnic, multilingual society with different cultures forming nations and different nations forming cultures. This has given rise to the sovereign, secular, democratic, republic with unity and integrity, fraternity and dignity of individuals.

19. What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Women are the building blocks of the society. They are traditionally referred as Goddesses. However, in the Indian society, they continue to be exploited for the sake of the conventions of the society and face challenges even today.

Challenges faced by the women

- **Patriarchy:** Women face the male dominance in various institutions, structures of the country. This has hampered the overall development and rise of women in the societal roles.
- **Political participation:** Women are not able to express themselves politically. The bill for reservation women is still pending in the parliament.
- **Economic participation:** Women are not able to reach the topmost positions in the corporations, private or public except a few. Also, women are imparted roles which are regarded as specifically for women like Pink colour Jobs, Health sector, etc.
- **Education:** They are still considered as burden in the villages of many states, though the situation has improved in many.
- **Discrimination:** Women are discriminated in the various spheres affecting their overall participation and development of their personalities. They are still discriminated in the villages, families.
- **Alienation:** Women are socially and psychologically alienated which results in their non-participation in the various spheres of life.
- **Exclusion:** The women are excluded from the decision-making roles in the society which eventually affect the health of the society and the nation.

- **Crimes and atrocities:** NCRB data shows that the women are faced with crimes, such as rapes, abuse, sexual harassment at workplaces and thus, face deviant behaviour.
- **Position of women:** Domestic violence and non-participation in the decisions of families. The Khap panchayats and patriarchal attitude worsen the position of women.
- **Rural scenario:** Women have little choice have to face crimes while going out for work. It leads to mental health problems, affect reproductive health and affect critical decision-making power. Trafficking, bride buying, etc. are also faced by women.

Conclusion: At the same time, the tribes of North-eastern India exercise matriarchy which leads to women empowerment through the traditional structures, thus raising the status and decision-making power of women. The Government legal steps, like Sexual harassment prevention, women helplines, schemes aimed at welfare of women, targeting of schemes like LPG DBT transfer into women account, etc. would go a long way to provide a way for the empowerment and encouragement among the women.

20. Are we losing our local identity for the global identity? Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. The Globalization and modernization era has resulted in the development of a global identity. This identity is based upon modern, secular ethos of the members of the society where individualism and materialism are primary to the social interactions. The local identity is based upon the traditional structures, institutions, processes and where communitarian, collectivistic ethos and social obligations are primary to the social interactions.

Coexistence of Global and Local identities

- The **Geographical and social mobility** has resulted in the movement of the people from one area to another and from one society to another, respectively. For example, people working in the United Nations work for the humanity and the whole world irrespective of

the nations they belong. Although they aim at promotion of national interests (localized) but at the same time form one unified human identity (Globalized).

- The **economic progress** has led to the diverse workforce entering into the labour markets. This workforce belongs to the diverse local backgrounds but work for the organization or for the public interest. For example, in MNCs the workers though show local identity in interpersonal relations but work for the larger public and societal interest (globalized identity). Hence, local identity is kept at a distance from the global identity.
- The **scientific progress** has led to the development of the inventions, innovations. This has brought about a change to rational outlook and thinking. Thus, the aim is the progress of humanity (global identity). At the same time the local identity is kept to personal sphere. For example, Chandrayaan 2 mission was for the finding of elements at the moon for whole of humanity. However the mission started with the offerings to God. Hence, although it aimed at global endeavours but localized elements provided it the legitimacy or credibility.
- The **dependence** of the underdeveloped countries on the developed world shows that the global identity (in the form of developed) is used for the localized development (underdeveloped). Similarly, the Indian Diaspora, or Indian companies invest in other countries and aim at betterment of the people (global identity). But they make sure that local identity (Indian) is not forgotten while pursuing various tasks.
- The working for the purpose of humanity while practicing spiritualism in personal life also shows that global and local identities are kept together.
- The terrorism, fundamentalism, radicalization processes often lead to security concerns by developing a global identity (destruction of society) based on religion, state, ideology and forgetting local ones.

Conclusion: Hence, the economic and scientific progress at a large scale in the world has resulted in the attainment of the global identity at the macro level while keeping, and restricting the local identity to the micro structures, such as the individual, family, and the community.

GENERAL STUDIES

Civil Services (Mains) Examination

2019
PAPER-II

- 1. Do you think Constitution of India does not accept principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of ‘checks and balance’? Explain.** 10

Ans. The term ‘separation of powers’ was coined by Montesquieu in his book “Spirit of Laws”. Separation of powers, refers to the division of government responsibilities into distinct branches to limit any one branch from exercising the core functions of another. The intent is to prevent the concentration of power and provide for checks and balances.

According to Wade and Philips, the concept of separation of power means three different things:

- Same person should not form part of more than one of the three organs of the government. Example: Ministers should not be made to sit in the Parliament.
- One organ of the government should not control or interfere with the exercise of its functions by another organ. Example: Judiciary should be independent or the Ministers should not be made responsible to the Parliament.
- One organ of the government should not exercise the functions of another. Example: Ministers not to have legislative powers.

Democratic government is characterized by the separation of powers:

- There are ‘checks and balances’ within our political system that limit the power of each branch in order to prevent the abuse of power.
- This system divides the state into three branches – the legislative, executive and judicial branch – and gives each the power to fulfill different tasks. These branches are also known as the ‘organs of government’.
- Tasks are assigned to the different branches and their institutions in such a way that each of them can check the exercise of powers by the others. As a result, no one branch or institution can become so powerful as to control the system completely.

In Indian constitution, the separation of powers is supported through Article 50, Articles 121 and 211 and Article 361. Such steps, along with presence of checks and balances, help in creating a vibrant democracy in the following ways:

- No single branch can act as hegemony over the others, by influencing their members.
- No single branch can endanger the democratic principles of the country.
- It provides a channel of grievance redressed for the citizens through an independent judiciary.
- The executive remains accountable to the legislature for the implementation of policies and consequent results.
- Helps in creating a feedback channel to the executive where the citizens can put forward their demands in the Assembly, without being afraid of the authorities.

The separation of powers is important because it provides a vita system of ‘checks and balances’:

- Firstly, it ensures that the different branches control each other. This is intended to make them accountable to each other – these are the ‘checks’;
- Secondly, the separation of powers divides power between the different branches of government – these are the ‘balances’. Balance aims to ensure that no individual or group of people in government is ‘all powerful’. Power is shared and not concentrated in one branch.
- The separation of powers doctrine also intends to improve the energy and efficiency of government by allowing each branch to specialize, in effect, in order to fulfill its unique function. The main purpose of the separation of powers is, therefore, to prevent the abuse of power.

- 2. “The Central Administrative Tribunal which was established for redressal of grievances and complaints by or against central government employees, nowadays is exercising its powers as an independent judicial authority.” Explain. 10**

Ans. ‘Tribunal’ is an administrative body established for the purpose of discharging quasi-judicial duties. An Administrative Tribunal is neither a Court nor an executive body. It stands somewhere midway between a Court and an administrative body.

Article 323-A, which came by way **42nd constitutional amendment in 1976**, enabled the Centre to enact “**The Administrative Tribunals Act**”, 1985 for setting-up the Tribunals for adjudication over “disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons”. Thus, Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 provides for the

establishment of Central Administrative Tribunal and State Administrative Tribunals. The delay in justice administration is one of the, biggest obstacles which have been tackled with the establishment of Tribunals.

Composition

- The CAT is a multi-member body consisting of a Chairman and members.
- With the amendment in Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 in 2006, the members have been given the status of judges of High Courts
- They are drawn from both judicial and administrative streams, and are appointed by the President.
- They hold office for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 65 years, in case of Chairman and 62 years in case of members, whichever is earlier.

Specific powers of Central Administrative tribunal

1. **CAT exercises** original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services.
2. **Flexibility:** Administrative Tribunals created under Article 323A have been freed from technical rules of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and procedural shackles of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. At the same time, they have been vested with the powers of Civil Court in respect of some matters including the review of their own decisions and are bound by the principle of natural justice.
3. **Relief to Courts:** The system also gives the much-needed relief to ordinary courts of law, which, are already overburdened with numerous suits. Initially the decision of Tribunal can be challenged, only before Supreme Courts by filing Special Leave Petition. However, after Chandra Kumar case, the orders of CAT are now being challenged by way of writ petition u/a 226/227 of the Constitution before respective High Courts.

Conclusion: The above powers of CAT show that in certain spheres like recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and cases related to civil service rule where Supreme Court refrain itself and denied accepting the cases so that purpose of CAT could not get defeated shows that they are exercising their power as an independent Judicial Authority as judgements are more circumstances based and situational. However, in India, Common Law System is followed in which a benchmark is set and final interpretation is subjected to Independent judicial system CAT Functions on the principle of Natural Justice as they are not bound by the Rule of Procedures. Thus, after Chandra Kumar case it can be entertained by the High Court & Supreme Court, therefore, on this basis we cannot accept that they work as an independent judicial authority.

3. What are the methods used by the farmers' organizations to influence the policy-makers in India and how effective are these methods? 10

Ans. Farmers' organisations refer to group of farmers who are organised to protect their own interests related to issues like minimum support price, subsidies, welfare schemes for farmers, etc. **Ex:** Bharatiya Kisan Sabha, Sehkari Sangathan, Karnataka Raitha Sangha, etc..

Farmer's organisations, being a pressure group, follows different types of protests to influence policy-makers:

- (a) **Lobbying:** here they influence policy-makers by providing information about their demands and grievances. **For example:** Due to protests by Dairy Farmers, KMF increased the rate of milk by Rs. 2 per litre.
- (b) **Protests and rallies:** here they mobilise huge number of farmers and conduct rallies on a large scale to let the people understand their demands. For example: protests by farmers in Maharashtra last year to increase MSP rates, pension schemes for farmers, implementation of Swaminathan committee recommendations, etc.
- (c) **Satyagrahas and fast unto death protests:** farmers normally resort to these protests when their moderate protests fail to fulfil their demands. For example, protests by Tamil Nadu farmers in the national capital last year.
- (d) Sometimes they resort to other types of protests like throwing their crops on the road in case of low prices, blocking railways, etc.

Effectiveness of these methods

- It depends on a lot of factors like the genuineness of the problem, Impact of market on their livelihood, financial implications on satisfying their demands, unity within these organisations, etc. For instance, in case of protests by Tamil Nadu farmers, their demands were not met as central government wanted state governments to settle their grievances.
- Demands by farmers across the country to implement MS Swaminathan committee recommendations are not yet implemented.
- Demands for loan waiver are accepted, especially during election times as it is a popular issue. It happened in case of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, etc.
- In some cases, farmers' demands were met very quickly. For example: Protests by farmers, in Punjab against case filed by PEPSICO on patent related issues was quickly withdrawn by the company.
- Farmers organizations certainly play a huge role in acting as true representative of farmers' problems to the policy-makers. However, unfortunately, their effectiveness has been limited due to various reasons.

4. From the resolution of contentious issues regarding distribution of legislative powers by the courts, ‘Principle of Federal Supremacy’ and ‘Harmonious Construction’ have emerged. Explain. 10

Ans. Constitution has provided for division of legislative powers between the centre and state in the seventh schedule under union list, state list and concurrent list. However, this division cannot be watertight and rigid. This has led to frequent conflicts between centre and states regarding their legislative powers.

Principle of federal supremacy refers to the principle wherein the centre will have pre-dominance in legislative powers and in case of any conflict between them, central law will prevail. Constitution itself has provided for it:

- (a) Central law vs State law: central law will prevail
- (b) Conflict on a concurrent subject between union and state law, union law will prevail.

Unitary nature of Indian constitution provides for such principle. Even Supreme Court has upheld it many times.

Principle of harmonious construction

According to this principle, the provision of a statute should not be interpreted in isolation but as a whole in order to remove any inconsistency or repugnancy. The Supreme Court laid down five principles of rule of Harmonious Construction in the landmark case of **CIT v Hindustan Bulk Carriers**:

1. The courts must avoid a head on clash of seemingly contradicting provisions and they must construe the contradictory provisions so as to harmonize them.
2. The provision of one section cannot be used to defeat the provision contained in another unless the court, despite all its effort, is unable to find a way to reconcile their differences. When it is impossible to completely reconcile the differences in contradictory provisions, the courts must interpret them in such a way so that effect is given to both the provisions as much as possible.
3. Courts must also keep in mind that interpretation that reduces one provision to a useless number or dead is not harmonious construction.

Supreme Court has invoked this principle in various cases to resolve legislative disputes like in **Venkataramana Devaru v. State of Mysore, Calcutta Gas Company Pvt. Limited v State of West Bengal**, etc. Hence, Supreme Court by evolving these doctrines has ensured that federal coordination prevailed between centre and state.

Conclusion: But there have been contentions revolving around the distribution of legislative powers, for instance, recommendations of Niti Aayog have suggested for shifting of police and public order from the State List to the concurrent list and reason stated is an increase in inter-state crimes.

5. What can France learn from the Indian Constitution’s approach to secularism? 10

Ans. Secularism is the constitutional principle of separation of the state from religious institutions. Secularism forms the core element of the basic structure of the Indian constitution. And even France is an indivisible, secular democratic social Republic guaranteeing that all their citizens regardless of their origin, race or religion are treated as equals before the law and respecting all religious beliefs.

The ideal of secularism envisaged in India is different from that of France:

- The paradigms of republicanism , as practiced in France, or multiculturalism as implemented in a number of Western democracies, such as the UK and the US, or indeed employment-based integration models of Sweden or Germany, are all in crisis.
- This can be seen in the banning of Islamic clothing, kosher or halal meals and “burkinis” in France .
- France was a largely homogeneous Catholic country, where the clergy had an unduly high degree of influence over the state’s apparatus.
- In France, people are not supposed to wear any religious signs in the public institutions like schools.
- In France, any act which shows signs of preaching one’s religion is banned in the society.

What can they learn from Indian secularism?

- Indian Secularism opposed oppression of Dalits and women within Hinduism. It also opposes the discrimination against women within Indian Islam or Christianity and the possible threats that a majority community might pose to the rights of the minority religious communities
 - Indian Secularism deals not only with religious freedom of individuals but also with religious freedom of minority communities.
 - Indian Secularism has made room for and is compatible with the idea of state supported religious reform. For example, Indian constitution **bans untouchability under Article 17**.
 - In India – state provides Hajj subsidy to Muslims, administrative support for Amarnath Yatra to the pilgrimages, and allows Sikhs to carry Kripans with them.
 - In India, the various religious laws are given importance and identification like Sharia-based personal law of Muslims, whereas in France, only uniform civil law prevails.
 - The Indian state may engage with religion negatively to oppose religious tyranny. It may also choose a positive mode of engagement.
- If secularism is a social philosophy of thick friendships and cross-cultural bonds, then it has to be guided by compassion and not merely a policy of tolerance. Such social concern has to be nurtured and made an integral part of the political culture of any nation.

6. Despite Consistent experience of high growth, India still goes with the lowest indicators of human development. Examine the issues that make balanced and inclusive development elusive. 10

Ans. Recently India climbed one spot to 130, out of 189 countries in the latest human development rankings released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). India's HDI value for 2017 is 0.640, which put the country in the medium human development category. The Human Development Index HDI is defined as the composite statistics used to rank countries by levels of human development. The HDI is a measure of health, education and income. It measures the average achievements in a country in these three basic dimensions of human development, calculated into an index.

According to the UNDP, HDI is "*a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living*".

India is the fastest-growing trillion-dollar economy in the world and the sixth-largest with a nominal GDP of \$2.61 trillion. India is poised to become the fifth-largest economy overtaking the United Kingdom by 2019 as per the IMF projections. Despite consistent high growth, India has failed to redistribute its earned resources uniformly among its citizens which can be reflected in its human development index in which it ranked 130th, which is very dismal for the sixth-largest economy of the world. Lack of financial inclusion is the main reason behind poor human development in India.

Why India still goes with the lowest indicators

- The UN report says that an unequally growing economy leads to a low HDI.
- Due to lesser spending on health of nearly 1.3% of GDP, India shares a huge burden of NCDs & other diseases.
- Out of pocket expenditure, lack of awareness, focus on curative rather than preventive. Measures also ails the health sector.
- Low insurance penetration also causes high IMR & MMR. Thus, India scored poorly in life expectancy.
- Prevalent discrimination in society prevents the women, disabled & other marginalised sections from enrolling in schools & colleges.
- People opt for informal employments earlier in the life due to poverty, thus resulting in exodus from schools & colleges.
- Huge population is a burden on India. Though Economic reforms, distributive policies of government have resulted in increase in per capita income, the increase has proved to be insignificant due to huge population.

- Unemployment, lack of infrastructure, skills, rising NPAs limit the growth. Thus there is a reduction in per capita income.
- One key source of inequality is the gap in opportunities, achievements and empowerment between women and men. The average HDI for women in the world is six per cent lower than that for men owing to women's lower income and educational attainment.

Steps taken by government to fill the gap

- Government through various schemes has tried to fill the persisting economic gap in the country. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana led to revolution in banking sector. It led to large scale opening of bank accounts along with a health and accidental insurance cover under Ayushman Bharat Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna, respectively.
- Further, credit under MUDRA, Startup India and Stand up India schemes was provided to various valuable sections of society.
- Old Age pension cover under Pradhan Mantri Vayo Vandana Yojana to elderly citizens, under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana to unorganized working class, under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan scheme to farmers and Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Mandhan to small business men were provided.

Way Forward

- Government must ensure entitlement and develop basic necessities in form of Rights based approach.
- Government should focus on improving capabilities.
- Involvement of Corporate sector to develop rural based enterprises.

Conclusion: Various steps taken by government under various schemes to ensure financial inclusion and social security i.e. is still to reap its benefits. Also, pace of growth is steady and it is moving forward. However, corruption and crony capitalism are yet the biggest challenges in front of inclusive growth strategy. To fight it, India must redistribute its resources equally among different sections of society. It becomes essential for Government India which hosts world's 14.5 % malnourished and hungry people to implement these steps effectively in order to attain sustainable development goals by 2030.

7. There is a growing divergence in the relationship between poverty and hunger in India. The shrinking of social expenditure by the government is forcing the poor to spend more on non-food essential items squeezing their food-budget – Elucidate. 10

Ans. India is among those countries which spend least on social sector services, such as health and education. The government spends only 2.3 % of GDP on health which is far below the world's average of 10.02%.

Whereas in education sector, it is 3.4% against the world's average of 4.815%. This endangers India's prospects which currently has the world's largest young population to reap its demographic dividend by human capital formation. This further has led Indian society to divert its resources from food items to non-food items.

Reasons behind divergence in relationship between Poverty and Hunger

- India is currently in the third stage of demographic transition with average life expectancy of 68.5 years. Life expectancy increased 61 years in 2001 to 67 years in 2011 and further to 68.5 years in 2019. Further, neonatal mortality, under five mortality and maternal mortality has also decreased considerably which indicates that citizens have considerably spent on health.
- Further, India's literacy rate has grown from 18.33 per cent in 1951 to 74.04 per cent in 2011. Apart from it, number of schools, teacher pupil ratio and other indicators has improved over time.
- But budget allocation in both the sectors have decreased over time since independence which indicates the dependence of people more on their private purse for these expenditure than government.
- Poor state of public health and education has led to diversion of India's middle class towards private facilities which are sucking their money.
- Diversion of citizen's money from food items to non-food items have led to increase in malnutrition and hunger.
- Eating behaviour of the country reflects these facts as Indians are more prone to low cost carbohydrate based food than high cost protein based food as they have least to spend on food.
- Further, increased expenditure on modern day essentials, such, as electricity, internet services, telecom services, etc has increased burden on private purse of individuals.

Initiatives by government

- Although government has increased the budget allocation on health and education considerably in last couple of years but both are far from the world's average expenditure as a proportion of GDP.
- However, schemes such as Ayushman Bharat have helped citizens to preserve their hard earned savings from being exhausted at the time of a medical emergency.
- Further, modernization of public health care and education system on the lines of developed countries as done in NCT of Delhi has brought hope to citizens.
- Social security schemes, such as Pradhan Mantri Vayu Vandana Yojana to provide insurance benefits to older citizens have helped Indian households to protect financial health of Indian households by decreasing dependents.

Way forward

- Increase expenditure in education to 6% of GDP as suggested by **Kasturi Rangan Committee and included in draft national education policy.**
- Increase health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP at the earliest (national health policy)
- Diversify PDS to provide better food with nutrition.
- Universalization of PDS to remove exclusion errors which might affect seasonal migrants (foot loose labour)

Conclusion: India is on the verge of becoming a trillion dollar economy and is currently the 6th largest economy in terms of nominal GDP with second highest growth rate. It has huge capital to invest in social sector to reap maximum benefits from its rich demographic dividend by human capital formation. Hence, government must increase its allocation on health, education and other social sector services, such as subsidies on electricity, water and internet services so that citizens can spend maximum on food items. This will decrease hunger and malnutrition considerably and help India to attain sustainable development goals, such as No Poverty (Goal 1), Zero Hunger (Goal 2), Good Health and Well-being (Goal 3) and Quality Education (Goal 4) by 2030.

8. Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based Projects/Programmes usually suffers in terms of certain vital factors. Identify these factors and suggest measures for their effective implementation. 10

Ans. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) represents an enormous opportunity to introduce significant and lasting positive change across the developing world. The rapid penetration of mobile access in particular has resulted in considerable improvements in the lives of the poor in both rural and urban contexts.

The effectiveness of such ICT projects suffer from the following vital factors:

1. Digital Divide : rural and urban, rich and poor, men and women
2. Digital illiteracy: about 90% of Indian population is digitally illiterate
3. Slow roll-out of Wi-Fi hotspots and the slow speed, in comparison to other developed nations.
4. Most small and medium scale industry is struggling to adapt to modern technology.
5. Entry level smartphones have limited capabilities for smooth internet access, and the outreach of the smartphones is limited.
6. There is an absence of enough skilled manpower in digital technology.

7. Lack of user education and limited facilities to train personnel. India needs over one million cyber security experts to check and monitor the growing menace of digital crime.
8. Privacy concerns and threat of ransom ware.
9. Language barrier. Most of the ICT services are available in English.

Suggestions

1. Literacy – Steps should be taken towards making people digitally literate. Example – National Digital Literacy Mission
2. Training – Making rural population familiar with the use of computer and basic functions. Example – PMGDISHA
3. Accessibility – Making internet accessible to all. Example – National Optical Fibre Network: to ensure broadband connectivity.
4. Make ICT services available in all the regional languages.
5. Affordability – Reducing phone prices and internet service prices.
6. Nudge and motivate citizenry to make use of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) mechanisms. Example: incentives for digital transactions.
7. Reducing the trust deficit that people have with respect to IT enabled services. One comes across individuals who would not use ATM but rather visit bank branch and withdraw money.
8. Enactment of Data protection bill.

Government measures to provide accessibility to ICT based programmes:

- Government has setup Common Service Centers (CSCs) across the country to help marginalized section of community to access benefits of these platforms.
- CSCs are working in 1.8 lakh gram panchayats and very soon it will reach 2.5 lakh gram panchayats by end of this year. Close to 2 lakh CSCs are currently operational in the country.
- Apart from it, government has setup service centers for various e-services in banks, post-offices and other government offices.
- Further, improvement of internet connectivity through National Optical Fibre Network under Bharat Net will boost accessibility to these platforms.

Conclusion: It is quite obvious that digitalization improves G2C, G2, G and G2B connectivity with improved efficiency, accountability and transparency gaining customized satisfactory approach needs to be backed by strong legislation ensuring privacy and safety with the aim that even the last man must be capable of harnessing its benefit.

9. ‘The time has come for India and Japan to build a strong contemporary relationship, one involving global and strategic partnership that will have a great significance for Asia and the world as a whole.’ Comment. 10

Ans. The friendship between India and Japan has a long history rooted in spiritual affinity and strong cultural and civilizational ties. Such close ties have been reaffirmed in the 21st century with the conclusion of ‘Special Strategic and Global Partnership’ between the two countries.

Why they need to bring a strong relationship?

- Converging interests of both the countries like maritime security, secure sea lines of communication, etc.
- For Japan, expanding partnership with India serves as a hedge against China acting to challenge the existing post-World War II, rules-based, international and regional order.
- India is one of the few countries which has the capacity to act as a net security provider in the region.
- Rising significance of the Indo-Pacific region, with geo-politics shifting towards the Asian subcontinent.
- Uncertainty on United States of America’s commitment to peace in the region.

Areas of co-operation

Economic

- India is the largest recipient of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA). Bilateral trade between India and Japan stands at around \$15.7 billion (2017).
- Japan has invested in the \$90 billion Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (1,483 km high-speed rail and road line) which will see the setting up of new cities, industrial parks, ports and airports.
- Some other projects being backed by Japan are:
 - Ahmedabad-Mumbai High Speed Rail,
 - Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC),
 - Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)
 - Delhi Metro Project has also been realized with Japanese assistance
- Upgrading civilian infrastructure in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Japan is the third-largest source of FDI (\$28.160 billion between 2000 and June 2018) investment into India after Mauritius and Singapore.
- Convergence of interest in North-East development, Asia-Africa Growth Corridor, Russian Far-East investment, etc.

Defence

- The Foreign and Defense Ministerial Two-Plus-Two Dialogue reflects the growing special relationship

between the two countries. Both countries are part of **Quad** grouping which was created to counter the rising aggression of China.

Cultural

- Cultural exchanges between India and Japan began early in 6th century with the introduction of Buddhism to Japan from India.

Nuclear energy

- Historic Indo-Japan nuclear deal was concluded in 2017. This was the first time that Japan signed such a deal with a non-signatory of Non-Proliferation Treaty

Significance

- Will contribute to a free, open, transparent, rule based and inclusive Indo-Pacific region.
- Counter **Chinese aggression** in the South East Asian region.
- Focus on sustainable development through the platform of **Asia – Africa Growth Corridor**.
- Both countries will work towards bringing reforms in United Nations Security Council apart from focusing on areas like **Climate Change, disaster risk management**, etc.

Challenges

- Languishing trade should be improved. While bilateral trade between India – Japan is \$15 billion, it is around \$300 b between Japan and China.
- Apart from that both countries should strengthen and deepen defence cooperation.
- Less than satisfactory cooperation in defense equipment and technology segment. Japan historically followed a very restrictive defense export policy.

Conclusion: India and Japan, two powerful democratic forces in Asia should join hands to establish peace and order not only in Asia but also in the entire world.

10. ‘Too little cash, too much politics, leaves UNESCO fighting for life.’ Discuss the statement in the light of US’ withdrawal and its accusation of the cultural body as being ‘anti-Israel bias’. 10

Ans. UNESCO was founded on the ashes of the 2nd World War seeking to build peace through international co-operation in Education, Science and Culture.

Objective

It aims “to contribute to the building of peace, eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue” through international circulation of ideas.

Crisis, Politics and Anti-Israel bias

- The institution has been in crisis recently because of USA’s decision to withhold funding and withdraw its membership from the organization.
- The recent crisis has its origin in 2011, when UNESCO voted to admit Palestine as a full member state.

• Since then US has significantly reduced its contribution to the institution, owing over \$500 million.

• UNESCO’s actions like,

–criticizing Israel’s occupation of East Jerusalem,
–naming ancient Jewish sites as Palestinian heritage sites (UNESCO declared a contested shrin**Hebron city** as an **endangered Palestinian heritage site**).

• Considering the fact that Israel is USA’s closest ally, USA chose to express its discontentment against UNESCO’s alleged Israel bias by quitting the institution, thereby attempting to re-assert its geopolitical influence in West Asia.

• This is not the first time that US has used UNESCO as a stage for political gestures. In 1984, Ronald Reagan withdrew the US from UNESCO, accusing it of being pro-Soviet, anti-Israel, and anti-free market.

How this affects the organization and its work?

- UNESCO which employs 2,000 people worldwide, has been forced to cut programs, freeze hiring and fill gaps with voluntary contributions.
- Its current budget is now almost half of what it was half a decade back.
- UNESCO protects cultural heritage around the world, from the **Great Wall of China** to **Filete porteno** in Buenos Aires, from **Procession of the Holy Blood** in Bruges to India’s **yoga tradition**.
- It also has been playing a vital role in environmental conservation with initiatives like UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, which will be affected.
- In the cultural sphere, protection of endangered languages and cultures will be negatively affected.

Way forward

- It is unfortunate that such productive works have taken a backseat due to politicization of UNESCO with nations now using their financial weight to influence UNESCO’s programs.
- Hence, efforts should be made to ensure grassroots reforms in the institution and to de-politicize the institution so that the intended aims of the founding fathers of UNESCO are realized.

11. On what grounds a people’s representative can be disqualified under the Representation of People Act, 1951? Also mention the remedies available to such person against his disqualification. 15

Ans. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 is an act of Parliament of India to provide for the conduct of election to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the

qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses, the corrupt practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.

Grounds for Disqualification

- On conviction for certain election offences and corrupt practices in the election.
- Conviction for an offence punishable under certain acts of Indian Penal Code, Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, Prevention of Terrorism Act 2002 etc.
- Conviction for any offence resulting in imprisonment for not less than two years such legislator shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release.
- Convicted under any law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering; or any law relating to the adulteration of food or drugs; or any provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- On the ground of corrupt practices.
- Dismissal from government service on account of corruption or disloyalty.
- Holding an office under Government Company if the person is a managing agent, manager or secretary of any company or corporation (other than a cooperative society) in the capital of which the appropriate Government has not less than twenty-five per cent share.
- Failure to lodge account of election expenses.
- Promoting enmity between different groups or for the offence of bribery.

Remedy available to those disqualified

- Even if a person is on bail, after the conviction and his appeal is pending for disposal, he is disqualified from contesting an election as per the guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India.
- On 10 July 2013, the Supreme Court of India, in its judgment of the Lily Thomas v. Union of India case, decided that any MP, MLA or MLC who is sentenced for a crime and granted at least two years of imprisonment, loses membership of the House with immediate effect.
- This is opposed to the earlier position, wherein sentenced members occupied their seats until the point that they exhausted all judicial remedies in lower, High Court and Supreme court of India.
- Further, Section 8(4) of the Representation of the People Act, which permitted elected representatives three months to appeal their conviction, was proclaimed unconstitutional by the seat of Justice A. K. Patnaik and Justice S. J. Mukhopadhyaya.

• If an aggrieved person wants to complain about the corrupt practices going on in any phase of the election process then he can make a complaint to the Election Commission of India.

Conclusion: Elections are the life blood of any democracy. The robustness of electoral processes determines the fate of the nation. The timely reforms to the electoral process by ECI, according to the changing needs of the society and the strong review of the judiciary have helped in the conduct of free and fair elections till date.

12. “Parliament’s power to amend the constitution is a limited power and it cannot be enlarged into absolute power”. In the light of this statement explain whether Parliament under Article 368 of the constitution can destroy the Basic structure of the constitution by expanding its amending power? 15

Ans. The idea behind ‘Constitution as a living document’ highlights the necessity of making amendments in the constitution to make it more adaptive with time and to ensure that it doesn’t lose its relevance as the social, economic and political conditions of the people keeps on changing. On the other side, too many changes in the constitution would lead to the loss of its essence. So, the pioneers of our constitution made sure to maintain the balance between a rigid and a flexible amendment process to the constitution.

Article 368 and Doctrine of Basic structure

- Article 368 of the constitution deals with the powers of parliament to amend the constitution and its procedure. It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.
- However, the parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the “basic structure” of the constitution. This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharti case, 1973. If the Judiciary feels to review any amendment made by the parliament, it has the power to do so and if the Judiciary thinks that the amendment is unlawful or against any provision or against public morality, it has the power to make that amendment null and void.
- In the Shankari Prasad case, 1951, the Supreme Court ruled that the power of Parliament to amend the constitution under article 368 also includes the power to amend the fundamental rights. In Golaknath case, 1967, the Supreme Court reversed its earlier stand and ruled that Fundamental rights are given a transcendental

and immutable position and hence, Parliament cannot abridge or take away any of these rights. The Parliament reacted to SC's judgement by enacting 24th Amendment Act, 1971 and stated the Parliament has the power to abridge any of the fundamental rights under article 368.

Limitations on Parliament to amend the constitution

- However, in Kesavananda Bharti case, 1973, the Supreme court over-ruled its judgment in Golak Nath case. It upheld the validity in of 24th Amendment Act and stated that the parliament is empowered to abridge any of the fundamental rights. At the same time, it laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' of the constitution. It ruled that constituent power of the parliament under article 368 doesn't enable it to alter the basic structure of the constitution.
- Parliament reacted to it by enacting 42nd amendment, where it declared that there's no limitation on the constituent power of Parliament and no amendment can be questioned in any court of law. However, the Supreme Court in Minerva Mills case, 1980 invalidated this provision as it excluded judicial review which is a basic feature of the question.

Conclusion: From various judgements, unity and integrity of the nation, judicial review, parliamentary system, free and fair elections, independence of judiciary, etc. have emerged as the elements or ingredients of the basic structure. These cannot be amended by using the constituent amending power of the constitution under the article 368, thus limiting Parliament's power to amend the constitution.

13. "The reservation of seats for women in the institution of local self-government has had a limited impact on the patriarchal character of the Indian political process". Comment. 15

Ans. Given its far reaching consequences, the 73rd Amendment along with 74th is called a silent revolution. The most revolutionary provision is said to be the reservation of one-third of the seats for women in local bodies (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the SCs and STs). Further not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.

Impact of amendment on patriarchal character of Indian political process:

- But has it really made a considerable impact towards improving the status of women is debatable. In spite of progressive nature of the constitution, traditional social structures that restricted women's social participation were reinforced in which men hold primary power and pre-dominate roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege.

• The reservation of seats in the panchayati raj institutions has enabled women to contest and win elections but lot of structural and procedural challenges restrict their capacity to become effective leaders. Women's increased vulnerability to poverty, lower educational status and lack of financial independence are all compounded by the perpetuation of traditional and outdated social attitudes, which give preference to male leaders. Women are often assumed to be proxy for male family members, who are not able to contest the seat due to reservation system and their capacity to make their independent decisions is completely compromised.

- The violent nature of politics also has negative impact on women's political participation and makes it difficult for them to exercise their power and decisions in today's politics and continues to pose big challenges for them. The women from ST/SC categories have to face double burden of caste and gender discrimination due to which they are pushed towards the outskirts of mainstream Indian politics. The women from minorities are also subjected to the ill effects of patriarchy.

Following data shows that there is no major change in women participation in politics in India even after enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act:

- According to Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UN Women report — Women in Politics, 2017, the Lok Sabha had 64 (11.8 per-cent of 542 MPs) and Rajya Sabha 27 (11 per cent of 245 MPs) women MPs.
- There are just 62 women among the 678 elected members of the Assemblies in the elections, as per data compiled by the Association for Democratic Reforms and the Centre for Policy Research. It was 77 in the previous election. The total number of women MLAs has come down to 9 per cent in 2018 from 11 per cent in 2013.
- In India, between 2010 and 2017 women's share rose 1 percentage point in the Lower House (Lok Sabha)
- Representation of women at local government levels varied from state to state. There are 13.72 lakh elected women representatives (EWRs) in PRIs (Panchayati Raj Institutions) which constitute 44.2 per cent of total elected representatives (ERs) as on December, 2017.
- Women's participation in political parties remained low in the 1990s with 10-12% membership consisting of women. From 1980-1970, 4.3% of candidates and 70% of electoral races had no women candidates at all.

Conclusion: In order to see effective results of all the constitutional and governmental efforts towards women empowerment and their increased participation in political sphere for a more inclusive social order, there is a need to address the several structural and institutional deficiencies which result in the limited success of the schemes and programmes of the government.

14. “The Attorney-General is the chief legal adviser and lawyer of the Government of India.” Discuss 15

Ans. One part of the Attorney General’s role is that of a Cabinet Minister. In this capacity the Minister is responsible for representing the interests and perspectives of the Ministry at Cabinet, while simultaneously representing the interests and perspectives of Cabinet and consequently the Government to the Ministry and the Ministry’s communities of interest.

He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force. In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts.

Attorney-General as the Chief Legal Advisor

- He gives advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, which are referred or assigned to him by the president. He performs such other duties of a legal character that are referred or assigned to him by the president. He discharges the functions conferred on him by or under the Constitution or any other law.
- The Attorney-General has a special role to play in advising Cabinet to ensure the rule of law is maintained and that Cabinet actions are legally and constitutionally valid.
- He shall advise the Government upon all matters of law connected with legislative enactments and upon all matters of law referred to him or her by the Government.

Attorney-General as the primary lawyer of GoI

- He appears on behalf of the Government of India in all the cases in Supreme Court in which the Government of India is concerned.
- He appears on behalf of the Government of India in any reference made by the president to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the constitution.
- He appears on behalf of the Government of India in any case in a High Court in which the Government of India is concerned, if Government of India requires so.

Limitations placed on the Attorney-General

- He should not advise or hold a brief against the Government of India.
- He should not defend accused persons in criminal cases without the permission of the Government of India.
- He should not accept appointment as a director in any company without the permission of Government.

Conclusion: It should be noted that the AG is not debarred from private legal practice. He is not a government servant as he is not paid fixed salary and his remuneration is decided by the president. The Attorney-General is the chief law officer of the Executive Council. The responsibilities stemming from this role are unlike those of any other Cabinet member. The role has been referred to as “judicial-like” and as the “guardian of the public interest”.

15. Individual Parliamentarian’s role as the national law maker is on a decline, which in turn, has adversely impacted the quality of debates and their outcome. Discuss. 15

Ans. The Constitution provides for the legislature to make laws, the government to implement laws, and the courts to interpret and enforce these laws. While the judiciary is independent from the other two branches, the government is formed with the support of a majority of members in the legislature. Therefore, the government is collectively responsible to Parliament for its actions.

This also implies that Parliament (i.e. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) can hold the government accountable for its decisions, and scrutinize its functioning. This may be done using various methods including, during debates on Bills or issues on the floor of Parliament, by posing questions to ministers during Question Hour, and in parliamentary committees. Within this reference framework, role of individual Parliamentarian as the national law-maker assumes greater significance in the health and vitality of the Parliamentary democracy.

Parliamentarian’s role as the national law-maker

- MPs may raise issues of public importance in Parliament, and examine the government’s response to problems being faced by citizens through: (i) a debate, which entails a reply by the concerned minister, or (ii) a motion which entails a vote.
- Using these methods, MPs may discuss important matters, policies, and topical issues. The concerned minister while replying to the debate may make assurances to the House regarding steps that will be taken to address the situation.
- Alternatively, MPs may move a motion for: (i) discussing important issues (such as inflation, drought, and corruption), (ii) adjournment of business in a House in order to express displeasure over a government policy, or (iii) expressing no confidence in the government leading to its resignation.
- To improve government accountability in Parliament, the opposition in some countries, such as the UK, Canada, and Australia forms a shadow cabinet. Under such a system, opposition MPs track a certain portfolio, scrutinize its performance and suggest alternate

programs. This allows for detailed tracking and scrutiny of ministries, and assists MPs in making constructive suggestions. Some of these countries also provide for days, when the opposition parties decide the agenda for Parliament.

However, given the dominance of parties, independence of MPs is on a decline. There are other causes as well which have led to the decline in the individual Parliamentarian's role as the national law-maker:

- 1.Judicial activism by higher Judiciary (High Courts and the Supreme Court).
- 2.Brute majority in the ruling government - giving little or no space for democratic dissent.
- 3.Instead of law-makers deciding on policy matters and the formulation of law, these critical factors are decided by the Party High Command.
- 4.Lack of subject-matter knowledge by the law-makers leading to delegating the matter to the bureaucracy.
- 5.Avoidance of pre-vetting process in the inner party deliberations.
- 6.Penalizing MP/MLAs, if they speak and vote their mind against party line in the legislature under the anti-defection law.

Conclusion: India's citizens need a more robust legislative system that offers public representatives—our MPs, Ministers and the Prime Minister — a greater sense of authority. However, one must stand wary against rank populism infecting our body politic. Parliament should be a space for policy and not for politics.

16. 'In the context of neo-liberal paradigm of developmental planning, multi-level planning is expected to make operations cost-effective and remove many implementation blockages'- Discuss

15

Ans. The concept of multi-level regional planning may be defined as 'planning for a variety of regions which together form a system and subordinate systems'. In multi-level planning, the various levels of planning provide bases for higher-level planning. Similarly, the higher-level regional plans provide the basic framework for the lower-level plans. In such plans, there is direct participation of the people in the planning process. In multi-level planning, every region/unit constitutes a system and hence, the planning process becomes more effective.

Difficulty observed at Planning, Implementation and Monitoring stage of centralized planning:

- Centralized planning is affected by bureaucratic functioning and growth of red tapism and, therefore, there is loss in the efficiency of management.
- This methodology reduced freedom for the regional bodies and local enterprises.

- Centralized planning may result in the centralization of powers. Moreover, individual initiative and enterprise may be adversely affected by such a system.
- In centralized planning, the formulators are often not aware of ground realities, and often standardized programmes and schemes are prepared, which may not be suitable at all places.
- Under centralized planning, there are high costs of obtaining information, loss of time, difficulties in applying concepts uniformly to all situations, problems of distortions in transmitting decisions for implementations, etc., which reduces the effectiveness.

Multi-level Planning

- Decentralized planning is defined as that form of planning where the task of formulating, adopting, executing and supervising the plan is dispersed, rather than entrusted to a central authority. In decentralized planning, the regional and local bodies are given greater freedom to formulate, adopt and implement the plan.
- The various levels of multi-level planning in India are: (1) Centre, (2) States, (3) Districts, (4) Blocks, and (5) Villages.

Why do we need decentralized planning?

- Decentralized planning makes the plans and programmes more suitable to local conditions.
- Decentralization of the planning process makes planning more meaningful, more democratic and more responsive to the needs of those for whom planning is meant. However, planning at multiple levels has to be integrated. This is the primary objective and the main challenge of multi-level planning.
- The focus of development planning is to bring efficiency and effectiveness of the policy matter. That being said, the extent to which multi-level planning can make operations cost effective depends upon the following factors:
 - **Decentralisation provides Feasibility or Relevance to the objectives:** Depending on the feasibility or relevance of the national objective to the block, a plan may or may not correspond or give the same weightage to national plan objectives.
 - **Freedom to Fix Priorities:** Since the specific situation at the local level is quite different from the national scene, a block plan may even give different weightage to national priorities in its scheme of priorities.
 - **Target Fixing:** A block drawing upon the available resources and its own experiences should have the freedom to fix its own targets, depending upon their feasibility. When fixing a target, the quantum of resources and relevant institutional and organizational arrangements, manpower, feasibility, etc. have to be taken into consideration.

Conclusion: One of the pre-requisites of an effective planning at the local level is a full and sustained commitment on the part of the government at all four levels. An indication of this commitment might be the presence of development planning organizations. This organization does the planning and at the same time coordinates the implementation of development projects in the area. To be operational, however, this locally based planning organization has to have a capable manpower and logistic support. Similarly, to be effective, it has to have a clear mandate to formulate the development plan of the area and its role and responsibilities clearly delineated vis-a-vis other government agencies.

17. The need for cooperation among various service sectors has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges the gap among the sectors. It also sets in motion a culture of ‘collaboration’ and ‘team spirit’. In the light of statements above examine India’s development process. 15

Ans. India is a democratic country. The participation of multiple stakeholders is the key to the effective developmental processes. The same applies to the service sector of India which has contributed 54.17 per cent of India's Gross Value Added at current price in 2018-19. Net service exports stood at US\$ 60.25 billion in April-December 2018.

Why there is need for Co-operation?

In an integrated economy one service sector does have multiplier effect and link with the other service sector. For example, Tourism is linked with the Health as well as Leisure. Therefore, the co-operation among the various service sectors is needed for development. Otherwise development process will become cumbersome and time taking.

How Co-operation is achieved through Partnership?

- Partnership is formed when two or more than two entities come together, voluntarily or involuntarily, at a common platform to solve a particular problem or to provide a public good or service.
- The partnership is of many types, legal, economic, political, social, environmental, administrative, and ethical. For example, CSR bridges the gap between IT sector and Education sector. The profits of CSR can be used for better education of children in a specific area.

Why Gap needs to be bridged

- The gap develops when an activity is carried out in singular without taking in cognizance of plurality of dimensions affected by that activity.
- The gap between various sectors might affect the development and render activities void without significant effect on the lives of the people. This gap is

the formal or informal one, which affects the outcomes of developmental processes. This gap bridging is necessary for the developmental process in an integrated economy because this leads to:

- Participatory developmental process
- Community participation in the developmental process
- Effective and efficient Governance
- Effective delivery of public services
- To ensure public interest and national interest
- To gain public trust
- For credibility and legitimacy of the process
- Culture is a way of performing various tasks in an organization, community or society. When partnership takes place, a culture of collaboration and team-spirit is fostered. The different sectors arrive at common platform and together by achieving a consensus are able to solve problem or deliver service. Also, this togetherness results in the development of team-spirit.

Conclusion: Thus partnership among various service sector leads to “**Sabka Sath and Sabka Vikas**”. This model adopts collaborative and participatory approach for the development of the country. This way the country can achieve sustainable growth and inclusive development factoring in the various challenges which are in front of the Indian society and economy, such as inequalities, discrimination, marginalization, deprivation, security, environmental and ethical.

18. Performance of welfare schemes that are implemented for vulnerable sections is not so effective due to absence of their awareness and active involvement at all stages of policy process. Discuss 15

Ans. The government schemes are carried out for the welfare of the vulnerable sections. The vulnerable sections include SC, ST, OBCs, backward classes, women, senior citizens, children, Divyang, third gender, minorities. The welfare includes the overall human, social, political, economic development of these sections with a view to achieve dignity and liberty of individuals by enhancing choices and offering avenues of growth.

There are several stages of policy process, where non-involvement and lack of awareness leads to inefficient and ineffective performance:

- **Identification of the problem** - At the time of identification the people for whom the scheme is carried out do not know about the scheme. The people are required to be involved in the policy-making process so that their valuable inputs can enhance the process.

- **Formulation** – While policy formulation takes place, it is really important to involve people. If the people are not aware then that might affect the targeting of the policy. The policy may lose sight of the target population and hence, become ineffective.
- **Grievance redressal mechanism**- No administration can claim to be accountable, responsive and user-friendly unless it has established an efficient and effective grievance redressal mechanism.
- **Solution adoption** – While adopting solution, people's wisdom can contribute to the improvement of democratic and participatory process and bottom-up approach of solving problems by taking view of people's views and recommendations. If lacking, then policy might not achieve its objectives.
- **Implementation** – At the level of implementation, if people are not aware then implementing is merely in letter and not in spirit. Thus, people's participation is also necessary for the transparent processes and procedures. People will themselves act as check on inefficiencies.
- **Evaluation and Monitoring** – People's involvement can pave way for better accountability. Thereby the processes, outcomes of the schemes can be monitored and evaluated effectively.
- **Planning and Coordination** – Though schemes provide broader guidelines, yet at grossroot level, planning is required for implementation of scheme taking various parameters of development into account.
- **Structural discrimination** directly impedes equal access to services by way of exclusion. **For example**, a scheme aimed at skill development of minorities in Jammu and Kashmir will not give results without the social awareness of the people and the active involvement of the people at grassroots level. The technology, media, existing democratic structures at local, state levels, civil society, NGOs, private players can be used to raise awareness and involve people.

Conclusion: Hence, participatory and collaborative approach enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the welfare schemes and can lead to better targeting and outcomes. After all, the people's participation is very much necessary to carry out good governance. This good governance is reflected in the performance of various welfare schemes aimed at the welfare and development of the vulnerable sections of the society.

19. “The long-sustained image of India as a leader of the oppressed and marginalised nations has disappeared on account of its new found role in the emerging global order.’ Elaborate 15

Ans. The Non-Aligned Movement was created and founded during the collapse of the colonial system and the independence struggles of the people of Africa, Asia,

Latin America and other regions of the world and at the height of the cold war. During the early days of the movement, its actions were a key factor in the decolonization process, which led later to the attainment of freedom and independence by many countries and to the establishment of many new sovereign states.

India, the place of origin of ideologies like **Vatsudhaiva Kutumbakam**, “**Sarve Jan Sukhino Bhavantu**”, has been a champion of the oppressed and marginalized nations, also referred to as the Third World. During our struggle for independence, India stood with oppressed and marginalized nations condemned the actions of British in South East Asia. Thus, India had sustained its image as a leader of the oppressed and marginalized nations.

Shift in India's Approach

- 1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship granted the people from Nepal, the same economic and educational opportunities as citizens in India.
- 1949 Bhutan and India Treaty: Bhutan agreed to let India “guide” its foreign policy and both nations would consult each other closely on foreign and defense affairs. Also, India has been consistently supporting Bhutan's Five Year Plans financially.
- India has been an ardent supporter for the cause of Palestine before and after Independence.
- Economic prosperity is now seen as the key to India's attainment of great power status and it is the driving argument behind its current world view.
- India played a major role in the liberation of Bangladesh from Pakistan thereby safeguarding the people from atrocities committed by the erstwhile West Pakistan.
- This trend was observed in NAM summit Havana, 2006, where India focussed on anti-terrorism, inclusive globalization, nuclear disarmament, energy security, investing in Africa and such issues which are vital to India's global agenda but not necessarily top priorities for developing countries.
- India's security challenges are mostly structural in nature: managing the China threat, the US partnership. The fact that India straddles the Indian Ocean imposes on us the responsibility to ensure the security of the sea-lanes of communication from Persian Gulf to the Malacca Straits.
- India has been aiming to secure greater market access for services and pushing for easing restrictions on the sector. For example, focus on overcoming deadlock in Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with European countries.
- India emerging as a new global leader has significantly contributed to the infrastructural developments in **Afghanistan** like Salma Dam, Zaraj Delaram Highway, re-construction of Parliament, Cricket stadium, etc.

• Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation

Programme, a bilateral assistance programme run by the Government of India to ensure the development of under developed and Least Developed Countries through infrastructure development and capacity building.

Conclusion: Blocs and alliances are less relevant today and the world is moving towards a loosely arranged order. India's muscle flexing approach towards its neighbours and regional organizations like SAARC is an example of it. And its involvement in organizations like Quad, its focus on Indo Pacific regional growth with US, and to counter the threat of China has been on its strategic palate. Modern India prefers to articulate and prioritize its national interests over the collective interests of developing countries.

20. What introduces friction into the ties between India and United States is that Washington is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy, which would satisfy India's national self-esteem and ambitions. Explain with suitable examples. 15

Ans. The major shift in India's relationship with the US came after India tested nuclear weapons in Pokharan in 1998. This event was preceded by 2 other major changes in India's domestic and foreign policy. Post-cold war, the relevance of NAM stood challenged. In the absence of two blocs, the question of sidelining or remaining non-aligned didn't make much sense.

Secondly, in the wake of simmering BoP crisis over a decade, India had to see off its strategy of autarky. It exchanged loans from IMF in return of SAPs which made opening up of economy imperative. These two landmark structural changes in the way India was going to engage with the outer world provided a basis for building relations with the US on firm foundations. Closed economy and NAM had restricted co-operation in key areas like defense, people to people contact, trade ties, technology transfer, etc. In the wake of the nuclear test, the US was left with two options: one was sanctioning India and other was to engage constructively with India accepting it as a nuclear weapon state. The US experimented with the first and settled with the latter.

Global strategy of the US and India's position in it

- In this backdrop, India appeared to be a natural ally to the US. Old inhibitions like NAM, closed economy, etc. were gone and emerging necessities drove the relationship based on realist calculations. Keeping in mind aspirations of India as a rising power and having common stakes in peaceful rise of China and maintenance of a rule based order in Asia-Pacific, Indo-US rapprochement became logical.
- **Pakistan:** USA slashed the aid that was disbursed to Pakistan to fight terrorism and pushing for FATF ban on

Pakistan. The listing of Jaish-e-Mohammed leader Masood Azhar as an international terrorist by the UN is an example of uncritical American support to India.

- In this direction, the US entered into civil nuclear agreement with India. It roped in India along with two other democracies of the region i.e. Australia and Japan to form a quadrilateral initiative. India was declared a Major Defense Partner of the US in 2016.
- Certain agreements were signed like COMCASA, LEMOA, etc. that provided defense and technological inputs equivalent to those available only to allies of America. It received the US' support to enter high tables like NSG, UNSC, etc.
- India was till recently availing the benefits of GSP that made our exports more competitive in the US markets. All these steps brought the US and India closer physically and emotionally. There is great decline of cold war skepticism towards the US.

Points of Conflict

- In its dealings with Iran, India is hindered by the US sanctions on the former. Our economic policies in areas of agriculture, e-commerce, IPR regime, protection of domestic interests doesn't go well with neo-liberal philosophy of America.
- Recent withdrawal of USA from JCPOA, also called the Iran Nuclear deal and the imposition of sanctions on Iran which is a major exporter of oil to India and also a strategic partner of India (Chabahar Port) with whom we enjoy civilizational ties, has adversely affected our relations with Iran.
- India and the US are not on same page in dealing with climate change. Trump's America First Policy is seen to deprive us of benefits of GSP. Our Kashmir policy is not receiving full support from America.
- What one needs to appreciate is that these irritants in Indo-US relations are by-product of misfit between global strategy of the US and interests of India. CAATSA humiliates India by questioning its strategic autonomy.
- Pakistan is important for the US to deal with Afghanistan issue. Iran-US animosity is age old. By denying climate change, the US doesn't want to lose its pre-eminent position as an economic superpower. Protectionism of America is fuelled by a sense of transactional relationship spurred under Trump. Our public good approach towards agricultural products doesn't find resonance with neo-liberal approach of the US.

Conclusion: Hence, what we conclude is that relations between the US and India are driven by areas, where our interests converge. The US is ultimately protecting its national interests and so does India. Wherever they disagree, it's the power of America that finds way. US policy has always been that of a realist. What India needs to realize is that foreign policies are driven by interests and not ideals.

GENERAL STUDIES

Civil Services (Mains) Examination

2019
PAPER-III

1. Enumerate the indirect taxes which have been subsumed in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. Also, comment on the revenue implications of the GST introduced in India since July 2017. (Answer in 150 words) **10**

Ans. GST is an indirect tax which has replaced many extant indirect taxes in India. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March, 2017. The Act came into effect on 1st July, 2017; Goods & Services Tax Law in India is a **comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax** that is levied on every **value addition**. Under the GST regime, the tax is levied at every point of sale. In the case of intrastate sales, Central GST and State GST are charged. Inter-state sales are chargeable to Integrated GST.

In the earlier indirect tax regime, there were many indirect taxes levied by both state and centre. States mainly collected taxes in the form of Value Added Tax (VAT). Every state had a different set of rules and regulations. Inter-state sale of goods was taxed by the Centre. CST (Central State Tax) was applicable in case of inter-state sale of goods. Other than above, there were many indirect taxes like entertainment tax, octroi and local tax that was levied by state and centre.

The following is the list of indirect taxes in the pre-GST regime. CGST, SGST, and IGST has replaced all of these:

Central Excise Duty, Duties of Excise, Additional Duties of Excise, Cess, State VAT, Central Sales Tax, Purchase Tax, Luxury Tax, Entertainment Tax, Entry Tax, Taxes on advertisements, Taxes on lotteries, betting, and gambling.

Conclusion: Revenue implication of GST. Nearly two years have passed since, and there's a widespread perception that GST revenue growth has not lived upto expectations. Post implementation of GST, the Centre's revenue from goods and services (excluding Central excise on petroleum and tobacco) registered a decline of 10 per cent in 2017/18, compared to the revenue from the subsumed taxes in 2016/17. In 2018/19, the Union government had to revise its GST collection target by Rs. 1 lakh crore - from Rs. 7.43 lakh crore to Rs. 6.43 lakh crore. The target for 2019/20 is Rs. 6.63 lakh crore, just Rs. 20,000 crore more than the last year's revised target.

2. Do you agree with the view that steady GDP growth and low inflation have left the Indian economy in good shape? Give reasons in support of your arguments. (Answer in 150 words) **10**

Ans. India's GDP is estimated to have increased 7.2 per cent in 2017-18 and 7 per cent in 2018-19. Its performance has been quite stable in last 6-7 years after recovery

from impact of global financial recession. Similarly, the Indian economy has witnessed a gradual transition from a period of high and variable inflation to a more stable and low level of inflation in the past five years, according to the Economic Survey. The current phase of low inflation is marked by a reduction in both urban and rural inflation. Based on this the survey argued that amidst the gloomy landscape of unusual volatility in the international economic environment, India stands as a **haven of stability and an outpost of opportunity**.

Importance of Macro-economic stability

• Investors like macro-economic stability. If the economy is not well-managed, financial markets react negatively, at times even disproportionately, making economic management a lot more difficult, which can lead to a full-blown crisis.

• In 2013, India was struggling with high inflation and high current account deficit. However, since then, fundamentals have improved a great deal and macroeconomic indicators now look less vulnerable. Inflation has come down, the current account deficit is under control, and the government has committed itself to a lower fiscal deficit target.

• For economic activity to grow at a healthy pace, it is important that the economy is managed well. Differently put, for economic activity to prosper, among other things, it is important that inflation is low, government finances are handled well, imbalances are avoided on the external front, and the financial system is stable. Economic activity is likely to suffer, if the economy is vulnerable to internal or external shocks. Therefore, it is important for policy-makers to be watchful and take necessary steps, in time, to avoid extreme consequences.

Details of inflation management

• Former RBI Governor Raghuram Rajan has pointed out that inflation robs the earnings of the poor and just about anyone with a fixed income. "Inflation is the silent killer because it eats into pensioners' principal, even while they are deluded by high nominal interest rates into thinking they are getting an adequate return".

• Inflation targeting has, in part, helped keep inflation in check. India formally adopted an inflation target in March 2015. This came after a committee headed by Urjit Patel recommended that retail inflation be made the nominal anchor for monetary policy. After discussions between the government and the RBI, a flexible inflation target of 4 (+/- 2) per-cent was set.

3. How far is Integrated Farming System (IFS) helpful in sustaining agricultural production? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. IFS is a farming practice meant for all-round development of agriculture with animal husbandry and other occupations related to core agricultural practices. Integrated Farming System (IFS) is an interdependent, interrelated often interlocking production systems based on few crops, animals and related subsidiary enterprises in such a way that maximizes the utilization of nutrients of each system.

- The IFS approach has multiple objectives of sustainability, food security, farmer security and poverty reduction. It involves use of outputs of one enterprise component as inputs for other related enterprises wherever feasible, for example, cattle dung mixed with crop residues and farm waste can be converted into nutrient-rich vermi-compost.
- The salient features of IFS include – innovation in farming for maximising production through optimal use of local resources, effective recycling of farm waste for productive purposes, community-led local systems for water conservation, organic farming, and developing a judicious mix of income-generating activities, such as dairy, poultry, fishery, goat-rearing, vermi-composting and others.

Major environmental benefits include

- Recycling and utilization of other available resources in the farm
- Potentiality or sustainability
- Balanced food
- Environmental safety
- Saving energy
- Meeting fodder crisis
- Solving fuel and timber crisis
- Increasing input efficiency

Conclusion: The emergence of Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) has enabled us to develop a framework for an alternative development model to improve the feasibility of small-sized farming operations in relation to larger ones.

4. Elaborate the impact of National Watershed Project in increasing agricultural production from water-stressed areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. The project aims to fulfil the watershed component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana (PMKSY) to reduce surface runoff of rainwater, increase groundwater levels and ensure better water availability in rainfed areas. This will contribute to higher agricultural production even in water-stressed areas.

Impact of National Watershed Project in increasing agricultural production in water-stressed areas.

- It was launched for achieving the major objectives of the watershed component of the PMKSY and for ensuring

access to irrigation to every farm (Har Khet Ko Pani) and efficient use of water (Per Drop More Crop)

- It will bring about institutional changes in watershed and rainfed agricultural management practices in India.
- It will help to build systems that ensure watershed programmes and rainfed irrigation management practices are better focussed, and more coordinated, and have quantifiable results.
- It will devise strategies for the sustainability of improved watershed management practices in programme areas, even after the withdrawal of project support.
- The watershed project will lead to reducing surface runoff of rainwater.
- It will increase recharge of ground water.
- It will result in better availability in rainfed areas resulting in incremental rainfed agriculture productivity.
- It will also translate into enhanced milk yields.
- It will increase cropping intensity in such areas through better convergence of related programmes in project areas.
- Watershed development projects are area development programme and all people living in the project area will be benefitted.

Conclusion: However, despite these successes, a number of challenges remain for watershed development to achieve better outcomes, including enhanced participation of communities, building stronger capacities and systems to plan, implement, monitor and post-project sustainability of local institutions and assets. These challenges, if not resolved, can result in implementation delays, slow disbursements and benefits.

5. How was India benefitted from the contributions of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Dr. M. S. Swaminathan in the fields of water engineering and agricultural science respectively? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya was a civil engineer and statesman. He made contributions to several technical projects in his career in Hyderabad, Mysore, Maharashtra and Orissa. The Great KRS Dam was his excellent work instrumental in converting the barren lands into fertile grounds for farming. M.S. Swaminathan on the other hand is an advocate of moving India to sustainable development, especially using environmentally sustainable agriculture, sustainable food security and the preservation of biodiversity, which he calls as “evergreen revolution.”

Following are the contributions of Sir M. Visvesvaraya in the fields of water engineering:

- He is best remembered for the instrumental role he played in the construction of the Krishna Raja Sagara Lake and dam in 1924. This dam not only became the main source of water for irrigation for the nearby areas, but was also the main source of drinking water for several cities.

- He had designed and patented a system of automatic weir water floodgates that were first installed in 1903 at Khadakvasla Reservoir near Pune. These gates were employed to raise flood supply level of storage in reservoir to the highest level likely to be attained without causing any damage to the dam.
- Based on the success of these gates, the same system was installed at the Tigray Dam and Krishna Raja Sagara (KRS) Dam in Mandya/Mysore, Karnataka.
- He was one of the Chief Designing Engineers for bringing up a system for flood protection in Hyderabad. He played a key role in developing a system to protect Vishakapatnam port from sea erosion.
- Visvesvaraya gave his valuable technical advice for the location of Mokama Bridge over Ganga in Bihar.

Following are the contributions of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan in the fields of agricultural science:

- Dr. Mankombu Sambasivam Swaminathan (M.S. Swaminathan) is a renowned Indian geneticist and administrator, who made a significant contribution in the success of India's Green Revolution.
- He was called Norman Borlaug of India.
- Green Revolution went a long way in making India self-sufficient in wheat and rice production.
- He introduced the Mexican semi-dwarf wheat plants as well as modern farming methods in India.
- His research on potato genetics was successful in standardizing procedures for transferring genes from a wide range of wild species of Solanum to the cultivated potato, Solanum tuberosum.
- He also suggested that phenological changes in rice have resulted in the possibility of three harvests per year, in wheat the extended grain filling period was a result of phenological change.
- Farmer field schools promoted by Swaminathan in the early seventies have demonstrated that empowered farmers with good understanding of the ecological systems and with sufficient access to the means of control have resulted in the precision agriculture and best ecological means that characterize the evergreen revolution.
- He established the National Bureau of Plant, Animal, and Fish Genetic Resources of India.
- He developed new and improved varieties of seeds, better farming methods, better soil and water management techniques.
- He chaired National Commission for Farmers laying out many recommendations to improve Farming and the condition of farmers in India.

Conclusion: Sir M. Visvesvaraya as an engineer and an administrator, the kind of work which he has done will stand as an inspiration to many more generations to come. Swaminathan's contribution in the field of agricultural science is pro-poor, pro-environment, pro-women and children and is a beacon for the development of agro-ecosystems that contribute to food and nutrition security, and empower farmers and their organizations.

- 6. What is India's plan to have its own space station and how will it benefit our space programme? (Answer in 150 words) 10**

Ans. Space station is also called orbital station. It orbits around Earth. Basically, it is a large spacecraft or man-made station in space, a home where astronauts live. It also receives several space crafts from the Earth. It is a kind of science lab, many countries worked together to build it and also, work together to use it. Recently ISRO chief said 'We are planning to have a separate space station. We will not be a part of ISS. Our space station is going to be very small'.

India's plan to have its own space station

- The Indian space station will be much smaller (mass of 20 tonnes) than the International Space Station and will be used for carrying out microgravity experiments (not for space tourism).
- Preliminary plan for the space station is to accommodate astronauts for upto 20 days in space, and the project will be an extension of the Gaganyaan mission.
- It will orbit the Earth at an altitude of around 400km.
- ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) is working on space docking experiment (Spadex), a technology that is crucial for making the space station functional.
- India is planning to conduct small microgravity experiments in space.

Benefits of own space station programme

- Space station is essential for collecting meaningful scientific data, especially for biological experiments.
- Provide platform for greater number and length of scientific studies than available on other space vehicles. (As Gaganyaan will take humans and experiments in microgravity for few days only).
- Space stations are used to study the effects of long-term space flight on the human body.
- ISRO needs this facility in the context of its various space missions like interplanetary mission to Venus which is expected to be launched in the next 2-3 years.

Conclusion: Thus, the proposed Indian space station will help to study atmospheric composition of the planet and would be a milestone for the country in its endeavour to advance space exploration.

- 7. Coastal sand mining, whether legal or illegal, poses one of the biggest threats to our environment. Analyse the impact of sand mining along the Indian coasts, citing specific examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10**

Ans. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has released a report, 'Sand and Sustainability: Finding new solutions for environmental governance of global sand resources', that highlights the problem of sand being extracted at rates exceeding natural replenishment rates.

Coastal sand mining poses one of the biggest threats to our environment:

- While 85% to 90% of global sand demand is met from quarries, and sand and gravel pits, 10% to 15% extracted from rivers and seashores is a severe concern due to the environmental and social impacts.
- Their extraction often results in river and coastal erosion and threats to freshwater and marine fisheries and aquatic ecosystems, instability of river banks leading to increased flooding, and lowering of groundwater levels.
- The UNEP report notes that China and India head the list of critical hotspots for sand extraction impacts in rivers, lakes and coastlines.
- As per the report, most large rivers of the world have lost between half and 95% of their natural sand and gravel delivery to ocean.
- The damming of rivers for hydro-electricity production or irrigation is reducing the amount of sediment flowing downstream.
- This broken replenishment system exacerbates pressure on beaches already threatened by sea level rise and intensity of storm-waves induced by climate change, as well as coastal developments.
- Depletion of sand in the streambed and along coastal areas causes the deepening of rivers and estuaries, and the enlargement of river mouths and coastal inlets.
- It may also lead to saline-water intrusion from the nearby sea. The effect of mining is compounded by the effect of sea-level rise. Any volume of sand exported from streambeds and coastal areas is a loss to the system.
- It is also a threat to bridges, river banks and nearby structures.
- Sand mining also affects the adjoining groundwater system and the uses that local people make of the river.
- Their extraction often results in river and coastal erosion and threats to freshwater and marine fisheries and aquatic ecosystems, instability of river banks leading to increased flooding, and lowering of groundwater levels.
- Disturbance of underwater and coastal sand causes turbidity in the water, which is harmful for organisms, such as corals that need sunlight.
- The indiscriminate mining has also destroyed hills, eroded biodiversity spheres, denuded forests and degraded fertile soil thereby impacting the socio-economic condition of local people.

Example:

1. **Kerala:** Sand mining in coastal Kerala is swallowing villages and displacing thousands
 - A village named Panmana has turned into a heap of sand and an abandoned temple stands, around which thousands of fishermen once lived.
 - In Alappad panchayat, activists estimate that more than 6,000 fishermen families have vacated over

the years due to beach erosion, drinking water scarcity and lack of fish availability.

- Uncontrolled sand mining led to Kerala floods.

2. Tamil Nadu

- The indiscriminate mineral mining in six lease areas in the southern district of Tuticorin. These quarries are engaged in mining sand and major minerals, such as ilmenite, rutile and garnet.
- It has been pointed out that the illegal sand mining has caused increasing sea erosion in the coastal districts. Fisher men communities and organizations have been agitating against indiscriminate mining for long.

Conclusion: After banning mining of river sand and other minor minerals without the mandatory environment clearance, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has banned beach sand mining from the seacoast of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Only strict implementation of laws, introduction of state-level policies, and encouragement of artificial sand usage in construction, can stop the irreversible scarring of India's rivers and beaches and protect its ecological health.

8. Vulnerability is an essential element for defining disaster impacts and its threat to people. How and in what ways can vulnerability to disasters be characterized? Discuss different types of vulnerability with reference to disasters. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Ans. Vulnerability describes the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors.

Examples may include:

- poor design and construction of buildings,
- inadequate protection of assets,
- lack of public information and awareness,
- limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and
- disregard for wise environmental management.

Vulnerability varies significantly within a community and over time. This definition identifies vulnerability as a characteristic of the element of interest (community, system or asset) which is independent of its exposure.

Different types of vulnerability with reference to disasters:

1. **Physical Vulnerability** may be determined by aspects, such as population density levels, remoteness of a settlement, the site, design and materials used for critical infrastructure and for housing (UNISDR).

Example: Wooden homes are less likely to collapse in an earthquake, but are more vulnerable to fire.

- 2. Social Vulnerability:** Refers to the inability of people, organizations and societies to withstand adverse impacts to hazards due to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions and systems of cultural values. It is linked to the level of well-being of individuals, communities and society. It includes aspects related to levels of literacy and education, the existence of peace and security, access to basic human rights, systems of good governance, social equity, positive traditional values, customs and ideological beliefs and overall collective organizational systems (UNISDR). In a disaster, women in general may be affected differently from men because of their social status, family responsibilities or reproductive role, but they are not necessarily vulnerable.
- Example:* When flooding occurs, some citizens, such as children, elderly and differently-able, may be unable to protect themselves or evacuate, if necessary.
- 3. Economic Vulnerability:** The level of vulnerability is highly dependent upon the economic status of individuals, communities and nations. The poor are usually more vulnerable to disasters because they lack the resources to build sturdy structures and put other engineering measures in place to protect themselves from being negatively impacted by disasters.
- Example:* Poorer families may live in squatter settlements because they cannot afford to live in safer (more expensive) areas.
- 4. Environmental Vulnerability:** Natural resource depletion and resource degradation are key aspects of environmental vulnerability.
- Example:* Wetlands, such as the Caroni Swamp, are sensitive to increasing salinity from sea water, and pollution from stormwater, runoff containing agricultural chemicals, eroded soils, etc.
- 5. Attitudinal vulnerability:** A community which has negative attitude towards change and lacks initiative in life resultantly becomes more and more dependent on external support. They cannot act independently. They become victims of conflict, hopelessness and pessimism which reduces their capacity of coping with a disaster.
- Conclusion:** Disaster management is a multi-disciplinary area which includes forecasting, warning, search and rescue, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. It is also a multi-sectoral task as it involves administrators, scientists, planners, volunteers and communities. Critical need is the co-ordination of all the activities between them. For developing countries like India, disaster management is a major concern as it directly influences the economy, agriculture, food and sanitation, water, environment and health. A holistic approach towards disaster management should, thus, give proper consideration to the various forms of vulnerabilities.
- 9. The banning of ‘Jamaat-e-Islami’ in Jammu and Kashmir brought into focus the role of over-ground workers (OGWs) in assisting terrorist organizations. Examine the role played by OGWs in assisting terrorist organizations in insurgency affected areas. Discuss measures to neutralize influence of OGWs. (Answer in 150 words) 10**
- Ans.** The OGW networks are under the scanner following frequent attacks and targeted killing of policemen, especially in south Kashmir.
- The police believe that OGW networks help militants with specific information to choose their targets.
 - Initially OGWs were primarily involved in logistics support and intelligence gathering.
 - But now the distinction has blurred considerably with OGW also capable of carrying out small scale strikes while retaining the capability to mix rapidly with the population.
 - OGWs have become a significant tool for strategic communication and recruitment by their handlers in J&K.
 - OGWs constantly work towards the development of a negative sentiment in the minds of the so-called grey population or fence sitters in an insurgency.
 - One of the OGWs, Jamaat-e-Islami (J-K) is “intrinsically linked with United Jihad Council (based in Pakistan) which is the umbrella organization of all major terrorist outfits”.
- Measures to neutralize influence of OGWs**
- OGWS can be identified by intelligence agencies tracking cyber funding and physical currency as funds for terror.
 - Intelligence-based sting operations should be launched over a period of time for gathering proof of their damaging activities of recruiting, radicalizing or pushing the youth into militancy.
- Categorisation of OGWs**
- To fight this most important tool of terrorism and proxy war, it is important to categorise the OGWs so that separate response strategies can be made for each one of the categories. Although operating as larger network, the OGWs in Kashmir can be broadly categorised under the following heads:
- OGWs for Logistic Support (OGWLS) to Strike teams.
 - OGWs managing Funding
 - OGWs providing Ideological Support
 - OGWs providing Radicalization Support.
 - OGWs for Recruitment of Terrorists.
 - OGWs generating negative Perceptions and Sentiment amongst the people.
- There is a need to jointly map the OGWs, terrorists and anti-national elements through a multi-agency effort so that the intelligence picture generated is in sync with ground realities and not based on perceptions of various agencies.

- Due care should also be taken to ensure that police gets the credit for any operation launched based on joint intelligence as their empowerment, in the long run, will be beneficial.
- The PSA provides an ideal tool to book anti-national elements and OGWs to prevent them from disrupting peace and security.
- The time spent in jails should also be monitored so as to prevent them from interacting with hard core terrorists and fundamentalists.

Conclusion: The perception and psyche of people is the key to the solution of the problem and highest standards of propriety and well thought out strategic communication for the different categories of the OGWs will separate the fish from the pond.

10. What is Cyber Dome Project? Explain how it can be useful in controlling internet crimes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ans. Cyber Dome Project has been conceived by Technological Research and Development Centre of Kerala Police as a public-police participation model and is aimed at combating emerging cyber threats through effective policing.

- Cyber dome is a Centre of Excellence for Kerala Police, to meet the long-term security challenges in the digital arena of the modern world, by bridging the gap between the latest changes and innovations in the cyber space and the skill set development of Kerala Police, in combating the emerging cyber threats.
- It envisages as a hi-tech public-private partnership centre of collaboration for different stakeholders in the domain of cyber security and handling of cybercrimes in a proactive manner.
- It is envisaged as a collaboration centre for both the public and private fraternity to converge and share information, as well as resources that will escalate the safety of our cyber space.

It can be useful in controlling internet crimes in India

- One of the main objectives of the Cyberdome is to prevent cyber-crimes through the development of a cyber-threat resilient ecosystem to defend against the growing threat of cyber-attacks by synergizing with other departments and nodal agencies of the State.
- Cyberdome makes a collective coordination among the Government departments and agencies, academia, research groups, non-profitable organizations, individual experts from the community, ethical hackers, private organizations, and other law enforcement agencies in the country, with an aim of providing a safe and secure cyber world for each and every citizen in the state.

Conclusion: Thus, Cyber dome helps in building expertise in cyber security and transferring technologies, enforcing policies, offering services and building products to create a secure ecosystem for the technology tailored society.

11. It is argued that the strategy of inclusive growth is intended to meet the objectives of inclusiveness and sustainability together. Comment on this statement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Growth is inclusive when it narrows social inequalities in a country or a group of countries. It's a way of comparing the growth of developed and emerging countries. It's the outcome of a model that not only calls for redistribution policies to reduce social inequalities in the near term, but also calls for the long-term development of all types of personal talents and skills.

Sustainable economic growth requires inclusive growth: Maintaining this is sometimes difficult because economic growth may give rise to negative externalities, such as a rise in corruption, which is a major problem in developing countries. Nonetheless, an emphasis on inclusiveness—especially on equality of opportunity in terms of access to markets, resources, and an unbiased regulatory environment—is an essential ingredient of successful growth. The inclusive growth approach takes a longer-term perspective, as the focus is on productive employment as a means of increasing the incomes of poor and excluded groups and raising their standards of living.

Policies for inclusive growth are an important component of most government strategies for sustainable growth: For instance, a country that has grown rapidly over a decade, but has not seen substantial reduction in poverty rates may need to focus specifically on the inclusiveness of its growth strategy, i.e. on the equality of opportunity for individuals and firms.

In the short run, governments could use income redistribution schemes to attenuate negative impacts on the poor of policies intended to jump start growth, but transfer schemes cannot be an answer in the long run and can be problematic also in the short run. In poor countries such schemes can impose significant burden on already stretched budgets, and it is theoretically impossible to reduce poverty through redistribution in countries where average income falls below US\$ 700 per day. According to a recent OECD study, even in developed countries, redistribution schemes cannot be the only response to rising poverty rates in certain segments of the population.

Economic policies have to look at growth over a sufficiently long-term and factor in demographic ageing and the rise in healthcare costs. Thanks to redistribution mechanisms, society has to help those in financial or educational need, e.g. by offering individual training to anyone who has lost their job. This may also include support for SMEs, young

companies, startups, and funding R&D to stimulate innovation. Financial risk-taking has to be rewarded because it will encourage investment in businesses that will create value and keep talent in the country, so it can thrive.

Conclusion: Economic development requires sound foundations. Universal access to education and health services, access to financial services, new technologies and affordable bank loans, gender equality and more equitable distribution of resources can all support economic development. A stable and predictable operating environment is a pre-requisite for private sector investments. Good governance should be promoted and corruption tackled at all levels in both private and public sectors.

12. The public expenditure management is a challenge to the government of India in the context of budget making during the post-liberalization period. Clarify it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Major challenges and reforms regarding expenditure since 1990

India is struggling with its expenditure management since the Economic crisis of 1991. The fiscal deficit of India had touched unmanageable level at 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1991 and it was planned to bring it down to 4.5 per cent by 1996. Indian government was able to contain the fiscal deficit to the stipulated level in 1996. But after this, once again there was a divergence between the receipts and expenditure and fiscal deficit continuously increased. The combined fiscal deficit of the Central and state governments increased beyond 10 per cent of GDP (Centre about 6-7 per cent and states about 2-3 percent).

Later, India decided to evolve a legally binding commitment on the part of government to contain the fiscal deficit at a tolerable level. In the year 2003, India passed an act called Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM Act), which was implemented since 2004. In the initial year the FRBM Act successfully achieved the fiscal roadmap that stipulated reduction in the fiscal deficit and revenue deficit by 0.3 per cent of GDP and 0.5 per-cent of GDP respectively to bring down fiscal deficit to 3 per cent of GDP and revenue deficit to zero by 2008. But due to the stimulus package that India adopted in 2008 to ward off the adverse effects of the sub-prime crisis on the Indian economy, once again fiscal deficit goals as given in the fiscal roadmap were defied.

Later there was an amendment in 2011-12 in the FRBM Act to include two new things- a concept of effective revenue deficit was adopted which was to be maintained at zero level while revenue deficit was stipulated to be contained at 2 per cent of GDP level, whereas fiscal deficit goal was still kept at 3 per cent of the GDP level. The amendment also included an escape clause for such exigencies, which made it difficult to achieve the stipulated goals in the fiscal roadmap.

Current Issues

Since much of public expenditure is of committed nature, such as interest payments for servicing past public debt, expenditure on defence, pensions and wages and salaries of government employees, there is very little room for compression of expenditure in the short run, the objective of accelerating growth and employment generation have to be achieved by raising revenue and improving the quality of expenditure.

A major bonus for India in coming years can be demographic dividend. Since 2018, India's working age population (people between 15 and 64 years of age) has grown larger than the dependent population— children aged 14 or below as well as people above 65 years of age. This bulge in the working-age population is going to last till 2055, or 37 years from its beginning.

It is, however, important to note that this change in population structure alone cannot push growth. There are many other factors. In the late 20th century demographic dividend in Asia resulted in a seven-fold increase in the GDP of many countries. In Latin America the growth was only two-fold, Countries can only harness the economic potential of the youth bulge, if they are able to provide good education and health to its people.

Government of India currently spends a little over 1.15% of GDP on health, whereas we need to push this number to 2.5 at least. The combined expenditure on education and health shall be 4-5 percent for government and 10% for country as a whole.

Conclusion: The Indian economy is facing demand and supply side shocks due to GST, 2016 demonetization and a sluggish development in exports and industrial sector which has reduced the growth forecast a little bit for the year 2019. Recently the government has implemented OROP for defence personnel and the seventh pay commission recommendations for the government employees, which have repercussions for the government expenditure. Also, government's announcement of re-capitalization of banks in view of mammoth Non-Performing Assets as well as proposal for increase in public sector investment in infrastructure, railways as well as rural development would also put pressure on government ex-chequer apart from various subsidies. The additional proceeds from public sector disinvestment is also uncertain. Thus, effective fiscal targeting and adherence to it is the need of the hour.

13. What are the reformative steps taken by the government to make food grain distribution system more effective? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. India's Public Distribution System (PDS) is the largest distribution network of its kind in the world. PDS was introduced around World War II as a war-time rationing measure. The Public Distribution System (PDS), till 1992, was a general entitlement scheme for all consumers without any specific target. The Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was launched in June 1992.

Subsequently, in 1997, the government launched the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), with a focus on the poor. TPDS aims to provide subsidized food and fuel to the poor through a network of ration shops. Food grains, such as rice and wheat that are provided under TPDS are procured from farmers, allocated to states and delivered to the ration shop, where the beneficiary buys his entitlement.

- In September 2013, Parliament enacted the National Food Security Act, 2013. The Act relies largely on the existing TPDS to deliver food grains as legal entitlements to poor households. This marks a shift by making the right to food a justiciable right.
- The High Level Committee, chaired by the former food minister Shanta Kumar, in its recommendation to government last year had stated gradual introduction of cash transfers in PDS, starting with large cities. This will be much more cost-effective way to help the poor, without much distortion in the production basket, and in line with best international practices.
- To identify and weed-out duplicate/ineligible beneficiaries, and to enable rightful targeting of food subsidies, seeding of Aadhaar numbers of beneficiaries with their Ration Cards is being done by States and UTs. Presently, almost 85% of all ration cards have been seeded.
- Intra-state portability of ration cards: Facility enabling PDS beneficiaries to lift their entitled food grains from any fair price shop in the State has been started fully in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, etc.
- ‘Integrated Management of PDS’ (IM-PDS): A new Central Sector Scheme has been approved to be implemented during FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 for establishing Public Distribution System Network (PDSN) to implement national level portability, central data repository and central monitoring system of PDS operations.

14. Elaborate the policy taken by the government of India to meet the challenges of the food processing sector. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Almost more than 60% of India’s population is directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture and allied activities, but contributes only about 17% to the GDP. For a country like India which has a vast population to feed and maximum workforce is dependent on agriculture it becomes imperative to increase productivity in this sector. Food processing sector is one of the sectors which can increase the quality of the produce as well as its value. For it, Government of India has launched numerous initiatives.

Initiatives taken by government to develop food processing sector in India

- **Mega Food Parks:** Under this scheme, government provides capital grants of 50% for all states and 75% to special status states. Since its inception, 42 mega food parks were given in-principle approval. However, only five projects have started operations, including

the North East Mega Food Park in Assam. Hence, it can’t be called a proper success. Whereas, its predecessor or Food park scheme was quite successful.

- **Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Vigyan Gram Sankul Pariyojana:** This scheme was launched specially for remote villages of Uttarakhand, where transportation facilities were not adequate. The areas selected under these clusters will process and add value to milk, honey, horticulture and local crops, herbal tea, mushroom, forest produce, medicinal & aromatic plants and traditional craft and handloom. This project will also ensure stringent product and process control interventions for energy and water conservation.
- **Including all processing sector under one scheme ‘SAMPADA’:** Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters (SAMPADA) is an umbrella scheme for processing industries for administrative convenience. It aims to integrate cold chain and value addition infrastructure, food safety and quality assurance infrastructure, etc. and also new schemes like infrastructure for agro-processing clusters, creation of backward and forward linkages, creation/expansion of food processing & preservation capacities.
- **Agriculture Export Policy:** It aims to double the agricultural produce by 2022 by a holistic approach to boost exports which includes development of forward and backward linkages and value addition through processing. It aims to boost investment in food processing sector.
- **APEDA:** Agriculture Processing and Export Development Authority sector to assures quality of the processed agricultural produce to make it export oriented.
- **Subsidy by NABARD:** In case of setting up of agriculture-based processing unit in rural areas, such as flour mills, rice mills, etc. government provides 30% subsidy of project cost through National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development.

Conclusion: Apart from it there is constant urge by government to develop milk processing units through Dairy Development and Infrastructure fund. These steps are necessary to achieve the government’s aim of doubling the farmer’s income and agricultural export by 2022. Apart from it, this will help India to achieve food security and sustainable development goals related to Zero Hunger and No poverty.

15. How is the government of India protecting traditional knowledge of medicine from patenting by pharmaceutical companies? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Indian system of medication and healthcare system is based on indigenous. Ayurveda and Siddha system coupled with practice of Yoga. Although, Unani system did not develop in India but has evolved in the country with passage of time. These systems of medication have been evolving in India for thousands of years. Rapid

bio-prospecting in modern era has led to unethical patenting of various drugs (Bio-Piracy) by large pharmaceutical companies. Out of total 5000 patents based on traditional system of medication around the world, 2000 patents were related to Indian traditional medication system. These included patenting Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri) as a memory enhancer and Aloe Vera for its use as a mouth ulcer treatment. Recent attempts by foreign pharmaceutical companies to patent them were foiled by Government of India by fighting cases against them in different courts around the world and taking various domestic initiatives.

Different cases related to patents of traditional herbs and knowledge by pharmaceutical companies

- India foiled Colgate-Palmolive's attempt to patent a mouthwash formula containing herb extracts, used in traditional medicines to cure oral diseases. The claim was contested by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (CSIR-TKDL) before the European Union Patent Office.
- India challenged patent granted two years ago to researchers in the United States on the use of powdered turmeric for wound healing. India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) argued that turmeric had been used for centuries in India for wound healing.
- Similarly, India won a 10-year-long battle at the European Patent Office (EPO) against a patent granted on an anti-fungal product, derived from neem.

Initiatives taken by government to prevent use of its traditional knowledge base from patenting

- Indian government under Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has set up an online digital library with the name of Traditional Digital Knowledge library to prevent bio-piracy and unethical patents. It contains 80,000 formulations in Ayurveda, 1,000,000 in Unani and 12,000 in Siddha.
- CSIR has fought many cases against bio-piracy and patenting in different countries of the world including USA, UK and Belgium.
- CSIR has shared digital data on traditional medication in patent offices of different countries of the world to check and re-check while granting patents. Similarly, Yoga postures which were patented were also challenged.
- Government has also planned to create people's Register of Biodiversity which will contain that traditional knowledge that has passed from generation to generation through oral tradition.

Conclusion: Nagoya Protocol which advocates for the access and benefit sharing of traditional knowledge under Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) has been ratified by India. This protocol opposes unethical patenting and promotes sharing of traditional knowledge. Already a world's medical tourism hub, India must protect its data base of traditional knowledge in order to regain its lost ancient glory but at the same time let the global community to be benefitted from this knowledge and make the world disease free.

16. How can biotechnology improve the living standards of farmers? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. Agricultural biotechnology or agri-tech involves the use of scientific tools and techniques, including genetic engineering, molecular markers, molecular diagnostics, vaccines, and tissue culture to modify living organisms used in agricultural fields. India has a dedicated department named Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) under the Ministry of Science and Technology which looks after different types of genetic modification which can be helpful in farming practices. Biotechnology can help Indian farmers to combat present global and regional problems, such as global warming, erratic monsoon, and desertification, etc. by different ways and thus, increase their income.

Benefits of biotechnology to Indian farmers

- Most common problem which persists across India is of erratic monsoon. Biotechnology can be used to develop those varieties of crops which can withstand even extreme rainfall.
- Biotechnology has been successfully used to combat weed menace, for pest control and to control alien invasive species. This will help to reduce cost of farming and use of chemical pesticides and insecticides. Indian farmers being traditionally dependent on intensive subsistence agriculture will be benefitted.
- Farming of water intensive crops, such as sugarcane in drought prone regions, such as Marathwada and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh and paddy in Punjab often leads to water scarcity and soil salinity respectively. Development of genetically modified varieties of these crops will help to conserve water and maintain the soil salinity.
- India has largest population of cattle and livestocks in the world with limited pasture. Genetically modified variety of maize and soyabean kernels which contains high amount of protein are often in great demand for pasture although not allowed by government. Development in this field can help Indian farmers who practice mixed farming.
- Expansion of the Thar desert due to denudation of the Aravalli has impacted the ecology of the north-western parts of India, such as western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Further, global warming coupled with low rainfall in regions separated by 100cm isohyet has opened door for dryland farming. Seeds which are resistant to impacts of global warming and drought can be developed by genetic engineering.
- Early ripening of crops due to global warming can also be solved through genetic engineering.
- Exotic and endemic domesticated animals which are on the verge of extinction can be reproduced by biotechnology with better traits than their ancestors. Murrah Buffalo cloning done in Hisar is a fine example.
- However, there are some negative impacts of BT crops which has restricted its use for farmers.

Conclusion: Indian agriculture sector has twin challenges of feeding its ever-increasing population on the one hand and practicing sustainable agriculture on shrinking farms on the other. Biotechnology is the only solution to grow more from less. Being home to more than 14.5 crore farmers and agricultural labourers of about 4.9 crore with their dependents makes a major chunk of India's population of more than 60% which depends directly or indirectly on agricultural and allied activities. It can help India to improve their living standards which will reflect in human development. It will also help India to ensure food security, decreasing hunger and malnutrition to fulfill its international obligation of achieving sustainable development goals and domestic commitment of doubling the farmer's income and agricultural export by 2022.

17. Define the concept of carrying capacity of an ecosystem as relevant to an environment. Explain how understanding this concept is vital while planning for sustainable development of a region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Ans. In ecological terms, the carrying capacity of an ecosystem is the size of the population that can be supported indefinitely upon the available resources and services of that ecosystem. India's rapid growth of population is expected to surpass that of China by 2024 according to a report by United Nation's population division. Already, more than 17% of world's population thrives on 2.4% of the Indian mainland. There is a rising concern regarding ecosystem collapse in India, hence it becomes vital to consider carrying capacity of an ecosystem while planning for sustainable development of a region.

Carrying capacity of an ecosystem as an anchor for planning sustainable development of a region

Living within the limits of an ecosystem depends on three factors: (a) the amount of resources available in the ecosystem, (b) the size of the population, and (c) the amount of resources each individual is consuming.

- The first concept suggests that there should be optimum utilization of resources in an ecosystem which must be based on its per capita use. This can be used for micro-planning and as resources are fixed and limited, limitation on population growth rate can drive society to develop in a better way.
- Size of population matters during planning as any resource can't resist its overutilization. Excessive and overuse of natural and manmade resources reduces its life period. For example: In Indian mega cities, such as Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai excessive use of groundwater resources and land resources have led to decline in water table. Recent water shortage in Chennai is a five example. Heavy traffic congestion and air pollution are also result of overpopulation which are exceeding carrying capacity of an ecosystem.

- Overconsumption of resources by individuals in a society also affects sustainable development of a region. Commercialization of residential colonies by opening small factories leads to depletion and pollution of groundwater table. Air pollution caused by these units are beyond the self-sustaining criteria of the environment.
- Concentration of resources in India is a major problem. It has led to inequality and kept the Indian society away from inclusive development. Hence, planning must concentrate on limiting overconsumption by individuals in a society to check exceeding the carrying capacity of the ecosystem.

Conclusion: While considering carrying capacity of an ecosystem as an anchor for sustainable development and planning, it must be taken care that resources are not concentrated in fewer hands. There must be equitable distribution of natural resources as well as manmade resources, such as education, health care system and transportation without any discrimination. These steps will help India to fulfill its domestic commitments, such as reduction of inequality, poverty and achieve its international obligations of attaining sustainable development goals by 2030.

18. Disaster preparedness is the first step in any disaster management process. Explain how hazard zonation mapping will help in disaster mitigation in the case of landslides. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Ans. "Prevention is better than cure" is the motto of disaster management strategists around the world. The first step i.e. disaster preparedness embodies half of the disaster management planning process. Better preparedness against disaster checks the excess loss of life and property and thus, saves the revenues of the government to a greater extent. Hazard Zonation Mapping is an efficient measure to check disaster loss to a greater extent by micro-management of the different disaster-prone zones. It considers a particular disaster, such as earthquake and map it according to its severity and impact in different areas.

Landslide hazard zonation mapping and its use in disaster management process.

- Landslide hazard zonation mapping at regional level of a large area provides a broad trend of potential landslide zones. A macro level landslide hazard zonation for a small area may provide a better insight into the landslide hazards.
- The hazard zonation map produced by using techniques, such as Landslide Hazard Evaluation Factor rating scheme classifies the area into relative hazard classes in which the high hazard zones well correspond with high frequency of landslides.
- In general, it displays the spatial distribution of landslides in a region.

- Based on landslide zonation map, different approach can be applied for different areas of vulnerability based on severity of landslide.
- This helps in better management of resources and reduces the cost of disaster preparedness. Further, landslides of different intensity require different approach. This can help planners to do cost effective and smart planning.
- The major landslide prone areas in India include the Western Ghats and Konkan Hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra), Eastern Ghats (Araku region in Andhra Pradesh), North-East Himalayas (Darjeeling and Sikkim) and North West Himalayas (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir).
- Micro-management through landslide zonation will help to mitigate disaster related threats in a better way.

Conclusion: India ratified United Nations Convention for Disaster Risk Reduction which is the custodian of 'Sendai framework' that aims to reduce disaster risks, decrease losses and help in effective mitigation. It has seven targets and four priorities for action. Disaster risk reduction cuts across different aspects and sectors of development. There are 25 targets related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 sustainable development goals, firmly establishing the role of disaster risk reduction as a core development strategy. India must implement better strategies, such as landslide zonation mapping to achieve these targets and strive towards for achieving them.

19. Indian government has recently strengthened the anti-terrorism laws by amending the unlawful activities (Prevention) act (UAPA), 1967 and the NIA Act. Analyze the changes in the context of prevailing security environment while discussing the scope and reasons for opposing the UAPA by human rights organizations. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ans. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019 amends the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Act provides special procedures to deal with terrorist activities. The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha to amend the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008. The salient features of the UAP (Amendment) Act are as follows:

- Declaration of an organization as terrorist:** Under the Act, the central government may designate an organisation as a terrorist organisation if it: (i) commits or participates in acts of terrorism, (ii) prepares for terrorism, (iii) promotes terrorism, or (iv) is otherwise involved in terrorism.
- Declaration of an individual as terrorist:** The Bill additionally empowers the government to designate individuals as terrorists on the same grounds.

Approval for seizure of property by NIA: Under the Act, an investigating officer is required to obtain the prior approval of the Director-General of Police to seize properties that may be connected with terrorism. The Bill adds that if the investigation is conducted by an officer of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), the approval of the Director-General of NIA would be required for seizure of such property.

Investigation by NIA: Under the Act, investigation of cases may be conducted by officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Commissioner of Police or above. The Bill additionally empowers the officers of the NIA, of the rank of Inspector or above, to investigate cases.

Insertion to schedule of treaties: The Act defines terrorist acts to include acts committed within the scope of any of the treaties listed in a schedule to the Act. The Schedule lists nine treaties, including the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997), and the Convention against Taking of Hostages (1979). The Bill adds another treaty to the list. This is the International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005).

The salient features of NIA (amendment) Act are as follows:

- The Act provides for a national-level agency to investigate and prosecute offences listed in a the schedule to the Act (scheduled offences). Further, the Act allows for creation of Special Courts for the trial of scheduled offences.
- Scheduled offences:** The schedule to the Act specifies a list of offences which are to be investigated and prosecuted by the NIA. These include offences under Acts such as the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, and the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967.
- The Bill seeks to allow the NIA to investigate the following offences, in addition: (i) human trafficking, (ii) offences related to counterfeit currency or bank notes, (iii) manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, (iv) cyber-terrorism, and (v) offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908.
- Special Courts:** The Act allows the central government to constitute Special Courts for the trial of scheduled offences. The Bill amends this to state that the central government may designate Sessions Courts as Special Courts for the trial of scheduled offences.
- Jurisdiction of the NIA:** The Act provides for the creation of the NIA to investigate and prosecute offences specified in the schedule. The officers of the NIA have the same powers as other police officers in relation to investigation of such offences, across India.

Reasons why human rights groups are opposing

- It is argued that the amendments infringed upon the fundamental right to reputation and dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution, without substantive and procedural due process.
- Notifying an individual as a terrorist without giving him an opportunity of being heard violates the individual's right to reputation and dignity, which is a facet of right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- A person who is designated as a terrorist, even if he is de-notified subsequently, faces a lifelong stigma and this tarnishes his reputation for life. An official designation as a terrorist will be akin to 'civil death' for a person, with social boycott, job loss, and other lifelong disabilities.
- Section 35 of the amended Act did not mention, when a person could be designated as a terrorist.
- Section 36: A person is never informed of the grounds of his notification, so the remedy of challenging his notification under section 36, as provided for in the Act is practically unusable.
- Designating a person as a terrorist on a mere belief of the government is arbitrary and excessive.
- A law declaring a person as a terrorist without even providing an efficacious remedy to challenge his notification can be abused and misused.

Merits of the Act:

- Law can be justified as the provision to designate individuals as terrorists (till now only organisations were designated) is based on the argument that when terror organisations are banned, those running it "open a new shop" and carry on their activities as before.
- Terrorism is a serious problem. USA, Pakistan, China, Israel, European Union, United Nations Security Council already name individuals involved in terror activities, and India too will have it now.
- Checks and balances provided to be fulfilled before it there are four conditions that can lead to an individual being named a terrorist — committing or participating in a terror act, preparing for a terror act, promoting terrorism, and being involved in terrorist activities.

Conclusion: There is a need to balance human rights, fundamental rights and national security. A strong law is required to deal with the terror threat. But at the same time, there should be adherence to due process of law whereby an innocent possess the right to defend himself.

- 20. Cross-border movement of insurgents is only one of the several security challenges facing the policing of the border in North-East India. Examine the various challenges currently emanating across the India-Myanmar border. Also discuss the steps to counter the challenges. (Answer in 250 words)**

Ans. The various challenges currently emanating from across the India-Myanmar border are the following:

- **Disputed areas:** The tri-junction of India-Myanmar-China
- **Difficult terrain, resulting in lack of infrastructure:** As a result, the border area remains sparsely populated with depressed economic development. It also affects policing as they hamper the easy and rapid mobilisation of the border guarding forces along the border.
- **Trafficking** of drugs, humans, smuggling of gold, weapons, ammunitions etc.
- **Golden Triangle** – Thailand, Myanmar, Laos drugs are smuggled overland through the India-Myanmar border with the help of China and Arakanese insurgents.
- Nexus between terrorism and organised crime
- **Refugee influx through insecure borders** E.g.: Rohingya migrants' influx from Myanmar.
- **Separatist movements and terrorism:** National Socialist Council of Nagaland – Khaplang (NSCN-K) and Meitei insurgent groups enter Myanmar from Indian north-east, then they rest, recoup, train, plan and launch future offensives, and take shelter when pursued by the Indian security forces.
- **The free movement regime:** FMR has become a cause of concern for the security establishment as its provisions are exploited by the Indian insurgents to cross over to Myanmar without any restrictions and establish safe havens.

Steps to counter the challenges

- Techniques of effective border management as suggested by Madhav Godbole Taskforce, 2001.
- Joint military exercises between the two countries.
- Confidence building measures are needed to be taken.
- Border fencing and erecting floodlights
- Creating effective border outposts
- Developing infrastructure in the region
- Step-up infrastructure development, like roads through bilateral, multi-lateral mechanism e.g. India – Myanmar – Thailand (IMT) highway, Kaladan multi-modal transport project.
- Co-operation at regional level through organisations like BIMSTEC
- Effective patrolling
- Building of integrated check posts
- Equipping the security forces with night vision goggles.
- Installation of CCTV and thermal imaging equipment.
- Increase people to people contact

Conclusion: India and Myanmar should involve themselves in regular deliberation to increase mutual trust between them. Co-operation in other areas like economy, energy, science and technology, space, defence, education, culture must be enhanced to establish a peaceful border.

GENERAL STUDIES

Civil Services (Mains) Examination

2019
PAPER-IV

SECTION-A

1. (a) What are the basic principles of public life?
Illustrate any three with suitable examples.
(150 words) 10

Ans. What is public life and why are principles necessary?

Public life includes these aspects of social life which are happening in public. While discussing the basic principles of public life, one must recognize the need of principles in public life. Public officials are expected to uphold highest standards in their actions and an ethical code acts as a guide to achieve this. When people choose a public life, they must follow an ethic distinct from private morality. While in one's personal life, in our dealings with those with whom we have close daily encounters, such as our family, friends or 'servants' we can't help but be partial, and while in the larger public domain where we face people with different religio-philosophical sensibilities, we can't entirely escape some degree of partiality to our own world view, the public domain requires the impartial or just use of power for the good of all.

Explaining and illustrating some basic principles of public life:

Selflessness is characterized by low levels of self-centredness and a low degree of importance given to the self. Whenever there is the notion of "self", there is fear; the fear of failure, the fear of being defeated, the fear of being rejected, the fear of making mistake, the fear of poor health, the fear of losing face and the fear of not being recognized. It is rather common for us to see someone hesitating to do thing proactively because his or her mind is too occupied with "self" which is followed by "fear". On the other hand, when one forgets about "self", one will have no fear. One will be able to see thing as it is and nothing more. One will be able to look at thing with the heart of compassion and love. One will have the courage to do what is right. This style of psychological functioning is closely related to characteristics such as altruism, kindness, respect, empathy, compassion and the search for harmony. Today, in the society there is an increase in selfishness, and general lack of concern for other individuals. What we have in India today, is not a giving and sharing society, but a grabbing society, not a sacrificing society but a consumer society.

Mother Teresa's life can be said to be an embodiment of selflessness. She treated all human beings as children of god and hence, loved them as god loved them. She served people in a way that diluted the boundary between I and Other.

Leadership is an abstract quality in a human being to induce his follower to do whatever he is directed to do with zeal and confidence. The public servant should be transformational leader. Transformational leaders aim to make team members better people by encouraging their self-awareness and helping them to see the bigger picture of what they do. They want team members to overcome self-interest and move towards achieving the common goals and purposes that are shared with the group.

Transformational leaders are often charismatic with a clear vision. They spend a lot of time communicating and gaining the support of the team through their enthusiasm. This vision may be developed by the leader or the team, or may emerge from discussions. Leaders will want to be role models that others will follow and will look to explore the various routes to achieve their vision. They look at long-term goals rather than short-term goals. They are always visible and will be accountable for their actions rather than hiding behind their team. They act as mentors and demonstrate how the team should behave and work together through their own good practice. They listen to the team and often delegate responsibility – they trust their team enough to leave them to grow and solve the problems through their own decisions.

Lee Kuan Yew, the founding father of Singapore, was one such leader. With his visionary leadership and strict administration, he radically and completely transformed the society of Singapore.

Integrity refers to "honesty" or "trustworthiness" in the discharge of official duties, serving as an anti-thesis to "corruption" or "the abuse of office". At the individual level, integrity is more than ethics; it is all about the character of the individual. It is those characteristics of an individual that are consistently considerate, compassionate, transparent, honest, and ethical. According to the Nolan Committee, holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that may influence them in the performance of their official duties. This only depicts the concept of maintaining financial integrity. Civil servants should also be guided by a sense of propriety and conduct themselves at all times in a manner that would bear the closest public scrutiny. This obligation is not fully discharged merely by acting within the law. Civil servants should take steps to avoid conflicts of interest and the appearance of such conflicts. They should take swift action to resolve any conflict that arises. This obligation continues after leaving office.

(b) What do you understand by the term ‘public servant’? Reflect on the expected role of public servant. (150 words) 10

Ans. Public servants and their guiding principles

A public servant is a person employed in the public sector on behalf of a government department or agency. In other words, public servant is person who works for the government (Centre, State, and Local), such as a teacher, IAS officer, police officers, Judge, etc. to serve the interests of citizens. A public servant is someone who values public good over his/her personal interests in his official capacity. They have to deal with the management of resources that are publicly owned in a way that enhances public interest. Further, the individuals carrying out the task are publicly accountable for their actions. Public interest means allocation of resources in a way that further collective well-being and is consistent with ethical and constitutional norms, thereby helping individuals develop fully into citizens. A public servant while performing his role should exercise certain values like accountability, integrity, honesty, commitment to public service, effective implementation of policy, leadership, empathy towards the vulnerable sections in their public dealings.

This needs to be qualified that the actions of a public servant must generate common good and general welfare and should not be motivated by sectional or particular interests. There should be a sense of trusteeship in holders of public office and breach of that trust of public should be seen as a crime.

Expected Role of Public Servant

The expected role of a public servant depends on the sector in which one is working. As a teacher of public school, one should try to impart best possible education to students without any discrimination. As a doctor in government hospital, one must treat his patients well and in best of capacity. As a civil servant, one should try to see that whatever entitlements are people getting should actually reach them. As a political leader, one should understand and represent the voice of people in right forums and help make legislations that solve them.

If we compare with their counterparts in private sector, the only difference will be the motivating force and guiding principles. In public sector, one should not bring into considerations one's own interests in calculations. One must only try to maximize people's interest and that too people in general and not sectional interests. In public offices, enough incentives are given so that people can work without fear and favour, if they can keep their genuine desires under control.

We have had judges like J.S.Verma who worked till age of 80 to prepare report after Nirbhaya rape case. We had great leaders like E. Sreedharan who altered the public transport landscape of cities of India. M.S. Swaminathan created Green revolution that made India a food surplus

country. When we count such big names, we must not forget the contribution of millions of public servants working in different capacities in different parts of the country that make the system run. Without the dedication and selflessness of people manning the public institutions at meagre wages compared to private sector, a country like India cannot function.

2. (a) Effective utilization of public funds is crucial to meet development goals. Critically examine the reasons for under-utilization and mis-utilization of public funds and their implications. (150 words) 10

Ans. The Importance of Efficient use of Public Resources

Effective utilization of public resources is critical to meeting development goals. Key programs in education and health are overwhelmingly conducted within the public sector. And although private provision of infrastructure has expanded in areas like telecommunications and energy, private investors remain wary of socially-oriented sectors, such as water and sanitation, and also show little willingness to invest in the poorest countries. At present, though, research indicates that increases in public spending are only weakly correlated with the achievement of development outcomes in most developing countries. Government ineffectiveness — in the form of waste, inefficiency and corruption — is largely responsible.

Reasons for under-utilization and mis-utilizations of funds

- **Corruption:** The large sum of money earmarked from public activities are taken away by officials as well as politicians in form of bribes. This results in funds not being able to contribute towards development. Ex: Money allocated for construction of houses for poor is siphoned off by corrupt officials.
- **Political rivalry:** Sometimes political class indulges in act of vendetta where they do not cooperate in allocation or release of funds to their opposition. They hope to reap the anger against their opponents for political gains. Ex: Government in power not allocating developmental funds to opposition MLAs.
- **Diversion:** The funds allocated to one activity is diverted to another in order to meet strict control over finances. Ex: Funds allocated to road repair is diverted to giving freebies.
- **Red Tapism:** Colonial bureaucratic attitude sometimes acts as hinderance in carrying out developmental activities. They complicate the process due to which funds are not properly utilized.

Implications

- **Public apathy:** The public is made to suffer due to under/mis-utilization of funds. The rightful funds do not result in any welfare for society.

- Rise of extremism:** The problems of Naxalism, Maoism are a product of such apathy shown by the authorities. The funds even though allocated by government, do not reach people.
- Instability:** This cycle of vendetta politics result in stalling of political progress in the society. The political blame game results in only instable conditions and does not prove fruitful for the society.

Thus, it is necessary to ensure that the allocated funds reach the public appropriately so that hard-earned tax payers money is put towards a better cause.

(b) "Non-performance of duty by a public servant is a form of corruption". Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer (150 words) 10

Ans. Here, we need to see that corruption has to be interpreted in a broader way than ordinary meaning in terms of use of public office for private gains. Here, we will mean that any deviation from ideal role and duties of a public servant may be deemed to be corruption. Ordinarily, corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. But, corruption is a general term covering misuse of authority as a result of consideration of personal gains which need not be monetary. It leads to a behaviour which deviate public officials from the normal duties. This includes behaviour, such as bribery, nepotism and misappropriation.

Non-performance of duty by a public servant as a form of corruption:

- Ideally, a public servant should use his office that derives legitimacy from the public and utilizes public resources to serve public interests only. Now, there can be various ways to deviate from this ideal type. There may be unaccountable but right use of public resources, there may be abuse of resources by duly elected democratic government, there may be accountable use of resources for sectional interest, etc. What one needs to see that there may be occasions where a person who deviates from principles and values of public services is not gaining any benefits in material terms. Still, this doesn't render that act less corrupt.

- It is not only action but inaction also that may be corrupt. A public servant should be dedicated to serve public interest and should be transparent and accountable in conduct. They must act selflessly. They should be impartial as well. If a police officer is mute at the time of a riot and allows one community to slaughter another community, he will be deemed to be corrupt because he is not performing his duty adequately. If a policy maker allows certain sections of society to reap benefits

of that policy without personally gaining from it, he will be deemed to be corrupt. If a decision is taken on non-objective considerations to give someone some benefit without bringing personal benefits, this decision will make one corrupt.

- Hence, we see that whenever public servants act in ways that violates set standards for public servants, they violate their dharma i.e. natural order of things that hold everything together. In ancient Indian texts, going against *dharma* makes one *bhrast*. *Bhrast* basically means deviation and that deviation is from a pre-determined right course of action. That deviation itself is what is enough to make one corrupt and not what fruits or pains that deviations brings to one.
- From this paradigm, being non-corrupt is not only an act of omission but also a positive act of commission where simply not doing wrong isn't enough but one needs to do the right thing one is supposed to do.

3. (a) What is meant by the term 'constitutional morality'? How does one uphold constitutional morality? (150 words) 10

Ans. Morality as we know is individual's sense of right and wrong. Hence, constitutional morality is broadly a metric of what the constitution deems to be right or wrong. The values of any country's constitution depends upon its tradition, its social and cultural movements, the vision of its founding fathers, etc. In case of India, the national freedom movement, socio-cultural reform movements, traditions of thousand years, the progressive radical outlook of constituent assembly went into defining what our constitutional morality would be.

Very briefly, our constitution believes that inequality is not right (Article 14), injustice is wrong (Preamble), deprivation of human dignity is not right (Article 21), etc. It doesn't deem right deprivation of some fundamental rights of individuals in the name of culture (Article 14). It doesn't allow state to intervene into cultural practices, if they don't infringe upon basic rights (Article 29/30). So, these are some ideals our constitution gives to us based on which our society and state that repasts it takes decisions. This is the sum and substance of constitutional morality. This prefix clearly gives a special status to constitutional morality among other competing sources of morality like religion, culture, customs, laws, etc.

Indian society has unimaginable diversity of all kinds be it language, religion, caste, ethnicity, tribes, etc. Each of these impose alternate versions of morality on an individual. They may also be at conflict. Religion ordinarily subjugates women but article 14 treats them equally. Hence, a mutually agreeable set of right and wrong is needed to resolve such conflicts. We cannot allow cultural relativism to prevail as it will lead to chaos.

To uphold constitutional morality, first of all one should know what it is. One should be well-versed with not only letter but spirit of constitution. Indian constitution keeps individual growth and progress at the centre and attempts to reform existing social practices in this direction. Regressive practices like untouchability, child marriage, gender discrimination, etc. have been banned. It upholds individual liberty and sense of dignity. It attempts to create a just society. Hence, in one's actions, one must try to see if golden triangle of article 14, 19 and 21 are reflected or not. One should also keep essence of judicial pronouncements in mind as they clarify what our founding fathers envisaged while making the constitution. Constituent assembly debates can be another way to enter the minds of the makers of constitution. Part 3 and Part 4 of the constitution are the most important parts that contain what kind of society India has to become. This part should guide one in taking actions on public life.

If we take leaf from judicial verdicts of recent past, verdicts on section 377, Sabrimala judgement, Aadhar judgement, etc. all are guided by this constitutional morality like freedom of individual, equality of treatment, respect for privacy, etc. The doctrine of creative interpretation and a good sense is needed to grasp what this morality is. Even such laws which don't go with this spirit should be opposed.

(b) What is meant by 'crisis of conscience'? How does it manifest in the public domain? (150 words)

10

Ans. Conscience and nature of its sanctions:

Crisis of conscience

Crisis of conscience is a situation in which someone feels worried or uncomfortable because they have done something which they think is wrong or immoral. It is the inability to act based on what one thinks to be right. It may be due to external obligations to act in certain specific ways. They may be structured customary morality, laws, rules, religion, etc. Whatever they may be, the point is a gap between internal and external calling and inability to defend call of conscience. It leads to *erosion of freedom of conscience*.

Problematic is the moral and political debate about the freedom to *act*, or to *refrain from acting*, according to one's conscience, especially where there are professional roles or legal obligations that would demand otherwise. In fact, appeals to conscience and freedom of conscience are often deployed to claim and justify "conscientious objection" to certain activities that someone would otherwise be required to perform. According to those who are against a right to conscientious objection, professional obligations trump any value conscience might have and any principle that might justify conscientious objection.

Manifestations in public domain

- One example is conscientious objection to the *military service* where conscription is in place. Although originally conscientious objection to war was mainly

a religious issue, in more recent times the objection to war has been put forward and granted without explicit reference to any religious justification. There may be pacifist opposition to war.

- In health care, conscientious objection involves practitioners not providing certain treatments to their patients, based on reasons of morality or "conscience."
- Crisis of conscience can at times be so strong that people are forced to commit suicide. This happened with a photo journalist who was covering apartheid Africa struck with famines. His professional ethics didn't allow him to touch any person in the famine ridden area and hence, he couldn't help a child. Though his photo shook the conscience of the world, the inability to help and save the child created crisis of conscience in him. Within few days of return from Africa, he committed suicide due to guilt. The person was *Kevin Carter*.

4. (a) Explain the basic principles of citizens' charter movement and bring out its importance. (150 words)

10

Ans. It has been recognised the world over that good governance is essential for sustainable development, both economic and social. The three essential aspects emphasised in good governance are transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the administration. The "Citizen's Charter initiative" is a response to the quest for solving the problems which a citizen encounters, day-in and day-out, while dealing with organisations providing public services. The concept of Citizen's Charter enshrines the trust between the service provider and its users.

The concept was first articulated and implemented in the United Kingdom by the Conservative Government of John Major in 1991 as a national programme with a simple aim: to continuously improve the quality of public services for the people of the country so that these services respond to the needs and wishes of the users.

Principles

The basic objective of the Citizen's Charter is to empower the citizen in relation to public service delivery. The six principles of the Citizen's Charter movement as originally framed were:

1. **Quality:** Improving the quality of services;
2. **Choice:** Wherever possible;
3. **Standards:** Specifying what to expect and how to act, if standards are not met;
4. **Value:** For the taxpayers' money;
5. **Accountability:** Individuals and Organisations; and
6. **Transparency:** Rules/Procedures/Schemes/Grievances.

Importance of Citizen's charter and its principles

- A Citizen's Charter is the expression of an understanding between citizens and the provider of a public service with respect to the quantity and quality of services the former receive in exchange for their taxes. It is essentially about the rights of the public and the obligations of the public servants. As public services are funded by citizens, either directly or indirectly through taxes, they have the right to expect a particular quality of service that is responsive to their needs and is provided efficiently at a reasonable cost.
- The Citizen's Charter is a written, voluntary declaration by service providers about service standards, choice, accessibility, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability. It should be in accordance with the expectations of citizens. Therefore, it is a useful way of defining for the customers the nature of service provision and explicit standards of service delivery.
- A further rationale for the Charters is to help change the mindset of the public official from someone with power over the public to someone with the right sense of duty in spending the public money collected through taxes and in providing citizens with necessary services. However, the Citizen's Charter should not simply be a document of assurances or a formula which imposes a uniform pattern on every service.
- It is meant to be a tool kit of initiatives and ideas to raise the level of standards and service delivery and increase public participation, in the most appropriate way.
- The Charter should be an effective tool to ensure transparency and accountability and should help deliver good governance, if implemented vigorously by the government departments.

(b) There is a view that the Official Secrets Act is an obstacle to the implementation of Rights to Information act. Do you agree with the view? Discuss (150 words) 10

Ans. Recently, the government has sought action against 'The Hindu' newspaper and news agency ANI under Official Secrets Act, 1923 for publishing documents related to India's deal to buy 36 Rafael jets from France. Judiciary however made it crystal clear and dispelled the doubts many of us have regarding Official Secrets Act being an obstacle in effective implementation of Right to Information Act. Following are the provisions that clarify what happens when OSA and RTI Act come into interaction and have conflict:

- Whenever there is a conflict between the two laws, the provisions of the RTI Act override those of the OSA.
- Section 22 of the RTI Act states that its provisions will have effect notwithstanding anything that is inconsistent with them in the OSA.

- Similarly, under Section 8(2) of the RTI Act, a public authority may allow access to information covered under the OSA, "if the public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interests".
- Section 24 mandates even security and intelligence organisations to disclose information on corruption and human rights violations.

Inference about OSA being an obstacle in implementation of RTI Act:

- One needs to understand that when RTI movement was gathering momentum, the debate between need for secrecy and need for transparency already existed. Beyond a point, it was not acceptable to those leading the movement to accept only dilution of OSA but they demanded a full-fledged RTI Act.
- Hence, the way RTI Act has been crafted and provisions put very much takes care of the fact that OSA must not become a roadblock in releasing the information. If we closely read above provisions, it becomes quite clear that OSA, for one, is not an obstacle. In case of conflict, law is clear to give way to RTI. But yes, there are many other issues that don't allow for effective implementation of RTI Act.

Conclusion: Rather than getting carried away by draconian provisions of OSA, the need is to look at the entire process of RTI Act and mend the loopholes. Improvements at levels of people, institutions and government functionaries is needed.

5. (a) What do you understand by probity in governance? Based on your understanding of the term, suggest measures for ensuring probity in government. (150 words) 10

Ans. The quality of having strong moral principles; honesty and decency can be understood as probity. But there's a slight difference. Whereas on one hand honesty is about being truthful and transparent, not hiding facts and not lying, probity on the other hand is when there comes an outwards orientation to it, when one attempts to appear to be honest, when one makes sure that people get to know that one is not dishonest or simply it is the evidence of ethical behaviour in a particular process.

Probity in governance is an essential requirement for efficient and effective delivery of socio-economic development and governance through strict adherence to code of ethics based on honesty, integrity and impartiality, confidentiality and transparency. An important requisite for ensuring probity in governance is absence of corruption. The other requirements are effective laws, rules and regulations governing every aspect of public life and, more important, an effective and fair implementation of those laws, etc. Indeed, a proper, fair and effective enforcement of law is a facet of discipline. There are several objectives of probity in governance:

- To ensure accountability in governance
- To maintain integrity in public services
- To ensure compliance with processes
- To preserve public confidence in government processes
- To avoid the potential for misconduct, fraud and corruption

Probity in governance is basic requirement for successful operation of governance. It is defined as a risk management approach ensuring procedural integrity. It is concerned with procedures, processes and systems rather than outcomes. It requires people to act ethically, impartially, honestly and with fairness.

For ensuring probity in governance, several measures are necessary, some of which are mentioned herein:

- Need for enforcing section 5 of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988
- Necessity for a law providing for confiscation of illegally acquired assets of public servants
- Enactment of a Public Interest Disclosure Act - strengthening of whistleblower Act, RTI Act, etc.
- Necessity for enacting a Lok Pal Bill in addition to the Central Vigilance Commission Act
- Strengthening of the Criminal Judicial System
- Sense of Discipline- instilled by head of organisations and leaders of society. Example: Lal Bahadur Shastri used to pay when his sons used official car.
- Behavioural change in bureaucrats through training, performance appraisal, inculcation of values like empathy and compassion.
- E-Governance- use of ICT for transparency. It would also help in anonymous complaint against public servants by ordinary people.

Conclusion: So, a mixture of adequate rules and regulations, creating conducive administrative processes and development of ethical competence is needed to ensure probity in governance. Too much dependence should not be on external mechanisms because this always keeps a possibility of breach. The focus should be ultimately to create men of strength and character who uphold such values on their own.

(b) "Emotional Intelligence is the ability to make your emotions work for you instead of against you." Do you agree with this view? Discuss. (150 words)

10

Ans. "In order to have anything like a complete theory of human rationality, we have to understand what role emotion plays in it." – (**Herbert Simon, American Nobel Laureate scientist**)

At the point of decision, emotions are very important for choosing. In fact, even with what we believe are logical decisions, the very point of choice is arguably always based on emotion. As Dr. Simon and others have pointed out, emotions influence, skew or sometimes completely determine the outcome of a large number of decisions we

are confronted within a day. Therefore, it is important for all of us who want to make the best, most objective decisions to know all we can about emotions and their effect on our decision-making.

People, who are emotionally intelligent, don't remove all emotions from their decision-making. They remove emotions that have nothing to do with the decision. The secret to making smarter decisions that aren't swayed by your current emotions, particularly when your emotions are unrelated to the decision at hand, could lie in emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence is a term used in psychology to signal the ability to identify and control both your and others' emotions, and to apply that ability to certain tasks.

Decisions, especially decisions involving risk, are often guided by emotions, such as anxiety, that in fact emerge from completely unrelated events. Emotionally intelligent leaders are less likely to make a mistake with "incidental" anxiety because they recognize the irrelevant source of their emotions. Leaders can also help others reduce the impact of incidental anxiety by simply pointing out the true source of their emotions.

Leaders who perceive and relate to the emotions of those they direct are going to be seen as more caring and understanding leaders. Leaders who can better manage their own emotions will also develop more positive relationships with subordinates and superiors. Finally, emotionally intelligent negotiators have been proven to be more effective.

Only when we see this final result can we effectively utilize knowledge of emotions and feelings in the decision-making process. Instead, if we try to understand that any particular emotion, say, disgust, will result in a feeling of, say, "loathing" or "judgemental" or "detestable," then we can better evaluate the matter and take the better action. Leaders must not allow incidental emotions to colour their decision-making, especially involving risks. Leaders are often warned to pay attention to assumptions and biases.

Ways to make emotions work for you in decision-making process:

- Name what you are deciding.
- Recognize and name all feelings you are experiencing in connection with the decision.
- Bring your feelings inward to identify its root cause (an emotion).
- Process that emotion, not one of its symptoms (a feeling).
- Be aware of whether you want to make a decision from this specific emotion or if you want to adjust the course.

Of course, you also need to do all the usual things you frequently hear about as conducive to objective decision-making, such as avoiding making decisions when you are tired, stressed or being influenced by non-objective actors. Nevertheless, identifying the root or emotional basis of your feelings will go a long way toward improving your decision-making.

6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

(a) “An unexamined life is not worth living.” – Socrates (150 words) 10

Ans. Socrates was a Greek moral philosopher and a proponent of virtue ethics. In his times, philosophers normally agreed that knowledge is something that brings virtue to person. Being virtuous was end in itself for some and a means to good life for others. Hence, examination of your life, its ends, its meaning, raising questions like what is a life worth living, etc. were necessary to find problems with and limitations of present state of living.

For me, it means that simply living i.e. following given goals of life through already chartered paths is not a good way to live and shrinks the canvas of life. Each one of us should sometimes in our lives must question the things around us, the norms that we live under, the goals that we are made to chase as adult members of a cultural community, the roles we are expected to engage in etc. One must fundamentally doubt everything at least theoretically not to disrupt everything but to get clarity about what is good and what is bad in what one does normally. It makes us authentic and helps us realize our true selves. It creates originality in our being. This makes our lives truly ours. It doesn't reduce us to a cog in the wheel of large societal necessities. Basically, this examination is a quest to become a free individual where grammar of one's life is based on conscious, free choices one makes.

(b) “A man is but the product of his thoughts. What he thinks, he becomes.” – M.K. Gandhi (150 words) 10

Ans. This quote explains how one's thoughts largely determine what one becomes. This is because, borrowing from John Locke, human mind is a clean slate at the time of birth. With socialization, it learns. So, it is what we think that develops into our attitude. This attitude reflects in our behaviour also.

If one thinks positively, a sense of hope and optimism will develop. This will push the person to take lead, act and affect change. On the contrary, if one thinks negatively, it breeds hopelessness and pessimism. It chokes initiative.

This can be corroborated with various examples. Hitler, at his cognitive level, was adamant that Jews were responsible for all the problems of Germany. This developed into a feeling of hatred and manifested into behaviour of anti-Semitism. On the contrary, Mandela understood that forgiveness is better than revenge and justice is better than reconciliation. This thought converted into an attitude of humility and compassion and manifested into post-apartheid policy of Mandela.

This is so because our thoughts are seeds of our attitude and behaviours. This can be understood through analyzing

Cognitive, Affective and Behavioural components of attitude formations. In ancient Indian texts also, it has been advised to keep thoughts high and clean as what we continuously think becomes our Vritti. This becomes our disposition and goes out of conscious control also. In long term, guiding our small actions, without our realizing, it determines our destiny.

(c) “Where there is righteousness in the heart, there is beauty in the character. When there is beauty in the character, there is harmony in the home. When there is harmony in the home, there is order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there is peace in the world.” – A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (150 words) 10

Ans. To me, this quote basically means that it is individual moral conduct that determines what kind of world we make. Socrates argues that state is individual writ large. It is also said that people make institutions and institutions build nations. Elsewhere, we have seen that states are not moral agents but humans are. What these statements together indicate that the unit of our world is ultimately individual and his moral conduct.

Rather than giving speeches about grand changes that should come in world, one should work on his moral framework. That will pass on to next generation through socialization. A society or community will uphold the values that each family constituting it upholds. This is because ethics helps build relationships. A society with good value system will elect such government. That government will be accountable to people and make appropriate policies. Amartya Sen argues that in a democracy, people get the government they deserve. This way, we can realize that ultimate values guiding our civilization at a particular time will be average of what majority of individuals feel strongly about. If people are largely honest, as in Japan, its politics will be in accordance. If people are corrupt, it will also get reflected in all institutions. Hence, Gandhi said that be the change you want to see in the world.

SECTION-B

7. You are heading the rescue operations in a area affected by severe natural calamity, thousands of people are rendered homeless and deprived of food, drinking water and other basic amenities. Rescue work has been disrupted by heavy rainfall and damage to supply routes. The local people are seething with anger against the delayed limited rescue operations. When your team reaches the affected area, the people there heckle and even assault some of the team members. One of your team member is even

severely injured. Faced with this crisis some team member plead with you to call off the operations freeing threats to their life.

In such trying circumstances, what will be your response? Examine the qualities of a public servant which will be required to manage the situations. (250 words)

20

Ans. This is a case to demonstrate Crisis Leadership. The situation is in demand of leadership skills that can find solutions where there is lack of co-operation from public, the supplies are disrupted, and the team is demotivated. I am faced with competing priorities to undertake rescue operations, manage anger of victims and keep the team motivated amidst crisis. The problem is that all these three goals are interrelated and posed as challenge simultaneously. Without the team being motivated, the rescue work cannot be effective. Without stopping of manhandling, the team won't be motivated. Without the rescue being effective and visible, the anger of victims won't be manageable. Hence, all three need to be dealt with simultaneously.

Still, it is action of the team that can cut some ice with the victims. It is the tangible hope that administration is in work that can appease people. Only rhetoric will not pacify them.

Following are the qualities needed to manage the situation:

1. Dedication to public services to muster up all resources and will to solve the problem
2. Presence of mind and ability to find innovative solutions
3. Leadership qualities for leading by example, acting as role model, inspiring and instilling confidence and showing motivational capacity to energize the team
4. Compassion towards victims of the calamity
5. Emotional Intelligence to not let anger, frustration, etc. to deviate me from work at hand and to understand frustration of victims and empathize with them

Response in order

1. Motivating team to put rescue operations at top priority and ignore for the while anger of victims. This is because till the people see that administration is in action to save and help them, their anger will not come under control. Here, team members need to put service before self and bear with and ignore manhandling. This is where values like compassion, dedication to public service and emotional intelligence will be out to test.
2. First securing women, elderly and children will be my priority because they are the ones who are most vulnerable. When people will see their children being saved by the administration, it is possible that they will come in co-operation.

3. Shifting dislocated people to a makeshift arrangement to take advantage of economies of scale. Community resilience is tested at times of crisis. People at one common place can be supplied basic amenities more easily. It will also be administratively easy to manage people at one common place.

4. Restoration of basic supplies like food, water and medicine by roping in Special Forces, if needed.

5. Contacting superior authorities to update them about situation, seeking guidance and asking for help.

6. Roping in civil society to help in rescue operations.

7. Asking for able bodied youth to help in the operations.

8. Once emergency situation gets normalized, restoration of normal life by re-locating people to their original places and undertaking reconstructions.

8. Honesty and uprightness are the hallmarks of a civil servants. Civil servants possessing these qualities are considered as a back bone of any strong organization. In line of duty, they take various decisions, at time some become bonafide mistakes. As long as such decisions, are not taken intentionally and do not benefit personally, the officer cannot be said to be guilty. Though such decisions may, at times, lead to unforeseen adverse consequences in the long term.

In the recent past, a few instances have surfaced where in civil servants has been implicated for bonafide mistakes. They have often been prosecuted and even imprisoned. These instances have greatly rattled the moral fiber of the civil servants.

How does this trend affect the functioning of civil services? What measures can be taken to ensure that honest civil servants are not implicated for bonafide mistakes on their part? Justify your answer. (250 words)

20

Ans. The raison d'etre of vigilance activity is not to reduce but to enhance the level of managerial efficiency and effectiveness in the organization. Risk-taking should form part of government functioning. Every loss caused to the organization, either in pecuniary or non pecuniary terms, need not necessarily become the subject matter of a vigilance inquiry. One possible test for determining the bona-fides could be whether a person of *common prudence* working within the ambit of the prescribed rules, regulations and instructions, would have taken the decision in the prevailing circumstances in the commercial/operational interests of the organization. Even more than in government, managerial decision-

making in public sector undertakings and day-to-day commercial decisions in public sector banks offer considerable scope for *genuine mistakes* being committed which could possibly raise questions about the bonafides of the decision-maker.

Civil servants take decisions based on *bounded rationality*. Even when intention is good and in keeping with values of public services, outcome cannot be completely predicted. There are many factors that interact in complicated ways to produce an outcome.

For instance, if an order is executed to ban smoking of tobacco and drinking of alcohol and people switch to abuse of prohibited cough syrups and drug menace spreads, one cannot hold the bureaucrats guilty for it.

There is no moral issue but an issue of administrative farsightedness. A person cannot be punished for not being wise enough. *Deontological approach* also says that since outcome cannot be predicted, one's action can only be judged based on intent. However, since there is a tangible loss to public, an accounting should always be done, mistakes identified and lessons learnt for future. Before this, there must be a stringent enquiry to know how much application of mind took place before decision was taken and whether there was willful ignorance.

It is generally assumed by the investigating agencies that (1) a decision should be wrong for there to be corruption, and (2) it is easier to involve everyone in the chain of decision-making and allege 'conspiracy' than to take pains to find out the individuals who are actually involved. It is often overlooked that a corruption can take place even when the decisions are correct and that it also takes place at specific points inside and outside the system. This entrenched approach to investigation has led to conviction rates being dismally low, honest functionaries getting demoralized and dishonest ones often going scot-free.

How does this trend affect the functioning of civil services?

It basically discourages decision-making. If one is always vulnerable about being held guilty for an outcome which one can anyway not predict totally, one would prefer to play safe, defend status quo and take decisions based on precedents. When situations demand innovation and out of box thinking for which law is silent or ambiguous, immediate action is needed, precedents don't exist, one is left confused what to do. Taking risk is the only way out. What can only be ensured that such risks are taken in spirit of public service with best application of intelligence and experience. Since it is done in public interest without personal benefits, an individual should not be at least punished for adverse outcomes.

This calculated risk in right spirit should not be equated with adventurism like Mao's Cultural Revolution. This also goes in tandem with corrupt civil servants going scotfree.

This is a deadly combination which breaks the moral fibre of the system. This gives a signpost to the new entrants that honesty is not a cherishable virtue.

Measures to ensure that honest civil servants are not implicated for bonafide mistakes on their part:

- Every allegation of corruption received through complaints or from sources cultivated by the investigating agency against a public servant must be examined in depth at the initial stage itself before initiating any enquiry. Every such allegation must be analyzed to assess whether the allegation is specific, whether it is credible and whether it is verifiable. Only when an allegation meets the requirements of these criteria, should it be recommended for verification, and the verification must be taken up after obtaining approval of the competent authority. The levels of competent authorities for authorizing verifications/enquiries must be fixed in the anti-corruption agencies for different levels of suspect officers.
- In matters relating to allegations of corruption, open enquiries should not be taken up straightaway on the basis of complaints/source information. When verification /secret enquiries are approved, it should be ensured that secrecy of such verifications is maintained and the verifications are done in such a manner that neither the suspect officer nor anybody else comes to know about it. Such secrecy is essential not only to protect the reputation of innocent and honest officials but also to ensure the effectiveness of an open criminal investigation.
- The evaluation of the results of verification/enquiries should be done in a competent and just manner. Much injustice can occur due to faulty evaluation of the facts and the evidence collected in support of such facts. Personnel handling this task should not only be competent and honest but also impartial and imbued with a sense of justice.
- Whenever an Inquiry Officer requires to consult an expert to understand technical/complex issues, he can do so, but the essential requirement of proper application of mind has to take place at every stage to ensure that no injustice is caused to the honest and the innocent.
- Capacity building in the anti-corruption agencies should be assured through training and by associating the required experts during enquiries/investigations. Capacity building among public servants who are expected to take commercial/financial decisions should be built through suitable training programmes.
- The supervisory officers in the investigating agencies should ensure that only those public servants are prosecuted against whom the evidence is strong.
- There should be profiling of officers. The capabilities, professional competence, integrity and reputation of

every government servant must be charted out and brought on record. Before proceeding against any government servant, reference should be made to the profile of the government servant concerned.

• A special investigation unit should be attached to the proposed Lokpal (Rashtriya Lokayukta)/State Lokayuktas /Vigilance Commission, to investigate allegations of corruption against investigative agencies. This unit should be multi-disciplinary and should also investigate cases of allegations of harassment against the investigating agency. Similar units should also be set up in states.

9. An apparel manufacturing company having large number of women employees was losing sales due to various factors. The company hired a reputed marketing executive, who increased the volume of sales within a short span of time. However, some unconfirmed reports came up regarding his indulgence in sexual harassment at the work place.

After sometime a women employee launched a formal complaint to the management against the marketing executive about sexually harassing her. Faced with the companies' indifference, in not taking cognizance of her grievances, she lodged an FIR with police.

Realizing the sensitivity and gravity of the situation, the company called the women employee to negotiate. In that she was offered a hefty sum of money to withdraw the complaint and the FIR and also give in writing that the marketing executive is not involved in the case.

Identify the ethical issues involved in this case. What options are available to the women employee? (250 words) 20

Ans. Ethical issues involved:

- Sexual harassment of women at workplace
- Abuse of power by marketing executive
- Lack of proactivity on the part of management to take cognizance of sexual misconduct
- Non-responsiveness of internal complaints system
- Attempt to offer monetary allurement in return of modesty and dignity of woman
- Loss of integrity of the management

Possible options available to the woman employee

- Rejecting the offer of the management and continue with filing of the FIR and further investigation
- Accepting the offer and withdrawing the complaint but not giving in writing that executive was not guilty

- Accepting the offer and freeing the executive from all allegations in writing
- Continue with legal proceedings and resign from the job
- Raise a #MeToo movement inside the firm to get the management in action
- Refuse the offer of money but take back the complaint and work silently to raise a #MeToo movement within

Analysis of contending pulls in above options

The woman needs to keep in mind that such actions at workplace don't affect the individual victim only. Her actions will set a precedent also for future such cases. If she gets allured by the monetary offer and takes back her complaint, all such allegations, even if genuine, will be seen with suspicion. It will also discourage victims from opening up. So, her individual action will have a social component to it. She should understand it and act accordingly. Moreover, her own character will be judged in wrong ways if she withdraws the complaint. She will lose credibility for all times to come.

But on the other hand, there is an imminent threat that if she doesn't co-operate with the management, she may lose her job. This will bring her material hardship. In our society, even if law is on the side of the victim, societal sanctions are invariably on the women in such cases. It will be difficult for her to find the next job with this record. If she is dealt with a strong hand and fired, it will silence other women due to fear of losing job.

So, she has to strike a delicate balance between her social responsibility, her own dignity and her harsh material necessities. Bravado should not be her motivation but cool headed approach that attempts to eradicate this evil in society possibly while maintaining her material self-sufficiency.

10. In a modern democratic polity there is a concept of political executive and permanent executive. Elected people's representatives forms the political executive and bureaucracy forms the permanent executive. Ministers frame policy decisions and bureaucrats execute these. In the initial decades after independence, relationship between the permanent executives and the political executives were characterized by mutual understanding, respect, and cooperation, without encroaching upon each other's domain.

However, in the subsequent decades the situation has changed. There are instances of the political executive insisting upon the permanent executives to follow its agenda. Respect for and appreciation of an upright bureaucrats has declined. There is an increasing tendency among the political

executive to get involved in routine administrative matters such as transfers, posting etc. Under this scenario, there is a definitive trend towards ‘politicization of bureaucracy’. The raising materialism and acquisitiveness in social life has also adversely impacted upon the ethical values of both the permanent executive and the political executive.

What are the consequences of this ‘politicization of bureaucracy? Discuss. (250 words)

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Ans. In a democracy, power vests with the people. This power is exercised through its elected representatives who have the mandate to govern them for a specific period. The civil servants by virtue of its knowledge, experience and understanding of public affairs assist the elected representatives in formulating policy and are responsible for implementing these policies. Parliamentary democracies are usually characterized by a permanent civil service which assists the political executive.

Some advantages of having an independent, permanent and impartial civil service are as follows:

- The spoils system has the propensity to degenerate into a system of patronage, nepotism and corruption. Having a credible recruitment process through an impartial agency provides a defence against such abuse.
- Public policy, today, has become a complex exercise requiring in-depth knowledge and expertise in public affairs. A permanent civil service provides continuity and develops expertise as well as institutional memory for effective policy making.
- A permanent and impartial civil service is more likely to assess the long-term social payoffs of any policy, whereas the political executive may have a tendency to look for short-term political gains.
- A permanent civil service helps to ensure uniformity in public administration and also acts as an unifying force particularly in vast and culturally diverse nations.
- A permanent civil service like any other reputable profession is likely to evolve over time an ethical basis for its functioning.

Areas of Friction

- The concept of neutrality
- Appointments/Recruitment to the civil services
- Transfers and postings of civil servants

Consequences of politicization of bureaucracy

Unfortunately, the vision of civil service neutrality no longer holds good. Changes in governments particularly at the state level often lead to wholesale transfer of civil servants.

Political neutrality is no longer the accepted norm with many civil servants getting identified, rightly or wrongly, with a particular political dispensation. There is a perception that officers have to cultivate and seek patronage from politicians for obtaining suitable positions even in the Union Government. As a result, the civil services in public perception are often seen as increasingly politicized.

When we say that bureaucracy has been politicized, we mean that its decisions are not guided only by values of civil services like impartiality, objectivity, anonymity, etc. but it also factors in its own political biases. It allows itself to be swayed by political values of the government in passing its judgements over programs of the government. It attempts to justify or reject the programs of government not only on its merits or demerits but also on political motivations. Its work doesn't remain dispassionate anymore.

In its interaction with people also, a politicized bureaucracy will be discriminatory. It will prefer a certain section of society or some particular individuals based on instructions of the government in distribution of public goods and services. It won't be able to uphold equality before law nor will it be able to do justice. For instance, there have been accusations of police playing at the hands of political class during riots and allowing certain sections of society to be victimized. Allocation of water and electricity is normally decided based on electoral considerations of the political elite.

In return, bureaucrats often get favourable transfers and lucrative postings that is in hands of political class. This arbitrary and non-merit based decision demotivates honest civil servants who want to work in line with constitutional ideals and uphold values of civil services. This may also create crisis of conscience in some upright bureaucrats. Those not complying with the political instructions may be brought to book and disciplined subsequently. They may face harassment in forms of frequent transfers and ‘punishment’ postings.

From the perspective of people, a politicized bureaucracy won't be able to enjoy respect and trust. Its decisions will be seen as biased. Hence, compliance will not be high. This may become a loop in which legitimacy of state will decline with time.

Conclusion: In this process, what may possibly guard the civil servant, and through him the public interest, is the ethical competence of the bureaucrat. If a civil servant imbibes in spirit the values of public life like honesty, integrity, transparency, selflessness, etc, one can better resist the temptations of material and non-material allurements. One has to be of high character to uphold one's value system and work towards spirit of constitution amidst politicization of bureaucracy. As discussed above, there should be adequate mechanisms in place to protect an honest civil servant and to avoid arm-twisting by political executive. Other than ethical reforms, there should also be some institutional reforms that may shield bureaucrats from political interference.

11. In one of the districts of a frontier state, narcotics menace has been rampant. This has results in money laundering, mushrooming of poppy farming, arms smuggling and near stalling of education. The system is on the verge of collapse. The situation has been further worsened by unconfirmed reports that local politicians as well as some senior police officers are providing surreptitious patronage to the drug mafia. At that point of time a woman police officer, known for her skills in handling such situations is appointed as superintendent of police to bring the situation to normalcy.

If you are the same police officer, identify the various dimensions of the crisis. Based on your understanding, suggest measures to deal with the crisis. (250 words)

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Ans. Dimensions of the crisis:

- One needs to identify different stakeholders and vested interests in this case. They are drug mafia, arms dealers, money launderers, politicians and police officers. Each one has some vested interest to protect that helps this system sustain and the victims are the youth of this area who are deprived of education and are engaged in self-destructive practices like drugs and crime.
- There is a vicious cycle in which the system has been turned into a caught. It has been self-sustaining mechanism since products of a failed education system supply manpower to run this ecosystem of crime.
- Those who are responsible to deal with such crises are themselves involved. Possibly, this money from drug menace is being ploughed back into elections that sustains political career of many people and in return drug mafia and arms dealers and smugglers are protected from law.
- There can also be a crisis of institutions like family that propels youth towards consumption of drugs and give up education and some constructive work.

Measures to deal with the crisis

- First of all, there should be stock taking of the situation in detail to get a grassroots understanding of the problem. Any knee jerk response or crackdown by the administration may backfire at both personal and professional level without solving the issue. I must realize that the problem is deeply entrenched and has multiple strong stakeholders. Any adventurism or bravado is bound to create more pain than pleasure.
- Coercive and constructive steps need to be initiated in parallel because one cannot wait for all things to be normal before some positive direction is given to youth. It is when positivity comes that negativity goes away.

- I will rope in authorities responsible for border security to ensure that supply chain of drugs and arms and counterfeit currency is disrupted. This will at least put a brake on the momentum of the situation which is worsening.
- There will be total ban on poppy farming within the territory and area under jurisdiction.
- There will be raids on infamous locations in police records to seize illegal arms and currency. Habitual offenders will be taken into judicial custody and interrogated to get inputs about people involved.
- Side by side, an internal departmental enquiry will be initiated to nab culprit police officers and strict action will be taken on them.
- Side by side, a massive campaign against drugs will be started. Large signboards will be placed in public spaces to educate people about fallout of these practices. There will be door to door campaign to raise awareness and get a sense of how many people are affected.
- Rehabilitation centres will be opened to help those who have been made aware and want to disengage with drugs.
- Schools will be opened and door to door campaigning will be done to bring back people to school and divert their energies through active participation in constructive work.

Challenges and administrative limitations

- All powerful stakeholders can join hands against me and oust me through political weight. I may face physical threats. I may be transferred. I may be given punishment posting. I should be prepared for all this. What should drive me in my quest is public service.
- There may also be lack of institutional support from border security agencies, political class, my colleagues in police department, etc.
- Raising awareness itself is a long-term task which may be frustrating in wake of lack of public enthusiasm.

12. In recent times, there has been an increasing concern in India to develop effective civil service ethics, code of conduct, transparency measures, ethics and integrity systems and anti-corruption agencies. In view of this, there is need being felt to focus on three specific areas, which are directly relevant to the problems of internalizing integrity and ethics in the civil services. These are as follows:

1. Anticipating specific threats to ethical standards and integrity in the civil services,
2. Strengthening the ethical competence of civil servant and
3. Developing administrative processes and practices which promote ethical values and integrity in civil services.

Suggest institutional measures to address the above three issues. (250 words)

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Ans. In most countries, today there are increasing expectations from ordinary citizens, business leaders and civil society that governments will establish and deliver higher standards of ethicality and integrity in the civil service, agencies of government (ministries and parastatals), and government itself. There is now a need to concentrate on three areas of concern in particular, which are directly relevant to the problems of internalizing integrity and Ethics in democratic governments and the Civil Service.

- Anticipating specific threats to ethics standards and integrity in the public sector.
- Strengthening the ethical competence of civil servants, and strengthening mechanisms to support “professional ethics”
- Developing administrative practices and processes which promote ethical values and integrity. Attention needs to be paid to systemic threats that could weaken adherence to core public sector ethics values, and commitment to good governance, and to preparing the necessary political and management responses.

New techniques need to be undertaken to institutionalize ethically competent decision-making, disinterested advice to government, and, ultimately, an ‘ethical culture’ which supports professional responsibility, self-discipline, and support for the rule of law.

New and proposed pro-ethics laws require effective implementation through, for example, effective performance management techniques which support the entrenchment of the ethical values set out in civil service (and parastatals) codes of ethics.

Institutional measures to deal with above three issues are as follows:

- Effective laws which require civil servants to give reasons for their official decisions, (for example: a freedom of information law).
- Management approaches which encourage all public officials and civil servants to deal positively with corruption and unethical practice, when they encounter it.
- ‘Whistleblower’ protection law to protect appropriate ‘public interest disclosures’ of wrongdoing by officials.
- Ethics audits to identify risks to the integrity of the most important processes (for example financial management, tendering, recruitment and promotion, dismissal and discipline).

- New Human Resource Management strategies (which link, for example, ethical performance with entry and advancement, and ethical ‘under-performance’ with disciplinary processes), merit based promotion and recruitment, anti-discrimination protections.
- Training and development in the content and rationale of codes of ethics the application of ethical management principles, the proper use of official power, and the requirements of professional responsibility.
- Effective external and internal complaint and redress procedures.
- It is now generally recognized that meaningful and enforceable codes of ethics, linked to systemic practices and procedures, based on legislation, and backed by management leadership and high level political commitment, and ongoing ‘professional ethics’ training, are essential.
- Official decisions affected by ‘maladministration’ may be reviewed independently, (for example by an Ombudsman, Administrative Appeals Tribunal or Court), and corrected. Officials responsible for maladministration may also be disciplined by their employer.
- Failure to report known or reasonably suspected cases may be used as the grounds for disciplinary measures to be taken against civil servants.
- The provision of FoI rights to citizens is now considered essential to ensuring accountability by public officials and governments.
- In some countries, citizens have an unqualified right, under law, to be advised of the reasons for any official decision of which they are directly the subject. This includes the right to be advised, at the time of the decision and in writing, of the evidence and other information taken into account by the decision-maker, and of the procedure, if any, for having the decision reviewed.
- All significant official decisions can be made subject to independent review, and effective administrative procedures (in particular the keeping of proper records), can be required to be maintained, so as to assist effective independent review.
- In the interests of improving accountability and fostering the fight against corruption, some countries have passed laws to establish a right whereby a person may make a protected ‘public interest disclosure’ of any suspected or actual corruption, misconduct, or maladministration by a civil servant or public official.

GENERAL STUDIES

Civil Services (Mains) Examination

2018

PAPER-I

1. Safeguarding the Indian art heritage is the need of the moment. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Ans. The art and heritage of a nation is a prized possession which needs to be preserved, protected and promoted. It assumes much greater significance for a vast country like India with diverse mixture of traditions and cultures.

Following factors underline the need to preserve our art and heritage :

- It gives the people a sense of history. Manuscripts and monuments have been relied on to understand the political, economic and social aspects of earlier times.
- It highlights the concept of 'unity in diversity' by showcasing the harmonious co-existence of different cultures and traditions.
- It is seen as a symbol of national identity. For instance the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath was adopted as the official emblem. Invoking national symbols can also instill a sense of oneness, as was done during the freedom struggle.
- In this era of rampant industrialisation, the art and culture heritage can show the way towards a symbiotic relationship between development and environment conservation.
- They have been a source of income for various communities, in particular, various tribal communities.
- They are also the source of soft power which assumes significance for a country like India with a large diaspora spread across the world.

Today many of these art forms are facing threat of extinction in the face of globalisation, automation etc. The government has been making efforts for its preservation with schemes like 'Adopt a Heritage', 'Monument Mitra', tribal heats etc. Public-Private partnership seems to be the way forward. In addition to these a behavioural change also needs to be fraught so that citizens can appreciate the true value of Indian art, culture and heritage.

2. Assess the importance of the accounts of the Chinese and Arab travellers in the reconstruction of the history of India. (150 words) 10

Ans. Indian sub-continent from the earliest times has been an attractive destination for traders, travellers and pilgrims alike. These travellers often left a description of what they observed here. Such authoritative accounts are often used to reconstruct the ancient and medieval Indian history. Some of the most famous among them

came from China and parts of Arabia. While the Arab travellers were curious about India's riches and its distinct cultural traditions, the Chinese travellers were more motivated by their religious zeal.

Factors underlining the significance of accounts by Chinese and Arab travellers

- These accounts provided an outsider's perspective to the contemporary issues. Thus, Fa Hien's account of life in the 5th century Gupta empire was devoid of any biases.
- Such accounts were taken by the travellers to their home countries, which enabled a better understanding about India, and consequently establishment of better diplomatic relations.
- Accounts by Chinese travellers (Fe Hein, Hien Tsang and I-tsing) constitute an important element of Buddhist monastic doctrines, traditions and institutions. It explains the rise of Buddhism and subsequent decline from India.
- Accounts by Arab travellers, went a long way in improvement of trade relations as well as development of science and mathematics.
- Contrary to the works commissioned by the court which were more focussed on portraying the monarchs in good light, the accounts of foreign travellers focussed on the lives of ordinary people. Al Beruni's 'Taqiq-i-Hind' and Ibn Battuta's 'Rihala' are excellent examples.

Thus, it may be concludes that though there are issues associated with the reliability of the accounts provided by these travellers owing to their personal biases, still they are key sources for finding out the missing links in the reconstruction of India history.

3. Throw light on the significance of the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi in the present times. (150 words) 10

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi was a true visionary who articulated his views on almost all of the issues force by the society at large. These views continue to hold sway even today, more than a century after they were enunciated, bearing testament to his greatness.

Significance of Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts in present times :

- **Non-violence :** The ideal of non-violence needs to guide the approach of individuals as well as nations and world organisations. Intolerance is posing a great threat to the social fabric of the society.

- **Eliminating untouchability :** Caste-violence has still not ceased to be a feature of the Indian public with incidents like the violence at Bhima- Koregaon still happening.
- **Women Emancipation :** Women still don't enjoy parity in the private or the public sphere. They need to be empowered intellectually as well as financially to break away from this mould.
- **Environment :** Gandhiji famously pronounced that the Earth has enough to satisfy everyone's needs but not their greed. This assumes greater significance as the debate surrounding climate change, destruction of natural resources etc. takes the centre stage.
- **Sanitation :** Gandhiji laid a great emphasis on improving the sanitation levels right from our homes. 'Swachh Bharat Mission' seeks to build upon his ideals.
- **Gram Swaraj :** Gandhiji believed that villages are the real India and if India is to become a global power, villages would have to be made as fundamental units of development. Panchayti Raj Institutions try to give this voice to the rural India.

Thus, it can be said that Gandhiji was a leader of the past who runs into the present and marches towards the future. His thoughts have outlived his lifetime and continue to hold sway.

4. Why is Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System (IRNSS) needed ? How does it help in navigation? (150 words)

Ans. Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System (IRNSS), operational name Navigation with Indian constellation (NavIC), is an indigenously developed autonomous regional satellite navigation system that provides accurate real-time positioning and timing services. It covers India and a region extending 1500 km around it, with plans for future expansion. It is expected to have an accuracy better than 20m.

Needs for IRNSS :

- In its absence, India had to depend on satellite systems of other countries rendering it vulnerable especially in the case of hostile situations.
- The immediate reason to start building indigenous navigation capabilities was the Kargil War in 1999, when USA denied India access to vital satellite based information.
- With India becoming only the sixth country in the world to have its own navigation system, it is going to improve its standing in the comity of nations.
- Allowing the neighbouring countries to access the system, India is also projecting its soft power in the region.

Helpful in Navigation :

- The system is expected to provide accurate real-time position, velocity and time observations for uses on a variety of platforms with a 24×7 service availability under all weather conditions.

- It will provide two types of navigation services. Standard positioning service for civilian use, restricted service which may be encrypted for authorised uses like the military.
- It will help the mariners in navigation and the fishermen to get information about the valuable fishing grounds and any disturbances in the sea.
- It will help in disaster mitigation by providing information about disaster timing, vulnerable areas etc., in the Indian sub-continent.

Thus, the development of IRNSS is expected to be a great leap forward in satellite navigation technology for the country.

5. Why is India taking keen interest in resources of Arctic Region? (150 words)

10

Ans. The Arctic region refers to the polar region north of the Arctic Circle. This region has assumed significance in light of the increasingly visible impact of global warming and its increasing geo-strategic significance.

Salience of the Arctic region for India :

- **Potential Natural Resource :** The region is said to possess large reserves of oil and natural gas which can solve the problem of energy security for India, especially with West Asia in turmoil. It is also an abundant source for fisheries.
- **Newer Shipping Routes :** As global climate warms up and polar ice recedes, new paths between Asia, Europe and North America open up, which can reduce time and costs for India's imports and exports.
- **Strategic Importance :** China's assertiveness and its ability to navigate the Northern Sea Route needs to be factored in while formulating India's military strategy for the region.
- **Research on Environmental Issues :** Joint research may be conducted in the following sectors :
 - Co-relation between the Arctic climate and Indian monsoon.
 - Effect of melting of glaciers due to global warming.
 - Comprehensive assessment of the flora and fauna of the Arctic region vis-a-vis their response to anthropogenic activities.
- **Arctic Council :** In light of the commercial, strategic, environmental and scientific significance of the region for India, it joined the Arctic council with an observer status in 2013.

6. Define mantle plume and explain its role in plate tectonics. (150 words)

10

Ans. Mantle plume is an upwelling of abnormally hot rock within the earth's mantle which carries heat upward in narrow, rising columns, driven by heat exchange across the core-mantle boundary. Eventually, the rising

column of hot rock reaches the base of the lithosphere, where it spreads out, forming a mushroom-shaped cap to the plume.

Geophysicist, W. Jason Morgan, developed the hypothesis of mantle plumes in 1971. The largest (and most persistent) mantle plumes are presumed to form where a large volume of mantle rock is heated at the core-mantle boundary, about 1800 miles below the surface, although smaller plumes may originate elsewhere within the mantle. Heat transferred from the plume raises the temperature in the lower lithosphere to above melting point, and forms magma chambers that feed volcanoes at the surface.

Role of Mantle Plume in Plate Tectonics :

- Mantle plumes transport primordial mantle material from below the zone of active convection; produce time-progressive volcanic chains; break up continents; and act as a driving force for plate tectonics.
- The narrow conduits of deep-mantle material rise through the solid mantle before spreading out laterally in the upper asthenosphere. From there, they cause the lithosphere to swell and shear as the heat from the plume increases the temperature of lower lithosphere.
- The plume remains anchored at the core-mantle boundary that's why it does not shift position over time. So, as the lithospheric plate above it moves, a string of volcanoes (or other volcanic features) is created. Eg. formation of Hawaiian Islands and Emperor seamount chain in the middle of the pacific plate.
- The eruption of continental flood basalts is often associated with continental rifting and breakup. This has led to the hypothesis that mantle plumes contribute to continental rifting and the formation of ocean basins.

Thus, from the above discussion it becomes sufficiently clear that mantle plumes are strong enough to induce rifting and formation plates.

7. What are the consequences of spreading of 'Dead Zones' on marine ecosystem ? (150 words) 10

Ans. Dead zones are low-oxygen, or hypoxic, areas in the world's oceans and lakes. Because most organisms need oxygen to live, few organisms can survive in hypoxic conditions. That is way these areas are called dead zones.

Dead zones in the coastal oceans have spread exponentially since the 1960s and have serious consequences for ecosystem functioning. One of the largest dead zones forms in the Gulf of Mexico every spring. Hypoxic zones can occur naturally but climate change, nutrients run-off from the land, and eutrophication are leading to algal bloom and causing further depletion of oxygen level in water. As a result dead zones are spreading at much faster pace.

Consequences of spreading of Dead Zones on Marine Ecosystem

- The reduced dissolved oxygen in ocean water results in loss of marine life thus the habitats which were once teeming with life are transformed into biological deserts.
- Elevated nutrient levels and algal blooms can also cause problems in drinking water in communities nearby and upstream from dead zones. The released toxins are also detrimental to the survival of marine life.
- By depriving organisms of sunlight and oxygen, algal blooms negatively impact a variety of species that live below the water's surface. The number and diversity of benthic, or bottom-dwelling, species are especially reduced.
- When fast moving marine species flee from the dead zones and occupy a new habitat, they cause overcrowding of their new habitats and affect the ecosystem services over there.
- Several reproductive problems emanate when the oxygen level depletes, such as, lower egg count and less spawning.
- Algal blooms can also lead to the death of shore birds that rely on the marine ecosystem for food. With fewer fish beneath algal blooms, these animals lose an important food source.
- With the loss of marine biodiversity in these areas, the economic stability of the local communities also takes a hit.

By following these simple conservation methods and spreading awareness we can ultimately draw an end to dead zones and provide a better environment for the ocean, animals and people that live in these areas.

8. "Caste system is assuming new identities and associational forms. Hence, caste system cannot be eradicated in India." Comment. (150 words) 10

Ans. Although India is touching greater heights on the front of economic development, the caste system is still an all pervasive truth about the Indian society. Efforts were carried out prior to India's Independence as well as thereafter to remove the caste bondages and prejudices from the society but they failed to bear substantial results.

Recently, the lower as well as upper strata of society have organized themselves along caste lines which have at times expressed themselves violently, such as Bhim Army and Karani Sena.

Recent trends in the caste system :

- Caste based mobilisation has been done since the pre-independent times, such as Ambedkar's Depressed Classes Association, but in recent times, this mobilisation has acquired more aggressive undertones.

- The recent mobilisation on caste lines has made use of technological advancements like the various social media platforms (Facebook, Whatsapp etc).
- The controversies regarding reservations and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is deepening the difference between communities. The upper castes project themselves as victimized by the scheduled castes through abuse of law.
- This aggressiveness has also given rise to sub-caste identities. Several castes which were considered traditionally well off have begun to press demands for reservations in educational institutions and public employment. Eg. Jats in north India, Patidars in Gujarat, Marathas in Maharashtra and Kapur in Andhra Pradesh.
- There was a belief that modern forces of change (democracy, industrialization, urban culture, etc.) would blur the caste distinctions but instead these caste orientations have manifested in different forms. There has been ‘modernization of caste and casteisation of modernism’.
- There seems to be overlap between the economy, market and the caste identities, with certain castes, sub-castes dominating a particular sector of economy.

The government, civil society and the common people have to come out with the innovative ways and means to realize India as a substantive democracy, an inclusive society and a culture that provides dignity to everyone.

9. ‘Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing.’ Explain by giving reasons. (150 words) 10

Ans. Poverty is a social and economic condition in which a part of the society is unable to fulfill its basic requirements. It is a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information.

With a considerable population, living below the poverty line at the time of independence, its removal became a primary objective for the policy makers. Several programs like Public Distribution System, free mandatory elementary education for all, MGNREGA etc have been envisioned with an aim to eradicate poverty. However, even by recent estimations, more than a fourth of the population is still not adept to fulfil its most basic needs.

Reasons for prevalence of poverty still are :

- Lack of co-ordination between the various departments defeats the purpose of its implementation.
- Leaks in appropriation and supply chain. In the absence of proper monitoring, several ‘ghost’ ration cards were made and resources diverted in the PDS.
- Policy failure in the context of identification of poor, lack of integration and top-down approach.

- These initiatives have failed to bring about a behavioural change among the masses. Thus, programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, institutional delivery schemes etc have suffered.
 - Tendency to implement ‘One Size Fits All’ solutions have failed to appreciate the regional disparities. Local bodies need to be given more say in policy formulation and implementation.
 - The fruits of subsidies cornered by a small, better off section of the intended beneficiaries.
- Poverty eradication in a country with a huge population like India needs to involve programmes and policies with bottom up approach, technological interventions, and a mix of innovative ideas like Universal Basic Income, Direct Benefit Transfer etc.

10. How the Indian concept of secularism is different from the western model of secularism? Discuss. (150 words) 10

Ans. Secularism means separation of state institutions of governance from the religious activities, either by following, preaching and enforcing. It means that the spheres of secularism and religion are distinct, independent, exclusive and separate without overlapping zones.

Differences between Indian and Western models of Secularism :

- The western model of secularism emerged as an anti-thesis to the overarching powers of the church and the resultant movement against. In Indian model, the two concepts go hand-in-hand.
- Western model emerged in a largely monotheist society with Christianity being the pre-dominant religion. Indian model emerged in the backdrop of multiplicity of religions and thus had to deal with the challenge of co-existence.
- Indian society is marked by the pre-dominance of religion in the life of citizens, cultural diversity and unique cultural co-existence with tolerance.
- Thus, the western model envisions a negative concept of secularism with strict separation between the church and the state while the Indian model of secularism calls upon the state to keep equal distance from all religions.

11. The Bhakti movement received a remarkable re-orientation with the advent of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Discuss. (250 words) 15

Ans. Bhakti movement was an important landmark in the cultural history of the medieval India which was brought about by a galaxy of socio-religious reformers. Bhakti Movement was a reformative movement characterized by intense devotion or love for God. The movement focused to reform Indian society which was shadowed by Brahmanical dominance.

Early 16th century was marked by rise of Bhakti Saint Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in Eastern India. He was a Vaishanavi Saint and an ardent follower of Lord Krishna. According to his followers, he was an incarnation of Lord Krishna.

Chaitnaya Mahaprabhu helped broaden the scope of Bhakti movement in the following ways :

- On the request of Chaitnaya Mahaprabhu his selected six disciples, called Goswamis, started to systematically present the theology of Bhakti. This was revolutionary within the bhakti movement as it was not known so far on wider scale.
- Chaitnaya propagated his teachings without relinquishing the caste identity. But he accepted the lower caste people as his devotees. This was unique as most of the bhakti saints relinquished existing hierarchies and rigidities. Chaitnaya cult became popular among all the people including some Muslim followers.
- Since the inception of Chaitanya movement, a favourite and characteristic form of worship was group singing known as kirtan. The concept was that the chanting the name of God brings the devotee closer to Him. This concept was to some extent similar to that of Sama, a Sufi tradition of exalting and chanting the name of God to feel his presence. Thus it is no wonder that kirtan and Sama attracted the bhakti devotees of Hindus and Muslims towards each other's traditions and formed the basis for composite culture.
- Unlike most of bhakti saints, Chaitanya's associates range from the higher castes to lower castes. His association with Acharyas made his doctrines acceptable to a wider population and later his teachings were spread by the higher and lower caste people alike.
- Chaitanya though belonging to higher caste became the voice of the oppressed lower trodden. He became the bridge to reduce the social tensions in eastern India. His highly venerated disciples included Rupa, Santana and Jiva, all of whom were marginalised.

The message of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu or Gaudiya School of thought is now propagated through ISKCON Movement across the world. It boasts of participation of devotees from around the world. In other words it can be said that Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu not only revolutionized Bhakti movement but also universalized it.

12. Discuss whether formation of new states in recent time is beneficial or not for the economy of India. (250 words)

15

Ans. Article 3 of the Constitution of India deals with the topic of 'Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries and names of existing States'. Reorganisation of states has always been an emotive

issue. The first wave of reorganisation was done on linguistic lines in the 1950. However, this situation has undergone a change in the sense that clamour for new States is now based on the concerns of economic backwardness and lack of resources.

In this era of coalition politics, many regional parties have become more influential at the national level. Several of these are ardently supporting creation of new states which very often finds expression in the form of sub-regionalism. The emergence of Telangana Rashtra Samiti at the national level played a pivotal role in separation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh.

Positive impact on the Economy :

- It is often seen that the new states tend to achieve a higher pace of economic development. This seems to hold true for the states of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Telangana etc.
- It is also argued that small states are able to use funds efficiently and focus on those regions which have been neglected by the erstwhile bigger states.
- A slew of new infrastructure needs to be created which propels growth. For instance, separation of Jharkhand from Bihar implied that Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, High Court etc. needed to be created in the new capital.
- These new cities need to have good roads, flyovers, sanitation facilities etc, which brings government spending which inturn attracts private investment. It also creates several new employment opportunities.

Negative impact on the Economy :

- In emergency situation, the reduced financial pool poses a problem. The recent floods in Uttarakhand showed the inability of the state in the face of a natural disaster.
- With the government of the state in position to begin new projects and allocate resources, the graph of corruption tends to go up.
- Small states do not generate enough revenue for the state, thus are heavily dependent on the centre's assistance.
- States like Jharkhand and Chattisgarh with considerable tribal population have been witnessing large scale tribal displacement. Also, there is the discontent that 'outsiders' are taking up most of the job opportunities.

Thus, arguments regarding the impact of formation of new states exist on the both sides of the spectrum. A careful perusal of each individual demand is needed, and multiplicity of factors like administrative convenience, cultural cohesiveness, economic opportunities etc need to be considered simultaneously.

- 13. Why indentured labour was taken by the British from India to other colonies ? Have they been able to preserve their cultural identity over there? (250 words)** 15

Ans. Indentured labour is the system where the employee is bound by a forced contract to work for a particular employer for a fixed time. It was a defining feature of the 19th century economy. It was instituted following the abolition of slavery throughout British Empire in 1833 as newly free men and women refused to work for low wages on sugar, tea plantations and rail construction projects began in British colonies of West Indies, Fiji, Mauritius and Ceylon.

This system was initiated by the British in Mauritius, named as Great Experiment, after the abolition of slavery to demonstrate to the world the superiority of free labour over slave labour. Around 95 per cent of labourers who were transported to Mauritius were Indians. Thereafter Indians were recruited and transported to many labour-importing colonies of Africa and Asia.

Factors affecting employment of Indians as indentured labour :

- **End of Slavery:** British abolished slavery throughout the British Empire with Slavery Abolition Act 1833. This was the immediate reason for the spread of indentured labour system all over the world. The natives of African countries were self sufficient and relied on cattle farming. They were reluctant to work in the British factories and farms, so Indians became the obvious choice. The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands (mainly Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam), Mauritius and Fiji.
- **Abundant availability of labour:** Most Indian indentured workers came from the present-day regions of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu. In the mid-nineteenth century these regions experienced many changes—cottage industries declined, land rent rose, lands were cleared for mines and plantations, which caused severe economic hardships and created a large labour pool.
- **Promise of escape from poverty:** Many migrants agreed to take up work hoping to escape poverty or oppression in their home villages. Often migrants were not even told that they were to embark on a long sea voyage.

Indentured laboures managed to maintain their cultural identity in the following manners :

- In Trinidad, the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay' (for Imam Hussain) in which workers of all races and religions joined.

• The religion of Rastafarianism (made famous by the Jamaican reggae star Bob Marley) is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.

- 'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.
- Of late, Bollywood has emerged as a great medium to associate the newer generations with their roots.

These migrants from India have come a long way from the time they arrived as indentured labourers. They contribute greatly to the development of their acquired homes, while at the same time not forgetting about their roots.

- 14. "The ideal solution of depleting ground water resources in India is water harvesting system." How can it be made effective in urban areas ? (250 words)** 15

Ans. Water is essential for sustenance of life on the earth. Even though earth, also known as the 'Blue Planet' is abound in water, the sources of freshwater are few. Groundwater is an important source of freshwater, but has been facing extreme pressure due to the rapid population growth, urbanisation and exploitative agricultural methods.

The NITI Aayog in its recently released **Composite Water Management Index** warned that India is facing its 'worst' water crisis in history. Critical groundwater resources, which accounted for 40% of India's water supply, are being depleted at 'unsustainable' rates. Twenty-one cities, including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting 100 million people.

Though there are many ways to check the further depletion of ground water and increase the level of water such as limit of water-extraction, change in crop-patterns, diverting river streams, building reservoirs and plantation drives, water harvesting system provides ideal solution for the problem. Water Harvesting (WH) involves capturing rain water, where it falls and capture the runoff from, catchment and streams etc. Local people can easily be trained to build and expand systems themselves. It will not only reduce water bills; provide an alternative supply during water restrictions but also ensure supply of high quality water - pure, free of chemicals.

Methods to improve water harvesting in urban areas:

- Applying the rooftop rain water harvesting system under which rain water is captured from the roof catchments and stored in reservoirs. Harvested rain water can be stored in sub-surface ground water reservoirs by adopting artificial recharge techniques to meet the household needs through storage in tanks.
- In alluvial areas where permeable rocks are exposed on the land surface or are located at very shallow depth, rain water harvesting can be done through recharge pits.

- Applying the water spreading system which involves diverting or collecting runoff from natural channels, gullies, or streams with a system of dams, dikes, ditches, or other means, and spreading it over a relatively flat area.
- Applying the sponge city concept. It indicates a particular type of city that acts more like a sponge which actually absorbs the rain water, which is then naturally filtered by the soil and allowed to reach into the urban aquifers. This allows for the extraction of water from the ground through urban or peri-urban wells. This water can be easily treated and used for the city water supply.
- In areas where the shallow aquifers have dried up and existing tubewells are tapping deeper aquifers, rain water harvesting through existing tubewells can be adopted to recharge the deeper aquifers.

Most metro cities in India are water starved but not rain starved. We should not forget the fact that water harvested is water produced and make sincere attempts to harvest every drop of water that falls within every premises, locality, city and country.

15. Defining blue revolution, explain the problems and strategies for pisciculture development in India. (250 words) 15

Ans. The term ‘blue revolution’ refers to the remarkable emergence of aquaculture as an important and highly productive agricultural activity. It was launched during the seventh Five-Year Plan. Blue Revolution or the Neel Kranti Mission has the vision to achieve economic prosperity of the country and the fishers and fish farmers as well as contribute towards food and nutritional security through full potential utilisation of water resources for fisheries development in a sustainable manner, keeping in view the bio-security and environmental concerns.

Problems associated with pisciculture development in India :

- Lack of reliable database relating to aquatic and fisheries resources in India as well as lack of suitable policies of government and inefficiency of an enforcement agency to monitor the supply of good quality seeds and feeds.
- Many fisheries management bodies do not heed scientific advice on fish quotas and set catch limits above the recommended maximum amount.
- Lack of adequate financial support and proper transport and marketing facilities for the products. Lack of skill and prevalence of negative social perception and prejudice regarding fishing as a profession in the caste ridden Indian society.
- Water pollution, unscientific management of aquaculture and over exploitation of coastal fisheries

along with problems in harvest and post-harvest operation; lack of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels.

Strategies for pisciculture development in India

- Focus on spatial planning and zoning to ensure that aquaculture operations stay within the surrounding ecosystem’s carrying capacity.
- Emphasise on leveraging the latest information technology for better planning and monitoring.
- Focus on the improvements in breeding technology, disease control, feeds and nutrition, and low-impact production systems to complement traditional knowledge to improve efficiency.
- Invest on cold chain and market infrastructure to avoid loss due to delay in selling and price fall.
- Financial institutions should strengthen the flow of credit to aquaculture sector but with due consideration to ecology and regulatory framework governing this sector.

Realizing the immense scope for development of fisheries and aquaculture, the Government of India has restructured the Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries for overall development of the sector.

16. What is the significance of Industrial Corridors in India ? Identifying Industrial Corridors, explain their main characteristics. (250 words) 15

Ans. Industrial Corridors (ICs) are stretches across the country allocated to a specific geographical area with the intent to stimulate industrial development. They recognize the inter-dependence of various sectors of the economy and offer effective integration between industry and infrastructure leading to overall economic and social development. They constitute world class infrastructure such as high-speed, highly-connected transportation system.

Significance of Industrial Corridors in India :

- An industrial corridor is associated with the setting up of industrial townships, educational institutions, roads, railways, airports, hospitals along the corridor. These would generate employment and raise standard of living.
- Necessary logistics infrastructure, needed to reap economies of scale, would be setup thus enabling firms to focus on their areas of core competence.
- Production costs would come down due to improved transportation system and agglomeration effect, making Indian goods competitive in domestic as well as foreign markets.
- Prevention of concentration of industries in one particular location would prevent exploitation of environment as well as ensure balanced development in the country.

- People would find job opportunities close to their homes which would curb migration towards cities, thus preventing stress on already burdened urban landscape.

Main characteristics of important industrial Corridors in India :

- **Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor :** It is a planned industrial development project between India's capital, Delhi and financial hub, Mumbai. It is one of the world's largest infrastructure project being developed with Japanese assistance and is planned as a high tech industrial zone spread across six states across the 1500 km long Western Dedicated Freight Corridor which serves as its backbone.
- **Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor :** It is an upcoming mega infrastructure project which is expected to boost commerce between South India and East Asia by enabling quicker movement of goods from places of these states to the Chennai and Ennore ports.
- **The Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) :** It is a proposed economic corridor that spreads across the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra and passes through major cities such as Davangere, Chitradurga and Solapur etc. The corridor is delineated around the existing NH4, the existing Bangalore-Mumbai railway line and the Dabhol-Bangalore Natural Gas Pipeline.
- **Amritsar Delhi Kolkata Industrial Corridor :** It is a proposed economic corridor aimed at developing an industrial zone spanning across seven states in India with benefits for 20 cities under these states. The corridor will provide a major push for job creation and industrialization in the most densely populated regions of India.
- **East Coast Economic Corridor :** The ECEC running along the entire east coast of India from Kolkata to Kanyakumari is a multi-modal, regional maritime corridor that can play a vital role in unifying the large domestic market, as well as integrating the Indian economy with the dynamic global value chains of South-East and East Asia.

17. Mention core strategies for the transformation of aspirational districts in India and explain the nature of convergence, collaboration and competition for its success. (250 words)

15

Ans. The 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' Programme aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 115 most undeveloped districts from across 28 states. It will identify areas of immediate improvement, measure, process and rank districts across 5 themes - Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure, which have direct bearing on

the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens. Deliberately, the districts have been described as aspirational rather than backward. The motive is to view them as areas of opportunity and hope rather than of distress and hopelessness.

Core Strategies

- States as main drivers.
- Work on the strength of each district.
- Make development as a mass movement in these districts.
- Identify low hanging fruits and the strength of each district, to act as a catalyst for development.
- Measure progress and rank districts to spur a sense of competition.
- Districts shall aspire to become State's best to Nation's best.

'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' Program has three core principles-Convergence (of Central & State Schemes), Collaboration (among citizens and functionaries of Central & State Governments including district teams), and Competition (among districts).

Nature

- The 115 districts were chosen by Union government. This was done in consultation with State officials on the basis of a composite index. The parameters included are deprivation enumerated under Socio-Economic Caste Census, key health and education performance indicators, state of basic infrastructure.
- The present ranking is based on 49 indicators across 5 sectors. These sectors are areas that have been targeted for transformation health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development, basic infrastructure.
- A minimum of one district was chosen from every State. Apparently, the largest concentration of districts is in the States which have historically under-performed. This includes states such as UP and Bihar, or which are afflicted by left-wing extremism such as Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
- NITI Aayog in partnership with the government of Andhra Pradesh has created a dashboard for monitoring the real-time progress of the districts. District collectors of all the aspirational districts can input the latest available data of their respective districts. The dashboard will also be open to the public.
- Achieving success in this programme necessitates the contribution of all 3 tiers of government.
- The spirit of cooperation needs to be supplemented by a culture of competition.
- This program has opened its door to civil society and leveraged the tool of corporate social responsibility. India's lowly ranking in the Human Development Index released by UNDP spurred the government to launch

this program. The rationale was that by identifying and uplifting the districts which have shown relatively slow progress in achieving key social outcomes, India can move ahead in the Human Development Index. Two delta rankings have already been released and there is a need for consistent monitoring to ascertain the objectives.

18. ‘Women’s movement in India has not addressed the issues of women of lower social strata.’ Substantiate your view. (250 words) 15

Ans. Women played a central role in the Indian freedom struggle and were at the forefront in the Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements. However, that didn’t necessarily translate into them attaining equal rights as men in either the public or the private sphere.

The women’s movement in India gained prominence in 1970s and 80s. These movements have tried to bring the women specific issues in the public domain. However, it is found that these have fallen short from addressing the issues of the women of lower social strata, belonging to SC, ST, minorities, and BPL families.

Women’s movement in India has failed to address the issues of women strata. Arguments in favour :

- Many consider the women’s movement in India to be elitist, with most of the activists belonging to the higher classes. With those from lower strata being under represented, their peculiar problems are not taken up.
- The movement is considered a mere extension and adaptation of the women’s movement in the West. Thus, problems peculiar to India’s villages and cities seem to be left behind.
- The media also seems to grant coverage to issues of women belonging to higher classes. Thus, high profile cases like that of Jessica Lal or others in urban areas tend to be highlighted.
- Recently, several movements have raised the gender issues through temple entry movement, triple talaq, etc. But reforms in the arena of temple entry movements are restricted to the specified places only, and the issues of triple talaq especially in hinterland or rural areas, go unnoticed.
- Sexual and domestic violence is mainly perpetrated against the women from lower caste and poor women but this issue has not acquired centre-stage in the discourse of women movements.
- In rural areas, feminisation of agriculture is becoming a reality. However, women still haven’t been recognised as owners of the land as ‘farmers’. This issue, despite affecting large number of women, hasn’t been adequately taken up by women’s movement in the country.

Nonetheless, women’s movement in India can’t be rejected altogether as being elitist. While its leadership might be said to be in the hands of those from higher strata, women from the lower strata actually provide the numbers and the backbone of the movement. The anti-alcohol movement is often led by the women from the lower strata. The fact that a state like Bihar had to bring in a legislation to impose prohibition in the state is an indication of their success. Then, there is the example of ‘Chipko’ movement started by the poor women in Reni village of Uttarakhand, which spread to other parts of the country. The story of Anita Narre in Madhya Pradesh, who refused to go to her husband’s house unless a toilet was built, is also a case in point.

Therefore, women from lower strata have begun to assume a greater say in directing the women’s movement in the country. Nonetheless there is an urgent need for women movement to be more inclusive and just, embracing the cause of poor and vulnerable women.

19. ‘Globalization is generally said to promote cultural homogenization but due to this cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian Society.’ Elucidate. (250 words) 15

Ans. Globalization is a process in which the world becomes a global village as national and regional economies, societies, and cultures get integrated through the network of trade, communication, migration and transportation.

Globalization is leaving its footprints on almost every aspect of Indian society such as language (English), cuisine, clothing, etc., and thus leading to homogenization in many respects. There is an increasing tendency towards ‘glocalisation’ of culture which refers to the mixing of the global with the local culture.

Cultural homogenization is an aspect of cultural globalisation which refers to the reduction in cultural diversity through the popularization and diffusion of a wide array of cultural symbols, not only physical objects but customs, ideas and values. It is the process by which local cultures are transformed or absorbed by a dominant outside culture. It can impact national identity and culture, which would be eroded by the impact of global cultural industries and multinational media.

Celebration of Valentine’s Day, Mother’s Day; consumption of pizza, burger, chowmein etc.; wearing jeans and tops; cropping up of MNCs; popularity of Hollywood movies, Bhangra pop, Indi pop, etc. are some of the homogenizing influences of globalization on Indian society.

However, contrary to the popular belief, globalisation has also strengthened cultural specificities in the Indian society:

- As a response to capitalism which imbibes values of individualism and instrumentalism, India has embraced collective capitalism through initiatives like corporate social responsibility, Jan-Dhan and Ayushman Bharat etc.

- The Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Yoga traditions and practices are not only being practiced by Indians, but people across the globe are embracing them.
- Indian system of Ayurveda is being promoted by a large section of society in the backdrop of the ills of western system of medicine and cure. For example, large scale use of 'Patanjali' products by the middle and lower middle classes of India.
- Our cellphones, ATMs have embraced local languages despite increase in English usage.
- Though nuclear families have proliferated in urban and semi-urban areas, there is increasing jointness seen today. For example, during birth, death ceremonies, birthday celebration there is collective gathering and mutual integration.
- Festivals like Holi, Diwali, Ramadan etc don't seem to have disappeared. People embrace e-friendly ganesha idols, green-diwali in different ways. Tribal festivals like Losar, Saga Dawa have manifested more strongly and gathered public space, media more than earlier so with folk dance, art like Yakshagana, Bharatanatyam.
- Indian classical dance and music has got fillip in the recent years with the efforts of organization like SPIC MACAY and others.

However, there are also negative reactions to the process of globalization. Revival of caste, race and cultural identity at times leads to chauvinistic tendencies and may hurt the peace and harmony of the society. Excessive emphasis on cultural specificities, as a reaction to globalization may lead to protectionism, proliferation of orthodox ideas, and fundamentalism.

20. 'Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.' Argue by giving suitable illustrations. (250 words) 15

Ans. Communalism may be defined as the ideology (set of ideas) which states that society is divided into religious communities whose interests differ and are, at times, even opposed to each other. The antagonism practiced by the people of one community against the people of other community and religion can be termed as 'communalism'. Indian society comprises of large diversity across geographical distribution. Thus, ensuring

unity and curtailing forces/causes of communalism becomes all the more challenging.

Rise of communalism due to power struggle :

- The rise of communalism in India can be attributed to the British policy of 'divide and rule'.
- They played Hindus and Muslims against each other by trying to project the Muslims as oppressed and offering them certain incentives.
- The issue of reservation in employment, separate electorate, partition of Bengal etc. was to drive a wedge between the two communities. The appeasement of hardliners from the two communities was also done with that objective.
- Even after independence, political parties across the spectrum have continued to invoke religion for political gains. The issue of Ram Mandir, Ghar Wapsi, persecution of minorities etc still continue to be used for political polarisation.

Rise of communalism due to relative deprivation :

- The rise of 'Aligarh movement' was a case in point as Syed Ahmed Khan believed that Muslims lagged behind the Hindus in socio-economic terms.
- Moplah revolution also had communal undertones overlapping with the economic differences. It basically pitted the Hindu Zamindars against the Muslim tenants.
- Muslims have a relatively low level of socio-economic development as compared to the Hindus. They also don't find adequate representation in politics or high government offices proportional to their population. This creates perception of alienation and gives rise to communal struggle.
- When political parties/civil society groups give communal colour to issues like Triple Talaq, Uniform Civil Code, target particular community for terrorism etc., it results in relative deprivation escalating into struggle for power.

Religion, when deliberately used as a tool for attaining power, both political and over resources, leads to the growth of communalism. The rising trend of communalism and the violent aftermath that follows it is a major threat to the integrity of India. So, efficient and effective measures must be adopted against the evil of communalism and checking its spread over the social fabric of India.

GENERAL STUDIES

Civil Services (Mains) Examination

2018

PAPER-II

1. In the light of recent controversy regarding the use of Electronic Voting Machine (EVM), what are the challenges before the Election Commission of India to ensure the trustworthiness of elections in India? (150 words) **10**

Ans. Credibility of the election process is central to the efficacy of a democracy. In order to ensure smooth functioning of election process, the Election Commission mooted the idea of use of EVMs and since 2000, EVMs have been used for various elections in India. However, recently after the elections in some State legislative assemblies, some parties have raised a voice against credibility of ECI-EVMs alleging tampering and manipulation of EVMs in favour of a particular party. Issues have also been raised against various administrative and technical glitches of use of EVMs and VVPATs, as well as alleged hacking.

Even though, Election Commission has rejected these allegations and unequivocally reiterated the credibility of EVMs with technical and administrative safeguards but still there are some challenges before the Commission to regain trust and confidence of the system, which are :

- The EVMs are selected by computers on the principle of randomization which does not allow a prior knowledge or planned setting for a particular EVM in a particular constituency or at a particular polling booth.
- Representatives of political parties are present at various levels ensuring security check and randomness. But the challenge before the commission is to account for the authenticity of these processes.
- The EVMs are manufactured by two PSUs (ECIL and BEL) with no third party involved. The software is written in-house and is not shared with anyone else.
- To prove to the electorate and the parties that the EVMs are not manipulated and tampered.
- It is being opined that the present EVMs are not technologically advanced and secure. Thus, it is also a challenge to bring the advanced technology and that too economically and on large scale.

For ensuring credibility and trustworthiness, the ECI has recently taken many innovative steps like organising workshops, EVM Hackathons, but still a lot of work needs to be done to make the elections fair and transparent as mandated by the Constitution under Article 324 and nourish India's democratic structure.

2. Whether National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) can enforce the implementation of constitutional reservation for the Scheduled Castes in the religious minority institutions? Examine (150 words) **10**

Ans. National Commission for Scheduled Castes is an advisory and recommendatory body set up under Article 338 of the Constitution to prevent the exploitation of SCs and look upon their holistic development. The term 'minority institution' is used to define an educational institution which is administered and set up by the minority. Article 30 of the Constitution lays down the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

Minority institutions have been afforded certain benefits, not available to other institutions :

- Minority educational institutions don't need to abide by a reservation policy for SCs, STs and OBCs as required to be done by other educational institutions.
- In case of admission of the student, minority educational institutions can have a reservation of up to 50 percent for the students of their own community.
- In respect of control over representatives (say teachers and principals), minority educational institutions have substantially more prominent powers than other institutions.

However, demands are now being raised to extend the application of reservations for SC/STs and OBCs, to minority educational institutions (like Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Millia Islamia) as well. Following the passage of 93rd Amendment Act, Article 15(5) provides that the State is empowered to make special provisions for the advancement of Scheduled Castes regarding their admission to educational institutions, except in the minority education institutions.

Therefore, going by a strict constitutional interpretation, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) can not enforce the implementation of reservation policy in the case of religious minority institutions. Having said that, there needs to be a wider debate on this issue. One way forward can be that these minority institutes should be provided with aid and grants by the State and suggest them to make way for providing reservations to the under-privileged section of the society as well. This will help in ensuring healthy growth of minority as well as other communities.

3. Under what circumstances can the Financial Emergency be proclaimed by the President of India? What consequences follow when such a declaration remains in force? (150 words) 10

Ans. Article 360 empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened. The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the satisfaction of the President in declaring a Financial Emergency final and conclusive and not questionable in any court on any ground. But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 implying that the satisfaction of the President is not beyond judicial review.

Prolamation in this case also has to be approved by the Parliament of India as in the case of other cases of emergencies. The financial emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked. However, the financial emergency has never been proclaimed in India so far. Such a situation had arisen once in the 1990s but was avoided by putting the gold assets of India as collateral for foreign credit.

Consequences of Financial Emergency

- The executive authority of the Centre extends to directing any state to observe such canons of financial propriety as are specified by it; and to directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.
- Any such direction may include a provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in the state; and the reservation of all money bills or other financial bills for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the legislature of the state.
- The President may issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving the Union; and the judges of the Supreme Court and the high court.

Therefore, by proclamation of a financial emergency, the Union becomes ever more powerful and assumes certain function of the state vis-a-vis financial functions.

4. Why do you think the committees are considered to be useful for parliamentary works? Discuss, in this context, the role of the Estimates Committee. (150 words) 10

Ans. The Parliament is a large body which is required to perform disparate functions. It has neither time nor expertise nor control to make a detailed scrutiny of all legislative measures and other matters. Therefore, it is assisted by a number of committees in discharge of its duties.

Benefits of Parliamentary Committees :

- These committees are the Parliament's principle instrument to ensure executive accountability which is central in a representative democracy.

- Being a huge reservoir of information, these committees contribute towards strengthening the parliamentary system and improve governance.
- Some of the basic functions of these committees are examining ministerial budgets, examining bills referred to it, consideration of Annual Reports and scrutinising the Government's working.
- They also help in obtaining public feedback and building political consensus on contentious issues.
- The committees perform their functions without the cloud of political positioning and populist opinion.

Role of Estimates Committee

Estimates Committee compromises of 30 members solely from Lok Sabha. Its main agenda is to examine the estimates included in the budget and suggest economies in public expenditure. It suggests alternative policies in order to bring about the efficiency and economy in administration. It brings to the notice of the Parliament, the ineffectiveness of the policy and need for changes in policy.

However, the effectiveness of the role of the Estimates Committee is limited by the following :

- It cannot question the policy laid down by the Parliament.
- It examines the budget estimates only after they have been voted by the Parliament, and not before that.
- Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the ministries.

5. "The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has a very vital role to play". Explain how this is reflected in the method and terms of his appointment as well as the range of powers he can exercise. (150 words) 10

Ans. Article 148 of the Indian Constitution provides the provisions for the post of CAG who acts as the guardian of public purse and controls the entire gamut of financial administration.

CAG is appointed by the President of India following a recommendation by the Prime Minister. President is the final appointing authority of CAG. CAG holds the office for a period of six years or upto the age of 65 years whichever is earlier with the security of tenure. The CAG can be removed by the President only on an address from both houses of Parliament with special majority on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Moreover, the salary and allowances of CAG are charged upon Consolidated Fund of India ensuring immunity from vote of Parliament. All these provisions underline the vital role that the CAG plays in the smooth functioning of governance.

Powers of CAG

- Conducts legal, regulatory and propriety audit.
- Submits audit reports to President and Governor for legislative scrutiny.
- Acts as a guide to Public Accounts Committee of Parliament ensuring transparency in financial administration.

- Audits expenditure from Contingency Fund, Public Account, Consolidated Fund of India and the states.
- Audits the receipts and expenditure of Government companies and entities substantially financed from the Central or State revenues.

B.R. Ambedkar once stated that the office of CAG is the most important office under the Constitution as it is the CAG's audit reports which help ensure executive's accountability to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration.

- 6. "Policy contradictions among various competing sectors and stakeholders have resulted in inadequate 'protection and prevention of degradation' to environment." Comment with relevant illustrations. (150 words)**

10

Ans. Policy formulation in India is done by the concerned ministries and departments keeping in mind the specific goals and outcomes. But, certain Government policy making institutions are plagued with bureaucratic inefficiencies and lack of specialisation. This often results into policy paralysis and policy contradictions due to increase in multitude of stakeholders and parties involved in it, causing inadequate protection and prevention of degradation to environment.

Relevant Illustrations

- Clearance for Ken Betwa River Linking Project involved Ministry of Water, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, States of UP and MP. Contradiction among conflicting parties posses threat to Panna Tiger Reserve, and Ken River.
- Lack of policy integration poses challenge to paddy cultivation due to increased silting and threat of recurring floods.
- Infrastructural projects in North Eastern states are plagued by the issue of policy paralysis and involve Ministry of Road & Transport, Ministry of Water and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- Bt Cotton cultivation in some states has led to loss of crop due to attack from Pink Bollworm. Use of unapproved Bt Cotton highlights lack of coordination between Ministry of Agriculture, Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee, seed production companies and enforcing agencies.
- Theni Neutrino Project involved Department of Atomic Energy and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Policy contradiction posses threat to endangered ecology of Western Ghats.

Following steps should be taken to resolve the issue of policy contradictions :

- Strengthening the enforcement capabilities of environmental institutions, both at the Centre and the states.
- Effective coordination amongst various Ministries/ Institutions regarding intergration of environmental concerns at the inception/planning stage of the project.

- Proper trained personnel and precise database so that there is no delay in the projects.
- Making Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure a more effective instrument for environment protection and sustainable development.

- 7. Appropriate local community-level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All' in India. Explain. (150 words)**

10

Ans. A critical component of the United Nations 2030 agenda for SDGs is "Health for All", which implies that health is to be brought within the reach of everyone in a given community. Even Constitution of India directs the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living to improve public health (Article 47).

Government interventions in achieving 'Health for All':

- Government has launched the National Health Mission which seeks to improve health infrastructural facilities at District and Sub-district levels.
- The NHM brought in considerable innovations into the implementation of health sector programs in India.
- Accredited Social Health Activists Care (ASHA) workers were deployed as transformational change agents in every village which had brought a significant impact on behavioural changes of local communities.
- Government launched its flagship Ayushman Bharat Scheme. It has two goals-one, creating a network of health and wellness infrastructure across the nation to deliver comprehensive primary healthcare services, and another is to provide insurance cover to at least 40 per cent of India's population which is majorly deprived of secondary and tertiary care services.
- Kayakalp Award Scheme is intended to encourage and incentivize Public Health care Facilities in the country to achieve a set of standards related to cleanliness, hygiene, waste management and infection control practices.
- Mission Indradhanush aims to immunize children from 7 basic disease. It seeks to achieve full immunization coverage of 90 per cent children by 2020.
- The Government has added the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan for assured antental care. Therefore, necessary interventions in health care at local community level is an absolute pre-requisite if we want to achieve the goals of 'Health for All' as envisaged in the SDGs and our Constitution.

- 8. E-governance is not only about utilization of the power of new technology, but also much about critical importance of the 'use value' of information. Explain. (150 words)**

10

Ans. E-governance involves the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) at all the level of the Government in order to provide services to the citizens, interaction with business enterprises and communication and exchange of information between

different agencies of the Government in a speedy, convenient efficient and transparent manner.

Although e-governance is about utilization of the power of new technology like satellite technology, GPS, computer, internet, mobile, biometrics etc. in an efficient manner, it is also very much about how the information collected is utilised to better cater to the needs of the citizens.

Implementation of ‘better use’ of information :

- Increased use of e-governance has that meant people are more informed about the plans and policies of the government. This gives them a sense of greater ownership and involvement in the governance of the country.
- Increased adherence and compliance to rules and laws, online filing of bills under the GST tax regime has made tax evasions difficult.
- E-governance has initiated a two-way dialogue between the citizen and the government. Eg. Government solicits the views of the public on several important bills and rules, and tendering the same has become much more easier.
- As information about where the money is being spent is easily accessible by the public, it has ushered an era of greater transparency and accountability.
- Social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook etc) have become effective tools in the hands of citizens to get their voices heard, even in higher echelons of the government.

Therefore, the focus of e-governance should not only be limited to efficiently utilising new technologies but it should also be oriented towards ensuring good governance using the information gathered.

9. “India’s relations with Israel have, of late, acquired a depth and diversity, which cannot be rolled back”. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Ans. Although diplomatic relations between India and Israel were established way back in 1992, the two countries witnessed little engagement for the most part of it. It is only in the last few years that the relations have come to realise their full potential. India has moved away from its yesteryear policy of hyphenating Israel-Palestine relations and shed away its reluctance in the fear of backlash by the Indian Muslim population, in favour of a greater formal engagement between Israel and India. Israel PM, Benjamin Netanyahu, even described the bilateral relations between the two countries as a ‘marriage made in heaven’.

Recent developments in India-Israel relations :

- Bilateral trade between the two countries has increased from \$200 million to more than \$4 billion (excluding defence) in 2016-17. But it is still less compared to India’s trade with other nations. To address that, recently, India-Israel CEO forum has been setup. A dedicated web platform called ‘India Israel Innovation Bridge’ was also launched.

• In the field of agriculture, a Bilateral Action plan (2015-18) was signed to expand cooperation into new sectors such as dairy and water. India is learning from Israel’s expertise in horticulture mechanisation, orchard and nursery management, micro-irrigation amongst others.

• Israel is the third largest supplier of arms to India after Russia & USA. Barak 8 is being jointly developed by Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) and India’s Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) which is capable of protecting sea vessels and ground facilities from aircraft and cruise missiles.

- The rise of Islamic extremist terrorism has brought both the countries together against the global threat of terrorism.
- Cyber security cooperation is also expanding, with cyber security academies being set up in India by an Israeli company, Vital Intelligence Group.
- India’s Department of Science and Technology along with Innovation Authority of Israel is setting up India-Israel Industrial R & D and Technological Innovation Fund of 40 million dollars for the next five years.
- Other areas of cooperation are film production, energy sector, startups and more.

Having said that, there are various irritants in the bilateral relations as well, differences in terms of Iran and the Arab world, Chinese factor, stand on Pakistan, difference in terms of technology transfer, etc. But, still, the relations have reached such a level from which they cannot be rolled back.

10. A number of outside powers have entrenched themselves in Central Asia, which is a zone of interest to India. Discuss the implications, in this context, of India’s joining the Ashgabat Agreement, 2018. (150 words) 10

Ans. Central Asia is a part of India’s ‘extended neighbourhood’. India has major geo-strategic and economic interest in the region. It has four major interests in Central Asia: security, energy, trade and mutual cooperation in various realms. In a quest for global supremacy, Central Asia has become a part of the ‘New Great Game’ between regional and world powers.

Sifnificance of the Central Asian region :

- It is rich in energy and mineral resources which haven’t been exploited yet.
- Being placed in the middle of the Eurasian continent, it is also one of the most important routes of transit connecting Asia and Europe.
- Their consumer market still remains to be exploited.
- Control over Central Asian hinterland provides strategic supremacy over peripheral regions such as Persian Gulf.

As a result, major powers are making a wild dash to stamp their influence in the region :

- Russia is the traditional player in the region and wishes to exert political influence after a short gap of retreat from the region.

- China has fully used its geographical proximity to the region and is pursuing an ingenious soft-power policy. These countries have pledged support to the 'Silk Route Belt' idea for deepening their ancient ties with China.
- The US and its allies remain deeply engaged in the region and use it as a valuable supply hub for the Afghanistan war effort. They also aim to counter the Russian and Chinese influence.
- Despite efforts being made by India, questions such as what India can offer to Central Asia and what India symbolises for Central Asia remain a challenge for India-Central Asia relations.

Recently, India joined the Ashgabat Agreement which envisages enhancing connectivity within the Eurasian region and synchronising it with other regional transport corridors. Implications of India joining the Ashgabat Agreement:

- It will enable India to utilize the existing transport and transit corridor to facilitate trade and commercial interactions with the Eurasian region through better integration with Eurasian Economic Union and Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
- It will synchronize the existing trade corridors with International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) - complimenting India's efforts for enhanced regional connectivity and accessibility.
- It will increase India's trade with Central Asia which is currently over \$ 1 billion - only 0.11% of Central Asia's
- It will increase scope of Chabahar to become a vital gateway and the shortest land route to Central Asia.
- It will provide access to high-value minerals of Central Asia

11. Whether the Supreme Court Judgement (July 2018) can settle the political tussle between the Lt. Governor and elected government of Delhi? Examine. (250 words) 15

Ans. 69th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1991 inserted Article 239AA in the Constitution which made provisions for Legislative Assembly and Lieutenant Governor for NCT Delhi. Since the insertion of the new provisions, the political tussle between Lt. Governor and elected government of Delhi has been observed regarding running of day to day business, stalling Council's decisions, and control over the bureaucratic machinery. Prima facie the tussle relates to the supremacy of the Union appointed Lt. Governor over the elected government. It becomes more visible when different parties are in power in Centre and in Delhi as is the present case.

In light of the appeal filed by the Government of NCT of Delhi against the ruling of the Delhi High Court which had declared that the LG has "complete control of all matters regarding the NCT of Delhi and nothing will happen without the concurrence of the LG", the Supreme Court has passed the judgement with the following observations :

- In relation to the issue of power to legislate and make policies, the Supreme Court held that by virtue of Clause (4) of Article 239AA, the elected government has the power to legislate on all issues except for subjects relating to land, police and public order, which is under the exclusive domain of Union Parliament.
- On issues of discord between the Lt. Governor and Council, the Supreme Court held that the Lieutenant governor is not to act in a mechanical manner and stall Council's decision. Further in case of any difference, matter can be referred to President but it should be done only in exceptional cases and not as a general rule of business.

Although the verdict has clearly demarcated the jurisdiction of authority of the Lt. Governor and the Delhi government, the verdict, however failed to address a critical issue which could still be the bone of contention in future litigation. The exact ambit of the provisions of Article 239AA (4) of the Constitution has not been laid down and this might prove to be a stumbling block for the Delhi government whenever it is not ruled by the party which is in power at the Centre.

Lt. Governor's role is not that of a Constitutional figurehead, though the ultimate responsibility for good administration of Delhi is vested in the President acting through the Administrator. However, to avoid the contention, the Administrator should take a more active part in the administration than the Governor, of a State and in cases of difference of opinion refer it to President for the final decision. This should however be kept as a last resort.

12. How far do you agree with the view that tribunals curtail the jurisdiction of ordinary courts? In view of the above, discuss the constitutional validity and competency of the tribunals in India. (250 words) 15

Ans. Tribunals were established as a quasi-judicial body by Constitutional 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 under Part XIV-A, Article 323-A (Administrative tribunals) and Article 323-B (tribunals for other matters) with an aim to reduce the burden of formal judiciary and to bring expertise and speed to dispute resolution.

Tribunals have been pivotal and effective in addressing disputes in past. They may adjudicate on matters under their jurisdiction but the ultimate power lies with the High Courts and the Supreme Court. With nearly three crore cases pending in Indian courts coupled with vacancies in judiciary proving detrimental to efficient functioning of judiciary, tribunals act as a relief to the overburdened courts. However, there are certain arguments of the view that tribunals are curtailing the jurisdiction of ordinary courts :

- Tribunal, being a quasi-judicial body, goes against the Doctrine of Separation of Powers and allows dilution of judicial mechanism - the exclusive arena of ordinary courts.
- Conferring a direct right of appeal to the SC from tribunals has changed the SC from a constitutional court

to a mere appellate court and has also resulted in a huge backlog of cases.

- Appeals from SC would require SC to deal with the finer nuances of disputes under specialised areas of law afresh. This is not ideal for a court of last resort.
- The Supreme Court (SC) in Chandra Kumar case (1997) held that the power of the High Court (HC) under Articles 226 and 227 to exercise judicial superintendence over the decisions of all courts and tribunals is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. However, decisions of some of the tribunals, like National Green Tribunal continue to be taken on appeal only before the SC bypassing the HC as Court of Appeal, depriving them of their power of judicial review.

Competency and Constitutional Validity of Tribunals :

- Panel constituted under tribunals includes subject matter specialists apart from judicial members which helps in better and quick judgements. For example, including tax officials in Income Tax Appellate Tribunal would help in proper understanding of the issue.
- As tribunals deal with specific issues, they have resulted in arriving at faster disposal of cases. For example, NGT have over the years, shown quick and prompt reaction for various environmental issues.
- By allowing flexibility in resolution of cases, the tribunals have not only helped in reducing stress on already cramped judiciary but have also helped in building a positive image of Indian judicial system.
- Principle of natural justice is followed rather than a pre-determined civil code thereby bringing the moral aspects and human values into consideration while giving the judgements.

However, over the years, issues have been raised against “tribunalisation of courts” by various stakeholders claiming that these quasi-judicial bodies goes against the Doctrine of Separation of Power (Article 50) and allows dilutions of judicial mechanism.

13. India and USA are two large democracies. Examine the basic tenets on which the two political systems are based. (250 words) 15

Ans. The United States and India can both lay claims to the title of being the world’s largest democracy albeit by different metrics. The United States for its economy and India for the number of people it is home to.

Basic tenets of Indian & American democracies :

- Both the countries have written constitutions ensuring rule of law and guaranteeing fundamental rights to their citizens. Both the countries are republican in nature and provide adult franchise to the citizens.
- Both US and India have a written constitution based on which the federal political structure has been set up and both federal governments are functioning. Both constitutions have provisions for amending the constitution to meet the growing socio, political and

economic needs and demands of their respective countries. President of US is the chief executive head of US, whereas the Union Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister is the real chief executive body in India. In USA, there is a clear-cut separation of power between judiciary, executive and legislature while the same is not observed exactly in India, as there is fusion between executive and legislature.

- Though there exists a clear cut division of labour known as separation of powers into executive, legislature and judiciary in both the countries, still there is a threat to democracy. The powers of checks and balance have been the effective mechanism in both the US and India in safeguarding the democracy in both countries.
- In both USA and India, states which have acceded to the federal set up have no unilateral power to secede from the Federal Government or the Union Government. The law enacted by the Federal or the Union Government will have overriding effect over the law enacted by the states on same subject.
- Both the political systems provide for an independent judiciary to interpret the constitution and enforce the law. However, in India single system of courts enforces both the central laws as well as the state laws but in USA, the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws are enforced by the state judiciary.
- While multi-party system is prevalent in India, the USA has a bi-party system.

Though the US and Indian political systems are similar in many respects, yet they are the product of their unique history and socio- economic milieu, and varying political culture. India must consider USA as a trustworthy companion and must develop a closer partnership based on shared democratic values and increasing cooperation for a peaceful and secure world.

14. How is the Finance Commission of India constructed? What do you know about the terms of reference of the recently constituted Finance Commission? Discuss. (250 words) 15

Ans. Finance Commission is appointed by the President of India under Article 280 of the Constitution, every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary. Its main function is to recommend how the Union Government should share taxes levied by it with the states. The Constitution authorises the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected.

The Chairperson of the commission should be a person having experience in public affairs. The four other members are selected from among the following persons who are, or have been :

- Qualified to be appointed as a Judge of High Court, or

- possesses special knowledge about the finances and accounts of the government, or
- have had wide experience in financial matters and in administration, or
- have special knowledge of economics.

The Union Government on 27th November, 2017 constituted Fifteenth Finance Commission under the chairmanship of former bureaucrat NK Singh. The Commission will make recommendations for five years commencing on 1st April, 2020. The Commission will submit its report by 30th October, 2019. The notification announcing constitution of each FC comprises terms that list out the Commission's work and considerations while making recommendations, is called the Terms of Reference.

Terms of Reference of the 15th Finance Commission:

- To examine whether revenue deficit grants be provided at all.
- To consider the impact of the fiscal situation of the Union Government of substantially enhanced devolution by the 14th Finance Commission, coupled with continuing imperative of the national development programme including New India 2022.
- To look at the conditions that may be imposed by the Central Government while providing consent to States when they borrow under Article 293.
- To propose measurable performance-based incentives to States in respect of a number of areas such as the implementation of flagship schemes, progress towards replacement rate to population growth, a control or lack of it in incurring expenditure on populist measures.
- Promoting ease of doing business.

Related issues :

- Provision of use of Census 2011 for distribution of tax revenue between centre and states: Previously FCs were using 1971 Census, but using 2011 Census might lead to smaller share of revenue for some states, mainly Southern States, which have stabilized their population over the period.
- Progress made in promoting ease of doing business: This has raised concerns as this does not consider geographical limitations of a state.
- Control over expenditure on populist measures by states: This appears to challenge the decision-making ability of state governments. What may appear to be a populist measure, can also be a necessity in a particular state.

Finance Commission is expected to take a balanced view while considering the distribution of finances among the Centre and the states. While it is expected to ensure that Centre is not fiscally constrained given its role in key national public goods such as defence, at the same time it should give due share to state governments which play a major role in the Indian socio-economy.

- 15. Assess the importance of the Panchayat system in India as a part of local government. Apart from government grants, what sources the Panchayats can look out for financing developmental projects? (250 words)** 15

Ans. Panchayati Raj System refers to a system of local self government envisaging a third sphere of government, apart from the union and the states. It can be described as a scheme of democratic decentralisation where people are empowered at the local level to choose their representatives who in turn take important decisions and oversee their implementation.

Realising the importance that the all-round development of the country is possible only through the development of rural India, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were constitutionalized under the 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution of India in 1992. Rural development includes measures to strengthen the democratic structure of society through the PRIs. PRIs have been used to improve the rural infrastructure, income of rural households and delivery systems pertaining to education, health and safety mechanisms. These institutions have to be galvanized to become effective instruments of social and economic change at the local level.

Importance of the Panchayat System :

- The main objective of Panchayat System in India is to strengthen the base of democracy at the grass root level.
- The PRIs are the local self-governing bodies that ensure the opportunity for people's participation and involvement in the formulation and implementation of rural development programmes.
- It was introduced as a real democratic political apparatus which bring the masses into active political control from below, from the vast majority of the weaker, poor sections of rural India.
- They play the role of a catalytic agent in integrating development of tribal masses in rural areas.

Apart from the tax-sharing and grants-in-aid from the Centre and the states, following are the alternate sources of funding for the PRIs :

- The taxes imposed by the Village Panchayats are important source of income of Gram Panchayats, such as taxes on land and houses, the custom duty, toll tax and license fees.
- Fees for the use of panchayat shelter; user charges for hospitals and schools; fee for use of common resources like grazing land etc.; fee on markets and weekly bazaars are also the source of income.
- Another source of earning of the Panchayats is the loan collected from the Central Government, the State Government or other financial agencies. Money collected through government schemes such as MPLADS also becomes a source of funding for the Panchayat.

However, the decisions as to which taxes, duties, tolls and fees should be assigned to local governments and which should be shared by the State with them, continue to be with the state legislatures. Therefore, more devolution of financial powers to the PRIs is the need of the hour to make them as viable institutions to effect change in the socio-economic development of the rural India.

16. Multiplicity of various commissions for the vulnerable sections of the society leads to problems of overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions. Is it better to merge all commission into an umbrella Human Rights Commission? Argue your case. (250 words)

15

Ans. The State has the responsibility to look after the welfare of its people, more so in the case of vulnerable sections like women, children, SC/STs, minorities, OBCs and differently abled who are facing multiple socio-economic disadvantages in terms of health, education, mobility, economic opportunity, etc., in India.

India has got a plethora of regulating bodies which often have conflicting or overlapping jurisdiction. This requires a major overhaul of the regulatory regime to ensure that minimum government and maximum governance is followed in true spirit. These vulnerable sections need consideration for safeguarding their interests. For their accelerated socio-economic development and protection, several commissions such as National Commission for SCs, National Commission for STs, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Child Rights are provided in the Constitution or through statute.

These commissions have similar objectives to provide safeguards against the exploitation of these vulnerable groups and to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests. However, there are certain issues with regard to their multiplicity :

- Overlapping jurisdictions and duplication of efforts in dealing with complaints, and addressing grievances.
- Data duplications lead to narrow implementation and this negatively impacts the intended outcomes.
- Low financial independence and politicization of commissions, absence of checks and balances, etc.

Thus, there have been calls for merging all commissions into an umbrella Human Rights Commission.

Advantages :

- Efficient use of resources (financial human, time) as there will be no issue of overlapping of functions.
- Vulnerable people will not get contrary judgements from different commissions as many of them have powers possessed by a civil court.
- Issues of vulnerable sections such as women and children are inter-related, so holistic solutions can be derived.

Disadvantages :

- The resultant Human Rights Commission will be overburdened.
- Centralisation might make it difficult to help someone responsible for protection of vulnerable rights.
- Different issues of different vulnerable groups need expert analysis or inputs. It will be adversely impacted as there will be a resource crunch.

Technology can be employed to promote more coordination among different sections to promote analysis and policy formulation and implementation. The Human Rights Commission needs to be given more powers in terms of independent powers, functions and finance, to enforce its mandate and realize the socio-economic development of the vulnerable sections of society.

17. How far do you agree with the view that the focus on lack of availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India? (250 words)

15

Ans. India, despite recording tremendous rates of economic growth, is home to the largest number of poor, who constitute a major proportion of its population. As per the Global Hunger Index Report 2017, India was ranked 100th among 119 countries, which signifies the serious hunger crisis in India. While lack of availability of food is responsible, it is also quite true that the single point focus on lack of availability of food as the prime reason for hunger has kept the ineffectiveness of human development policies in India in the background.

Most of the poverty stricken households barely manage a difficult existence and struggle to provide their children with the nourishment they need to be healthy, happy and reach their full potential. Almost a third of Indian babies are born with low birth weight which is a very high number and reflects the ineffectiveness of human development policies in India. Lack of access to food, no access to clean drinking water, lack of sanitation facilities and gender inequity - all of these contribute to child malnutrition, which again stems from hunger and poverty. Failure to invest in agriculture, supporting small farmers, failure of various food schemes and a disparity between the real execution of schemes for the greater good of citizens are some of the major causes which have stunted the smooth sail of India and further aggravated the problem of malnourishment.

Ending hunger and malnutrition can not be achieved by focusing solely on food security. Policymakers in India must acknowledge the critical need to link action in addressing food security to national strategies across sectors. Thus, following additional measures are the need of the hour :

- Consumption of cereals in the diet should be increased. Its a cheap source of protein. Its procurement and distribution under the PDS shall be increased.

- The share of high-protein food, like milk, cereals, eggs, should be increased in the diet. Such food should be provided on a daily basis in the mid-day meals to the children.
- Infant nutrition should be targeted. The solution lies in imparting education on good feeding techniques and getting the right nutrients to the mother and child from the beginning of pregnancy.
- Reduce regional disparities with schemes targeting areas with high incidence of poverty—the central and eastern part of the country.
- Improvement in social status of women will not only improve their own nutrition consumption, but also that of their children. These are the two groups which are particularly vulnerable.
- Improvement in healthcare facilities, especially pre-natal, post-natal and child care facilities.
- Programs to supplement the income of the poor shall be promoted. MGNREGA is a case in point. Skill imparted through schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana can be effective in poverty alleviation.

India should adopt a zero tolerance mindset in battling hunger through long-term political commitment and effective human development policies that do not see hunger as arising only out of lack of availability of food. The country's serious hunger level is driven by high child malnutrition and underlines the need for stronger commitment to the social sector and effective human development policies rooted in ground realities of India.

18. The Citizens' Charter is an ideal instrument of organizational transparency and accountability, but it has its own limitation. Identify the limitations and suggest measures for greater effectiveness of the Citizens' Charter. (250 words) 15

Ans. Citizens' Charter is a voluntary declaration by a Government agency about its mandate, what to expect by way of services and how to seek a remedy if something goes wrong. As an idea, in India, it was first mooted by the NGO Common Cause in 1994. It covers not only the Central Government Ministries/Department/ Organisation but also the Departments/Agencies of State Governments and UT Administrations. As an instrument, it is propagated to make an organisation transparent, accountable and citizen friendly.

Citizen Charter ensures that public institutions dealing with service delivery does so in an efficient, effective and timely manner. Citizens can hold the institution accountable if it deviates from declared objectives. It creates awareness among the citizens to make them aware of their rights and provides a mechanism for the redressal of their grievances. However, Citizen's Charter are implemented in India only in letter and not in spirit. They have been reduced to nothing but a pious statement of intention which does not contain any objectives or goals.

Limitations of Citizen's Charter :

- By and large service providers were not familiar with the philosophy, goals and main features of the Charter, thereby defeating its purpose.
- Further, adequate publicity of the Charters had not been taken in any of the Departments. In most Departments, the Charters are only in the initial or middle stage of implementation.
- In a majority of cases, the Charters were not formulated through a proper consultative process.
- Absence of penal provisions in case of non-implementation of the spirit of charter. Some important ministries have not adopted Citizen Charter on the ground that they are not public organisation like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Human Resource Development etc.
- General attitude is that Citizen Charters are directed from top. No funds have been specifically earmarked for awareness generation about Citizens Charter among the public.

Measures to increase its effectiveness :

- Formulation of Citizens' Charter should be a decentralized activity with the head office providing only broad guidelines followed by a wide consultation process with all stakeholders.
- An effective awareness campaign among all the stakeholders should be ensured at the initial stage to overcome the skepticism faced by bureaucrats as well as citizens. It should be publicised widely in vernacular languages.
- Citizens' Charter must be precise and make specific commitments of service delivery standards in quantifiable terms.
- Internal restructuring should precede Citizens' Charter formulation to make them more credible and effective than those designed as mere desk exercises without any system re-engineering.
- The charter should be provided with a necessary statutory backing by passing an appropriate legislation.
- The charter initiative should have an in-built mechanism for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the working of the charter, preferably through an outside agency.

The mere issuance of charter will not alter the mindset of people and staff overnight. So, regular sensitization programmes and persistent efforts are needed to effect attitudinal changes.

19. What are the key areas of reform if the WTO has to survive in the present context of 'Trade War', especially keeping in mind the interest of India. (250 words) 15

Ans. World Trade Organisation (WTO) emerged as the top rule-making body vis-a-vis international trade in 1995 by replacing the erstwhile General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It was envisaged as an institution to reduce the trade barriers and champion the cause of globalisation, liberalisation and free trade.

However, after successful initial years, the WTO now seems to have hit a roadblock. Not only have the multilateral trade negotiations of WTO stuck, but overall rule-making mechanism of the organisation has made little progress while alternative trade pacts have challenged the prospects of multi-lateralism. There are clear signals that US and EU want a new system of trade negotiations by making current one dysfunctional. That is why they are regularly violating the WTO rules under the garb of promoting their national interests. In addition, the present escalation of trade and tariff wars between the two biggest economies (USA and China) accentuates the problem. WTO is facing an existential crisis during a time when developed economies have adopted protectionist attitude and the need to deal with complex new issues, such as climate change and food security.

Import reforms needed

- The WTO Dispute Settlement process is highly structured and efficient but it is biased and exclusionary. WTO needs to strengthen the dispute settlement mechanism as there are issues in appointment of judges in the new appellate body, especially the opposition from US.
- There is a need for structural reforms in the WTO. Despite WTO being a democratic organization, there is a need to make it more effective in protecting the interests of small nations against those of developed nations. The process of retaliation is ineffective and impractical for smaller nations.
- Although WTO has come out with Trade Facilitation Agreement in reducing trade costs, it primarily addresses the trade of goods. India being a major service provider would benefit if reforms are carried out in trade facilitation of services.
- Adoption of ‘peace clauses’ for developing countries restricts the implementation of current agreements. This will formalise the commitments made by major trading powers into allowing ‘grace periods’ and to exercising ‘due restraint’. The Uruguay Round’s single package approach is not working in the Doha Round and new types of negotiation modes have been advocated.
- WTO also needs to enhance discussion mechanism by introducing wider consultation of developing countries like India that should be given a fair chance to participate in decision making process.

India is one of the prominent members of WTO and is largely seen as championing the cause of developing and under developed countries. More than 40% of Indian economy is exposed to international trade. If we want to achieve a double-digit growth over a sustained period and create jobs, our external trade has to grow at more than 15% a year, which is not possible in an uncertain trading environment. Therefore, India should call upon all WTO members, including the US, to undertake a systemic reform in the above-stated crucial areas of the WTO’s functioning.

- 20. In what ways would the ongoing US-Iran Nuclear Pact controversy affect the national interest of India? How should India respond to this situation? (250 words)** 15

Ans. In 2015, a landmark diplomatic breakthrough was achieved in the form of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). It was a long term deal between Iran and P5 + 1 (USA, UK, France, Russia, China and Germany) nations dealing with Iran’s nuclear program. Under this arrangement, Iran agreed to limit its sensitive nuclear activities and ensure that its nuclear programme will be ‘exclusively peaceful’ and in turn the erstwhile sanctions were lifted, ending its financial isolation.

However US under the Trump administration has now pulled out of the deal unilaterally, citing that the agreement was not stringent enough to deter Iran from pursuing hostile nuclear development. Further, the US has threatened to impose fresh and more powerful sanctions on Iran, hoping that economic pain would compel Iran to restrain from notorious non-compliance. This has created ripples in the international oil market as fresh sections could reduce the supply for crude by Iran. Countries like Saudi Arabia and Israel support US’s decision to exit the deal and stand to benefit both economically and politically from the sanctions.

Implications for India :

- The relationship between the two goes beyond energy. India has committed more than \$500 million to develop Chabahar port, which gives New Delhi access to Afghanistan, bypassing Pakistan. Another important element is the International North-South Trade Corridor. Dozens of pacts on trade, regional connectivity and investment stand to be looking at an uncertain future.
- The impact on world oil price will be the immediately visible impact of US decision. Since, Iran is one of the largest supplier of oil to the India, any increase in prices will adversely impact inflation, the Current Account Deficit and the Indian rupee.
- It will add another element in the complex India-US relations. Dialogues on it will require India to expend time and resources that are already in short supply.
- China has already made its intentions clear about admitting Iran to the SCO. If that happens the SCO will count China, Pakistan, India and Russia among its members, a grouping that might seem like an anti-US axis, which might deteriorate the US-India relations.
- Indian entities that are dependent on US dollar transactions for their commercial operations may find it difficult to continue doing business with Iran. All of this as well as rising oil prices will in turn pressurise the rupee, push inflation higher and drag GDP lower.
- India has long been a proponent of a “rules-based order” that depends upon multilateral consensus and an adherence to commitments made by countries on international stage. India has always maintained that the Iranian nuclear issue should be resolved peacefully through dialogue and diplomacy by respecting Iran’s right to peaceful use of nuclear energy.

GENERAL STUDIES

Civil Services (Mains) Examination

2018
PAPER-III

1. "Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy is the sine qua non to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." Comment on the progress made in India in this regard. (150 words) 10

Ans. SDG-7 lays down that the access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy is one of the 17 SDGs that the international community must strive to achieve in the period 2015-2030. It is the sine qua non to achieve SDGs as it is directly or indirectly linked to other sustainable goals such as industry, innovation and infrastructure, health and well being, gender equality, sustainable cities and communities etc. Energy growth is directly linked to well-being and prosperity across the globe. Meeting the growing demand for energy in a safe and environmentally responsible manner is a key challenge.

Progress made by India :

- India intends to achieve 40% of its energy requirement from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030, as one of the ways to curb global temperature increase.
- Government is committed to provide 24x7 reliable and quality power supply to the people by 2019. In this direction, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) scheme and SAUBHAGYA scheme have been launched to achieve 100% village electrification and last mile connectivity. Because of all these efforts till now around 78% rural households have been electrified.
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana has so far provided 50 million free LPG connections and aims to provide 80 million LPG connections to BPL families by 2020.
- National Solar Mission has an ambitious goal of providing 2 crore solar lighting systems in place of kerosene lamps to rural communities thereby focussing on clean rural energy sector.
- Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines for mandatory installation of energy efficient appliances in all Central Government buildings which is implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) by 2020.

Hence, India seems to be taking rapid strides towards achieving the SDG-7, but still a few challenges remain. Important amongst them are technological and financial impediments, need for massive focus on income generation in rural areas, meager adoption of the rooftop solar program, high cost of solar panels, lack of technological breakthrough in storage technology etc. A robust national framework for implementation and funding support to states under the direct supervision of dedicated nodal agency at the top would ensure India succeeds in achieving its desired objectives.

2. Comment on the important changes introduced in respect of the Long-term Capital Gains Tax (LTCG) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the Union Budget for 2018-19. (150 words)

Ans. Union Budget 2018-19 came with some bad news for the equity investors in the country. It introduced these two changes.

• **Long Term Capital Gains Tax (LTCG) :** Any profit or gain that arises from the sale of a 'capital asset' is a capital gain. This gain or profit is considered as income and hence charged to tax in the year in which the transfer of the capital asset takes place. Budget 2018-19 reintroduced the Long term Capital Gain tax on equity investments. Investors will have to pay 10 per cent tax on profit exceeding Rs. 1 lac made from sale of shares held for over one years.

• **Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) :** It is the return given by a company to its shareholders out of profits earned by the company in particular year. The income tax laws in India provides for an exemption of dividend income received from Indian companies in the hands of the investors by levying a tax called the DDT on the company paying dividend. Finance Minister in Budget has proposed to introduce Dividend Distribution Tax in case of equity mutual funds.

The long-term capital gains tax existed until 2005 but was removed to encourage greater participation in the equity markets. Though it did have its intended effect but it also had the side-effect of business surpluses being invested in financial assets due to attractive return on investments. This benefitted corporates primarily and also created a bias against investing in manufacturing. It has also led to significant erosion in the tax base resulting in revenue loss.

Keeping in mind the points mentioned above, the decision to bring back long term capital gains tax on listed equities holds merit. Moreover, LTCG in unlisted shares was already being taxed - LTCG tax on listed shares ends the advantage enjoyed by them, bringing them on par.

In addition, the tax on distributed income by equity oriented mutual funds will provide level playing field across growth oriented funds (where the dividend is re-invested back into stocks) and dividend distributing funds (where investors receive regular income through dividends). Up until now, dividends from equity-oriented funds were tax-free and were also exempt from paying the DDT.

These changes are aimed at improving the revenue collection from fiscal resources of the government and reducing the tax avoidance opportunities for the unscrupulous companies.

3. What do you mean by Minimum Support Price (MSP)? How will MSP rescue the farmers from the low income trap? (150 words) 10

Ans. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is the price announced by the government at which it procures agricultural crops from the farmers, to safeguard the farmers interests. It is an important part of India's agricultural price policy.

The present system of MSP was evolved in 1975-76. It seeks to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm price. The MSP are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

MSPs can rescue farmers from the law income trap in following ways :

- Farmers, vide, MSPs receive a sort of assurance that their harvest will be sold atleast at a price not lower than the MSPs. Thus, it provides a fixed remuneration to the farmers.
- It prevents distress sale as farmers have the choice to sell either in the open market or to the government at a price not below the MSP.
- It becomes easier for farmers to obtain farm loans for crops whose MSP has been declared from formal credit institutions. This frees them from the clutches of money lenders and middle men.
- MSPs have also been used as a tool to incentivise farmers to grow crops that are in short supply and best suited to be grown in an area. Thus, it enables the farmers to make informed decisions.
- The MSP announced by the Government of India for the first time in 1966-67 for wheat has been extended to around 24 crops at the present. This encourages the farmers to grow these diverse crops to maximize their income.

However, a lot is yet to be done as far as MSPs for different crops are concerned. Besides increased quantum and diversification of MSPs, the procurement of food grains must also be streamlined in order to sustain investment in agriculture and ensure food security in the country.

4. Examine the role of supermarkets in supply chain management of fruits, vegetables and food items. How do they eliminate number of intermediaries? (150 words)

10

Ans. Supermarkets are large, self-service, retail entities which sell huge diversity of products, ranging from electronics, daily household items to groceries (including packaged items as well as fresh fruits and vegetables). These have mushroomed at a rapid pace in the last few years, even in tier-II cities.

Some notable examples include Reliance Fresh, Reliance Trends, Foodworld, Easyday, Big Basket (Online) etc

Role of super markets in supply chain management :

- By procuring the foodgrain from the farmgate, these supermarkets save farmers from the intermediaries of traditional mandis, from the distribution channel which ultimately reduces the amount of logistics and transportation required in the movement of goods from farmers to consumers.
- Most of the supermarkets purchase these products directly from the farmers, helping in better discovery of prices for them.
- These supermarkets usually work on the business model of economies of scale ‘High volume-low margin’, so the end-customers get the products at comparatively resonable prices.
- The better storage facilities provided by supermarkets further enhances the shelf-life of these perishable products as a result of which customers can purchase fresh products.

Despite being the largest producer of many fruits and

vegetables, India still lags behind in fulfilling the demands of customers due to various factors such as huge transportation cost for farmers, provisions of APMC Act under which farmers can sell their produce only to regulated mandis etc. Farmers are exploited through improper weighing, unnecessary deduction, a long chain of intermediaries such as commission agents etc.

These super markets directly procure the foodgrains from the farmers either directly or through the aggregators such as farmers’ cooperatives. This saves the farmers from the aforementioned intermediaries of a mandi.

Thus, supermarket’s supply chain management of fruits and vegetables and food items benefits both farmers and the consumer, if not done in a predatory manner with necessary regulations in place.

5. Discuss the work of ‘Bose -Einstein Statistics’ done by Prof. Satyendra Nath Bose and show how it revolutionized the field of Physics. (150 words) 10

Ans. Albert Einstein proposed the particulate nature of light in his theory of photoelectric effect and called these ‘light particles’ as photons. However, the number and probability of these photons could not be described by the principles of classical statistics. It took the genius of Satyendra Nath Bose to realise that he could apply statistics in a novel way to predict the number and probability of Einstein’s photons.

This statistic was extended by Einstein himself and went on to describe a whole class of particles called as ‘bosons’. Consequently, it was named as ‘Bose-Einstein statistics’. A result of this statistics was that at zero kelvin temperature, all bosons could condense into a low energy state which was termed as ‘Bose-Einstein Condensate’.

One of the most dramatic effects of Bose-Einstein statistics is the prediction that bosons can overlap and coexist with other bosons. Fermions on the other hand cannot do this because they follow the Pauli Exclusion Principle (no two electrons in an atom can be at the same time in the same state or configuration). Because of this, it is possible for photons to become a laser and some matter is able to form the exotic state of a Bose-Einstein Condensate (BEC).

A BEC is used to study quantum mechanics on a macroscopic level. Light appears to slow down as it passes through a BEC, allowing study of the particle /wave paradox. A BEC also has many of the properties of a superfluid (flowing without friction). BECs are also used to simulate conditions that might apply in black holes.

Though, Prof. Bose was not awarded Nobel Prize for his contribution but the Bose-Einstein Statistics helped Peter Higgs (who discovered Higgs Boson Particle or God Particle) win a Nobel, and also helped CERN scientists discover God Particle and improved the standard model of Particle Physics.

6. What are the impediments in disposing the huge quantities of discarded solid wastes which are continuously being generated? How do we remove safely the toxic wastes that have been accumulating in our habitable environment? (150 words) 10

Ans. Solid waste refers to the unwanted or useless solid materials generated from human activities in residential, commercial or industrial areas. Solid waste

management reduces or eliminates the adverse impact of solids waste on the environment and human health. A number of processes such as monitoring, collection, transport, processing and disposal are involved in effectively managing the solid waste.

Presently in India, about 960 million tonnes of solid waste is being generated annually as by-products during industrial, mining, municipal, agricultural and other processes. Of this 350 million tonnes are organic waste, 290 million tonnes are inorganic waste and 4.5 million tonnes are toxic in nature. Approximately 90% of waste generated is dumped rather than properly disposed.

Impediments in disposing solid waste :

- Lack of trained and qualified waste management professionals. Lack of accountability in current Solid Waste Management (SWM) systems throughout India.
- Limited budgetary support to cover the costs associated with developing proper waste collection, storage, treatment and disposal.
- Limited environmental awareness combined with low motivation has inhibited innovation and the adoption of new technologies that could transform waste management in India.
- Lack of coordination among govt, etc. civic agencies, local waste collection groups.
- Public attitude to waste are also a major barrier to improvement of SWM in India.

Ways to remove the toxic wastes safely :

- **Sanitary Landfills :** Sanitary landfill is more hygienic and has a built in methodical manner to solve the problem of leaching. These are lined with materials that are impermeable such as plastics and clay, and are also built over impermeable soil.
- **Incineration Plants :** The process of burning waste in large furnaces at high temperature is known as incineration. In these plants the recyclable material is segregated and the rest of the material is burnt and ash is produced.
- **Pyrolysis :** It is a process of combustion in absence of oxygen or the material burnt under controlled supply of oxygen. It is an alternative to incineration. The gas and liquid thus obtained can be used as fuels.
- **Composting :** It is a biological process in which micro-organisms, mainly fungi and bacteria, decompose degradable organic waste into human like substance in the presence of oxygen.
- **Vermiculture :** In this, Earthworms are added to the compost. These worms break the waste and the added excreta of the worms make the compost very rich in nutrients.

7. What is wetland? Explain the Ramsar concept of 'wise use' in the context of wetland conservation. Cite two examples of Ramsar sites from India. (150 words)

10

Ans. Wetlands are defined as the areas of marsh, fern, peatland/water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salty, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6 mtrs. Wetlands are areas intermediate in character between deep water and terrestrial habitats.

Wetlands are vital for human survival as they are among the world's most productive environments; cradles of biological diversity that provide water and productivity upon which countless species of plants and animals depend for survival.

The Ramsar Convention defines wise use of wetlands as the maintenance of their ecological character achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development. The guidelines of wise use encourages the contracting parties to adopt national wetland policies with legislations and institutional arrangement to deal with wetlands; develop programmes of wetlands monitoring; research education and public awareness; and take adequate actions for the development of integrated wetland management programme and their relationship with catchment area.

India has 26 Ramsar sites and two amongst them are

- **Chilika Lake (Odisha):** It is the second largest coastal lagoon in the world and largest wintering ground for migratory birds coming to India. The lake is home to endangered dugongs, green sea turtle, Irrawaddy dolphins and flamingos.
- **Loktak Lake (Manipur):** It was included on the Montreux Record of Ramsar Convention in 1993, as a result of ecological problems such as deforestation in the catchment area, infestation of water hyacinth and pollution.
- 8. **Sikkim is the first 'Organic State' in India. What are the ecological and economical benefits of Organic State? (150 words)** 10

Ans. Sikkim has attained the distinction of becoming the first 'Organic State' in India. Organic farming is a method of farming system which primarily aims at cultivating the land and raising crops in such a way as to keep the soil alive and in good health by use of organic wastes and other biological materials along with beneficial microbes (biofertilizers) in a sustainable manner. It emphasises the use of management practices in preference to the use of on-farm inputs, taking into account regional conditions and require locally adopted systems. This is accomplished by using agronomic, biological and mechanical methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials.

Ecological benefits :

- Organic practices like minimum tillage, returning crop residues to the soil, and the greater integration of nitrogen-fixing legumes contribute to mitigating the greenhouse effect and global warming through its ability to sequester carbon in the soil.
- Pollution of groundwater due to synthetic fertilizers and pesticides is curtailed.
- Organic practices such as crop rotation, inter-cropping, and symbiotic associations improve soil fauna and flora, improving in turn soil formation and structure and creating more stable systems. This increases retentive abilities of the soil for nutrients and water. This also plays an important role in soil erosion control.
- Reduces the risks of human, animal, and environmental exposure to toxic materials.
- Fine-tunes farming practices to meet local production conditions.

Economic benefits :

- Less consumption of fertilizers by farmers will lower the fertilizer subsidy burden on government.
- Less dependency on HYV seeds will decrease the input cost of farmers.
- The high demand for organic products and their higher sale prices will lead to higher farmer income.
- It acts as a boon to tourism industry, with a growing market for eco-tours and farm vacations.

9. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is viewed as a cardinal subset of China's larger 'One Belt One Road' initiative. Give a brief description of CPEC and enumerate the reasons why India has distanced itself from the same. (150 words) 10

Ans. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project is a part of the larger Chinese initiative of One Belt One Road (OBOR). It connects China's Xingjiang to Pakistan's Gwadar port via a network of road, rail and waterways. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a collection of infrastructure projects which is meant to deepen economic ties between China and Pakistan. The project was launched in 2015 and passes through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) and Balochistan both of which are witnessing demands for independence for a long time.

India has openly opposed this initiative since its very beginning on the following grounds :

- India's main contention is about the corridor's route through PoK, which India claims to be its own integral and indispensable territory. Thus, CPEC violates India's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Further, development of large projects and military bases in this region affects India's riparian rights and strategic interests.
- Infrastructure development in the conflicted area of PoK will allow better mobilization of Pakistani military and would provide safe heavens for military camps operating in the region, thereby creating an issue of internal security for India.
- There are concerns that these infrastructure projects may disrupt and destroy the Himalayan ecology.
- There is a lack of transparency around the way the project is funded. It is considered as a part of Chinese policy of debt-equity swap.
- China's access to Gwadar port is also a cause of concern for India because of its proximity to Persian Gulf and Chabahar port. The presence of China in the region might disrupt India's interests.

It is said that India should join the CPEC as it will benefit the region at-large and can lead to an improvement in ties between India and Pakistan as economic interdependence between the two will increase. However, it should also be noted that India's concerns regarding sovereignty and integrity have not been addressed by either China or Pakistan. It will not be good for India to join a project, which challenges India's sovereignty. In addition, there is no clarity about the funding of the project.

10. Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly

explain the Government of India's approach to counter the challenges posed by LWE. (150 words) 10

Ans. Left Wing Extreme (LWE) has been the biggest threat to the internal security of India since its independence. However, the trajectory of LWE has been showing a downward trend. As per reports, the total area affected by Naxalism has shrunk to 90 districts of the country from 165 districts and at least 122 Maoists have been killed across the country in the first six months of 2018 which is highest in past eight years.

The Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, improvement in governance and public perception management. Recently, Government has come out with operational strategy 'SAMADHAN' to fight Left Wing Extremism in the country.

Approach of the Government :

- Home Ministry has been implementing the 'National Policy and Action Plan' since 2015 to combat LWE which involves a multi-pronged strategy involving security and development measures. The main feature of the policy is zero tolerance towards violence coupled with big push to development.
- The foremost focus of Government is to strengthen the connectivity in these areas so as to improve its engagement with the rest of the country. Infrastructural enhancements like road, railways and airport construction, instalment of mobile towers are taking place.
- In order to enhance the capacity of state governments to tackle the menace of extremism in a concerted manner, Government has been providing Armed Police Forces, modernising and upgrading State police and their intelligence apparatus, assisting in community policing and civic action programmes.
- To stop the maintenance and sustained survival of Left Wing Extremism, the Government is attempting to block Left Wing Extremist outfits' access to financing.
- In order to ensure rehabilitation and opportunities for the militants who are interested in leaving violence, a Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation policy has been implemented by the Government.

As a result of these constructive approaches, the number of violent incidents from LWE insurgency regions has declined in the recent years and even Home Minister has rightly pointed out that Maoist insurgency in the country had entered the 'last leg'.

11. How are the principles followed by the NITI Aayog different from those followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission in India? (250 words) 15

Ans. National Institution for Transforming India, popularly known as NITI Aayog was established by an executive resolution on 1st January, 2015. It is mandated to foster cooperative federalism, evolve a national consensus on developmental goals, redefine the reforms agenda, act as a platform for resolution of cross-sectoral issues between Centre and State Governments, capacity building and to act as a knowledge and innovation hub. Planning Commission was constituted in 1950 by a

resolution of the Government of India with the main objective of promoting a rapid rise in the standard of living of people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country and to formulate five year plans in India. The transformation of India can be credited to the orderly and phased manner in which planning was implemented by the Commission.

However, it came to be plagued by a multitude of problems. Lack of structural mechanism for regular engagement with states, ineffectiveness of the Commission to resolve centre-state issues, inadequate capacity expertise and domain knowledge and above all advisory nature of the Planning Commission makes it a toothless body and which necessitated a change in the Planning system of the country.

Principles of NITI Aayog as different from that of Planning Commission :

- Planning Commission in its plan provided for fixed five year plans depending on needs of the nation. NITI Aayog is working on principle of pro-activity, where the problems faced by people are picked up and solutions are worked out. It brings out its vision document and plans with milestone of 3 years, 7 years, and 15 years.
- NITI Aayog while formulating policies, includes participation not only of in house members, union, and state ministers but also includes domain experts from different fields. Planning Commission included only its in house members, and union ministers.
- NITI Aayog has followed bottom up approach in policy formulation unlike Planning Commission which followed top down approach. It has followed pro-people approach where focus is to fulfill the aspirations of society as well as individuals.
- The vision and policy formulation of NITI Aayog is based on inclusion of all focusing on SCs, STs, minorities, poor, villages, and agriculturists, etc. Planning Commission focused primarily on overall economic development based on one size fits all principle, thus sometimes it led to exclusion of certain sections of society.
- Policy formulation of NITI Aayog follows the principle of empowerment by inclusion of women in every aspect of decision making.
- The programmes like Atal Innovation Mission, SETU, etc., are based on principle of equality, providing opportunity to youth, and other sections of society.

With the coming of NITI Aayog, there has been a paradigm shift in planning process as the principles followed by it have nurtured and supported cooperative and competitive federalism in India. NITI Aayog through its basic principle of inclusion, 'more governance less government', equality, participation and empowerment has worked to make the government visible, responsive, and sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the people.

12. How would the recent phenomena of protectionism and currency manipulations in world trade affect macroeconomic stability of India? (250 words) 15

Ans. Protectionism is the economic policy of restricting imports from other countries through methods such as tariffs, import quotas and a variety of other regulations with the intent of protecting local businesses and jobs from foreign competition. E.g.: The U.S.A. has placed

tariffs on billions of dollars worth of goods from around the world, recent being 25% tariff on all steel imports, and 10% on aluminum. Currency manipulation refers to actions taken by governments to change the value of their currencies relative to other currencies in order to bring about some desirable objective, such as stimulate exports and retard imports. E.g.: China regularly intervenes to prevent its currency Renminbi (RMB) from appreciating relative to other currencies in order to preserve its export competitiveness.

Both these phenomena are considered as trade distortion practices, as these unfair trade practices are counter-productive for global free trade. A serious problem with these measures is that nations will take reciprocal action if trade protection policies are put into effect, thereby resulting in trade wars. The recent trade disputes between China and the USA have a potential to be blown into a full scale trade war, posing serious question marks over the growth potential of the global economy.

Effect on macro-economic stability of India :

- Protectionism leads to increased import costs as manufacturers and producers have to pay more for equipment, commodities, and intermediate products from foreign markets. This will lead to decrease in real GDP.
- Since currency manipulation (devaluation of a currency) results into costlier imports, thereby increasing the prices of goods and services and limiting the consumers' choice, so it invariably leads to inflation.
- Protectionism not only restricts the flow of goods and services but also restricts the movement of skilled as well as semi-skilled human resource, thereby resulting in rise in unemployment and hampering the growth of the economy. India being a service sector economy relies heavily on business from USA, so any protectionist measure might affect the economic stability of India.
- Protectionism is not only about restricting the flow of goods and services, but also the skilled human resource. Any restrictions on this will not only promote unemployment but will also hamper the growth.
- In the absence of robust export base, the intermediate goods that form part of the global supply chain becomes more expensive because of protectionism, leading to widening CAD. Higher CAD further puts the rupee under pressure and raises the cost of overseas borrowing.

The RBI has recently emphasized the need to preserve macro-economic stability of India, in the time when external headwinds are on the rise and inflation is also trending higher. Indian policy makers need to be innovative and flexible in responding to the current uncertainties of the global world.

13. Assess the role of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in boosting the production, productivity and income of horticulture farms. How far has it succeeded in increasing the income of farmers? (250 words) 15

Ans. Horticulture has emerged as the main growth engine of Indian agriculture in the last two decades with spectacular performance in terms of production. Today, this sector covers nearly 13 per cent of the total cropped area, contributes 30.4 percent to the agricultural GDP and supports nearly 20 per cent of the agricultural labour force.

National Horticulture Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2005-06, to enhance production and provide income support to farm households and others through area-based regionally differentiated strategies. The scheme also establishes conveyance and synergy among multiple on-going and planned programmes for horticulture development as well as promotes, develops and disseminates technologies, through a seamless blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific knowledge. The mission focusses on the areas of horticultural research, development, post-harvest management, processing and marketing.

Positive role of NHM :

- The overall share of horticulture in the agriculture sector's gross domestic product has grown to over 30 per cent, even though it accounts for only 17 per cent of the farm land.
- The country has now become the leader in several horticultural crops including mango, banana, papaya, cashewnut, areca nut etc.
- NHM has resulted in holistic growth of the horticulture sector through area based regionally differentiated strategies.
- The mission also focusses on promoting, processing of horticultural produce and value addition by providing incentives for setting up of horticultural processing industries and other food parts in potential areas and to encourage linkages between the markets.
- Regions experiencing low rainfall and prone to drought are getting benefit from the option of horticulture which requires less water and is less susceptible to crop failure. For example, Bagepalli, a drought prone area in Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh border is now emerging as a horticulture hot spot.
- Farmers can plant multiple crops on their land which provide multiple earning resources.
- Horticulture farms are much smaller and horticulture crops have high return on investment which allows marginal farmers to increase their income using small lands.
- Horticulture crops have short turnaround time than food crops which helps in efficient land utilization, increased production and productivity, and also increases income of farmers.
- Better income and urbanisation have resulted in a change in consumption pattern in favour of fruits and vegetable. This has further strengthened the mission and its objectives.

Apart from providing employment opportunities to low-skilled farmers, NHM has also been providing financial assistance to small farmers, thereby motivating them to adopt horticultural crops in their farmlands. In this way, NHM has all the potential to help Indian economy in poverty alleviation, nutritional security and sustainable development.

14. How has the emphasis on certain crops brought about changes in cropping patterns in recent past? Elaborate the emphasis on millets production and consumption. (250 words)

15

Ans. Cropping patterns can be defined as the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. In India, the cropping pattern is dependent on various factors

viz., agro-climatic condition of the region, availability of resources, market forces, socio-economic conditions of the farmers and change as per the available resources.

Changes in cropping pattern :

- The farmers now-a-days have shifted from traditional crops to more remunerative crops. Since the green revolution of 1960's, kharif crops like paddy, cotton, soyabean and sugarcane have taken over the area traditionally devoted to millets, oilseeds and pulses which were more suited to the local climate and soils.
- The gain in wheat production has come at the cost of millets and sorghum as wheat has been considered superior over them.
- Announcement of high MSPs and large scale procurement of rice and wheat has further skewed the cropping pattern. This policy encourages farmers to go for these crops as a result of which the production of these crops grew in the last decade at the cost of reduction in area under pulses, soyabean, millets and oilseeds. This has been very harmful for agricultural as well as environmental diversity.
- Changes in cropping pattern has resulted in deterioration of soil fertility and depletion of groundwater resources.
- Excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers as well as changing food habits of people impacting their health are the direct manifestations of the rapid changes in cropping pattern.

Millet cultivation has declined due to change in consumption pattern, dietary habits, unavailability of millets, low yield, less demand and conversion of irrigated area for growing rice and wheat. The Government has also decided to declare 2018 as 'National Year of Millets'. The cultivation of millets is very suitable for small and marginal farmers.

These coarse grains are very nutritious and are capable of delivering higher tonnage per hectare than wheat and rice. But since the Green Revolution there has been a change in cropping pattern with production of wheat and rice growing at the cost of millets.

Millets can grow in poor soil conditions with less water, fertiliser and pesticides. They can withstand higher temperature, making them the perfect choice as 'climate-smart' cereals. This has prompted the government to put the emphasis back on the sector following decades of institutional neglect.

As urban consumers cope with a range of lifestyle-related disorders, these nutri-cereals are gradually growing in popularity. Eg. Oats, multi-grain bread etc. These grains could be the potential new tools for the government to fight socio-economic issues such as malnutrition and rural poverty while addressing sustainability concerns.

There is an unmet demand for rice and wheat which is met by millets. If consumers see millets as a solution to lifestyle disorders, producers have realised that it requires less inputs and is an economically viable option if marketing avenues are created.

15. Why is there so much activity in the field of biotechnology in our country? How has this activity benefitted the field of biopharma? (150 words) 15

Ans. Biotechnology refers to the application of technology to biological processes for industrial, agricultural and medical purposes. This field has seen a boom in terms of focus on immediate and long-term plans to promote it in India. There has been active involvement of states and central government, private entities, and international players in this regard. This surge in activity is guided by the realization that the field of biotechnology holds many promises for India.

Reasons for growth of biotechnology in India :

- The development of High Yield Variety seeds, disease resistance crops, tissue culture etc. have led to lesser crop failures and enhanced productivities in agriculture and horticulture.
- It has also helped in fighting malnutrition by use of biofortified crops, e.g. Dhanashakti-first iron rich pearl millet in India.
- Other agricultural products like biofertilisers and biopesticides have contributed to improved productivity without the degradation of soil and water bodies. Eg. Algal biofertilisers for cultivation.
- Environment friendly products like biofuels, biodegradable plastics, green remediation techniques for wastewater, etc. can enhance the goals of sustainable development.
- Stem cells, gene therapy etc are being used to treat a variety of illnesses like cancer. The use of biopharmaceuticals has seen an uptick as it provides better medication with lesser side-effects.

Bio-pharma has emerged as one of the focus areas, for both the government and the private sector, where the development in the field of biotechnology can be utilised. Biotechnological methods have become an important tool in pharmaceutical drug research and design, thereby producing more affordable and reliable medical drugs. Immense R&D and infrastructural development by Government and public sector in this sector has resulted in making India a global leader in vaccine development and trading. In order to promote private sector participation, entrepreneurship and indigenous manufacturing in biopharma sector, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has initiated many programs to bring industry and academia together.

The DBT has initiated a process of constant dialogue with the international scientific communities regarding new ideas and concepts in all areas of biotechnology and life sciences. The DBT now also provides grants and loans to Indian companies to cover international patent and other R&D costs, and has set up biotech industrial parks with special economic zone privileges.

Recent developments in the field of bio-pharma :

- The greatest potential for bio-pharma lies in gene therapy. Conditions associated with rapidly dividing cells, such as cancer, develop as the result of defective

or mutated genes. In gene therapy, scientists replace defective genes with healthy ones to treat existing disease or to prevent disease from developing later.

- Biotechnology allows researchers to use cell fusion, DNA-recombinant technologies, and other technologies to modify treatments specifically for individual diseases. It enables researchers to tailor treatment to the specific medical problems experienced by each patient.
- Biopharmaceutical drugs are structurally same as human compounds. This structural similarity gives biopharmaceuticals the potential to cure diseases rather than merely treat symptoms as done by traditional chemical compound medicines.

However, despite the huge strides made in the field, the biopharma sector suffers from lack of manpower for quality R&D, weak intellectual property laws, etc. which need to be addressed by both the government and the private sector. India must focus on improving infrastructure development, awareness among youth and initiatives such as innovation in India, Biopharma Mission etc. should be promoted.

16. With growing energy needs should India keep on expanding its nuclear energy programme? Discuss the facts and fears associated with nuclear energy. (250 words) 15

Ans. As India makes rapid strides in the field of economic development and with an ever-growing population, the demand for energy is only going to rise further.

As of now, fossil fuels contribute about 75% of our energy needs. They not only add to pollution woes but also force India to rely heavily on imports. India has pledged to strike a balance between the growing demand and its commitment made for clean energy in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) with 2030 as deadline. Consequently, the energy policy of India envisages developing alternative sources of energy, particularly solar, wind and nuclear.

With 6700 MW capacity under installation, nuclear energy currently makes up for 3% of India's energy needs. It is projected by the Department of Atomic Energy that by 2050, 20-30 percent of Indian energy needs will be met by using nuclear energy.

Reasons to expand the Nuclear energy program :

- Being low on CO₂ emissions, nuclear technology helps in checking climate change thereby helping India realise its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to UNFCCC.
- With huge dependence on imported oil and associated foreign exchange payments, nuclear energy can reduce fossil fuel dependence and consequently shield us from future price shocks.
- Nuclear energy also enjoys significant advantages over other clean sources of energy like wind and solar. It does not require large areas for its installation and is not dependent on the vagaries of nature. It consequently can provide round the clock cheap energy supply.

- With improved technological development and acceptance as responsible nuclear state, India will become part of global nuclear trade regime and also rightfully gain position in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).
- It can also be used to reduce per unit cost with technological development and realization of thorium enabled production cycle.

Concerns associated with nuclear energy :

- The primary concern stems from the possibility of nuclear accident which can have far reaching consequences. However, very few such accidents have been reported worldwide and none in India.
- The radioactive waste produced by nuclear plants can be a great threat to the environment as well as human health.
- Nuclear plants have a limited life. The investment for the construction of a nuclear plant is very high and must be recovered as soon as possible. It necessitates large initial capital investment.
- Nuclear power plants generate external dependence as uranium needs to be imported.
- Plethora of permissions required from international authorities to process the nuclear fuel and also to set up nuclear power plants is also an impediment in promotion of the nuclear energy.

Nuclear energy can act as a great catalyst for inclusive growth and development by providing much needed energy security. However, a proper consideration of all concerns be had and necessary protective measures be put in place in the process.

17. How does biodiversity vary in India? How is the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 helpful in conservation of flora and fauna? (250 words) 15

Ans. India is fortunate to be endowed with a rich biological diversity. Biogeographically, India is situated at the tri-junction of three realms, namely, Afro-tropical, Indo-Malayan and Paleo-Arctic realms, and therefore, has characteristic elements from each of them. This assemblage of three distinct realms is a fact which is believed to partly account for its rich and unique biological diversity. With just 2.4% of the land area, India accounts for nearly 7% of the recorded species even while supporting almost 18% of human population.

Bio-geographic variations across India :

- Trans Himalayan Region :** It includes the high altitude, cold and arid mountain areas of Ladakh, J&K, North Sikkim, Lahaul and Spiti areas of Himachal Pradesh. The zone has sparse alpine steppe vegetation that harbours several endemic species and is a favourable habitat for wild sheep and goat and rare fauna like Snow Leopard and the migratory Blacknecked Crane.
- Himalayan Zone :** It includes some of the highest peaks in the world. The alpine and sub-alpine forests, grassy meadows and moist mixed deciduous forests provide diverse habitat for endangered species of

bovines such as Bharal, Ibex, Markhor, Himalayan Tahr and Takin. Other endangered species include Hangul and Musk Deer.

- Indian Desert Zone :** It includes the Thar and the Kutch deserts and has large expanse of grassland that supports several endangered species of mammals such as Wolf, Caracal and birds of conservation interest like the Great Bustard.
 - Semi Arid Region :** It is a transition zone between the desert and the dense forests of Western Ghats. The dominant grass and palatable shrub layer in this zone supports the highest wildlife biomass.
 - Western Ghats :** It is one of the major tropical evergreen forest regions in India and represents one of the biodiversity hotspots. Significant species endemic to this region include Nilgiri Langur, Lion Tailed Macaque, Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Malabar Civet, and Nilgiri Tahr.
 - Deccan Plateau :** It is a semi-region that falls in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats. This zone of peninsular India is by far the most extensive zone, covering India's finest forests. The zone comprises of deciduous forests, thorn forests and degraded scrubland supporting diverse wildlife species.
 - Gangetic Plain :** It is topographically homogenous for hundreds of kilometers. Major fauna of the region include Rhino, Elephant, Buffalo, Swamp Deer, and Hisped Hare.
 - North-East Region :** It represents the transition zone between the Indian, Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese bio-geographical regions as well as being a meeting point of the Himalayan mountains and peninsular India. It is thus the biogeographical gateway for much of India's fauna and flora and also a biodiversity hotspot (Eastern Himalaya).
 - Coastal Region :** The region includes sandy beaches, mangroves, mud flats, coral reefs and marine angiosperm pastures which make them the wealth and health zone of India.
 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands :** The islands house an array of flora and fauna not found elsewhere. Some of the endemic fauna of islands include Narcondam hornbill, South Andaman krait etc.
- National Biodiversity Act, 2002 was enacted to preserve the biological diversity in India, and provides mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of traditional biological resources and knowledge. It is helpful in conservation of flora and fauna in following ways :
- The Act envisages a three-tier structure to regulate access to the biological resources, comprising of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), State Biodiversity Boards (SBB) and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at the local level.
 - It secures sharing of benefits with local people as they are conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge and information relating to the use of biological resources.

- It aims to respect and protect knowledge of local communities and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity.
- It also has provisions for notifying heritage sites by State Government in consultation with local body which will ensure better preservation.

18. Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing ‘Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030)’. How is this framework different from ‘Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005’? (250 words) 15

Ans. Disasters, both natural and man-made, adversely affects all aspects of the life. It is a catastrophic situation in which normal pattern of life and/or ecosystem has been disrupted and extra-ordinary emergency interventions are required to save and preserve lives and/or environment. India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides have been a recurrent phenomenon in the country. Thus Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) becomes an important issue for a country like India.

India became a signatory of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) in 2016. It is a voluntary and non-binding treaty that recognizes that each UN member state has the primary role to reduce disaster risk. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risk of disaster. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerability to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them.

Measures taken before signing the Sendai Framework:

- Before signing the Sendai Framework for DRR, the disaster risk reduction strategy in India was based upon the National Disaster Management Act, 2005 which aims to make India disaster resilient and significantly reduce the loss of lives and assets.
- The National Policy on Disaster Management prepared in pursuance of the Act laid down the framework or roadmap for a more pro-active handling of disasters in a holistic manner.

Measures taken after signing the Sendai Framework:

- India became the largest democracy to sign the SFDRR and the first country to have drawn a national and local strategy with a short term goal achievement target set for 2020.
- India recently released first ever National Disaster Management Plan, a document based on the global blueprint for reducing disaster losses, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- The plan is based on the four priority themes of the Sendai Framework, namely understanding disaster risk, improving disaster risk governance, investing in disaster risk reduction (through structural and non-structural measures) and disaster preparedness, early warning and building back better in the aftermath of a disaster.

Differences between the Hyogo Framework and the Sendai Framework :

- The Sendai Framework (2015-30) is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-15).
- The Hyogo Framework focuses on disaster losses whereas the Sendai Framework focuses on disaster risk.
- Hyogo focuses more on ‘the what’ i.e. to understanding the risk and what can be done in response to this risk. Sendai focuses more on the means of implementation, ‘the how’, like how are we going to stop those natural hazard issues.
- Sendai Framework recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and others.

19. Data security has assumed significant importance in the digital world due to rising cyber crimes. The Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee Report addresses issues related to data security. What, in your view, are the strengths and weaknesses of the Report relating to protection of personal data in cyber space? (250 words) 15

Ans. Today the world has been undergoing a digital revolution affecting each and every aspect of our lives. Computers, Mobiles and Internet have even made its presence felt in the rural areas with increased penetration. However, with us being increasingly dependent on these new innovations, the threats associated with these have also assumed significance. This has given rise to the debate around data security. Data security refers to protective digital privacy measures that are applied to prevent an authorised access to computer, databases and websites. It also protects data from corruption.

The bill sets out certain rights of the individual, namely,

- Right to obtain confirmation from the fiduciary on whether its personal data has been processed
- Right to seek correction of inaccurate, incomplete, or out-of-date personal data, and
- Right to have personal data transferred to any other data fiduciary in certain circumstances

Strengths of the report :

- Keeping this in mind, MeitY constituted an expert committee under the retired Supreme Court Judge B.N. Srikrishna, to study and identify key data protection issues and recommend methods for addressing them. The committee recently submitted its report and gave recommendations in the form of Draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018.
- The bill codifies the relationship between “data principals” (whose data is collected) and “data fiduciary” (that processing data). Personal data may be processed only after the consent of data principal.

- The bill provides for the establishment of a Data Protection Authority. The Authority is empowered to take steps to protect interests of individuals, prevent misuse of personal data, and ensure compliance with the Bill.
- The Bill allows processing of data by fiduciaries if consent is provided. However, in certain circumstances, processing of data may be permitted without consent of the individual, like the compliance of any court judgement, to respond to a medical emergency, etc.
- Personal data (except sensitive personal data) may be transferred outside India under certain conditions :
 - where the central government has prescribed that transfers to a particular country are permissible, or
 - where the Authority approves the transfer in a situation of necessity.

Weaknesses of the Report

- The Bill provides exemptions from compliance with its provisions, for certain reasons including state security, prevention, investigation, or prosecution of any offence, personal, domestic or journalistic purposes. These might undermine the privacy of the people.
- Excessive power enjoyed by Central Government like that of power to appoint members of Data Protection Authority compromises the transparency of the process.
- The amendments in RTI and Aadhar Act as proposed by the bill might dilute the existing laws.
- It recommends heavy penalties for private sector's breach of data privacy laws but adopts a lenient stand regarding the state's infractions.
- Localisation of data i.e. storage of critical personal data in Indian servers only will require huge finance and infrastructure to set up local servers.

Therefore, a careful appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of the B.N. Srikrishna Report is necessary before a comprehensive data security bill sees the light of the day.

20. India's proximity to two of the world's biggest illicit opium-growing states has enhanced her internal security concerns. Explain the linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities such as gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking. What counter-measures should be taken to prevent the same? (250 words) 15

Ans. The trade in opium is an attractive opportunity for it is highly addictive. Even though the government has made several steps to keep a check on its distribution, its underground trade has been mushrooming. India's location, to a large extent, is responsible for the large illicit trade in opium in the country.

There are primarily 3 routes for trafficking opium into the country—the eastern border (Golden Triangle), the western border (Golden Crescent), and the sea route. Difficult terrain, absence of proper fencing, presence of a large coastline are some of the factors exploited by the drug traffickers.

India's proximity to the world's biggest opium producers on its eastern and western flanks has traditionally been viewed as a source of vulnerability, since it has made India both a destination and a transit route for opium produced in the region. This proximity has also enhanced India's concern of internal security as once the route for trafficking drugs are created they can be exploited to also act as the route for gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking.

Linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities :

- An increasing interoperability has been witnessed between drug cartels and other criminal groups. In Afghanistan around 85% of the opium growing area falls under Taliban which in turn is used to fund its other heinous undertakings.
- Drug trafficking groups are often involved in human trafficking activities as there is some overlap between the routes used and there are advantages to be gained by sharing established logistical infrastructure, which includes transportation and storage facilities.
- Similarly, gunrunning and money laundering require logistics supports which are shared by these organizations. Hawla transactions are an important element of cross borders movement of this drug trafficking money.
- The revenue generated from drug trade is laundered to create assets such as casinos, bars, hotels etc. which again becomes breeding grounds for other crimes.
- Nexus between drug lords and armed groups gives rise to thriving weapons business.

Required counter-measures :

- Coordination among various agencies needs to be improved. Information/intelligence gathering regarding trafficking, its analysis and dissemination capabilities need to be strengthened.
 - Various domestic laws enacted for the control of trafficking should be implemented stringently and severe punishments should be accorded to those involved.
 - Above all greater cooperation with neighbours on matters of trafficking needs to be forged. For this, regional platforms need to be strengthened to deal with the issue in a holistic manner.
 - Borders need to be sealed properly as the issue has been raised time and again. The recommendations of Madhukar Gupta Committee on border protection should be brought forward by the Government for a more robust and strengthened border management.
 - Sensitizing the public against negative fallouts of drugs and starting rehabilitation programmes can be helpful.
- Therefore an integrated strategy to weed out the menace of these organised crime to ensure safety and security of country is the need of the hour.

GENERAL STUDIES

Civil Services (Mains) Examination

2018
PAPER-IV

SECTION-A

1. (a) State the three basic values, universal in nature, in the context of civil services and bring out their importance. (150 words) 10

Ans. The values of civil services are thoughtfully enlisted and should be judiciously followed.

Considered as the steel frame of democracy, civil servants should have following values that need to be imbibed and on which decision shall be taken.

- (i) **Honesty and Integrity :** It is an uncompromising and consistent commitment to honour moral, ethical, spiritual and artistic values and principles. Integrity compels a civil servant to be socially conscious and to welcome both personal and professional responsibilities. As a fundamental moral concept in civil services, integrity is associated with the value of being honest and maintain strong moral principles. It is the state of being whole and undivided.
- (ii) **Impartiality and non-partisanship :** Impartiality is a norm of justice holding that decisions should be based on objective standards, instead of on the basis of bias, prejudice or preference. A civil servant should perform his responsibilities in a way that is fair, just and equitable and reflects the Civil Service Commitment to quality and diversity. Non-partisanship or political neutrality infers that the civil servant must perform his task without any fear of or favour to any political party, i.e. equal treatment to all parties, persons or cause.
- (iii) **Objectivity :** Objectivity entails that a truth remains true universally, independently of human thought or approaches. An objective civil servant will provide information and advice, including advice to the Minister, on the basis of evidence and accurately present options and facts, and above all, takes decisions on the merit of the case.

These foundational civil service values strengthens the democratic procedures and empowers the administrators to fill the gaps of trust-deficit and low confidence and makes governance more effective and inclusive. Other values are empathy, compassion, tolerance etc.

- (b) Distinguish between "Code of ethics" And "Code of conduct" with suitable examples. 10

Ans. Code of ethics and code of conduct both are imperative in guiding the civil servants and members of an organisation. But both have some basic differences like :

Code of Ethics	Code of Conduct
1.These are set of guidelines issued by an organisation to outline the expected behaviour (actions) from its officials to guide the members of an organisation.	1.These are set of rules designed to regulate the conduct of the members of an organisation.
2.Ethical standards are designed to provide decision-making approaches that enable employees to make independent judgement about the most appropriate course of action.	2.Conduct rules/standards provide a set of rules to regulate the conduct of member, maintaining service and neutrality in politics.
3.They are generally wide-ranging and non-specific in nature.	3.They are comparatively clear and unambiguous in nature.

Both code of ethics and code of conduct are complementary to each other and enforce similar core values-integrity, public interest, impartiality etc.

2. (a) What is meant by public interest ? What are the principles and procedures to be followed by the civil servants in public interest? (150 words) 10

Ans. Public interest is a common concern regarding the welfare of general public (in contrast to the selfish interest of a person, group or an organization) in which whole society has a stake and which warrants recognition, promotion and protection by the Government and its agencies. It is approximated by comparing expected gains and potential costs or losses associated with a decision policy, program, or project. Prime Minister has also said that civil servants should consider every action in public interest, i.e. welfare of the masses. The principles and procedures to be followed by civil servants for peoples' welfare are :
•A public office, as defined by national law, is a position of trust, implying a duty to act in the public interest.

Therefore, the ultimate loyalty of public officials shall be the public interests of their country as expressed through the democratic institutions of the Government.

- Public officials shall ensure that they perform their duties and functions efficiently, effectively and with integrity, in accordance with laws or administrative policies.
- Civil servants shall be attentive, fair and impartial in the performance of their functions, and in particular, in their relations with public. They should avoid any undue preferential treatment to any individual or group.
- They should not abuse the power or authority vested in them. They must at all times seek to ensure that public resources for which they are responsible are administered in the most effective and efficient manner.
- A civil servant should be committed to his duties and perform his work with involvement, intelligence and dexterity and must ensure that his decisions or policies lead to greatest good of the greatest number - utilitarian approach.
- A civil servant, shall ensure equal treatment of the citizens and the legal entities when performing his duties. There are procedures to hold the political executives accountable for their bad policies which ignores public interest, through institutional mechanisms like the Parliaments, Judiciary, CAG and electorate.

(b) 'The Right to Information Act is not all about citizens' empowerment alone, it essentially redefines the concept of accountability,' Discuss. (150 words)

10

Ans. RTI Act is a powerful tool that strengthens democracy and promotes good governance by enhancing the citizen's ability to participate in the process. Realizing the functions of information at the core of Fundamental Rights, Government enacted the RTI Act which enables citizens not only to know their entitlements but also to demand that the Government fulfils its duties when their rights are being violated.

The objective of the act is to establish a practice regime for citizens to access information held by Public Authorities. This in turn will lead to increased transparency and accountability of the public authorities. It is being recognised that access of information is not only human right but also an important right to promote good governance and fight corruption. However, it is not just about citizen empowerment.

It actually redefines the concept of accountability by creating a new breed of activism and citizenship, through encouraging a culture of asking questions regarding governance through an informed citizenry.

Due to the advent of RTI, there is increasing recognition that citizens' involvement is imperative for enhancing democratic governance, governance, improving service delivery and fostering empowerment. The act empowers the ability of the citizens to hold the state accountable and make it responsive to their needs thereby highlighting the importance of social accountability in this context.

RTI has helped in bringing many scams and cases of corruption in front of people. Thus, RTI has strengthened democracy as earlier administration was responsible to people via Parliament but now with the powerful tool of RTI, it is directly responsible and accountable towards people.

But at the same time, limitations of this act in terms of delay in providing information, lack of attitudinal change of PIOs to deny information on ground of official secrets Act and non-inclusion of political parties, should be addressed for proper fulfilment of this act.

3. (a) What is meant by conflict of interest? Illustrate with examples, the difference between the actual and potential conflicts of interest. (150 words)

10

Ans. A conflict of interest refers to a situation that has the potential to undermine the impartiality of a person because of the possibility of a clash between a person's self-interest and professional interest or public interest. A public servant can face conflict of interest either in situations when his professional decisions do not match his value conduct or in the situations when he mixes his personal and professional lives. Therefore, conflict of interest is bound to arise in one's life but its resolution becomes more important for public servants as they hold position of authority and their decisions affect masses. A conflict of interest can be actual, perceived or potential.

- An actual conflict of interest involves a direct conflict between duties and responsibilities of public official and a competing interest or obligation, whether personal or involving a third-party. It occurs where financial, or other personal/professional considerations compromise an individual's objectivity, professional judgement etc.
- A potential conflict of interest arises where a public servant has an interest or obligation whether personal or involving a third party, that could conflict with his officials duties and responsibilities in the future. According to Civil Services Rules, a civil servant should not be posted in his/her native place in order to avoid any potential conflict of interest. A potential conflict of interest also arises where a public office has competing interests because they hold more than one official role or public duty. For example, Delhi High Court has recently given the verdict which quashed the appointment of some Delhi MLAs as Secretaries to Ministers to avoid any potential conflict of interest.

(b) "In looking for people to hire, you look for three qualities : integrity, intelligence and energy. And if they do not have the first, the other two will kill you." - Warren Buffett.

What do you understand by this statement in the present-day scenario? Explain. (150 words) 10

Ans. Integrity is often defined as adherence to moral and ethical principles, soundness of moral character and honesty. It is a state of being whole and undivided. Integrity is one of the fundamental values that employers seek in the employees that they hire. It is the hallmark of a person who demonstrates coherence in his words and actions.

Even, the given statement reinforces the fact that while intelligence and energy are intrinsic to success, in any profession, the direction, focus and output depends on the person's integrity. Even though, intelligence is pre-requisite in a Knowledge economy and energy is the fuel that propels passion and motivation, but still integrity is the central pillar that holds all the traits together otherwise the structure generally collapses.

Integrity is what makes it hard to question a person's decision. In tight collaborative spaces, colleagues of such hires will quickly see them as dependable and accountable for their actions, which is a laser path to develop team trust. Hiring people with integrity also addresses the leadership void. A person who walks-the-walk of integrity eventually becomes a role model who commands respect and exercises great influence because integrity is a hallmark of moral authority and ethical leadership.

Without integrity, the intelligent and energetic employees are most likely to be oriented towards the pursuit of their self desires and needs rather than acting with honesty, honor and truthfulness. For instance, cyber-hacking/cyber crime and terrorism by educated, intelligent and energetic youth, unethical administrative practice by top level bureaucrats are becoming very dangerous for the welfare of the society. Lack of honesty and integrity towards their services propels them to do the crime as their character is shaped by their religious, philosophical and educational teachings.

Hence, we can say that integrity is the cornerstone of all ethical values. It can be and should be promoted through moral education, increasing transparency, following code of ethics and developing a system to motivate integrity, as integrity gives the direction and purpose to one's intelligence and energy.

4. (a) In doing a good thing, everything is permitted which is not prohibited expressly or by clear implication." Examine the statement with suitable examples in the context of a public servant discharging his/her duties. (150 words) 10

Ans. In the context of public services, any course of action by a public servant is permitted if it is taken for the public good and is not proscribed by any law or is not covered potentially by any possible implication of conflict of interest. Thus, things that are not expressly forbidden by law or by clear implication are allowed in public administration. While formulating or implementing any public policy even though for good intent, a public servant needs to take care of purity of means as well. Gandhiji has emphasized on mean end theory. Every public servant is expected to discharge his duties with absolute integrity, devotion to service and conduct his duties in accordance with the prescribed code of conduct. The over-riding motive to performing public service is thus working for the welfare of all sections of society without any bias or prejudice. Working as per the guidelines enhances the efficiency of the democratic system.

Public servants should be guided solely by public interest in their official decision making and should ignore any potential conflict of interest. They should deliver services in a fair, effective, impartial and courteous manner. While discharging his duties for the welfare purpose, even if a public servant such as a district magistrate or senior police officer decides to take some unfair means in order to get a desired outcome, then it should not be considered as unethical unless it does not violate any law. For example, arranging better services for senior citizens in the public office is not forbidden by law and does not appear to be influenced by any prejudice. Ours is a developing country and as an organic and dynamic system rules may need to be modified according to the need. So, apart from written guidelines it is the moral values and conscience of a public servant, that should guide him to take the appropriate decision and maintain the image and dignity of the public service.

(b) With regard to morality of actions, one view is that means are of paramount importance and the other view is that the ends justify the means. Which view do you think is more appropriate ? Justify your answer. (150 words) 10

Ans. The term "means to an end" refers to any action (the means) carried out for the sole purpose of achieving something else (in end). An act can be judged as right or wrong only by looking at its outcome (the end) or the method (the means). So, in morality of actions both ends and means assume equal prominence. The means-end debate is a paramount ethical dilemma.

Leaders like Gandhiji, however, emphasized on importance of means as for them ends cannot be separated from means. Whereas for some other philosophers like Machiavelli, only "end" is significant, and end cannot be sacrificed for the sake of means. Hence, it can be inferred

that in the western tradition, there is a tendency of claiming that the end entirely justifies the means - moral considerations cannot apply to the means except in relation to ends.

However, Indian tradition rejects the dichotomy between means and ends and stresses that means (rather than ends) provides the standard of morality. Gandhiji wrote, "the means may be likened to a seed and the end to a tree, and there is just the same inviolable connection between the means and the end as there is between the seed and the tree."

An act can actually be adjudged as ethical if it brings positive outcomes to the individual as well as society but sometimes these acts bringing positive outcomes may not necessarily be carried out by ethical means. Hence, to be more successful and sustainable in achieving the desired results, both end and means should be ethical. Even Hitler believed that his means were justified for ends of racial purity in Germany. Besides, ends brought out by unethical means may not last long. For example, even though violent national movements in Europe during eighteenth century resulted in formation of nation-states but it ended up in wars among those states. On the other hand, non-violent mass movement of India resulted in building India as the largest democracy in the world. Hence, for better and sustainable development, one has to ensure that both ends as well as means falls under ethical domain.

- 5. (a) Suppose the Government of India is thinking of constructing a dam in a mountain valley bound by forests and inhabited by ethnic communities. What rational policy should it resort to in dealing with unforeseen contingencies ? (150 words) 10**

Ans. Constructing a dam in a mountain valley entails many challenges like environment security, economic development, displacement of locals etc. A comprehensive rehabilitation policy would ensure that unforeseen contingencies which bug many development projects are avoided. The following points of action should constitute the rational policy in dealing with contingencies.

- **Transparent Rehabilitation and Resettlement :** Government must implement resettlement packages making the ethnic communities/tribals materially better off to counter the narrative that development and modernization is disastrous for tribals, who cannot cope with the change. Land distribution, compensation for loss of houses, forest produce and grazing land and other such resettlement measures should be implemented thoroughly without prejudice.
- **Maintain transparency and ensure economic welfare:** Environment Impact Assessment norms should be followed strictly. The oustees must be provided complete information regarding the dam, submergence and subsequent displacement due to them. Project

authorities and state government must rehabilitate the oustees with sustainable non-land based livelihoods where needed. The various problems associated with displacement are compounded several times over for oustees who are also otherwise specially vulnerable, variously by class, gender or age. Such vulnerabilities should factor in rehabilitation packages.

- **Public Hearing :** From the inception of planning of dam, through various stages of displacement and resettlement, it is to be expected that those likely to be negatively affected by the projects would be consulted and kept informed in such a way (public hearing, social audit) as to enable them to best rebuild their lives. Bureaucratic lassitude and insensitivity should not be tolerated. A disaster prediction/vulnerability assessment should be developed which can provide early warning based on scientific inputs.
- **Ensure Tribal welfare :** The Forest department must proactively involve in the forest villages about possible submergence and displacement. Tribal people share the problems of other rural people but they are even more dependent on forests and common property resources, their documented legal rights on cultivable lands are even more rudimentary, and their ability to negotiate with state officials and courts even more weaker.

- (b) Explain the process of resolving ethical dilemmas in Public Administration. (150 words) 10**

Ans. Ethical dilemmas are situations in which there is a choice to be made between two options, neither of which resolves the situations in morally satisfactory manner. Some of the most common ethical dilemmas with which public servants are confronted revolve around aspects such as administrative discretion, corruption, nepotism, administrative secrecy, information leaks, public accountability and policy dilemmas. To resolve such ethical dilemmas, a lexical order or a sequence of logical reasoning is proposed to integrate and rearrange the process.

- Dilemmas could be overcome through an ethical decision-making process. It is characterized as the course of the action of choosing from alternatives which are based on public administrative values, moral responsibility and personal accountability of public administrators towards the society. The decisions have to reflect the respect for professional values, principles and norms.
- **A bureaucrat should answer the following questions :** Which are the main factors influencing the decision? What are its consequences? Whom does the action benefit? Would the action embarrass the department or the society at large? Is the problem really what it appears to be? Is the action fully legal and ethical? These guidelines help to clarify whether the action is socially responsible. Though sometimes there is no clear answer to all questions.

- All ethical and moral issues along with the public policies, laws, and regulations are to be kept in mind while resolving a dilemma.
- Final decision and action after evaluation should be in consonance with laws and ethics.

The four functionally related imperatives for dealing with dilemmas are. (a) the principle of democratic legitimacy and accountability of public bureaucracy and administration; (b) the rule of law and the principles of legality whereby law and only law should govern the administration; (c) the principle of meritocracy, professional integrity, autonomy and capacity of the administrative apparatus of the state; and (d) the principle of responsiveness and responsibility of administration to civil society.

6. What do each of the following quotations means to you in the present context?

(a) “The true rule, in determining to embrace, or reject any thing, is not whether it has any evil in it; but whether it has more evil than good. There are few things wholly evil or wholly good. Almost every thing, especially of governmental policy, is an inseparable compound of the two; so that our best judgment of the preponderance between them is continually demanded.” —Abraham Lincoln (150 words)

10

Ans.

- Lincoln's statement (1848) is relevant for present-day world as it strikes at the heart of our beliefs in modern values of good and bad. The world is not just black and white; there are shades of grey, thus public policies and decision-making have to be accordingly adjusted. Nothing is completely evil or totally good. One has to apply mind and find out if something has more bad (evil) in it or good in it. Most things have both bad and good in them and a good administrator must continuously examine them. He asks to gauge negative impacts of a project too along with its positives.
- Government policy is neither wholly good nor wholly bad. In that it could be good for many and bad for some and so on. Policy makers must analyze it, to find out what dominates. If the evil content is more than the good then such a policy course should be rejected; but if the good dominates, then it could be adopted or embraced. For eg. Aadhar ID number can bring manifold socio-economic change through DBT, poverty alleviation, tracking of missing persons etc. However, it had bottlenecks like fear of surveillance, privacy curtailment, targeting of minorities etc.
- Lincoln's statement could be seen in the light of dams

and hydro-electric power projects in India. On one hand, they displace the tribals and uproot forests but on the other hand they bring electricity, infrastructure, employment and development. If the damages are more and cannot be offset by the possible good development then it is likely a bad course of action. Most public policy decisions could be analyzed in this light.

Hence, it is upto policy makers to weigh pros and cons not as a one off policy but as a process and there should be room for alteration of need required.

(b) “Anger and intolerance are the enemies of correct understanding.”—Mahatma Gandhi (150 words)

10

Ans.

- Anger and intolerance are antithetical to reasons and correct understanding. They cloud our judgment and affect peace of mind. It is not possible to think clearly and make the right decisions if one is angry or intolerant.
- Anger makes a person lose calmness and patience and forces them to take hasty decisions which may not be correct. Anger drives him towards intolerance. Angry person is a constantly stressed person; such a person cannot think with clarity.
- Balanced decision-making, social progress and development is made possible through leaders who have a cool head on their shoulders and not by people who are easily irritated or who are not tolerant of others, conflicting viewpoints, ways of living and thinking or world views.
- Today, it is common to find people and leaders losing steadiness of mind when faced with stress. Angry and intolerant people are often bad decision-makers. The World Wars and other wars in history were often fomented by people who easily grew angry and intolerant (such as Hitler who is responsible for millions of murders).
- Correct understanding of a situation requires mental composure and equanimity. Angry and intolerant people cannot differentiate between correct and incorrect understanding.
- Rising incidents of communal clashes, road rage, internet trolling are manifestation of this. Anger and intolerance can be controlled by speedy justice delivery, persuasion by leaders, celebrities and check on social media, public awareness, value based education etc. Our ancient texts of Buddhism and Bhagwadgita talk about anger management and tolerance. Their practice is the need of the hour.

- (c) "Falsehood takes the place of truth when it results in unblemished common good."-
Tirukkural (150 words) 10

Ans.

- *Tirukkural*, the classic Tamil text deals with everyday virtues of an individual. In one of the couplets, it says: Falsehood may take the place of truthful word, if blessing, free from fault, it can afford. It stresses on strict adherence to a policy of being honest and open.
- Even falsehood has the nature of truth, if it confers a benefit that is free from fault. In other words, a falsehood such as a lie, has the same respect as a truth if it has benign goals resulting in unblemished common good. Telling a lie is acceptable in certain situations such as if it is to prevent an unreasonable fight or saving one's life.
- In the present context, it could mean that some actions may appear bad manifestly but they could be latently good if they are fully beneficial for the public.
- It could be analyzed in the light of heroes in films or everyday life breaking some rule to get the right done for some social good. Such a falsehood or illegality is equal to truth because it brings flawless (unblemished) common good. A help given to exploited labourers may appear illegal given that they are legally tied to the zamindar or the money lender but such an action is actually truthful because it brings untarnished common good.
- A 'free from fault' or 'free from blemish' action gives even a falsehood the nature of truth because it actually results in blessings. The overriding goal is the common good.

Hence, it can be concluded that the situation and extent to which claims are used for public good determines the rightness and wrongness of the conduct.

SECTION-B

- 7. Rakesh is a responsible district level officer, who enjoys the trust of his higher officials. Knowing his honesty, the government entrusted him with the responsibility of identifying the beneficiaries under a healthcare scheme meant for senior citizens.**

The criteria to be a beneficiary are the following:

- (a) 60 years of age or above.**
- (b) Belonging to a reserved community.**
- (c) Family income of less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum,**
- (d) Post-treatment prognosis likely to be high to make a positive difference to the quality of life of the beneficiary.**

One day, an old couple visited Rakesh's office with their application. They have been the residents of a village in his district since their birth. The old man is diagnosed with a rare condition that causes obstruction in the large intestine. As a consequence, he has severe abdominal pain frequently that prevents him from doing any physical labour. The couple have no children to support them. The expert surgeon whom they contacted is willing to do the surgery without charging any fee. However, the couple will have to bear the cost of incidental charges, such as medicines, hospitalization, etc., to the tune of ₹ 1 lakh. The couple fulfills the criteria except criterion 'b'. However any financial aid would certainly make a significant difference in their quality of life.

How should Rakesh respond to the situation?
(Answer 250 words) 20

Ans. As a district level officer, Rakesh has to follow the rules and norms of the work, but at the same time he should possess the qualities of empathy and compassion towards weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. In this case, the stakeholders are old age couple belonging to economically weaker section but not from any reserved community. On receiving the application of this couple in need, Rakesh should take following steps as 'immediate step':

- (i) Rakesh must approach the surgeon and enquire the details of the applicant, his health and kind of care required post surgery.
- (ii) Rakesh should forward an application in his department about availability of any other healthcare system under which the couple can be helped.
- (iii) Also, Rakesh can get help from seniors by requesting them to give a helping hand from DM welfare fund.

As 'mid term solution', Rakesh should look for any exception and discretion in the said healthcare scheme to consider extremely needy patients to get benefits. In case of non-availability of such discretion, he should try to organise awareness among citizens of district about Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP).

Also, he should hold meetings with NGOs, Public institutions, Corporate houses (CSR) and arrange help from, MLA/MP Funds.

This case should not be seen as a single case. Rakesh should initiate to address this & issues in the long-run. So, as a 'long-term solution', Rakesh should work on structural and institutional part along with the amendment in the provisions existing in the rulebook.

- (i) Ra kesh will propose his seniors to consider insertion of sub-category for economically weaker sections. This can be considered as inclusive of landless poor, old people without children and people without any permanent source of income.
- (ii) He will make effort for creating awareness about PM Jan Aushadhi Kendra at District, Block and village level; and about PM Jan Aarogya Yojana.

Civil servants have to come across these types of cases very often. In these circumstances, they are tested based on compassion, transparency, accountability and following the rules and laws. They have to bring out a balance between rules and compassion.

8. As a senior officer in the Ministry, you have access to important policy decisions and upcoming big announcements such as road construction projects before they are notified in the public domain. The Ministry is about to announce a mega road project for which the drawings are already in place. Sufficient care was taken by the planners to make use of the government land with minimum land acquisition from private parties. Compensation rate for private parties was also finalized as per government rules. Care was also taken to minimize deforestation. Once the project is announced, it is expected that there will be a huge spurt in real estate price in and around that area.

Meanwhile, the Minister concerned insists that you realign the road in such a way that it comes closer to his 20 acres farm house. He also suggests that he would facilitate purchase of a big plot of land in your wife's name at the prevailing rate which is very nominal, in and around the proposed mega road project. He also tries to convince you by saying that there is no harm in it as he is buying the land legally. He even promises to supplement your savings in case you do not have sufficient funds to buy the land. However, by the act of realignment, a lot of agricultural land has to be acquired, thereby causing considerable financial burden on the government, and also displacement of the farmers. As if this is not enough, it will involve cutting down of a large number of trees denuding the area of its green cover.

Faced with this situation, what will you do ? Critically examine various conflicts of interest and explain what are your responsibilities as a public servant. (250 words)

20

power comes greater responsibility." In above case, there are various conflicts of interests :

- (i) **Personal vs Professional :** The offer of the Minister will improve my economic status, bring good living standards, open new avenues for my children, but it will surely lead to loss for farmers. This deal will lead to displacement of farmers from their own land and hence force them to restart their lives from a scratch.
- (ii) **Transparency vs Confidentiality :** It is known that transparency is very important for the good governance. But at times, non-disclosing about the details of a project before the commencement of work is desirable. It serves the interest of the society better as everyone will get equal chance to reap the benefits of the coming projects.
- (iii) **Our interest vs financial burden on the Government :** Minister's proposal will indeed serve his purpose and give me economic gains but it will have a heavy burden on government finances. This money could be used for other welfare programmes for the betterment of the poor and marginalised section of the society.
- (iv) **Moral Conflict :** I have been very honest and true to my service and this offer acceptance will rob me of my mental peace. I will degrade my values of integrity and non-partisanship which are my pillars of strength. And if I accept this offer now, it will become my habit. As Gandhiji has rightly said, "Nature has enough for everyone's need, but not for everyone's greed".
- (v) **Economic interest vs Environment :** Accepting this offer might bring economic prosperity to both the minister and my life. But it will be harmful for the environment as it requires cutting down of large number of trees. And with cutting down of trees, whole ecosystem- birds, insects, small animals- gets affected. This will also hamper the citizens residing there in the long run. So as a responsible civil servant, it is my responsibility to bring a balance between economic development and environmental conservation to have a sustainable development.

These types of conflict of interests are bound to emerge while carrying out my duties. It is up to me that I do not buckle to these pressures and maintain my integrity.

Emotional intelligence is needed to address these types of issues. So, I should continue to implement the road project as planned earlier rather than coming under Minister's pressure or getting allured by personal gains. With this courageous effort, I will uphold the highest values of good governance that requires selfless service and probity. And over all these, I will be true to my conscience, which is very necessary for good performance in governance.

Ans. As a senior officer in the Ministry, I have certain authorities but with them there are also responsibilities towards the society. As it has been said, "with great

- 9. It is a State where prohibition is in force. You are recently appointed as the Superintendent of Police of a district notorious for illicit distillation of liquor. The illicit liquor leads to many deaths, reported and unreported, and causes a major problem for the district authorities.**

The approach till now had been to view it as a law and order problem and tackle it accordingly. Raids, arrests, police cases, criminal trials- all these had only limited impact. The problem remains as serious as ever.

Your inspections show that the parts of the district where the distillation flourishes are economically, industrially and educationally backward. Agriculture is badly affected by poor irrigation facilities. Frequent clashes among communities gave boost to illicit distillation. No major initiatives had taken place in the past either from the government's side or from social organizations to improve the lot of the people.

Which new approach will you adopt to bring the problem under control ? (250 words) 20

Ans. Alcohol consumption and its effects are not only a law and order problem but have adverse effects on social and economic areas of an individual, family and a society as a whole. So, illicit distillation requires a multidimensional approach to address its impacts. Illicit liquor is linked with lack of social cohesion, poor economic opportunities and low awareness among people. Hence, inspite of prohibition in the state and ill effects, it is still in demand by the locals.

Multi dimensional approach includes stringent steps under legal framework, social persuasion, bringing attitudinal change, spreading awareness and bringing in role models.

I will take following steps as Superintendent of district police:

- My first focus will be to eradicate the socio-economic disadvantages of the region. Looking from humanistic angle, it is generally found that psychological aspects are also involved in the given ill practice, where people in hardship find refuge in intoxication.
- I will promote the agricultural, small scale, and cottage industries. Promoting more participation of people in agricultural allied activities will act as motivation for more positive engagement and investment at right places.
- I will promote SHGs to cooperate with government and police department. Eg. Jeevika in Bihar.
- I will deploy police personnel (without uniform) and volunteer groups at grass root level.
- An app will be launched to report any illicit distillation, places of imminent dangers, violence, etc. The App is to be monitored by police for swift action.

Use of persuasion to bring attitudinal change

- I will also organise educational campaigns at local level to instil awareness among people and incentivise opening of small works of handicrafts, agricultural credits, etc. Besides, awareness campaigns in schools will also be organised, where parents will be invited and educative lectures and dramas on ill effects of liquor, and its impact on socio-economic lives will be shown.
- Street plays will be organized and community will be mobilized in support of liquor ban. By participating in street play, and listening to it, the consciousness of a person will be shaken and he can be reformed.
- Community Policing or Social Policing will be encouraged
- Role models and actors can help in public awareness.
- I will encourage women to persuade their male family members against intoxication.
- Success stories of persons who have rehabilitated and been successful in quitting alcohol can be shared.

The prime motive is of total prohibition on illicit distillation but given the situation on ground, it is prudent to first pursue with socio-economic, psychological, and ethical considerations. Going by this, it will curb the demand of liquor by locals and would help in proper enforcement by taking legal recourse at last.

- 10. A big corporate house is engaged in manufacturing industrial chemicals on a large scale. It proposes to set up an additional unit. Many states rejected its proposal due to detrimental effect on the environment. But one state government acceded to the request and permitted the unit close to a city brushing aside all opposition.**

The unit was set up 10 years ago and was in full swing till recently. The pollution caused by the industrial effluents was affecting the land, water and crops in the area. It was also causing serious health problems to human beings and animals. This gave rise to a series of agitations demanding the closure of the plant. In a recent agitation thousand of people took part, creating a law and order problem necessitating stern police action. Following the public outcry, the State government ordered the closure of the factory.

The closure of the factory resulted in the unemployment of not only those workers who were engaged in the factory but also those who were working in the ancillary units. It also very badly affected those industries which depended on the chemical manufacturing by it.

As a senior officer entrusted with the responsibility of handling this issue, how are you going to address it? (250 words)

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Ans. Industrial pollution is very big challenge for the governments as it comes alongwith the economic growth. So, it is necessary to address this issue in such a manner that we are able to move ahead in industrial growth and creating employment but at the same time health of citizens and environmental conservation are taken into consideration.

Closure of unit has negative effect on the people involved in operations as it snatches their jobs. As a senior officer, it is my responsibility to bring a balance between environment and economic growth.

I will suggest following steps for this :

- (i) An immediate scientific assessment of damage done to surrounding environment should be done. The company, guided by local community should undertake steps to decontaminate the site and surrounding environment.
- Methods involving biotechnology and nano technology can be used.
- (ii) As it is a large corporate, it should invest to set up state of the out infrastructure facilities for effluent treatment. It will bring down effluent discharge to permissible level.
- (iii) Government initiatives like- Zero defect zero effect, Solid waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic waste Management Rules, 2016 and Polluter Price Principle-should be monitored by independent bodies.
- (iv) The company and the government should be asked to provide a monetary compensation for those affected, including those who were unemployed due to its closure.
- (v) To provide reasonable relief to the company as well, it should be allowed to show the expenditure in its CSR contribution.
- (vi) An investigation should be done to find out whether Environment Impact Assessment norms were followed during the establishment of the company or not. Also, there should be inspection for other companies function in the area.
- (vii) There should be a training programme for training them to handle large people's movement sensitively.

The stakeholders in this case are the company, the state government, the employees and most importantly the common people. And this approach will try to meet everyone's needs.

11. **Dr. X is a leading medical practitioner in a city. He has set up a charitable trust through which he plans to establish a super-speciality hospital in the city to cater to the medical needs of all sections of the**

society. Incidentally, that part of the state had been neglected over the years. The proposed hospital would be a boon for the region.

You are heading the tax investigation agency of that region. During an inspection of the doctor's clinic, your officers have found out some major irregularities. A few of them are substantial which had resulted in considerable withholding of tax that should be paid by him now. The doctor is cooperative. He undertakes to pay the tax immediately.

However, there are certain other deficiencies in his tax compliance which are purely technical in nature, If these technical defaults are pursued by the agency, considerable time and energy of the doctor will be diverted to issues which are not so serious, urgent or even helpful to the tax collection process, Further, in all probability, it will hamper the prospects of the hospital coming up.

There are two options before you :

- (i) **Taking a broader view, ensure substantial tax compliances and ignore defaults that are merely technical in nature,**
- (ii) **Pursue the matter strictly and proceed on all fronts, whether substantial or merely technical.**

As the head of the tax agency, which course of action will you opt For and why ? (250 words)

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Ans. Tax plays a very important role in the development of a society. It funds the public expenditure for hospitals, schools, transport, brings equitable distribution of resources etc. Hence, any irregularities in taxation system should be carefully managed by the concerned departments.

Tax compliance in India has been very low so we should make efforts to improve it. Dr. X has a good intention of serving people but due to his ignorance some irregularities were found in his tax structure. Any irregularity or non-compliance of tax is illegal and as the head of the tax investigation, it is my prime responsibility to ensure that the must comply to the tax norms and pay tax as per the law.

Dr. X has decided to pay the tax immediately after knowing about the irregularities. So, I should take his case into consideration and help him to pay the substantial amount of tax. Discretions are available which a civil servant can use to be lenient for good intentions and good works so as to give a fair chance to goodness and overall welfare of the poor. I would take a broad view and be lenient on technical defaults which are non-consequential either for tax compliance or for revenue to exchequer.

Also, I will recommend to form a dedicated team under supervisions of our departmental experts to rectify the errors in a time-bound manner, so that these types of irregularities will not occur again in future.

Taking a broader view will ensure substantial tax compliance and leniently taking defaults that are primarily technical in nature. This would optimise tax collection and simultaneously enhance public welfare, as a much needed super-speciality hospital will be established to cater to the medical needs of all sections of the society.

This should also be a caution with regard to non-discrimination and equality before law on one hand and promoting good Samaritan acts on the other. As a long-term solution to the concerned problem, I would approach my higher authorities and request them to prepare a much easier system of tax collection so that these types of technical irregularities can be kept under control.

- 12. Edward Snowden, a computer expert and former CIA systems administrator, released confidential Government documents to the press about the existence of Government surveillance programmes. According to many legal experts and the US Government, his actions violated the Espionage Act of 1917, which identified the leak of State secrets as an act of treason. Yet, despite the fact that he broke the law, Snowden argued that he had a moral obligation to act. He gave a justification for his “whistle blowing” by stating that he had a duty “to inform the public as to that which is done in their name and that which is done against them.”**

According to Snowden, the Government's violation of privacy had to be exposed regardless of legality since more substantive issues of social action and public morality were involved here. Many agreed with Snowden. Few argued that he broke the law and compromised national security, for which he should be held accountable.

Do you agree that Snowden's actions were ethically justified even if legally prohibited? Why or why not? Make an argument by weighing the competing values in this case. (250 words) **20**

Ans. The given case portrays the ethical dilemmas faced by public servants while discharging their duties.

Edward Snowden could be understood in two paradigms :

- (i)about his loyalty to the office, compliance to the laws, professional code of conduct and patriotism.
- (ii)about the cause of larger public interest, issue of privacy, freedom, justice and fairness.

Snowden had dilemma based on these two paradigms of competing values which are as follow :

- (i) **Individual liberty vs Collective security :** Individual liberty or personal freedom are personal guarantees and freedoms that the Government cannot abridge, either by law or by judicial interpretation, without due process. This value respects the individual dignity of a

person, his feelings and intricate relations with other persons. Collective security on the other hand, seeks protection of whole society or nations against the internal or external threats. It is the duty of state of protect its citizens boundaries and economy etc. In the present case, the Government was conducting surveillance or monitoring public which might be their own tool of governance which becomes indispensable for national interest as well. When state becomes overarching and hideously monitors and regulates citizens' lives, it makes the state autocratic and undemocratic. Therefore, here national interest holds an edge over ethical and moral concerns.

- (ii) **Morality and Legality :** Since morals are concerned with the principles of right and wrong behaviour and the goodness or badness of human character, law or legal system is the system of rules that a particular country recognizes as regulating the action of its members and may enforce by the imposition of penalties. Hence, human behaviour and actions are regulated by both morality as well as legality. But, sometimes actions which may be morally correct may not be legally correct as mentioned in the Snowden case. An officer in Government department is required to maintain confidentiality and loyalty towards his department, in which Snowden failed. So, even though Snowden has violated the legal procedures under Espionage Act but on moral grounds, his act must be looked with his intentions to serve the large public interest.

Hence, it can be concluded that all these values cannot go hand in hand or cannot be propagated mutually exclusive to each other. It depends upon individual to perform either according to his inner conscience or according to the defined rules and regulations. In the present case, Snowden was listening to his own conscience, leaked the information in favour of democracy, justice and fairness. But, doing such an act could possibly affect the security of the general public. Before leaking the information in public domain, Snowden must approach his senior authorities and request them to look into the matter and stop the surveillance programme adversely affecting the right of privacy of general public. Since, the breach of privacy of individuals is also an encroachment on their freedom and disunity, thus the matter should be handled with utmost care and diligence. However, in this case of ethical dilemma, Snowden decided to listen and follow the approach of moral and ethical principles ignoring his integrity, and loyalty towards his office. Hence, he should be held for his misconduct and should be punished accordingly, so that any such future violation can be stopped. As a public officer any final decision and action of him should be in consonance with law and ethics.

1

INDIAN ART & CULTURE

Architecture & Sculptures/Paintings

1. How do you justify the view that the level of excellence of the Gupta numismatic art is not at all noticeable in later times?(150 words) (17/I/1/10)

Ans. Gupta coins are among the most remarkably detailed coins from ancient India featuring exquisite artistic details. They stand out from coins crafted during the reign of other dynasties on following counts:-

Achievement of remarkable craftsmanship was evident by the finesse of the variety of images carved on both faces of the coin and its smooth and even edges.

Detailed carvings ranged from Chandragupta riding a horse to Samudragupta playing a Veena and the Goddess Lakshmi to a sacrificial horse for Ashvamedha ceremony and so on.

Apart from these detailed images, there were inscriptions as well, often adding details of the image inscribed on the coin.

In the **post-Gupta period**, not only the quality of gold coins fell, but also the number of gold coins being issued dropped drastically.

Many reasons can be attributed to this :

Majority of post Gupta kingdoms were relatively smaller in size and many did not issue coins at all.

We do not find any continuity in the coinage system.

The post Gupta period is marked by the decline of Second Urbanisation (which began in Mahajanpada Age). Therefore, the urban trade based economy gave way to Agrarian-rural self-sufficient economy where coins lost its importance and trade was local and in many cases barter (like Jajmani system) or in some other currencies like cowries (shells).

Since Gupta times, in many cases the salaries of the officers were given in land instead of cash. This was cause as well as effect of the scarcity of coins. The practise intensified during the later kingdoms with low resources.

In the times of Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire, the coins were made with inscriptions on it because the depiction of human figures was prohibited in Islam.

2. Early Buddhist Stupa-art, while depicting folk motifs and narratives, successfully expounds Buddhist ideals. Elucidate (16/I/1/12½)

Ans. Stupa's art began and flourished during Mauryan phase of Indian history and depicts apart from local art Buddha's ideology, principles and teaching in narrative forms.

In the structure of stupas, one of the main feature is Toran-gateway of stupa. On it, carved symbols, related to Buddha, represent his life. Symbols are:

- Lotus and bull-birth of Buddha.
- Chakra-turning of wheel of law, first sermon, Dhammachakraparivartan.
- Peepal tree-Place in Gaya where Buddha enlightened.

Another important feature is Chatter at Harmika of stupa. It represents Buddha's triratnas-Buddha, Dharma, Sangha. These were given to guide behaviour and life of monks and followers to spread Buddha's teaching among people.

Structures of stupa also reveal local art and techniques available at that time. *For example*, use of burnt bricks and hemispherical shape of dome-Anda show knowledge of material and geometry.

Though in later phase personification of Buddha and use of mural and miniature paintings described Buddha in more touching and understandable forms but it can't be denied that art representation in narrative forms on stupa had successfully express Buddha and his teaching.

3. The ancient civilization in Indian sub-continent differed from those of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Greece in that its culture and traditions have been preserved without a breakdown to the present day. Comment. (15/I/1/12½)

Ans. The ancient civilization in the Indian sub-continent differed from those of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Greece.

There are many reasons for the continuity in culture and tradition, in the Indian context. Some of these are :

(a) Geographical factors :

- (i) **Resource availability:** river valley, Hills, forest etc enabled the population to survive sustainably, in the Indian subcontinent. All these resources were not available at one place in other civilizations. *For example*, Egypt didn't have forests.
- (ii) **Space for spreading:** Indian civilization had plenty of space in the east and south to spread, and hence live sustainably.
- (iii) **Relative isolation due to topography:** Himalayas in north, Indian ocean in south, Kirthar in west etc. acted as barrier from frequent foreign invasions. So these invasions were less as compared to other civilizations. Greece had Aristocracy, which saw frequent battles amongst themselves. This resulted in their decline.

(b) Social factors :

- (i) **Resilience against invasions:** our civilization was more resilient to these foreign invasions because of the nature of society. People lived here in harmony with each other. Social bonding was strong.
- (ii) Fewer wars between communities - unlike the aristocracy in Greece

(c) Climatic factors :

- (i) **Suitable climatic conditions:** It helped in sustainable growth of civilization in Indian subcontinent. Whereas in places like Egypt, extreme climatic conditions, led to decline of civilization.
- (ii) Suited cultivation of different crops for sustainable living.

So, these were the main reasons for the continuity of Indian civilization over the ages.

4. Mesolithic rock cut architecture of India not only reflects the cultural life of the times but also a fine aesthetic sense comparable to modern painting. Critically evaluate this comment. (15/I/2/12½)

Ans. Depiction of animals, hunting scenes, the Mesolithic sites have also painting of social life, sexual activity, child birth, rearing of children and burial ceremony. The symmetry of artifacts, evidence of attention to the detail of tool shape, activities etc. In archaeology, rock art is human-made markings placed on natural stone; it is largely synonymous with parietal art. A global phenomenon, rock art is found in many

culturally diverse regions of the world. Indian rock-cut architecture is mostly religious in nature. It has been produced in many contexts throughout human history, although the majority of rock art that has been ethnographically recorded has been produced as a part of ritual.

Such artworks are often divided into three forms:

Petroglyphs, which are carved into the rock surface, pictographs, which are painted onto the surface, and earth figures, engraved into the ground. The oldest known rock art dates from the Upper Palaeolithic period, having been found in Europe, Australia, Asia and Africa. Archaeologists studying these artworks believe that they likely had magico-religious significance.

Singrauli is the 50th district in the state of Madhya Pradesh, which covers a region comprising of the eastern part of the Sidhi district in Madhya Pradesh and the adjoining region in Sonebhadra district in UP. Historically Singrauli belonged to the princely state of Rewa, a part of the Baghelkhand region. Singrauli has a history spanning from the emergence of prehistoric man to the present age of industrialization. It is a region with abundance of natural and mineral resources Due to abundance of mineral resources and thermal power plants it is nicknamed as Urjanchal - the land of energy. While modern industries dominated the region today, the history of Singrauli is as colourful and interesting as is promising future.

The Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra are 30 rock-cut Buddhist temples that span 6 centuries, beginning in the 1st century BCE. They are carved into the vertical side of a gorge located in the hills of the Sahyadri mountains. Similar to the Barabar Caves, the Ajanta Caves are situated close to main trade routes. A great deal of decorative sculpture— intricately carved columns and reliefs, including cornices and pilaster—are found here.

The Ellora caves were built between the 5th and 10th centuries. These caves are made up of twelve Buddhist, seventeen Hindu, and five Jain rock-cut temples, excavated out of the Charanandri hills. etc.

The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka are a repository of rock paintings within natural rock shelters with archaeological evidences of

habitation and lithic industry, from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods through the Chalcolithic to the Mediaeval period. They are located within the designated Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary, in an area of abundant natural resources and shelter. The shelters exhibit the earliest traces of human life in India, its rock paintings are among the world's oldest.

The topmost architectural element of a building, projecting forward from the main walls, originally used as a means of directing rainwater away from the building's walls. A rectangular column that projects partially from the wall to which it is attached; it gives the appearance of a support, but is only for decoration. A medium used to bind pigments in painting, as well as the associated artistic techniques. There are more than 1,500 rock-cut temples in India, most of which are religious in nature, adorned with decorative paintings and exquisite stone carvings reflecting a very high level of craftsmanship. Bhimbetka is an ideal location to view rock paintings of mesolithic man. People really interested in this part of history, when visiting Bhimbetka, must also visit places around this region where also more such specimens are available within Raisen district. It's worth it.

The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka are in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains on the southern edge of the central Indian plateau. Within massive sandstone outcrops, above comparatively dense forest, are five clusters of natural rock shelters, displaying paintings that appear to date from the Mesolithic Period right through to the historical period. The cultural traditions of the inhabitants of the twenty-one villages adjacent to the site bear a strong resemblance to those represented in the rock paintings.

5. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss. (14/I/1/10)

Ans. The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) provides one of the earliest examples of well-developed urban civilisations. From archeological evidences, it has been ascertained that there existed sophisticated urban culture which was technologically advanced. It was ahead of its time in the way of organised forms of living,

well depicted by the forms of urbanisation and culture it possessed, so much so that contemporary urban planners consider IVC as a fine source of various inputs to the present day urbanisation.

The scientific conservation of buildings using baked bricks in IVC is an important element in modern day urbanized planning. Similarly, there was adequate knowledge of high quality town planning with priority on hygiene. Present day layout of streets and well-established drainage systems can very well be attributed to the perpendicular alignment of roads and large-scale drainage system of IVC.

Segregation of city areas in modern times seem highly influenced by the IVC. In those times, town was divided into protected areas of ruling class, dwelling houses of common men, great baths and so on. Trading areas, granaries, dockyards etc have provided inputs for planning to today's business centres, food godowns and sea ports respectively.

Arts and craft of that period, especially the ornaments and jewellery, has found acceptance in the present times. The use of carpentry, copper and clay pottery, and domestication of animals show similarity to the modern day urbanisation. With these instances of similarity, one can easily conclude the large extent to which IVC has come to assert its influence on the modern day urbanisation.

6. Gandhara sculpture owed as much to the Romans as to the Greeks. Explain. (14/I/2/10)

Ans. Gandhara school of art emerged out as an amalgamation of Greek, Syrian, Persian and Indian artistic influences. This school of art developed in present day west Pakistan and east Afghanistan during Kushan rule (1st-5th century A.D.).

Greek influence in Gandhara sculpture is observed in the form of Buddha's wavy hair, draperies covering both shoulders, footwear, Buddha under the projection of Greek God Herakles and so on. In fact, the very concept of man-God is attributed to Greeks. The Buddha's mythological like statute can also be related to Greeks. Moreover, many coins found in Gandhara bears Greek script and Greek divinity.

Gandhara sculpture equally owed to Romans as evident from the Buddha with a youthful Apollo-like face, dressed in garments resembling those seen on Roman imperial statues. Gandhara sculpture incorporated many motives and techniques from classical Roman art as seen from vine scrolls, shrubs bearing garlands, tritons and centaurs. The realistic sculpture of Buddha is associated with Romans. The Roman style at Gandhara consists of relief panels adorning the wall surface around the exteriors of the shrines. Also, the similarity of a standing Buddha found at Mardan to Roman emperor statues, one of the most famous and frequently cited examples of Roman element at Gandhara.

These influences can be well justified because of the strategic location Gandhara school developed at. The region was on the crossroads of many cultural influences as it was in the vicinity of ancient silk route and on a passage to India.

7. Taxila University was one of the oldest universities of the world with which were associated a number of renowned learned personalities of different disciplines. Its strategic location caused its fame to flourish, but unlike Nalanda, it is not considered as a university in the modern sense. Discuss.

(14/I/3/10)

Ans. Taxila University had been in existence from 10th to 5th century B.C. in modern day Pakistan, reaching its peak of glory during Achemanian Empire. Its association with central figures like Alexander, Ashoka, Chanakya, Charaka, Chandragupta etc. all who asserted influence in number of fields, ranging from politics to administration and economics, provides testimony to its preponderance as the central institution of learning in its time. The strategic location of Taxila, at the passage of India from Central Asia and its vicinity to the ancient maritime route contributed in attracting large number of foreign rulers and scholars.

It was more like segregation of educational hub with studies prevailing in the form of Guru-Shishya norms. There was no fixed curriculum, no substantial syllabus and hardly any fixed university system. Residential quarters and fixed particular lecture halls were also lacking. However, all of these were present in Nalanda

university. In fact, Nalanda was rich in libraries, lecture halls, meditation rooms etc. These facilities projected Nalanda to be a university in modern sense. Another distinguishing factor was the financial autonomy enjoyed by Nalanda. While Taxila depended on ruler's aid to meet its expenses, Nalanda collected revenues from 100 villages.

Subjects taught in Taxila university were primitive in nature, which included Vedic literature, hunting, archerries and so on, which in no way can be considered as modern university education. Whereas, in Nalanda the subjects taught were Mathematics, Science, Astronomy etc. which has been a part of university education till date. Students coming to acquire education in Taxila were mostly from local areas only. In Nalanda, students from far off places like Turkey, Korea, Japan and Tibet have attained education.

Considering these aspects, Taxila unlike Nalanda can't be considered a university in the modern sense. Nonetheless, it should be noted that Taxila had been in existence much before Nalanda. Although it doesn't qualify as a university in modern sense, its importance in sowing the seeds of university education can't be ignored.

8. Though not very useful from the point of view of a connected political history of South India, the Sangam literature portrays the social and economic conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Comment. (200 words)

(13/I/1/10)

Ans. Sangam literature refers to a body of classical Tamil literature created between 600 BCE & 300 CE. The first two Sangams have little historical value due to inclusion of Agastya in both, inordinate time stretches (4,400 years and 3,700 years respectively) and inclusion of both gods and men as members of the first Sangam.

Tolkappiyam discuss orthography, etymology, contemporary manners and customs, expression of subjective and objective experiences like love and war etc. in a detailed manner. The third Sangams **pathupattu** (Ten Idylls) are dedicated to the glory and valour of various kings but they also vividly describe love affairs of queens & kings, customs, art of music, dance etc. Similarly, **Paditruppattu describes** military

heroism of Chera kings, but more minutely discussed social customs. **Tiruvalluvar's** kural describes virtue, morals, happiness, ethics, States Craft. Sangam literature depicts an organized form of trade which included both inland and foreign waterways.

9. Chola architecture represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss. (100 words) (13/I/2b/5)

Ans. Two great creations of the Chola period are the Brihadishwara Temple at Tanjore made by Raja Raja Chola and the second being at Gangaikondacholapuram built by Rajendra Chola. The Vimana or tall pyramidal tower dominates the whole structure of the shrine with its Mandapa and imparts a sense of power and dignity to it. The Brihadishwara Temple has an additional court in front, square in plan while Gangaikonda-cholapuram's temple is large horizontally. On the square forming the topmost tier is poised a huge rounded cupola of a single stone, the shadow of which never falls on the ground - which is a unique achievement of architecture. Chola temple style is characterized by a string course with a row of griffin heads in the stylobate.

10. Why is Laurie Baker called 'the conscience keeper of Indian architecture'? (12/I/3j/5)

Ans. Laurie Baker, was a conscience keeper of Indian architecture of British origin because he added modernity to Indian sense of architecture. India will always remain in debt to him as he focused on converting or replacing asylum into cost effective architecture style. He gave the concept of building affordable homes for the poor; he was also a unique creative artist, who always had in mind the concept to create unique sense of space for building low cost high yield architectural quality homes for everyone, he was very sharp minded architect who constructed different movement, buildings and home for society.

11. What are the major different styles of unglazed pottery making in India? (11/I/8c/5)

Ans. Different styles of unglazed pottery-

Unglazed pottery is the oldest form of pottery practiced in India, which has developed with time, offering a wide range to its customers.

The unglazed variety is also a finer version most of the discovered unglazed pieces have

combinations of black and red colouring. Most commonly, block and red pottery vessels have a red interior and a block exterior. There are basically three types of unglazed pottery. First in the paper thin pottery, wherein biscuit coloured pottery is decorated with incised patterns. This is a very fine paper thin pottery called 'Kagzi'. Produced in Kutch, Kanpur, Alwar and in many other northern parts of the country.

Next utilizes the scarcity technique, wherein the pot is polished and painted with red and white slips along with intricate patterns, while the outline is incised. The third is highly polished pottery, which is given strong, deeply incised, stylized patterns of arabesques. Unglazed pottery is practiced throughout the country, with each region having its own speciality. Black pottery is yet another form of unglazed pottery, which resembles the Harappan pottery style.

12. While bringing out their salient features, distinguish between either 'Madhubani' art and 'Manjusha' art or 'Rajasthani' schools of painting and the 'pahari' school of painting. (10/I/6a/12)

Ans. Madhubani and Manjusha are special traditional art special in eastern UP and Bihar and some part of Bengal. There is a matriarchal dominance over both the art forms. Nature and celestial bodies like the sun and moon are the common themes of both the art form. There are certain distinctive features which gives uniqueness to both. 'Madhubani' paintings are characterised by bright android use of colours like yellow, black, blue, red, green, white and orange, on the other hand, Manjusha painters use only three colours red, yellow, green on a black background the most prominent features of 'Madhubani' paintings are double line borders, ornate floral patterns, abstract figures of deities and human figures with bulging eyes and a jolting nose and birds and animal motifs. Its theme mainly revolves around Rama and Sita but other deities like Durga, Krishna, Lakshmi and Saraswati are also favourite subjects of painters. Apart from this, the holy tulsi plant and traditional geometric pattern are also depicted. These paintings were made on walls to celebrate social happening, Mainly wedding and different festival.

Manjusha paintings revolve around the folklore of bihula-vishari. In the Manjusha paintings human beings are pictured in the art form and are projected with prominent ears and with big eyes. Manjusha painters use wavy lines for decoration. Rajasthani school of painting is marked by bold drawing brilliant colours. Its main centres are Mewar, Marwar, Kishangarh, Bundi, Jaipur etc. They use bright colours like red and yellow. Feminine beauty like her lotus eyes, waving hairs and thin waist, rounded and long fingers and grace are well portrayed love scenes of Radha and Krishna and rajput grandeur and glory have been precisely painted. Living portrayal of natural beauty, themes drawn from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagavata Geeta are beautifully depicted in their paintings.

Pahari school of painting developed in the foothill of Punjab, Garhwal and Jammu. This school is different from the Rajasthani school of painting. This school is noted for beautiful flowing lines and bright colours. The theme of court paintings revolves around the literary, mythical and secular themes. The painters are lovers of nature and depict nature with care and love in their paintings. Its main centres are Basholi, Guler and Kangra etc. In Basholi a painter portrays flat background with simplified forms of trees and faces in profile and uses bold lines and brilliant colours. The painters of Guler depict women in the unpresent lovers in their painting and the painters of Kangra mainly revolve around the theme of feminine beauty and mercy.

13. Write about Maski (09/I/2b/2)

Ans. It is an archaeological site in Karnataka. A minor rock edict of King Ashoka was found in 1919, bearing the name Ashoka instead of Devanaampiyadass. This helped established the fact that 'devinampiyadassi' and Ashoka were the name of the same king.

14. Write about Brihadeshwara Temple (09/I/2h/2)

Ans. Brihadeshwara temple is an architectural work of Chola empire. It was built by Rajaraja ji of Chola dynasty at Gangaikondacholapuram, Tanjaur. It is a celebrated Shiva temple.

15. Write about Golkonda Fort (08/I/2k/2)

Ans. It is situated 11 km. Away from Hyderabad city. It was built consequently by three dynasties, the Kakatiyas, the Bahmanis and the Qutab Shah's the major contribution comes from the latter.

16. Write about Chauth and Sardeshmukhi (08/I/2m/2)

Ans. The Marathas collected Chauth and Sardeshmukhi as a tax of 1/4th of the land revenue paid to the Marathas so as not to be subjected to the Marathas raids. Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% tax on the land over which the Marathas claimed hereditary rights as a token of their recognition of the Maiatha king as their sardeshmukhi.

17. Write about : Rama Sethu (08/I/2o/2)

Ans. Rama Sethu also known as Adam's bridge is a connecting chain of limestone shoals between India and Sri Lanka. According to Hindu scriptures and belief, Lord Rama and his Vanaar Sena had built a bridge from Rameshwaram to Sri Lanka.

18. Write short note The Statue of Liberty (07/I/13d/2)

Ans. Situated in New York, USA, it is a symbol of liberty. It depicts a lady homing torch in her raised hand. It was established on the American Independence.

19. Differentiate between Natural and Cultural heritage. (07/I/11b/10)

Ans. In any country/state, all the nature-gifted things are considered the parts of natural heritage. It includes thing, like river, hills, mountains, streams, lakes, field, sea wild areas, wild animals, vegetation, deserts etc. On the other hand, during the passing of human Civilisation, those arts and culture which were parts of the earlier phase of civilisation still existing today are also called the parts of cultural heritage. For instances dance, music, idol art, literature, social and religious rules and rituals etc. The natural heritage is nature whereas cultural heritage is associated with the man-made things which were found during the different phases of human civilization. For instances the river Ganges, the Thar desert, the Himalayas are natural heritage and on the other hand the Tajmahal, the Lal Kila, Kathak dance, Bhagayat Gita etc. are cultural heritage.

20. Write about Sarnath Pillar (03/I/3ii/2)

Ans. It was built by Ashoka in the honour of Lord Buddha with 4 lions sitting back to back on the top of a platform in which a deer, bullock, horse and rhinoceros are carved on along a wheel. The national emblem of India is taken out of it.

Dance/Music/Theatre/Literature**1. Krishnadeva Raya, the king of Vijayanagar, was not only an accomplished scholar himself but was also a great patron of learning and literature. Discuss. (16/I/2/12½)**

Ans. Krishnadevaraya ruled during a golden age of Telugu literature. Many Telugu, Sanskrit, Kannada and Tamil poets enjoyed the patronage of the emperor. Emperor Krishnadevaraya achieved fluency in many languages.

(a) Kannada literature

- (i) He patronized Kannada poets Mallanarya who wrote Veerasaivamrita, Bhavachintaratna, and Satyendra Cholakathe, Chatu Vittalanatha who wrote Bhagavatha, and Timmanna Kavi who wrote a eulogy of his king in Krishnaraya Bharata.
- (ii) Vyasarirtha, the great saint from Mysore belonging to the Madhwa order of Udupi had been his Rajguru who wrote many songs in praise of his devoted king. Krishnadevarayana Dinachari in Kannada represents a recently discovered work. The record highlights the contemporary society during Krishnadevaraya's time in his personal diary, although some question if the king wrote the diary.

(b) Tamil literature

- (i) Krishnadevaraya patronized Tamil poet Haridasa.

(c) Sanskrit literature

- (i) In Sanskrit, Vyasarirtha wrote Bhedojivana, Tatparyachandrika, Nyayamrita (a work directed against Advaita philosophy), and Tarkatandava. Krishnadevaraya, an accomplished scholar, wrote Madalasa Charita, Satyavadu Parinaya, and Rasamanjari and Jambavati Kalyana.

(d) Telugu literature

- (i) Krishnadevarayalu's ("Desa bhashalandu Telugu Lessa") reign marked the golden age of Telugu literature.

- (ii) Eight poets known as Astadiggajalu (eight elephants in the eight cardinal points) formed part of his court (known as Bhuvanavijayamu).

(iii) According to the Vaishnavite religion, eight elephants stand in the eight corners of space, holding the earth in its place. Similarly, those eight poets constitute the eight pillars of his literary assembly. The membership of the Ashtadiggajas remains uncertain, although they may include the following: Allasani Peddana, Nandi Thimmana, Madayyagari Mallana, Dhurjati, Ayyalaraju Ramabhadrudu, Pingali Surana, Ramarajabhusanudu, and Tenali Ramakrishnudu.

(iv) Among those eight poets Allasani Peddana stood as the greatest, given the title of Andhra Kavita Pitamaha (the father of Telugu poetry). Manucharitramu stands as his most popular prabhandha work.

2. Discuss the 'Tandava's dance as recorded in early Indian inscriptions. (13/I/2a/5)

Ans. This divine art form of 'Tandava' is performed by Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. It is a Vigour dance that is the source of the cycle of creation, preservation and dissolution.

The Chaitya-mukha-patti contains an elaborate dancing figure of Shiva. The Chola artists excelled in casting of metal images, and the bronze images of Nataraja and some other gods are some of the finest sculptures of India.

3. The 'Flute Playing Krishna' theme is very popular in Indian art. Discuss. (12/I/2d/15)

Ans. According to devotees of Krishna, the flute represents the spiritual spine. The notes on the flute represent the 7 Chakra centres. Because music tends to evoke such strong emotions in humans, Krishna is often portrayed playing the flute to symbolize his involvement in human affairs and feelings. Each separate note on the flute is a distinct emotion that the Lord Krishna can call up at will - clamless, Jealousy, enthusiasm, etc. Thus, a beautiful melody that Krishna plays can span all the emotions of a human lifetime in mere minutes.

According to Mahabharata it implies that only Lord Krishna himself is the one who

manifests our experiences by playing the flute of our subtle system. Everything that exists vibrates to the tune of his flute only. He is the only true source of each of our experiences, and the one who plays our life and witnesses it, but we are just listening and enjoying his sweet melody and mesmerized by it. We can come into hypothetical conclusion that flute playing Krishna is a popular theme in Indian Art.

4. Comment on the significance of fire in Zoroastrianism. (12/I/3i/5)

Ans. Zoroastrianism : In Zoroastrianism religion - fire the provider of heat and light and the source of life and growth was the centre of all-religious rituals of the ancient Indo-Iranians, and today also fire plays an important role in the religious ceremonies of the Zoroastrians. Fire is scrupulously, tended with sandalwood and frankincense and is kept burning in a silver urn in the inner sanctum of every Zoroastrian 'fire temple' also called a 'Darbe Mehr'. For Zoroastrians Fire is a symbol of Illumined Mind, Enlightenment, Truth and life survival for human being.

5. Write about Bagurumba folk dance. (12/I/4b/2)

Ans. Bagurumba is a folk dance of Bodo tribes in Asom & Meghalaya Belt. It is usually practiced, during Bwisagu, a festival of the Bodos in the Bishuba Sankranti or Mid-April. The Bagurumba dance is also called 'butterfly dance' because this attractive folk dance of the Bodo tribe of Asom, resembles the movement of birds and butterflies. Then young people reverentially bow down to their parents and elders.

6. List the classical dance forms of India as per the Sangeet Natak Akademi. (11/I/8d/5)

Ans. The Sangeet Natak Academy currently conferred classical status on eleven Indian dance forms.

- **Bharatnatyam :** Classical dance of Tamil.
- **Gaudiya Nritya :** Dance from of Bengal.
- **Mohiniyattam :** Classical dance from of Kerala.
- **Kathakali :** Malayalam classical dance.
- **Manipuri :** Classical dance form of Manipur.
- **Yakshagana :** Classical dance form of Karnataka.
- **Odissi :** Dance form of Odisha.

- **Kuchipudi :** Telugu classical dance form.
- **Sattriya :** Assamese classical dance form.
- **Kathak :** Classical dance form of North India.
- **Koodiyattam :** Classical dance form of Kerala.

7. Distinguish between the following four literary Awards (12/I/6c/12)

- (i) Tarapith award
- (ii) Sahitya Akademi Award
- (iii) Vyas Samman
- (iv) Saraswati Samman

Ans. (i) The Tarapith award: The Tarapith award, is the highest literacy award which is presented by the Bhartiya Tarapith, a trust founded by the Sahu Jain family. The publishes of the Times of India' newspaper.

(ii) Sahitya Academi Award: This award is given for Sahitya in India's National Academy of letters annually confers on writers of outstanding work in one the twenty-four major Indian language.

(iii) The Vyas Samman: The Vyas Samman is awarded annually by the K.K. Birla Foundation and includes a cash payout of Rs. 2.5 lakh since 2005.

(iv) Saraswati Samman: To be eligible for this award, the Literacy work must be in the Hindi language and have been published in the past 10 years.

The Saraswati Samman: This award is given after the name of Indian goddess of learning and is considered to be among the highest literacy awards in India. It is an annual award for outstanding poetry, literary working on any Indian language. It was instituted by the K.K. Birla Foundation in 1991. The awarded includes a cash payout of Rs. 2.5 lakh since 2006.

8. What are the groups into which musical instruments in India have traditionally been classified ? (12/I/3h/5)

Ans. India is a country where musical instrument plays important role in development of Indian Society and it also represent India's diversity. The most of the Indian musical instrument have developed over period of time and has a unique history behind their development. Some instruments were developed in the country while some others came from foreign lands but, transformed and developed by skilled Indian artists with the passage of time. The main

varieties of instruments in use are string instruments - played by the fingernail or plectrum worn on finger, these are mainly accompaniment. Wind instruments - practiced from ancient times, these are played by mouth. Percussion instruments - played by being struck, shaken, rubbed or scraped these are perhaps the oldest form of musical instruments. Some percussion instruments play not only rhythm, but also melody and harmony Rhythm instruments - easy to handle and easy to play these are mainly used in devotional songs and music compositions.

9. Write a sentence each on any five of the following traditional theatre forms (write a sentence each). (11/I/5b/5)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (i) Bhand Pather | (ii) Swang |
| (iii) Maach | (iv) Bhaona |
| (v) Mudiyettu | (vi) Dashavatara |

Ans. (i) Bhand Pather: One of the most popular forms of entertainment in the Kashmir valley is a traditional folk theatre usually based on a satirical theme that is usually laced with wet and dry humour. A beautiful blend of song, dance and drama makes up this fascinating folk theater.

(ii) Swang: Swang is a popular folk dance drama or folk theatre form in Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. It incurs, pirates suitable theatics and mimicry accompanied by song and dialogue.

(iii) Maach: Maach of Madhya Pradesh is a folk theatre form presented largely through traditional song and dances. Men portray all the characters and the themes are generally historical or borrowed from folk legends about kings and warriors.

(iv) Bhaona: Bhaona is a dance drama popular in the state of Assam, Sonkardeva a great reformer and scholar is known as the father of Bhaona. It is performed after the harvest of summer crops in Kerala. In 2010 it was included in UNESCO intangible culture Heritage lists.

(v) Mudiyettu: Mudiyettu is a ritualistic dance-drama presented in BhadraKaali temples in South and Central Kerala. It is based on the Puranic story of DariKavadham, the killing of the demo Darika.

(vi) Dashavatara: Dashavatara is the most developed theatre form of the KonKon and Goa region. The performers personify the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu-the god of preservation and creativity.

10. List the salient features of the important folk dances of either Central India or North-East India. (09/I/5b/10)

Ans. The salient features of the important folk dances of Central India:

Gaur Dance : It Originated in Madhya Pradesh, involves men wearing head-dresses, with stringed 'cowries' and plumes of peacock feathers and Women, ornamented with brass fillets and bead necklaces around their tattooed bodies.

Muria Dances:

1. Performed by the Muria tribals of North Bastar area.
2. Starts with an invocation or prayer to the Phallic deity of their tribe and the founder of the Ghotul institution.
3. Different dance forms: Har Endanna, Karsana and Hulkki.

Saila Dance :

1. In Chhattisgarh popular among the people of Sarguja, Chhindwarav and Betul districts. It is also known as Panda Nach or Dandar Pate in this region.
2. A stick-dance.

Karma Dance :

1. The Gonds and Baigas of Chhattisgarh and the Oraons of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Associated with the fertility cult.
3. Represents the coming of green branches on trees during the spring season.

Kaksar Dance:

1. Performed by people in hope of reaping a rich harvest and is popular, among the Abhujmarias of Bastar.
2. Also presents a unique opportunity to boys and girls to choose their life partners.

The salient features of the important folk dances of North East India:

Naga Dances:

1. Portray a sense of fun and zest during Harvesting season of Naga tribes.
2. The use of an erect posture, with many movements of the legs and comparatively little use of the torso and shoulders.

Bihu:

1. Assam in mid-April, during the harvesting time.
2. During the day, all young men and young girls gather and dance together (though they do not mix-up much), to the tunes of drums and pipes, along, with love songs. The dances are performed either in circles or parallel rows.

Thang-ta & Dhol-Gholom:

1. An evolution from the martial arts exercises encouraged by the kings of Manipur.
2. Exciting in nature, and performed by young men holding swords and shields. One of the instruments that dominate is the drum.
3. Dhol Cholom, a drum dance, is one of the dances performed during Holi.

Nongkrem:

1. To celebrate the remembrance of the evolution of Khasis and their indigenous democratic state called Hima, performed in Meghalaya, during autumn.
2. It Captures the movements of everyday life as well as animals and birds.

Hajgiri:

1. Tripura, the land of a large tribal population to appease goddess Lakshmi.

11. What are important similarities and differences between hindustani and Carnatic styles of classic music ? (09/I/5c/10)

Ans. Hindustani music, emerged as Persian and Islamic confluence that influences in North India. The Carnatic music is a system of music associated with the southern part of the Indian sub continent, it evolved from ancient hindu traditions.

Similarities : There are stylistic differences. The basic elements of Swara, Saga, Oeruti and tala form the foundation of improvisation and composition in both Hindustani and Carnatic music. It originated in the Vedic Period. It is a tradition that has been evolving from the 12th Century AD and similarly Carnatic developed and evolved during medieval period of bakthi movement.

- Both the music evolved from Sanskrit language scripts in itself and through Vedic tradition.
- The central notion in both the systems is that of a melodic mode or raga, sung to a rhythmic cycle of tala.

Difference : The carnatic music is mainly sang through compositions, especially the Kriti, a form developed between the 16th and 20th centuries by prominent composure, such as Parandara Dasa, and Trinity of carnatic music. The Hindustani tradition was born out of a culture synthesis from the Vedic Chant tradition, Persian tradition of musiqi-e-assil, and also existent folk traditions prevalent in the region.

The major vocal form-cum-style associated with Hindustani classical music are Dhrupad Tarana, & Khayal, other form include embraces Dhamar, Trivat, Kajari, Chaiti, Tappa, Thumri, Dadra, Ghazal, and Bhajan. Carnatic music, embraces several varieties of improvisation but very limited in styles. The main tradition forms of improvisation in Carnatic music consist of alapana, niraval, Kalpanaswaram, Ragam, Thaman, Pallavi and Thani avarthanam carnatic music is usually performed by a small ensemble of musical , consisting of a principal performer, a melodic accompaniment, a rhythm accompaniment and a tambura which acts as a drone throughout the performance while Hindustani classic music is vocal centric.

12. Write about Perini Shvatandavam

(08/I/2i/2)

Ans. Perini Shvatandavam is an ancient dance in Andhra Pradehs Kakatiya dynasty of Andhra. It originated and prospered in Perini is performed by males and it is believed that in ancient times this was performed before the soldiers set to war before going to war in front of Shiva.

13. Write about Bodhisattva

(08/I/2f/2)

Ans. Bodhisattva of Mahayana was a saviour and would help every living organism in attaining Nirvana. It literally means enlightened existence. Different branches of Buddhism give different meaning to it. Theravada Buddhism believes that the term was used by Buddha to refer to himself.

14. Write about Age of Sangam literature

(07/I/3a/2)

Ans. Age of Sangam literature was the age of great literatures during 1st century BC to 3rd century comprising of 18 minor and major works under the Chola and Pandya rulers in which the Tamil poets created great literary works.

15. Write about 'Ashtadhyayi' of Panini (07/I/3c/2)

Ans. 'Ashtadhyayi' of Panini is mainly a grammar book. In this book, the contemporary social economic and cultural incidents at that time are also narrated.

16. Write about Yakshagana (06/I/13c/2)

Ans. It was a distinguished feature of architecture of Vijaynagar. Besides, it is a folk tradition which synthesises dance and drama. It was found in the Karnatic region. The tradition was on its peak during the reign of Krishnadevaraya.

17. Write about Natya Shastra (06/I/3d/2)

Ans. This is the oldest book on drama written by Bharata Muni, during the Mauryan period. It deals with the every aspects of the drama including writing for the stage performance.

18. Write about Tabaqat-i-Nasiri (06/I/3e/2)

Ans. This is a famous book of Minhaj-us-Siraj. It is dedicated to Nasiruddin Mahmud. It contains the early history of Sultanate period.

19. Write about Madhura Vijayam (06/I/3f/2)

Ans. It is a book about the capture of Madurai by Vijaynagar prince Kumarakamban and written by his wife Gangadevi.

20. Write about Panduranga Mahatmaya (06/I/3g/2)

Ans. This book is written by the famous Vijaynagar ruler Krishnadevaraya. It is written in Sanskrit. It gives valuable information about the society and the culture of Vijayanagar. It is considered as one of the five greatest poetic masterpieces in Telugu.

21. Write about Prithviraj Raso (06/I/3h/2)

Ans. An eulogy to Prithviraja Chauhan, the famous ruler of Ajmer written by Chandbardai, which talks about the Agnikula origin of the king.

22. Write about the The insider (06/I/3i/2)

Ans. This is a book written by Joginder Singh, the Ex. Director of CBI. The book contains the memories of Joginder Singh as the Director of CBI.

23. Write about Yajnayalkya Smriti (05/I/3a/2)

Ans. The law book of Yajnavalkya belonging to the Gupta Age, which was quite liberal to the condition of sudras and women.

24. Write about Sutta Pitaka (05/I/3b/2)

Ans. It is one of the three pitakas of Buddhism written by Buddha's disciple Ananda. It contains sermons of Buddha.

25. Write about Bhagwati Sutra (05/I/3c/2)

Ans. It is an important book of Jaina literature. It contains details about Mahavira.

26. Write about Bhavani Mandir (05/I/3i/2)

Ans. It is a revolutionary pamphlet, written by Sir Aurobindo Ghosh during the first decade of 20th century.

27. Write about Upanishads (05/I/3i/2)

Ans. It is also known as 'Vedanta'. They are 108 in number and deal mainly with philosophical topics.

28. Write about Kumarasambhava (05/I/3iii/2)

Ans. It is an epic in Sanskrit which tells us about the birth of Kartikeya. The epic was written by Kalidas.

29. Write about Razmnama (05/I/3iv/2)

Ans. It is the translation of the epic 'Mahabharata' in Persian language which was done by various scholars during Akbar's reign.

30. Write about Arthashastra (05/I/3i/2)

Ans. Presumably, written by Vishnugupta or Chanakya during the Maurya era, is a treatise on statecraft. It focuses on politics, administration, society and economy of the ancient India around 2nd century BC.

31. Write about Ghulam Giri (05/I/3xv/2)

Ans. It is a book written by Jyotirao Phule to describe the plight of lower caste people against the treatment of higher caste Hindus.

32. Write short note Ban on bar dancing (05/I/13d/2)

Ans. Maharashtra government banned bar dancing to curb vulgarity and alcoholism and to check anti-social activities.

Festivals/Fairs

1. Distinguish either between the 'Moatsu' and 'Yemshe' festivals of Nagaland or the 'Losar' and 'Khan' festivals of Arunachal Pradesh.

(11/I/8a/5)

Ans. Moatsu vs Yemshe festival of Nagaland both Moatsu and the Yemshe festivals are related to agricultural activities of Nagaland. The differences between the two are as follows—

Moatsu is celebrated in the month of May for three days (1 to 3 May) whereas yemshe starts in the last week of September and culminates on the 5th of October. Moatsu is the festival of AO tribe and Yemshe is of Peccary tribe. Moatsu is celebrated after sowing is done in the fields but yemshe is celebrated to welcome the new harvest. The chief attraction of Moatsu is sangpangtu during which, a fire is lit and men and women sit around it. They wear their best attire, and the women serve meat and wine. The chief attraction of Yemshe is the sanctification feast.

OR

Ans. Losar and khan are the merry making festivals of Arunachal Pradesh. The basic differences between the two are:

- Losar is one of the important festival of Monpas whereas Khan is mainly a Miji festival of Arunachal Pradesh.
- Losar is celebrated at the end of February or the early March whereas there is no definite date for the celebration of khan.
- Losar is celebrated to welcome the New Year but khan is celebrated to bring together the people of the tribe.
- Losar is more or less confined to Tawang regiul whereas khan is mostly celebrated in the East and West kameng districts.

Historical Places in News

1. The third battle of Panipat was fought in 1761. Why were so many empire-shaking battles fought at Panipat ? (14/I/4c/10)

Ans. The third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between the Marathas and the Afghans (Ahmed Shah Abdali), resulting into the defeat of the former, thereby quashing their dreams

of establishing a pan-India empire. Apart from this, Panipat had been the venue for two earlier battles – first fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi, and the second being fought between Akbar and Hemu for supremacy in India.

A number of reasons can be attributed to Panipat being the battleground for these empire-shaking battles :

- Panipat was closer to Delhi in a way to support and provide supplies to armies while at the same time being far enough to have the fight away from Delhi.
- Fighting in the vicinity of Panipat was considered as a comfort strategic ground for empires in Delhi and hence they preferred to take the fight here.
- Almost all of the fights which occurred here, has one of the party coming through Khyber Pass in the North-West. Panipat was a huge plain area immediately after crossing Punjab, in the way towards Delhi.
- Punjab was in a way a distant province of Delhi and it was desired by invaders owing to its extremely fertile land and enough supplies. Once Punjab was captured, Panipat was the next frontier en-route to Delhi.
- Since ancient times, India is protected from attack in the South by virtue of being a peninsula, in North by the mighty Himalayas, thereby leaving the passage through Kandhar as the only inlet for attack from the Western side. Panipat, thus, was strategically located in this regard.

2. Write about Haileybury College (09/I/2f/2)

Ans. This College in Hertford, UK imparted education and training to English youths for the East India Company's civil service from 1805. It functioned as a college for the education of the East India Company cadets by selecting men for the Indian Civil Service by competitive examination and it was used until the transference of the powers of the East India Company to the government of India in 1858.

3. Write about Nagarjunkonda (07/I/3k/2)

Ans. Nagarjunkonda–None of this place is based on Buddha philosopher Magarjima. An important Buddhist centre of ancient India. It has a stupa built by Ikshavakus, situated on an ancient trade route in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.

4. Write about Gangaikonda Cholapuram (05/I/3d/2)

Ans. An early Medieval Age town on the banks of the river Cauvery,' built by Rajendra Chola I to commemorate his victory over Bengal powers.

5. Write about Calcutta Madrasa (05/I/3g/2)

Ans. It was established by Warren Hastings in 1781, for the study and teaching of Muslim law and related subjects.

6. Write about Darul-uloom (05/I/3o/2)

Ans. An Islamic Reform Movement that was established in 1866, in United Province by Muhammad Nanautawi, also called "Deoband". It was nationalistic in its approach.

7. Write about Jatiya Sarkar of Tamluk (03/I/3iii/2)

Ans. National government was established for few days in Tamluk of Midnapur district of Bengal during the Quit India Movement of 1942.

8. Write about Punnappa Vayalar (03/I/3iv/2)

Ans. The leader of anti-monarchist revolution by peasants in the princely state of Travancore against the oppression of dewan CP Ramaswami and his tactics not to join the Indian union (1946-47).

Indian Society

1. Describe any four cultural elements of diversity in India and rate their relative significance in building a national identity.(12/I/8/12½)

Ans. India is the birthplace of four of the world's major religions; namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. India is a land of diversity in race, region, caste, language, mate, landform, flora and fauna and so on. From ancient time till day India has repainted this diversity from very ancient time. Mature has shaped the country so. Rightly this land has been termed as "the epitome of the world."

Cultural Diversity

The years of foreign rule, religious movements, and spiritual discoveries in the ancient land of India has given way to a rich potpourri of social habits, festivals, and customs. To appreciate the Indian culture, an introduction to the religious heritage of India

is necessary. Please see topics on the Bhakti Movement, Hinduism, Festivals, and other Topics on the Indian Culture. India also has a very rich native or tribal culture. See topics on the life of some of the tribes of India at the Tribals of Bastar and Children of the Forest God. Four cultural elements of diversity in India:-

1. Linguistic, Religious, Customs and traditions, social identity etc.
2. Arguments lies in relating this concept with nation building.
3. Pluralism concept builds national identity.
4. Understanding each other unique cultural identity leads to cherishing culture thereby building national identity. etc.... Diversity of Clothing and Attire.

Perhaps India remains the only country where unstitched clothing is still popular. The Saree, Lungi, Dhoti, Turbans are all worn this way. It is the way of wearing it is where the styles differ. Tailored Indian clothing includes Salwar-Kameez, collarless jackets, Kurtas, and western attires for both men and women. Many types of headgear are prevalent in India — these include rumals, topis, and turbans.

The fundamental diversity in India is gleaned from the following :-

Geographical Diversity : India is a vast country with great diversity of physical features. Certain parts in India are so fertile that they are counted amongst the most fertile regions of the world while other are so unproductive and barren that hardly anything can be grown there.

Racial Diversity : India possesses a rich variety of races. In view of this variety Prof. V.A. Smith says, "From the human point of view India has been often described as an ethnological racial museum in which numberless races of mankind may be steadied."

Linguistic Diversity : India not only possesses racial diversity but also linguistic diversity- It is said that almost 400 languages are spoken in India. Some of the prominent language recognized by the constitution includes, Assamese Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannad, Kashmiri, and Malayalam. Marathi, Or Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Terrill, Telgu and Urdu. In fact it is commonly believed that in India the language changes after every four kooks.

Religious and social Diversity : In the religious sphere also India possesses great diversity. Almost all the principal religions of the world like Brahmanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity are found here. Most of these religions are further sub-divided into various sects and divisions.

Political Diversity : The diversity in culture, races, language, religion etc. greatly stood in the way of political unity in India. As a result from the earliest times, India has been divided into several independent principalities. The rulers of these principalities were always engaged in wars with each other for supremacy. This disunity and friction was fully exploited by the foreign invaders to bring India under their subjugation.

2. Critically examine whether growing population is the cause of poverty OR poverty is the main cause of population increase in India.

(12/I/9/12½)

Ans. It's both. Those who think population growth causes poverty advocate programme in family planning and population education. Those who think poverty causes population growth favour direct economic aid, jobs, capital investment. Take care of development, they say, and the birth rate will take care of itself. The developing countries already facing a lack in their resources, and with the rapidly increasing population, the resources available per person are reduced further, leading to increased poverty, malnutrition, and other large population-related problems.

Reasons for increase in population : Higher Birth Rate, Lower Death Rate, Increased illegal migration and Poverty are root or major causes of growing population in India.

India currently faces a vicious cycle of population explosion and poverty. One of the most important reasons for this population increase in India is poverty. More than 300 million Indians earn less than US \$1 everyday and about 130 million people are jobless. The people, who have to struggle to make two ends meet produce more children because more children mean more earning hands. Also, due to poverty, the infant mortality rate among such families is higher due to the lack of facilities like food and medical resources. Due to the

increase in population, the problems of scarce resources, jobs, and poverty increases. Thus, the cycle of poverty (PYNE) continues leading to an ever-increasing population that we see today. How to Break this Cycle of Poverty.

Micro credit loan will lead to increase the financial inclusion and create more business opportunity = more jobs = more income = govt will have more tax = govt can build more infrastructure = it can solve above problems. Then when people have more money= socially upliftment = social harmony = less crime = country prosperity increase = Indian will have good HDI index + human happiness index points etc.

Now a days generic medicines are available which is cheap and also available in Indian markets, if govt will provide better health facilities we can cure many diseases like as we did in the case of polio. Increase the infra. At hospitals, better regulation of private hospitals, hub & spoke approach + increase training of Asha nurses at villages and small towns + reap the capabilities of AYUSH medicines + the doctor who pass from medical institutes every year. Sign contract of min 2 yrs to serve at rural areas etc and the main thing is increasing awareness by more spending on advertisements.

Provide free and good standard of education = income expenditure increase = savings = people will have good personal income = they have money to spend on health and other expenditures = govt CAD decrease. Govt will have more funds and then govt can spend on infrastructure = hunger problem sort out + sanitation through public infrastructure (prob solve) = disease, malnutrition and death rate + maternal mortality rate + infant mortality rate goes down = then we can reap the benefit of democratic dividend = Indian workforce can be used by the govt = economy boom = people prosperity high, etc.

It is a very sensitive issue in India, so it has to be handled with utmost care. There is an urgent need to lower birth rates in India. In India, family planning facilities are available only in the urban centres and semi-urban areas. So poor people of rural areas don't get these facilities easily. Therefore, family planning centres with trained personnel should be set

up in rural areas to prove this facility at their doorstep. This can very much help in lowering the birth rate. Population has been growing at a huge pace in India, numbers show that. The fertility levels amongst Indian women are one of the highest in the world. Which in turn is high because of lower levels of literacy of women, child marriage, less age gap between two children, the poor health of the mother which is a result of living in impoverished conditions. So, it is a vicious circle, which has no end.

3. How do you explain the statistics that show that the sex ratio in Tribes in India is more favourable to women than the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes ? (12/I/10/12½)

Ans. Economic and caste census data has been released recently. It shows certain interesting figures.

Sex ratio among STs is 990 whereas it is 945 in case of Scheduled Castes according to Census 2011. Child sex ratio patterns among the scheduled castes follow the pattern among the 'general' or the other castes rather than those among the scheduled tribes. Scheduled tribes constitute 8.6% of the Indian population. The child sex ratio (girls for every 1000 boys aged 1-6) is 957 for STs and 933 for SCs.

Better sex ratios among tribals could reflect a combination of positive and negative factors; cultural gender parity as well as lack of access to pre-natal diagnostic technology. Equal status is granted to a woman in the tribal society. The incidences of feticide as well as infanticide are low in a tribal society when compared with the progressive society of modern India. The sex ratio at birth is also high among tribal families. Women can ask for a divorce, and in many communities, money is paid to the girl's family at the time of marriage. Simultaneously, most tribal communities either do not know of prenatal sex determination, or do not have access to it. But among more educated SCs, those who get government jobs, sex selection has begun.

Scheduled Caste families are increasingly aspiring to higher standards of living at the other end of the class caste hierarchy, which is driving them closer to general class rituals and customs. Recent analyses have already drawn attention towards female subordination

being a 'precondition' of upward social mobility. Women in Scheduled castes are held in low regard and because of this, both the survival chances of the girl child as well as the work done by women throughout their lives are considered relatively unimportant.

Similarly, the female work participation rate which is considered an indicator of female empowerment is highest among STs, followed by SCs. Higher female workforce participation which had earlier characterized the scheduled castes has come down in the wake of prosperity for the sake of 'status production'.

So, these are the main factors on the basis of which the sex ratio among scheduled tribes and scheduled castes can be explained.

4. Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on women in India.

(12/I/12/12½)

Ans. It provides opportunities for not only working men, but also women, who are becoming a larger part of the workforce. With new jobs for women, there are opportunities for higher pay, which raises self-confidence and brings about independence. This, in turn, can promote equality between the sexes, something that Indian women have been struggling with their entire lives. Globalization has the power to uproot the traditional treatment towards women to afford them an equal stance in society. For working women, this discrimination is extended to the workplace also. The improper and insufficient dietary intake along with the heavy workload results in nutritional disorders.

Globalization is a process of increasing interdependence, transnational and integration of economies and societies to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of world. In India today, globalization has had positive and negative implications within the male-dominant society. Even though India's constitution grants women legal citizenship, women get very little respect and standing in this country. With the help of the media, women's organizations have helped to advance women in the workforce, creating an increase in the standing of women. Even though globalization is broadening the workforce for women, it can have a negative impact by exploiting women in dangerous jobs, in which they are overworked.

The positive effect

The positive effect of globalization is that it has opened up broader communication lines and attracted more companies as well as different organizations into India. This provides opportunities for not only working men, but also women, who are becoming a larger part of the workforce. With new jobs for women, there are opportunities for higher pay, which raises self-confidence and brings about independence. This, in turn, can promote equality between the sexes, something that Indian women have been struggling with their entire lives. Globalization has the power to uproot the traditional treatment towards women to afford them an equal stance in society.

Negative Effects

It may exacerbate gender inequality in a patriarchal society, especially in the developing world. In the economic realm it may lead to further marginalisation of women in the informal labour sector or impoverishment through loss of traditional sources of income. Gender equality is critical to the development process. The process of globalisation may have resulted in new avenues of growth, but due to unequal distribution of its benefits women have been adversely affected in many cases. It calls for creating opportunities for women to be part

of this development process. Merely enacting legislation will not help. What is required is its proper implementation. As another report on 'The Realisation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights highlights:

Among the distinct groups of society upon whom globalisation's impact has been most telling, women clearly stand out. Women have entered the workforce in large numbers in states that have embraced liberal economic policies.

It has affected women in economically, Politically, and also culturally:

Economically, through discrimination in favour of male workers, marginalization of women in unpaid or informal labour, exploitation of women in low-wage sweatshop settings, and/or impoverishment through loss of traditional sources of income.

Politically, through exclusion from the domestic political process and loss of control to global pressures.

Culturally, through loss of identity and autonomy to a hegemonic global culture.

Owing to their many roles, as would-be mothers, as mothers responsible for the health of their children and families, as working women at home and outside they are major consumers of healthcare products.

2

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Revolt of 1857

- 1. Explain how the uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India.**

(16/I/4/12½)

Ans. The revolt of 1857 gave a severe jolt to the Brit administration in India, and made its reorganisation inevitable. There was a total revamp of the policies of the government.

- The Act of 1858 transferred the power to the British crown, from the company. A Secretary of state was appointed for India, in Britain, who was the Crown's personal representative. Thus, in effect, the authority over India rested in Britain, thousands of miles away from here.
- **Provincial administration:** The British divided India into provinces, of which three – Madras, Bombay and Bengal were called Presidencies. The process of strict centralisation was followed until then. But this was found to be ineffective, and thus they decided to start decentralisation. Thus began the provincial administration here. But financial difficulties led the government to further decentralise the administration to local bodies. All this was done by increasing taxes.
- **Army:** The Indian army was carefully reorganised to prevent the recurrence of a revolt. As the first step, the European domination in the army was guaranteed. The crucial branches were not anymore given to the Indians. They also relied on the policy of divide and rule, by dividing Indians into martial and non-martial classes. Thus, the Indian army was converted into a pure mercenary force.
- **Princely states:** Because most Indian princes had remained loyal to them during the revolt, the Brits decided that their territorial integrity would be respected, and their right to adopt heir would also be accepted. But this came at the cost of

complete subordination to the Brits. There was excessive interference in their affairs by the Brits.

- The government took all possible measures towards 'divide and rule' policy, by favouring either Hindus or Muslims at different times. As the educated Indians became politically aware, they too were seen as a threat, and were called names like 'disloyal babus'.
- The zamindars were rewarded by the Brits as they were on their side. The efforts towards social reforms were completely stopped, and they began to side with the orthodox opinion, since standing against Sati, etc. were what caused the people to dislike them earlier.

- 2. Write about King Nongbah**

(09/I/2a/2)

Ans. Also known, as U Kiang Nongbah, he was the leader and the guiding spirit of the Jaintiya Rebellion of 1862. The root cause of the rebellion was imposition of income tax on betel and betel-nut in addition to house tax it created turmoil and a fierce rebellion broke, which U Kiang Nongbah led; but was betrayed, captured and hanged publicly on December 30, 1862.

- 3. Write about Egmore Faction**

(09/I/2e/2)

Ans. The justice party was born as a rival group to obliterate the influence of the Brahmin controlled 'Mylapore clique' of the moderates. The 'Egmore faction' was the mixed group of the Brahmin and non-Brahmin professionals, which opposed the mylapore clique. T M Nair was in this group.

- 4. Write about Ijara System**

(09/I/2g/2)

Ans. It is the system of farming out the land revenue to contractors, among the later Mughals. In the system rent or use-right of land revenue administration wherein the actual property did not go to the Ijaredar or lessee but it was fraught with much evil in the administration.

Socio-Religious Reforms

- 1. Sufis and medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Hindu/Muslim societies to any appreciable extent. Comment.**

(14/I/5/10)

Ans. Medieval period in India was marked by attempts to increase the Islamic influence and struggle to save Hindu traditions. This period witnessed the rise of two influential movements, Sufism in Islam and Bhakti movement in Hinduism. Sufis and medieval mystic saints responded as a reaction to orthodox and tyrannical practices prevalent in the society of the day, orthopraxy (ethical conduct), superstitions and so on. These attained fame due to the message of living peace, harmony, love, humanity and attainability of Gods and getting rid of evil practices.

However, it could attain limited success in terms of influencing the religious or social aspects of life. It failed to modify any considerable religious ideas and practices as evident from the continued idol worship, human and animals sacrifices, untouchability, Sati practices, polygamy, pathetic plight of women, child marriages and so on. The religions were still dominated by obscurantist and superstitious priests interpreting the religion for their own advantage. Sufis and medieval mystic saints did not have a defined vision to bring religious change across the sub-continent. These movements were localised in nature and lacked any considerable institutional set-up thereby failing to make any prolonged changes. Gradually, these movements evolved as Guru-Shishya practices thereby increasing factionism, competition etc. All these factors together acted as dampeners for modifying religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Hindu/Muslim societies to any appreciable extent.

- 2. Write about Gurudwara Reform Movement
(09/I/2i/2)**

Ans. It originated with the Gurdwara Reform or Akali movement of the early 1920's, which lasted until 1925 when the Gurudwara bill was placed on the statute book. It were the corrupt Mahants of the Gurudwara Shrine Board and ultimately led to the establishment of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

- 3. What was the character of socio-religious reforms in the 19th century and how did they contribute to the national awakening in India? (07/I/1a/30)**

Ans. If we have an overall look at 19th century socio-religious reform movement's nature, it becomes

clear that this movement was associated with urban middle class and upper class in which rationalism and religious universalism put importance on the social reforms and modernization. The process of religious reform had started almost in all Indian religions, India, in the 19th century, witnessed a series of socio-religious reform movements which aimed at reorientations of the Indian society along modern lines. These reform movements can be viewed as the expression of the social aspiration of newly emerging middle class of colonial India. Indian society, in the 19th century, was trapped in a web of religious superstitions and social obscuritanism more so because of the advent of modern thoughts and ideas with the coming of the British. The major social problems which came in the preview of the reform movements were emancipation of women in which sati, infanticide, child and widow remarriage, casteism, untouchability were taken up for enlightening the society, and in the religious spheres main issues like idolatry, polytheism, religious superstitions and exploitation by priests were taken up.

Brahmo Samaj in Bengal, Arya Samaj in Punjab, Paramhamsa Mandalis and Prarthana Samaj in Maharashtra, Ahmadiya, Aligarh movements, Singh Sabha, Rehnumai Mazdeyanan Sabha, etc. were some of the socio-religious organisations which tried to relieve their religions from the burdens of blind faith and superstitious beliefs. Religious reformation was a major concern of these movements, but none of them was exclusively religious in character but were strongly humanist in inspiration, their attention was focused on worldly existence. Rationalism and religious universalism were the important idea which influenced these reform movements; a rational and secular outlook was much evident in providing an alternative to prevalent social practice.

However, these reform movements were confined by and large to a region or other and also were confined to a particular caste or religion. Even if there were differences in their methods, all of them had a common concern, that is the regeneration of society through social and educational reforms. Much significant contributions were made by these reform movements in the evolution of modern India. They stood for the democratization of the society, removal of superstitions and decadent customs, spread of enlightenment and development of a rational and modern outlook. This led to the national awakening in India.

4. Write about Vaikom Satyagraha (08/I/2d/2)

Ans. Vaikom Satyagraha was started on March 30, 1924. The Satyagraha was started to establish the right, for all people to walk through the temple roads. Leader like KP Kesava. Menon and JK Madhavan led the agitation.

5. Write about Chishti Silsila (08/I/2i/2)

Ans. Chishti Silsila in India was introduced by Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti. It is a famous silsila of sufism that believes in pantheistic monism. Wahdat-ul-Wujud (unity of being). Muin-uddin Chisti established this silsila in India.

6. Write about Bhakti (07/I/3b/2)

Ans. Bhakti was a form of worshipping of deities through total devotion and love for the Gods, believing that the Gods answer the prayers for their love to the devotees. It started in South India and spread to North India.

7. Write about Charvaka (07/I/3d/2)

Ans. Charvaka established the Charaka or Lokhayatha philosophy. The main propounder of materialistic philosophy of ancient India which came to be called as Lokhayatha, who was a disciple of Brihaspati and who wrote 'Brihaspati Sutra'. It is totally a materialistic philosophy which does not accept the existence of God.

8. Write about Ajivikas (07/I/e/2)

Ans. Makkhaliputta Ghosalla established this community in the 6th century BC which believed in atheism and determinism. This heterodox sect received patronage by Magadh Mauryan kings like Bindusara, Ashoka.

9. Write about Mlechchhas (07/I/3g/2)

Ans. In the Epics, those tribes were called Mlechchhas who did not believe in the institutions related to brahman religion and Vedic influence. It was referred even by Al-Beruni, later even Muslims came to be called so.

10. Write about Lingayats (07/I/3h/2)

Ans. The Shaiva community worshipped 'Linga'. It is also known as Veershaiva. Brahman Vasava, cousin of Kalachuris of Karnataka established Lingayats.

11. Write about Sati (07/I/3n/2)

Ans. Sati - Means the wife is supposed to dream the same pyre with dead. The evil practice in Hindu religion which involved the burning of the widow in the pyre of the husband. First evidence of it was from the Gupta Age. It was abolished in 1829.

12. Define the main features of Indian Renaissance. (06/I/2c/15)

Ans. The socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century may be regarded as Indian Renaissance. The most striking feature of the Indian renaissance is its work towards the upliftment of women, criticism of caste systems and religious orthodoxy. It did not preach Western values because on some counts both were contradictory. Though the socio-religious reform movement borrowed many elements from the West, but they also challenged the western culture perpetuated by the colonial government.

Reform movements like Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj were forward looking in the sense that they tried to rid the Indian society from its superstitious beliefs. Whereas other like the Arya Samaj; Theosophical Society were often regarded as revivalistic movement because they attempted to revive the age-old tradition of the Indian Society to counter the spread of Western Values, even though they were based on blind faith. More Indian Renaissance made conscious attempts to the nations of provincially and regional destinations.

13. Write a note on Theosophical Society. (06/I/2b/15)

Ans. A group of westerners led by Madama. H.P. Blavatsky and colonel M.S. Olcott who were inspired by Indian thought and culture founded the Theosophical society in the United States in 1875. Later colonel M.S. Olcott of the US Army joined her. In 1882 they shifted their headquarters to India at Adyar, an outskirt of Madras.

Then Annie Besant took over the reigns headquarters of theosophical society was shifted to Adayar. The society emphasized on establishing relationship with God through contemplation, prayer, revelation, practicing of Yoga etc. It drew its inspiration from Upanishads and Vedants school of thought. It aimed to work for universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. The theosophical society sought to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the power latent in man. The Theosophical movement came to be allied with the Hindu renaissance.

The Theosophical provided a common denominator for the various sects and fulfilled the urge of educated Hindus. However, as religious revivalists, the Theosophists did not get much success, but as a movement of Westerners it glorified Indian religious and philosophical tradition as they gave much

needed self-respect to the Indian struggle against the British colonial rule. However, to the average Indian the philosophy of Theosophical Movement seemed rather vague and deficient in positive programme and as such its impact was limited to a small segment of the westernized class.

14. Write about Vajrayana (04/I/3iii/2)

Ans. A sect of Buddhism which gained prominence from 8th century onwards. It emphasized on attainment of magical powers.

15. Write about Mahayana Cult (03/I/3ix/2)

Ans. It is a Buddhist cult which believes in salvation for all. It adopted idol worship of Buddha and used Sanskrit as its language.

Congress-Moderates & Extremists-Split (Surat)-Reunion (Lucknow)

1. What was the attitude of Indian industrialists towards the Indian National Congress in the pre-independent era ? (06/I/2a/15)

Ans. An important development in the second half of 18th century was the establishment of large-scale machine based industries in India. It led to the emergence of two new classes industrialist and the modern worker class. The Indian capitalist class emerged in the latter half of the 19th century and developed its attitude towards the Indian National Congress which can be analysed in three phases. The first phase, may be taken to be the period between 1855 and 1905. During this period, being the member of the INC, the Industrialist class supported some of the demands of the Congress like.

- Stopping the drain of wealth from India to British.
- Use of indigenous capital instead of foreign capital etc.

It is because of the co-operation of this class with the Congress that Swadeshi Movement, by and large became successful. The second phase, starting from 1905, extended till late 1930s. During this phase, the industrialist class, by and large, supported Gandhiji led Non-co-operation Movement, because

- It was during this phase that the rupee-pound sterling ratio was arbitrarily fixed to their disadvantage;
- Gandhiji's Non-violent Movement gave no emphasis over any radical and revolutionary tendencies and consequent destruction of properties.

In the third phase, that spanned from late 1930s till 1947, much support was secured from the class, as was seen in its non-involvement in Quit India Movement and post-war upsurges. However, the class made some noticeable contributions to the efforts of the Congress of which may be cited the idea of 'Bombay Plan' which tended to support the state led industrialization.

2. Bring out the ideological basis of the moderate-extremist divide in the Indian National Congress. (03/I/2c/15)

Ans. Moderates felt that time have not come yet for a direct struggle for political emancipation of the country. They tended to limit the agenda to the arousal and consolidation of national feeling, bringing of a large number of Indians in the vortex of nationalist politics and their training in politics and political agitation. The popular demands had to be formulated on a country wide basis so that the emerging public opinion might have an All Indian focus, moderates believed that national unity had to be created in the first instance among the politically conscious Indians and political workers and leaders. On the other hand the extremists derived their inspiration from the traditional cultural values and approved establishing relations with other countries in terms of equality and self-respect. For the extremists, emancipation meant something much deeper and wider than politics. The ideological divergences affected their way of working and demands. The moderates used constitutional mode to demand share, for Indians in services, while the extremists demanded Swaraj for which they did not hesitate to use extra-constitutional methods like boycott and passive resistance.

Partition of Bengal-Swadeshi Movement & Rise of Revolutionary Terrorism

1. Why did the 'Moderates' fail to carry conviction with the nation about their proclaimed ideology and political goals by the end of the nineteenth century? (150 words) (17/I/3/10)

Ans. The Moderate leaders gave national movement its start and clearly stated the colonisation's aims and policies. Their economic and constitutional understanding remained the guiding principle of the national movement. However, their reach among people was always limited due to following reasons :-

- The political jargons used by the moderates were alien to uneducated masses. There was also lack of political faith in the masses. Thus people largely remained aloof.
- It was gradually realised that the British didn't concede to any of the major demands of the moderates.
- Indian Council Act 1892 was criticised. Moves such as further amplification of repressive laws under IPC and reduction in number of members in Calcutta Corporation didn't go down well with progressive elements in INC.
- Political ideologies of the moderates were blamed to be inefficient. Methods followed by moderates were described as political mendicancy. The result was emergence of a more militant school of thought.

They never wanted to enrage the government. In 1905 movement, they opposed its spread outside Bengal.

However, the role of moderates can also not be negated. They were the first to create national awakening among Indians and prepared a solid ground for mass oriented national movement at later stages that followed.

2. "Satan cannot enter till he finds a flaw A great ocean separate us educated few from the millions in our country." (09/I/1c/15)

Ans. The Swadeshi movement was a turning point in the history of India. It transformed Indian Politics from prayer and petition to aggressive action. Boycott, passive resistance and mass agitation adorned nationalist politics. It gave a thrust to self-reliance and self-respect. Also the movement was relatively successful in maintaining communal harmony but in the later phase there arose certain tendencies on divisive lines.

It took the form of riots in East Bengal. The elite-politics of Salimullah group and the Muslim League with the incitement of administration can be termed as the major actors in these events. According to the scholars the real reasons behind the disturbance were economic in nature and the lack of understanding of the nature resulted in breaking the harmony of the movement. In turn, then, illiteracy and rich-poor divide gave the necessary fodder to the 'communal-beast' which was amply utilized by the opportunities and the administration. It is in this context, Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore emphasized Atma Shakti, austerity and constructive work during the movement. To him these will help to realize the social harmony in the long run. This however did not materialize and communalism festered and ultimately led to partition.

3. What led to the partition of Bengal in 1905? (04/I/2a/15)

Ans. Many reasons may be identified for the partition of Bengal in 1905. According to the British Government, the Bengal province consisting of Bihar, Orissa, Assam was too big to be well governed. So it was felt that Bengal has to be divided for administrative convenience. The British government actually was interested to check nationalistic feelings of Indians, so they partitions Bengal. Bengal was the nerve centre of Indian nationalism due to the rising number of attacks on the Britishers by the revolutionary terrorists, and due to the fact that emerging military nationalism had obtained a strong following in Bengal. So it was this consideration which made the British partition Bengal under two administrate units;

- On the basis of language thus reducing Bengalis to a minority in Bengal itself.
- On the basis of religion as Hindus in West and Muslims in the East.

It was this imperialistic consideration that led to the partition of Bengal-and not the concept of administrative convenience.

M.K. Gandhi-South African Experiment, Rowlatt Satyagraha & Jalianwala Bagh Massacre

1. Discuss the role of women in the freedom struggle especially during the Gandhian phase. (16/I/4/12½)

Ans. M. K. Gandhi is known to be one of the few people who encouraged women's active participation in the freedom struggle-marking him as a rare promoter of women's liberation.

Women's entry into national politics through non-violent methods brought miraculous results. On the one hand, women became aware of their inner strength, and on the other, the process brought human and moral elements into politics.

Gandhi had tremendous faith in women's inherent capacity for non-violence. And his experience of participation by women in politics from his days in South Africa till the end of his life bears testimony to the fact that they never failed his expectations. With Gandhi's inspiration, they took the struggle right into their homes and raised it to a moral level. Women organized public meetings, sold Khadi and prescribed literature, started picketing shops of liquor and foreign goods, prepared contraband salt, and came forward to face all sorts of atrocities, including inhuman treatment by police officers

and imprisonment. They came forward to give all that they had - their wealth and strength, their jewellery and belongings, their skills and labour-all with sacrifices for this unusual and unprecedented struggle.

Gandhi's call to women to involve themselves in the freedom struggle had far-reaching results in changing their outlook. "The cause of Swaraj swept all taboos and old customs before it". Many women in their individual lives shed their age-old prejudices against the caste system. They had no hesitation in leaving the boundaries of their protected homes and going to the jail. They even broke their glass bangles (a sign of ill omen for married women) when they were told that they were made of Czechoslovakian glass. Women's participation in the freedom struggle feminized nationalism and the nationalist struggle helped them to liberate from age-old traditions.

Though Gandhi never challenged the traditional set up, he inspired women to carve out their own destinies within it, and thereby changing its very essence. Women learnt from Gandhi that one can be strong, even if seemingly weak, to protest against injustice. They realised that they do not have to accept the norms of male-dominated politics. They evolved their own perspectives and formulated their own methods. In a way they presented a critique of the colonial unethical state.

2. Highlight the differences in the approach of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom. (16/I/5/12½)

Ans. Both Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi were infallibly dedicated to the cause of Indian freedom. They were loved by the masses and feared by the Raj. But between themselves, these two icons of India's freedom movement shared a rather frosty relationship and history is replete with instances of trenchant differences between them.

Although Subhash Chandra was a follower of Gandhi during the initial days, the later part of the 1930s witnessed a growing radicalization of his thoughts and Bose became increasingly frustrated with the lack of momentum in the independence movement. As Bose started to assert his bold stance in various party forums, it led to a polarization in the Congress party ranks.

Bose found himself frequently at loggerheads with Gandhi and their differences often came out in the public. All these bickering reached a climax when Subhash Chandra Bose became Congress President for a second term in 1939

defeating Gandhi-nominated candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Unable to hide his displeasure, Mahatma commented "Subhash's victory is my defeat." But this unhealthy environment within the party made Bose's tasks all the more difficult and soon he resigned from his post.

Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhi also disagreed over their visions for the post-Independence Indian state. Bose was influenced by the success of the five-year plans in the Soviet Union and he advocated for a socialist nation with an industrialized economy. Gandhi was opposed to the very concept of industrialization.

3. How different would have been the achievement of Indian independence without Mahatma Gandhi? Discuss. (15/I/3/12½)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to achievement of Indian Independence was invaluable.

He made the freedom struggle a mass movement, encouraging participation of every section of society. In Non-cooperation movement, women and youth participation was unprecedented. Peasants and workers also joined the movement after Mahatma Gandhi's arrival on national scene. Earlier freedom movement was solely restricted to educated upper class.

He also introduced a new method of peaceful satyagraha, based on truth and non-violence. Britishers had no idea how to deal with it. If they didn't do anything, then masses were mobilized against them, and if they used force then also masses condemned them.

Had he not been there, achievement of Independence would have been more violent. He conditioned masses for non-violent struggle. *For example*, in non-cooperation movement this was used on a mass scale for the first time. After the incident of Chauri - Chaura, he realized that people were not prepared for such type of peaceful protest. Then he started the campaign to condition the masses for peaceful satyagraha.

Further, the freedom movement would have been restricted to only upper educated class. It would not have been a mass based movement. In such a situation, it would have taken longer time for attaining independence, as the pressure on Britishers would have been lower.

Also, without him, it would have been independent but fragmented India. He was the unifying force between different sections of Indian society. People might differ from his views, but still everyone respected him.

So, Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to the achievement of independence is invaluable, which cannot be enumerated completely in words.

4. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, despite having divergent approaches and strategies, had a common goal of amelioration of the downtrodden. Elucidate.(15/I/4/12½)

Ans. Gandhi methods : centered around untouchability abolition, social accommodation etc. While Ambedkar methods : Social political and economic empowerment, social recognition and participation, democratisation of empowerment etc. Differences of opinions between Gandhi and Dr. BR Ambedkar:-

1. Ambedkar felt that political freedom or self rule or swaraj would be farce for depressed classes and minorities because self (of self rule) or swa (of swaraj) is vaguely put and not clearly defined. Such self rule will mean domination of caste Hindus with perpetuation of all the oppression and inequalities which the depressed class faces. Hence, protection of the rights of depressed classes and the reformation of Indian(Hindu) society, making it more egalitarian and democratic, was much more needed than transfer of political power. So, Ambedkar felt that social change should precede political change.
2. Gandhi agreed that Indian society is highly inequitable and it needs reformation. But his approach for reformation was very different from Ambedkar.
3. Ambedkar was a vocal critic of caste. He studied and understood caste-how it is determined, how it is perpetuated and how it survives. And, thus based on his understanding, he came to conclusion that caste can't be reformed. It needs to be annihilated. And Annihilation of caste system will include annihilation of chaturvarna tradition, from where it emanates.
4. Gandhi also detested caste but used to support the chaturvarna tradition based on the logic that it leads to division of labour. He added that division in the varna system should be based on worth and not birth. Further, Gandhi argued that there is need of "self purification" of Hindu society and this self purification will happen by innovative Gandhian method of appealing to the conscience of the caste Hindus to identify the miseries of depressed classes and accommodate them. Gandhi use of term "harijan" for depressed classes and his fight against untouchability was based on this view.

5. Ambedkar's main argument with Gandhi was that the Hindu caste system and its inbuilt apartheid were abhorrent to the purposes of placing people on basis of worth rather than birth. He was critical of Gandhian method of "appealing to the conscience" to bring social change or eradicating untouchability as he held the view that caste system, discrimination and domination associated with it is not going to go that easily. Dominant castes with enjoying social power and prestige are not going to give share to their power so easily.
6. This difference in the views between Gandhi and Ambedkar regarding caste and emancipation of downtrodden led to their differences in political approach. This gets exemplified in POONA PACT (1932) and afterwards.

"Gandhiji had used non-violent protests to appeal to the "sense of morality" of the oppressor, Dr. Ambedkar believed more in taking recourse to law for fighting oppression against Dalits." "While Gandhiji made all-out efforts to eradicate untouchability in the Hindu society, he had to balance several causes he was pursuing during the freedom struggle.

In contrast, Dr. Ambedkar had a single cause for devoting his entire energy, Gandhiji had used non-violent protests to appeal to the "sense of morality" of the oppressor, Dr. Ambedkar believed more in taking recourse to law for fighting oppression against Dalits. There were some points of convergence between the two great leaders after the signing of the Poona Pact at Yerawada Jail in 1932." On August 15, 1947, he was inducted as Independent India's first Law Minister and on August 29 as Chairman of the Constitution's Drafting Committee. Ambedkar's wish that the idea of 'one man one vote' translating one day to 'one man one value' remains an important lodestar for India.

Jawaharlal Nehru

1. Regardless of difference in time, there were a lot of similarities between Lord Curzon and Jawaharlal Nehru. Discuss. (06/I/1a/30)

Ans. Similarities of Lord Curzon and Nehru are discussed below as :

1. Curzon and Jawaharlal Nehru have been the top administrator of India at two different period of time.

2. Lord Curzon was the viceroy of India during 1899 to 1905, while Nehru became the Prime Minister of India in 1947. Although there is a difference of almost 50 years between the administration of these two, but there were a lot of similarities that can be seen in the administration and policies followed by them.
3. Nehru and Curzon both favoured an active foreign policy. To develop contacts with other countries was the central theme of the foreign policy of both of them. However, the policy of Curzon was very much aggressive general view whereas that of Nehru was based on peaceful co-existence. To implement his foreign policy Curzon even attacked many countries including Tibet, Sikkim, Burma and Afghanistan.
4. Both of them had tried to impose their personal ambitions and high handedness in every sphere of the administration. Curzon attempted to control even the local self government and universities. In establishing control over military he had a quarrel with the then commander-in-chief, Lord Kitchener. His Indian University Act, 1904, was opposed by the Nationalist leaders. Though there was not any quarrel or protest against Nehru, it can be said that he was very much identical to Curzon in establishing his personal ambitions and high handedness that can be seen especially in this industrial policy. Which was totally opposed to the Gram-Swaraj of Gandhiji.
5. There is another similarity between the two that both of them had the desire to remain at the top of the administration, that is why Curzon had differences with the members of his executive council and Nehru had differences with the members of the Parliament. In this way, it can be said that regardless of distance, in time, there were a lot of similarities between Lord Curzon and Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Non-cooperation Movement-Khilafat, Swarajists and No-changers and Growth of Revolutionary Terrorism

1. "Non-Cooperation Movement gave new direction and energy to the national Movement". Explain. (08/I/1c/15)

Ans. Special Congress session at Calcutta accepted Policy of progressive, non-cooperation's because of the injustice of government. Though in non-cooperation movement congress hoped

to paralyse the functioning of civil administration of the unjust foreign government by withdrawing all co-operation. Tilak and Annie Besant played a mediator role to re-unite moderates and extremists for non-cooperation movement also transform the nature of the struggle for Indian freedom.

The terror of British administration disappeared. Congress slogans for swaraj shouted from house-tops people geared for all possible sacrifice for swaraj. Bonfire of foreign goods became a common sites in cities. Government courts boycotted and Arbitration courts set up to settle disputes.

Therefore, "Non-cooperation Movement gave new direction and energy to the national Movement." During Non-cooperation movement of Gandhiji, the freedom struggle took a new track with the use of Satyagraha, truth and non-violence. The Khilafat movement (1919-1924) was the course of the initial struggle. Gandhiji taking opportunity to join the Congress and the Muslim League, which developed Hindu-Muslim unity.

Along with this, the first mass struggle in India with the participation of masses in non-cooperation movement especially rural peasants, working class, industrial labourers, women etc. gave the new phase of freedom struggle. The use of Khadi was popularized by the movement. But this movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri-Chaura incident, this helped people realize their individual capacity. This increased the confidence of the people that they can overthrow the colonial power. A mass struggle cannot be prolonged was realized, so the movement evolved a truce-struggle-truce strategy for the attainment of freedom.

2. Do you think Mahatma Gandhi's support to Khilafat Movement had diluted his secular credentials? Give your argument based on the assessment of events ? (07/I/2b/15)

Ans. Critiques say that supporting Khilafat movement by Gandhiji was a backward step the Khilafat Movement was started against the dismemberment of Turkey, dissolution of the institution of the Caliphate. Gandhiji supported the movement, which critics felt was a backward step. But he saw it as an opportunity for launching a struggle against the British. However, the critics felt that religion was taken up as a theme which encouraged communal issues.

An analysis of Gandhiji's support shows that in freedom struggle support from all classes and sections of the country was of utmost importance. In Khilafat Movement issue, by supporting the Muslims, Gandhiji attracted a large class of the masses. Again during the 1919-1922 period, there was a remarkable unity of Hindu-Muslim which was an indication of the success of Gandhiji's policy. By 1916, by the Lucknow Pact, Congress accepted the issue regarding the separate electorates for the Muslim. Gandhi did not have anything to do with this. Congress cut apart from the so called secular policy. Further Gandhiji protested against the religion-based politics, and later he also protested against the division of the country on the basis of religion. During the massive riots Gandhiji tried his best through non-violence and the riot stopped. Thus, it will be wrong to judge that by supporting the Khilafat Movement, Gandhiji hurt the religious secularity. But Gandhi protested against the religion-based politics and later he also protested against the division of the country on the basis of religion. During the massive riots he tried his best thorough non-violence and not stopped. This it will be wrong to judge that by supporting the Khilafat Movement Gandhiji hurt the religious secularity.

3. Evaluate the contribution of revolutionary terrorism represented by Bhagat Singh to the cause of India's struggle for independence. (07/I/2c/15)

Ans. There is very important contribution of revolutionary terrorism in independence struggle. To use the non-violent movement for the independence of India appeared difficult to the youth. The youths separated from the moderates and tried to find out alternative ways for the Gandhian policies. In their attempt to find an alternative, they started using violent means and strength as a medium to end the British rule. Bhagat Singh was the main pillar of this policy.

Under Bhagat Singh's leadership in 1928 the freedom fighters established the Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA). Furthermore, revolutionary activities were also undertaken under Bhagat Singh's leadership. Among them Saunders murder and assembly bombing incidents were the main. The revolutionists led by Bhagat Singh were very radical. Bhagat Singh in his trials made it clear

that he was not simply undertaking the bombing and other revolutionary activities but he wanted an end to the exploitation both within the country and in the foreign to establish a universal social system. Bhagat Singh produced the example of sacrifice for Purna Swaraj which had always been an encouragement for all Indians. He worked for the freedom of India, keeping religious conservatism and limited social view aside. All these really influenced and encouraged the upcoming youth of India.

4. Write about Moplah Rebellion (05/I/3m/2)

Ans. It was a peasant movement in Kerala that turned communal during Non-cooperation Movement. Ali Musalir was its important leader.

5. Write about Khudai Khitmatgar (03/I/3viii/2)

Ans. They were also known as the 'Red Shirts' and was an organization founded by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in North-Western Frontier during Non-cooperation Movement.

Civil Disobedience Movement- Round Table Conference, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Karachi Congress, MacDonald Award & Poona Pact

1. "Many Englishmen honestly consider themselves the trustees for India and yet to what a condition they have reduced our country." (09/I/1a/15)

Ans. The 1930s divided a line which can be witnessed between Gandhian thought and others congress leaders particularly, Nehru and Bose, the Calcutta Congress (1928) given deadline to the Government for giving Indian dominion status. Gandhi and even Nehru who was liberal, signed Lord Irwins' Delhi statements but Irwin rejected demands about the round table it ruined the 1929 Lahore session took place.

The notion of whiteman's burden if critically analyzed led to nothing, but turmoil and further problems in the nature of society. It may be that some benefits may have occurred due to west's advance in Science and Technology but overall they were more oriented towards Britain's development. In his presidential address Nehru made his socialist ideological leaning clear Nehru took the side of peasants and found the trustship ideal solution to plight of the peasant and labour, and denounced Gandhi's idea of trusteeship.

2. "The foreign power will be withdrawn but for me real freedom will come only when we free ourselves of the dominance of western education, western culture and western way of living which have been ingrained."

(09/I/1b/15)

Ans. Two strands were visible for national consciousness the enlightened national consciousness and religious - communal consciousness. The extremist nationalist referred to divisive tendency policy while the nationalists pragmatic ever-flowing-culture concepts kept the positive aspects of further build upon the society inclusively. The foreign power attempted to manufacture the nature 'black in skin, white in matters of taste. Culture and thinking via its political authority over the colony was contested. The foreign power also brought along with the needed impetus in the intellectual field and linked the nation on this matter with rest of the west. The people of India under the leadership of the educated leaders struggled to oust the British. A society has to evaluate their course of action as per demand of their own specific conditions and requirements.

3. Write about Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
(08/I/2n/15)

Ans. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was established by RG Ranade in 1867, in Poona to educate public opinion. The main objective of this sabha was to act as a bridge between common man and government.

Quit India Movement-INA & RIN Mutiny

1. In what ways did the naval mutiny prove to be the last nail in the coffin of British colonial aspirations in India ? (14/I/7/10)

Ans. Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt started out as a strike by non-commissioned officers, called 'Ratings', on February, 1946 to protest against the discrimination of Indian personnel in matters of pay and promotion. The strike found immense support among the Indian populace, already gripped by anti-British sentiments. According to the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee, during whose regime India became free, it was the RIN mutiny of February 1946 that made the British realise that their time was up in India.

The actions of the mutineers were supported by demonstrations which included a one-day general strike in Bombay. The strike

spread to other cities and was joined by Royal Indian Air Force and local police forces. Widespread rioting took place from Karachi to Calcutta. Notably, the revolting ships hoisted three flags tied together - those of the Congress, Muslim League and the Red Flag of the Communist Party of India, signifying the unity and downplaying of communal issues among the mutineers.

The royal munity was diluted only by Indian leader's efforts indicating the practical shift in the authority from British. The efforts by Muslim League and Indian National Congress to control the mutiny made British realise about this true, but bitter fact. The power and dominance of British authorities had already been eroding since World War II. The mutiny exposed the weakening of genuine British hold over India.

The importance of this mutiny can be seen from the fact that on very next day of break out of the mutiny, Cabinet Mission was sent to India to facilitate and attain her freedom. This last nail made it sure that India got her due independence within 18 months.

2. Trace the salient sequence of events in the popular revolt that took place in February 1946 in the then royal Indian navy and bring out its significance in the freedom struggle. Do you agree with the view that the sailors who took part in this revolt were some of the unsung heroes of their freedom struggle? (11/I/2a/20)

Ans. The revolt began in Bombay when on February 18, 1946 some ratings in the shore training establishment of Talwar refused to eat bad food served to them. They complain their British officer, Duty Officers remarked, "Beggars cannot be choosers" and shouted at them. So they refused to take food and went on hunger strike. The ratings called for disciplinary action against their commanding officer, F.W. King, for insulting them and for arresting a 17-years-old ratings. B.C. Dutt for writing INA-Slogans on the walls of Talwar. They refusal of the authorities to accept the demands of the ratings led to the spread of strike.

The ratings unanimously elected a committee to led the strike. MS. Khan a leading signaller, and petty officer, Telegraphist Madan Singh, both from Punjab were elected President and Vice-President from the initial flash point in Bombay, the revolt spread and found support throughout British India, from Karachi to Calcutta and ultimately came to involve 78 ships, 20 shore establishments and 20,000

sailors. Only the communist party supported the strikers : The actions of the mutineers was supported by demonstrations which included one day general strike in Bombay. The strike spread to other cities, and was joined by the Royal Indian Airforce and local police forces. Naval offices and men began calling themselves the "Indian National Navy" and offered left-handed salutes to British officers. The revolting ships hoisted three flags tied together- those of the congress, muslim league, and Red Flag of the communist Party of India (CPI), signifying the unity and down playing of communal issues among the mutineers. The RIN Revolt had become a serious crisis for the British government. Revolt was the story of the brave young Indians who showed undoubting courage to take on the rulers. Not just common Mumbaikars, Students and workers but Naval ratings and servicemen in other cities too stood by their side and their voices stunned the rulers.

Communalism/Partition of India

1. Write about Al-Hilal (03/I/3vi/2)

Ans. This Urdu journal was published by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Acts During British Raj

1. Clarify how mid-eighteenth century India was beset with the spectre of a fragmented polity? (150 words) (17/I/2/10)

Ans. The Mughal Empire declined in the beginning of 18th Century whereas the British could establish themselves only at the beginning of 19th Century. The period of around 100 years was marked by the fragmented polity with states having no permanent rivalry and no permanent loyalty.

Factors that could be considered to play potent role in fragmented polity were -

- The Mughal court saw a host of weak emperors in succession, emperors who were incapable to command the glorious empire and would rather indulge in wasteful extravagance of pomp and show. Courtrooms became kingmaker's ground for treachery and war of succession became recurrent.
- A number of powerful kingdoms such as Bengal, Avadh, Hyderabad and Mysore arose and became virtually independent from the Mughal Empire.

- The weakened Mughal Empire was challenged by Marathas time and again.
- The remaining illusion of continued domination of Mughal power was shattered by Nadir Shah's (Shah of Persia) invasion of India in 1739 and those of Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- Marathas, who were considered as the only contender to fill the power vacuum in *Delhi*, were defeated by Abdali's forces in the Third Battle of Panipat (1761). The war didn't decide who will rule India but who would not.

After these series of events, the Mughal Empire ceased to exist as an all-India empire in practice. The British took advantage of the entire situation.

2. It would have been difficult for the Constituent Assembly to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India in just three years but for the experience gained with the Government of India Act, 1935. Discuss. (15/I/5/12½)

Ans. Autonomy in Provinces, complete responsibility to Indians, Dyarchy in centre, Relation with Governors and Viceroy, Execution of powers by Indians, Role of Parliamentarians. The claim that the Constitutional development in India (1861, 1892, 1909, 1919 and 1935) was because of big heart and reforming tendencies of British, and the 1950 constitution was the logical culmination of the steps towards constitutional development taken by British in the past, is somewhat a very exaggerated claim.

The Constituent Assembly took almost three years (2 years, 11 months and 17 days to be precise) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India. During this period, it held eleven sessions covering a total of 165 days. Of these, 114 days were spent on the consideration of the Draft Constitution. As to its composition, members were chosen by indirect election by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, according to the scheme recommended by the Cabinet Mission.

The Government of India Act, 1858 and the Indian Council Act of 1861, came in the aftermath of 1857 revolt and the British felt that cooperation of some Indians is needed in the administration of the vast country like India. Such a move was thought to (1) bring out Indian expression and grievances which could then be pacified by some incremental

changes (while protecting the British interests), (2) co opt some Indians as companions and friends of British rule which would act not only as brakes to any large scale uprising to British but will also act as “bulwarks” for British if any 1857 type revolt happened.

The arrangement was :

- (i) 292 members were elected through the Provincial Legislative Assemblies;
- (ii) 93 members represented the Indian Princely States; and
- (iii) 4 members represented the Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

The total membership of the Assembly thus was to be 389. However, as a result of the partition under the Mountbatten Plan of 3 June, 1947, a separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan and representatives of some Provinces ceased to be members of the Assembly. As a result, the membership of the Assembly was reduced to 299.

On 13 December, 1946, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution. The Constituent Assembly took almost three years (two years, eleven months and seventeen days to be precise) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India. During this period, it held eleven sessions covering a total of 165 days. Of these, 114 days were spent on the consideration of the Draft Constitution.

The Government of India Act, 1935 was originally passed in August 1935, and is said to have been the longest (British) Act of Parliament ever enacted by that time. Because of its length, the Act was retroactively split by the Government of India (Reprinting) Act 1935, into two separate Acts:

1. The Government of India Act, 1935
2. The Government of Burma Act, 1935

References in literature on Indian political and constitutional history are usually to the shortened Government of India Act, 1935, rather than to the text of the Act as originally enacted.

The most significant aspects of the Act were :

1. the grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India (ending the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919).
2. provision for the establishment of a “Federation of India”, to be made up of both British India and some or all of the “princely states”.

3. the introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people.

4. the establishment of a Federal Court. etc. However, the degree of autonomy introduced at the provincial level was subject to important limitations: the provincial Governors retained important reserve powers, and the British authorities also retained a right to suspend responsible government.

The parts of the Act intended to establish the Federation of India never came into operation, due to opposition from rulers of the princely states. The remaining parts of the Act came into force in 1937, when the first elections under the act were also held. In this act, the federal type of Government was selected but when the Act was given then the Indian National Congress opposed it because they wanted the unitary Government.

3. What are the salient features of the Government of India Acts of 1858 and 1909? (07/I/2a/15)

Ans. Salient features of the 1858, Act (Government of India Act, 1858)

- India's rule came directly under British crown.
- The administration was to be run by the secretary of state and Governor General.
- The Board of directors and Board of controlled were abolished.
- The council of India was an advisory body, with the secretary of state as its chairman.
- The British gave up the policy of expansion and annexation of princely states.

These features suggest that the Act was passed mainly to consolidate the British control over India, and, thereby, tactfully suppress any upsurge, like the revolt of 1857 by the Indians.

The salient feature of the 1909 Act were :

- The introduction of communal electorates is considered as the main feature of 1909 Act.
- Official majority was maintained in the central legislative council.
- The landlords, rural nobility, nominated members of the princely states consisted the electoral college.
- An Indian was to be included in the Viceroy's executive council.
- The system of election introduced was to be an indirect one.
- Two Indians were to be nominated by the Secretary of State for Indian affairs.

Through this Act, the British attempted to deepen the rift between the Hindus and Muslims to further weaken the strength of the Indian. This act created strong pillars of British rule in India. British Government had a lesson from the revolt. To establish their rule in India permanently, British had find out new policies for this the Act of 1858 was introduced. This Act led further the communal politics and ultimately the way shown leading to the division of India.

4. How did the government of India act, 1935 make a point of no return in the history of constitutional development in India?

(06/I/1b/30)

Ans. The Government of India Act, mark of no return in the history of constitutional development in India. Amidst the struggle of 1932, discussions at the Third Round Table Conference held in November, led to the formation of the Government of India Act of 1935. The main provisions of the Act were as follows—

- India federation comprising of British Indian Provinces, all Chief Commissioner's Provinces and Indian States the, proposed Federation never came up. The Central Government was carried upto 1946, as per the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919.
- At the federal level the governor was the pivot of the entire constitutional structure. Subjects were divided into two parts transferred reserved. The reserved subjects were to be administered by the Governor-General on the advice of executive councillors, while transferred subjects were to be administered on the advice of the ministers. The Governor-General could act in his individual judgement in discharging his special responsibilities. The upper house of the legislature was made to be a permanent body with one-third of the members retiring every three years but the federal assembly was to have a term of five years. The three lists for the purpose of legislation were to be federal, provincial and concurrent.
- At the provincial level, autonomy was sought to be provided by the Act. The provinces would henceforth derive their legal authority directly from the British Crown. They were given autonomy financial powers and could borrow money on their own security. The Governor, of the province

was to exercise directly on behalf of the crown. The Governor had special authorities regarding minorities, rights of civil servants, law and order etc. members were to be directly elected, so were answerable and were removable by the adverse vote in the legislature. They could legislate on subjects in provincial and concurrent lists. The governor could deny assent to a bill, promulgate ordinances and enact governor's Acts.

• By this Act, a federal court was established at the centre and the Reserve Bank of India was established.

• The basic conception of the act of 1935 was that the government of India was the government of the crown, conducted by authorities deriving functions directly from the crown, in so far as the crown did not itself retain executive functions. His conception, familiar in dominion constitutions, was absent in earlier Acts passed for India. The experiment of provincial autonomy under the Act of 1935, certain served some useful purposes thus we can say that the Government of India Act 1935 marks a point of no return in the history of constitutional development in India. The Act suggested following main change.

- (a) A establishment of federal government which would include the native states.
- (b) Diarchy was established in the province by the 1919 Act, would be established at the centre.
- (c) The province would be given complete to autonomy from centre to govern themselves in the matters given in the provincial list.
- (d) A federal court was established at the centre.
- (e) The RBI was established.

5. Examine the policy of Subordinate Union towards Princely States. Give an Account for the shift from the policy of Subordinate Isolation.

(05/I/1b/30)

Ans. The Queen's proclamation announced the abandonment of the policy of annexation. The Doctrine of Lapse was buried and an assurance was given that the crown desired no extension of present territorial possessions. The year 1858 saw the assumption of direct responsibility by the crown. The state & loyalty during the 1857 revolt and their potential use as breakwaters

in political and storms of the future, the policy of annexation was abandoned. The new policy was to punish or depose but not to annex. The British Government exercised the right to interfere in the internal spheres of states-partly in the interest of people's welfare, partly to secure proper conditions for British subjects and foreigners and partly in the interest of the whole of India. The government also had unchallenged control over the international affairs of these princely states. The Princes of these states became reckless towards their responsibilities and were rarely seen taking any welfare measures towards their subjects because they were assured that any kind of internal rebellion could be taken down firmly with the help of British power so they did not take any interests in their responsibilities. Through the policy of subordinate isolation, the princely states were annexed through outright war or through the policy of Doctrine of Lapse. As this was one of the major reason behind the revolt of 1857, the policy of annexation was dropped after revolt at 1857.

Secondly, it was also done because of the states loyalty during the 1857 Revolt and the recognition of the fact that these states could be used as breakwaters in political storms of the future. The new policy intended to punish or depose but not to annex. The change in the policy was due to the loyal attitude of the ruling princes during the revolt of 1857-58 which had amply demonstrated that the princes could be used as breakwaters to future possible storms in India. It was Subhash who alongwith Nehru, formed a proposal the Independence for India league during late 1920, and them made all India tour to popularized and enunciate support from the people to India's independence in which many people from many corner of country participated he was first who alongwith Nehru compelled the Congress to pass Purna Swaraj Resolution in 1929. Subhash Bose was one of the first to talk about the freedom of the lower clan people like peasants from the Zamindars, moneylenders etc. He became the President of Indian National Congress in 1938, 1939 and thereby played an important role in Indian National Movement. It was during his tenure as the President that the Congress set up the Planning Committee. Subhash's greatest contribution to the National Movement came in the form of organizing the Indian National Army (INA) against the British rule in India.

6. Write about the Categorize the people of Indian Origin (PIO). (04/II/3a/2)

Ans. A person of Indian origin (PIO) is a person of Indian origin or ancestry who was or whose ancestors were born in India but is not a citizen of India and a citizen of another country. A person who, at any time, has held an Indian passport; Anyone, either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents or great grandparents were born in and were permanently residing in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935. The spouse of a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin covered in the above two categories of PIOs.

Movements of : State people's/Trade Union/ Peasant/Tribal/Against Untouchability & Caste System/Movement for the Upliftment of Women

1. Why are the tribals in India referred to as 'the Scheduled Tribes'? Indicate the major provisions enshrined in the Constitution of India for their upliftment. (16/I/10/12½)

Ans. The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution".

Several provisions have been incorporated in the Constitution for safeguarding and promoting the interests and rights of the Scheduled Tribes in various spheres so as to enable them to join the national mainstream. An overview of the provisions is as follows.

- Article 46 of the Constitution provides that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.
- Reservation in educational institution has been provided in Article 15(4) while reservation in posts and services has been provided in Article 16(4), 16(4A) and 16(4B) of the Constitution.
- Article 23 which prohibits traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour has a special significance for Scheduled Tribes. In pursuance of this Article, Parliament has enacted the Bonded

Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Similarly, Article 24 which prohibits employment of Children below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine or in any other hazards activity is also significant for Scheduled Tribes as a substantial portion of child labour engaged in these jobs belong to Scheduled Tribes.

- Article 243D provides reservation of Seats for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats.
- Article 330 provides reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.
- Article 332 provides reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Legislative Assemblies of the States.
- Article 334 provides that reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas (and the representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas by nomination) would continue up to January, 2020.
- Other specific safeguards have been provided in Article 244 read with the provisions contained in Fifth and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

2. Debate the issue of whether and how contemporary movements for assertion of Dalit identity work towards annihilation of caste.

(15/I/13/12½)

Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar laid the foundation of Dalit movement in India; he was committed to annihilation of caste. He argued that the caste system must vanish for the Dalits to attain a respectable position in the society.

The contemporary Dalit movements focus on assertion of Dalit identity, it has been debated whether the strengthening or Dalit identity can lead towards the annihilation of caste. These movements are characterized by:

- (i) Several leaders have electoral ambitions, thus they utilize these movements by strengthening the Dalit identity for vote bank politics, thus mobilizing Dalits for vote bank politics.
- (ii) The Dalit movements are dominated by their middle class raising issues related to identity and reservations of government jobs and political positions. Thus, Dalit movements have material benefits as their primary aim.
- (iii) There is widespread local level assertion against the practice of untouchability and discrimination. Their struggles have brought Dalits on the agenda of mainstream politics.

(iv) These movements have highlighted the problem if the Dalits and increased awareness among the policymakers as well the people about the issues facing them.

(v) They have also successfully built up a good deal of pressure on the ruling classes. Several scholars and activists feel that Dalits have been reduced to a pressure group within the mainstream politics. Identity politics provides a much needed intoxication to ignore the infirmities of the real world, thus creating a false sense of power. It obviates the complexity of their goal. These vulnerabilities, in turn, help vested interests to further prop up identities. The identity cobweb not only clouds the goal of annihilation of caste, but may well negate it altogether.

In the short term, these dalit politicians may benefit but at the same time they will strengthen the system of inherent hierarchy of caste and gender. Further, the essence of caste is not identity but a hierarchy. Under exogenous pressure, caste feigns as identity but once the pressure is removed, it seeks hierarchy within and begins splitting. These movements aim to create a pan Indian identity of the Dalits, but in reality it is difficult to bring all the untouchable together because there are caste groups and hierarchies within them also.

Thus, though these movements have challenged some of the deepest aspects of oppression and exploitation, but they have failed to show the way to transformation. These movements have led to improvement in position and status of Dalits, though their impact has been limited to a few sections of the Dalit population.

3. Defying the barriers of age, gender and religion, the Indian women became the torchbearer during the struggle for freedom in India. Discuss. (200 words)

(13/I/3/10)

Ans. Entire history of the freedom movement is replete with the saga of bravely, sacrifice and political powers of great women.

- (i) **Kalpana Datta** was a part of a revolutionary brigade in Chittagong that led an armed struggle against British between 1930-34.
- (ii) **Sarojini Naidu** was the first women President of the Indian National Congress in 1925 at Kanpur Session. She actively participated in Satyagraha Movement, Khilafat Movement, Rowlatt act etc. She is popularly known by the sobriquet as 'The nightingale of India'.

(iii) **Bina Das** a member of Chatri Sangha in Kolkata, attempted to assassinate Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, in 1932. She later joined Congress and became a member of West Bengal legislative assembly.

(iv) **Madam Bhikaji Cama** provided bases for India's revolutionaries in Europe and USA. She organized free India Society and began the journal 'Vande Mataram' to spread her revolutionary thoughts.

Other important personages are : Kamla Nehru, Annie Besant, Kasturba Gandhi, Sucheta Kriplani etc.

4. Several foreigners made India their homeland and participated in various movements. Analyze their role in the Indian struggle for freedom. (200 words) (13/I/4/10)

Ans. (i) A.O. Hume was founded INC in 1885. He was a liberal British Civil Servant sympathetic to India's freedom struggle and worked for Congress in India. He is known as 'Father of Indian Ornithology'.

(ii) **Annie Besant** of Ireland, founded Home Rule League and the Theosophical society in India. She also edited 'New India and Commonwealth'.

(iii) **Sister Nivedita** was Scots-Irish social worker, author and disciple of Swami Vivekananda. She had close associates with the Ramakrishna Mission during its inception. Her epitaph reads "Here reposes Sister Nivedita who gave her all to India".

(iv) C.F. Andrews worked with Gandhi in South Africa and also in India. He was known as "Deenbandhu", and he denounced Begari in Himachal. He organized relief operation for Orissa flood victims and earthquakes of Bihar.

5. Critically discuss the objectives of Bhoojan and Gramdan Movements initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and their success. (200 words) (13/I/6/10)

Ans. Bhoojan was an attempt at land reform, it brought about institutional reform in agriculture like land redistribution, through a movement and not only through legislation.

Vinobha Bhave a Gandhian constructive worker, organized Sorvodaya Samaj and popularized that it is far better for a hundred families in a village to cultivate their land collectively and to divide their income than to divide the land into hundred portions.

The objective of the Bhoojan movement was to persuade the wealthy landowners to voluntarily give a percentage of their land which could be later on redistributed among the landless farmers. But it was not effective because the poor farmers were given a small patch of land on which to settle, as well as grow some of their own food, so as to give them incentive to remain in village as captive labour pool for rich landowners. Bhoojan led to fragmentation of land and according to Gandhian Principle, the key to the lasting solution of land problem lies in villagization of land i.e. control of the village community over the land. Hence, Bhoojan, naturally blossomed into Gramdaan.

It focused that no absentee landlord would be there. Both movements stimulated political activity by masses, created favourable atmosphere for development of land cooperatives and abolition of private ownerships.

But this movement could not reach its destination in full sense because of the bureaucratic red-tapism, administrative apathy, corruption, politicization etc. though several Bhoojan Acts have been passed in this regard.

6. The Indian Independence Movement was a mass-based movement that encompassed various sections of society. It also underwent the process of constant ideological evolution? Critically examine. (12/I/1e/25)

Ans. The Indian independence movement was a mass-based movement that encompassed various sections of society. It also underwent process of constant ideological evolution. Although the basic ideology of the movement was anti-colonial but it was also supported by a vision of independent, capitalist, economic development coupled with a secular democratic, republican and civil liberation political structure. The term Indian independence movement encompasses a wide range of areas like political organizations, philosophies and movements which had the common aim to end the company rule, and then British imperial authority, in India. The independence movement saw various national and regional campaigns, agitations and efforts, some non-violent and other not so. During the first quarter of the 19th century Raja Rammohan Roy introduced modern education into India. Swami Viveka Nanda was the Chief architect who profoundly projected the rich culture of India to the west

at the end of 19th century. Many of the country's political leaders of the 19th and 20th century, including Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, were influenced by the teaching of Swami Vivekananda.

The first organized militant movements were in Bengal, but they later took to the political stage in the form of a mainstream movement in the then newly formed Indian National Congress (INC), with prominent moderate leaders seeking only their basic right to appear for Indian civil service examinations, as well as more rights which are economic in nature for the people of the soil. The early part of the 20th century saw a more radical approach towards political Independence proposed by leaders such as the Lal, Bal, Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh. The last stages of the freedom struggle from the 1920's onwards saw congress adopt Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's policy of non violence and civil, resistance, Muhammad Ali Jinnah's constitutional struggle for rights of minorities in India, and several other campaigns, legendary figures such as Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh came to adopt political method of revolution to the freedom movement, while others like Swami Sahajanand Saraswati wanted both political and economic freedom for India's peasants and toiling masses. The period of the second world war saw the peak of the campaigns by the Quit India movement and the Indian National Army (INA) movement. The work of these various movements led ultimately to the Indian Independence Act 1947, which created the independent dominions of India and Pakistan.

7. Comment on The significance of Patharughat in the Indian Freedom Struggle. (12/I/4a/2)

Ans. Patharughat is a famous place in Indian history located in north east Asom is known for 140 unarmed peasants who fell to the bullets of British military police in 1894. It was J R Berington, officializing commandment of the military police, who ordered the firing against hundreds at Patharughat in Darrang district on 28th January, 1894, when they protested against the British Government Policy of imposing exorbitant taxes. The Patharughat massacre occurred long before the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and the people of Pathrughat want the martyrs of January 28, 1894, killings to get national recognition in the annals of India's struggle. This tragedy was one of greatest tragedy of India struggle history.

8. Write about problems specific to the denotified and nomadic tribes in India.

(12/I/5d/12)

Ans. The Nomadic and Denotified tribes constitute about 60 million all over India. Due to the wandering traditions over hundreds of years without any ostensible means of livelihood under the influence of the caste system, they are forced to live under sub human conditions. The large section of these tribes is known as "Vimukta jaatis" or the Ex-Criminal Tribes because they were branded as criminals by birth under the "Criminal Tribes Act, 1871", enacted by the British Government. In spite of the repeal of the Act in 1952, they are still treated as Criminals by birth and subjected to harassment and persecution at the hands of the police and the state machinery. These tribes have had wandering traditions from generation after generation and they have hardly been integrated in the society. In fact, the society has always looked at them with mistrust and suspicion due to the stigma of criminality attached with them. In that sense, they have been living a life of isolation from the rest of the society. A major challenge in the development of these tribes comes due to dispersed nature of the tribes and having a nomadic culture. This results in health and educational services a challenging task to deliver for them. Preservation of their culture, script, practices also gets hampered due to the same reason.

9. In the context of the freedom struggle. Write short note on the following: (11/I/6/15)

Ans. (a) Benoy, Badal and Dinesh Martyrdom: These were three martyrs, who shot dead N.S. Simpsun, the Inspector General of Prisons, in the balconies of writers' building. Some other officers like Twynam, Prentice and Nelson suffered injuries during the shooting. After independence, Dalhousi square was named B.B.D. Bagh-after the Benoy-Badal-Dinesh trio.

(b) Bharat Naujawan Sabha : Bharat Naujawan Sabha was an association of Indian youth which was established at convention held in April 1928 at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. The aims of the Sabha were to create a youth wing of peasants and workers with a view to usher in revolution in the country and overthrow the British rule. The Sabha remained active between March 1926 and April 1927.

(c) Babbar Akali movement : This emerged in the wake of the Akali movement, and was an underground terrorist movement established in the Jalandhar Doab in 1921. The Babbar Akali's were Gursikhs, who were against the imperialist policies of the British Government. Babbar Akali's did not approve of the Congress leadership and were against the Gandhi formula of violence and noncooperation.

10. Upliftment of the neglected sectors of society will be best served with many more centre of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University. Expand as the assertion made. (10/I/7e/12)

Ans. One of the foremost Tribal University 'The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University was open to provide higher education to Tribal Community. The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University was established by an act of parliament of India at Amarkant, Madhya Pradesh. It is fully funded by the central Government through university Grant Commission. Tribal Community is a very backward word but Tribal in India require special focus for this upliftment even though they are culturally very Rich & they have lack of proper education. For tribal development, the tribal-based, tribal based have to be developed. The regional campus has been opened in Manipur in September 2009. By this way the Tribal Community will come out from forest apart from this Tribal art, traditions, culture, language medicinal system, forest based economic activities & advancement in technology etc. can be the main focus for the Tribal development.

11. Write about Marumakkathayam (09/I/2j/2)

Ans. Caste-based non-conjugal relation for progeny practiced in Kerala involving male Namboodiri and Naayar women; maternal, side being responsible for upbringing. It is a matrilineal system of inheritance that is unique to Nair Tharavadus or Nair communities in Kerala state, south India. It is exceptional in the sense that it was one of the few traditional systems that gave women liberty, and right to property. Under this system, women enjoyed respect, prestige and power.

12. Examine the role of caste in Indian politics. (08/I/9a/15)

Ans. Caste system in modern political scenario played a very prominent role. Caste divisive policy influence own society by making

unification on the one hand that force government to make policy for then also and on other hand divide one society from other society result tension frustration and fight between communities as well as it creates a furrows in relationship.

Caste provides to politics on the one hand structure of divisions and accommodations and on the other hand a cohesive element which absorbs tensions and frustrations. Castes are able to influence each other to gain powers. The formation role of caste as citations are also playing as important role in influencing voting behaviour. Even political parties are considering caste as a vote bank. This enabled the lower castes to be politically influencing on the basis of numerical preponderance. In selecting candidates for elections, political parties often giving consideration to the caste composition of the constituencies. Sometimes several castes are using politics in their attempt to better their conditions or to achieve their goal. The mobilization of caste votes by caste leaders in all the States has become common. But, the caste is not alone is the key factor in the voting behaviour. Personal loyalty, ideological orientation, regional identifications are also influencing.

13. Write short note on Jarawa. (07/I/5c/2)

Ans. It is one of the four Primitive hunter gatherer Negrito tribes of the Andaman Islands and inhabits the West coast area of South and Middle Andaman currently facing extinction threat following contact with outsiders due to building up of Great Andaman Trunk Road.

14. Evaluate the influence of the three important women's organizations of the early 20th century in India on the country's society and politics. To what extent do you think were the social objectives of these organizations constrained by their political objectives ? (11/I/2b/20)

Ans. Time to time there were different women's organizations which arised in Indian struggle against society evils & government. The social reform movement of 19th century calling for widow remarriage, ban on sati and child marriage and promotion of women's education may be taken as the first wave of women movement. After 1910, women got experience in organising and working in local women's associations, and convinced that women should take the leadership into their own hands, started provincial and national women's association.

The Women's India Association (WIA) was formed in 1917 in Madras. The WIA was a vigorous organization that undertook to widen its scope of activities beyond fund-raising, social service and women's education. It sought to influence government policy on equal rights for women in some areas and was involved with the issues of suffrage, education and social reform. The National Council of Women in India (NCWI) was formed in 1925, and the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) in 1927. The AIWC, originally convened only to discuss women's education, became a permanent body. Its emphasis was on unity and women's upliftment through education, and social and legal reform. It also emphasized women's contribution to national development. By 1932, however, the AIWC had become involved in women's political rights and all questions which affected women and children as well as with social problems such as untouchability.

However, with the passage of time the two main actors in the women's movement, the WIA and the AIWC, were swept away by a variety of influences. The women's question had gradually evolved from the perspective of upliftment within the traditional framework to that of women's equality. But involvement in the struggle for freedom led the women's movement into dilemmas and contradictions; it was caught between the middle class character of its membership and the increasing radicalism within the national movement with its transformation into a mass movement from the 1920s onwards.

15. Who are Todas and where do they live? (03/I/5iii/2)

Ans. Todas is the primitive tribe of Nilgiri Hills of South India. They are buffalo herder and known for their practice of polyandry.

16. Discuss the character of major tribal uprising in British Indian in the 19th century. (03/I/2b/15)

Ans. The tribals may be deliberated the natives of the land and with the their rights which were suppressed. It led to the outbreak of a series of tribal uprisings in the 19th century. The ethnic attempts were a basic feature of the tribal revolts. The rebels saw themselves not as a president class but as having a tribal class which was noticeable unless they co-operated with the British.

Revolts normally began at a point where the tribals felt so oppressed, that they had no other alternative than to fight. They were in the form of spontaneous attack on outside looting their property and expelling them from their villages. Often religious and charismatic leaders emerged at this stage and promised divine Interference end to their suffering at the hands of outsiders and asked their fellow tribals to rise and rebel against the foreign authority. The warfare between the tribals rebels and the British armed forces was totally unequal. However the movement had definitely weaknesses. They were massive in totality but in feet localized and isolated. Their semi-feudal character and backward looking traditional general view does not provide offering any societal alternative. But irrespective of their weakness they were able to establish valuable traditions of local resistance to authoritarianism. Other religious and charismatic leaders emerged at the stage and promised a divine intervention and end of all suffering and encouraged the fellow tribals to fight against the foreign authority. The movement of revitalization internal religious and social cultural reforms borrowed elements from Christianity or Hinduism and promised miraculous entry into a golden age. This generally followed in the wake of defeated uprising and murder of tradition chiefs.

Civil Services/Judicial System/Local Self Govt/Modern Education/Indian Press

1. Discuss the major regulation enacted by the British rulers to curb the freedom of Press in India. (04/I/1a/30)

Ans. The circulation of newspapers during the early period of British rule in India never exceeded hundred or two hundred. There was hardly any danger of public opinion being subverted in India. The regulations by the British Rule to curb the freedom of Press in India was considered as one of the major attacks on civil freedom. Regulation started with the censorship of Press Act of 1799, which implemented war time Press restrictions, including that of pre-censorship, followed by the Licensing. Regulations of 1823 made the starting of a press without license as a penal offence. The Licensing Act of 1857 removed the relaxations brought about by the Press Act of 1835.

During Lytton's period Vernacular Press Act was enacted, it had the following provisions:

- (1) Any Indian publisher may be called upon by the district magistrate to enter into a bond undertaking that the published articles would not cause any disaffection to the government.
- (2) The decision of the Magistrate was made final, and no appeal could be made in the court of law.

This Act came to be called as 'Gagging Act' as it discriminated between the English and the Vernacular Press. In 1908, the Newspaper Act was enacted which empowered the government to confiscate press property which published objectional materials against the government. It intended to check extremist nationalist activities. The Indian Press Act of 1910 revived almost all the features of the Vernacular Press Act.

Then came the Indian Press Act in 1931, which gave wide ranging powers to the provisional governments to quash publication that undermined the government's authority during the civil disobedience movement. However, inspite of all these limitations, the Indian Press emerged successfully in playing the role of an effective weapon in the nationalist struggle. The Indian Press Act, 1910 empowered the Local Government to demand at the time of Registration security not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 2000 and the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 which was applied in 1932 as criminal Amendment Act included all possible acvities calculated to undermine the Governments authority.

2. Discuss the main findings of the Hartog Committee. (04/I/2c/15)

Ans. In 1928, the Hartog Committee was set up to support ways of developing education and media in India. The committee found that an increase in number of schools and colleges had deteriorated the educational standard in India. The committee was found that primary education was in a neglected condition, and hence it emphasized the primary education than higher education. It found that deterioration was also due to admitting undeserving students to high schools and intermediate stages. Further the committee also brought to the notice of administration, the neglect of emphasis over vocational education. It thus recommended that average students ought to be encouraged to take up vocational courses. The hartog committee also brought to the notice that the priority of the University education has to be improved and, at the same time, it felt that admissions to the universities should be restricted.

Impact of British Rule on Indian Economy

1. Examine critically the various facets of economic policies of the British in India from mid-eighteenth century till independence.

(14/I/6/10)

Ans. British control over India began purely out of economic considerations with political factor assuming primacy in the later stages. The English East India company assumed the Diwani rights over a large part of east India following their victory at Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764). The Company continued to rule for nearly a century followed by the direct British rule till 1947. In the meantime, they devised certain economic policies which had far reaching impact on all aspects of Indian society.

Till the 18th Century, India was not only ahead in the field of agriculture, but also had a prominent place in the world in the field of handicraft production. Mid 18th Century onwards, the British destroyed handicraft industry and introduced new systems and tenures and policies of revenue administration.

The taxation policies of British were very regressive and exploitative. British had implemented new policies of revenue collection in the form of Permanent Settlement, Mahalwari Settlement and Ryotwari Settlement. British took interest in agriculture in the form of plantation in tea, indigo, cotton etc. They did not work in any manner for the upliftment of irrigation or any agricultural infrastructure. Industries were established with foreign capitals to serve the purpose of Britain. Traditional art and handicraft were destroyed.

Nonetheless, British laid the foundation of modern industries in India. It laid out an extensive network of railways which today serves as the lifeline of the nation. They can also be credited for establishing the modern credit system.

Whatever investment they made, it was done with an eye on meeting their ends. British dictated the terms of international trade for India, and often restricted the Indian traders to transact with nations that were hostile to Britain. Britain used Indian economy as an appendage to pursue the colonial missions abroad.

2. British vision of India has no single coherent set of ideas. On the contrary, the ideas were shot through with contradictions and inconsistencies. Discuss? (08/I/1b/15)

Ans. British rule in India was based on opportunities provided by the situation in different time period so the British rule lacked vision and was filled with contradiction and inconsistencies. This can be manifested by different policies. There was no single policy under the English East India Company. The Charter Act and the regulatory Act strengthened the British control and moved towards centralization. From purely commercial objective, the British got complete administrative control over British conquests in India. The attempt to introduce open competition for selection of Civil Services failed due to internal inconsistencies between the court of directors and the Board of Control.

Following the Revolt of 1857, the Queen's proclamation came in 1858, which started to adopt a policy of intervene socio religious aspects. This was a radical shift from the earlier policy which introduced abolition of Sati Act, Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act, etc. The introduction of western education and the administrative inclusion of Indians in governance were also new to colonial policy. The British were concerned with acquiring economic dominance over India through administrative control. It focused on the construction of modern industries, communication lines, though laid down for their self-interest but these efforts paved the way for development. The Vernacular Press Act which was passed by Lytton and was repealed by Ripon is an indicator of the carrot and stick policy of the colonial administration with inconsistencies. The British policies were fraught with inconsistencies and contradictions but they were actually meant to divide the Indians to solidify the roots of the British rule in India hence British vision of Indian was the repository of opportunistic Ideas which were reflected through their contradictory and inconsistent policies.

3. What in your opinion were the positive steps taken by the British to modernize?

(05/I/1a/30)

Ans. Firstly, the British introduced the modern concept of the rule of law. Their administration was to be carried out in obedience to laws, which clearly defined the rights, privileges, and obligations of the subjects. Several steps were taken by the British which had a positive impact on the positive efforts taken by the British may be identified as.

- They introduced modern and western system of education in India.
- They had first time introduced transport system such as the railway after introduction of railway system.
- The British took steps to unify India politically, administratively and economically, to fulfill over interests but it benefited India as well later they introduced penal code like the criminal procedure code, civil procedure code and Indian penal code, etc. brought uniformity to the legal system of India but opportunity was given to Britisher and not the Indian.
- The historical researchers by the Europeans scholar were one of the factors behind the emergence of the reform movements.

An indepth analysis of these steps of the British indicate to the fact that they were taken to fulfill their colonial motive and safeguard their economic interests.

British introduced education with the objective of:

- Recurring Indians to lower clerical jobs;
- To create a class of Indians who would be Indians in colour but British in taste in order to create a wider market for British goods similarly a long list of council and charter acts during the British rule prepared the background for constitutional development which become manifested when our constitution was formed. They also abolished evil customs of sati and Thuggi.

4. The reforms of 1909 introduced a cardinal problem and ground of controversy at every revision of Indian electoral system? Comment. (03/I/1a/30)

Ans. In 1909, the government introduced some constitutional reforms in Indian, to please the moderate leaders and strengthen their position in the congress. These reforms are named after Morley, the secretary of the state for India, who piloted the bill through the British Parliament. Though it was the first true attempt at introducing a representative and popular element, it was not free from flaws. The real aim of the reforms was to divide the nationalist ranks and to check the growth of unity among Indians. The reforms introduced the system of separate electorate, under which all the muslims were gathered in separate constituencies from which only muslim candidates could be elected. It was claimed to have been done to protect the muslim minority. But in reality the reforms was an attempt to divide the Hindus and Muslims, to strengthen British supremacy in India by checking the growth of national unity in India.

However, it may be said that the reforms set the stage for the adoption of parliamentary system in India. In this Act the number of members in the Central legislative Council was fixed to 60, and the members were provided a very weak right to question the budget. But this Act provided separate electorates, and religion became the base in the Indian politics. This Act led further the communal politics and ultimately the way shown leading to the division of India. Thus the provision of excessive weightage, separate electorate and preferential voting rights for the muslims introduced a cardinal problem and ground of controversy at every revision of the Indian electoral system which ultimately resulted in the partition of the country.

Viceroy/Governor General

- 1. "In many ways, Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India." Elaborate. (200 words)** (13/I/5/10)

Ans. Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India because he brought modernity in ideas, architecture, reforms, public works etc.

Military Reforms : Shimla became the army headquarter and Meerut became artillery headquarter. Dalhousie created a new regiment called 'Gurkha Regiment' and also introduced the system of centralized control in newly acquired territories known as 'Bon-Regulation system'.

Educational Reforms : Woods dispatch is considered as the Magna Carta of English education that helped in the development of female & male education. An engineering college was established at Roorkee and Anglo Vernacular Schools and Government colleges were also opened.

Social Reform : Widow Remarriage Act (1856) was passed during his work period.

Infrastructural Development : He introduced the railway network that facilitated trade, commerce and cultural experiences. He also laid out first telegraph line and postal system on modern lines that increased communication speed and quantity. A department of public works was established in each presidency. Harbour of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta were also developed.

- 2. "Dalhousie's predecessors had acted on the general principles of avoiding annexation, if these could be avoided. Dalhousie acted on the principles of annexation if he could do so legitimately. His annexations were both of war and peace." Analyse. (10/I/2a/12)**

Ans. At time of 17th century the British Indian governor Wellesley had followed the policy of consolidating their gains and resources in India and making territorial gains only when this could be done safely without antagonising the major Indian powers. However, Wellesley and his successors decided that the time was right for bringing as many Indian states as possible under British control. In this way predecessors of Dalhousie followed the policies of outright wars to 70th powerful empires under Tipu Sultan and Maratha alliance. Under such policy Sindh province was also annexed deliberately through direct wars due to growing Anglo-Russian rivalry. However, Dalhousie's predecessors attempted means like "subsidiary alliance policy". Through "subsidiary alliance" British were able to annex Hyderabad and Awadh.

Dalhousie's policy of annexation were extreme form of imperialism in India. Under Dalhousie British annexation policy became more aggressive: From the very beginning, he was resolved to extend direct British rule over as large an area as possible. He had declared that "the extinction of all native states of India is just a question of time". The chief instrument through which he implemented his policy of annexation was the "doctrine of lapse". Under the policy, he thus tried to legitimize the annexation of native empires many states including Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi and Sambalpur were annexed by applying this doctrine. Besides, he also fought direct wars to annex Punjab, lower Burma and Sikkim.

- 3. Write about Illbert Bill (08/I/2b/2)**

Ans. At the time of Lord Rippon was Viceroy, Illbert Bill was tabled by CP Illbert on February 2, 1883 in Legislative Council. It aimed at giving powers to Indian judges to try the case of an European. It abolished judicial disqualification based on race.

Post-Independence Consolidation & Reorganisation within the country

1. Has the formation of linguistic states strengthened the cause of Indian unity?

(16/I/6/12½)

Ans. Yes, Formation of linguistic states led to many benefits including strengthening the cause of Indian unity-

- Led to nurturing and promotion of the regional languages and culture, strengthening the country overall.
- Led to better interaction among people of the states with their democratically elected governments without going through hassles of getting translations of sort. It didn't, mind, stop those who wanted to, to learn other languages and go to other states.
- Led to consolidation of the federal structure. People realized that it was easy and peaceful to be Hindi-speaking and Indian, Tamil-speaking and Indian, Gujarati-speaking and Indian etc.
- Led to growth of English as a medium of inter-state and state-Centre communication, which would have been difficult had the states not been more or less linguistically homogenous. Absence of a united opposition (which is possible for groups of linguistic states) might have led to more pronounced superiority complex of the major language.
- Led to better penetration of power to grassroots level and local governments and better consolidation of democracy. A linguistically heterogeneous state would have difficulty getting together the democratic units and getting messages across to its people.
- There might have been discriminations when people from other places visit a particular state, or led to significant minorities in a state demanding recognition for their language (Bengali in Assam, Konkani in Maharashtra as well as at the Centre), but things were eventually sorted out.
- Federalism with a strong Centre is India's model. That the federalism is based on language, is probably in India's favour. Had it not been so, states might have fought over regions to incorporate. Instead, linguistic division gives a mathematical objective basis for division.

2. The anti-colonial struggles in West Africa were led by the new elite of Western-educated Africans. Examine. (16/I/7/12½)

Ans. Anti-colonial upsurge in West Africa was a part of the larger rush of decolonization after the massive wanton destruction of the World War II. Just as Indian freedom movement, in the 20th century, found a leader in M. K. Gandhi, a western-educated lawyer, freedom struggles in several West African countries were also led by such western-educated Africans:

- Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, educated in London and US, led Gold Coast to freedom in 1957, and rechristened the country Ghana.
- Nnamdi Azikiwe, educated in US, led Nigeria to a successful anti-colonial struggle, leading to its independence in 1960.
- Amilcar Cabral, educated in Portugal, led Guinea-Bissau to freedom from Portugal. He was assassinated before the official independence declaration of the country, but served as an inspiration for other revolutionary leaders elsewhere, such as Fidel Castro.
- Tovalou Houenou, defended the equality of race, opposed Eurocentrism and founded the Negritude movement, the writings of which gave a fillip to anti-colonial struggles in West Africa.
- Leopold Sedar Senghor and Felix Houphouet-Boigny were western educated individuals who respectively led Senegal and Ivory Coast to independence.

Some of these struggles were peaceful and constitutional while some had the blueprint of non-cooperation and civil disobedience. Some struggles were outright violent revolutions.

3. Write a critical note on the evolution and significance of the slogan, 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'. (200 words) (13/I/7/10)

Ans. 'Jai Jawan jai Kisan' was a slogan given by the Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965. It means – 'hail the soldier and hail the farmer'. Soon after Shastri took over the Prime Ministership of India after Nehru's death. India was attacked by Pakistan and at the same time India was facing the scarcity of food-grains. Shastri gave the slogan Jai Jawan Jai Kisan to enthuse the soldiers to defend India and simultaneously cheering farmers to do the best to increase the production of foodgrains to reduce dependence on import. Also at that time US suspended all food aid to India due to Indo-

Pak war, so the government was compelled to take measures like rationing, creation of state Food Trading Corporation but it did not serve the purpose completely. So in this background the Jai Jawan Jai Kisan slogan gave an impetus to both the army and the farmers to give the best of their potential.

In 1998, Atal Bihari Vajpayee added Jai Vigyan (Hail Science) to the slogan after the Pokhran test, to underline the importance of science & technology in India's progress.

4. Analyze the circumstances that led to the Tashkent Agreement in 1966. Discuss the highlights of the Agreement. (200 words) (13/I/9/10)

Ans. In September 1965, the long standing border dispute, communal tensions and conflict over the question of Kashmir flared up in a full - scale war between India and Pakistan. Fearing this regional conflict within the boundaries of Indo-Pakistan would escalate into a conflict of global dimensions, the Soviet Union and USA pressurized the U.N. to arrange an immediate ceasefire which finally came into effect on September 23, 1965. Soviet Union which was neutral during Indo-Pak war, played the role of mediator (broker) afterwards and invited both India and Pakistan for holding a meeting at Tashkent. India and Pakistan signed a declaration that is known as Tashkent Declaration.

The significant clauses of this agreement were:

- Both countries forces would pull back to their pre-conflict position, pre-August lines, no later than February 25, 1956.
- Both agreed to follow the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Measures to be taken towards the restoration of economic and trade relation, communications, as well as, cultural exchanges.
- Prisoners of war would be repatriated.
- Both sides will create condition to prevent the exodus of people.

This agreement was criticized in India because it did not contain a no-war pact or any renunciation of guerrilla warfare in Kashmir. The then prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri died due to heart attack at Tashkent after signing this agreement.

5. Critically examine the compulsions which prompted India to play a decisive role in the emergence of Bangladesh. (200 words) (13/I/10/10)

Ans. After the 1971 general elections, a major political-military crisis broke out in East

Pakistan (New Bangladesh). India was inevitably drawn into the fray, leading to a bloody war between India and Pakistan. By November 1971, the number of refugees from East Bengal had reached 10 millions. In India, there was a soft corner for the East Pakistan and a strong demand for swift action against Pakistan. Indira Gandhi had two considerations. First to have careful planning and preparation for the war.

Military operation could be undertaken in winter so that Himalayan passes would get snowbound and China could not come to aid of Pakistan. India gave sanctuary to the Bangladeshi government in exile and also Indian army gave military training in India and money and military equipment to Mukti Bahini. India signed 'Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation' which provided for immediate mutual consultations and appropriate effective measures in case of either country being subjected to a military threat.

The liberation war of Bangladesh was seen by the Indian policymakers as a primetime to dismember Pakistan. India would emerge as a South-Asian superpower. Secularism would be regarded as dominant ideology for the developing countries. India showed the world that it is not a weak entity as it helped to restore its pride after humiliating defeat of 1962 war. India's political enemy on both its border would be replaced by a far weaker enemy on one side and a friend on the other.

6. When British entered India, It was not a unitary state, there were presence of many princely states and some are prosperous "The emergence of new social classes in British India was the direct consequence of the establishment of new social economy, new state system, administrative machinery and western education" Discuss. (08/I/1a/15)

Ans. The British with the purpose of economic imperialism brought many changes which resulted in the transformation of the traditional Indian society. The introduction of English education, establishment of Universities, the teachings of Western Science and Philosophy gave rise to a new middle-class intelligentsia. They were English-speaking modernists who initiated socio-religious reforms to liberate the Indian society from blind faith and superstitions through acts like abolition of Sati Acts, Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act, Widow Remarriage Act etc.

Modern means of communication such as Railway, in India Telegram was introduced by the administration. The British Administration did so with the objective of reaching the interiors of India for the purpose of expanding their trade. This, however, resulted in the growth of social networks and gave a new social outlook.

The state system which gradually took shape under the British administration meant to favour foreign capital at the cost of running indigenous industries. This led to the import of goods and services and the establishment of modern industries. It contributed to the emergence of two new social classes- 1. Industrial capitals class; and 2. Modern working class. These two classes contributed to the new social economy by their employment in modern mines and industries.

Thus, it may concluded that the economic impact under British rule in Indian had both forward and backward movement. But they laid the foundation for the modernization process in the early 20th century. One more and the last was the people who are exploited by the British, they are not getting the benefits of British Policy. These people are the agrarian class people who are exploited by the Zamindars and British officers. Therefore, we can say that British new education system, economic development created a new class society.

7. Write about Indian States Commission (08/I/2e/2)

Ans. After Independence, Indian States Commission was set up. Headed by Fazal Ali, this committee recommended for formation of states on linguistic basis. It defines the relationship between British empire and the princely states of India.

8. What are the main determinates of voting behaviour in India? (07/I/7b/30)

Ans. Indian democracy has been working smooth since Independence. Infact in India, the Indian citizens enjoy their full freedom and understanding in voting power. However, many a times votes put priority to their emotionally attached benefits also. Common mass vote is often influenced by the benefits issues related to the daily life. There few following factors as determining the voting behaviour in India.

- **Casticsm:** Various caste are represented by a person as the main agenda of election this is the most ancient and most widely used factor like Rajputs, Harjans, Brahmins,

Yadhu etc all some of the mostly used castes as agenda in election process.

- **Religion:** is one the main factor as determining the voting behaviour in India, Hinduism, Islam, Punjabi, Christian etc. are mostly used Islamic follower supports Islamic community or party where Hindu supports only Hindu party. Though in a secular state like India it must not be used yet it is a fact that religion plays a vital role especially where both followers are situated in a constituency.
- **Regionalism:** Regionalism is one of the important factor since 1990s. Demanding separate region, promoting region specific interest, claiming representation to and exploitation etc. are the emerging causes from regionalism that determines voting behaviour.
- **Roll:** Sometimes and in some regions yet roll plays a role like in North Eastern states, it will be very tough to get elected by any South Indian and so is the case with South India also.
- **Language:** Language does not play big role at state level. But at National level, it is a deciding factor form anti Hindi agitation in South India was one such method.
- **Ideology:** Some political ideologies play a deciding role like communism, socialism democrats etc. In Kerala and West Bengal its tough to ride out leftists because people have communist ideology in their tendency but it is limited to those states only.
- **Charismatic Personality:** Some political leaders magnetize a huge mass to attract votes like Indira Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal, B.R. Ambedkar etc. They due to their personal influence of behaviour, look style and ideology attract a number of votes.
- **Development:** It is one of the agenda that is practiced in developed democracy when development is used as a factor, it is a sign of old and smooth running democratic system it is admitted that this is the main and desirable factor that should play a big role in determining the voting behaviour.

The ability and specialty and of course popularity of the candidate also influence the votes. In addition to all these some incidents related to a particular place, sudden happenings any pity feeling for anybody or any party are also main determinants in the vote behaviour.

9. Why and how did the congress come to accept the partition of the country? (05/I/2c/15)

Ans. The partition of the country was accepted by the congress not only due to its failure to draw Muslim masses into the national movement but to come out pressure that was given by Jinah. The partition reflected success-failure dichotomy in the Congress led anti-imperialist movement. The Congress along with may leaders succeeded in building up sufficient national consciousness to exert pressure on the British to quit India, but it failed in integrating the nation. Some situational factors that forces congress to accept the partition were—

- The partition plan ruled out independence for the princely states which could have been a greater danger to the Indian unity as it would have meant Balkanisation of the country.
- Only the immediate transfer of power could prevent the spread of 'direct action' and communal violence. The virtual collapse of the interim government also made the notion of Pakistan appear unavoidable.

Moreover, the acceptance of partition was only a final act of the process of step-by-step concessions to the League's plan of separate Muslim state.

10. Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states with the Indian Union and How were these problems tackled ? (03/I/1b/30)

Ans. During the British rule there were many big and small princely or native states which were indirectly ruled by the British through the princes and chiefs themselves. In World War II period the British Government tried to break the deadlock Created by the Cabinet Mission (1946), Wavell Plan (1945), Cabinet Mission (1946) and Atlee's Statement (February 1947). Sardar Patel appealed to the patriotic feeling of rulers to join the Indian dominion in matters of defence communication and external affairs—the three areas which has part of the paramountcy of the crown and over which the states had any no control by August 15, 1947, 136 states had joined the Indian Union other remained precariously outside:

- Junagarh who wanted to join Pakistan but in a plebiscite the repressive attitude of nawab was overridden and decision was made in favour of India;
- Nawab of Hyderabad wanted a sovereign status. It signed a standstill agreement with India in November 1947.

- Kashmir The state had a Hindu prince and a Muslim majority population. The prince wanted a sovereign status for the state and was reluctant to accede to either of the dominions.

The problems was thus two fold

- Of transforming the states into viable administrative units and
- Of absorbing them into the constitutional units.

This was sought to be solved by

- Incorporating smaller states into contiguous provinces and listed in Part A-Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat.
- Making some states as centrally administered for strategic or special reason listed in Part C - Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, etc.
- Creating five Unions - Rajasthan, Patiala and East Punjab States Union etc. Thus, it was Patel by employing diplomacy and the policy of blood and non was able to effect the integration of the princely states into the Union of India, a task highly commendable to have done in just 365 days. The Indian states thus lost their identity and became part of one uniform political set up.

War/Movement/Revolt

1. Highlight the importance of new objective that got added to the vision of Indian independence since the twenties of the last century. (250 words) (17/I/13/15)

Ans. With emergence of new scenarios and actors, the Indian national movement became a true mass movement.

1920s started in the backdrop of Russian Revolution and emergence of Communism as an alternative to Imperialism which presented a new ray of hope for the colonies undergoing struggle for independence. With the rise of socialists and communists in India, the issues of peasants and workers became an important objective of Indian independence.

- Starting with Non Cooperation Movement in the early twenties, Gandhi led Civil Disobedience Movement in early thirties and finally Quit India in early forties. In these years, Indian National Movement transformed from the movement of few middle class elites, to a mass movement.
- Swaraj and Sarvodaya became the objects of independence where the fruit of

independence was to be tasted by the last man standing in the row and not mere the transfer of power from one set of white elites to another Indian elites.

- After twenties the goal of political independence was gradually broadened by the constructive programmes where the issues of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity were also considered as important goals.
- Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy was shaped during Karachi Resolution of 1931.

Hence the vision of Indian independence was broadened in scale and scope after the twenties of last century.

Personalities

1. Discuss the contributions of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to pre and post-independent India. (200 words) (13/I/8/10)

Ans. Maulana Azad pre-independence contribution: Maulana Azad became the leader of the Khilafat Movement during which he came into close contact with the Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi, Azad became an enthusiastic supporter of Gandhi's ideas and worked in Non-cooperation movement and in protests of Rowlatt Act. At the age of 35 years, he became the youngest person to become the President of Indian National Congress. Azad became the most prominent Muslim opponent of the demand for a separate Muslim state of Pakistan and served in the interim national government. In 1930, Maulana Azad was arrested for violation of the salt laws as a part of Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha.

Maulana Azad's post independence contribution

- Azad took up the responsibility of safety of Muslims in India after partition by organising refugee camps, supplies and security.
- As India's first education Minister Azad masterminded the national programmes of school and colleges construction and spreading the enrolment of children and young adults into schools, to promote primary education. He emphasized on free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, girls education, diversification of secondary education and vocational training.
- Under his education ministership, the first Indian Institute of Technology and

University Grants Commission were established in 1951 and 1953 respectively. He also emphasized on the development of Indian Institute of Science and Faculty of Technology of the Delhi University.

- He supported Nehru in policy formulation regarding industrial and economic aspects as well as advancing social rights and economic opportunities for women and underprivileged Indians.

2. Issues highlighted through the work of Palagumrni Sainath. (12/I/4e/2)

Ans. An Indian journalist and photojournalist has mainly focused on social problems, rural affairs, poverty and the aftermaths of globalisation in India. He was awarded Ramon Magsaysay prize for Journalism.

3. Write brief notes Contributions of Latika Ghosh to the Freedom Struggle. (10/I/9a/2)

Ans. Latika Ghosh was an Oxford scholar and the secretary of Mahila Rashtriya Sangha (MRS). She worked in close connection with the Congress and enrolled 300 women students in her mission by 1928. She formed the MRS with inspiration & help of Subhas Chandra.

4. Write brief notes Bhai Maharaj Singh as a Freedom Fighter. (10/I/9b/2)

Ans. Bhai Maharaj Singh was the nationalist spiritual Sikh leader, known as the First Freedom Fighter of India who took up weapons against the British Rule in 1847 after the first Anglo-Sikh War for protection of their religion and state.

5. Write about Govind Guru (09/I/2c/2)

Ans. At Mangarh hills in 1908, the Bhil tribals, Dalits and others had raised the banner of freedom under the leadership of Govind Guru the founder of the Samp Sabha, an organisation dedicated to fighting British rule as well as the feudal Indian princes of Dugarpur, Banswara etc.

6. Write about Brahmadeya (09/I/2d/2)

Ans. A form of land grant started from the Pallava period in which the village settlements were meant specifically for the upkeep of Brahmins so that they may perform their usual works. These were exempted, from royal taxes and levies.

7. Write about Taji Mideren (09/I/2h/2)

Ans. He was the resident of Elopain village in the Lohit District, North-East Frontier Agency (Arunachal Pradesh), Taji Mideren was, a farmer and trader. He took part in the activities against British rule and killed three British officers near the Dikran river in 1905, organized his Mishmi fellow tribals and got them to come together to resist the expansion of British authority. He established a Mishmi Confederacy under Pangon and Other Mishnu leaders. He was finally captured by the British police at Sadiya in December 1917, and was deported to Tezpur in Assam. He died on the gallows in the Tezpur Jail on January 29, 1918.

8. Write about Laxmi Bai, Rani of Jhansi (08/I/2a/2)

Ans. She was the queen of the princely state of Jhansi, and one of the prominent leaders of the revolt of 1857. She fought because her adopted son was not allowed to inherit the throne under the policy of 'doctrine of lapse.'

9. Write about Lala Har Dayal (08/I/2c/2)

Ans. He was a Revolutionist, Journalist, educationalist and founder of Gadar Party, formed by Indian revolutionaries in the USA. He also founded Hindi Association in Portland in 1913. He was a great scholar of Sanskrit and Philosophy.

10. Write about Megasthenes (08/I/2g/2)

Ans. Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador of Selucus Nikator in the court of Chandragupta Maurya who stayed in his court between 305-299 BC and wrote accounts of people in his work 'Indica'.

11. Write about Allasani Peddna (08/I/2j/2)

Ans. Allasani Peddna was one of the member in Ashtadiggajas, the eight gems of Telugu poetry flourished in the court of Krishna Devarayya of Vijayanagar empire.

12. Write about the M. M. Punchi Commission (08/I/12d/2)

Ans. The, M. M. Panchi, the former chief justice of India, is heading a commission on Centre-State Relations. The commission will review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States as per the constitution.

13. Write about the Lakshmi Mittal (08/I/12e/2)

Ans. Lakshmi Mittal born on 15 June 1950. He is a London based Indian billionaire industrialist, born in Sadulpur village in the Charu district of Rajasthan. He is the founder chairman and CEO of Arcelor Mittal.

14. Write about RC Dutt (07/I/2j/2)

Ans. A jurist, economist and nationalist, he was the Chairman of the Lucknow Conference in 1899. His book 'The Economic History of India' criticises economic policies of the British Government.

15. Write about Rudramadevi (07/I/2l/2)

Ans. Rudramadevi was a ruler of Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal. She took the title of Rudradeva Mahajan. She was mentioned by Marco Polo he ruled for 35 years.

16. Write about Ramanuja (07/I/2n/2)

Ans. Ramanuja was a great saint in the medieval period. He introduced 'Vishista Advaita' and showed new path in the Bhakti Movement.

17. Write about S Chandrashekhar (07/I/13e/2)

Ans. He worked on 'Black hole' and Chandrashekhar limit. Subramanyam Chandrashekhar, an Indian astrophysicist, gave Shekhar limits theory regarding development of stars. He is a recipient of 1983 Physical Nobel prize.

18. Write about Kalhana (06/I/2a/2)

Ans. He was a Kashmiri historian of the 11th century, during the reign of Harsha, the king of Kashmir. His 'Rajtarangini' gives the chronology of the kings of Kashmir.

19. Write about Panini (06/I/2b/2)

Ans. He was a famous grammarian of 5th century B.C. wrote 'Astaadhyayi'. It is the oldest book written on Sanskrit grammar.

20. Write about Ali Sardar Jafri (06/I/2j/2)

Ans. He was a famous Urdu poet having got Jnapith Award for 'Sarhad'. He dies in 2000. He was also given the Sovial land Nehru Award.

21. Write about Aruna Roy (06/I/2k/2)

Ans. She was a famous social worker of Ajmer. She started a movement to get Right to information from Ajmer. Her dedicated effort forced the government to implement RTI Act of 12 October, 2005.

22. Write about Dr. J.C. Daniel (06/I/21/2)

Ans. He is a Australian Zoologist working in silent valley for the last ten years, to protect biodiversity.

23. Write about Balwant Gargi (06/I/2m/2)

Ans. He was a famous Punjabi dramatist and story writer. He has been awarded Sahitya Academy Award.

24. Evaluate Subhash Chandra Bose's contribution to India's freedom. (05/I/2b/15)

Ans. Subhash Chandra Bose was a prominent freedom fighter who has made an immense contribution to the freedom of our country. He participated in the Non-corporation Movement in 1920 and set an example for the youth of the country and inspired them in many ways.

Subhash chandra Bose was a prominent freedom fighter. He participated in the non-cooperation movement in 1920. He became the president of Haripura and Tripuri session of congress. He founded the Forward Block in January 1941. He made anti British propoganda from the Berlin radio station and raised free India units with the Indian prisoners of war in germany.

After Ras Bihari Boase resigned from the chairmanship of Indian Independence league subhash chandra Bose became the commander in chief of INA.

Bose set up two INA Headquarters, in Rangoon and in Singapora Bose in a Broadcast on Azad Hind Radio had addressed Gandhi Ji as the "Father of the Nation". The slogans of INA were "Jai Hind" and "Delhi Chalo."

25. Write about Nizamuddin Auliya (05/I/2e/2)

Ans. He was the most important sufi saint of Christi silsilah who practiced yoga and came to be venerated as 'Sidh'. His durg was situated in Delhi.

26. Write about Raidas (05/I/2f/2)

Ans. A humble disciple of Ramananda, who was a cobbler by origin. An important saint of the Bhakti Movement of Medieval Age.

27. Write about Jagat Seth (05/I/2h/2)

Ans. He was a merchant who conspired with British to overthrow Siraj-ud-Daula, who was the nawab of Bengal, in the Battle of Plassey.

28. Write about Baba Rama Chandra(05/I/2j/2)

Ans. An independent socialist, working within the Indian National Congress. He was the first President of Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha.

29. Write about Pandita Ramabai (05/I/2k/2)

Ans. One of the most prominent women, social reformer of the 19th century, known for establishing Widow Remarriage Association.

30. Write about Sir Thomas Roe (05/I/2l/2)

Ans. The British ambassador to Jahangir's court to get right of trading for East India Company in India and was given 400 mansabs by Jahangir.

31. Write about Tavernier (05/I/2n/2)

Ans. A French traveller during Shahjahaan's period who visited India six times as a jewellery trader.

32. Write about Mirza Haider (04/I/3v/2)

Ans. He ruled Kashmir in 16th century. He was a relative of Babur.

33. Write about Muhammad Barkatullah (04/I/3vi/2)

Ans. He was the first Prime Minister of provisional government of India which was formed by Mahendra Pratap Singh in Kabul in 1915.

34. Write about Sohan Singh Bhakna (04/I/3vii/2)

Ans. A ghadarite who played prominent role in revolutionary activities and also led peasant movements later on.

35. Write about Alluri Sitaramaraju (04/I/3viii/2)

Ans. A legendary figure who led the Koyar rebellion and by guerilla tactics troubled the British.

36. Write about Canjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai (04/I/3ix/2)

Ans. Popularly known as Anna, he founded the Dravida Kazhagam in 1944 and later Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in 1949.

37. Write about Jadong (04/I/3x/2)

Ans. A freedom fighter from Nagaland, he led the Naga tribes against British.

38. Write about Jadunath Sarkar (04/I/3xi/2)

Ans. He was a prominent historian on Medieval India, known for his works on Maratha biased views on Aurangzeb.

39. Write about Nazir Hussain (04/I/3xii/2)

Ans. This Muslim religious reformer founded Ahl-i-Hadis.

40. Write about Subhash Gupte (04/I/3xiii/2)

Ans. He was famous leg spinner of 50's and 60's. He was bestowed C.K. Naidu Award for the year 2000 and 2001 respectively.

41. Write about Acharya Nirmalaya (04/I/3xiv/2)

Ans. He is connected with Bengali literatures and film Industry. He wrote an essay on the early age of cinema, titled 'Chalchitre Pratham Yuga'.

42. Write about Jyoti Rao Phule (04/I/3xv/2)

Ans. A prominent leader of lower castes in Maharashtra, founded Satya Sodhak Samaj and edited a weekly called 'Denbandhu'.

43. Write about Sajid Zahir (03/I/3v/2)

Ans. He was a famous personality in Urdu literature who contributed a lot in Muslim reform movements.

44. Write about Har Dayal (03/I/3vii/2)

Ans. The founder of the Ghadar Party formed by Indian revolutionaries in the USA. He also founded Hindi Association in Portland in 1913.

45. Write about Indu Lal Yagnik (03/I/3xi/2)

Ans. A famous peasant leader during the Freedom Movement. He was associated with the establishment of All India Peasant Association of 1936.

46. Write about Achyut Patwardhan (03/I/3xii/2)

Ans. A socialist leader who led underground revolutionary activities during the Quit India Movement of 1942.

47. Write about Sir William Jones (03/I/3xiii/2)

Ans. Founded the Asiatic Society in Bengal in 1784: He translated the drama, 'Abhijana Shakuntalam' into English in 1789.

48. Write about James Wilson (03/I/3xiv/2)

Ans. A member of William Bentinck's executive council. He was in favour of grants to encourage the spread of Indian languages and literary activities. He was a great educationist favouring spread of education in India.

National Movement

1. What should be the role of the media to project 'mass reality' in place of 'illusion of reality'? (08/I/11c/15)

Ans. Media is a tool to bring out reality to surface. It is media's duty to expose truth and wipe out dust over it. Media can help people in creating awareness. If the time of national movement, Indian media played a praiseworthy role. But today, instead of bringing out mass reality, media is just involved in spreading illusion of reality. Today media has made it a business to weave stories on a point and increase their viewership or readership. The news are off the reality.

More importantly, the problems of people like poverty, hunger suicide by farmers migration of people etc. are not given due consideration. On the other hand, today media is more concentrated on the issues like personalities in news, politicians in their personal life, film and other related stories. Some issues of corruption have been exposed by media, but sometimes it tends to stretch a small issue for a long time. More than 70% mass are either rural people or lower middle class, have no place in media. Their problems or reality is never exposed. To sum up, it is bitter a truth that media has diverted its path from its duty towards people, nation and democracy.

2. Critically assess Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's views on Indian Nationalists. (06/I/2b/15)

Ans. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was the main pillar of National movement during liberal phase. His impact can be seen as the liberal attitude of national movement. He was instrumental to bring back Tilak and many other revolutionary leaders into the Congress in 1916. Thus, it can be said that he worked as a bridge between liberals and revolutionaries. He gave Indian National Movement a new form and direction. He was an advocate, and statesman and fought many cases including 'Meerut Conspiracy Case' a controversial court case initiated in British India. When the British Indian Government tried to press the Communist through Meerut Conspire Case, he along with Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhula Bhai Desai, MA Ansari and MC Chagla were in the Defense Council in favour of the convicts. Three British Communist Phillip Spratt, Ban Bradely and Lester Hutchinson were convicted in Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929). It was the longest conspiracy trial.

He was chosen a representative of liberals at the Indian round table conference (1931-32) which sought to deliberate plans over granting more autonomy to the Indians. The proceedings of the conference were logged by the communal issue. After the failure of conference British Prime Minister Ramsey Macdonald announced the proposal of Communal Award. Gandhi strongly reacted to the proposal and went on a fast unto death in Yervada Jail which was ended with signing of the Poona Pact. Sapru also mediated between Gandhi, Ambedkar and the British over this issue which was settled by the Poona Pact. So we can say that Sapru was prominent leader of the Pro-British Raj Liberal party in British reeled India.

3

WORLD HISTORY

Industrial Revolution

1. Why did the industrial revolution first occur in England? Discuss the quality of life of the people there during the industrialization. How does it compare with that in India at present?(15/I/6/12½)

Ans. Capital, merchandise, geography, raw materials, scientific revolution, agrarian revolution, commercial revolution. Changes in position of women, child labours, urbanisation, family structure, migration. The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain because of the beginning in the 2nd half of the 18th century. By the 1830s the following gains had been made in important technologies:- Textile industry:- Mechanised cotton spinning powered by steam or water greatly increased the output of a worker. Steam power: The efficiency of steam engines increased so that they used between one-fifth and one-tenth as much fuel. Iron making: - The substitution of coke for charcoal greatly lowered the fuel cost for pig iron and wrought iron production. Industrialisation of the country can provide the necessary elements for strengthening the economy.

Britain had an abundance of cotton, used in the making of textiles. When the cottage industry and the manufacturing of clothing at home changed to the factory system, new machines were being created. Also, several key-inventors of these machines were from Great Britain and contributed to the factory system being established. Also, efficient transportation was already set up in Britain and it was further innovated with the demand between producers and suppliers. Great Britain also had a lot of natural resources.

Peter Lindert and Jeffrey Williamson, suggest that full-time earnings for British common labourers, adjusted for inflation, more than doubled in the seventy years after 1780. But Charles Feinstein argued that over the same period, British real wages only increased by around 30%. It's a bit of an academic mess.

Most people agree that after about 1840, real wages did better. Nicholas Crafts and Terence Mills shows that from 1840 to 1910, real wages more than doubled. Their findings are mirrored by other researchers (see below

right). Improvements may be due to technological innovation, which led to big increases in labour productivity and hence higher wages. Others reckon it is because the cost of living did not increase so fast. And the massive economic impact of the Napoleonic Wars—where, due to naval warfare, exporters suffered and imports were more expensive—gradually wore off.

So, while the Industrial Revolution ultimately led to big increases in wealth, progress was unsteady. For much of the period, the average person was not reaping the benefits of economic change. So much for wages. Other measures of standard of living should be considered. There is increased enthusiasm for biological measures of standard of living, such as people's height. Height is a useful measure for a number of reasons. Researchers find height data from different places, including army archives; it is common practice to measure the stature of new recruits. Data can also be found in school records.

1. Raising Income : The first important role is that industrial development provide a secure basis for a rapid growth of income. In the industrially developed countries, for example, the GNP per capita income is very high at around \$ 28,000. Whereas for the industrially backward countries it is very low at around \$ 400 only.

2. Changing the Structure of the Economy: In order to develop the economy underdeveloped countries need structural change through industrialization. History shows that in the process of becoming developed economy the share of the industrial sector should rise and that of the agricultural sector decline.

3. Meeting High-Income Demands: Beyond certain limits, the demands of the people are usually for industrial products alone. After having met the needs of food, income of the people are spent mostly on manufactured goods.

4. Overcoming Deterioration in the Terms of Trade: Underdeveloped countries like India need industrialization to free themselves from the adverse effects of fluctuations in the prices of primary products and deterioration in their terms of trade. Such countries mainly export

primary products and import manufactured goods. The prices of primary products have been falling or are stable whereas the prices of manufactured products have been rising. This led to deterioration in the terms of trade of the LDCs.

5. Absorbing Surplus Labour (Employment Generation): Underdeveloped countries

like India are characterized by surplus labour and rapidly growing population. To absorb all the surplus labour it is essential to industrialise the country rapidly. etc.

The industrial development imparts to an economy dynamic element in the form of rapid growth and a diversified economic structure which make it a progressive economy. Industrialisation is needed to provide for the country's security. This consideration becomes all the more critical when some international crisis develops. In such situation, dependence of foreign sources for defence materials is a risky affair. It is only through industrial development in a big way that the national objective of self-reliance in defence materials can be achieved.

2. "Latecomer" Industrial Revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were markedly different from what West had experienced."

Analyze. (200 words)

Ans. Western Europe and Japan both used very similar methods of industrialization however, Japan came late to the world of industrialization imposed self isolation & developed later whereas western Europe was more open to ideas. Western Europe the first to industrialize evolved slowly without knowing – because nobody then knew what exactly is Industrial Revolution and what type of modernization it would lead to. Japan, being the latecomer, had an edge over the western countries as it saw too clearly what the gains and dangers of industrialism were, hence adopted it self-consciously and developed with explosive and revolutionary speed.

Europe's industrial revolution led to the development of a society that faced problems to sustain a high and continuing rate of growth. Japan, on the other hand, has astonished the world by the degree of preparedness to change her society in order to industrialize and the speed at which, in less than a hundred years, she transformed herself from a feudal society of samurai artisans and peasants into one of the most efficient industrial and egalitarian meritocracies in the world.

Japan from the very beginning of industrial revolution, connected it with education system unlike its western counter-parts. Meiji changed Japan's earlier education system to transform Japan into a modern nation able to expel the barbarians and become a strong and wealthy country.

Both aimed for power and wealth but western ambition may be called 'acquisitive individualism' and the Japanese kind as 'participative self-fulfilment' as Japan always put group-and nation before individual.

3. "Africa was chopped into States artificially created by accidents of European competition."

Analyze. (200 words)

(13/I/12/10)

Ans. Till 19th Century, Africa was considered as a 'Dark continent' as there was very little information about it. Some missionaries and explorers ventured into Africa and discovered the precious resources of Africa. This led to competition among the imperialist powers of Europe. In the fear of war and distrust in Europe, the European powers decided to divide Africa among themselves. This was followed by a series of conferences and congress among which 'BERLIN CONGRESS' is the most significant one. No representation from the African side was there. With this European imperialist power started the 'SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA'. Since there was no war involved in the partition of Africa and distribution of colonies took place through congress, so it is also known as 'paper partition'.

4. Do you agree that there is a growing trend of opening new sugar mills in southern states of India ? Discuss with justification. (100 words)

(13/I/23a/5)

Ans. Due to better condition, sugar industries are shifting from North India to South peninsular India. In the past, North India contributed 90% of the sugar production which has now reduced to 35-40%. Peninsular India has tropical climate which gives higher yield per unit area as compared to North India. The sucrose content is also higher in the tropical regions. The crushing reason of 7-8 months is longer in peninsular India, compared to 4 months in North India. Most of the sugar mills in peninsular India are new which are equipped with modern machinery and technology.

American Revolution

1. "American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism." Substantiate. (200 words) (13/I/13/10)

Ans. The American Revolution was a reflection of the development of new attitude in the colonies. The Americans were becoming increasingly unwilling to accept a subordinate position within the British Empire whereas the British government, especially after 1763 adopted new policies designed to control the colonies even more stringently. England followed *laissez-faire* for herself and mercantilism for colonies. The economic conflict rested upon the theory of mercantilism which called the subservience of colonies to the political and economic welfare of the home country. Idea behind this mercantilism was 'colonies existed merely to serve their mother countries'. Manufacturing of products in the colonies which competed with English products were discouraged. The colonial effort to ease the financial situation by issuing paper money was forbidden. Every possible attempt was made to centre colonial trade in the home market so that British capital could reap the advantages of carrying trade and insurance on the cost of colonial economic interests.

The Americans were aware of these facts and had developed cultural and material progress remarkably to become fully capable to rule their dominions. They wanted equalitarian partnership with England. The middle class, merchants industrialists realized that their expanding business was restricted by British trade policies. Thus, American capitalism revolted against the mercantilism policy of British capitalism.

Colonization/Decolonization

1. What problems were germane to the decolonization process in the Malay Peninsula? (150 words) (17/I/4/10)

Ans. Following were the problems that emerged during the end of colonial period in the Malay peninsula:

- Malay farmers were forced to change from subsistence farming (farming to pay for family and personal needs) to cash crops to pay for colonial taxes.
- The British controlled this production and their departure would hurt the economy as it was British Empire which had assimilated these cash crops to the outer world.
- The Malay people were too eager to include Singapore in the Union, which was a bone

of contention for years as British did not want to lose the control of the Malacca strait, very much like Suez Canal (which they lost later)

- There was no sense of national unity or even common interest among the people living in Malaysia. They were loyal towards their regions or home countries.
- The fate of rulers of the **Malay Kingdoms** and what was to be done with them in the event of British departure (much like princely states of India) as they gained autonomy in 1948 was unclear.
- Because of the **opposition by Bhumiputera** (sons of the soil) Malayan Union left Chinese and Indian residents with the **danger of being stateless people**.
- The **easy granting of citizenship** to immigrants in the past by British was criticised by group of Malayans as they felt could change Malayan demography.
- The Muslim population of Malaysia although hostile to the British government, however, was equally hostile to the **Communists for being Godless people**. The Chinese backed MCP tried to solve the dichotomy but cannot.
- The **support of Indonesia and Phillipines** to the rebels disrupting Federation of Malaysia. Both the countries wanted a fragmented Malay region ruled by Sultans.
- The **rebels' attacks on rubber plantations** proved to be disasters for the Malay people. On the other hand British stopped the food supplies in many areas to starve the rebels, making the process of decolonisation even more devastating.
- The **lack of mature democratic traditions during colonisation** was a big issue.
- In the later negotiations, British wanted Malay to be a secular state whereas the Alliance of Malay parties wanted Islam to be recognised as the official religion of the State.
- British wanted to include Tamil and Chinese as languages of Malaysia, rejected by Malay alliance.

2. What were the major political, economic and social developments in the world which motivated the anti-colonial struggle in India? (14/I/8/10)

Ans. The world had been gaining rapid changes in the form of Industrial Revolution, innovations, overthrow of monarchy, social thinking, political movements etc. All of these comprehensively impacted anti-colonial struggle in India.

Political developments:

- Unification of Germany and Italy inspired the minds of millions of Indians to unite as a nation. Irish struggle against British also

inspired many of the Indian nationalists and fostered solidarity due to common enemy.

- World Wars : World War I helped in the creation of first mass movement of India in the form of Non-Cooperation Movement along with Khilafat Movement. It also helped in creating internationalist Ghadar movement due to massive misery brought about by war in the form of inflation and high mortality of Indian soldiers. English dragged India into the World War-I, as a result of which freedom fighters were able to exchange different ideas with the world leaders. The adventures of Azad Hind Fauj became a source of inspiration for generations. Above all, World War-II resulted in the weakening of the colonial powers and rise of US and USSR as new super-powers who were against Colonialism and Imperialism.

Economic developments :

- Scientific Revolution in Europe led to the rise of the idea of nation-state, constitutionalism, separation of powers and social contracts etc. by eminent thinkers such as Locke, Rousseau etc. which inspired Indian nationalists who were shaped by the modern education system of Britishers.
- Industrial Revolution gave rise to ideas of Socialism and Communism which resulted in influencing revolutionary as well as nationalist movements in India.
- Great Economic Recession exposed the vulnerable nature of the colonial powers.
- Rise of the new super-powers in world like Japan, USA, USSR gave opportunity to the Indians to increase their trade with those countries thereby reducing their dependence on English for trade.

Social developments :

- Western education played an inspirational role in arousing the national. It's sentiments among the Indian youth.
- French Revolution, Communist movements also played an important role in spreading revolutionary ideas.
- Home-Rule Movement of Ireland also played an important part on the minds of nationalists in India.

Political Philosophies like communism, Capitalism, Socialism etc.

1. **What policy instruments were deployed to contain the Great Economic Depression ? (200 words)**

(13/I/14/10)

Ans. The great Depression was a several worldwide economic depression in the decade preceding world war II. Industrial revolution, overproduction, speculations and hence drastic fall in the prices of the shares led to the economic depression in USA, which is also referred as the 'wall street crash'. Hoover tried to combat this disaster by encouraging employers not to reduce wages and not to lay workers off, lending money to bank, farmers, declaring one year moratorium on war debts but all these efforts made little difference. Because of his inefficiency he lost the presidential election of November 1932 and Roosevelt became the new President of US.

Roosevelt came out with three aims : Relief, Recovery and Reform.

For Relief, they started giving food to lakhs of victims. A special department of Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was created. They also established civilian conservation corps and priority was to solve the unemployment problem.

For Recovery, they passed a law called National Recovery Act, Agricultural Adjustment Act and banking act for revitalizing the flow of money. For Reform purpose, they passed Wagner Act in 1935 to improve the working condition of workers.

Apart from these, some other measures were also taken like Social Security Act that provided unemployment insurance to half of working population. Tennessee valley set up several dams that electrified and irrigated villages.

2. **What were the events that led to the Suez Crisis in 1956 ? How did it deal a final blow to Britain's self-image as a world power ?**

(14/I/9/10)

Ans. The Suez Crisis, also named the Tripartite Aggression, and the Kadesh Operation was an invasion of Egypt in late 1956 by Israel, followed by Britain & France. It all started with Egyptian president Nasser nationalising Suez Canal, thereby terminating French right to operate the canal for 99 years. As Suez Canal was Western European countries' conduit for oil, so in order to regain control of the Suez, tripartite aggression of Israel, Britain and France has been termed as Suez Crisis. Britain and France had control over the canal for almost last 90 years owing to former's control of Egypt and latter's contribution in construction of Suez Canal. In the 20th Century Britain started granting partial independence to Egypt in phased manner, culminating into military coup by Colonel Nasser. Nasser's vision to construct Aswan Dam, and to end British occupation of

World Wars

Egypt completely and to build Egyptian forces to counter Israel can be considered as the most prominent cause epitomising into Suez crisis.

Egypt had been involved in continuous tension with the newly created State of Israel. It also procured arms from USSR and refused to sign Baghdad Pact, irking Western forces. Moreover, Britain and France were fast losing control over Asia and Africa and they wanted to keep Suez at any cost. They asked Israel to attack Egypt and entered themselves into war as a mediating force. Unfortunately for Britain, Suez proved to be a disaster in the form of heavy criticism in UN, differences with US and even opposition from their own people. The image of super power had already been shifted to US and USSR and the Suez crisis demonstrated Britain's inability to have a say even in its very recent colony. It failed to persuade even its friends in its support. Britain could no longer dictate its wishes and had to rely heavily on US from hence on.

As a result of Suez Crisis, United Nations deployed the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) on Egyptian-Israeli border. Historians conclude that Suez Crisis "signified the end of Great Britain's role as one of the world's major power."

3. The New Economic Policy- 1921 of Lenin had influenced the policies adopted by India soon after independence. Evaluate. (14/I/10/10)

Ans. The New Economic Policy (NEP) – 1921 of Lenin represented a temporary reprieve from Russia's policy of extreme centralisation and doctrinaire socialism. It came in the aftermath of revolutionary Civil War and war communism. India too was on similar front immediately after independence, greatly influenced by Socialist charm and had a vision to end poverty, discrimination and exploitation by the use of democratic socialism. Hence, neutral policies adopted by India soon after independence were influenced by Lenin's NEP to a considerable extent. Indian Five Year Planning and perspective planning is said to be derived from that of USSR. Nationalisation of heavy industries and License Raj were based on the system of controls by Soviets in USSR. In initial years, Indian policies were heavily against any form of capitalism, one of the core vision of communist USSR and the objective of Lenin's NEP.

India's land reforms efforts also seem to have been influenced by the slogan 'all powers to Soviets'. Land reforms were implemented in India with a vision to distribute lands from 'Zamindars' to common men quite similar to what had been done in USSR. However, India being a democratic country having mixed economy, could not follow USSR model completely and hence the progress of development happened slowly.

- 1. Mention the advantages of the cultivation of pulses because of which the year 2016 was declared as the International Year of Pulses by United Nations. (150 words) (17/I/7/10)**

Ans. The United Nations declared the year 2016 as the International Year of Pulses to heighten public awareness of the nutritional benefits of pulses as part of sustainable food production aimed towards food security and nutrition.

- **Nutritional Advantage :** They have a low-fat content, zero cholesterol, and are a significant source of dietary fibre. Moreover, they contain no gluten and are rich in minerals and vitamins, all of which are important for a healthy life. Additionally, they are high in folate, dietary fibre and antioxidants also.

Agricultural Advantage:

- **Nitrogen Fixation :** The Nitrogen-rich residues and exudates from the legumes add to the Nitrogen of the soil to be used by other non leguminous crops, such as cereals.
- **Crop Rotation & Multiple cropping :** From an agricultural point of view, multiple cropping systems that include pulses enhance soil fertility, improve yields, and contribute to a more sustainable food system.
- **Animal fodder :** Their importance in animal nutrition in many tropical areas, smallholders raise their animals on unimproved tropical grasslands.
- **Sustainable agriculture :** Pulses are important not only for nitrogen fixation capacity of most species but also to mobilise phosphorous in soil.
- **Climate Change Advantage :** Furthermore, Pulses can play an important role in climate change adaptation, since they have a broad genetic diversity from which climate-resilient varieties can be selected and/or bred.

2. To what extent can Germany be held responsible for causing the two World Wars ? Discuss critically. (15/I/7/12½)

Ans. **World War-I :** Support Austrian aggression, Balkan crisis, Morocco crisis, militarisation etc. **World War-II :** Invasion into Czech and Poland, Violation of Treaty of Versailles, Guns for butter, steel pacts etc. Colonial expansionism was a factor in that war but all of the major powers again were guilty of that. World War-II they definitely had a major amount of blame for, but not all of it. The way the winners of World War-I treated defeated Germany did allot to set the

stage for the hate and feeling of need for vengeance to take hold. You need look no further for proof of this than to note that when Hitler defeated France in 1940, he had the original train car used in Versailles where they Germans were made to surrender to the allies used again to have the French have a taste of the humiliation that they were put through.

I think Germany was not responsible at all for World War-I. They were allied with Austria, and when Austria invaded Serbia, England and France etc. Declared war in support of their serbian ally. Since Germany had an alliance with Austria, they declared war in return and the whole thing blew up in everyone's face. World War-II was a different matter, the Germans started that one all on their own, at least the European part.

World War-I and World War-II are the most brutal and destructive wars that the world has faced in its history. Several countries were involved in the wars and its effects were felt worldwide. While the wars were caused by many different factors, one aspect common to both the wars was the participation of Germany. Role in emergence of alliances. The main causes of the First World War include forming alliances, imperialism, militarism and nationalism.

In each of these long-term causes, Germany played an important role. After the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, Germany became a unified state. It quickly became the largest industrial power in Europe. This changed the balance of power and many of German's neighbours became nervous. The emergence of alliances was a major cause of the First World War, because it divides the European powers, making them rivals, and countries forced to participate in war if one of his allies were involved in the war, which could turn a small war into a large one.

"Impacts of Weltpolitik foreign policy" In 1890, William II of Germany adopted Weltpolitik foreign policy to meet the colonial aspirations of Germany and created a strong navy and empire abroad. This imperialist policy had a great impact on relations between Germany and other countries and led Germany into conflict with Britain because of colonial conflicts. This increased the tension in Europe even more. In 1897, Germany began construction of new vessels in an attempt to challenge the naval supremacy of Britain, which led to the Naval Arms Race. Britain and Germany both increased sharply their navies, and it created even more tension between countries. Finally, nationalism in Europe also led to war, because

it created competition between countries that wanted to prove that they were the best and most powerful. This is especially true for Germany, who wanted to become the largest colonial power and wanted to be better than Britain in all possible aspects. The involvement of Germany in each of the main causes of the First World War is obvious and shows that Germany is largely responsible for the war.

"The Treaty of Versailles" The Treaty of Versailles was created after World War I and it forced Germany to take full responsibility for the war, pay reparations to the Allied Powers, waive a large part of its territory, and to limit its army. Germans regarded the treaty as too harsh and unfair, and they were determined to throw off the shackles it had imposed on them. When Adolf Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933, two of its main axes were ending the Versailles Treaty and it started acquisition of more territory for the German people. These two things could not be achieved without causing conflict with other nations. Germany began to invade and annex the territories in Europe, such as Austria, and it also began to re-arm. This was against the Treaty of Versailles. In addition, in 1936, it sent troops into the Rhineland, which was supposed to be a zone "demilitarized," as per the treaty. The moves of Germany caused tensions in Europe and made other countries very nervous. However, none dared to face it, lest another great war would break out. Since, the Germany faced no opposition; it began to demand more and more from other European countries until they realize that Germany would never be satisfied. It was the persistent requests of Germany, which finally forced Britain and France to declare war and caused the outbreak of the Second World War.

The participation of Germany in the long-term causes of World War II shows that it is largely responsible for the onset of the war. However, it can also be argued that Britain and France must bear some responsibility for causing the Second World War, not just Germany. This is mainly because they failed to stop Germany in the beginning when they still had the chance. Instead, they decided to follow a policy of appeasement and let Germany to get away with whatever it wanted without any kind of opposition to try to prevent war. Accordingly, Germany has won the trust and dared to do things that otherwise would not dare do, like remilitarization of Rhineland.

INDIAN SOCIETY/DIVERSITY OF INDIA

Role of Women and Women's Organisations

1. The women's questions arose in modern India as a part of the 19th century social reform movement. What were the major issues and debates concerning women in that period (250 words) (17/I/18/15)

Ans. The 19th century in India was that of contradictions as the European values and principles were being adopted in the Indian society.

1. Denial of Education- Majority of men were against the women education. But some initiatives were taken :

- 1819 Calcutta Female Juvenile Society set up by Christian society
- 1849 Bethune School, Calcutta
- 1854 Wood's Dispatch on Education laid emphasis on woman education
- Jyotiba Phule was the greatest champion of women education in 19th Century.

2. Female Infanticide-especially in northern and western India, mainly by landed and the dominant castes.

3. Child Marriages

- B.M. Malabari worked against child marriage and got the enactment of the Consent Act (which fixed minimum age of female bride at 12, raised by Sharda Act to 14 and ultimately to 18 by Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929).
- This issue assimilates all the social issues like poverty, bride price, religious and social pressures, regional customs, perceived inability of women to work for money, dowry, patriarchal emphasis on virginity of bride etc.

4. Dowry System

- prohibited under The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

5. Sati pratha

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy worked for abolition of Sati

6. The regulations imposed on the life of widow (eg. seclusion in family, not allowed to attend ceremonies, tonsure etc).

- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for this issue and Hindu Widwon Remarriage Act 1856 was passed by the British Government.

- Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded Widow Remarriage Association 1850
- D.K Karve, opened widows home in Poona, set up women university in Bombay in 1916, himself married widow.
- Veerasalingam Pantulu in Madras made efforts on this issue

7. Devdasi system-the sacred prostitutes, many of them attached to the temples.

- Outlawed in 1988

8. Women were denied property rights

- Hindu Women's Right to Properties Act, 1937 gave them legal right to property

9. Even majority of social reformer were male. This was marked by patriarchal and male centric instances. Eg-Keshub Chandra Sen, a crusader against child marriage, married off her minor daughter to a 60 year old feudal lord.

- Pandita Ramabai (1858-1922) was educated by her father. She had founded Arya Mahila Samaj to help women in need and raised awareness and funds in America to aid women.

10. Even the social reformers viewed women as pious and sacred and emphasised on ideal women, comparing them with Sita and Savitri. 'women for society' was given preference over 'society for women'.

2. How does patriarchy impact the position of a middle class working woman in India? (14/I/11/10)

Ans. Patriarchy refers to the dominance of society by male counterparts and thereby intruding considerably in the autonomy of females. It has hampered the position of the middle class working women in India owing to prolonged practices of the past and submissiveness of the females.

Position of the middle class working women is made to be subordinate to that of males. The

females are provided with low skilled and low paying jobs in comparison to their male counterparts. In fact, for the same quality and quantity of work women are paid less. Moreover, the domestic work are not even considered as being considerable contribution.

Women's job in India is understood as completely attached to their spouse's. A woman has to seek transfer or even leave their job if her husband has moved. Moreover, in times of exigencies, it is females who have to sacrifice their jobs in the name of necessity of the family. Women are expected to perform dual roles of job as well as household works with the latter being prominent. Their earnings are considered just as extra incomes for a family. Unfortunately, this happens even if husband and wife have same designation, same roles and same job profile.

The major problems for working women arise out of the dual responsibilities of the working women's house work and the office work, another issue arises as the patriarchal society forces the middle class working women to feel that the children are not properly looked after, when the mother is working.

3. "Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organization free from gender bias." Comment. (200 words)

(13/I/16/10)

Ans. Gender Bias refers to the unequal treatment in employment opportunity (like pay, promotion, privileges etc.) and expectations due to attitudes based on the sex of an employee or group of employees.

Male membership have to play a two-fold role in the male domination society of India. Firstly, the males should be aware and also empathetic towards the problems faced by the woman all the hands of men in personal, social and economic settings. It will lead to introspection, rectifying measures and policing to safeguard and respect women's rights. Secondly, the male membership should present their expectations and opinions of male community in front of women leading to an open and inclusive communication and hence ironing out the differences and misinterpretations. It will help both the members to appreciate the stresses and strains that dominate in respective lives and how and when they need each other's

support to move towards progressive society. Male members by setting a good example for their cooperation and welfare to women could play a key role in encouraging women organization free from gender bias.

4. "Decline in the sex ratio in India is an alarming sign for India's future social development." Discuss. (08/I/11b/15)

Ans. Sex ratio indicates number of female per thousand male. It is an indicator of the social status of women. Generally lower sex ratio represents suppressed level of women. India has 940 female per 1000 males according to the 2011 Census. Comparing to 2001 Census, it has increased from 933. But juvenile sex ratio (0-6 years) has been increased from 896 2001 Census to 914 ratio - 2011 Census. This will show future incensement of ratio.

It causes imbalance in social structure. For example, the declining number of female means less number of marriages. It will also be responsible for crimes like rape etc. Many reasons play role for declining sex ratio. Prominent of them are : Class and caste traditions, dowry, economic and social burden etc. Government is taking measures to reduce the gender-gap of population. Education to girl child and prevention of female foeticide is necessary. Declining sex ratio has socio-cultural effects of long consequences. To prevent them, awareness is required to be spread among people.

5. Write about the MTP Act (08/I/12a/2)

Ans. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act was enacted on 1971. According to this conditional abortions was allowed but within 20 weeks of pregnancy.

6. Write short note Female Foeticide (07/I/13b/2)

Ans. It is a stigma of the society in which the female foetus are killed after sex determination test. By sex determination, sometimes if the foetus is found of a female-child then it is destroyed in the womb. The process is called female foeticide.

7. What were the main recommendations of the Platform for Action (PFA) adopted at the Beijing Women's Conference, 1995 ? (07/I/10a/15)

Ans. The important recommendations of the Platform for Action (PFA) under the 1995 Beijing

Women's Conference are mentioned below : There are 4 (four) important parts of the Platform for Action: (1) The dialogue on the recommendation of the purposes. (2) Global framework, (3) Special area for awakening and (4) Important aim and action.

Women empowerment was the important agenda in this Conference. In the conference the Vienna conference issues were asked to be implemented. In the demand for enough power and right regarding social, economic and political area was raised. In the recommendations it was also made clear that to fulfill the aims and objectives of the 'Platform for Action' a faithful trial and strong promises are necessary. For the empowerment of women a global framework has been constructed. Under this, it has been made clear that all the primary rules and activities are to be implemented within five years. Admitting the usefulness of the conferences and cooperating with the rules and then implementation, necessary arrangements were made. Under the global framework (a) reformation regarding labour etc. (b) health and nutrition (c) political empowerment (d) the economic condition of the women, were shown as the future-policies. For the awakening under special sectors, the following sectors have been depicted: Lack of property, insufficient and faulty education and training, worsening situation regarding health, violence against women, inequality regarding the economic sector, absence in law-making, inequality between men and women specially regarding power and decision-making women are lagging behind. Ignorance is seen regarding the human rights of the women, gender inequality among children, discrimination at employment places etc. prevail.

8. What is meant by empowerment of women in India? (06/I/9e/2)

Ans. To uplift economical, social, political and educational status of women to create possibilities for their progress by provisions and policies of government.

9. What are the implications of gender disparities in India ? (06/II/5c/15)

Ans. In India from the pre-historic period, women's condition was not that much favourable for themselves. They are socially, economically and

educationally always exploited. They are pressurised for different social economic and religious matter and used as a product. Not only in society but also at home itself women are exploited. Day by day there is a noticeable number of data came out on domestic violence. Such incident not only undermine the status of women in society but also at home. They have no decision making right within the home for her life also and face torture which leads to physical and mental damages.

Every year we have data on increasing dowry death, which is not only a shameful act but also show what is happening with the women. Every year news come about physical assault, women trafficking not only on rural but also on urban areas. But the 1991-2001 census data shows that the sex ratio increased for the first time which shows a good sign for the Indian society. But the regional disparities further complicate the demographic analysis. Even Punjab, Haryana are among the rich state in the country in term of per capita income has show lowest sex ratio. Where the sex ratio in Kerala and Tamil Nadu show a good sign and increasing number on that matter. Low infant and adult sex ratios are widely seen to be indicators of the dismal situation of women in the country.

Poverty and Development Issue/Urbanisation

- 1. "An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from the process of deprivation." Substantiate this statement with suitable examples. (16/I/9/12½)**

Ans. Poverty reduction, or poverty alleviation, is a set of measures, both economic and humanitarian, that are intended to permanently lift people out of poverty.

Poverty alleviation also involves improving the living conditions of people who are already poor. Aid, particularly in medical and scientific areas, is essential in providing better lives, such as the Green Revolution and the eradication of smallpox.

Examples of ways to alleviate poverty

- Apiculture and poverty alleviation in Cameroon:** FAO trade statistics show that Cameroon imports annually honey worth

US\$700,000. This does not reflect the amount of honey that is produced and consumed locally. Local communities in Cameroon have always harvested honey from the wild and many still do so. Honey is consumed as a beverage and is used in the preparation of many traditional medicines. This article highlights the role of beekeeping in biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation in Cameroon.

- **Poverty alleviation through livestock development:** The impact of economic reforms introduced by the Vietnamese government in the 1980s and in the 1990s has benefited the lowland areas more than the uplands which remain the poorest parts of the country. Livestock development has been identified by the Government's Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy as one of the priorities to reduce poverty. The overall goal of the project is to increase farmers' incomes by strengthening appropriate, sustainable and replicable livestock services and livestock production systems. The projects showed that the strengthening of veterinary capacities is able to support small investments in pig production by farmers.
- Sustained economic growth is noted as the main propelling agent for Poverty Reduction in Taiwan.

2. Examine how the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled the rural economy. (250 words) (17/I/12/15)

Ans. Deindustrialization refers to the process of a continued and marked industrial decline.

- In the pre-1757 period, 80 to 90 per cent of the East India Company's exports from India were financed by bullion imports. After the assumption of the Diwani of Bengal the pressure on the East India Company to import bullion into Bengal to finance its investments decreased.
- The Company abandoned free competition to secure its goods in the local markets.
- The reckless and anarchic attempts to increase their purchase while forcing down the price adversely affected the traditional Indian export industry, especially the cotton textile manufacture.

- The shift in the commodity composition of Indian exports from manufactured goods to primary products since the early nineteenth century is accompanied by a complimentary increase in the share of manufactured goods in Indian imports.
- This general change in the composition of India's foreign trade and the resultant impact that it had on the country's domestic industry led to the deindustrialization or the destruction of Indian Industry.
- British textile manufacturers at home had begun to force the British Government to impose restrictive import tariffs and bans on the import of fine Indian textiles. These restrictions on Indian textiles in England further weakened Indian industry.
- The income of weavers and spinners were drastically reduced, thereby restricting any possibility of capital accumulation and technological innovations in this traditional industrial sector.
- In the same period Britain had begun its Industrial Revolution and was rapidly expanding its industries by revolutionizing its technology as well as organization along principles of capitalist production.
- The British industry had a rapidly developing technological base, it had the advantages of economies of scale and finally it was carefully protected in its formative years from foreign competition.

This completely changed the traditional structure of the economy and made it a colonial economy designed to meet the needs of the newly emergent industrialized economy of Britain. It destroyed the self-sufficient village economy as the destruction of the traditional industries led to overcrowding in the agrarian sector.

3. "The growth of cities as I.T. hubs has opened up new avenues of employment, but has also created new problems". Substantiate this statement with examples. (17/I/20/15)

- Ans.** 1. Since, these IT hubs employ a considerable number of people, and since they attract a host of other related and unrelated services needed to cater to the daily needs of these employees, it causes the twin problems of over-population and over-crowding.
2. The result is that municipal services get over-stretched, housing prices soar, traffic

- gets congested, prices of essential commodities inflate, and most importantly social tensions develop and increase. e.g. Cities having large slums like Delhi, Mumbai etc.
3. Sometimes, civil and police administrative machineries are also put to test in these cities. Especially in bigger cities like Delhi-NCR where IT hubs create sub-localities within the city, policing power is seen decreasing proportionately to the size and scale of a locality's policing requirements. This is why problems like crimes against women, child abduction, racial-religious mob violence etc. happen with great frequency in such places.
 4. Lastly, the growth of cities as IT hubs creates problems with pollution, waste disposal and energy management. Also, E-waste generation and its associated harms, and also the strain that IT infrastructure put on the electric grid, are much bigger challenges than one would like to admit and the only way forward is to follow sustainable development practices while developing IT hubs. For e.g.- Bangalore has several cases of frothing lakes like Belandur Lake, Varthur Lake etc.
- 4. Examine the main provisions of the National Child Policy and throw light on the status of its implementation. (16/II/15/12½)**

Ans. The Government has adopted a new National Policy for Children, 2013 on 26th April, 2013. The Policy recognises every person below the age of eighteen years as a child and covers all children within the territory and jurisdiction of the country. It recognizes that a multisectoral and multidimensional approach is necessary to secure the rights of children. The Policy has identified four key priority areas: survival, health and nutrition; education and development; protection and participation, for focused attention. As children's needs are multi-sectoral, interconnected and require collective action, the Policy calls for purposeful convergence and coordination across different sectors and levels of governance.

Based on the new National Policy for Children, 2013 adopted on 26th April, 2013, the Ministry developed a Draft National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC).

National Action Plan for Children, 2016 (NPAC) was launched in January 2017. Its salient features are –

- The Action Plan has four key priority areas; survival, health and nutrition; education and development; protection and participation.
- The NPAC defines objectives, sub-objectives, strategies , action points and indicators for measuring progress under the four key priority areas and also identifies key stakeholders for the implementation of different strategies.
- The plan also puts focus on new and emerging concerns for children such as online child abuse, children affected by natural and man-made disasters and climate change, etc.
- The strategies and action points largely draw upon the existing programmes and schemes of various Ministries/ Departments. However, for new and emerging issues related to children; it also suggests formulation of new programmes and strategies, as required.
- The plan takes into account the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and provides a roadmap towards achieving them though co-ordination and convergence with different stakeholders.

5. Discuss the various social problems which originated out of the speedy process of urbanization in India. (13/I/15/10)

Ans. Urbanization in India is expected to accelerate as the country sets to a more rapid growth. Surging growth, employment in cities and economic reforms will prove a powerful magnet. It took nearly 40 years for India's population to rise by 320 million, while it could take only half the time to add the next 250 million; if not well managed. India faces following challenges—

- As the urban population and incomes increase, demand for every key service such as water, transportation, sewage treatment, low income housing will increase five – to sevenfold in cities of every size and type.
- These is neither sufficient space to handle the huge influx, nor are there enough jobs to employ them. This has led to slum life and shanty settlements.

- Issue of 'urban sprawl' as a major effect of rapid urban growth that results in scattered development which increases traffic, destroys open space, poses a threat to health and hygiene.
- Social life in urban India has been facing isolation due to diminishing kinship obligation and nuclear family system. Quality of human behaviour, relationship tends to become more formal and impersonal.
- Pollution is yet another major problem – wetlands, forests, farmlands are destroyed to make way for roads and other infrastructural developments. Smog, air pollution, water pollution are rising exponentially.

6. The significance of counter urbanization in the improvement of metropolitan cities in India. (12/I/5c/12)

Ans. Counter urbanization occurs when some large cities reach a point where they stop growing further or actually begin to decrease in size as their population started moving into suburban areas or smaller cities thereby leapfrogging the rural-urban fringe.

It happens due to increased car ownership, development of Mass Rapid Transport that has increased people's mobility, better transport network which allows people to commute daily and innovation in communication technology which allow people to work from home. Counter urbanization will definitely reduce pressure on the metropolitan cities and have the effect of improving basic amenities like drinking water supply, sewage facilities, continuous supply of electricity, education facilities, reducing pollution and congestion etc as people move out due to following:

- Increase in car ownership enabling their movement, growth in information technology (E-mail, faxes and video conferencing) meaning more people can work from home.
- Urban areas are becoming increasingly unpleasant; place to live. This is the result of urban pollution, crime and traffic congestion, soaring housing prices, rises in rents.
- New business parks on the edge of cities (on Greenfield sites) mean people no longer have to travel to the city centre. People now prefer to live on the outskirts of the city to be near where they work.

7. Write about the BSUP Scheme (09/I/4e/3)

Ans. It is a Basic Scheme for Urban Poor. It is a sub-mission under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNRM). It includes housing; water, sanitation, drainage and other basic facilities in urban areas. Urban infrastructure and social amenities are covered under BSUP.

Family

1. The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather than social values. Discuss. (14/I/13/10)

Ans. India has traditionally been a society of joint, large families. Even though, we have witnessed increasing trend of nuclear families in metro cities, but joint families still exist in small towns and villages. A joint family can be defined as a group of people who generally live under one roof, who eat food cooked in one kitchen, who hold property in common. However, as the society is rapidly transitioning from rural to urban, from agricultural to non-agricultural and from localised to globalised, the joint family system doesn't seem to be at the core of Indian society any more.

The life cycle of a joint family denotes the different phases that a family goes through. The joint family system was best suited to an agrarian society characterized by limited mobility, simple division of labour and the prevalence of customs and traditions. But, consequent upon the forces of industrialization, urbanization and modernization, the joint family system has undergone profound changes in recent times. Introduction of cash transfer, diversification of occupational opportunities and technological advancements are some of the major economic factors which have affected the joint family system in India.

The economies of sharing and running a common household makes it simple for extended families to live together and save their expenditure on various day-to-day activities. Though, family bonding and social restrictions are still holding members together but joint family system is slowly vanishing from metro cities for economic reasons. Nonetheless, the same economic reasons are binding the members of joint families in smaller towns and villages.

2. Discuss the various economic and socio-cultural forces that are driving increasing feminization of agriculture in India.

(14/I/14/10)

Ans. Though the share of agriculture in national income has declined fast, the proportion of people engaged in this sector still account for the majority of employment. One of the most prominent factors has been migration to cities in search of better economic opportunities, especially from the regions of eastern India. Generally male workers leave their farm unattended and uncultivated with the void being filled by women of their families. Moreover, in marginal families, women also work on other's farm as hired or contract labourers to maximise the family's income. This increase in women participation in the agricultural sector has been termed feminisation of agriculture.

Distress also led to feminization of agriculture as in many part of India, male members of family committed suicide due to distress and responsibility of earning livelihood for the family fell on female.

In state-sponsored welfare programmes, male members are enrolled for state-aided activities. As a result, the task for farming fell upon the female members of the family. In India, women are comparatively less educated and untrained for skilled work, as a result of which they have lesser opportunities to work in other sectors which require technical as well as skillful expertise. Left with no other option, women are forced to work in unskilled jobs, like agriculture and manual labour.

3. Write short note Equal Right for Women in Parental Property (05/I/13a/2)

Ans. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 based on Mitakshara has been modified making woman liable in parental property. This is not applicable to a joint family.

Effects of Globalisation on Indian Society

1. In the context of the diversity of India, can it be said that the regions form cultural units rather than the States? Give reasons with examples for your view point. (150 words)

(17/I/9/10)

Ans. India has been a multi cultural, multi linguistic and multi religious country. Though the government reorganized various states and also formed new states cultural units have been intact in India till this day.

- Population living in green revolution area that comprises Punjab, Haryana and west Uttar Pradesh practice nearly same traditions and represents a single cultural unit.
- Influence of Dravidian culture can be seen across all South Indian states, food habit of people living in these states is similar, wedding rituals are same.
- North eastern region comprising 8 states represents as a single cultural unit in terms of their traditions.
- Rice-fish culture has also been practiced across all coastal regions in different states.

It shows that cultural units in India are not necessarily concurrent with states and beyond the boundaries of formal division of states.

2. What extent globalisation has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain.

(16/I/8/12½)

Ans. The discourse regarding the effects of globalization on cultural diversity is a challenging debate. Globalization provides both positive and negative influences on cultural diversity which can have far reaching impacts.

Negative Influences :

Due to the unprecedented access to cultures, a much wider audience than ever before has a gateway to see, hear and experience phenomena that were never accessible previously (Smith, 2000). Misrepresentation, stereotyping and the risk of loss of cultural and intellectual property rights are the consequences of unmonitored access.

There are a number of negative impacts globalization has had on cultural diversity, including the influence multinational corporations have on promoting a consumer culture, exploitation of workers and markets and influencing societal values. This increased availability of commercial media and products can "drown out" local cultural influences.

Loss of individualism and group identity occur when globalization encourages a 'Western

ideal of individualism'. This promotes a homogeneous set of values and beliefs. The adoption of Western Culture and ideologies is seen as many computer-mediated technologies are developed, marketed and processed via western markets.

Positive Influences

Global media centres allow cultures a distinctive voice to promote awareness and provide public knowledge and understanding of their stories and identities. It also allows for the communication of their relevant accounts and commentaries on issues that are important in preserving the culture and knowledge acquisition of cultural ways - allowing them to retain their diversity.

Instead of destroying some cultures, as others predicted, mass media assists in the revitalizing and restoring of cultural preservation of nations. Technology can be used to preserve language, customs and culture. Technology allows for self-representation and preservation of personal and collective identity by providing autonomy and empowerment.

3. Critically examine the effect of globalization on the aged population in India. (200 words) **(13/I/17/10)**

Ans. Globalization as a phenomena includes increase in human inter connectedness facilitated by free transfer of capital, goods, technology culture, across the national frontiers. And with globalization, comes modernization in every aspect of life be it health, education, infrastructure, technology etc.. One of the effects is the increased life expectancy i.e. more older people survive to even more advanced ages. The Indian aged population is currently the second largest in the world and population over 60 years is expected to increase from 76 million in 2001 to 137 million by 2021.

Consequences of ageing are visible in the form of susceptibility to a variety of infections and tumours and risk of senile dementia among older people. Change in age structures of societies also affect the total levels of labour force participation in society because likelihood of an individual being in labour force varies systematically with age. Also, financial expenditure and total savings will be affected.

So, to self-suffice themselves various retired men in urban areas maintain a part-time job.

Various social security schemes are available in India to ensure the aged population a minimum standard of material welfare 90% of the total workforce however is employed in the informal sector. National old Age pension scheme provides assistance to destitute persons above 65 years.

4. Explain the social constraints in bringing about gender equality in Indian society.

(06/I/12a/10)

Ans. Gender inequality is a great problem for Indian society. Women's lives are scarifies by customs that are centuries old. "May you be the mother of a hundred sons" is a common Hindu wedding blessing. Apart from different traditional customary and ritually there are problems and various social constraints.

In patrimonial, male-dominated society. India women have always been subjected to domestic expressions. Women are psychologically dominated by man. This creates lack of confidence among female face social challenges and problems. The origin of the Indian idea of appropriate female behaviour can be traced to the rules laid down by Manu in 200 BC: "be a young girl, be a young woman, or ever be an aged one, everything must be done independently, even in her own house". "In childhood a female must be subject to her father and brother and in youth to her husband, when her husband is dead than to her sons; a woman must be dependent."

They are not well aware of economical and political systems thus they cannot participate in political fields without proper training. It needs a long time. They have no awareness of legal provisions favouring and protecting; if women came out of houses to participate in the mainstream of society than man would be unable to handle children and other household works in their part. Female are regarded as factory to produce child and satisfy sexual desire of Male attitude of this type must be changed for well being of society. Family life education is to be given for understanding the implications of family size and spacing for the health of mother and child.

Communalism, Regionalism & Secularism

- 1. What are the two major legal initiatives by the State since Independence addressing discrimination against Scheduled Tribes (STs)? (150 words) (17/I/10/10)**

Ans. Scheduled tribes of India, due to developmental displacement, and in absence of proper rehabilitation initiatives, have faced cultural discrimination and socio-political and economic exploitation. Due to lack of education and skills, for decades these tribes continued to be oppressed at the hands of the larger society due to lack of education and skills.

To safeguard tribal rights, the government undertook several constitutional and legal initiatives, significant among which have been **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 2015** and **Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996**.

The **SC & ST PoA, 2015** prohibits the commission of offences against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs) and establishes special courts for the trial of such offences and the rehabilitation of victims, thereby preventing any potential social discrimination faced by the SCs and STs.

PESA empowers the scheduled tribes to safeguard and preserve their traditions and customs, their cultural identity, community resources and also their customary modes of dispute resolution, thereby helping them from being vulnerable at the hands of larger society and also protecting their identity and culture from the onslaught of dominant culture.

These two legal initiatives have perhaps played the greatest role in addressing the concerns and in protecting the rights and cultures of various tribal groups in India.

- 2. The spirit of tolerance and love is not only an interesting feature of Indian society from very early times, but it is also playing an important part at the present. Elaborate. (250 words) (17/I/11/15)**

Ans. Harmony and assimilation which can be observed among the diverse communities of the country can be referred as spirit of tolerance and love. This spirit can clearly be

seen in the ancient world where king Ashoka renounced all violence and war, and took to preaching Dhamma, the special religion of love and peace.

Then we can see that continuously throughout history, India has been home to people as diverse as the Hunas, Parthians, Greeks, Scythians, Turks and later on the Mughals. The result has been a tremendous assimilation of races, languages and cultures - a process that is continuing still. In fact, something similar had already taken place a thousand years earlier when the Aryan-speaking people had migrated into the country, forever shaping the destiny of the country and its post-Harappan people. It was in this spirit of tolerance and love, that perhaps was created some of the world's most majestic works of art (eg. the Taj Mahal), the most original of interpretations on the meaning and philosophy of life (eg. the Upanishads), and the most simple and honest forms of devotion to the almighty (eg. Bhakti and Sufism).

Thankfully, due to the presence of this spirit in our society so far we have been able to reflect rationally and peacefully to most of the problems that we are currently facing. Then on the global front, India exerts on citizens of this world a great unifying force. This is in the form of non-violence (Ahimsa), peaceful co-existence (NAM); in pledging protection to the global commons (Paris Climate Pact), to the rights of man (democracy, human rights), and to universal nuclear disarmament etc. If one day India has to shine in the comity of nations, if Indians have to truly get involved in the making of a better world, and if someday we have to get rid of tragic things like poverty, pollution, crime and terrorism etc, we will have to share this spirit of love and tolerance and spread it to all human societies across the world.

- 3. Distinguish between religiousness/religiosity and communalism giving one example of how the former has got transformed into the latter in independent India. (250 words) (17/I/19/15)**

Ans. Religiousness is the belief of an individual in his religion and its practices. It is a standalone concept and one can be religious in an isolated island. Religiousness is very personal where one tries to connect himself with God.

Communalism on the other hand, is never a standalone conception. It needs 'another' to assert itself. The Communal in its very sense is nowhere connected to religion as 'Communal' means community not religion.

Communalism has three stages :

1. To identify the community as one and the most fundamental unit of society.
2. To identify that all the concerns, ie, political, religious, social concerns of the community is same for all individual.
3. To identify that the concerns of one community are anti thesis to the concerns of other community, ie, State while fulfilling the demands of one has to overlook the demands of other.

In its higher form it becomes violent and exclusive which leads to clashes, riots or wars.

In independent India the Ayodhya issue is raised where construction of a temple or masjid has been constantly evoked to reap political mileage in a country where deep religious sentiments of different communities are attached. Year after year and election after election this issue has been evoked to polarize the communities on religious line for electoral gain at the cost of delicate social fabric of a multi-religious and multicultural India.

4. What is the basis of regionalism? Is it that unequal distribution of benefits of development on regional basis eventually promotes regionalism? Substantiate your answer. (16/I/12/12½)

Ans. Some of the most important causes of regionalism in India are as follow:

1. Geographical Factor:

- (a) The territorial orientation based on geographical boundaries relate to the inhabitants of a particular region which are symbolic, at least in the Indian context.
- (b) This is more so because of the linguistic distribution along geographical boundaries. The topographic and climatic variations along with differences in the settlement pattern induce in people the concept of regionalism.

2. Historical Factors:

(a) In the Indian scenario, the historical or cultural factors may be considered the prime components of the phenomenon of regionalism. The historical and cultural components interpret regionalism by way of cultural heritage, folklore, myths, symbolism and historical traditions.

(b) People of a particular cultural group also derive inspirations from the noble deeds and glorious achievements of the local heroes. Nevertheless there are sudden political and economic realities which can be covered under the gamut of historical and cultural factors.

3. Caste and Region:

- (a) Caste system and religion in Indian society play only a marginal roll in causing regionalism. Only when caste is combined with linguistic preponderance or religion it may cause regional feeling.
- (b) In the like manner religion is not so significant except when it is combined with linguistic homogeneity or based on dogmatism and orthodoxy or linked with economic deprivation. However, regionalism is usually a secular phenomenon in a relative sense and it can cross-cut the caste affiliation or religious loyalties.

4. Economic Factors:

- (a) In the present times, uneven developments in different parts of the country may be construed as the prime reason for regionalism and separatism. There are certain regions in the country where industries and factories have been concentrated, educational and health facilities are sufficiently provided, communication network has been developed, rapid agricultural development has been made possible. But there are also certain areas where the worth of independence is yet to be realized in terms of socio-economic development.
- (b) Of course, the British administration may be held responsible for causing such wide regional variations due to their suitability for the purpose of administration, trade and commerce. But in the post-Independence era, efforts

should have been made for regional balance in matters of industrial, agricultural and above all, economic development. This disparity has caused the feeling of relative deprivation among the inhabitants of economically neglected regions. It has manifested itself in the demand for separate states such as Bodoland or Jharkhand land, Uttarakhand, etc.

5. Political-Administrative Factors:

- (a) Political parties, especially the regional political parties as well as local leaders exploit the regional sentiments, regional deprivation and convert them to solidify their factional support bases. They give place to the regional problems in their election manifesto and promise for political and regional development.
- (b) In the present day Indian political scenario, some regional parties have strongly emerged and captured power in some states.

5. How do the Indian debates on secularism differ from the debates in the West ?

(14/I/15/10)

Ans. The concept of secularism emerged in the West, meaning complete separation of state from religions. The idea was conceived as a reaction to the dominance of Church in the aftermath of Renaissance. These were further promoted in the era of Industrial Revolution, capitalism and colonialism.

But in India, secularism evolved to provide protection to all religions 'equally' and treat all religions without discrimination. Article 27 of Indian Constitution, a Fundamental Right, treats every religion on equal basis. It doesn't imply that the state will remain aloof from religious affairs in India, it rather means that state will not favour any particular religion. It has to treat all religions equally. State allows minorities to have special protection and provides right to propagate their faith. State allows religious groups, in India, to have and manage their own institutions.

Religion has been one of the most prominent salient features of Indian society. It can't be separated from the state or people. Hence, India is secular in the sense that it identifies, respects and promotes all religions. On

the contrary, the western model of secularism advocates strict distinction between religion and state.

6. Discuss the problems in achieving National Integration in India. **(08/I/9n/15)**

Ans. National Integration means the unity of the nation. It has been rightly said, "United we stand, divided we fall". A nation which is not united falls like a house of cards. India is a country where persons of different castes, colours and creeds live together. Narrow considerations like communalism, regionalism, casteism and linguism seem to rule the country. National Integration, therefore, has become the most urgent need of the hour. There are several factors responsible for disintegration in India. Occasional communal riots still take place in different parts of the country. These riots cause great loss to the progress and economy of the nation. Regionalism is another threat to the National Integration. The demand for Khalistan is an example of such regionalism. The states fight among themselves over areas, over distribution of river water and over territory. People vote on the basis of caste and not on basis of merit. Linguism is also another threat to National Integration.

Current situation of the day is to demand and maintain communal harmony in India. Political parties can play an important role. They teach people that they are Indians first and then anything else. They should be more disciplined. They should sacrifice their personal interests for their country. Educational institutions must infuse the spirit of National Integration among the students. Newspaper, television, cinema and radio also vital as developing the feeling of oneness among the people.

7. What is regionalism ? In which way regionalism has affected the Indian policy?

(07/I/7a/30)

Ans. Regionalism is a tendency of people to feel more affinity to their territory language, culture and social habits they give more importance to their own territorial region in comparison to other parts of the nation. Which means regionalism is the feeling which is accepted with the benefits of one's own state is supreme and

the benefits of the other states of the same country can be ignored. Regionalism projects supremacy of a particular regions.

This tendency creates feelings of doing more and getting more for the interest and development of own region. Through it helps in development and growth of a region by its people but on the otherhand it also creates feelings of ignorance or neglecting towards other regions. This tendency will hurts the overall development of a country like, as we very well know that India is a country with various diversity like in geographically, historically, socially and culturally these. Such differences can be seen among various regions of India. These differences lead to politically different ideologies and give rise to regional political parties to protect and preserve specific interest of a region.

After India's freedom the congress was the only party which had full faith from the people. The feeling of regionalism was originated in South India people protested massively in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh etc.

They were Against Hindi language and were inclined to be concerned only about their own status benefits. Later infact, these same

feelings influenced Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. That brings the era of coalition governments we can see that a allied parties in the government pressurizes the main ruling party to tilt its policies in the interest of any specific regions it many times, subsides national interest. Moreover, such regionalism has became a big huddle in two party politics and stable government. Today, regional parties are growing importance. They mostly stuck to their region specific demands.

Inter-state water disputes , emerging demands of new states and sometimes region specific violent struggle are evils of regionalism it is gifts of regionalism and the regional parties that in 1990s we experienced a restless polity in India. In recent times, the incidents that took place in Assam and Maharashtra *i.e.* the killing of the people residing in the state who belong to other states is nothing but a move for political benefits. However we should point out the because of the regionalism the various states have gotten benefits and a safeguard of the rights is also confirmed. But it is admitted that nationalism must be respected over regionalism and so national spirit should be spread.

5

GEOGRAPHY

Geophysical Phenomena

1. How does the Juno Mission of NASA help us to understand the origin and evolution of the Earth? (150 words) (17/I/5/10)

Ans. With the principal goal to understanding the origin and evolution of Jupiter, the Juno spacecraft (NASA) was launched in 2011. Juno will study Jupiter much more thoroughly, given the array of nine scientific instruments that it carries on board.

Like our sun, Jupiter is composed primarily of hydrogen and helium but is also imbued with other heavy elements fundamental to the creation of terrestrial planets.

By studying the atmosphere on Jupiter we can get an unprecedented insight into its origins and most importantly on the origins of other planets in our solar system including Earth. Once Jupiter's current construction is known, it will then be possible to work out how, when and potentially where in the Solar System the first planet formed. The spacecraft will hunt for oxygen (in the form of water) in Jupiter's atmosphere, which may also help explain how Earth got its water. One of the goals of this mission is studying Jupiter's magnetosphere.

We can expect to learn a wealth of information about Jupiter's inner workings in the months and years to come. In discovering Jupiter, well be discovering a part of ourselves.

2. Most of the unusual climatic happenings are explained as an outcome of the El-Nino effect. Do you agree ? (14/I/16/10)

Ans. El-Nino (Means Christ Child) effect refers to the warming of the surface water of East Pacific Ocean and relative cooling of Indian Ocean, thereby causing low pressure and high pressure respectively in those regions. Typically, this anomaly happens at irregular intervals of two to seven years, and lasts nine months to two years. Its immediate effects are felt as unusual heavy downpour along the Chile and Peru coast and also in the desert of Atacama resulting into flood, whereas, it results into weakening of Monsoon in Indian Ocean region due to ENSO (El-Nino Southern Oscillation).

Areas west of Japan and Korea tend to experience much fewer tropical cyclones impact during El Nino and neutral years. The tropical Atlantic Ocean experiences depressed activity due to increased vertical wind shear across the region during El Nino years. Most of the recorded East Pacific category 5 hurricanes occur during El Nino years in clusters.

Winters, during the El Nino effect, are warmer and drier than average in the Northwest, northern Midwest, and northern Mideast United States, thus these regions experience reduced snowfalls.

Direct effects of El Nino resulting in drier conditions occur in parts of Southeast Asia and Northern Australia, increasing bush fires, worsening haze, and decreasing air quality dramatically.

El Nino's effects on Europe appear to be strongest in winter and make the region colder.

As warm water spreads from the west Pacific and the Indian Ocean to the east Pacific, it takes the rain with it, causing extensive drought in the western Pacific and rainfall in the normally dry eastern Pacific.

3. Explain the formation of thousands of islands in Indonesian and Philippines archipelagos. (14/I/18/10)

Ans. An archipelago (sometimes known as a island group or a island chain) is a chain, cluster or collection of islands. Archipelago may be found isolated in bodies of water or neighbouring a large landmass. Many of them are located in the western Pacific Ocean.

Islands in the Indonesian and Philippines Archipelago have been formed due to interactions among Pacific plate, Indo-Australian plate and Philippines plate, converging with each other. When the oceanic front of these plates interact with each other, the older and denser plate subducts into a trench, resulting in earthquakes. Sediments of ocean floor and melting of mantle material creates volcanoes at the subduction zone. These volcanoes produce 'Island arcs' or group of islands or Archipelago.

It is the oceanic basaltic floor which, after being metamorphosed, forms the huge series of volcanic arcs (island arcs). In addition of this, tectonic uplifts have also created these islands and mountains on these islands. The overlapping of these areas along 'Pacific Ring of Fire' considerably supports the theory of oceanic-oceanic convergence.

4. Tropical cyclones are largely confined to South China Sea, Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mexico. Why ? (14/I/19/10)

Ans. A tropical cyclone is a rapidly rotating storm system characterized by a low-pressure centre, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain. Depending on its location and strength, tropical cyclones are referred to by names such as typhoon (South China Sea), cyclone (Bay of Bengal), and hurricane (Gulf of Mexico).

The tropical cyclones originate in the tropical region in both hemispheres. Formation of tropical cyclone needs warm water bodies where temperature should be more than 25 C. Continuous supply of warm moisture is needed for condensation in upper atmosphere which releases more latent heat of condensation. This process will result into vertical column of low pressure. For the formation of this vertical column, calm wind condition is needed. These requisite conditions are present in South China Sea, Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Mexico and other tropical oceanic regions.

5. Bring out the causes for the formation of heat islands in the urban habitat of the world. (100 words) (13/I/20a/5)

Ans. Short wave radiation within concrete, asphalt and buildings absorbed during the day, unlike suburban and rural areas, is slowly released during the night, making cooling a loss process. Decreased vegetation results in loss of shade and cooling effect of trees and leads to removal of CO₂. Materials used for pavement and roofs have different thermal bulk properties and surface radioactive properties than surrounding areas, leading to very high temperatures. Tall buildings provide multiple surfaces for the reflection and absorption of sunlight and blocking of wind, which exhibits cooling by convection and pollution from dissipating. Waste heat from automobiles, air conditioning, industry and other sources also contribute.

6. What do you understand by the phenomenon of 'temperature inversion' in meteorology ? How does it affect weather and the habitants of the place ? (100 words) (13/I/20b/5)

Ans. A temperature inversion is a thin layer of the atmosphere where the normal decrease in temperature with height switches to the temperature increase with height. An inversion acts like a lid, keeping normal convective overturning of the atmosphere from penetrating through the inversion.

This causes several weather-related effects-

1. Trapping of pollutants below the inversion allowing them to build up. Hazy sky, red sunsets are due to inversions.
2. Inversion makes clouds just below it to spread out and take on a flattened appearance eg.- marine stratocumulus clouds over the cold ocean waters.
3. It prevents thunderstorms from forming.

7. Major hot deserts in northern hemisphere are located between 20 – 30 deg N latitudes and on the western side of the continents. Why ? (200 words) (13/I/21/10)

Ans. Major global patterns in climate are driven by latitudinal variations in the amount of solar energy that impinges on the planet's surface and the effects of this variation in solar heating on the behaviour of the atmosphere. The mass of air, colder and drier cannot fall straight back down to earth, but must move out of the way make way for strong updraft, so, it must move away from the equator, either north or south. Meanwhile, at ground level, the upward convection current produces a lowered air pressure which draws surface air towards the equator from higher either latitudes north or south.

This descending air mass was dry in the beginning, but as it heats up on the way down, it develops a serious water debt and hits the ground very dry. Thus, most of the world's deserts are found at 20-30 N and 20-30 S latitude, underlying this belt of high atmospheric pressure. Also, because Northern hemisphere have North-East wind pattern. As a result they have off shore wind. So they travelled from land to sea and not vice-versa. As a result they have no precipitation, no moisture is there. And they formed the condition for desert.

8. Write about Transhumance in India.
(10/I/5a/5)

Ans. Transhumance is the seasonal migration of people with their livestock between two fixed areas. (1) the Gaddis in Himachal Pradesh and Bakkarwals and (2) Gujjars of Jammu and Kashmir region practice Transhumance. They take their animals for grazing in the alpine pastures in the upper regions of the Himalaya in summer and come back to the valley in winter.

9. Bring out the significance of the various activities of the Indian Meteorological Department.
(09/I/3d/15)

Ans. The Indian Meteorological Department was established in 1875, It is the principal and prominent government agency in all matters relating to meteorology, seismology and allied subjects. The Indian Meteorological department perform various activities, such as:

1. Take meteorological observations and provide forecast meteorological information for optimum operation of weather sensitive activities like agriculture, irrigation, shipping, aviation, offshore oil explorations, etc.
2. Warn against severe weather phenomena like tropical cyclones, norwesters, duststorms, heavy rains and snow, cold and heat waves, etc which cause destruction of life and property, thus protect life and property.
3. Provides meteorological statistics required for agriculture, water resource management, industries, oil exploration and other nation-building activities.
4. Conduct and promote research in meteorology and allied disciplines.
5. Detect and locate earthquakes and to evaluate seismicity in different parts of the country for development projects.

10. Write short note on New Moore Island.
(06/I/5c/2)

Ans. New Moore Island is located in deltaic region of Sunder ban in the bay of Bengal, is also known as Purbasha Island. It was a bare of contention between India & Bangladesh. In 2010, it is reported to have been completely submerged by the rising sea water due to global warming.

11. Political boundaries and regional boundaries need to be co-terminus." Do you agree?
(05/I/4c/10)

Ans. A region is generally defined as an area that contains one or more unifying/homogeneous

characteristics. However, a unifying characteristic of a particular region may be anything (physical like plain, mountain, coastal, desert or ethnic like language, religion etc a region can be defined as a cohesive section of the earth's - surface that is distinguished from its surroundings by a boundary. Boundaries have a dual role in the creation of a 'sense of place', namely the establishment of who is 'inside', and who is 'outside'. Political boundary should also reflect this cohesiveness of the region. Regional boundaries are the products of a continuous process of construction and deconstruction, which implies that regional boundaries are mutable. Political boundaries and regional boundaries should be kept the same subject to the administrative convenience and economic viability of a region.

World's Physical Geography

1. Account for variations in oceanic salinity and discuss its multidimensional effects.
(250 words)
(17/I/14/15)

Ans. Salinity is defined as the amount of salt dissolved in 1000 gms of sea water. it is usually expressed as parts per thousand or ppt. The salinity for normal open ocean ranges between 33°/oo and 37°/oo. Oceanic salinity varies significantly due to the free movement of ocean water and its distribution has two aspects:

- **Horizontal:** The areas of highest salinity (about 37°/oo, in Atlantic Ocean) are found near the Tropics due to active evaporation owing to clear skies, high temperature and steady Trade winds.

From the tropical areas, salinity decreases both towards the equator and towards the poles. Salinity is relatively low near the equator (about 35°/oo, in Atlantic Ocean) due to high rainfall, high relative humidity, cloudiness and calm air of the doldrums.

In polar seas, salinity decreases (20-32°/oo) due to very little evaporation and due to melting ice yielding fresh water.

- **Vertical:** Generally salinity decreases with increasing depth. Surface water is more saline due to loss of water from evaporation. This varies greatly with latitudes and is influenced by the cold and warm currents. In higher latitudes, salinity increases with depth and in middle latitudes it increases up to 35 meters and then decreases.

The multidimensional effects of oceanic salinity are as follows:-

- Salinity determines compressibility, thermal expansion, temperature, density, absorption of insolation, evaporation and humidity.
- **Salinity & Water Cycle:** Water in liquid state dissolves rocks and sediments which creates a complex solution of mineral salts in ocean basins. Conversely, in other states such as vapor and ice, water and salt are incompatible and water vapor and ice are essentially salt free. By tracking ocean surface salinity we can directly monitor variations in the water cycle: land runoff, sea ice freezing and melting, and evaporation and precipitation over the oceans.
- **Salinity, Ocean Circulation & Climate:** Ocean circulation in deep waters is primarily driven by changes in seawater density, which is determined by salinity and temperature. In the North Atlantic near Greenland, cooled high-salinity surface waters can become dense enough to sink to great depths.
- **Salinity & Climate Density:** The ocean stores more heat in the uppermost three meters than the entire atmosphere. Thus density-controlled circulation is key to transporting heat in the ocean and maintaining Earth's climate. Excess heat associated with the increase in global temperature during the last century is being absorbed and moved by the ocean.
- Salinity also influences the distribution of fish and other marine resources.
- NASA studies suggest that sea water is getting fresher in high latitudes while saltier in sub-tropical latitude. This will significantly impact not only ocean circulation but also the climate in which we live.

2. Explain the factors responsible for the origin of ocean currents. How do they influence regional climates, fishing and navigation?

(15/I/14/12½)

Ans. The causes and factors affecting the ocean currents may be divided into two classes : Primary causes, and, Secondary causes. Primary factors are responsible for the origin whereas the secondary factors determine the direction of flow of ocean currents.

1. Primary causes :

- (i) **Planetary winds:** Planetary winds are the principal cause of the origin of ocean currents. Such winds drive surface water along with them.

(ii) Difference of density and salinity:

Difference of density and salinity in ocean water motivates denser waters to sink and move as undercurrents; whereas lighter waters move towards the denser water as surface currents. Such density differences are mainly the result of differences in temperature and salinity of ocean waters.

2. Secondary causes:

- (i) **The rotation of the Earth:** The rotation of the Earth, which affects the direction of movement, deflects poleward current eastwards, equator wards currents westwards. It may be pointed out here that the wind induced surface current deflects 45° or less from the wind direction so that the deflection of ocean currents are much more than the deflection of wind caused by Earth's rotation.
- (ii) **The shape of the coastline:** The shape of the coastline of the ocean basins often deflects currents from their direct courses.

Ocean currents act much like a conveyor belt, transporting warm water and precipitation from the equator toward the poles and cold water from the poles back to the tropics. Thus, currents regulate global climate, helping to counteract the uneven distribution of solar radiation reaching Earth's surface. Without currents, regional temperatures would be more extreme—super hot at the equator and frigid toward the poles—and much less of Earth's land would be habitable.

Places where cold and warm currents meet are ideal for the growth of plankton. These are very small organisms, which are food for fish. These regions thus support a great number of fish. They have developed into major fishing grounds of the world. Newfoundland on the eastern coast of North America is the meeting point of the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current. It is one of the major fishing centers of the world.

However, these places may be dangerous for ships as the meeting of cold and warm currents gives rise to thick fog, which reduces visibility. Ships sailing with a current, gains speed which helps to save fuel and time. Ships moving against a current lose speed. Warm currents keep the Arctic regions free from icebergs, which can be dangerous for ships.

In this way, ocean currents have impact on climate, fishing as well as on navigation.

3. Why are the world's fold mountain systems located along the margins of continents ? Bring out the association between the global distribution of fold mountains and the earthquakes and volcanoes. (14/I/17/10)

Ans. Fold mountains are formed from sedimentary rocks that accumulate along the margins of continents, when two tectonic plates move together. When the plates and the continents riding on them collide, the accumulation layers of rock may crumple and fold, particularly if there is a mechanically weak layer such as salt. These accumulated layer or sediments are then pushed together by volcanic islands to form folds, which eventually form fold mountains. Mostly, in the interaction between oceanic plate and continental plate, oceanic plate gets subducted beneath the margins of continental plates, giving rise to mighty mountains. This activity can occur only on the margins of continents, as a result of which fold mountains are observed along the margins of continents.

Fold mountains are distributed throughout the world in the eastern margins of Mediterranean to Western Pacific, West Coast of South America and Appalachians Mountains of North America. The earth quakes in these regions occur due to direct plate collision and due to different types of volcanic eruptions, i.e. shallow focused, Benioff Zone and Deep focused. Hence, these activities are associated with each other together acting as cause and effect at the same time.

4. What do you understand by the theory of 'continental drift' ? Discuss the prominent evidences in its support. (100 words)

(13/I/19a/5)

Ans. The theory of continental drift was propounded by Wagner according to which all the continents formed a single continental mass called PANGEA and mega ocean PANthalassa surrounded it. He argued that, around 200 million years ago, the supercontinent, Pangea, began to split in two different directions. Pangea first broke into two large continental masses as Laurasia and Gondwanaland forming Northern and Southern components respectively. Evidences in support of the continental drift are —

1. Matching of continents (Jig-saw-fit) — the shorelines of Africa and South America facing each other have a remarkable and unmistakable match.
2. Rocks of same age across the oceans — The belt of ancient rocks of 2000 million years

from Brazil coast matches with those from Western Africa.

3. Evidence left by past glacial flows.
4. Fossils Deposits — Observation that Lemurs occur in India, Madagascar and Africa led some to consider a contiguous landmass 'Lemuria' linking three landmasses.

Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian subcontinent)

1. Has the Indian governmental system responded adequately to the demands of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization started in 1991? What can the government do to be responsive to this important change? (16/II/13/12½)

Ans. The Narendra Modi government's ambitious schemes for improving the ease of doing business in India seem to have tripped yet one more time with the country's ranking improving only marginally to the 130th position among 190 nations in 2017 from 131st level in 2016. This is despite the strenuous efforts made by the government and its aim to improve India's ranking among the top 50 nations in the next two years.

One reason for the setback is that other countries are easing their business much faster than India. The second, and obviously the more important, reason is that states which have jurisdiction of most of the relevant area of reforms, have been tardy in pushing through reforms that blunt the influence which the establishment wields over industry.

Thus, the government should be more responsive and should take reforms in the various areas, some of which are sighted below.

- **Bankruptcy reforms:** When a person/company fails to repay loans, it should be quite easy to enter into bankruptcy that would both help the borrower and the creditor. Like the Mallya case shows, in India doing that seems quite hard.
- **Taxation reforms:** Our states operate like separate countries when it comes to the movement of goods. It is hard for companies shipping products across states to deal with the plethora of taxation systems. Need to standardize.
- **Labour reforms:** It is not easy to hire and fire workers in India. This has made it very hard for major manufacturing players to set up factories in India.

- **Monetary reforms:** Make it easy for RBI to manage the money flow in India by amending the RBI act and setting up a monetary panel.
- **Land reforms:** Make it easy to acquire large tracts of property for commercial development.

2. Whereas the British planters had developed tea gardens all along the Shivaliks and Lesser Himalayas from Assam to Himachal Pradesh, in effect they did not succeed beyond the Darjeeling area. Explain. (14/I/21/10)

Ans. Tea occupied a central position in the British trade of crops, besides opium and spices, out of India. The hill slopes of eastern India (later on southern India also) proved ideal for cultivation of tea.

The British developed tea gardens all over the mountain slopes from Assam to Himachal Pradesh. However, the true efficiency, productivity and output came from the areas in the vicinity of Darjeeling area only. Effective tea cultivation requires heavy rainfall of 150-250 cm with non-stagnating water, soil rich in lime and humus and moderate temperature. The requisite conditions are ideally found in the Darjeeling area.

Reasons for the limitation of tea gardens upto Darjeeling area :

- The plantation agriculture of tea used to be solely for commercial purposes, hence the distance from the port and accessibility was a critical factor. The distance from the port increases as we move to the west of Darjeeling. Hence rising transportation cost also proved detrimental for tea cultivation in these areas.
- However, as we move westwards along the Southern Himalayan slope, the amount of rainfall gradually decreases, temperature keeps on dipping and soil is not suitable enough for tea cultivation.
- The ineffectiveness of the cultivation in the areas lying to the east of Darjeeling was due to rugged terrain, dense forest, extreme rainfall frequent floods, inaccessibility and alienation of tribal areas.
- Availability of cheap labour from adjoining regions of Bihar and Bengal made Darjeeling more suitable for tea cultivation.

3. Give an account for the change in the spatial pattern of the Iron and Steel industry in the world. (14/I/23/10)

Ans. The iron and steel industry is the backbone of all economies of the world. It supports all the

other industries in the economy by providing raw material to them. Over time, this industry has witnessed a change in the nature of growth and production pattern. Owing to the improvement in transport facilities, mechanisation and communication development, the parameter for the location of Iron and Steel industry in contemporary times include, local demand, economic capability and development needs. In light of these statements, the spatial pattern of Iron and Steel industry had been gradually shifting from developed to developing countries, from Europe to Asia and from colonial master to emerging economy of the day.

US and Japan have made their production capacity intact and can be categorised under status quo. Japan imports raw material to feed its Iron and Steel industries, whereas, after disintegration, USSR has lost considerably on this front.

Brazil, owing to its massive raw materials availability; Ukraine due to disintegration of USSR; Turkey due to its emerging economy; Taiwan, Mexico etc are major new entrants depicting further change in the spatial pattern of the Iron and Steel industry in the world.

China gradually developed the iron and steel industry and is now the highest producer of iron and steel in the world. Since 1973, growth of steel production in China was spectacular and within 15 years, China increased the production of crude Steel to 217%.

As the twentieth century nears its end, the growth of steel production in countries like China, South Korea, Brazil and India has brought about a sea change in the spatial pattern of steel production in the world.

4. Critically evaluate the various resources of the oceans which can be harnessed to meet the resource crisis in the world. (14/I/24/10)

Ans. Oceans, covering the majority of the surface area of earth, are one of the earth's most valuable natural resources. They are abundant in resources which can be harnessed to meet the insatiable demand for energy, food and minerals.

Few ocean resources which can be harnessed to tide over resource crisis in the world are :

- Manganese nodules also known as Polymetallic nodules found at sea floor can be used for extraction of minerals.
- The thermal energy possessed by oceans can be harnessed for many applications, including electricity generation. Wave and tidal energy could be used to generate power.

- Deep sea exploration and investigation of physical chemical and biological conditions on the sea bed, could be used for scientific or commercial purposes, for instance, for hydrocarbon resources.
- Smokers or thermal vents at the sea floor can be used to harness important minerals like Sulphur.
- Deep sea fishing can be used to aid fishing industry.

Nonetheless, exploitation of these resources is not an easy task. Extraction of manganese nodules could damage the sea floor and even the unique ecosystem developed at the sea floor. Basic refining of nodules on the sea board would pollute the sea and effect marine life. Deep sea E & P are fraught with the risk of oil spill. Hence, an effective and advanced research is needed before we set on our task to exploit ocean resources. UNO has also formed an international body (International Seabed Authority) to regulate international sea mining activities.

5. How does India see its place in the economic space of rising natural resource rich Africa ?

(14/I/25/10)

Ans. In the preceding centuries, most of the nations of the West have industrialised owing to the exploitation of natural resources available within their boundaries. However, their reservoirs of resources have run-out due to rapid exploitation, forcing them to look beyond their boundaries for new avenues. Africa, having largely remained untouched by the phenomenon of industrialisation, possesses a vast pool of resources. Apart from developed countries, add the newly emerging economies like China and India to the picture, and we have a mad dash, to exploit the abundant natural resources at our hands.

India, being an emerging country, requires almost all of the natural resources in order to continue in the path of development. In a bid to expand its economic, political and strategic footprint in Africa, India is also investing heavily in resource-rich Africa. Besides oil and gas, the world's second largest continent has huge deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron, uranium and diamonds.

Unlike China's aggressive economic strategy aimed at gaining access to Africa's key mineral resources to fuel growth, India seems to be more interested in forging lasting economic partnership which are more beneficial. Indian

Diaspora, corporates, peace keeping forces and India's humanitarian grants have the capability to turn the tide in India's favour.

India's economic presence in Africa has been characterized by the predominance of private enterprises which specializes in areas like education, health services, IT and Communication services. Indian projects include more utilitarian and social development oriented ones. Hence, through diversification of trade opportunities, deepening of diplomatic ties and increased cooperation and collaboration with African nations, India seeks to establish a firm presence in Africa that can bring prosperity to both Africa and India.

India's Geophysical Phenomena

Physiography

1. Major cities of India are becoming vulnerable to flood conditions. Discuss.

(16/I/17/12½)

Ans. Flooding in general and urban flooding in particular is not an unknown event in world and in India. There are various causes for urban flooding.

Natural Causes

- **Heavy Rainfall/Flash floods:** Water of Heavy rainfall concentrates and flows quickly through urban paved area and impounded in to low lying area raising the water level. It creates more havoc when a main drain or a river passing through the area over-flows or breaches.
- **Lack of Lakes:** Lakes can store the excess water and regulate the flow of water. When lakes become smaller, their ability to regulate the flow become less and hence flooding.
- **Silting:** The drains carry large amounts of sediments and deposited in the lower courses making beds shallower thus channel capacity is reduced. When there is heavy rain, these silted drains can't carry full discharge and result in flooding.

Human Causes

- **Population pressure:** Because of large amount of people, more materials are needed, like wood, land, food, etc. This aggravates overgrazing, over cultivation and soil erosion which increases the risk of flooding.

- Deforestation:** Large areas of forests near the rivers/catchment of cities are used to make rooms for settlements, roads and farmlands and is being cleared due to which soil is quickly lost to drains. This raises the drain bed causing overflow and in turn urban flooding.
- Un authorised colonies:** Unauthorised colonies have been developed by the local colonisers on the agriculture land, earlier being used for crop has been purchased at lucrative prices from farmers, without consideration to the city plans, drainage, sewerage etc. and thus subjected to flooding during heavy rain falls.

Economic Effects of Urban Flooding

- Damage to Public buildings, Public utility works, housing and household assets.
- Loss of earning in industry & trade.
- Loss of earning to petty shopkeepers and workers.
- Loss of employment to daily earners.
- Loss of revenue due to Road, Railway Transportation Interruption.
- High prices for essential commodities.

After flooding, government has to put many resources for aiding e.g., police force, fire control, aid workers and for restoration of flood affected structures, persons, live-stock etc. The flooding cause a great economic loss to the state, individual and to the society.

2. "The Himalayas are highly prone to landslides." Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation. (16/I/14/12½)

Ans. Reasons for landslides in Himalayas

- Landslides are very common in the Himalayas especially during monsoon season.
- Himalayan landslides can be attributed to the fact that Himalayas lies at the convergence zone of two lithospheric plates, i.e., Indian plate in the south and Eurasian plate in the north. Thus geologically, it is considered very active as the height of the Himalayas is still increasing. It is made up of complex geology, geomorphology and geohydrology.
- There are several big thrusts, viz., Main Boundary Thrust (MBT), Main Central Thrust (MCT), Almora Thrust, Vaikrita Thrust, Krol Nappe, Chail Nappe, etc., dividing Himalayas into number of fragments (Naithani et al., 1997). Presence of large number of faults and lineaments make the region geologically very fragile and susceptible to landslides at any scale (Mullik, 1996).

- Little imbalance in elements of above-stated sheer stress factors might trigger landslides. During rainy season, additional water is added to the existing factors, which accelerate sheer stress factors. Thus, condition of the bedrock become fluid and landslides take place.

Mitigation

- Frequency of landslide hazards and type of human activity as well as location determine impact.
- Total avoidance of landslide hazard areas or restriction on hazard zone activity is an effective method of management.
- Land use policies and regulations should also be in place in areas prone to landslides.
- Hazard potentials of sites should be evaluated.
- Landslides can be mitigated in following ways:
 - (i) The landslide can be covered with an impermeable membrane
 - (ii) Surface water is directed away from the landslide
 - (iii) Ground water is drained from the landslide

Education and awareness about the impact of landslides is also must.

3. Bring out the causes for more frequent occurrence of landslides in the Himalayas than in the Western Ghats. (100 words)

(13/I/22a/5)

Ans. Landslides are defined as the mass movement of rocks, debris or earth down a slope and have come to include a broad range of motions whereby falling, sliding and flowing under the influence of gravity dislodges earth material. The Himalayan mountain belt comprise of tectonically unstable younger geological formations subjected to severe seismic activity. The Western ghats and Nilgiris are geologically stable but have uplifted plateau margins influenced by neo-tectonic activity. Compared to Western Ghats region, the slides in the Himalayan region are huge and massive and in most cases the overburden along the underlying lithology is displayed due to seismic factor. Many of man activities are also responsible for landslides. Construction of roads is a process directly responsible for landslides. Forest degradation and overgrazing are some indirect causes.

4. Examine the causes and the extent of 'desertification' in India and suggest remedial measures. (12/I/1c/25)

Ans. Desertification is defined as land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas caused by various factors, including natural affecting factors. Anthropogenic factors.

The major causes of desertification in the country are :

- **Unsustainable Agricultural Practices :** Unsustainable agricultural practices include excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides, frequent cropping patterns, inappropriate technologies, or choice of crops / plants etc. Non-point sources of pollution are a problem in areas with wide application of fertilizers.
- The unsuitable agriculture practices which leads to desertification are mono crop-pattern use of high degree of insecticides and pesticides and chemical fertilizers, lack of appropriate knowledge in agriculture, promotion of wild species like Eucalyptus.
- Unnatural use and Management of Water inefficient irrigation practices, over of ground water, particularly in the coastal regions resulting in saline intrusion into aquifers etc are some of major unsustainable water management practices which has led to problems of desertification in some regions. Over abstraction of groundwater without compensatory recharge has led to depletion of groundwater table.
- Diversion of land from forestry and agriculture to other land uses has been one of the principal causes of land degradation. The other land use change is due to encroachments, through violation of forest boundaries, illegal mining in forests. Due to their illegal status, they are unable to receive extension services and improve their farming systems, further accelerating land degradation. The encroachment of forest land, and the socioeconomic pressure to regularise them, continue to be the most pernicious problem of forest protection.
- Deforestation : It is difficult to separate the causes from the effects of deforestation and forest degradation. Some direct causes of deforestation are land clearances for agriculture (including shifting cultivation), other land use changes including unplanned urbanisation, land transfers, different forms of encroachments, over-grazing, uncontrolled and wasteful logging, illegal felling, and excessive fuelwood collection.

chments, over-grazing, uncontrolled and wasteful logging, illegal felling, and excessive fuelwood collection.

- Shifting Cultivation Shifting cultivation refers to a farming system in which a short but variable cultivation phase (on slash-and-burn land) alternates with a long and equally variable fallow period. With increasing pressure on forest lands, and shortening on the fallow period, this practice of farming which was once in balance with nature has become disorderly causing considerable damage to the regeneration of forests cleared in this manner. Deleterious effects include deforestation, spread of sterile grassland, soil erosion, and loss of productivity of forest and agricultural land.
- Collection of Fuelwood Consumption of wood (timber and fuelwood) in India is considerably (4 to 5 times higher than what can sustainably be removed from the forests. Much of the rural energy for cooking comes from collection of fuelwood from forests. In 1990, the estimated removal of fuelwood was about 250 million cu.cm, which has been estimated to increase to 310 million cu.cm by 2000 (NFAP, MOEF, 1999). This contributes to the overall deterioration of the quality, stocking condition and productivity of the forest ultimately leading to deforestation and degradation.
- Grazing in Forest Land Forest area are an important source of grazing and fodder in the absence of adequate pasture land and a viable policy of fodder development. It is estimated that over 270 million livestock consisting of over 50% of India's livestock graze in the forests (NFAP, 1999). These include traditional ethnic sedentary village livestock and migratory animals herded by ethnic grazers. Additionally grazers collect an estimated 175 to 200 million tonnes of green fodder annually. This results in overgrazing and over extraction of green fodder, leading to forest degradation through damages to regeneration and compaction of soil. A sample survey of FSI estimates that impact of grazing affects 78% of the country's forests, of which 18% suffers high incidence and 31% medium incidence. Grazing occurs even in protected areas. In another survey, 67% of the national parks and 83% of the wildlife sanctuaries surveyed reported grazing incidences.

- Forest Fires Forest fires, mostly ground fires affect annually about 35 mha of forest area. These are by and large incendiary in nature. The environmental impact of these depends on forest type. The nature and severity of damage depend on the type of forest, availability of fuel and climatic factors.

Extent of Desertification in the Country

About 25% of the country's geographical area is affected by desertification. The Space Application Centre in 2007 brought out the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas which shows 81.45 million hectare land in the country has turned into arid, semi-arid or dry sub humid region. Desertification results in decline in water table and availability of water, reduced agricultural productivity, loss of biodiversity in the affected regions. All these affect the lives and livelihoods of the populations, often eventually precipitating forced migration and socio-economic conflicts.

5. Write short note on Tarai Region.

(08/I/4b/2)

Ans. Tarai is a one of the most marshy low lying tract where streams from the Bhabar reappear to the surface. Due to the gentle slope and defective drainage water spreads over the surface converting the area into a marshy land. It is a-zone of excessive dampness, thick forests highly populated and malarial climate.

6. Explain how the Himalayan and the Tibetan highlands play an important role in the development of the South-West monsoon.

(07/I/4a/10)

Ans. The Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau have a profound influence on the monsoon. Tibet Plateau plays a crucial role in initiating the Monsoon circulation over the Indian subcontinent. The summer time heating of the Plateau of Tibet was the most important factor in the causation and maintenance of the Monsoonal circulation. The Plateau of Tibet affects the atmosphere in two ways-

- acting as a physical barrier and
- acting as a high level heat source.

In the mid October, when the Plateau becomes very cold, proves to be the most important factor in causing the advance of the westerly jetstream South of the Himalayas by bifurcating it into two parts. The summer time heating of the Tibetan Plateau makes it a high level heat source. This heat engine produces a

thermal anticyclone over this region during summer in the middle part of troposphere. Winds coming out of this anticyclone in a clockwise movement over plateau give birth to easterly jet streams which flow from East to West on the southern side of this upper air anticyclone. These upper air easterlies descend into the permanent high pressure area formed over the southern Indian Ocean and intensifies the high pressure area already present there. It is from this high pressure cell that the onshore winds start blowing towards the thermally induced low pressure area, developed in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. After crossings the equator these surface winds change direction and become South-West monsoon.

7. Write short note on Indira Point.

(07/I/5d/2)

Ans. Indira Point is situated on the island of Great Nicobar in the Nicobar Islands, it represents the southernmost point of land in the territory of India. A large part of the point was completely submerged during the 2001 Tsunami.

8. Write short note on Sabarkantha and Banaskantha.

(04/I/5e/2)

Ans. Sabarkantha and Banaskantha are two district situated in the valley of Sabarmati and Banas respectively in the North-Eastern part of Gujarat. Banaskantha have ranks No. 1 in the production of potatoes and Isabgul in India.

9. Why are the arawallis called a divide between Mewar and Marwar.

(04/I/4b/10)

Ans. Marwar and Mewar is two prominent physiographic and cultural regions of Rajasthan and is located in Aravalli region, marwar lies west of Aravalli hills and mainly is an arid and semi arid land while Mewar East of Aravalli is a mountains and humid region. Marwar has an average temperature of 320C to 360C in summer and 100C to 170C in winter irregular rainfall and Thorny vegetation is found here while Mewar has an average temperature of 840C to 360C in summer and 170C to 170C in winter Average rainfall is 80cm which makes it quite rich in natural vegetation mewar is rich in natural resource in contrast to marwar which is deficient in natural resource the location of Aravali is the main reason for such socio-cultural and physiographic difference in the two sides. Thus, due to this fact Aravali is called a divide between Mewar and Marwar.

10. Name any four principal languages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (03/I/5iv/2)

Ans. Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a multiplicity of languages. The major languages spoken in the Andamans are Bengali (32.6%), Hindi (25.95%), Tamil (17.84%), Nicobarese and Telugu (18.93%).

11. Describe the major characteristic of rivers of peninsular India. (03/I/4a/10)

Ans. The rivers of peninsula have origin for a much longer period than the Himalayan rivers. Most of the peninsular rivers have reached a mature state of development; these are characterized by their broad and shallow valleys with low gradients. The peninsular rivers are devoid of meanders and have almost fixed courses. Due to lack of snowcapped sources, they either carry small quantity of water or become dry during dry summer season.

Climate

1. How does the cryosphere affect global climate? (150 words) (17/I/8/10)

Ans. Cryosphere means the place where water is in its solid form, frozen into ice or snow. The cryosphere is that part of the Earth made of frozen water and soil.

It impacts global climate in a variety of ways:

- Snow and ice have a high albedo, reflecting back a significant amount of solar radiation back into space. In this way, cryosphere acts as an important cooling factor in the global climate system.
- Snow and ice act as an insulating layer over land and ocean surfaces, holding in heat and moisture that would otherwise escape into the atmosphere. This insulation, then, also acts to cool the global climate.
- Cold polar seawater is dense due to its high salinity and sinks to the bottom of the ocean, spreading out across the globe and acting as a pump which drives oceanic circulation.

The cryosphere is highly vulnerable to global warming. Therefore, any change in its composition is likely to have great side-effects on the global climate.

2. In what way can floods be converted into a sustainable source of irrigation and all-weather inland navigation in India? (250 words) (17/I/16/15)

Ans. India experiences monsoons for a period of four months during which sometimes incessant rains cause floods and devastation, while for

the rest of the year it remains dry for most parts, often resulting in water shortages. This excess flood water can surely be used as a valuable resource in water scarce regions for the non-monsoon months, thereby solving the twin problems of flood and water scarcity. The following methods may be used to achieve this objective:

- **River linking:** The government has been ambitious with this project of diverting excess water from overflowing rivers to rivers in non-perennial regions, in order to solve the problems of flood and water shortage. These river linking channels could also be useful as all-weather inland navigation waterways, thereby helping in creating a cheaper and pollution free mode of transport. Eg. Ken-Betwa.
- **Rain water harvesting:** The excess water can be captured and stored in wells, tanks etc. during rains as was practiced in many parts of India during medieval period (in form of stepwells/baolis etc).
- **Multi-purpose projects/dams:** Dams can be erected in flood prone areas to capture excess water which can then be released slowly over the year as per irrigation requirements.
- **Inundation canals and weirs:** Flood water can also be managed by making diversions through inundation canals, small irrigation structures, and with weirs that take away excess water to the agricultural fields.

The methods stated above, can go a long way in solving various water woes of India if implemented expeditiously and on a large scale. Community awareness and participation is also imperative for water conservation.

3. Discuss the concept of air mass and explain its role in macro-climatic changes. (16/I/13/12½)

Ans. When a large body of air remains over an area for several days or weeks, the body of air may change its thermal and moisture properties according to the land or water under it. The air exchanges heat with the land or water, either warming or cooling, until its temperature closely matches that of the surface below it. The body of air also gains or loses moisture depending on the temperature and moisture content of the surface. A body of air that resembles the characteristics of the surface under it is called an air mass.

Types: There are four main types of air masses—polar maritime, polar continental air, tropical maritime air and tropical continental air. The masses are named and categorized based on their topographical location, which also dictates the temperature and effect the mass will have on a surrounding area if it moves. Polar maritime air is relatively warm and moist, because it is heated from below by the water. Polar continental air is cold and mainly dry in winter, but warm in summer when the land heats quickly. Tropical maritime air is warm and moist, and tropical continental air is warm and dry. The movements of these air masses and their interactions with land masses affect weather in those areas.

Fronts: Boundaries between the different types of air masses are known as fronts. When the air from one mass travels into another, it can create a storm or other change in weather, depending on how fast and how similar or different the two masses are at the time when they blend into each other. When two masses collide quickly into each other, it can cause a cyclone.

Boundaries: Topography influences air's movement, thereby having an effect on the weather. Mountain ranges, for instance, are natural barriers to air movement. Coastal winds usually cannot reach past a mountain range, so areas inland of a range tend to be dryer and warmer. The further toward a coast you move, the more humidity you will experience, because of the moisture-laden air. A city's proximity to mountains and bodies of water helps determine wind patterns and air masses.

4. Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata are the three mega cities of the country but the air pollution is much more serious problem in Delhi as compared to the other two. Why is this so ? (15/I/15/12½)

Ans. Of the world's top 20 polluted cities, 13 are in India compared to just three in China. Air pollution slashes life expectancy by 3.2 years for the 660 million Indians who live in cities, including Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata. The Ganga and Yamuna are ranked among the world's 10 most polluted rivers. China has just one sources of greenhouse gas emissions. In Cities are : Grater Mumbai: 17.41%, Delhi:-32.08%, Kolkata:-13.3%. Greenhouse gas emissions in above cities are: Greater Mumbai:- 3.97%, Delhi:-12.39%, Kolkata:-1.97%.

Delhi's transport sector contributes 32% of the city's GHG emissions—gases responsible for global warming— said the report, GHG Footprint of Major Cities in India, conducted by the Centre for Ecological Sciences of the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. The result of the large scale environmental pollution is that public health has taken a severe beating. In many parts of Faridabad, people suffer from diseases like asthma, cancer, skin problems, etc.

Major reasons for air pollution : Highly concentrated automobiles especially two wheelers, poor road networks, dry air conditions and other urban developmental activities. Delhi has high concentration of vehicles relatively than other cities. Due to the location factor (Delhi is located far away from coast and subtropical zone) it has more dust and other air pollutants. High relative humidity reduces the concentration of dust and other pollutants by depositing the particles in the surface. Humidity absorbs this. Problem is serious in Delhi than in other cities. Because of population density is a major problem in the city. In winter season, it may cause smog. etc.

5. How far do you agree that the behaviour of the Indian monsoon has been changing due to humanizing landscapes? Discuss.(15/I/18/12½)

Ans. Behaviour of Indian monsoon has been changing drastically due to humanizing landscapes. The main reasons for this are as follows.

Due to humanizing of landscapes, like urbanization, open spaces are not available. This has affected the albedo. This has affected the heating pattern of land and water bodies, disturbing the process of monsoon. Further, traditional water bodies are getting extinct, due to human activities. Glaciers are shrinking, ponds and rivers are depleting. This has disturbed the water cycle and hence the monsoon.

The behaviour of monsoon is becoming more erratic. Unseasonal rainfall or below average rainfall during monsoon is common now. In 2015, hailstorm in the month of March-April, caused widespread loss of crops. While, during monsoon season, rainfall was deficient.

Further, water runoff process is also affected due to human intervention. Earlier, water flow to water reservoirs, provided a continuous source of water for formation of clouds. But now the water is not reaching these reservoirs, because of the disturbances in the way.

Humanizing landscape, also affect the formation of pressure zones, which are crucial for movement of monsoon. For example, the low pressure in north Indian plains help in attracting the monsoon winds. But if, this low pressure is not intense enough, it will not attract the monsoon winds. Urbanization and other human activities, have resulted in such situation.

So, we need to have greater degree of planning in designing our landscapes, so that it doesn't impact our monsoon.

6. Bring out the relationship between the shrinking Himalayan glaciers and the symptoms of climate change in the Indian sub-continent. (14/I/20/10)

Ans. Over the past three decades, numerous scientific reports by organisations like IPCC, WMO etc. have brought to the public concern, the threat posed by climate change. Climate change is held responsible for the shrinkage of ice caps and glaciers including those in the Himalayas.

Following points can be highlighted in order to bring out the relationship between the shrinking Himalayan glaciers and the symptoms of climate change in the Indian sub-continent :

- Climate change leads to reduced snowfall in the region which means less snow in glaciers and less stream flow. The shorter period of snowfall prevents the snow from turning into hard ice-crystals. Therefore, more of the glaciers is liable to melt when the summer comes.
- For centuries, snow supported human survival in upper Himalayan region. But due to climate change, less snow is falling. So, there is less moisture for growing crops.
- Climate change has also led to rain, rather than snow, falling even at higher altitudes. This accelerates the melting of glaciers. Heavy rainfall has now become more frequent in high altitudes causing fresh foods, washing away homes and fields, trees and livestock.
- Climate change initially leads to widespread flooding, but over time, as the snow disappears, there will be drought in the summers.
- The biodiversity in Himalayan drainage and Himalayan region has been disturbed and rendered vulnerable to extinction.

- Because of the melting of ice, the sea level is rising at an average of 3.5 mm per year and the frequency of tropical cyclones is predicted to increase in the coming future as a result of ice-melting.

7. The recent cyclone on east coast of India was called 'Phailin'. How are the tropical cyclones named across the world ? Elaborate. (100 words) (13/I/19b/5)

Ans. Tropical Cyclones are officially named to facilitate communication between the forecasters and the public. Names also reduce confusion about what storm is being described as multiple storms can simultaneously occur in the same region. The official practice of naming tropical cyclones started in 1945 within the Western pacific and was gradually extended out until 2004, when the Indian Meteorological Department started to name cyclonic storms within the North Indian Ocean.

Names are drawn from predetermined lists and are usually assigned to tropical cyclones with one—three—, or ten—minute sustained wind speeds of more than 65 km/h depending on which area it originates.

8. Write short on the impact of climate change on water resources in India. (11/I/5a/12)

Ans. The impact of climate change on water resources in India is evident through erratic monsoon, stronger cyclones more frequent floods and droughts, and rivers changing their course frequently. The severity is also due to the prevailing more than 7000 km of coastline. The changed rainfall pattern has adversely affected ground water recharge, wetlands both coastal and terrestrial. Climate change has resulted in melting of Himalayan glaciers. It has the potential of making the Himalayan rivers swell first and then turning them into seasonal rivers, threatening the source of fresh water. It can also lead to salt water intrusion and threatening aquaculture and coastal agriculture. The impact has been severe also because India is still an agricultural country with its large population being dependant on weather related livelihood through agriculture, forestry, pisciculture etc.

9. List the significant local storms of Hot-Weather season in the country and bring out their economic impact. (10/I/3c/12)

Ans. The apparent Northward movement of the Sun, temperature of Northern hemisphere start rising from March, toward the end of the May a

low-pressure trough is developed which extends from the Thar Desert in the northwest to the Chotanagpur plateau in the east. In the heart of this low pressure through in the North West, dry and hot winds blow in the afternoon. These hot and dry winds are locally known as Loo. Dust storms in the evening sare very common during May in the northwestern part of the country. Sometimes they are accompanied by light rains and pleasant cool breeze which give temporary relief from the oppressive heat. Pre-monsoon showers in Karnataka and Kerala that help in the ripening of mangoes are also called "Mango Showers". Deficiency of these rains affects the mango harvest in South India. In Karnataka, the pre-monsoon showers called cherry blossoms are beneficial for coffee plantation.

In the eastern and North-Eastern parts of the sub-continent, violent thunderstorms at a speed of about 60 km to 80 km per hour are experienced. Their direction is mainly from the North-West hence they are called the Norwesters. These storms are accompanied by heavy showers and hails. They cause damage to standing crops; trees, buildings, livestock and human lives in West Bengal (Paschim Bengal), Assam (Asom) and Orissa (Odisha). The Norwesters occur in the month of Baisakh and thus are locally known as Kalbaisakhi in Bengal and Bardoichila in Asom. Apart from its destructive effects, it is also useful for the cultivation of tea, jute and rice.

Pre-monsoon showers in various parts of the country allow farmers to prepare the fields for cultivation and then wait for the monsoons to undertake sowing. Lack of good rainfall during summer months is a bad indicator for kharif harvest.

10. Write short note on Frontogenesis and Frontolysis. (10/I/5b/5)

Ans. Front's intensification and the process of development which ultimately lead to the formation of cyclone is called frontogenesis. Frontogenesis is likely to occur where contrasting air masses have convergent movement. Frontolysis on the other hand refers to gradual break up or dissipation of a front and likely to occur in the area of divergent air.

11. Write short note on Norwesters. (08/I/4e/2)

Ans. They are local violent thunderstorms from North-West in the March and April. These storms are accompanied by heavy showers and hails. They cause damage to standing crops,

trees, buildings, livestock and human lives in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa. They are locally known as Kalbaisakhi in Bengal and Bardoichila in Assam. They are also useful for the cultivation of tea, jute and rice.

12. The winter rains in North India are largely related to Jet Streams and Western Disturbances. Bring out the relationship. (08/I/3a/15)

Ans. Western disturbances (low pressure depression) are temperate cyclonic waves originating in the Mediterranean Sea region. During winter season, westerly jet stream is well established in the South of Himalayan region and under the influence of this westerly jet these cyclonic waves move from West to East. They travel eastwards and enter the Indian subcontinent after crossing over Iraq, Iran ad Afghanistan and reach right upto Arunachal Pradesh. The western disturbances cause light rain in the Indo-Gangetic Plains and Snowfall in the northern mountains. After the passage of the western disturbances, widespread fog and cold waves are experienced. The amount of rainfall received from the western disturbances is very small, but it highly useful for rabi crops, especially wheat, mustard and barley.

13. What are the causes of Chambal ravines. (07/I/5e/2)

Ans. The formation of Chambal ravines is attributed to the recent upliftment of the lower Chambal valley which caused the lowering of local base level the Chambal and its tributaries have been rejuvenated and due to this phenomenon, they are engaged vigorously in the down cutting of their causes.

14. Write short note on winter rainfall in India. (06/I/5b/2)

Ans. North India receives some rainfall during winter due to western disturbances that originate over the Mediterranean Sea and Western Asia and move into India, alongwith the westerly jet; flow. They cause the much needed rainfall for standing rabi crops on the plains of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and snowfall is caused in Kashmir Himalayas and Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

15. Write short note on causes of droughts in India. (05/I/5d/2)

Ans. The variability of rainfall leads to rainfall deficiency and water shortage causes drought. In India, erratic nature of monsoon with long dry spells and high temperature is responsible for creating drought condition.

Drought in India occur

- Prolonged breaks in monsoon during rainy season also result in drought.
- Late arrival or early withdrawal of the monsoon.
- Deficient rainfall.

16. Write short note on El Nino, La Nina and Monsoon Rains. (04/I/5a/2)

Ans. Spanish, is the abnormal warming of the eastern Pacific Ocean. El Nino is a narrow current of warm water, which appears off the Peru Coast in the month of December. The occurrence of El Nino results into a weak monsoon causing drought, floods and failure of crops. La-Nino is an abnormal condition roughly opposite to El-Nino. The result is heavier monsoon rains in India and more rain in Australia. Monsoon Rains or rainy seasons are a shift in wind direction which causes excessive rainfall in many parts of the world. Winds originating over a body of water are moist and causes monsoon rains over many countries.

Vegetation**1. Mention the areas of Shola forests in India. (03/I/5ii/2)**

Ans. Shola forests are unique montane wet temperate forest occupying temperate habitats in tropical latitude on the slopes of the Nilgiris, Anaimalais, Palnis hills of peninsular India. These are closed evergreen forests in which the trees are mostly short-boled and branchy attaining large girth.

Drainage System**1. There is no formation of deltas by rivers of the Western Ghats. Why ? (100 words) (13/I/22b/5)**

Ans. The west flowing rivers do not form delta, but estuaries. Many west flowing rivers like Narmada, Tapi, Periyar etc. pass through rift valleys. These rivers carry very few amount of silt (as they pass through hard rocks) and due to their fast speed, they do not make delta. When these fast flowing rivers reaches to its north, it becomes unable to deposit its silt and hence the slit falls into the sea. These are many small rivers that originate through western ghats mountains and have very high speed due to high gradient of western ghats.

2. Causes for dominant dendritic pattern of drainage in the Gangetic Plains. (10/I/5f/5)

Ans. Dendritic means tree like pattern where, the main river is like trunk and the tributary streams join it like the branches of a tree. The presence of the same type of rocks with no structural control in extensive flat areas provide the ideal conditions for the development of dendritic pattern because under such conditions the streams have no decisive directions. Thus, the dominant pattern in the Indo-Gangetic plain is dendritic. Krishna-Godawari.

3. Why do the rivers of West coast does not form a delta ? (06/I/4c/10)

Ans. The Peninsular plateau is very steep towards western coast. A large number of small rivers originating in the Western ghats, flow very rapidly into the Arabian Sea. The peninsular plateau is very steep towards west coast and these rivers carry the eroded material into the deep sea. The Narmada and the Tapi, the large rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea from the peninsular plateau, flow through rift valleys. Eroded material carried by them gets deposited in the fractures of the fault zones. Therefore, these rivers do not form deltas. The mouths of these rivers are affected by tides and waves also; any material deposited near their mouth is carried to the sea at the time of the low tide. The Arabian Sea has been formed due to subsidence of land area to the West of the peninsular plateau. As a result of this, the valleys of the West flowing rivers were also drowned into the sea.

Soil**1. Write short note on inceptisols. (07/I/5b/2)**

Ans. They are soils of relatively new origin and are characterized by having only the weakest appearance of horizons or layers, produced by soil forming feature. They are found in plains of Indogangatic law land and deltaic region with Entisols they constitute the main agricultural soil group.

2. Write causes of soil erosion and its control in India. (05/I/2b/10)

Ans. Soil erosion is the result of multiple factors apart from the natural factors such as torrential rainfall, rapid runoff, nature of soils, steep slope, winds in dry areas; human an important factor

Agriculture

responsible for soil erosion. Anthropogenic factors responsible for increasing the rate of soil erosion are deforestation, overgrazing by cattle which lead to loose soil structure, unscientific farming techniques like wrong and deep ploughing, lack of crop rotation, no irrigation along the slope, shifting cultivation, diversion and obstruction of natural drainage. Following are the methods normally adopted for controlling soil erosion.

- Checking shifting cultivation.
- Changing agricultural practice adoption of scientific methods like crop rotation, strip cropping, use of early maturing varieties, contour ploughing, terracing and contour bunding.
- Afforestation, especially in the hilly and mountainous areas.
- Checking on overgrazing .
- Levelling of ravines and gullies, formation of check dams.
- Formation of wind break and shelter belts in arid regions.

3. Write short note on Regurs. (05/I/5a/2)

Ans. This is the fertile black cotton soil developed over volcanic rocks particularly basalt in the North western part of the Deccan Plateau. Due to high clay content, the soil becomes sticky when wet and becomes hard and develops cracks when dry. Regur soils are rich in ferrous, magnesium, alumina, lime and potash. Cotton, millets, sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds, grams are largely grown on these soils.

4. Write short note on Karewas. (05/I/5b/2)

Ans. Karewas are the lacustrine deposits of the Kashmir valley composed of fine silt, clay sand and boulder gravel deposited in the Pleistocene period. The karewa soil is mainly devoted to the cultivation of saffron, almond, walnut, apple and orchards.

5. Causes of soil erosion and its control in India? (05/I/12b/5)

Ans. Different causes of soil erosion following:

- (i) Run-off erosion is due to rills and gullies in U.P. Chambal, Betwa and Ken rivers basins are the worst affected areas.
- (ii) In Rajasthan Sheet erosion is the important problem where sandy soil is removed by run-off water.
- (iii) In the region of Chotanagpur plateau, M.P. and North east India Splash erosion is the problem of broad leaf dense forest.

1. Why did the Green Revolution in India virtually bypass the eastern region despite fertile soil and good availability of water ? (14/I/22/10)

Ans. Green Revolution envisioned self-sufficiency in food production by employing the use of HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation and related modern technologies in the decade of 1960s. It focused mainly on areas of North-west India which were advanced from agricultural point of view, had large land holdings, better irrigation facilities and wheat as the main crop.

Green Revolution did not aspire for regional development but rather envisioned self-sufficiency in food production. North-West India provided the ideal conditions for accomplishing these visions. On the other hand, eastern India had smaller farms and paddy as staple crop which did not seem as attractive enough for the government to invest in.

Also, massive irrigation projects, facilitation of easy credit availability and easy facilitation of the use of modern technologies were concentrated in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. Moreover, eastern India suffered from frequent floods, excessive poverty, poor infrastructure, fragmentation of farms and poor institutional credit facilities to name a few, proving to be huge dampener for the success of Green Revolution. These problems proved to push the region at a disadvantageous position inspite of possessing extremely fertile lands formed by new flood plains and highly dense aquifers.

Eastern India was perceived to have huge potential in other allied activities of animal husbandry, fisheries, jute cultivation, fox nut production etc and hence, they were not thought of being the primary regions to be a part of Green Revolution.

2. Write about the Fruit Production in India (09/I/4g/3)

Ans. India produces about 10% of world's total fruit production. In mango, banana, sapota and acid lime fruits, India leads the world. Tropical, subtropical and deciduous fruits are produced in India. Himachal Pradesh leads all states in apple production.

3. Write about Organic Farming. (08/I/4c/2)

Ans. Organic farming is a holistic production system that avoids the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and growth regulators. It relies on techniques ecological friendly techniques such as crop rotation; inter cropping, green manure, compost, biological fixation of nitrogen and biological pest control it follows principles such as (a) non-chemical weed management, (b) on farm waste recycling, (c) biological pest control, (d) integrated nutrient management for sustaining soil fertility and crop productivity. Organic farming has an important role to play in ensuring sustainability of agriculture.

4. Negative impact of Shifting Cultivation. (05/I/5c/2)

Ans. Shifting cultivation or Slash and burn agriculture is a primitive form of agriculture practiced in tropical rain forest areas. This form of agriculture is considered harmful to the land and forest resources. It leads to increase soil erosion and land degradation and loss of biodiversity in the area.

Industry/Trade**1. Analyze the factors for the highly decentralized cotton textile industry in India. (100 words) (13/I/23b/5)**

Ans. Cotton is a soft, staple fibre that grows in a form known as a ball around the seeds of the cotton plant, a shrub native to tropical and subtropical regions around the world, including and subtropical regions around the world, including the Americas, India and Africa. The fibre most often is spun into yarn or thread and used to make a soft, breathable textile, which is the most widely used natural-fibre cloth in clothing today.

Two important factors that are responsible for decentralization of cotton textile mills in India are—

- Availability of raw material.
- High demand of cotton textile throughout India.

Further large number of workers are found in the textile industry because—

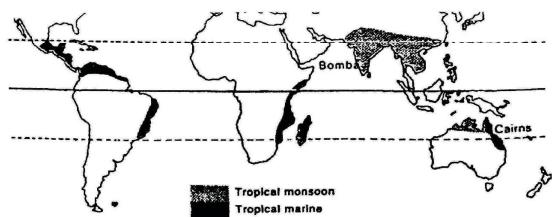
- It is spread all over the country.
- It is labour intensive.
- Demand is found all over India.

2. Give an Account of the very high concentration of salt extraction industries in the Saurashtra and South Tamilnadu Coast. (03/I/4b/10)

Ans. The Gujarat and Tamilnadu have favourable Topographic and climate due to which salt production is most prominent in this state. Mostly in Kuchchh region of Gujarat and Kanya Kumari of Tamilnadu. The salt production process needs the topography and climatic conditions such as large tracts of land, high solar radiation, steady winds and low rainfall to ensure a high rate of evaporation that determine success of salt production. Gujarat has the longest indented coastline among all states, which receives very low rainfall, concentrated only in a few months, dry weather, fairly high temperature, steady winds with high velocity and suitable soil conditions etc. These conditions are very ideal and favourable for salt production.

Population**1. What characteristics can be assigned to monsoon climate that succeeds in feeding more than 50 percent of the world population residing in Monsoon Asia? (250 words) (17/I/17/15)**

Ans.



Some parts of the world experience seasonal winds like land and sea breezes but do so, on a much larger scale. There are tropical monsoon lands with on-shore wet monsoons in the summer and off-shore dry monsoons in the winter. They are best developed in Indian sub-continent, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, parts of South China and Northern Australia.

Characteristics of Monsoon Climate :

- **Temperature:** Monthly mean temperature in Monsoon climate is above 18°C but temperature ranges from 15-45°C in summers and 15-30°C in winters. This temperature range helps in cultivating various crops such as wheat and rice, staple crop for the large population in the world.

- **Precipitation:** Monsoon is associated with high precipitation. Annual mean rainfall ranges from 200-250cm but varies according to the intensity of seasonal winds. It also helps in paddy cultivation.
- **Distinct season:** Seasons are chief characteristics of monsoon climate. Distinct seasons have been observed with the movement of sun between the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. It facilitates the cultivation of various types of crops.
- **The Cool dry season:** Out blowing dry winds, the North-East Monsoon, bring little or no rain to the Indian sub-continent. It has been observed during October to February.
- **The Hot dry season:** The temperature rises sharply with the sun's northward shift to the Tropic of Cancer. Coastal regions are a little relieved by sea breezes.
- **The Rainy season:** Rainy season has been observed during mid June to September. With the burst of the South-west monsoon in mid June, torrential downpours sweep across the country. Almost all the rain for the year falls within this rainy season.

This pattern of concentrated heavy rainfall in summer is a characteristic feature of the Tropical Monsoon climate.

- **The Retreating Monsoon:** The amount and frequency of rain decreases towards the end of the rainy season. it retreats gradually southwards after mid September until it leaves the continent altogether.

The role of monsoon is vital in the economy of major parts of the world because it is the main source of irrigation in rain-fed areas and facilitates in feeding more than 50 percent of the world population residing in Monsoon Asia.

2. Why do some of the most prosperous regions of India have an adverse sex ratio for women? Give your arguments. (14/I/12/10)

Ans. One might think that greater level of education and economic well-being would bring with it parity in sex-ratio. However, this line of thinking seems contradictory to the ground reality in case of relatively prosperous regions like Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh. Though no clear reasons or logic can be derived for prosperous regions having adverse sex-ratio, some socio-economic reasons and value reasons have created this condition.

The falling sex-ratio in India indicates the deep-rooted biases against women and clearly indicated that economic growth is not translating into gender parity for women. Many families, even in prosperous regions, still practice women specific discrimination and hold biased opinions. Male child preference is noticeable in these regions. Males as earning member of family are given more preference.

Patriarchal attitude of states seem to favour male child who carry family names. This is observed in matters of property distribution. Social problems of dowry makes family see girl child as a burden and this leads to female foeticide or lack of good care of female child.

Demographic reasons, like migration by working class male members in the economically prosperous regions can also be responsible for adverse sex-ratio.

The easy availability of technology and modern means of diagnostics to detect gender in pre natal stage has equally been a culprit. Though, laws have been in place for the same, they have not been stringent. Hence, for a holistic growth of the country and following the law of justice, it is the duty of every citizen to make the girl child equal to the male child and implement in spirit 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'.

3. The human population is slated to grow to 9 billion by 2050. In this context, many scientists predict that plant genomics would play a critical role in keeping out hunger and preserving the environment. Explain. (12/I/1d/25)

Ans. Plant genomics term defined by the development of biotechnology, refers to the investigation of whole genomes by integrating genetics with informatics and automated system. Understanding the biological traits of one species may enhance the ability to achieve high-productivity or better product quality in another genome. World - Population has been growing at high rates (between 1.1% and 2.20%) in the last 100 years, the increasing of food demand without an increase of natural resources base is a great challenge. Agriculture, as it currently practices is unsustainable, as is indicated by the massive losses of topsoil and agricultural land that have occurred over the past few decades.

The mission of the generation challenge program is to use genetic diversity to improve crops for greater food security in the developing

world. The Focus is on drought resistance, one of the main problems for farmers in the developing world. The best way for conservation of plant bio-diversity and its environment would be to achieve high crop productivity per unit area. So plant genomics programme help to fight us with major food challenges in future.

4. Comment on the diminishing population of Vultures. (11/II/5h/5)

Ans. India has nine species of Vultures in the world, of these, three species of vultures viz, White Backed, Long Billed and Slender Billed Vultures had declined drastically over the past decade in many parts of the country. Postmortem and diagnostic tests have revealed that this decline was due to consumption of veterinary drug 'diclofence' by the Vultures who fed as carcasses of lives take diclofence causes deposition of uric acid in the visceral Organs of Vultures leading to Sudden Death.

5. Write short note on demographic dividend. (08/I/4d/2)

Ans. Demographic dividend occurs when due to falling birth rate ratio of the younger dependent population decrease in the total population, which leads to the release of funds for investment in economic development for increasing job opportunities and labour productivity and family welfare, this dividend only lasts for a certain period of time because the combination of a lower fertile rate and greater longevity eventually increase the proportion of elderly people in the population to the point at which the dependency ration rises again and create demands for health care and economic security.

6. State the four distinctive stages of Indian Demographic history. (03/I/4c/10)

Ans. Demographic history of India can be divided into four distinct stages

- **Period of Stagnant Population (1901-1921):** Before 1921, India witnessed sporadic irregular and slow growth of population. The population was more or less stagnant, the high birth rate was counterbalanced by high death rate due to epidemics like influenza, plague, small pox, and shortage of food caused by severe droughts.
- **Period of Steady Growth (1921-1951) :** After 1921, population started growing at a rate of more than 1 per cent per year. The cause of this increased growth rate was not a rise in fertility but a decline in mortality

that set in due to a better health facilities sanitation, education and overall development. These developments helped controlling epidemics likes plague, cholera and malaria. The combined effects was that the population started increasing steadily.

- **Period of Rapid High Growth (1951-1981):** After 1951, there was a steep fall in the mortality rate but the fertility remained high. Therefore, this period experienced very high rate of population growth (growth rate of over 2%) and is often referred to as the period of population explosion. Period of High Growth with definite signs of slowing down (1981-2011) The last phase of 20th century i.e., the period between census years 1981 and 2011 is known as the period of high growth with definite sigh of slowing down. Although the growth rate was still very high, it started declining after 1981. The highest ever growth rate of 2.22 per cent was recorded in 1971 which continued in 1981 also, it declined to 2.14% in 1991 and further to 1.95% in 2001 and 1.64% in 2011 although it is still higher than the world population growth rate of 1.23% but this declining trend marks the beginning of the new era in the demographic history of India and country has now reached a take offstage in its demographic transition.

Transportation

1. Enumerate the problems and prospects of inland water transport in India. (16/I/19/12½)

Ans. The inland water transport was an important mode earlier, but it declined after the coming of railways.

But, the share of inland water transport in total transport in India is only around 1 per cent.

Potential and Actual Utilisation: In India, 14,500 km of river channels are navigable, of which 3,700 km are usable by mechanised boats. But actually, only 2000 km are used. Of the total canal length of 4,300 km in India, 900 km is navigable, but only 330 km is used.

Following are the key problems of Inland Water Transport:

1. There is a seasonal fall in water level in rivers especially in the Rain-fed Rivers of the peninsula which become nearly dry during summer.

2. Reduced flow due to diversion of water for irrigation, for instance, in the Ganga which makes it difficult even for steamers to ply.
3. There is reduced navigability due to siltation, as in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and in the Buckingham Canal.
4. There are problems in smooth navigation because of waterfalls and cataracts, as in Narmada and Tapti.
5. Salinity, especially in the coastal stretches, affects navigation.

But we should overcome the challenges and utilize the potential as the inland water transport is a cheap, fuel-efficient, environment-friendly mode with a higher employment generation potential and is suitable for heavy and bulky goods.

2. Explain break of bulk towns. (10/I/5g/5)

Ans. Break of bulk refers to the change in the mode of transport hence break of bulk town refers to the place at which cargo is transferred from one form of transportation to another e.g., sea ports. Kathgodam and Jammu is also serve as break of bulk point where two types of terrains i.e., mountains and plains meet and hence the two types of means of transport namely the roads in the mountains and the railways in the plains converge.

3. Are the dedicated freight corridor railway project and the golden quadrilateral road project mutually complementary or competitive? (10/I/7d/12)

Ans. As rail transportation is more suitable for long root travel of bulky material like coal, petroleum and ores. These dedicated freight corridors' will help to boost India's industrial productivity by transporting raw materials to industrial hubs and manufactured goods to ports in a faster and more efficient manner and at reduce9 costs while road transport are more flexible and economic for shorter movement of goods, they will provide a better standard of service to passengers and faster movement to transport perishable commodities. Hence, development of both will be complementary to each other and lead to the faster economic growth of the country.

4. What is Golden Quadrilateral? How will it help in the economic development of country. (04/I/4c/10)

Ans. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) is a part of National Highway Development Project. It involves four to six linking of a nearly 6000 km road length linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and other major cities across 13 states.

Economic benefits : On the completion of projects, benefits flow in terms of

1. According to world bank report, it will lead to annual savings of Rs. 8000 crores on fuel, wear and tear of vehicle costs.
2. Reduction in journey time, safe movement of passengers and goods.
3. Provide big boost to cement, steel, road construction, automobile and tourism industries.
4. Fast access to markets for agricultural and industrial products and increase the export potential.
5. Generate employment for over 5 lakh people everyday.

The GQ project establishes better and faster transport networks between many major cities and ports. It provides an impetus to smoother movement of products and people within India. It enables industrial and job development in smaller towns through access to markets. Finally, it drives economic growth directly through construction as well as through indirect demand for cement, steel and other construction materials. It gives an impetus to truck transport throughout India.

5. What is MRTS? Where it is in operation? (03/I/5v/2)

Ans. MRTS or Mass Rapid Transit System is a high capacity high speed passenger transport system. It is a efficient, economical and environmental friendly modern urban transport arrangement that makes it possible to move swiftly a large number of commuters.

Energy Resources

1. "In spite of adverse environmental impact, coal mining is still inevitable for development". Discuss. (150 words) (17/I/6/10)

Ans. India has the fourth largest coal reserves in the world, that provide it with a cheap source of energy. However, the mining of coal causes severe damage to the environment :-

- Pollution due to exposure of mining waste to air and water.
- Coal mining results in methane emissions, a powerful greenhouse gas.
- Fires from underground mines can burn for years, releasing smoke containing CO₂, CO, NO_x, SO₂ etc.
- Deforestation when trees are cut down or burned for clearing the way for a coal mine.

Despite the damage caused by coal mining, it is expected to contribute the dominant share to India's electricity production for decades to come.

- Cheapest source of energy. It is by far cheaper than nuclear, natural gas, oil. Hydro usually will be slightly cheaper but has its own problems.
- **Coal also provides a stable source of energy** (no Arab oil embargoes, no sudden scarcity like we experience with natural gas) and there is very plentiful supply both in India and in other foreign countries.
- Coal provides many jobs.
- Coal can be used to produce massive amounts of energy unlike renewable energy sources like solar, wind, geothermal energy etc.
- Nearly 63 percent of India's total energy requirements are met from coal.
- Coal mining reclamation can give the surface landowner many more options for developing his land.
- Issues related to land reclamation, land use for coal mining, coal-fired power plants, ash disposal, and water usage must be addressed for the coal sector to continue growing.

2. Petroleum refineries are not necessarily located nearer to crude oil producing areas, particularly in many of the developing countries. Explain its implications. (250 words)

(17/I/15/15)

Ans. Oil refineries usually in developing countries are built away from the oil producing areas, the implications of which are both negative and positive, vis-a-vis environmental and economic costs:

Positive implications:

- Refineries tend to be situated closer to markets or distribution centres as it helps in saving transportation costs of refined products because transporting refined products is more expensive than transporting crude, as refined products lose weight through evaporation during transportation.
- Since transfer of refined products through pipeline in India is still only with private companies, it is not evenly distributed, making transportation through this method difficult. When refineries are far away from the market, other modes of transport for refined products like railways, road or waterways, always increases the economical as well as the environmental costs (eg. air pollution).

- Since oil producing areas have a limited oil producing capacity the investments in setting up a refinery in its vicinity can go to waste once oil in the area dries up. Hence, it becomes economical to set up refineries near markets where a continuous consumer demand keeps it viable for longer durations of time.
- Refineries also need abundant sources of water for cooling purpose and for discharge of wastes, and hence environmental concerns make refineries viable only where there are sufficient water resources available.
- Promote decentralized industrial growth and balanced regional development.
- Seaboard location eases the export of petrochemical products.

Negative implications:

- Having crude transported to large distances add to environmental pollution and economic costs.
- Also, it does not incentivise further exploration and setting up of oil producing areas as it doesn't attract other industrial investments.

3. What are the economic significances of discovery of oil in Arctic Sea and its possible environmental consequences? (15/I/20/12½)

Ans. The Arctic region, which crosses several national boundaries including Russia, Alaska, Norway and Greenland, is thought to hold an estimated 166bn barrel of oil equivalent in terms of reserves. It has great economic significance.

The Arctic region has more petroleum and gas reserves than Iran holds and enough to meet the world's entire annual consumption of crude oil for five years at current rates. So availability of fuel from Arctic region will reduce the cost of fossil fuel. It will also help in reducing cost of production of goods, as cost of transportation will also reduce. Hence it will give a boost to the industrial sector.

Benefits of industrial sector will drive growth in other sectors as well. The oil and gas reserves in the Arctic region should be harnessed, under some International law, in order to bring benefits for the whole world. Countries should not claim exclusive rights over these. It is global common resource.

But, the Arctic region is one of the world's most fragile and pristine areas. Wetlands make up 60% of the land area of the Arctic and are critical for maintaining the global climate, for

supporting local people as well as a great diversity of migratory species ranging around the world. Developments associated with the oil and gas industry have already caused significant damage to these fragile wetlands in several Arctic areas.

The drilling for oil in remote and extreme conditions brings increased levels of risk to the integrity of the environment and consequently livelihoods, both offshore and onshore. It may lead to melting of Arctic ice, which will have serious consequences for global climate. Impacts in the Arctic wetlands could be felt far away, as dependencies of migratory bird and marine mammal species connect the Arctic to Africa, South America and southern Pacific. Oil spills during extraction will pollute the region, and will have devastating consequences.

Despite the significant environmental concerns surrounding oil companies drilling offshore in the Arctic, demand for energy and the scarcity of similar opportunities elsewhere countries surrounding arctic are increasingly prepared to take the risk accessing the region.

4. With growing scarcity of fossil fuels, the atomic energy is gaining more and more significance in India. Discuss the availability of raw material required for the generation of atomic energy in India and in the world. (200 words)

(13/I/24/10)

Ans. After the synchronization of 220 MW Kaiga-4 reactor, India's nuclear power capacity has increased to 4,780 MW with a total of 20 reactors in operation. The 12th Five-year Plan estimates another 2,800 MW to be added by 2017. Six additional indigenous projects are planned to commence during the 12th Plan in Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for an estimated capacity of 6,900 MW. Foreign technical cooperation is being utilized for projects in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, totaling 10,500 MW in capacity. By 2032, India's nuclear capacity is expected to reach 63,000 MW and reach 25% share to total energy production by 2050 to reduce dependence on thermal coal-generated power.

India's uranium reserves are meager as simply better fuel availability raised nuclear energy production by 39% in 2011. Nuclear Suppliers Group has granted India a waiver from 2008 to access nuclear fuel for power generation in the global market despite not signing NPT. Tummalapalle, Andhra Pradesh,

has confirmed uranium reserves of 49,000 tonnes. New deposits have also been found in Meghalaya and Gulbara, Karnataka.

63% of global uranium production comes from Kazakhstan, Canada and Australia. US has 6% share. India has signed civil nuclear deals with US, Russia, France, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Mongolia, Argentina, Canada, South Korea etc. to import nuclear fuel, reactors, pressurized heavy water, etc.

5. It is said that India has substantial reserves of shale oil and gas, which can feed the needs of the country for quarter century. However, tapping of the resource does not appear to be high on the agenda. Discuss critically the availability and issues involved. (200 words)

(13/I/25/10)

Ans. US has allowed the export of shale gas to countries that are not partners in free trade agreements. India has been pushing for this decision and has shown interest in an exclusive partnership with USA to tap domestic shale gas reserves, a rich source of energy where USA is the global technology leader. The gas producers in USA are facing a price depression due to the slower growth in the economy. But India badly needs support in the energy field. India has allowed full foreign ownership of companies in the oil and natural gas sector, including exploration, pipelines infrastructure and trading. The Petroleum Ministry has decided to seek a 7-year tax holiday from the Finance Ministry on the profits from shale gas business. Private sector player Reliance Industries, the first Indian firm to acquire US shale gas equity, is also eventually likely to bring shale-LNG to India for marketing through its joint venture with BP.

The shale gas formations are spread over several sedimentary basins such as Cambay, Gondwana and Krishna-Godavari delta on land and Kaveri river. Gas production from KG-D6 basin began on April 1, 2009. The current gas production from KG-D6 field is about 53 MMSCMD and planned to reach 80 MMSCMD by 2012-13.

6. Given the accelerated pace of development and demand for energy, would you consider renewable energy as a viable option for India's future?

(12/I/2g/15)

Ans. India sustained economic growth is placing enormous demand on its energy resources. However, there is a pervasive demand-supply

imbalance that necessitates serious efforts by the Government of India to augment energy supplies. The country imports about 80% of its oil. With the threat of a further increase in oil prices, serious problems with regard to energy security is anticipated. India also runs the substantial risk of lesser thermal capacity being installed. While dependence on imported coal is increasing, supply of indigenous coal is likely to decrease in the coming years because of production and logistic constraints. Economic growth, increasing prosperity and urbanisation, rise in per capita consumption and spread of energy access are the key factors that would be responsible for substantially increasing the total demand for electricity. Thus, there is an emerging energy supply-demand imbalance.

Renewable energy can make a substantial contribution in economic growth, increasing prosperity and urbanization. It is no longer "alternate energy", but is increasingly becoming a vital part of the solution to the nation's energy needs. In terms of all renewable energy categories, India is currently ranked fifth in the world with 15691.4 MW grid connected and 367.9 MW off-grid renewable energy based power capacity. India is among the top five destinations worldwide for solar energy development.

Viability Issue Interesting, the cost of light (based on illumination) or electricity based on liquid fuel (conventional) or cost of electricity at a remote off-grid area is very high, but actual pricing has never been calculated due to political reason, e.g., In India, cost of electricity in many remote villages exceeds \$1.0 per unit but utilities supply the same at \$ 0.10/unit. The projected cost of coal based electricity without considering environmental cost is found to be much higher now than what was envisaged due to imposition of various taxes and duties which vary from country to country. This indicates grid parity likely to be achieved by 2015. It is predicted worldwide transition from fossil fuel to solar power will start thereafter. Developing renewable energy can help India increase its energy security, reduce adverse impacts on the local environment, lower its carbon intensity, contribute to a more balanced regional development and realise it, aspirations for leadership in high technology industries. According to a report, India is the third most favoured destination globally for investments in the renewable energy sector. The Indian renewable energy market has become

increasingly dynamic in recent years as a result of strong natural resources, greater accommodation to international investments and a variety of government incentives. Solar and wind energy will be the major areas to witness overseas investments and acquisitions in the near future. The future for the renewable energy sector looks promising regarding fuel supply is prompting all the governments (including that of India) to re-think the future of the energy mix and this is definitely working in favour of renewable energy more viable.

7. Mention about Ultra Mega Power Projects. (09/I/4c/3)

Ans. For achieving its goal of capacity addition of 100000 MW by 2012 government of India has planned large size power projects called Ultra Mega Power Projects each having a capacity of minimum 4000 MW. The Ultra Mega Power Projects would use Super Critical Technology with a view to achieve higher levels of fuel efficiency.

8. Bring out the prospects of development of alternative energy sources of India. (06/I/4a/10)

Ans. India is heavily dependent on fossil sources of energy for most of its demand but fossil fuel source is decreasing day by day. This has necessitated the country to think about alternative energy sources - solar, wind biofuels, and small hydro and more. India is the 4th largest country with regard to installed power generation capacity in the field of renewable energy sources. Wind, Hydro, Biomass and Solar are main renewable energy sources. The country has an estimated renewable energy potential of around 90000 MW from commercially exploitable sources; With more than 48500 MW; small hydro, more than 15000 MW and biomass/bioenergy, more than 25000 MW. In addition, India has the potential to generate 35 MW per square km using solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy. India is among top 5 destinations worldwide for solar energy development. Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission which aims to generate 20 GW by 2022.

Wind energy is the fastest growing renewable energy sector. Wind energy, with an installed capacity of nearly 15 GW, accounts for the bulk of installed renewable energy capacity in India making it fifth top country in the world, after USA, China, Germany, Spain

in terms of installed capacity. Coastal areas of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, as well as vast areas of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh provide a good potential for its development. Globally, India is in the fourth position in generating power through biomass and has the potential to become a world leader in the utilisation of biomass. Biomass power projects with an aggregate capacity of 773.3 MW through over 100 projects have been installed in the country. For the last 15 years, biomass power has become an industry attracting annual investment of over 1000 billion, generating more than 9 billion unit of electricity per year.

9. What is the energy independence? Discuss how India can be transformed into an 'Energy-independent' Nation ? (05/I/11b/10)

Ans. Energy independence is self-reliance in resources of energy for various domestic uses. Many forms of energy available to fulfill the requirements of the nations, at sufficient level, is called energy independence.

India can be transformed to an 'Energy Independent Nation' by following measures.

- Manage them according to demand and availability.
- Exploit domestic conventional energy resources with full efficiency.
- Utilize capacity of the fuels to derive maximum energy from them with the use of efficient and latest technology.
- To use energy saving devices in day to day life for optional use.
- Explore oil and natural gas resources available indigenously.

10. Bring out the prospects of development of alternative energy sources of India. (06/I/4a/20)

Ans. A big country like India, where energy crisis is a big hurdle in its development. Some alternative energy sources like solar, hydel, biogas, geo-thermal, wind etc are available here. These sources have great potential of development in India. Its total capacity is assumed as about 8000 MW in 2006. It is also expected that by 2012, total capacity of alternative sources will be about 20000 MW. At present, part of alternative energy sources is about 6% of the total energy requirement. India has second position in the world in Biogas plants. It has also wide potential of solar energy due to its vast sunny territory.

Many rivers provide facilities for development of hydel-energy. Sea shore and open fields can be utilized to produce wind energy by installing wind-farms. CNG, Bio-diesel etc are new fields in this area but are widely popular. India is technologically developing on this front to utilize its optimal resources of alternative, unexhaustive, renewable energy sources, which are environment friendly.

11. Mention about Bombay High. (04/I/5d/2)

Ans. Bombay High is India's largest offshore oil field. It is situated some 161 km North-West of the Mumbai coast, operated by ONGC. It produces 14 per cent of India's oil requirements and accounts for 38 per cent of all domestic production.

12. Discuss in detail "Alternative Energy Sources". (04/II/10a/15)

Ans. Alternative energy sources refers to energy sources which are not based on the burning of fossil fuels or the splitting of atoms. Some of the possible alternatives are—

1. Solar Energy : It is one of the most resourceful sources of energy for the future. Solar energy is presently being used on a smaller scale in furnaces for homes and to heat up swimming pools. On a larger scale use solar energy could be used, to run cars, power plants and space ships.

2. Wind Energy : Wind Power is another alternative energy source that could be used without producing byproducts that are harmful to nature. Like solar power, harnessing the wind is highly dependent upon weather and location. The average wind velocity of Earth is around 9m/ sec. And the power that could be produced when a wind mill is facing the wind of 10miles/hr is around 50 watts.

3. Geothermal Energy : Geothermal Energy is an alternative energy source. Geothermal energy is obtained from the internal heat of the planet and can be used to generate steam to run a steam turbine. This in turn generates electricity, which is very useful form of energy.

4. Tidal Energy: Similar to the more conventional hydroelectric dam, the tidal process utilizes the natural motion of the tides to fill reservoirs, which are then slowly discharged through electricity.

Water Resources

5. Hydroelectricity: Hydroelectricity comes from the damming of rivers and utilizing the potential energy stored in the water. As the water stored behind a dam is released at high pressure its kinetic energy is transferred onto turbine blades and used to generate electricity.

13. What is energy independence? Discuss how India can be transformed into an 'Energy-independent Nation'. (05/I/11b/10)

Ans. The Government has formulated an energy policy with the following goal in view's. The main features of the policy are :

- (i) accelerated exploitation of domestic conventional energy resources;
- (ii) proper management of demand of oil and other forms of energy;
- (iii) intensification of exploration to achieve indigenous production of oil & gas.
- (iv) energy conservation and management;
- (v) Utilisation of existing capacity in the country should be in optimum level.

These measures would definitely make India independent in energy sphere.

14. Examine the distribution of oil refineries in India. (04/I/4a/10)

Ans. Three factors have affected the distribution of oil refineries in India

- The availability of domestic resources
- Imported crude oil supplies
- Market requirements

As nearly 70% of India's oil requirement are met by imports, there has been a tendency to locate oil refinery near the sea coast to facilitate import of crude oil for example Jamnagar, Mumbai, Chennai, Mangalore, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Haldia. After discovery of petroleum resources in the country especially in Assam, Gujarat and Banner region of Rajasthan, Krishna, Godavari basin of Andhra Pradesh oil refineries have been set up in these areas Koyali, Bongaigaon Digboi Numaligarh, Tatipaka. Now, the market based location is getting priority. The increasing demand for petroleum product and the cheap pipeline transport of crude oil have helped in such decentralization, hence more and more refineries are being set up in inland areas for example Mathura, Barauni, Panipat, Bathinda and Bina.

1. Present an account of the Indus Water Treaty and examine its ecological, economic and political implications in the context of changing bilateral relations. (16/I/18/12½)

Ans. Under Indus Water Treaty 1960 (IWT), India and Pakistan share the waters - Pakistan uses almost 80 per cent of the water from the basin - of six rivers that flow through India towards Pakistan. Of these, India has complete rights over Sutlej, Beas and Ravi, while Pakistan uses Chenab, Jhelum and Indus.

Now many experts feel that it is time to relook the treaty.

Ten days after the dastardly terrorist attack at Uri in Jammu and Kashmir, Prime Minister Narendra Modi was briefed about the options India can exercise *vis-a-vis* the IWT following which it was declared that India will be dramatically reconfiguring the usage of its share of the waters in an as-yet unexplored manner.

Experts advocates a relook at the Indus Water Treaty from the climate change perspective and maintaining ecological flow - points which are not part of the original agreement. The treaty talks of distribution of water only between India and Pakistan, but nothing about maintaining environmental flows. Stating the direct impact of climate change on water, the intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has already warned in its report that changes in precipitation in a warming world will not be uniform. The intensified hydrological cycles will see fewer rainy days, but more intense rainfall on those days. With such extreme climatic events predicted to occur in greater frequency, it makes more sense to take a holistic look at the entire basin.

Glaciers in the Kashmir Himalayas and Karakoram ranges contribute to the majority of water flow in the basin while the contribution from China (Tibet) and Afghanistan is far less. But involving China becomes important also because of the gaping hole - a dark zone when it comes to knowledge about geographical and climatic conditions in the Tibet Autonomous Region from where both Indus and Sutlej originate, even though not many are aware about the exact developments taking place in the region. China has managed to keep a lot of secrets there. In fact, there is lack of transparent mechanism on data sharing.

The Indus Water Treaty does not have an exit clause, but there are provisions for making changes that are mutually agreeable. While Pakistan may not agree to change the provisions as it gains a massive 80 per cent share of the water as per the treaty, Indus is the country's lifeline - it will have to sooner or later take into consideration the changing climatic conditions and hence a need for a comprehensive arrangement.

2. The effective management of land and water resources will drastically reduce the human miseries. Explain. (16/I/15/12½)

Ans. The world's food production systems face enormous challenges. Millions of farmers in developing countries are struggling to feed their families as they contend with land degradation, land use pressures, and climate change. Many smallholder farmers must deal with low and unpredictable crop yields and incomes, as well as chronic food insecurity. These challenges are particularly acute in dryland area where land degradation, depleted soil fertility, water stress, and high costs for fertilizers contribute to low crop yields and associated poverty and hunger.

Farmers and scientists have identified a wide range of land and water management practices that can address land degradation and increase long-term agricultural productivity. The benefits of these improved land and water management practices to farmers and rural economies include higher crop yields, increased supplies of other valuable goods such as firewood and fodder, increased income and employment opportunities, and increased resilience to climate change.

Thus we should focus on the four promising improved land and water management practices that are particularly relevant to the drylands: Agroforestry, Conservation Agriculture, Rainwater Harvesting, and Integrated soil fertility management. These four improved land and water management practices, used separately or together, can help smallholders boost crop yields and provide other benefits on individual farms.

We should also focus on the following pathways to accelerate scale-up of these improved practices:

- Strengthen knowledge management systems and access to information.
- Increase communication and outreach in ways that amplify the voices of champions and leverage direct engagement with farmers.
- Support institutional and policy reforms, particularly for strengthening property rights.
- Support capacity building, particularly in community-based management of natural resources.
- Increase support for integrated landscape management.
- Reinforce economic incentives and private sector engagement.
- Mainstream investments in improved land and water management to catalyze adoption of these practices as a strategic component of food security and climate change adaptation programme.

By following these pathways, the public and private sectors can take these improved practices to scale, which will help restore agricultural productivity, enhance rural livelihoods, and contribute to a sustainable food future.

3. South China Sea has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment. (16/I/16/12½)

Ans. There is a long history of cartographic justification for territorial and maritime ambitions, and this is central to the ongoing dispute in the South China Sea (SCS) and the recent decision by an international tribunal, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, that China's wider claims to the sea have no basis.

The so-called 'Nine-Dash Line' map advocated by China since 1947 (originally published by the nationalist government, and then adopted by the People's Republic from 1949) clearly denotes its 'interests' over most of the SCS.

The tribunal, however, has categorically stated that "there was no evidence that China had historically exercised exclusive control over the waters or their resources [...] that there was no legal basis for China to claim historic rights to resources within the sea areas falling within the 'nine-dash line'".

China is in dispute with several states, including the Philippines and Vietnam, over key island groups and the access to marine resources that these might provide under international law. It was an application by the Philippines with respect to historic rights and maritime entitlements that led to the current judgement. China and other states have occupied various strategic sites, and China in particular has been involved in 'island building' activities, literally dredging sand to build reefs

into permanent islands and adding airstrips and other infrastructure to confirm and ensure sovereignty. The key question is: what is China seeking by its assertive approach?

Many commentators see the ongoing disputes and China's assertiveness simply in terms of its ambition to control the physical resources of the region: oil, fish and transport routes. Others, however, see the issue as more nuanced, involving not just marine rights, but reflecting China's determination to assert its identity as both an ancient civilisation and a modern world power. This may in part be driven by negative factors – China's 'ontological insecurity' – the need to secure its national and global self-identity; partly driven by the legacy of a century of humiliation due to Western and Japanese intervention and imperialism between the 1830s and 1949, and partly in response to the recent US 'pivot to Asia'.

The involvement of the US is particularly important. For China the balance of power and operational freedom in the SCS for defence purposes may well be a key and understandable motivation, while for the US, China's assertive campaign is regarded as part of its militarisation of the region.

4. In what way micro-watershed development projects help in water conservation in drought-prone and semi-arid regions of India? (16/I/20/12½)

Ans. Watershed development is not a new concept in India and a peek into history shows that the people of India have adapted by either living along river banks or by harvesting, storing, and managing rainfall, runoff and stream flows. Most of India's water management has been at the community level, relying upon diverse, imaginative and effective methods for harvesting rainwater in tanks and small underground storage structures.

The Government of India (GOI) has also adopted programme based on traditional water management approaches, which focus on micro-watersheds as the basis for planning and intervention since the late 1980s. The Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects became operational in 1995, and there has been a massive country-wide increase in the number and financing for community-based projects for micro-watershed development since then.

These projects are based on rainfall and runoff harvesting schemes that involve

rehabilitating, building small check dams and tanks, and groundwater recharge structures. A lot of importance is being placed on these programmes as they have been thought of as important instruments to bring about rural development.

Micro-watershed development can be considered as one of the best programme in rural development, both in terms of immediate and targeted effects. It improves the quality of life of villagers through increased productivity of the land, availability of water—surface and ground, an increase in the vegetation cover, improving cattle health resulting in higher milk production, and improving the overall environment by tree plantation. If implemented in a technically sound manner and socially with the participation of people, this programme is capable of transforming the whole village(s).

5. India is well endowed with fresh water resources. Critically examine why it still suffers from water scarcity. (15/I/16/12½)

Ans. Even India has many perennial Rivers in the northern parts, Central peninsular part, western part, North western part and some urban centres suffer due to water scarcity. Especially in South India, all rivers are non-perennial and monsoon dependent. Lack of rain water harvesting methods enhances the problems of water scarcity. River pollutant is another one reason for the scarcity issue. Over exploitation of sand in the rivers due to rapid urbanisation causes less water flow in the rivers. Over exploitation of ground water is an issue here. Availability of water is enough to feed the people but unregulated utilisation causes the problem of scarcity.

The Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM), an education and research institution, has organized a two-day workshop on aquifers, participatory groundwater management and governance. There was also a report on water crisis in India, by world resources institute.

India's Water crisis :

1. India's huge and growing population is putting a severe strain on all of the country's natural resources. Most water sources are contaminated by sewage and agricultural runoff. India has made progress in the supply of safe water to its people, but gross disparity in coverage exists across the country.

2. In India, diarrhoea alone causes more than 1,600 deaths daily, the same as if eight 200-person jumbo-jets crashed to the ground each day.
3. Water scarcity has begun early in India. Corporations and farmers have been guzzling surface water, groundwater levels have been reducing, and the amount of pollutants in water is increasingly rapidly, according to a report for world resources institute.
4. With increasing industrialisation and urbanisation, more than 40% of India's available surface water is being used every year. In the northwestern region, the breadbasket of India, about 80% of the surface water is being used.

Demands growing water: - The demand supply mismatch is more severe in certain areas. In urban areas, where the demand of 135 litres per capita daily (lpcd) is more than three times the rural demand of 40 lpcd, the scarcity assumes menacing proportions. Already, Delhi and Chennai are fed with supply lines stretching hundreds of kilometres. Communities not being in control of their water resources, Water is used as a political tool, controlled and cornered by the rich, who do not pay the price for this scarce resource. The poverty of incomes, capabilities and opportunities of many is compounded by 'water poverty'.

Water experts increasingly agree that the most effective long-term strategies for dealing with water scarcity include conservation and more efficient water use. Water shortages are already forcing many people to use and re-use water more efficiently. And the efficiency of water use can be further improved-in many cases dramatically. Over the longer term, however, human populations will need to come into balance with available renewable water supplies.

6. Examine the impact of climate change on water resources in India. (11/I/5a/12)

Ans. The impact of climate change in water resources in Indian is known through erratic monsoon, more frequent floods and droughts, stronger cyclone and river changing its course frequently. This severity is also due to the prevailing more than 7000 km of coast line. The changed of rainfall pattern has adversely affected ground water recharge, wetlands both

coastal and terrestrial. Climate change has resulted in melting of Himalayan glaciers and making the Himalayan Rivers swell first and then turning them into seasonal rivers, threatening the source of freshwater. It can also lead to salt water intrusion and threatening aquaculture and coastal agriculture. The impact has been severe also because India is an agricultural country and its large population being dependant on weather related livelihood through agriculture, forestry, pisciculture etc.

7. Explain Sea-floor spreading. (10/I/5d/5)

Ans. Seafloor spreading is a process that occurs at mid-ocean ridges, where new oceanic crust is formed through volcanic activity and then gradually moves away from the ridge. Sea-floor spreading helps explain continental drift and questions such as why are the ocean basins so relatively young. Sea-floor ultimately gave rise to the theory of plate tectonics.

8. Write about the National Waterways

(09/I/3b/3)

Ans. The Government has identified 10 important waterways to declare them as National Waterways to promote the development of inland navigation in the country. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing these National Waterways.

9. Assess the significance of coastal regions in the economic development of India.

(09/I/3a/15)

Ans. India is the 2nd most populated country in the world after China and it holds 7500 km coastline in 9 coastal states, with 49% of the country's population. From present time coastal locations have been the favourite destinations of population movements for defence, commercial and other economic reasons.

1. The coastal plains are indented and as such provide ideal and safe harbours for trading and fishing vessels.
2. Mumbai has a natural harbour, Kandla in Kutchh is an important port, 98% of the subcontinent's international trade is carried out by the sea via ports.
3. Fishing, tourism, trade and manufacturing are the key sectors in coastal region relative to others and have comparative advantage.
4. Deltaic region of Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery and Ganga-Brahmaputra are a major

- contributor in agriculture production of the country Rice, Coconuts and Sugarcane are important crops grown here.
5. Coastal areas are also a major hot spot for the development of tourism.
 6. Coastal areas are rich in hydrocarbon resources (Mumbai high, Gujarat's coast, KG delta). The entire coastal plain has potential oil bearing rocks and renewable methods of energy production through tidal energy, OTEC.
 7. Coastal Lagoons are important for fishing. Coastal aquaculture has been identified as one of the potential food producing sectors in India.

10. Write about National Waterways. (09/I/4b/3)

Ans. India has a wide network of inland waterways in the form of rivers, canals, backwaters and creeks. The following waterways have been declared as National Waterways.

National Waterway 1 : Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganges-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system with a total length of 1620 km.

National Waterway 2 : Saidiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra river system with a total length of 891 km.

National Waterway 3 : Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of the West Coast Canal alongwith Champakara and Udyogmandal canals, with a total length of 205 km.

National Waterway 4 : Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry and Wazirabad-Vijayawada stretch of the Krishna-Godavari river system along with the Kakinada-Pondicherry canal network, with a total length of 1095 km.

National Waterway 5 : Mangalgadi-Paradeep and Talcher-Dhamra stretch of the Mahanadi-Brahmani river system, alongwith Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of the East Coast Canal, Charbatia- Dhamra stretch of Matai river with a total length of 623 km.

11. Write short note on National Water Grid. (06/I/5d/3)

Ans. It is a perspective plan for inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins by interlinking rivers which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development. It is argued that this would help in increasing irrigation intensity in the country, increasing water availability for drinking and industrial and agricultural purposes, mitigating

effect of drought and floods to a certain extent. Once the dams and reservoirs are, constructed and water is stored, than electricity could be generated at these sites. Critics of the interlinking of rivers have alleged that the impact of these project would be an environment impact on the mangroves of the coastal regions and it will change the ecology of rivers hence seriously impacting their biological diversity.

12. Write note on Sethusamudram Project.

(05/I/12a/2)

Ans. Benefits of project : It will reduce navigable distance after completion.

- It will lessen the time and distance by ships hitherto in doing a circum navigation around Sri Lanka.
- It will also conserve fuel and work load.
- Frequent and easy movement of ships from eastern to western coasts and *vice-versa* would be possible.
- A steep and spiralling development of ports in and around project would be observed.

On the negative side the project is likely to face a clamour of protest on behalf of environmentalists and fishermen as well as mythologically.

Regional Development and Planning

1. With a brief background of quality of urban life in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Smart City Programme.'

(16/I/11/12½)

Ans. By 2050, it is predicted that 64.1 per cent of developing countries and 85 per cent of the developed world will be urbanized. Currently, 31% of India's population lives in cities; this figure is expected to grow to 50 per cent by 2030. The net effect of all this is poor predictability in transportation and increase in demand for public utilities and services, impacting quality of life.

The Government of India's Smart Cities Mission is thus a bold initiative to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local development and harnessing technology as a means to create smart outcomes for citizens.

A smart city leverages out-of-the-box solutions to simplify complex systems and provides scalable solutions for our rapidly growing cities. Smart cities deploy intelligent systems with real-time solutions for utilization

of the city's assets, without which, it will be difficult to address the growing needs of the increasing population.

Many of these aspects are gradually becoming real. Take the example of personal transportation where powerful navigation systems deploying GPS, have made driving in cities easier. Imagine a situation where your navigation system can help you to get to your destination smoothly, avoiding traffic congestion, or takes you precisely to a vacant parking slot, or guides you to a gas station sensing that you are running out of fuel and so forth.

The applications of smart cities can go beyond this example of revolutionizing transportation. Traffic cameras with license plate and facial recognition systems cannot only help in streamlining traffic but also improve the overall security in smart cities. Networking with security cameras of adjacent buildings, combined with human identification techniques, can be used to improve security throughout the city.

A big impact in streamlining public services in large cities can be made by regulating the planning, distribution and consumption of energy and other utilities. For this to happen, a comprehensive integration of ICT has to be set up in commercial buildings, homes, power grids, hospitals, and so on. By doing this, e-governance will become more comprehensive in ushering in excellence and smartness in public services.

2. Discuss the changes in the trends of labour migration within and outside India in the last four decades. (15/I/11/12½)

Ans. Decline in male migration, increasing interstate mobility among male in urban area, steady increase of urban migrants in lower economic class and decline in labour force participation especially among females.

Changing Destinations : The oil price boom in 1973 caused an explosive growth in migration to the region. According to Stalker (2000) the number of immigrants in the seven States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, rose from 1.1 million to 5.2 million between 1975 and 1990. The subsequent decline in oil prices, the Gulf war and the completion of many construction projects led to a sharp fall in the demand for migrant labour since the mid-1980s. At the same time, the volume of labour migration

within the Asian region was growing with rapid economic growth in East Asia and the emergence of newly industrializing economies such as Malaysia and Thailand. Yet South Asia was still heavily dependent on the Middle Eastern countries. According to ILO estimates, there were about 6.5 million foreign workers in 1997 in seven Asian countries or areas: Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong (China) and Taiwan (China).

Temporary migration of labour. Labour migration in Asia is mostly on fixed term contracts representing temporary migration. Permanent or settler migration still takes place on a limited scale to Australia and New Zealand. The short duration has obvious implications for recognition of migrant rights and their economic and social integration in receiving countries. Irregular migrants Irregular migration has emerged as a major issue affecting the management of international migration globally. The seriousness of the problem led the Royal Thai government to convene an international symposium on the issue with the participation of 18 countries and Hong Kong SAR in April 1999.

3. The states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are reaching the limits of their ecological carrying capacity due to tourism. Critically evaluate.(15/I/17/12½)

Ans. The mountainous region of Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand are ecologically very fragile. Due to tourism in the region, they are reaching their ecological carrying capacity.

Ecological carrying capacity is essentially an attempt to define the level of tolerance or compatibility between tourist activities and demands, and the ecological, social, cultural, and economic support systems of the mountains to meet those demands. Essentially these are divided into three: the biophysical or natural environment, the socioeconomic and cultural environment, and infrastructural facilities.

Modern form of tourism in Himalayan states like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir was totally unplanned and had drastic effect on natural and socio-cultural environment. The devastation caused during Uttrakhand and Kashmir floods gave a glimpse of the impact caused by violation of

ecological carrying capacity. A well planned tourism development approach must be adopted by Himalayan states.

These states are facing environmental problems like acute shortage of water, overcrowded roads, heavy traffic, excessive garbage, unplanned growth and illegal constructions and sanitation problems. The Union Government is discussing modalities for developing the Himalayan Circuit. The Himalayan Circuit has been identified under the new 'Swadesh Darshan' Scheme of the Union Ministry of Tourism for promoting tourism.

Proper tourism planning should be done after consulting local people and tourism related investment and revenue should be used for the benefit of local community. Alternative tourism strategies must be designed with the help of local people to reduce negative impacts and increase positive effects of tourism during unfavourable circumstances 73 per cent of the Himalayas lie within Indian Territory and tourism contributes foreign exchange in a big way to the exchequer of India and it contributes 6.8 percent of the GDP share in India. The proper disposal of waste material especially plastics and providing wayside amenities should draw the attention of the Tourism Ministry. So we need to take steps to preserve this fragile ecosystem, while allowing tourism in a sustainable manner.

4. Smart cities in India cannot sustain without smart villages. Discuss this statement in the backdrop of rural urban integration.

(15/I/19/12½)

Ans. Real India exists in villages, said the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. For the success of our Smart cities project, we need smart villages as well.

Smart villages can provide the skilled manpower, required for various services in the smart cities. So it will act the raw material base for the cities. It will also reduce the migration to cities, as people will get employment opportunities in villages itself. This will reduce the population pressure on the limited resources of the cities.

Urban and rural areas are connected through a broad set of linkages, along a functional dimension. Urban and rural areas can be connected through market services, focusing on productive complementariness. Similarly

service provision like transportation has impact on social cohesion and accessibility to goods and services of both rural and urban areas. Moreover, cities like Delhi are facing pollution, and one of the causes of it is crop burning in adjacent areas of Haryana and Punjab. So if agricultural and environmental policies of surrounding rural areas are monitored, then only cities like Delhi can control air pollution. Thus, it can be said that now time has come for both rural and urban areas to come together and see how they can be complementary to each other for a better development.

Urban and rural areas enjoy different and often complementary assets, and better integration between them is important for socio-economic performance. In order to achieve socio-economic and infrastructural development in rural areas and stem rising rural-urban migration and decongest cities, the Union Government had launched the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) by incorporating best practices of the earlier PURA scheme. It seeks to develop rural clusters as 'smart villages' in a time bound manner by providing for economic activities, developing skills, local entrepreneurship and infrastructure development. Guidelines and critical gap funding will be provided to state governments to designate and develop such clusters. So, success of smart cities is rooted in our ability to develop smart villages.

5. "The causes and implications of the Jasmine Revolution and its spread are as much economic in nature as they are political." Critically evaluate.

(11/II/3a/20)

Ans. The region of West Asia and North Africa is in a state of flux and going through a turbulent phase. The ripples that started in Tunisia from Jasmine revolution has spread far and wide. Many regimes like in Egypt and Libya have fallen since then while some have been truly shaken like in Syria, Bahrain and Yemen.

The region shares some common economic and political characteristics that have resulted in this. These regimes have been more or less dictatorial in nature, giving minimum or no political liberties to its citizens. The freedom of speech, expression and movement has been restricted in past with no credible democracy. Elections were often rigged and constitutions manipulated to suit the ruling elite. The growing

reach of media and social networking sites on the other hand opened the window for their people to peep into the outside free world. This raised their expectations from their own rulers and also provided a platform to organise protests against the regimes. Underlying ethnic and sect tensions against the regimes have also added fuel to the fire. Economic reasons like high rate of unemployment among youth as in case of Tunisia, and low per capita income have also resulted in these revolts. The rulers in these nations have indulged in lavish life style and amassed treasures while the fellow citizens were starving and struggling with poor education, health and public utilities system. None of these nations had any proper higher education system which could ensure respectable jobs to its youth. Many countries like Bahrain and Saudi Arabia have distributed cash and benefits among its citizens since the start of Jasmine revolution but that does not address the systemic reforms that the people these nations are demanding.

6. Evaluate India's approach towards meeting the country's growing energy demands. Compare the success of this approach with that of another Asian giant which has perhaps the fastest growing energy demand. (10/II/1b/20)

Ans. China and India are the largest populated country in the world respectively. Energy is the prime mover of economic growth. And to fulfill the various needs including cooking gas and fuels for the Aeroplanes that needs a huge amount of energy. Energy plays a vital role in the economic growth and availability of energy with required quality of supply is not only key to sustainable development, but also the commercial energy has a direct impact and influence on the quality of service in the fields of education health and in fact even food security. India's energy policy can be summarized as follow:

- Till market matures, regulation across the energy streams is necessity.
- Fixing the price and source allocation to be determined by market forces under an effective and credible regulatory over sight.
- Transparent and targeted subsidies.
- Improved efficiencies across the energy chain.
- Policies that reflect externalities of energy consumption.

(vi) Giving incentives/disincentives to regulate market and consumer behaviour.

(vii) Management reform to faster accountability and consumer behaviour.

The policy shows the view of government to meet the demand for energy services of all sector at competitive prices. And to provide subsidies to the energy needs of the households. India's per capita oil consumption is 530 kg of oil, where the world average in 1970 kg of oil and China's per capita oil is 1240 kg of oil, India's per capita consumption of energy has been quite low, despite the fact that India is the sixth largest electricity market in terms of power generation per capita electricity consumption in India is only 615 kwh per year as compared to world average of 216 kwh and 1585 kwh in China.

We have got an exception from the NSG to import the nuclear power technology as well as resources to develop the nuclear power sector, at present it has only 4% in our total production of 1,50,574 mn. As per 31 July 2009, India's power generation is as follows—

- Thermal - 96,295 MW
- Hydro - 36,917 MW
- Renewable energy resource - 13,242 MW
- Nuclear - 4120 MW

Despite increasing dependency on commercial fuels, a sizeable quantum of energy requirement (40% of total energy requirement), especially in the rural household sector, is met by non-commercial energy sources, which included fuel wood, crop-residue, and animal waste, including human and draught animal power. However, other forms of commercial energy of much higher quality and efficiency are steadily replacing the traditional energy resources being consumed in the rural sector. However, China is presently engaged in a strong effort to control its rising energy use while promoting its rapid growth of its economy. Both the Asian giants are progressively marching towards their goal of achieving self-sufficiency in energy sector. But China is marching fast on the track China follows state controlled pricing formula, where India follows market controlled pricing formula. Despite the differences both the countries need to stress more on the non-conventional energy sources in order to promote sustainable development.

6

INDIAN POLITY

Basic Features of the Constitution

1. Did the Government of India Act, 1935 lay down a federal constitution? Discuss.

(16/II/7/12½)

Ans. Yes. This Act established a "Federation of India" made up of British Indian Provinces (Governor's Province and Commissioner's Province) and Indian states which might accede to be united.

Dyarchy, rejected by the Simon Commission, was provided for in the Federal Executive. Defence, External Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and the administration of the Tribal Areas were reserved in the hands of the Governor-General to be administered by him with the assistance of maximum of three Councilors to be appointed by him.

The Federal Legislature was constituted of two Houses, the Council of State and the Federal Assembly. The Council of state was to be a permanent body with one-third of its membership being vacated and renewed triennially. It was to consist of 156 elected members of British India and not more than 104 from the Indian states (to be nominated by the rulers concerned).

As in the case of the Federation the Executive authority of a province was vested in a Governor appointed to represent the crown in the province. His position was largely modeled on that of the Governor-General. The administration of the Provincial affairs was to be ordinarily carried on by a council of ministers appointed by the Governor from among the elected members of the Provincial Legislature and responsible to them only. The ministers held office so long as they enjoyed the pleasure of the Governor.

2. 'The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament in amending the Constitution.' Discuss critically. [200 words]

(13/II/4/10)

Ans. The power of judicial review over constitutionality of legislative action vested in

Supreme Court under Article 32 is an integral and essential feature of the Constitution. It checks the competency of the legislature to pass the law, infringement of any fundamental right and impact on public interest. Parliament cannot divest the Supreme Court of its power of judicial review. Article 368 does not empower Parliament to change Constitution's basic structure. Moreover, 'basic feature' is undefined, which empowers Supreme Court to widely interpret its suitability on a case-to-case basis. In this regard, the *Kesavanand Bharati case* vs the state of Kerala and *Minerva mills* vs *Union of India* played an imperative role.

Section 28 of Administrative Tribunal Act was declared void due to 'exclusion of jurisdiction' clauses. All laws included in 9th Schedule after April 24, 1973 will be open to judicial review due to overexploitation of a one-time exemption for abolishing zamindari system. Judges enjoy security of tenure and can be removed only on 'proven misbehavior or incapacity' by a difficult impeachment process. Article 121 forbids discussion on conduct of judges in legislature. Article 50 directs State to separate judiciary from executive in public services. Article 138 allows Parliament to increase but not reduce Supreme Court's jurisdiction. Salary of judges is fixed and not subject to vote of legislature.

Thus, an independent Supreme Court guards against Parliament's unconstitutional actions from substantive and procedural standpoint.

3. What is significance of 26th November in the country's Polity.

(09/II/10a/2)

Ans. On the 26th November, 1949 our constituent assembly adopted the constitution of India. On this day the supreme Law of the land came into existence which was enforced on 26th January 1950. The constitution has shaped the polity as it is in the present.

4. What is a constitution? What are the main sources of the Indian constitution ?

(07/II/6a/30)

Ans. Constitution means a document having a special legal sanctity which sets out the framework and the principal functions of the organs of the government of a state and declares the principles governing the operation of those organs. The powers and duties of the state organization are described in the constitution. That means the source of all people's and organizations powers duties and rights is the constitution. If the constitution is federal, then it suggests a clear division between the centre and the states. No state law can be above the centre's law.

The constitution is made under the demo critic system having all the 'citizen' support and undoubtedly any action against the constitution is illegal. Constitution is an umbrella legislation.

Source of Indian Constitution

- The main source of the Indian constitution is the "government of India Act 1935" Almost 200 sections of this act were fully or with partial modification had been included in the Indian constitution.
- **Parliamentary system:** India adopted the parliamentary system of government one of the main reasons was that this system was familiar to India this was adopted from the united kingdom.
- The procedure of amending the constitution is adopted from South African constitution.
- Federal structure of government is directly inherited from the government of India Act 1935.
- Some features related to Judiciary like the Supreme-Court its organization and power, judicial review and the provisions of the fundamental rights are inspired from the U.S.A constitution.
- Legal processes like "Rule of Law" and the "due process of law" are accepted from U.K and U.S.A constitution.
- Procedure established by law is taken from Japan.
- The Post of Vice-President of India is similar to provisions of the constitution of USA.
- The directive principles of state policy are ensured from Ireland and the Emergency provisions are from the constitution of Germany.

- Again, federal aspects like the concurrent list is derived from Australian system.
- Federation with a strong centre is mainly Taken by Canadian constitution.
- Fundamental duties are Taken from Russian constitution so Indian constitution has taken many features borrowed from other systems of the world to make it more effective and comprehensive.

Preamble

1. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Republic' in the 'Preamble'. Are they defendable in the present circumstances?(16/II/5/12½)

Ans. **Sovereign**— India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation. It is an Independent state. In the present times, the term 'sovereignty' may be losing rigid connotations of "supreme and absolute power acknowledging no superior" no modern state can be considered sovereign in that sense. However, through the words of the Preamble, what is sought to be established is the oneness of the people of India (not the people of different states but of one nation), that the sovereignty vests in the collectivity, and that the people of India are not subordinate to any external authority. With the enactment of the Constitution India was no longer a 'dominion' it was a 'republic'.

Socialist— The founding father did not want the constitution to be wedded to any particular political ideology or to be limited by any economic doctrine. In limited sense, It is difficult to define. As the supreme court says, 'Democratic socialism aims to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity. Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism, leaning heavily towards gandhian socialism'.

Secular— This term 'secular' too was added by the 42nd amendments of 1976. A secular state deals with the individual as a citizen irrespective of his religion, is not connected to particular religion nor does it seem to promote or interfere with religion. Secular state must have nothing to do with religious affairs except when their management involves crime, fraud or becomes a threat to unity and integrity of the state.

Democratic— The Constitution provides for representative parliamentary democracy under

which the executive is responsible to the legislature for all its policies and action. universal adult franchise, periodic election, rule of law, independent of judiciary, and absence of discrimination on certain ground. In broader sense, it includes not only political democracy but social and economic too.

Dr. Ambedkar remarked, "Parliamentary democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of its social democracy. What does social democracy mean? It means a way of life which recognize liberty, equality and fraternity."

- The Indian constitution provides the right to equality to all persons and says that no citizen can be discriminated on the ground of race, race caste, gender and place of birth. Usually the record of India, when it comes to political rights is very good among the emerging nations.
- The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional guarantees.
- We need to feel proud, not in narrow nationalistic sense, which in itself is significant but in wider sense of values that the constitution provided to their citizen, fraternity, tolerance for other point of view, spiritual quest and respect for cultural diversity.

2. Comment on the significance of the preamble contained in the Right to Information Act.

(12/I/3e/11)

Ans. The preamble of Right to Information Act, 2005 is a part of fundamental right to freedom of expression under article 19(1) of the constitution and the main aim of RTI act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government and make our democracy work for the people in real sense. However it expresses concern that, this may conflict with the public interests of efficient operations of the government. Preservation of the confidentiality of sensitive information and optimum use of limited resources. So the objective of this act is to enable citizens to hold all the instrumentalities of the government accountable and we are very well know that the preamble is the soul of the act when there is any confusion or dilemma about the meaning or interpretation of the provisions. It should be tested on the touchstone of the preamble. Just as the basic features of the constitution

are unalterable. So finally it is necessary to harmonies these conflicting interests and provide benefits of informed citizenry and concern of conflict with public interest in its operation.

3. What is the significance of a preamble to a constitution? Bring out the philosophy of the Indian polity as enshrined in the preamble of the Indian constitution. (04/I/6a/30)

Ans. The term 'Preamble' refers to the introduction of preface to the constitution or Preamble means a preliminary or introductory statement in speech or writing. The preamble to the Indian constitution is based on the 'objective resolution' drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru and adopted by the framers of the constitution.

The significance of the preamble lies in its components it embodies the source of the constitution i.e. the people of Indian the term sovereign, socialist, seclar, democratic, republic in the preamble suggests the nature of the state. The ideals of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity reflects the objectives of the constitution it also contains Nov. 26, 1949 as the date of adoption of the Indian constitution. The preamble, in short and simple language enshrines the philosophy of the Indian politics. In the very start the word "we the people of India" suggest that the ultimate power lies in the hands of the people it is a democracy in real sense indicating the rule by the people for the people and course of the people.

The ideals embodied in the constitution of India are faithfully reflected in the preamble. The judiciously chosen words in the preamble are of immense value and importance.

- The constitution gives the power of governance to the people of the country India is free from foreign rule and is declared by the preamble as a socialist secular democratic republic.
- Socialism here means the state's commitment to socio-economic justice and secularism means that the state will protect every religion but it will not have any religious foundation.
- 'Democratic Republic' means more than political democracy with democracy in political process it envisages a democratic society too. The democratic polity and society will be infused with the spirit of justice liberty, equality and fraternity. Republic implies that the head of the Indian state shall neither be hereditary nor a dictator.

- Justice, Social, economic and political are included in the preamble and thereby ensured in the constitution through different provisions. Two phrases, dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation also find place in the preamble.

Through Directive principles of state policy Liberty is guaranteed to the individuals through the provision of fundamental rights which are enforceable in court of law. The preamble secures to all citizens equality of states and opportunity in civic, political. The unity integrity of the nation is sought to be secured by the use of the word 'fraternity' in the preamble and by the provisions of fundamental duties and single citizenship in the constitution. The use of these words in the preamble shows it embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values on which the constitution is based. This is the philosophy of the Indian policy as enshrined in the preamble of the Indian constitution.

Fundamental Rights

- Does the right to clean environment entail legal regulations on burning crackers during Diwali? Discuss in the light of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and Judgement(s) of the Apex Court in this regard. (15/II/7/12½)**

Ans. Supreme Court, in a landmark judgment has pronounced right to clean environment as a fundamental right enshrined under right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution. Though no law has been enacted on regulating the burning of crackers, but the Apex Court has issued guidelines in this regard. So, it entails legal regulation on burning fire crackers, on account of these guidelines. In the landmark case of 2005; Prevention of Environment & Sound Pollution v. Union of India, the apex court laid down a few essential guidelines relating to firecrackers and addressing other problems of sound pollution.

The key highlights being :

- The Department of Explosives may divide the firecrackers into two categories- (i) Sound emitting firecrackers, and (ii) Colour/light emitting firecrackers.
- There shall be a complete ban on bursting sound emitting firecrackers between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. It is not necessary to impose restrictions as to time on bursting of colour/light emitting firecrackers.

- Every manufacturer shall on the box of each firecracker mention details of its chemical contents and that it satisfies the requirement as laid down by Department of Explosives.

The court has directed that non-implementation of the guidelines is leading to gross violation of the Fundamental Rights which must be preserved and respected at all times. Arguments have often been made against such restrictions on the grounds that it violates Article 25 of the Constitution, i.e., to practice and propagate our religion freely. What one must keep in mind that Fundamental Rights are not absolute in nature and falls under the umbrella of certain reasonable restrictions. The Apex Court in its landmark judgment; *Church of God in India vs. K.K.R Majestic Colony Welfare Assn.* held that the court can put certain restrictions on controlling the noise, even if such noise was a direct consequence of any religious ritual or activity being held. In a recent case, 3 toddlers moved to the Supreme Court with a petition to take action against the rising levels of air pollution. The Supreme Court dismissed this petition which was aimed at putting a blanket ban on bursting of crackers on Diwali or designating a particular place for bursting crackers. The Supreme Court exclaimed that such a blanket ban would be lethal and would cause an unnecessary uproar in the society. The court, however, has directed the government to spread awareness about the hazardous effects of crackers. Bursting crackers has been a custom in our society which is now proving to be lethal for the coming generations. Article 21- Right to Life, is a basic human right and subsequently a Fundamental Right for Indian Citizens, and to breathe clean air constitutes the same. Hence, it is necessary to exercise certain prudence and caution in this situation and one must give precedence to various rights in terms of their necessity.

- What do you understand by the concept "freedom of speech and expression"? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss. (14/II/4/12½)**

Ans. According to Article 19(1), freedom of speech and expression implies that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinion, belief and conviction freely by a word of mouth, writing, printing, pictures or any other form.

But, the right to freedom of expression doesn't include the freedom to insult someone or caste, religion, race, place of birth and language etc. Hate speech is any speech, gesture or conduct or display, which is forbidden because it may incite violence or prejudicial action against or by protected individual or group or because it disparages or intimidates a protected individual or group. Indian constitution does not include hate speech in freedom of speech and expression because hate speech aims to prevent discord among its many ethnic and religious communities. Anti-hate speech laws have long been established to tackle these aberrations. Several sections of Indian Penal Code, prohibit hate speech by imposing certain restrictions on freedom of expression.

The films in India stand on slightly different plane from other forms of expression because of the following reasons :

- Since films are a means of entertainment as well as a learning curve for a large number of people, who are influenced by the messages conveyed through films. So, the right message should be delivered through films as it impacts the society as a whole.
- While hate speeches and other forms of expressions comes under the realm of reality, films are shown mainly on the plane of fiction, made for the commercial or entertainment purpose only.

Hence, films are rather the form of expression of creativity than any other form of speech and expression. But, if the movie offends someone, it risks being unsuitable for viewing by everyone. If artists, playwrights and film makers of India are to exercise their right to free speech appropriately, the utmost necessity is to do away with the restrictive clauses under Article 19(2).

3. What are the rights within the ambit of article 21 of the Indian constitution? (12/II/3d/5)

Ans. Article 21 of the constitution explicitly guarantees right to life and personal liberty by saying that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. There are following rights come under the ambit of article 21.

Right to live with human dignity which include basic necessities of life like food, shelter, nutrition etc.

- Right to privacy
- Right to livelihood
- Right to die
- Right to get pollution free water and air
- Right to education
- Right to free legal aid
- Right to speedy trial
- Protection of ecology and environment pollution
- Right against solitary confinement
- Prisoner's right act.

4. Bring out the differences between the fundamental rights and the directive principles of state policy. Discuss some of the measures taken by the union and state governments for the implementation of the directive principles of state policy. (07/I/6b/30)

Ans. There are following differences between the fundamental rights (FRs) and the directive principles of state policy (DPSPs).

- The fundamental rights are justiciable that is they are legally enforceable by the Courts in case of their violation whereas the directive principle are not Justiciable, that is they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- By providing the fundamental rights to the citizens, the democratic political system has been established. Whereas by the implementation of the DPSPs the economic welfare of the state is established.
- The fundamental rights have legal sanctions where DPSPs have moral and political sanctions.
- The fundamental rights promote the welfare of the individual. Hence, they are personal and individualistic whereas the DPSPs promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are solitarian and socialistic.
- The fundamental rights do not require any legislation for their implementation they are automatically enforced whereas DPSPs require legislation for their implementation they are not automatically enforced.
- In case of fundamental rights the courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the fundamental rights as unconstitutional and invalid whereas in case of DPSPs the courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the directive principles as unconstitutional and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive.

- During emergency except the rights mentioned in Art 20. Art 21 all other fundamental rights can be suspended. Whereas the DPSPs can never be suspended under any condition.
- Fundamental rights are assumed negatively sometimes because in some cases they restrict the activities of the states on the other hand, DPSPs are always affirmative because they direct the states for the definite activity.
- The scope of DPSPs is more, comparatively to fundamental rights. In DPSPs the political, administrative, economic and subject like international peace are also included.

Implementation Measures : Lots of activities have been done for the implementation of the DPSPs by both the centre and state. The main purpose of the addition of the 9th schedule is the equal distribution of wealth like old institution of hereditary proprietary have been abolished by the government under Article 39 (b) which provides for distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to common good. Likewise by the 73rd Amendment of the constitution the Panchayati Raj system has been implemented. Compulsory education of children between the age of group of 6-14 was made sure with the 86th amendment of the constitution. Nationalization of banks in 1969 and land reforms all also similar measures. Even the judiciary has adopted a trend to evolve some of the DPSPs to the status of the FRs to make them justiciable. Thus, the centre and the state governments have implemented various DPSPs through suitable measures.

5. What is the importance of Right to constitutional Remedies ? (07/I/9e/2)

Ans. To give effect to any of the fundamental Rights, the Rights to constitution remedy is essential without right to remedy (under Article 32 and 226) the fundamental Rights would be of no use it is considered as the soul of the constitution.

6. What is right to life and personal liberty ? How have the courts expanded its meaning in recent years? (06/I/6a/30)

Ans. In Indian constitution the, Right to life and personal liberty is guaranteed under the Article 19-22 (Right to Freedom) of Part III of the constitution. The Right to life and personal liberty in accordance with the procedure established by law is guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian constitution. The Right is available to Both citizens and non-citizens. According to

Article 21, no person can be deprived of His life or personal liberty except in accordance with the procedure established by law.

In the famous, Gopalan case, the Supreme Court opined that 'personal liberty' means only liberty relating to or concerning the person or body of the individual. Also, it covered protection only against arbitrary executive action. But later on its ambit was widened to include protection against legislative action also and to cover within itself all the varieties of Rights, which go to make up the personal liberty of Man, other than those provided in Art. 19(1). So far as Art. 19(1) is concerned, it deals with the freedom of profession and trade. In *Meneka Gandhi vs. Union of India case* - 1918, the Supreme Court has constantly expended meaning and scope of Article 21 it also included here a Right to live with human dignity. *M.C. Mehta's case* opened a new horizon by including pollution free environment as a component of the Right to life. Similar importance was given again when it was interpreted to cover the Right to education in case of *Unnikrishnan vs Union of India* - 1993.

Also by various cases, the Supreme Court has covered many other Rights under it. Right to free legal aid and speedy trial is a part of Right to life. Even a prisoner has right to speedy Trial and legal aid fair procedure cannot be denied to him. The court further held that non-payment of minimum wages to the workers accounted to denial of their right to live with Basic human dignity violated Art. 21 recently, a Supreme Court Bench of Justice Ajit Pasayat and Justice S.H. Kapadia has remarked that Rape is a crime against basic human rights and is violative of the victim's most cherished fundamental right, namely right to life contained in Art. 21. This is not only a crime against the person of a women, it is a crime against entire society. The Supreme Court has asked the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts across the country to deal firmly with the accused in the case relation to Rape, it said that the punishment awarded should be proportionate to the nature of the offence. In fact rape is a violation of the victim right to live, which is a crime against entire society. It pushes the victim into deep emotional crises. Where the victim is a helpless innocent child or a minor, it leaves behind a Traumatic experience. So without education, pollution free environment, air, water, shelter, health care, food and basic humanity. All these provisions are rightly covered under it along with other.

**7. Give your views on the right to freedom of religion as enshrined in Indian constitution. Do they make India a secular state ?
(05/I/7b/30)**

Ans. We all say India is incredible country because we have different culture, different religion difficult caste in each and every states of our country and to make our constitution provide right to freedom of religion under article 25 to 28 as the fundamental rights. These several provisions are.

- there shall be no' state religion' in India. the state will neither establish religion of its own nor confer any special patronage upon any particular religion.
- Every person is Guaranteed the freedom of conscience and the freedom to profess, practices and propagate his own religion not only is there the freedom of the individual to profess, practise and propagate his religion, there is also the right guaranteed to every religious group to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purpose. Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions are provided as the part of this right under article 25 to 28.

Many of the countries particularly of our neighbours. could not maintain this spirit and tended to follow a particular religion making one religious group fortunate and other devoid ones. This is not a case in India. India is secular country in gist and spirit.

Here all religious groups and communities have equal opportunity in all spheres and all are equal footing and plinth without any discrimination on part of the state. India where a religious community is in minority, the constitution goes further to enable it to preserve its culture and religious interests by due provisions. there all can be possible only through our freedom as to management of the religious affairs this would have been without great impact.

**8. What are the constitutional limitations on the free movement of Indians throughout the country ?
(05/I/8a/15)**

Ans. The constitutional limitations on the free movement. of Indians throughout the country can be restricted on the ground of the interest of the general public and for protection of any schedule tribe. However, the freedom of

movement is provided as a fundamental right under article 19(1) of the constitution this freedom is only for the citizens of India and not available to other persons.

This right provides to move freely throughout the territory of India or to reside and settle in any part of the country this right to freedom of movement is not absolute right. Which means the restrictions can be imposed by law of the state or the central government but the ground. Provided for must be one of the mentioned under clause 2(6) of Article 19 on any other ground any restriction if imposed on free movements of Indians throughout the country will be void. Moreover the restriction must be reasonable and related to the public Interest or for the protection of any schedule tribe.

**9. What is meant by 'double Jeopardy' ?
(05/I/9a/2)**

Ans. the prohibition against double jeopardy is contained under Art 20(2) which says that no persons shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

**10. What is the common point between Article 14 and 226 of the Indian constitution?
(05/I/9d/2)**

Ans. Both Article 14 and 226 of the Indian constitution are available to every person for redressal of arbitrariness of the state.

**11. Discuss how the constitution of India provides equal rights.
(04/I/7a/30)**

Ans. The constitution of India provides "equal rights" through different provisions to all citizen Article 14 - To secure equality before law and equal protection of law to which only president and governors are exceptions. The expression 'equality before law' implies absence of any person the second expression equal protection of law, means that same law shall apply to all who are similarly situated.

Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religions race, sex etc. Exceptions are:

- Special provisions for women and children Article 15(4) provides for special protections for grounds of citizens who are economically and socially depressed.
- Article 16 - ensure equality of opportunities in public employment however special measures could be taken for the development of women, children and weaker sections of society.

- Article 17 - Stands for abolition of untouchability in any form.
- Article 18 - Stands for abolition of titles by the state except those related to military and educational spheres untouchability is removed and titles are abolished to make all persons equal. Even in matter of political participation the constitution has, since its conception, provided universal franchise under Article 326.

Provisions relating to freedom of expression and speech are also aimed at giving freedom to every citizen to express and bring out their dissatisfaction, even against the state. In part IV, the directives also contain that men and women are to be treated equally same wages are to be provided for same work. Though, reservation is a provision under the constitution it is not inequality but a tool to bring equality in the society classification has the same purpose. All these provisions in our constitution are aimed to provide equality to all persons in our country not only to the citizens but to non-citizens also in some matters.

12. What is Habeas corpus ? (04/I/9a/2)

Ans. It means "you have the body" it is a writ issued to effectuate the presentation of the person detained against the proper authority, it can be issued both under Articles 32 and 226 both by the supreme court and the high courts.

Directive Principles of State Policy

1. Examine the scope of Fundamental Rights in the light of the latest judgement of the Supreme Court on Right to Privacy. (250 words) (17/II/12/15)

Ans. Right to privacy means to possess a sphere where man is free from state and society's interference. Human being deserves this space of so called "self-regarding actions"- Johan Stuart Mill.

- Right to privacy has been declared as part of Article 21 and 19 of the Constitution by 9 judge bench of Supreme Court.
- Justice Chandrachud gave its definition as
 - Spatial control-private space and bodily integrity.
 - Decisional autonomy-protects the intimate personal choices.
 - Informational privacy-control over personal information.

Effect of judgement on fundamental rights:

- It will expand the ambit of Article 21 under which innate dignity, autonomy of man, and choices will become part of privacy under Article 21. Hence a woman would be able to terminate pregnancy without losing her privacy or getting permission. For this the 'Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971' would have to be modified.
- It will expand as well as put reasonable restrictions under Article 19. Corporates in their house will have right to privacy over their data, content as under constitutional guarantee but can't violate the right to privacy of the individuals. Therefore data theft, collection, sale or use of private data will be restricted. However, a new data protection law will be required apart from IT Act 2000 to cover all the entities (public, private, individual etc).
- It will also provide for right to forget or be forgotten.
- Under Article 19, freedom to choose profession (butchering of bovine etc or selling of alcohol) or freedom to choose any food (consuming beef) will have constitutional protection and all laws regulating it will have to be amended.
- Data protection (Aadhar issue)- Rights in offline world will have to be extended to the online world too. In the postmodern world boundary between humans and machines (real life and virtual life) is getting blurred. New man is not only social but techno social for which right to privacy is required.
- Privacy judgement will cover all three aspects
 - Informational-what you earn, sell or where you live.
 - Physical-body biometrics etc.
 - Privacy of choice-what you eat, talk or where you roam etc.
- The above 3 subsections will have erosion due to Aadhaar data collection therefore as a reasonable restriction over erosion of right to privacy, it should be protected via law. Privacy should not be privilege of rich but of poor too. Data (biometrics) collection in the name of welfare should protect private data.
- Section 377 of IPC will stand null and void. It will allow people to choose their sexual orientation.

viii. There will be clash between article 19, 21 under right to privacy and national security. Therefore reasonable restrictions need to be defined and clearly mentioned under article 19 and 21 via Constitutional amendment.

To reduce confusion and conflict between Supreme Court judgement and present policies and schemes (such as Aadhar etc) recommendations of AP Shah Committee should be implemented.

2. Discuss the possible factors that inhibit India from enacting for its citizens a uniform civil code as provided for in the Directive Principles of State Policy. (15/II/1/12½)

Ans. Constitutional Aspect : Article 44 of the Constitution of India requires the State to strive to secure for its citizens a Common Civil Code throughout India. The secular activities, such as inheritance covered by personal laws should be separated from religion. A uniform law thus prepared and made applicable to all would on the contrary promote national unity. It was pointed out at that time that, firstly, as Common Civil Code would infringe the fundamental right of freedom of religion as mentioned in Article 25 and secondly, it would amount to a tyranny to the minority. The first objection is misconceived because secular activity associated with religious practice is exempted from this guarantee and since personal laws pertain to secular activities they fail within the regulatory power of the state.

UCC enacted at the time of independence:

The framers of the constitution were convinced that a certain amount modernisation was required before a uniform civil code was imposed on citizens belonging to different religions. It was also feared that any attempt to ignore personal laws of various religions might lead to civil war, rioting and social unrest.

India's leaders at the time wanted a secular constitution on the model of a western democracy. However, what resulted was not secularism in the western sense of the word, but rather a 'secular' state with religious laws for its religious groups.

The forefathers of constitution who imposed several reforms upon the Hindu law were cowed down by the threats of Islamists and kept the sharia strictly unaltered. Hence, the Muslims and the Christians had to be governed by their own set of laws.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 extended to whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The effect of the Hindu Marriage Act was to prohibit polygamy amongst Hindus and to increase the right of divorced wife to maintenance or alimony. The act applied to everyone in India except Muslim, Christians, Parsees and Jews. Since Jews and Parsees are a small minority remained de facto the only large community with a distinct religious law that had not been reformed to reflect modern concepts.

The legal practice of excluding Muslims continued with the passage of the dowry prohibition act of 1961 which specifically excluded, "dowry" or "mehr" in the case of persons to whom the Muslim personal law (shariat) applies". In 1973 on a debate over the revision of the criminal procedure code, it was pointed out in regard to the maintenance of divorced wives that in cases involving Muslims, the court should take note as to whether the woman had received maintenance under the personal law.

Codification of Muslim law or enacting a Common Civil Code is a sensitive issue owing to its politicisation.

Some experts claim that there are operation problems in enacting the uniform civil code . They talk about a serious practical difficulty in adopting a uniform code of marriage since most people do not take the recourse to Special Marriage Act, 1954 and prefer religiously formalized marriages . It is difficult to think of a common code borrowing from all religious and customs . It is also claimed that the proponents of the code haven't given serious thought to what it would look like and how different religious customs associated with the solemnisation of marriages would be accommodated.

The biggest obstacle in implementing the UCC, apart from obtaining a consensus, is the drafting. Should UCC be a blend of all the personal laws or should it be a new law adhering to the constitutional mandate? There is a lot of literature churned out on UCC but there is no model law drafted. The UCC should carve a balance between protection of fundamental rights and religious dogmas of individuals. It should be a code, which is just and proper according to a man of ordinary prudence, without any bias with regards to religious or political consideration.

Role of the Judiciary :

In *Mary Royv. State of Kerala*, the question argued before the Supreme Court was that certain provisions of the Travancore Christian Succession Act, 1916, were unconstitutional under Art. 14 Under these provisions, on the death of an intestate, his widow was entitled to have only a life interest terminable at her death or remarriage and his daughter. It was also argued that the Travancore Act had been superseded by the Indian Succession Act, 1925. The Supreme Court avoided examining the question whether gender inequality in matters of succession and inheritance violated Art.14, but , nevertheless, ruled that the Travancore Act had been superseded by the Indian Succession Act Mary Roy has been characterized as a 'momentous' decision in the direction of ensuring gender equality in the matter of succession.

Fundamental Duties

1. **"Essentially all that is contained in part IV-A of the constitution is first a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life". Critically examine this statement.**

(11/II/1a/20)

Ans. Fundamental duties were inserted in the constitution with the 42nd amendment act 1976 on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee it was inserted into the constitution to make the fundamental right more meaningful which means if there is rights in a society than there should be a duties to make society successful. Rights and duties are considered as two sides of the same coin which means they are not complete without each other.

A close scrutiny of the clauses of Article 51A indicate that a number of these clause basically refer to each other values as have been a part of the Indian society. The value of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity as pledged in the preamble to the constitution that sought to ensured through various provisions codified in it.

The Nation realized an urgent need to re-emphasize these in a manner that would be acceptable to and be imbibed by all generation. This can be done only by creating public awareness of the need to appreciate and internalize the concept and practice of Fundamental duties. Particularly in the Indian society this reciprocity of rights and duties is

desirable because Indian society is a heterogenous society. However, the non-justifiability of the fundamental duties like the directive principles of state policy affect their significance. Nevertheless the Supreme Court of India has in several cases realised on fundamental duties to determine the duty of the state and when necessary give direction or set guidelines to achieve the purpose. The court also observed that preservation of environment and maintenance of ecological balance are the responsibility not only of government but also the fundamental duty of every citizen. These duties have several characteristics some of these are moral duties while other are civic duties like freedom struggle, protect the sovereignty unity and integrity of India etc.

These refers to such value which have been a part of the Indian tradition, mythology, religion and practices or so called Indian society. However, like the directive principle the fundamental duties are non-justiciable and contribution also does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. Moreover, there is no legal sanction against their violation but the parliament is free to enforce them by legislation. So all that is contained in part IV A of the constitution is just a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life.

2. **Enumerate the fundamental duties incorporated in the constitution after the 42nd Amendment Act.**

(08/II/6a/15)

Ans. The fundamental duties were inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976, introduced article 51A. In the constitution and incorporated a set of fundamental duties of citizens in a separate part added to chapter IV. This prescribed for first time, ten fundamental duties to be followed by the Indian citizens they as follows:

- To abide by the constitution and respect the National Flag and the National Anthem
- To cherish and follow the noble idea which inspired our national strangle for freedom.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render National Service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of the women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

- To protect and improve the National Rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop the scientific Temper, Humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

3. Identity the major fundamental duties. (03/II/8b/15)

Ans. The constitution outlines in the fundamental duties of the Indian citizens which were incorporated in the constitution by the 42nd amendment act in 1976. Part IVA containing a single article-51A was inserted by the constitutive (forty-second amendment) act 1976.

However, no citizen can be punished for its violation, but they are expected to be followed by the citizens. After 86th amendment 2002, there are eleven fundamental duties.

- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national flag and the national anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritages of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of Endeavour and achievement.

Constitutional Amendments/Bill

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016. Do you think it is efficacious enough ‘to remove cascading effect of taxes and provide for common national market for goods and service’? (250 words)(17/II/11/15)

Ans. The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016 provides for the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. GST is one of the biggest indirect tax reforms in India.

Salient Features of the Act

- It amalgamates a large number of Central and State taxes (like Central Excise Duty, Countervailing Duty, Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Octroi etc) into a single tax.
- It inserts a new Article 246A in the Constitution to give the central and state governments the concurrent power to make laws on the taxation of goods and services.
- Only the centre may levy and collect an integrated GST in the course of inter-state trade - to be divided between the centre and the states.
- It provides for the constitution of a GST Council to develop a harmonized national market of goods and services.
- It makes provision for compensation to states for revenue losses arising out of the implementation of the GST.

Cascading effect of taxes

GST follows a multi-stage collection mechanism in which tax is collected at every stage and the credit of tax paid at the previous stage is available as a set off at the next stage of transaction. This means that tax paid on inputs is deducted from the tax payable on the output produced (input tax credit). This is expected to mitigate the ill effects of cascading. However, the effectiveness of this will depend on the level of digital literacy of the traders and the efficient functioning of the GST Network (GSTN).

The efficacy of a uniform market is hindered by multiple tax slabs (0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%), tax exemption to real estate, petroleum and alcohol, and exclusion of the informal or unorganized economy which accounts for nearly 50% of India's gross domestic product.

Any new reform is expected to experience a few teething problems. Since it is expected to be beneficial to the Indian economy in the long-term, the gradual course-corrections should continue to ensure that it is able to meet its intended objectives.

2. Discuss Section 66A of IT Act, with reference to its alleged violation of Article 19 of the Constitution. [200 words] (13/II/2/15)

Ans. Freedom of speech and expression to the Indian citizens doesn't come without any restrictions. Article 19(2) puts some restriction on rights conferred under section 19(1), but section 66A of it act allegedly puts restriction on freedom of expression, like restrictions on online free speech and the same is ultra vires to the Constitution. The use of some vague words in the section 66(A) criminalize communication on the ground that it is grossly offensive, of menacing character, causing annoyance, or inconvenience. This section has unleashed a regime of arbitrary enforcement – which is what the country has witnessed in recent past. Every word used under this section is subjective and has been kept wide open for interpretation, which leaves a lot of room for its wanton abuse and attacks freedoms guaranteed under Article 14, 19 and 21 of our constitution. In sum, it can be said that the main problem is that the definition of free speech under Section 66(A) goes beyond the definition as envisaged in the Indian Constitution. This makes Section 66(A) ultra vires to the Constitution.

3. What are the salient features of the consumer protection (amendment) bill 2011 introduced in the Lok Sabha in December 2011 ?

(12/I/2e/15)

Ans. The consumer protection (amendment) bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in December 2011 by Mr. K.V. Thomas it has been referred to the standing committee on food, consumer affairs and public distribution with the aim to empower the consumer to protect themselves against unfair practices of manufactures and providers of services.

The salient features of the bill are:

- (a) The bill defines unfair contract which includes the following clauses :
 - 1. excessive security deposit
 - 2. Refusal to accept early repayment of debt

- 3. imposition of disproportionate penalty
- 4. Termination of contract without reasonable cause.

(b) Under the bill unfair trade practice includes.

- 1. A failure to take back the goods or withdraw the services within a period of 30 days after the receipt of goods by the consumer.
- 2. disclosure of confidential personal information.

The main ground for consumer complaints is deficiency which means deliberately withholding information from the consumer. Under the act a maximum of 2 members are to be appointed to the district forum. The bill proposes that a minimum of 2 members should be appointed and the maximum number of members should be prescribed by the state government. The bill permits online filing of complaints under the act, the admissibility of a complaint has to be decided within 21 days from date on which the complaint was received. The orders passed by the different authorities under CPA will be on par with a decree on court and will be enforceable by the district collector. Under the bill, the National Commission shall periodically furnish to the central government information regarding the cases pending before it the state commission shall furnish information to the state government regarding the cases pending before it.

It also aims to strengthen the implementation machinery. The district forum, state commission and national commission shall publish the data regarding the pending cases before it on their respective website. The penalty imposed shall not be less than Rs. 500 or 50% of the value of the order whichever is higher the bill also gives the district forum, state commission or the National commission the power to attach the property of the defaulting person. All the proposed amendments should help to improve the functioning of the authorities under Consumer Protection Act.

4. Bring out the salient features of PCPNDT Act, 1994 and the implications of its amendment in 2003.

(11/I/4d/20)

Ans. Salient features of PCPNDT Act, 1994 are:

- Prohibition of sex selection, before conception is illegal.
- Regulation of prenatal diagnostic technique (e.g. amniocentesis and ultra-sonography for detection of genetic abnormalities by restricting their use to registered institutions.

- The Act allows the use of these techniques a specified purpose and by a qualified person, registered for this purpose.
- Misuse of such techniques for sex selection before or after conception are prevented.
- Prohibition of advertisement of any technique for sex selection and sex determination soling.
- Prohibition on soling ultrasound machines to persons not registered under this Act.
- Punishment for violation of provisions of the Act.

In the ineffectiveness of PCPNDT Act, it was amended 14th February, 2003 to make it more comprehensive. Now it renamed as "Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994." The techniques of pre-conception sex selection have been brought within the ambit of the Act so as to pre-empt the use of such technologies, which significantly contribute to the declining sex ratio in India.

5. With respect to co-operative societies what are the salient features of the 106th and 111th constitutional Amendment Bills as at Present ? (10/I/2b/12)

Ans. The 106th Constitution Amendment Bill 2006 and 111th Constitution Amendment Bill 2009. Specify provisions regarding empowering co-operative societies by preventing unnecessary interference by states. The constitution (106th Amendment) Bill proposed to insert a new part IX B in the constitution and adding articles 243 ZH through 243 ZT providing for incorporation regulation and winding up of co-operative societies.

The salient features of the Bills are

- The Bill specify provision for maximum number of board members and their tenure.
- The Bill specified that the Board of a co-operative society that has government shareholding or loans can be superseded for maximum period of six months.
- The Bills propose inserting article 43B is part IV of the constitution which says that the "State Shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation autonomous functioning democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies".

The Bill also provides that the directors in the co-operative societies will also include two women and one scheduled cast representatives.

The Bill also provide for an independent body in each state. On the lines of the state election commission, which oversees election to local bodies and panchayats for free and fair elections in co-operative societies. It ensures that co-operatives are not dissolved with change of government in any state. They provide audit of co-operative societies by independent auditors or auditing firms out of the panel approved by state government. The bill also specified as per elections to be held before the expiry of the terms of the board.

6. What are your views on the features and impact of Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

(09/I/6a/15)

Ans. Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has mainly gives protection to women in their domestic relationship. The act covers even verbal abuse and threat under the definition of violence. So, physical and actual violence is not required to be proved by women complaint. Relationship required by this act can be marital. Even live in partners, brother sister and paternal relationship are covered under this act. To make the act more viable the onus of Responsibility to prove themselves innocent has been put upon the perpetrator of violence coupled with this, there are also provisions in this act to make the investigation agencies trained in the gender sensitization programmes.

Persons may be prevented from entering into certain limits of area where the victim resides so that the safety of victim can be effectively ensured. Special investigation office are appointed under this act there will be women cell in police station. All these provisions will actually reduce and gradually eliminate domestic violence. But remedy lies in creating proper awareness and social cohesion apart from ensuring strict implementation of provision of the act. This act has certainly brought in the changes in the attitude of the male gender towards their female counterpart of the family.

7. Write short note on 'Section 377 of IPC'.

(09/I/4h/3)

Ans. Section 377 of IPC: The Delhi High Court decriminalized consensual sexual act of adults in private even though being against the course of Nature. Section 377 penalizes unnatural sexual intercourse. It is just decriminalized and not legalized. There was an appeal to the Supreme Court of India, regarding legalizing it.

8. What is a Censure Motion? (08/I/7a/2)

Ans. It is passed to ensure a policy of the government or a minister. It means showing lack of confidence in the government. It is passed successfully, the government will fall. Censure Motion must be specific and self explanatory, stating the reasons for its adoption.

9. How would you differentiate between the passage of a constitution amendment bill and of an ordinary legislature bill? (06/I/8a/15)

Ans. A bill other than Money Bill and Financial Bill may be introduced in either house of the parliament under Article 107(i) and required passage in both the house before it can be presented for President assent. A bill may be introduced either by a minister or by a private member. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only on the recommendation of the President there is no provision of Joint sitting of both the houses as provided in article 108, in the case of Money bills. Article - 368 provides for the passage of a constitutional amendment bill according to it such bill can be introduced in either house of Parliament it must be passed by.

A majority of the total membership of that house and also by a majority of not less than two thirds of members present and voting. In other case the procedure to pass an ordinary bill is as following.

- it can, also be introduced in either house and it can be introduced by a private member also.
- No prior recommendation of President is required for an ordinary bill while such recommendation is pre-requisite for a constitutional amendment bill.
- In case of failure of the bill due to lack of majority, a joint sitting under Article-108 can be called upon.
- Rajya Sabha can amend it or reject it.

An ordinary bill can be rejected, approved or returned for reconsideration of parliament by the President, but he is not empowered to do in case of a constitutional Amendment bill.

10. How is disagreement between the legislative council and the legislative assembly of a state in passing of an ordinary bill resolved? (10/I/8a/5)

Ans. According to article 108 of the constitution governor can summon both the house to meet in a joint sitting to resolve the controversy like that, there is no any constitutional provision

to summon to joint sitting in the state legislative over any ordinary bill. So in case of disagreement between legislative council and legislative assembly over an ordinary bill according to art 197. The will of the assembly prevails over that of the council. The council can only delay the bill. The power of the legislative council has been restricted under art 197 in case of bills other than money bills.

11. What is the special facility provided to the linguistic minorities under Article 350A? (04/I/9c/2)

Ans. Article 350(A) inserted by the seventh constitutional amendment Act provides for local authorities in every state to extent adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to the children of linguistic minority groups.

12. Highlight the significance of forty fourth amendment of the constitution of India. (03/I/8a/15)

Ans. The forty-fourth amendment (1978) sought to remove some of the irritants of the 42nd amendment it made changes in the emergency provision to ensure that these power were not misused by the. Executive in future it restored to the courts the power to decide whether an office was an "office of profit" or not (A power of which they were deprived by the 42nd amendment).

There are some specific provisions providing safeguards against possible misuse it has made important changes in the following ways:

- It restored the term of the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assembly to five years.
- Question of disqualifications of members of parliament or state legislature is to be decided, as originally provided by the president or the governor.
- In fundamental rights it made article 20 and 21 non-suspendable even during the emergency.
- Article 31 is taken out from the fundamental rights and now right to property, is an ordinary legal only.
- Now the president can return the advise of the council of ministers for its reconsideration.
- For the proclamation of emergency, written advice of the cabinet and not of the prime minister only is revered. Article 352 now requires that the proclamation must be approved within one month and not two months.
- Emergency can be revoked by a simple majority and for this a special session can

be summoned by the speaker or the president on the notice by one-tenth membership of the Lok Sabha. The presidential rule in the state can be imposed for a limited period of six months and it can be continued only if certain conditions there in prevails.

- Some safeguards against preventive detention are inserted in article-22.
- Emergency provisions and made justifiable thus. By these amendment and changes in the constitution will safeguard against possible misuse.

13. The Lokpal Bill. (07/I/12c/10)

Ans. In India, Lokpal is the Western Concept of Ombudsman. Lokpal in meant to bring under its scanner of highest political authorities including P.M. if they are indulged in the corruption. The ARC recommended for its setting up in 1996.

The provision of the Lokpal Bill 1996 was:

- to make speedy & inexpensive justice.
- PM come under the scanner of the LP.
- LP chaired by sitting justice of SC & assist by two other justice, who have qualified for the judge of SC.
- President appoints the LP after consulting to the PM, speaker of the Lok Sabha, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Leader of oppositions, some cabinet ministers. PM in the head of the committee make for the appointment of the LP.
- The tenure of LP is 5 years, removed only ground up the proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

In the 1998 Som Pal Committee recommended some amendments in the 1996 bill was—

- LP consisted by two members.
- Committee appoint LP consist of the VP, as Chairman, PM, LS speaker, leader of opposition.
- The status of the LP is equal to the SC justice so removal must be stringent.
- Inquiry for removal of the LP, only made by the SC sitting Chief Justice of India, assist by the two senior most judge of SC.
- MP must declare assets within 90 days after being sworn as MP otherwise full charges.

The appointment of the LP is the quest process because there is no conscious developed cover it by the political parties. How long time it will take in passing by parliament, depend upon the clear intention of the political will is open for discussion in future.

Civil Services in India

1. Initially Civil Services in India were designed to achieve the goals of neutrality and effectiveness, which seems to be lacking in the present context. Do you agree with the view that drastic reforms are required in Civil Services. Comment. (250 words)(17/II/18/15)

Ans. The civil service in India, regarded as the 'steel frame' of administration, is today battling against onslaughts to its relevance. As the primary arm of government, the civil services must reform to keep pace with the changing times in order to meet the aspirations of the people.

Reforms needed :

1. To ensure neutrality

- a. Creation of Civil Services Board for the transfer and postings of higher officers, based on merit rather than on political expediency.
- b. Service Selection Board should be created to look into promotion and grievance redressal and the Complaint Authority to address the cases of the violation of civil services neutrality.
- c. Early implementation of TSR Subhramaniam Swami Judgement and Prakash Singh case guidelines of Supreme Court in order to protect civil services neutrality.

2. To enhance effectiveness

a. Reforms at entry stage

- Making Civil Services Exam more objective and testing of candidate's merit and aptitude required to be a Civil Servant.
- Reducing the age of entry.
- New models for training (value based, ethics, conduct)

b. Reforms during service-

- Mid-term career review.
- Removal of Articles 310 and 311 from Constitution providing protection to the civil servants. Therefore increasing performance pressure and screening out non performers.
- Lateral entry for enhanced competition.
- Mid-term career training.

c. Exit Reforms

- Protection of honest officers after retirement by amending section 13 (1) (a) of Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA).

d. Other reforms

- Covering collusion and bribery as offence under POCA for termination of service and prosecution.
- Providing stability of tenure to the top officials, above the rank of joint secretary of minimum 2 years.
- Protection of whistle-blowers
- Amending sec. 7 of POCA to cover collusive bribery to tackle the nexus of politician-bureaucrat-businessman.

Necessary protection to public servants against arbitrary actions should be provided through legislations under Article 309.

Reforming institution takes time, therefore, it should be done incrementally by implementing second ARC recommendations.

2. Has the Cadre based Civil Services Organization been the cause of slow change in India ? Critically examine. (14/II/14/12)

Ans. Cadre-based Civil Services in India was premised on the belief that it was best suitable for all the top positions of the government. The natural corollary was that there are very few lateral entries and the civil services enjoy a monopoly over all the top positions of the government. Cadre based civil service are designed to bring efficiency in the system. Cadre based civil service bring specialization in different sector, gives the origin of departmental system.

But, in this modern age of governance, cadre based civil services has generated a huge debate. Some cadres, especially those of All-India Services, have been given undue preference over others. *For example*, officers of IAS cadre have been appointed in all the crucial offices in government such as offices of economic planning, and accounting which should have belonged to the respective experts. This has slowed down the decision-making and diluted the effectiveness of the decisions. With rapid expansion of knowledge, increasing complexities in certain fields, and rapid expansion of private sector, a large amount of expertise developed outside government. Such expertise could help in dealing with the various complexities that the tasks presents. Hence, in order to assess such talent, lateral hiring should be encouraged in all the important government positions so that the cause of growth and development is best served. Experts believe that lateral entry could bring in more professionalism and knowledge in Civil Services.

3. E-Governance initiative by the UPSC.

(11/I/1e/5)

Ans. The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has introduced the system of online submission of applications for all the competitive examinations which are concluded by it. However, this facility is in addition to the option of submitting paper applications.

4. Comment on E-governance' initiative by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

(11/I/9e/5)

Ans. UPSC has taken the initiative for getting the forms of several examinations like civil services filled online. It also displays the status of the application form for every candidate on its website, UPSC publishes the syllabus and tentative schedules of various UPSC conducted examinations on its website helping students to plan in advance. UPSC also publishes the various court orders and notifications on the website and information regarding the RTI petitions on its website.

5. In the changing context of governance in the country, what should be the role of the UPSC?

(09/I/7b/15)

Ans. UPSC is an Apex recruitment agency. It has been successful in its functioning of assigned duties for the past 50 years. Art. 313 to 325 has given provision of UPSC under constitution. It has effectively functioned in the areas of recruitment to services and posts of union government, advising an recruitment policy and disciplinary action advising an suitability, transfer, promotion etc. It should be an active suggestive making body for other state PCs but it cannot recruit staff for scientific and research organization like CSIR, IARI, ISRO, etc. Public trust and confidence in any organization can be sustained only if its functioning is not only fair and just but also transparent and this transparency is self evident and visible to the public at large.

The UPSC must be consulted by the State government while appointing the chairman and members, that will reinforce the integrity of state public service commission. Which are facing so severe political interference UPSC must be consulted an temporary appointment to commission and regulatory bodies. Similarly, the commission would welcome being associated, under Article 321 of the constitution, with recruitment to autonomous bodies that have naturally proliferated in this area of deregulation.

6. In the changing context of governance in the country, what should be the role of the UPSC? (09/I/7b/15)

Ans. UPSC is the highest public service commission for recruitment to services under the union. Provision for UPSC are given from Article 313 to 323 of the constitution. UPSC makes recommendations for appointment to services and it is also consulted on all disciplinary matter regarding higher services. Today the governance demands more active role from UPSC. The role of UPSC is not only limited, but also recommendations made by it are only of advisory nature and Hence not binding on the government. It is up to the union government to accept or Reject that advise it should be an active suggestion making body for other states PCS. UPSC should also be a transparent body which can be relied upon by people.

UPSC should be consulted on recruitment to other central organization like ISRO, CSIR etc. Recommendations of UPSC should be made compulsory for government only in an exceptional case, which should be informed in writing, its recommendations could be ignored. Further, the government can also make rules which regulated the scope of the advisory functions of UPSC.

7. Discuss the composition and functions of the union public service commission.(08/I/6c/15)

Ans. Under Art 315 of the Indian constitution union public service commission to be constituted for the recruitment of the civil services at the union level. The member of the union public service commission are determined by the president nearly half of the member of the commission have administrative experience while the other half should come from liberal professions like law, academics etc.

Function:

Function of the UPSC are to conduct examination for appointment to the services of the union.

- Recruitment to services and posts under the union through conduct of competitive examinations.
- Recruitment to service & posts under the central government by selection through interviews.
- To advise on any matter referred to them and on any matter, which the president may refer to the appropriate commission.

- To exercise such additional functions as may be provided for by an act of parliament regarding the services of the union and also with respect to the services of any local authority constituted by law.
- It shall be the duty of the union public service commission if requested by any two or more states to assist those states in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any service.
- Advising on the suitability of officers for appointment on promotion as well as transfer on deputation.
- Advising the government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to various services and posts.
- Disciplinary cases relating to different civil service.
- On any claim for the award of pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving under the government of India in a civil capacity and on any Question as to the amount of any such award.

8. How does the Indian constitution seek to maintain independence of the public service commission? (04/I/7b/30)

Ans. The constitution maintains the Independence of the public service commission in several ways.

1. The chairman or a member of the commission hold office for the term of six years or until he attains the age of 65 years in case of UPSC and 62 years in case of state public service commission.
2. The chairman or member of the commission can be removed from office in the same manner as the judges of the supreme court.
3. He is ineligible for re-appointment.
4. He can be removed by order of the president on the ground of misbehaviour. For such removal the president is required to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for enquiry the procedure of enquiry is same as in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court.
5. other grounds for the removal of a member are—
 - (i) insolvency.
 - (ii) any other paid employment during the term of office.
 - (iii) Being unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.
6. He is barred from taking interest in any contract or agreement of the government.

7. They are prohibited to hold office under the government of the state concerned in accordance with their post in the public service commission even after they cease to be the member.
8. A member other than the chairman of a state public service commission shall be eligible for appointment as the chairman or any other member of the union public service commission shall be eligible for appointment as the chairman of the state public service commission but not for any other employment either under the government of India or under the government of a state.

The chairman of the union public service commission shall be eligible for further employment either under the government of India or under the government of a state.

Inter-State Water Disputes

1. Constitutional mechanisms to resolve the inter-state water disputes have failed to address and solve the problems. Is the failure due to structural or federal inadequacy or both ? Discuss. [200 words] (13/II/6/10)

Ans. Article 262(1) lays down that Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley. They subject "Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power, subject to the provisions of Entry 56 of List I" is a matter enumerated in entry 17 of the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule. The Union Government has constituted several Tribunals under the aforesaid Act.

Section 4(1) of the Inter-States Water Disputes Act, 1956 empowers the Central Government to constitute a Water Disputes Tribunal for adjudication of a water dispute when a request from any State Government in respect of such water dispute is received by it and it is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be negotiated. However, inter-state water tribunals have failed to resolve the issues. This failure can be attributed both to the structural as well as processing inadequacy.

Structural issues-

- Ad-hoc constitution of tribunal has failed to address the concerned issues as in the wake of growing conflicts between states. There is a need for permanent tribunal, which has been reiterated by commissions like M.M. Punchhi and 2nd Administrative reforms commission.
- Water, being a state subject creates problems in reaching at a unanimous consensus on resolving conflicts.

Process Inadequacies-

- There has been delay in passing awards by tribunal, in some cases, even 7-10 years.
- In some cases, there has been delay in constitution of tribunal itself.
- Judicial review has further delayed the processes in achieving consensual solution.

2. How does the Inter-state council established co-ordination between states. (06/I/8b/15)

Ans. The establishment of an inter-state council was established by the President in 1990 and the President is empowered to establish an inter-state council under Article 263. The council has to perform the following role.

The President may confer upon its function to discuss any inter-state dispute and find out solution.

- It may investigate and discuss subjects involving interest of states and or union.
- As the chief ministers are members of this council. They may express and save public opinion of each state in solution of any dispute.
- This council may recommend for formation of such policies that would serve common interest of states.

The President can establish such council and define nature of role and functions to be performed by it. In exercise of this power, the central council for health, the central council of India medicine, the central council of Homeopathy, the central council of local self-government have already been constituted by President. On the basis of Sarkaria Commission's recommendations, a permanent inter-state council as been created in April 1990. Consisting of 6 union cabinet minister and the chief ministers of the states. The functions of this council are to inquire into and advise upon disputes which may have arisen between state, investigate and discuss subjects of common interest between the union and states or between two or more states and such co-ordination is possible when representatives of every state come in contact on a common platform. This inter-state council provides a platform for such co-ordination.

Union Executive

President

1. Resorting to ordinances has always raised concern on violation of the spirit of separation of powers doctrine. While noting the rationales justifying the power to promulgate ordinances, analyze whether the decisions of the Supreme Court on the issue have further facilitated resorting to this power. Should the power to promulgate ordinances be repealed?

(15/II/5/12½)

Ans. The constitution provides for Ordinance making power to the President under Article 123 and to the Governor under Article 213.

An Ordinance may relate to any subject that the Parliament has the power to legislate on. The following limitations exist with regard to the Ordinance making power of the executive:

- (i) **Legislature is not in session:** The President can only promulgate an Ordinance when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session.
- (ii) **Immediate action is required:** The President cannot promulgate an Ordinance unless he is satisfied that there are circumstances that require taking 'immediate action'.
- (iii) **Parliamentary approval during session:** Ordinances must be approved by Parliament within six weeks of reassembling or they shall cease to operate. They will also cease to operate in case resolutions disapproving the Ordinance are passed by both the Houses.

There has been significant debate surrounding the Ordinance making power. Constitutionally, important issues that have been raised, which include judicial review of the Ordinance making powers of the executive; the necessity for 'immediate action' while promulgating an Ordinance; and the granting of Ordinance making powers to the executive, given the principle of separation of powers.

In *RC Cooper vs. Union of India* (1970) the Supreme Court, held that the President's decision could be challenged on the grounds that 'immediate action' was not required; and the Ordinance had been passed primarily to bypass debate and discussion in the legislature.

It was argued in *DC Wadhwa vs. State of Bihar* (1987) the legislative power of the executive to promulgate Ordinances is to be

used in exceptional circumstances and not as a substitute for the law making power of the legislature. The Supreme Court argued that if Ordinance making was made a usual practice, creating an 'Ordinance raj' the courts could strike down re-promulgated Ordinances.

However, the general rule in the Wadhwa verdict came with an exception. It was stated that the government may, occasionally, be unable "to introduce and push through" a Bill to convert an ordinance either because "the Legislature [has] too much legislative business" or the time at its disposal is short. In such a case, the verdict stated, the President may "legitimately find that it is necessary to re-promulgate the Ordinance". And such "re-promulgation of the Ordinance", the Court said, "may not be open to attack". So, this exception in the Wadhwa judgment has enabled the government to resort to re-promulgation of ordinances, though they need to show that situation is extraordinary.

No, the power to promulgate ordinances should not be repealed. It is a method of last resort, for the executive when there is immediate need and legislature is not in session. So, it is not the use of ordinances, but its misuse which is a cause of concern and must be checked.

2. What are the major changes brought in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 through the recent Ordinance promulgated by the President? How far will it improve India's dispute resolution mechanism? Discuss.

(15/II/6/12½)

Ans. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been amended by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 ("Ordinance"), promulgated by the President of India on October 23, 2015. The Ordinance has introduced significant changes to the Act and seeks to address some of the issues, such as delays and high costs, which have been affecting arbitrations in India. The Ordinance is an attempt to make arbitration a preferred mode for settlement of commercial disputes and to make India a hub of international commercial arbitration. With the amendments, arbitrations in India are sought to be made more user-friendly and cost effective. The major changes brought about by the Ordinance are summarized in this update.

Interim Measures

The Ordinance introduces a paradigm shift in the mode and method of grant of interim measures in an arbitration proceeding.

Recent judicial decisions had held that Part I of the Act would not apply to foreign seated arbitrations. The Ordinance has inserted a proviso to section 2 of the Act, whereby, sections 9, 27 and clause (a) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (3) of Section 37 (all falling in Part I of the Act) have been made applicable to international commercial arbitrations, even if the place of arbitration is outside India. As a result, a party to an arbitration proceeding will be able to approach Courts in India for interim reliefs before the commencement of an arbitration proceeding, even if the seat of such arbitration is not in India.

Importantly, under the newly inserted section 9(3), a Court cannot, as a matter of course, entertain an application for interim measure once an arbitral tribunal has been constituted, unless the Court finds that circumstances exist which may not render the remedy available under section 17 of the Act, i.e. approaching the arbitral tribunal for interim measures, efficacious. The intention of the Legislature is to limit the involvement of Courts in an arbitration proceeding thereby making such proceedings swift and effective.

Another important change introduced by the Ordinance is the power of an arbitral tribunal to grant interim reliefs. Though the original section 17 of the Act afforded an arbitral tribunal the power to grant interim measures, it definitely did lack the saber-tooth. In this regard the Supreme Court of India had held that though section 17 of the Act gave an arbitral tribunal the power to pass interim orders, but the same could not be enforced as an order of a Court.

President Pranab Mukherjee has promulgated the Arbitration and Conciliation Amendment Ordinance, 2015 to amend the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996. The Ordinance is largely aimed at encouraging the ease of doing business in India in a bid to promote foreign investment. The following major amendments that have been proposed:

1. A distinction has been made as regards jurisdiction for international commercial arbitration, and for all other matters. For the former, the appropriate High Court shall have jurisdiction, whereas for the latter, the

principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction or the High Court shall have jurisdiction.

2. The following sections shall apply to international commercial arbitration even when the place of arbitration is not in India:
 - Section 9 which deals with interim measures by the Court;
 - Section 27 that deals with Court assistance in taking evidence;
 - Section 37(1)(a) which states than an appeal shall lie on orders granting or refusing to grant measures under Section 9; and
 - Section 37(3) which states that no second appeal shall apply in such cases.
3. In case the arbitration agreement or certified copy thereof is not available to the party applying for reference for arbitration, such party can file an application requesting the Court to call upon the other party to produce the same.
4. If the court passes any interim measure under Section 9, the arbitral proceedings must commence within 90 days of the court doing so.
5. No application for interim measure under Section 9 shall be entertained after the arbitral tribunal has been constituted unless the remedies under Section 17 have been rendered inefficacious.
6. The High Court may frame rules for the purpose of determination of fees of the arbitral tribunal and the manner of its payment to the arbitral tribunal. However, such rules shall not apply to international commercial arbitration and in arbitrations where parties have agreed for determination of fees as per the rules of an arbitral institution.

Resolution mechanism or Some recommendations:

ADR or "Alternative Dispute Resolution" is an attempt to devise machinery which should be capable of providing an alternative to the conventional methods of resolving disputes. ADR offers to resolve matters of litigants, whether in business causes or otherwise, who are not able to start any process of negotiation and reach any settlement. It has started gaining ground as against litigation and arbitration.

Advantage of Alternate Dispute Resolution:

It is less expensive. It is less time consuming. It is free from technicalities as in the case of conducting cases in law Courts. The parties

are free to discuss their difference of opinion without any fear of disclosure of this fact before any law Courts. The last but not the least is the fact that parties are having the feeling that there is no losing or winning feeling among the parties by at the same time they are having the feeling that their grievance is redressed and the relationship between the parties is restored.

Legislative recognition of Alternative Dispute Redressal:

1. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 brought about the establishment of Lok Adalat System for settlement of disputes cheaply and expeditiously and also in the spirit of compromise by give and take formula.
2. Section 30 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 encourages arbitrators, with the agreement of the parties, to use mediation, conciliation or other procedures at any time during the arbitration proceedings to encourage settlement.
3. Further still, the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 1999 carries Section 89 which is designed to enable the courts to bring about a settlement of dispute outside the Court. As and when the Amendment comes to be enforced, the four methods listed in the section and known as court-ordered or court- annexed ADRs would become statutory alternatives to litigation for settlement of disputes and would be legally enforceable.

3. Instances of President's delay in commuting death sentences has come under public debate as denial of justice. Should there be a time limit specified for the President to accept/reject such petitions ? Analyse. (14/II/5/12½)

Ans. Article 72 of the Indian Constitution provides that, the President of India can grant a pardon or reduce the sentence of a convicted person, particularly in cases involving capital punishment, in which they are bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers. The President has the power to commute death sentence into life imprisonment, but there is no specified time limit to accept/reject the mercy plea. Recently, this power has come under review by decision of Supreme Court to commute death sentence of prisoners on ground of delay in deciding on mercy petitions by President. The President's delay in case of death sentence is considered as denial of justice, as it is universally known that "justice delayed is justice denied". In the landmark judgement, the court had held that

prolonging execution of death sentence has a "dehumanising effect" on condemned prisoners who have to face the "agony" of waiting for years under the shadow of death during the pendency of their mercy plea.

To resolve the human rights questions arising out of delay in the mercy petition, it is the duty of the Government to render its advice to the President within a reasonable time so that the President is in a position to arrive at a decision at the earliest. However, any such legislation would infringe on President's power and would be in contravention of Constitution. Hence, an unofficial custom of fixed time frame should be developed.

4. What is 'Pocket Veto'?

(09/I/10i/2)

Ans. This type of veto can be used by the president of India. In it, the president withholds the bill and does neither assent it nor returns it. There is no express provision of veto power in India.

5. What are the exceptions when the president of India is not bound by the aid and advice of the council of Ministers ? (07/I/8a/15)

Ans. India being a parliamentary democracy, Prime Minister along with his council of Ministers is the real executive. At the same time, India by virtue of a republic also provides for an elected President, who is but a nominal executive.

There are certain exceptions when the President of India is not bound by the aid and advice of the council of Ministers. In such cases, the president can work using his own discretionary powers.

These exceptional situations are:

- The President can require the council of Ministers to reconsider the bill sent to him under Article 111.
- he can ask for information from the Prime Minister regarding functioning of the government (Article 78).
- The President generally appoints the head of the party that wins majority of the seats as the Prime Minister but in situations where no party can claim absolute majority to form a government he can use his discretion to appoint a person as the Prime Minister but he has to give a time to prove that person his majority.
- The council of minister is answerable to the Lok Sabha, if any government loses the support of the lower houses the President is not bound to follow the advice of such

council except these situations the President has to follow the advice of the Chief Ministers and he also no authority to exercise his powers personally. These discretionary power of the President helps to maintain democracy in its True Spirit otherwise, it may degenerate into populist dictatorship.

**6. How is the President of India elected ?
(07/I/9b/2)**

Ans. The President of India is elected by an electoral college, consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and MLAs although a transferable vote is the form of secret ballot under Article 55.

**7. To what extent can the President withhold his assent to a bill already passed by the Parliament?
(06/I/9c/2)**

Ans. Instead of either refusing assent of giving assent except the money bills the President may return the Bill for reconsideration of the Houses with a message requesting them to reconsider it, if however, the house pass bill again with or without amendments, the President shall have no power to withhold his assent from the Bill.

**8. Discuss the meaning of "breakdown of constitutional machinery." What are its effects?
(04/I/6b/30)**

Ans. Breakdown of constitutional machinery means that the union is to ensure that the government of every state is carried on accordance with the provisions of the constitution (Article 355) When the constitutional machinery in a state Breaks down under the provisions of all or any power of the government or other authority. The power of the state legislature to make laws remain suspended and these power are all exercised by parliament. The president may authorise any expenditure from the consolidated fund of the state of Lok Sabha is not session. The sanction for it remains pending for the authorisation of parliament. However the president is not empowered to assure the powers of the high court of the state. In such a situation, parliament can confer powers to make laws on the president can delegate such power by authorisation of parliament.

The president is empowered to make proclamation when he is satisfied that the government of a state can't be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, either on the report of the

governor of the state or otherwise [Article 356(1)] such proclamation may also be made by the president where any state has failed to comply with or to give effect to any directions given by the union, in the exercise of its executive power to the state (Article 365) it is clear that the power to declare a proclamation of failure of constitutional machinery in a state has nothing to do with any internal aggression or armed rebellion: it is an extraordinary power of the union to meet a political breakdown in any of the units of the federation or the failure by such unit to comply with the federal directive (Article 365) which might affect the National strength it is one of the coercive powers at the hands of the union of maintain the democratic form of government although the presidential rule in a state cannot run beyond the limit of three years in any case it can be extended by the period of 'six months' at a time by parliament but beyond the period of one year the certificate from the Election commission of the effect that due to difficulties in holding general elections to the legislative assembly of the state it is necessary to extend the presidential rule it converts the federal system of our polity into unitary system for the time being.

**9. Discuss the question of death sentence and presidential clemency.
(03/I/6a/30)**

Ans. The president has the power to grant pardon reprieve or remission of punishment or commute the sentence of any person punished by court martial or where the sentence is for an offence against a law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the union intends. Article 72 says that he is the only authority for pardoning a sentence of death.

The president has clemency power in the following ways:

- Pardon completely absolves the offender.
- Commutation substitution of one form of punishment for another lighter punishment.

Remission: Reduction of sentence without changing character of it, not possible in case of death sentence.

Respite: On some special grounds (like pregnancy) awarding lesser punishment.

Reprive : Temporary suspension of death sentence.

This power of the president is to be exercised on the advice of the council of ministers generally, decision of the president in this regard is not questioned in the court

low but in exceptional cases it can be taken for judicial review, it has been grossly misused out of scope of Article 72. The presidential clemency cannot be demanded as a matter of right it can be rejected even without assigning any ground. The Supreme Court exercised the scope of the 72 in the *Kehar Singh's* case 1989 and held.

The president may scrutinise the evidence on the record.

- He may decide differently from the court.
- The offender has no right to be heard by the president.
- The manner of consideration is the discretionary decision of the president.
- The count do not guide in exercise of the power under article 72 to the president.
- The order of the president is not subject to judicial review on its merit. But the count can interfere only where the presidential decision is wholly irrelevant to the object of art 72 or is irrational arbitrary discretionary or *malafide*.

Vice-President

1. How is the vice-president of India elected. (03/I/9d/2)

Ans. The vice-president is elected by member of the two houses of parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

Prime Minister and Council of Minister

1. The size of the cabinet should be as big as government work justifies and as big as the Prime Minister can manage as a team. How far is the efficacy of a government then inversely related to the size of the cabinet ? Discuss. (14/II/6/12½)

Ans. The Constitution of India doesn't lay down the size of the Cabinet, which is the discretion of the Prime Minister and the government of the day. However, the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act limited the size of the Council of Ministers to 15% of the floor of the legislature to prevent allurement of ministership for floor crossing and defections by legislators. Larger cabinets have become one of the regular features of coalition governments since demand of the partners need to be accommodated.

In order to be an effective deliberative body, the size of the Cabinet should be kept within controllable limit. When it is small, it is easy to settle questions conveniently by intimate decisions. Decisions can be taken by consensus and that would be conducive to the demand of secrecy, needs of coordination and the capacity of the public exchequer. Cabinet size should be such that Prime Minister has full control over the Cabinet. It will stream line the decision making. Current government's motto is "maximum governance minimum government".

However, there are some limitations of small size Cabinet as well, which includes excessive centralisation of power into few hands, delays in decision-making processes because of overburden of work on few ministers.

Hence one needs to strike a right balance between the requirements of the task at hand and considerations of efficiency and ease of decision-making, to arrive at the optimum size of the cabinet.

2. What is the difference between council of Ministers and cabinet? (07/I/9d/2)

Ans. The cabinet is the inner circle of the Highest rank of Minister of any government while the council of ministers is a larger circle that includes more ministers.

3. State the difference between Council of ministers and the Cabinet. (03/I/9c/2)

Ans. Council of ministers include cabinet minister ministers of state and deputy minister. The council of minister is collectively responsible to the lower house of the parliament it is the cabinet which makes all the government policies.

Parliament

1. The 'Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members' as envisaged in Article 105 of the Constitution leave room for a large number of un-codified and unenumerated privileges to continue. Assess the reasons for the absence of legal codification of the 'parliamentary privileges'. How can this problem be addressed ? (14/II/3/12½)

Ans. Parliamentary Privilege is a legal immunity enjoyed by members of certain legislatures, in which legislators are granted protection against civil or criminal liability for actions done or statements made in the course of their legislative duties. The Constitution under Article 105

mentions two privileges, that is, freedom of speech in parliament and right of publication of its proceeding. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 provides that the other privileges of each house of parliament, its committees and its members are to be those which they had on date of its commencement until defined by Parliament, which means position with regard to other privileges remains same. This amendment has made only verbal change, without making any change in the implication of the provision. Judiciary cannot interfere because Constitution does not provide power to any organ to override the other's power. Hence judiciary cannot override the power of legislature.

Moreover no member wants to codify the privileges enjoyed by them and wants to enjoy the power availed by them under Article 105. Article 105(3) states that the power, privileges and immunities of the members and the committees of the members will be determined by law which shall be passed in the Parliament but Indian Parliament has not passed any such law.

The problem can be addressed by making a panel or committee or commission having members from Parliament, judiciary or social groups and suggest measures how to make codification of law so that privileges provided under article 105 can be properly addressed.

**2. What are the grounds of disqualification of a member of parliament from either house ?
Quote relevant provisions in your answer.**

(10/I/4a/12)

Ans. Under article 102 of the constitution of India specifies the ground for disqualification of person or member of either house of Parliament.

- If he holds any office of profit under the government of India or the government of any state, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder.
- If he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court.
- If he is an undischarged insolvent.
- If he is not a citizen of India and has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign state.
- If he is so disqualified by or under any law made by parliament explaining the propose of this clause a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the government of any state by reason only that he is a minister either for the union or for such state.

- The parliament in the representation of people act (1951). Laid down some additional disqualifications of members.
- A member must not found guilty of corrupt practices in the elections.
- Must not have convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years.
- Must not have any interest in government, contract, work or services.
- Must not be punished for socially discriminatory practices etc.
- A person shall be disqualified for being a member of either house of parliament if he is so disqualified under the tenth schedule.
- The ground for disqualification under the anti defection law (Tenth schedule).
 - If an elected member voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party
 - If he votes or abstains from voting in such house contrary to any direction issued by his political party or anyone authorized to do so, without obtaining prior permission.

3. Distinguish between a starred Question and an unstarred one asked in the Parliament.

(08/I/7c/2)

Ans. Starred Questions are to be answered orally and supplementary Questions can be asked. But unstarred Questions are to be answered in written and no supplementary Question is allowed.

4. What is contempt of Parliament ?

(08/I/7d/2)

Ans. Contempt of Parliament is the crime of obstructing the Parliament in the carrying out of its functions or of hindering any member of Parliament in the performance of his or her duties for that parliament can inflict punishment.

5. What is protem speaker ?

(07/I/8b/15)

Ans. The protem speaker is mainly an operating and temporary speaker to conduct the works in the centre or in state legislature, protem speaker is appointed for a limited time period. Generally in such a condition when the Lok Sabha and legislative Assemblies has been elected. But the vote for the speaker and deputy speaker has not taken place, a protem speaker is chosen. The President therefore appoints a member of the Lok Sabha as the speaker

protem. The President administers Oath of the speaker protem to the senior most member.

Newly elected house is yet to elect its speaker so to run activities till he is elected, the house chosen one of them with an agreement to work as a protem speaker. Even on other situation where the posts of speaker and deputy speaker lie vacant e.g. death, resignation etc. In such situations, a protem speaker is to handle the activities of the House. Except in Routine work, the protem speaker has not as much a power with himself as the speaker. He is to run the activities for a limited period and so he cannot or at least does not exercise the serious powers of the speaker like defection etc. He mainly administers Oath to the new members and enables the election of the new speaker. After the elected of the new speaker, the speaker protem ceases to exist because it is temporary office.

6. Under what circumstances, parliament may legislate on state subjects? (07/I/8c/15)

Ans. India have adopted the Canadian Model of Federation to make the Union strong in relation to the states. Following the federal concept of distributing powers between the two sets of government schedule VII specifies in the three lists the subjects which may be legislated by the Union and states and by both respectively. However, in normal circumstances, the centre and the state cannot interfere into the fields of each other. But in exceptional circumstances, the parliament can legislate on the subject contained in the state List (List II) & not only during emergency but also in normal times.

- Article 249, when the Rajya Sabha by a two third majority passes a resolution giving Parliament such power in national interest. This can be implemented for one year, if Rajya Sabha wants the term of one year can be increased to one more year.
- According to the 7th schedule of the constitution, parliament make law, if in any states are related to this law or any state has implemented laws on the same subject, then the law by the parliament will be implemented.
- According to Art. 353 of the constitution, if in the whole country or in any part of it, emergency is declared, Art. 352(1) then parliament acquires the power to make laws regarding the subject mentioned in all the lists including the state lists for the whole

of the country or a part of it. The same arrangements are implemented when emergency is declare under Art. 356.

- Under Art. 253, the Parliament can legislative even on subjects contained in the state list or concurrent list to implement any international treaty.
- In case of failure of the constitutional machinery in a state, under Article 256. When the parliament declares that the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provision of the constitution.

7. What is casting vote ?

(07/I/9c/2)

Ans. In Lok Sabha or in Legislative Assembly, when votes are equally divided on any question then the speaker of the house gives his vote and this is called costing vote.

8. On what grounds can a member be disqualified from either house of parliament?(06/I/6b/30)

Ans. There are separate provision of disqualification for the member of Parliament and the members' of state legislature. Our constitution clearly mentions that the parliament has the power to make law in respect to the issue of qualification and disqualification of the membership the Article 102 makes provision for such disqualification the grounds for disqualification.

- If he holds any office of profit under the union or state government.
- If he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.
- If he is an undischarged insolvent.
- If not a citizen of India or he voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state.
- Disqualified by any law made by Parliament.

Apart from these grounds, he also may be disqualified under the Tenth Schedule for the following grounds.

- If he voluntarily gives up membership of any political party.
- If he votes against the political party or abstains from voting in favour of the party, whose member he is.
- If he joins any political party after his election without being elected as a member of that party.
- If a nominated member joins any political party after six months.

Art. 103 lays down that any dispute about the disqualification of a member of parliament shall be referred to the President, who will take a decision on the advice of the Election Commission and decision shall be final. In case of disqualification on grounds of deflection the matter will be decided by speaker or chairman or Rajya Sabha as the case may be.

The parliament in the representation of people Act (1951), laid down some additional disqualifications for its members.

- He must not have been found guilty by a court or on election Tribunal of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
- He must not have been convicted by a court of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of more than two years.
- He must not have failed to lodge on His election expenses within the time and in a manner prescribed by law.
- He must not have been dismissed for corruption or disloyalty from government services.
- He must not be a director or a managing agent nor hold an office of profit under any corporation in which the government has any financial interest.
- He must not have any interest in government contracts, execution of government work or services.

9. Adjournment of the business of the house. (06/I/9a/iii)/2)

Ans. Adjournment doesn't put an end to the existence of a session of the parliament but merely postpones the further Transaction of Business for a specific time, hours, days or week.

10. What is consolidated fund of India ? (06/I/9b/2)

Ans. Article 266 (1) of Indian constitution established the consolidated funds of India and of the states. All revenues received by the government of India, all loans raised by the government by issue of Treasury Bills, Loan, advances and all money received by the government in repayment of loans shall from the consolidated fund of India.

11. Define Money bill. Discuss how it is passed parliament. (04/I/8a/15)

Ans. Money bill is a financial bill as defined in the constitution under Article 110. The money bill contains only provisions regarding taxes,

borrowing, custody of the consolidated and contingency funds, appropriation, declaring of any expenditure as charged on a the consolidated fund, receipts and custody of money on the consolidated fund audit of the accounts of these union (or of a state) or any other incidental matters. Money bill contains any matters enumerated in Article 110(1). However the certificate of the speaker of Lok Sabha is necessary for a bill to be a money bill and he is the final authority to decide it.

The following procedure to pass a money bill in parliament.

- A money bill can be introduced only on the recommendations of the President and in the Lok Sabha.
- After it is passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to Rajya Sabha, the latter may make its recommendations if any, within period of 14 days and Lok Sabha may accept or reject all or any of the recommendation.
- The council of states has to pass it within fourteen days of the receipts if it does not return the bill within fourteen days the bill is deemed to be passed by the council of states.
- The bill is deemed to be passed by both the house with the amendments accepted by Lok Sabha if amendment recommended by Rajya Sabha is acceptable to Lok Sabha or if the bill in not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days, it deemed to have passed by the both houses in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha (Article 109).

12. Explain the relevance of Rajya Sabha as a second chamber in the federal set up of Indian parliamentary system. (03/II/8c/15)

Ans. Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the parliament the relevance and importance of Rajya Sabha in the Indian parliamentary system it is not dissolved even in the time of emergency. It is vested with equal power to that of the Lok Sabha except in matters of money bill it works as a revising body over the acts. Passed by Lok Sabha it reconsider those legislations and bring the defects to the notice of Lok Sabha, which being a busy and much politicized house could not have noticed it returns bill. For reconsideration, with some amendment to the lower house and prevent it to take hotly and faulty decision.

- In all kinds of bills, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have equal power. Article 108 states that deadlocks are resolved by joint meeting of the two houses.
- The Rajya Sabha is not only a house also of second thoughts but also a guardian of the rights of the states. Article 249 of the constitution empower parliament to legislate lists of the council of states has less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In theory the pattern of voting on a resolution moved in the Rajya Sabha under article 249 is supposed to reflect the broad viewpoint or consent of the state assemblies and their government. In fact the Rajya Sabha by its rules of procedure may provide for setting up of a special committee reflecting a true cross-section of the house because of all these factors, Rajya Sabha helps the federation function smoothly.

Lok Sabha

1. ‘Simultaneous election to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies will limit the amount of time and money spent in electioneering but it will reduce the government’s accountability to the people’. Discuss. (150 words) (17/II/3/10)

Ans. “Simultaneous Elections” broadly means structuring the Indian election cycle in a manner that elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies are synchronized together.

Benefits of simultaneous election :

- The 79th Report of the Department related Parliamentary Committee has justified the simultaneous elections on several grounds, including a huge cut in expenditure incurred for conduct of separate elections every year.
- Frequent elections lead to imposition of Model Code of Conduct (MCC) over prolonged periods of time and puts on hold the entire development programme and activities of the Union and State Governments in the poll bound State. Simultaneous election will help in limiting amount of time in electioneering.
- Simultaneous elections would also reduce pressure on manpower and resource deployment necessary for conduct of elections.

Concerns around simultaneous election:

- (i) Anti-federal and anti-democratic in nature
- (ii) Voter may get confused and may mix up regional and local issues with national issues.
- (iii) Conducting pan India elections for Lok Sabha and Assemblies may logically be a huge challenge for Election Commission.
- (iv) It will reduce choice and there are chances that a charismatic personality may overshadow local level leaders thereby impinging democracy.
- (v) It may be able to save time and cost in short run but will convert federal structure into unitary in the long run.
- (vi) The simultaneous electioneering is not possible in case if a state gets a hung Assembly or State had to dissolve its Assembly in between.
- (vii) A Constitutional amendment would be required to end duration of Assemblies prematurely or extending it beyond five years.
- Simultaneous elections is a good idea in theory but practically it goes against the principle of Parliamentary democracy, where executive holds office under the confidence of legislature. This principle goes against fixed tenure of executive.
- As India is neutral and is not committed to one single ideology, therefore simultaneous election will curb the multiplicity and vibrancy of Governments present in India.
- Moreover at experimental level, half of the states elections can be conducted in mid-term and other half of the states during Lok Sabha elections so as to strike a balance between ethos of democracy and good governance.

2. Bring out the power and responsibilities attached to the office of the speaker of the Lok Sabha. (10/I/6b/12)

Ans. The speaker is the presiding officer of the lower House (Lok Sabha) of Parliament of India. The speaker continues in office till the life of the Lok Sabha. He may be removed from office earlier in any of the following three cases:

- If he ceases to be member of the Lok Sabha.
- If he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker.
- May be removed by a Regulation passed by a majority of all members of the Lok Sabha after an advance of 14 days.

The Speaker finalize several proceeding and business of the House. He determines whether there is a prime facie case for matter relating to breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

Speaker may ask a member to withdraw from the house for disorderly behavior or may even suspend a member from the service of the House. All the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha are constituted by him or by the House and they function under his control and direction. He appoints the chairman of all committees and issues directions in matters relating to their working.

He determine whether a bill is money Bill or a non money bill. In the event of disagreement between the house on a legislative ,matters. A joint sitting is called and the speaker presides over such a joint setting. The speaker maintain discipline and decorum in the house and can punish a member for their unruly behaviour by suspending them. He permits the moving of various kind of motion and resolution like the motion of no confidence motion of adjournment, motion of censure and calling attention notice as per the Rules. The speaker decides on the agenda to be taken up for discussion during the Meeting. The date of election of speaker is decided by the president. He act as the ex-officio chairman of the Indian Parliamentary group of inter-parliament union.

3. Who and what does the Indian parliament consist of ? (05/I/9e/2)

Ans. The Indian parliament consist of the president, the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (upper house).

Rajya Sabha

1. Legislative powers assigned to the Rajya Sabha under art 249 and art 312 of the constitution. (10/I/5e/6)

Ans. Under article 249 Rajya Sabha can empower parliament to enact a law on any matter of state list is has to pass a resolution that such enactment is necessary in National Interest and to declare a resolution, they must be supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that the parliament should make Laws with respect to any matter given in the state list. The kind of resolution remains in force for a specified period not exceeding one year. Under article 312 Rajya Sabha has power to create a new category of All India Service by a resolution and to declares a resolution that must be supported by two thirds of the members present and voting that in the

National interest. It is necessary that the parliament should include All India Judicial Service Common to the union and the state and also to regulate the recruitment.

2. Discuss Parliamentary control over the executive. (03/I/7a/30)

Ans. The parliament consists of the president and the two houses, the Rajya Sabha (council of states) and the Lok Sabha (house of the people) the council of minister is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha is empowered to pass a vote of censure against the ministry whenever such a motion is passed the ministry has to resign.

Parliament controls executive in the following ways :

- Financial control
- Administrative control
- Legislative control
- Collective and Individual responsibility
- Representative control
- Control through information
- Control by suggestions

Both the houses exercise control over the executive through asking questions, discussing matters urgent public impotence, moving call attention notice and implement motions and also by appointing various committees such as public accounts committee estimates committee, committee on public undertaking committee on government assurances.

Financial Control: The government is required to pass budget and financial bill in both the houses parliament does not allow the government to expense unnecessarily the government cannot withdraw any amount of money from the consolidated fund without parliamentary authority.

Administrative Control: Generally, parliament does not interfere in administrative matters but if any policy is formed in wrong way, parliament ask for explanation.

Legislative Control: While enacting any law in parliament, the government needs to explain its all provisions and answer questions asked by the members of parliament thus, it does not allow the executive to enact any arbitrary acts.

Representative Control: Members of parliament represents different sections of people. They ask questions to the executives as representatives and thus they save the interest of their people through representative.

Control through information: People and through them, members of parliament have unlimited right to seek information regarding any policy formed or steps taken by the executives they ask for information and keep control over any irresponsible acts.

Control by suggestions: Parliament makes some useful suggestions during the discussion of any policy. Members do not allow the executives to make defective policies. The comptroller and auditor-general (CAG) helps parliament in ensuring that the executive has spent the expenditure sanctioned by parliament in term of law. The CAG audits that accounts of the union to see that no money has been spent without parliamentary sanction.

Parliamentary Committees

1. Discuss the role of Public Accounts Committee in establishing accountability of the government to the people. (17/II/5/10)

Ans. Public Accounts Committee has been set up to examine the CAG reports tabled Parliament and provides its interpretation in lay man's language and in simple terms so that MPs, media and public in general could understand the financial conduct of the Executive as well as ensuring the financial accountability of the Executive towards Parliament in particular and Public in general.

- It was established in 1921 but post-independence, its membership was expanded (15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha).

Functions of PAC are :

- i. To examine the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Union Government.
- ii. To scrutinise the audit reports of CAG.
- iii. To examine the accounts of State corporations, PSUs and audit reports of CAG on PSUs.
- iv. To examine the accounts of the autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies.
- v. To examine the accounts of stores and stocks.

Limitations of PAC are :

- i. Only recommendatory in nature, therefore, no legal effectiveness.

ii. It has power to summon but not of questioning for denial to answer (It was seen in 2G scam case where the Prime Minister refused to answer the questions and recently Mr. Urjit Patel was advised not to answer selected questions of demonetisation).

iii. It does not have power to investigate the financial reports placed before them.

2. Distinction between 'Departmental related parliamentary standing committees and parliamentary forums'. (11/I/4d/12)

Ans. The beginning of the Parliamentary committees had been made in the Eighth Lok Sabha in 1989 by setting up 3 departmental related subject committees to make the Parliamentary activity more effective and to make the Executive more accountable to the legislature.

At present there are 24 departmental related parliamentary standing committees. Each of these standing committees consists of not more than 45 members - 30 from the Lok Sabha and 15 from Rajya Sabha. A minister is not eligible to be nominated to these committees. The term of member of these committees is one year. The functions of these committees include consideration of demand for grants. Consideration of annual report there functions are to consider the demand for grants of the concerned minister or department before they are discussed and voted in the Lok Sabha. Similarly, there are at present five parliamentary forums. The first one on water conservation was constituted in 2005. The parliamentary forums do not interfere with or encroach upon the jurisdiction of the concerned. Departmentally related standing committee members of these forums are nominated by the speaker, Lok Sabha and the chairman, Rajya Sabha as the case may be. Each forum consists of not more than 31 member (excluding the President and ex-officio vice-presidents) out of whom not more than 21 are from Lok Sabha and not more than 10 are from Rajya Sabha. The New committee system was inaugurated by the then vice-president and chairman of Rajya Sabha Shri K.R. Narayanan in 1993. It is considered as historical landmark in the evolution of committee system in our Parliament.

Parliamentary Proceedings

- 1. The Indian Constitution has provisions for holding a joint session of the two houses of the Parliament. Enumerate the occasions when this would normally happen and also the occasions when it cannot, with reasons thereof. (250 words)** (17/II/13/15)

Ans. The Parliament of India is bicameral and concurrence of both houses is required to pass any bill. However, sometimes there are situations of deadlock between the upper house i.e., Rajya Sabha and the lower house i.e., Lok Sabha. Article 108 of Indian Constitution has the provision of joint sitting of both the houses of the Parliament under certain special circumstances. President summons the joint sitting which is presided by the Lok Sabha speaker.

Occasions when this would normally happen if after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House and-

- The Bill is rejected by the other House; or
- The Houses have disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill; or
- More than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it.

Exception to joint sittings

Not all bills can be referred to a joint session of Parliament. There are two exceptions.

A. Money Bill : Under the Constitution of India, money bills require approval of the Lok Sabha only. Rajya Sabha can give suggestions to Lok Sabha, which it is not required to accept. Even if Rajya Sabha doesn't pass a money bill within 14 days, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament after expiry of the above period. Therefore there is no need of summoning a joint session in the case of money bill.

B. Constitution Amendment Bill : As per Article 368, the Indian Constitution can be amended by both houses of parliament by 2/3rd majority. In case of disagreement between both houses, there is no provision to summon joint session of parliament.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1960, Banking Service Commission Act, 1977 and POTA, 2002 were the few Bills that got passed through the joint session of Parliament.

- 2. What is a point of order? When can it be raised ?** (03/I/9a/2)

Ans. A member may raise a point of order if the proceedings of the house do not follow the normal rules. The presiding officer decides whether the point of order raised by the member should be allowed.

- 3. What is a privilege motion ?** (03/I/9d/2)

Ans. Privilege motion is a motion moved by a member if he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the house or of any one or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving a distorted version of acts.

- 4. What is meant by 'sine-die' adjournments ?** (03/I/9e/2)

Ans. 'Sine-die' adjournments terminates a sitting of the house without any definite date being fixed for the next-sitting. Usually the speaker adjourns the house sine die on the last day of its session.

Judiciary

- 1. Critically examine the Supreme Court's judgement on 'National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014' with reference to appointment of judges of higher judiciary in India. (150 words)** (17/II/2/10)

Ans. 99th Constitutional Amendment was struck down and the court held the view that NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission) is not a credible alternative to the Supreme Court's collegium system of appointment of judges for the higher judiciary.

However it faced criticism based on following arguments:

- The verdict upheld an extra-constitutional forum, created by the Supreme Court's own members to serve its own ends, in the place of a system lawfully enacted by a popularly elected Parliament.
- According to critics, the judgement failed to adequately answer the question, how is judicial primacy in making appointments to the higher judiciary a part of our Constitution's basic structure.
- Critics say that the Supreme Court, in the second judges' case, 1993, wrongly interpreted the word 'consultation' used in Articles 124 and 217, to mean concurrence.

Even the Supreme Court has admitted in the same NJAC judgement that all is not well within the opaque collegium system of “judges appointing judges” and called for further discussion on reform process of collegium system.

The Constitution envisages and puts a system in place to ensure the balance of power involving the executive, the legislature and the judiciary but not at the cost of opaqueness in appointment process. With evident loopholes in the collegium system, time has come for a review of the verdict by a larger bench.

2. What was held in the Coelho case? In this context, can you say that judicial review is of key importance amongst the basic features of the Constitution? (16/II/6/12½)

Ans. The nine judges' Bench presided by Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal, the then C.J.I. delivered a unanimous verdict on 11.1.2007 in I.R. Coelho (dead) by *L.Rs. v. State of Tamil Nadu and others*, upholding the 'Basic Structure Doctrine', and the authority of the judiciary to review any such laws, which destroy or damage the basic structure as indicated in Art.21 read with Art.14, Art.19 and the principles underlying thereunder, even if they have been put in 9th Schedule after 14th April, 1973. This case is popularly known as The Ninth Schedule Case.

This case is famously known as the Ninth Schedule case due to the politics involved and the exhaustive discussions on the validity of the Article 31 (b) of our Indian Constitution.

The judgment in I.R. Coelho reaffirms the doctrine of basic structure. It has gone further and held that a constitutional amendment which entails violation of any fundamental rights which the Court regards as forming part of the basic structure of the Constitution then the same can be struck down irrespective of the fact that it is part of Ninth Schedule, if inserted after 24th April 1923.

Thus, the judiciary placed basic structure of the constitution above the immunization of law by placing it in 9th schedule of the constitution.

The judicial review is of key importance among the basic structure of the constitution as it is an effective means to protect the fundamental rights of individuals from legislative oversight.

As it was experienced during emergency, Right to Life under Article 21 of the constitution was severely breached. Therefore, the judgment in I.R.Coelho case is a safeguard against such overreaching steps and re-inforces the equality of three organs of the government and doctrine of checks and balances.

Enactment of 9th schedule provided a means to the Legislature to evade judicial scrutiny but the judgment in this case, restored the balance between the three organs and hence, judicial review forms a key feature to basic structure of constitution.

3. What is quasi judicial body? Explain with the help of concrete examples. (16/II/8/12½)

Ans. A quasi-judicial body is an entity which has powers and procedures resembling those of a court of law or judge, and which is obliged to objectively determine facts and draw conclusions from them so as to provide the basis of an official action. Such actions are able to remedy a situation or impose legal penalties, and may affect the legal rights, duties or privileges of specific parties.

These organizations generally have authorities of settlement in matters like breach of discipline, conduct rules, and trust in the matters of money or otherwise. Their powers are usually limited to a particular area of expertise, such as financial markets, employment laws, public standards, immigration, or regulation.

Some of the quasi judicial bodies in India are National Human Rights Commission; State Human Rights Commission; Central Information Commission; National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, etc.

4. Starting from inventing the 'basic structure' doctrine, the judiciary has played a highly proactive role in ensuring that India develops into a thriving democracy. In light of the statement, evaluate the role played by judicial activism in achieving the ideals of democracy.(14/II/1/12½)

Ans. Judiciary is one of the three pillars of a democracy. Post-independence, it has increasingly undertaken its role as upholder of democracy by holding the legislature and the executive accountable for their tasks. Judicial activism refers to the use of judicial power to articulate and enforce what is beneficial for the society in general and people at large. It is the active process of implementation of rule of law, essential for the preservation of a functional democracy. In a modern democratic set up, judicial

activism should be looked upon as a mechanism to curb legislative adventurism and executive tyranny by enforcing constitutional limits. However, it is only when the legislature and executive fail in their responsibility or try to avoid it, that judicial activism has a role to play.

Supreme court in Kesavananda Bharti case upheld the validity of 24th Amendment Act and stated that the Parliament can not take away any of the fundamental rights and also laid down the "basic structure" doctrine, under which Parliament cannot amend any of the provisions that form the basic structure of the Constitution. Moving forward the judiciary has widened the scope of the right to life and liberty by reading into the non-justiciable directive principles of state policy, such as the duty to promote education and preserve the environment. The 1970 and 1980s saw the judiciary play a highly proactive role in order to ensure that India develops into a thriving democracy.

The splendid effort of justice PN Bhagwati and justice V.R. Krishna gave new dimension to judiciary with addition of Public Interest Litigation which converted the apex court of India into supreme court for all Indians, as a result of which any citizen of India can approach the Apex Court to seek legal remedies in any case. PIL has become the most important tool for judiciary to enforce legal obligation of executive and legislative. It provides justice and aids in promotion of the well being of the people.

The judiciary is the weakest body of the state, which gains its strength only when people repose faith in it. This solicitation of popular support, reinforces the democratic ideals in the country.

5. To exercise the executive clemency is not a privilege but is based on several principles and discretion that has to be exercised in public considerations. Analyse this statement in the context of the Judicial powers of the President of India. (11/I/1b/20)

Ans. The article 72 of the constitution provide the judicial power to the President. As per the article 72. The President has power to grant pardons to persons who have been tried and convicted of any offence in all cases these pardoning power of the President includes pardon, commutation, remission, respite, reprieve. The exercise of power is not a privilege rather depends upon facts and circumstances of each and the necessity or the justification for exercising that power has therefore supreme court ruled in the Kehar Singh's case that no

specific guideline can be laid down with regard to article 72 and hence discretion required. Article 72 of the constitution empower the President to grant pardons to persons who have been tried and convicted of any offence in all cases where the punishment for any offence in all cases where the punishment for an offence against a union have punishment or sentence by a court martial (military court) and sentence is a sentence of death. The pardoning power of the president is independent of the Judiciary and it is an executive power.

But the president while exercising this power does not sit as a court of appeal. The object of conferring this power on the president is of two fold.

- (i) To keep the door open for correcting any judicial errors in the operation of law.
- (ii) To afford relief from a sentence, which the president regards as unduly harsh.

Justifying the vesting of this power in the President, the Law commission in its 1967 report on capital punishment has said that there are many matters which may not have been considered by the courts and the hands of the courts are also lied down by the evidence placed before it. However, the President cannot be compelled to give a hearing to petitioner and the courts also cannot interfere with the decisions of the president on merits whether, the President has considered all relevant materials.

Further in Maru Ram case and against in Kehar Singh case SC ruled that the Judicial powers need to be exercised in accordance with the aid and advice of the council of ministers. Supreme court has also examined the pardoning power of the president under different cases said the exercise of the power by the president is not subject to judicial review.

The Judicial review of the order of the President or Governor under Article 12 and Article 161 is available on the following grounds.

- (a) that the order has been passed without application of mind
- (b) that the order is malafide.
- (c) that the order is based on extraneous or wholly irrelevant considerations
- (d) that relevant material has been kept out of consideration
- (e) that the order suffers from arbitrariness this power is to be exercised by the president on the advice of the union cabinet.

6. Evolution of 'Green Benches' in our Higher Judiciary. (11/I/4c/12)

Ans. The Supreme Court of India has upheld that "The Right to Life" under article 21 includes the "Right to clean Environment" has led to the creation of groundbreaking law for effective environment compliance and enforcement. The supreme court exercising its power under article 142 of the constitution created the compensatory afforestation management and planning authority. Further, the constitution of the forest commission by the supreme court, establishment of 'Green Courts' in various states and the proactive role of the higher judiciary in environment matter culminated in the enacted of National Green Tribunal Act of 2010, that proposes to efficiently and expeditiously dispose of cases relating to environment protection.

For environmental governance in India. The constitution of a "Green Bench" of judiciary to adjudicate environmental matters will be further significant step towards improving the quality of environment when the India has been caught in tussle between developmental and sustainability issues. Law commission of India also recommended in its 186th report for the specialized environmental courts to strengthen and revitalize environmental governance in the country.

7. What is meant by 'Judicial Activism'? Evaluate its role in the context of the functioning of Indian Polity. (08/I/5a/30)

Ans. In our constitution the form of government introduced at union and state is the parliamentary government. According to this, policy making is done by legislature, implementation is taken care by executive and judiciary is responsible for reviewing and also act as guardian of constitution. Judicial activism means active rule of judiciary in upholding rights of citizens and preserving the constitutional and legal system of the country. Judicial activism did not visit the high courts and the supreme court for the first three decades of Independence. After the end of emergency, both SC and HC started showing the signs of judicial activism. They began to intervene in executive as well as legislative area albeit cautiously. The first major case of judicial activism through social action litigation was the Bihar under trials case. In the case of Keshavananda Bharti or known as the fundamental right case, judicial activism was given due consideration. It is a landmark case.

The court held that a constitutional

amendment duly passed by the legislature was invalid as damaging or destroying its basic structure. This was a gigantic innovative judicial leap unknown to any legal system. Judicial activism earned a human face in India by liberalizing access to justice and giving relief to disadvantaged group and they have got under the leadership of justices V.R. Krishna Iyer and P.N. Bhagwati public interest litigation has become a new power of judicial initiatives in new fields traditionally marked out as legislature and executive. The coverage of PIL has become vast. They include civil and political rights to a speedy trial, release of bonded labour. Conditions of detention and economic and social issues, livelihood, primary education, environment pollution. The Indian Supreme Court has sited the constitutional imperative of a welfare state as the cause of its PIL interventions. The duty of the court is not only to protect the constitution by nullifying unconstitutional act but further to advance and achieve constitutional intent. There is no doubt that sometimes these orders are triggered by righteous indignation and emotional responses. The common citizens have discovered that the administration has become so apathetic and non-performing and corruption and criminality so wide spread that they have no recourse except to move the courts through PIL enlarging the field for judicial intervention. The great contribution of judicial activism in India has been to provide a safe value in a democracy and a hope that justice is not beyond reach. All thorough the Supreme Court have time and again resorted to the weapon of judicial activism to preserve the sanctity of the constitution's structure and its attempt to do it tends to promote the socio-economic development of the country.

8. Discuss Supreme Court on Ragging. (08/I/12b/2)

Ans. The Supreme Court warned senior students that if they harass freshers physically or mentally. They would be booked by the Police expelled from college and denied future admission it declared ragging as an illegal act.

9. Is the High courts' power to issue 'writs' wider than that of the Supreme Court of India? (06/I/8c/15)

Ans. Under Article 226 of the constitution, the High Courts are given powers of issuing writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights, but also for other purposes. In the exercise of this power a court may issue the

same type of writs Article-32 declares that it is the duty of the Supreme Court to issue an appropriate writ to enforce any of the fundamental Rights. The Supreme Court's power to issue writs is restricted to fundamental rights only whereas the High Court can issue writs in any matter or subjects including fundamental rights (Art. 266) thus, it is obvious that the High Court's power to issue writs is wider than that of the Supreme Court these writs in the following forms.

Habeas Corpus : By this writ the court can cause any person who has been detained/imprisoned to be physically brought before the court. The court then examined the reasons of his detention.

Mandamus : It literally means we command it is a command directing a person, Corporation, inferior court to do the thing or perform the act specified in the writ.

Prohibition : This writ forbids the interior court or Tribunal to Act outside its legal limits jurisdiction and also prevents it from including the rules of natural justice.

Certiorari : The writ of certiorari is issued against the lower courts by the Higher Courts of the lower courts have violated their designated jurisdiction and pronounce the decision on the case. The effect of this writ is that the judgement issued by the lower court is quashed and the case is transferred to the appropriate court.

Quo-warranto : It literally means, where is your assent of appointment?

The court by this writ examines office on franchise if he is not able to show his legal right, he may be ousted by court.

10. Is it possible to distinguish between judicial review and judicial activism in India? Does the recent behaviour of the Indian judiciary partake more of judicial activism? Argue with suitable example. (05/I/6b/30)

Ans. The legislative powers of the union and the states have been defined in the constitution, 7th schedule. One of the essential features of our constitution is division of power, namely legislature executive and judiciary.

Judicial review means the Interpretational and observer role of the judiciary over the legislature. In India, the judiciary is the final authority for the interpretation of the constitution. If the legislature transgresses the

power given to it by the constitution, the judiciary can prevent it by declaring the act is null and void this power is called judicial review. While judicial activism is the concept how actively and quickly courts review. Judicial activism is the extent and the vigour and the readiness with which courts exercise their power of judicial review. So there is a marked difference between both of them. In recent years, Courts have actively performed an interventionist role and that we have witnessed the phenomenon of judicial activism we can look the following examples to support the view that Indian judicial behaviour in recent times and more over the judicial activism.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

The courts have overthrown or at least liberalised the concept of locut standi to allow any public spirited person or organisation to bring to the notice of the court any matter of injustice and violation of constitutional rights of any down trodden and unprivileged classes of society.

Another factor which contributed to the judicial activism was the expansive judicial interpretation placed on the expression life in Art. 21 The court has expanded the scope and amplitude of article 21 to cover many basic rights under it. So that giving them the status of fundamental rights. They can be enforced against the state also even by PIL.

In many cases the court has acted suo moto to save the constitutional provision. So all these examples or facts conclude that at least the tendency of the court is towards the judicial activism.

11. In what ways can the President of India take the views of the Supreme Court on a particular bill? (05/I/9c/2)

Ans. Under Article 143, the president can ask for advisory opinion of the Supreme Court even on a bill.

12. How can a Judge of Supreme Court be removed ? (04/I/9d/2)

Ans. A Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office by the president on the basis of a resolution passed by the president by a special majority on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

State Executive

- 1. What were the two major consideration to have the governor appointed and not elected? (08/I/7e/2)**

Ans. The governor is appointed and not elected because in the state he cannot be dual head. Chief Minister is already elected and acting as real executive along with council of minister.

Governor is also acting as a agent of centre in state because our federation is called as union of states.

- 2. What are the constitutional restrictions imposed upon the power of borrowing of the state governments ? (04/I/9b/2)**

Ans. It can borrow UIA-293 only within the territory of India. It has to provide security of its consolidated fund it cannot borrow it there is any outstanding to the government of India or to which the government of India has given security without its consent.

- 3. Explain the discretionary power of the governor of a state. (03/I/6b/30)**

Ans. The governor of a state is vested with discretionary power of India. In certain circumstances he is not bound to Act on the advice of the council of minister, even he need not seek its advise. The constitution does not specify these matter but the matter in which he can act without the advice of the council of minister are-

- Appointment of the chief minister generally** the leader of the party with majority is appointed as the chief minister but in situation where no party gets absolute majority the governor exercises this discretionary power in appointing the chief minister.
- Advising the president for proclamation of emergency** under article 356, the governor advises the president to proclaim emergency when he is satisfied that the government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.
- Dissolution of legislative assembly** under article 174, the governor summons, prorogues and dissolves the ministry loses the majority and governor is satisfied, the he may dissolve the house.
- Dismissal of a ministry:** According to article 167, A minister hold office during the

pleasure of the governor. When the ministry loses support of the house the governor will dismiss it until it losses majority support.

- Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the president:** However situation are mentioned in article 200,when he will reserve the bill yet he can use, discretion regarding this matter.
- Schedule 6 :** It mentions some function expressly to be performed by the governor at this discretion in the tribal areas of the state of Assam.

There is also a lot of controversy. Regarding the discretionary power of the government there are some commentators who observe that the governor has not discretionary power excepting that of the governor of Nagaland, who has to act at his discretion without consulting his council of minister. But there are other who feel that the governor does possess. Some discretionary powers it is the governor himself who decides, at his discretion, as to in which sphere he shall act at his discretion and in which field he shall act on the advice of the council of minister in all these situation, the governor of a state is empowered by the constitution to use his discretionary power.

Local Self Government/Panchayati Raj

- 1. "The local self government system in India has not proved to be effective instrument of governance". Critically examine the statement and give your views to improve the situation. (150 words) (17/II/1/10)**

Ans. Local self government (LSG) system got a big fillip when it received constitutional status under 73rd and 74th Amendments and has an important role in local planning, development & administration.

Successes of LSGs in India

- Democratic Decentralisation** through the election of 30 lakh representative in panchayats alone (*as per Devolution Index Report 2013-14 of IIPA*).
- Voice to the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society** through reservations for women, SCs and STs.
- Effective public service delivery** as per the needs of the local population through LSG allows for bottom-up approach. Example-MGNREGA.

Challenges for LSGs in India

- The LSGs are dependent on the states for:
- **Functions:** The progress of devolution of powers and responsibilities to local governments at various levels is poor and uneven. Out of 29 functions under Art. 243G, only 50% have been allotted.
- **Funds:** The local bodies cannot even meet routine functions because the proceeds of various taxes are not available to them as they form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State.
- **Functionaries:** There is a capacity deficit among the personnel and elected functionaries.

Measures to improve the status of LSG (2nd ARC)

- Clear definition of functions for each level of local government in case of each subject matter.
- State Finance Commissions should evolve objective and transparent norms for devolution and distribution of funds.
- Capacity building efforts must attend to both the organisation building requirements as well as the professional and skills upgradation of individuals associated with these bodies.
- A permanent secretariat should be established for Panchayat Samities and work should be collated at Zila Parishad level.
- Putting in place a well-delineated activity mapping for LSGs.

2. Exercise of CAG's powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and the States is derived from Article 149 of the Indian Constitution. Discuss whether audit of the Government's policy implementation could amount to overstepping its own (CAG) jurisdiction. (16/II/4/12½)

Ans. The CAG is the constitutional institute through which the accountability of the Government and other public authorities—all those who spend public money—to Parliament and State legislatures and through them to the people is ensured.

The executive is answerable to Parliament and to the people for all its decisions, but the answerability is enforced through the CAG where it involves finance and account.

- If the CAG were merely an auditor, why should Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, during debate in Constituent Assembly, describe The CAG as the most important functionary in the constitution, more important than even Judiciary?

- The point is—CAG is bound by his oath of the office to uphold the constitution; can he refrain from commenting on something that *prima facie* seems unconstitutional? If the Government is to formulate a policy that selectively confers benefits from public fund on an individual or group to the exclusion of others on no status grounds/on grounds which seems questionable. Is it not the duty to point out?
- As India emerging as a major hub of economic activities, Government policies are taking wider place for fulfilling the aspiration of development goals. Therefore, it is quite natural that while implementing policies there may be some losses occur so commenting on it by CAG, shall not be considered as overstepping its own jurisdiction, but it's a check and balance, which should be taken as rational economic thinking on cost-benefit analysis.
- If the above understanding is correct, then various activities that the CAG has been undertaking such as propriety, performance evaluations, and so on, are clearly well within its ambit.
- It is necessary that audit reports be more widely known and discussed. The people have a right to know their concerns. *For example* The CWG, 2G and PPP model controversies reports are now better known than before; this is a good development.

Parliament votes funds to the Executive and those funds have to be accounted for. However, answerability is more than that: it also means exercising prudence, avoiding waste, not incurring infructuous expenditure, showing results for moneys spent, and achieving those results at least cost. If the CAG is our prime accountability-ensuring institution, that institution must go into all these matters.

3. In absence of a well-educated and organized local level government system, 'Panchayats' and 'Samitis' have remained mainly political institutions and not effective instruments of governance. Critically discuss. (15/II/3/12½)

Ans. Education As A Criteria For Panchayat Elections:

1. The story starts with the issuing of ordinance by GOVT. in Rajasthan in December 2014. The ordinance specifies educational qualifications for persons contesting elections to local bodies.

2. The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (2nd Amendment) Ordinance, 2014, promulgated by the Governor on December 20, 2014 less than a month before the panchayat and zilla parishad elections, amends Section 19 of the 1994 Act to expand the eligibility criteria by including educational qualifications for contesting the elections.
3. To contest a zilla parishad or panchayat samiti seat, a candidate must have passed class 10 of the Board of Secondary Education or its equivalent. To contest for the sarpanch's post in a non Scheduled area, a person must have passed class eight and in a Scheduled area class five.
4. Rajasthan had earlier amended the panchayati raj Act to debar persons having more than two children from contesting elections.
5. The "education ordinance" was preceded by an ordinance on December 8 which made it mandatory for a candidate to have a functional sanitary toilet, which meant a water-sealed toilet system or a set-up surrounded by three walls, a door and a roof.

Upholding the constitutional validity of a law enacted by Haryana government to bar the illiterate from contesting panchayat polls in the state, the Supreme Court ruled Thursday that "it is only education which gives a human being the power to discriminate between right and wrong, good and bad".

The supporters of the such amendments in panchayat law say :- The Center is spending crores of money on panchayats and this goes directly to the sarpanch. There are thousands of pending cases of fund embezzlement against these elected representatives in the state and the standard excuse is that 'I am illiterate and put my thumb impression on whatever papers were given to me'. Earlier the audits were managed by the state government so the accountability was not with the sarpanch but now with funds to the tune of crores coming in for projects like MNREGA and others, there has to be better accountability. Another argument is that the two child norm (those with more than two children will be disqualified from contesting the panchayat polls) has helped in checking population growth and similarly the education eligibility will have a positive impact.

The critics of such move are also many. They put forward following arguments:- As for embezzlement of funds the accountability should lie with government employees who are trained and qualified for the job. Be it MPs or

MLAs, they do not sign cheques then why do sarpanches have to do so? Financial accountability should not lie with the sarpanch. The handling of such huge amounts is anyway a complex process and even if they were to have a certain educational qualification it would not serve the purpose. In Rajasthan the literacy rate of women in rural areas is only 45.8 per cent, which is lower than the national literacy rate of 57.93 percent. In tribal areas, the situation is even worse with literacy rate of women 25.22 per cent.

4. Khap Panchayats have been in the news for functioning as extra-constitutional authorities, often delivering pronouncements amounting to human rights violations. Discuss critically the actions taken by the legislative, executive and the judiciary to set the things right in this regard.

(15/II/4/12½)

Ans. Khap panchayat is the union of a few villages, mainly in north India though it exists in similar forms in the rest of the country.

Khaps are kind of community organization which deliberates the social issues related to the community it represents and comes out with order or diktats. Khaps enjoy so much clout in their areas of operation that their orders and diktats are *de facto* enforced. In fact, Khaps are infamous for their diktats and orders some of which are very regressive in nature. Khaps control the community behaviour especially of women. Any deviation from the accepted norms of behavior is sternly dealt with.

Why is the government not controlling the khaps?

1. The Khap Panchayats have been powerful due to the intrinsic weakness of the Panchayati Raj institutions which are democratically elected.
2. Further, the Jats, who make up 25% of the Haryana's population, are the State's largest caste group and are demographically a big number to be antagonized.
3. The government lacks will or way to act against the khaps. In many villages, because of no legal action against them, the authority of these khaps remains unquestioned.
4. Even the police tend to ignore the khap verdicts, regarding the declaration of death for offenders, because of the strong power and influence that these have acquired on people in villages overtime.

Judiciary on Khap Panchayats

1. On April 19 2011, Supreme Court wants a strict criminal action against people forming and ruling in khaps, emphasizing that the khap panchayats are illegal and the honour killings they enforce to be "Barbaric and shameful", along with demanding action against the police authorities and bureaucrats who fail to prevent them.
2. According to Supreme Court, these khap panchayats encourage honour killings or other atrocities in an institutionalized way on boys and girls belonging to different castes, who have been married or are going to get married.
3. On grounds that these khaps interfere with the personal life of the people, Justice Katju said, "Atrocities in respect of personal lives of people committed by brutal, feudal-minded persons deserve harsh punishment".
4. Even after the continued cruel practices of these khaps for long and the crucial judgment by the Supreme Court, the heads of these panchayats have disapproved of the decision of the Supreme Court and said that they have been denied justice.
5. The supporters still stick to their view that these Khap Panchayats have been there since time immemorial under which laws have been formed by their forefathers for their own benefits and protection, and that the khaps do not aim to and nor they have harmed anyone.
6. Based on the All India Democratic Women's Association's recommendations, the High Courts of Punjab and Haryana passed an order to set up "couples' protection homes" in every district in both the States.
7. However, according to activists, this has produced mixed results. However, there is increased pressure to shut down these homes from the caste panchayat, which has repeatedly been approaching the state government.
8. However, despite the flaws in the functioning of these homes, the way forward was to set similar protective spaces in all States while making them more responsive to the couples' needs. etc
5. **The Self-Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP), which is India's own innovation, has proved to be one of the most effective poverty alleviation and women empowerment programmes. Elucidate. (15/II/9/12½)**

Ans. SHG bank linkage means that the opening up of bank accounts of SHG, and providing them, formal credit, saving opportunity and technical assistance on viable projects. NABARD provides assistance to banks for refinancing the activities. The SHG - Bank Linkage Programme was started as an Action Research Project in 1989 which was the offshoot of a NABARD initiative during 1987 through sanctioning Rs. 10 lakh to MYRADA as seed money assistance for experimenting Credit Management Groups. In the same year, the Ministry of Rural Development provided PRADAN with support to establish self-help groups in Rajasthan. The SHG - Bank Linkage Programme is a major plank of the strategy for delivering financial services to the poor in a sustainable manner.

The search for such alternatives started with internal introspection regarding the innovations which the poor had been traditionally making, to meet their financial services needs. It was observed that the poor tended to come together in a variety of informal ways for pooling their savings and dispensing small and unsecured loans at varying costs to group members on the basis of need. The experiences of these early efforts led to the approval of a pilot project by NABARD in 1992. The pilot project was designed as a partnership model between three agencies, viz., the SHGs, banks and NGOs. This was reviewed by a working group in 1995 that led to the evolution of a streamlined set of RBI approved guidelines to banks to enable SHGs to open bank accounts, based on a simple inter se agreement. This was coupled with a commitment by NABARD to provide refinance and promotional support to banks for the SHG - Bank Linkage Programme.

Positive Features of the SHG - Bank Linkage Programme:

The financial inclusion attained through SHGs is sustainable and scalable on account of its various positive features. The programme confronts many challenges and for further scaling up, these challenges need to be addressed.

Financial Inclusion of Poor Women : The Committee noted that more than 90% of the members of SHGs are women and most of them are poor and assetless. The SHG movement has been instrumental in mainstreaming women by-passed by the banking system.

Loan Repayments One of the distinctive features of the SHG - Bank Linkage Programme has been very high on-time recovery. As on June 2005, the on-time recovery under SHG - Bank Linkage Programme was 90% in commercial banks, 87% in RRBs and 86% in cooperative banks.

Programme Impact

1. Reduced the incidence of poverty through increase in income, and also enabled the poor to build assets and thereby reduce their vulnerability.
2. Enabled households that have access to it to spend more on education than nonclient households. Families participating in the programme have reported better school attendance and lower drop out rates.
3. Empowered women by enhancing their contribution to household income, increasing the value of their assets and generally by giving them better control over decisions that affect their lives.
4. Reduced child mortality, improved maternal health and the ability of the poor to combat disease through better nutrition, housing and health - especially among women and children.
5. Contributed to a reduced dependency on informal money lenders and other noninstitutional sources.
6. Facilitated significant research into the provision of financial services for the poor and helped in building "capacity" at the SHG level. etc.

Challenges:

1. Group Loans to SHGs and SHG Loans to Member.
2. Cost Recovery and Sustainability : It is important for banks to carefully work out their actual costs for SHG lending. While the SHG portfolio is often only a small part of the total bank lending, and since the portfolio quality is good, it may be possible to reduce interest rates while ensuring recovery of costs.
3. Regional Imbalances 7.19 The spread of the SHG - Bank Linkage Programme in different regions has been uneven on account of various factors like pro-active role of State Governments, presence of well performing NGOs, socio-cultural factors, better performance of SHGs, etc. In March, 2001, 71% of the linked SHGs were from Southern Region consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Amendment to NABARD Act 7.59 At present, NABARD is permitted, as per its Act and Mandate, to support micro finance activities in rural and semi-urban areas only. Considering the levels of exclusion prevalent among the urban poor, the unique nature of difficulties faced by them in accessing institutionalized banking services and with a view to leveraging the expertise of NABARD in microfinance, the Committee recommends that an enabling provision be made in the NABARD Act, 1981 permitting NABARD to provide micro finance services to the urban poor.

- 6. Many State Governments further bifurcate geographical administrative areas like Districts and Talukas for better governance. In light of the above, can it also be justified that more number of smaller States would bring in effective governance at State level ? Discuss. [200 words] (13/II/5/10)**

Ans. After independence, the role of government has changed from a pure law and order-maintaining agency to a development-sponsoring organization. It requires more elaborate government machinery, making smaller states more viable. The popular and more homogeneous needs, demands and problems of the people could be articulated and paid attention by the government, much more than in past. Smaller states would be more effective for fiscal management. It will foster greater competition among state as well as encouraging experimentation and innovation. The 11th Plan document mentions that Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh grew faster than their parent states U.P. and M.P. during 2004-2009. The quality of governance would rise due to fewer hierarchies which intern would improve quality of information received by decision-makers and smaller horizontal spans of control thus allowing greater focus.

But they also cause greater regional imbalances with states like Jharkhand having only mineral deposits while Bihar having only farmland; Uttarakhand surviving mainly on tourism income etc. In a heterogeneous Indian society, it will lead to unlimited demands for new states, adding wasteful expense in constructing capitals and buildings. New friction may arise in Centre-state relations. Smaller states cannot use economies of scale and suffer more from restriction on interstate trade.

Therefore, a proper techno-economic survey of the area, socio-cultural homogeneity and political manageability of the area should be simultaneously considered before carving new, smaller states.

7. Discuss the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which have been a departure from the previous commissions for strengthening the local government finances. [200 words] (13/II/7/10)

Ans. The recommendations of the 13th Finance commission redefine the existing structure of fiscal federalism in the country, setting the stage for a different political dynamism by vesting greater powers with the third tier of government *i.e.* the local bodies, both urban and rural.

It has mandated grants as a percentage of the net proceeds of the Union taxes of the previous year which should be converted into grant-in-aid under Article 275 while transferring to local bodies. The grants will have a basic component and a performance-based component.

While basic grant is available to all states, the performance grant is contingent on meeting the following conditions—

1. All local bodies are required to maintain and present accounts as recommended by the Commission. State governments should place a supplement consolidating local body budgets with the state budget showing plan and non-plan transfers to ULBs and PRIs.
2. State government must put in place an audit system for all local bodies and report should be placed before state legislature.
3. States should place an Ombudsman for local bodies to investigate complaints of corruption and mal-administration against elected and appointed functionaries.
4. Electronic funds transfer to local bodies must be completed within 5 days of receipt from Centre.
5. Local bodies must have power of levying property tax.
6. Institute standards of delivery for essential services provided by local bodies.

8. Pressure group politics is sometimes seen as the informal face of politics. With regards to the above, assess the structure and functioning of pressure groups in India. [200 words] (13/II/10/10)

Ans. Pressure groups are interest groups that try to safeguard and promote the common interests of its members.

Pressure groups enhance and threaten pluralistic profile of democratic setup. They

help in overcoming democratic deficit that builds up between 5-yearly elections as the electorate has little influence. They organize minorities into larger groups via interest aggregation and defends them in the political arena via interest articulation. Acting as a link between the government and the governed, they keep administration responsive and accountable.

They can be based on institutions (bureaucracy, army), associations (caste, minority, religion, farmer, student, trade union etc.), anomie groups (ULFA, Naxals), professions (Indian Medical Association, Indian Bar Association), etc.

Functions—

1. **Representation**— Pressure groups provide a mouthpiece for groups and interests that are not adequately represented through the electoral process.
2. **Political participation**— They seek to exert influence on lawmakers and public officials by mobilizing popular support through petitions, marches, demonstrations and other forms of political protest.
3. **Education**— They utilize media to educate people, raise political consciousness and comment on government policy.
4. **Policy Formulation**— They give generalist government specialist ideas, information and advice for formulating effective policies.
5. **Policy implementation**— They shape the content of public policy and play a role in putting it into practice.

9. The legitimacy and accountability of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their patrons, the micro-finance outfits, need systematic assessment and scrutiny for the sustained success of the concept. Discuss. [200 words] (13/II/11/10)

Ans. SHGs are playing a vital role in alleviating rural poverty. People are engaged in saving and credit management via formal institutions. Women enjoy greater financial freedom and quality of life with easy credit access facility. They experience greater confidence and self-respect that has changed the mentality of rural male population towards women for the better. Members' access to amenities like medical aid, sanitation, education, water supply, transport and markets has improved markedly. Thus, the SHG programme has huge social and economic implications that are intrinsically tied to each other, which needs detailed research and

analysis on qualitative and quantitative levels to replicate success stories across diverse geo-ethnic realities and learn from mistake as well.

NABARD supports regional rural banks, district central cooperative banks, urban cooperative banks, farmers' clubs etc. that provide microcredit and savings facilities to SHGs. It also provides grant assistance for training, capacity-building, skill upgradation, exposure visits etc. to SHG members and other stakeholders. It is implementing a scheme for promoting viable and self-sustainable Women's SHGs across 150 Naxal-affected districts by providing credit linkage with banks. Centre is planning to expand SHG movement to cover issues like rural sanitation, gender equality and women's empowerment.

10. Write a note on PESA 1996. (09/I/10j/2)

Ans. It is panchayats (Extension to the scheduled area) act 1996. This act was related to expansion and regulation of Panchayati Raj System in scheduled Areas also, as mentioned in clause (I) of Article 244.

11. Examine whether rural women in India have been empowered by their active participation in Panchayat Raj System. (08/I/11a/15)

Ans. Dramatic change have taken place in the legal political, educational and social status of women since independence by 73rd and 74th amendment act of 1992 Panchayati Raj System was established in India. This system gave gross root level democracy. According to these amendment women are given one third reservation in Panchayati Raj Elections. This gross root level democracy made women to participate in government decision making.

Active participation in Panchayati Raj System make rural women to think about their rights. Made them to change their social status. Now, they are not only for voting purpose, but also participating in the political decision making. Hence women get due share in Policy making. Literacy among women could be reduced. Their leadership skill developed. They came out of four walls of house. Played decisive role in development gender bias is reduced. They become more aware about their rights. They have started to demand reservation in parliament also.

This 73rd and 74th amendment act of 1992 by giving reservation to how were men in

Panchayati Raj has empowered the rural women. Rural women were the one who far away from the development work now. They know what role should be played by them in the political system. Once political status is improved it makes them economically empowered consequently increasing their social status. This helps to remove the social evils like child active marriage illiteracy, therefore, the participation of women in Pachayati Raj System has empowered them.

12. Would you say that the implementation of the Panchayati Raj System in the last ten years has led to a real restructuring of the Indian Polity ? (05/I/7a/30)

Ans. The Panchayati Raj Dystem came into existence in 1993 & after passing these Acts the rural & urban institutions of local self govt have recognition overall, it is a directive principle of the state policy enshrined under article 40 to organise village panchayats as the grassroot level institution

- The act has made mandatory to hold the election of panchayats in due on regular basis.
- It makes provision for the reservations of seats at all three levels in favour of woman the SCs, the and the OBCs.
- The panchayats have been given the power and responsibility of local planning and mobilisation of their own resources.

The implementation of the Panchayati Raj system has change a lot. In many ways to the governance of the country it has decentralised the governance & it provides to constitute Gram Sabha at village level. The Panchayati Raj institution have started to work as units of democratic set up of our country.

Further, the panchayats have been given power to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes duties, tolls and fees in accordance with the provisions made by the state government. this ensures their financial autonomy and viability.

The provisions of the Panchayati Raj act are also to be implemented in the union territories with certain necessary modifications in term of their peculiar conditions the problem have not been able to cover the real-change brought about by the Panchayati Raj. They really led the county to cover the country to reconstructing of the polity. It give a way to a common people participation in real polity.

13. Discuss how state government can exercise control over Panchayats. (04/I/8c/15)

Ans. Panchayats are formed as the basic units of governance by the 73rd amendment Act 1993 which provides many powers to them for their autonomy in governance. Article 40 one of the directive principle of the state policy of our constitution provides to constitute Panchayats at village level. However the provisions with respect to the organization and functions of panchayats are formulated by the state government through the acts of state legislatures. A substantial portion of Panchayat's financial resources comes in the form of grants made by state governments. Thus, Gram Panchayats depend on state governments for their financial resources. The district collector is given power for monitoring the Gram panchayats. In some states, District Panchayati Raj officers have been appointed for monitoring and supervision over Panchayats.

The state government is empowered to see that all classes are given equal representation, policy of reservations are followed and elections are held from time to time and on free and fair practice state legislature have the legislative power to confer on the Panchayats such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self government they may be entrusted with the responsibility of

- Preparing plans for economic development and social justice.
- Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice.
- In regard to matters listed in the eleventh schedule (instered by the 73rd amendment).

Thus, through various constitutional provision, the state government controls the Panchayats in their administration and work.

Election/Election Commission of India/Anti Defection

1. To enhance the quality of democracy in India the Election Commission of India has proposed electoral reforms in 2016. What are the suggested reforms and how far are they significant to make democracy successful? (250 words)(17/II/14/15)

Ans. Electoral reform aims at introducing an electoral system of conducting free and fair elections. Keeping in view the necessity to strengthen democracy the Election Commission suggested significant reforms:

- **Constitutional protection for all members of the Election Commission of India:** ECI suggested that other election commissioners should also be protected in the same manner as Chief Election Commissioner is protected under clause (5) of Article 324.
- **Budget of the Commission to be charged :** Presently, the administrative expenditure of the Commission is a voted expenditure. The Commission sent a proposal that the expenditure of the Commission should be charged/ non-votable expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of India similar to other constitutional bodies.
- **Independent Secretariat:** The Commission proposes that it should have an independent Secretariat along the lines of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Registries of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- **Proxy voting:** Section 60 of The Representation of the People Act, 1951 should be amended to provide overseas electors the alternative option of proxy voting or postal ballot voting.
- The Commission proposes that making of any false statement or declaration before the Election Commission should be an electoral offence.
- The Commission has proposed amendments and suggested dividing the seats in the Council of States and State Legislative Councils into three categories and specifying the term for each category in such a way that biennial retirement of 1/ 3rd of the members would be ensured.
- **Use of totalizer for counting of votes:** EVM totalizer can count votes of multiple Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) simultaneously. This way the results of votes in a group of EVMs can be taken without ascertaining the result in individual EVM corresponding to polling booth.
- According to ADR, 35% of our MPs and MLAs have criminal background or are facing convictions in various courts persons charged with cognizable offences shall be de-barred from contesting in the elections, at the stage when the charges are framed by the competent court provided the offence is punishable by imprisonment of at least 5 years, and the case is filed at least 6 months prior to the election in question.

2. "The emergence of self Help Groups (SHGs) in contemporary times points to the slow but steady withdrawal of the state from developmental activities'. Examine the role of the SHGs in developmental activities and the measures taken by the Government of India to promote the SHGs. (250 words) (17/II/16/15)

Ans. SHG is a holistic program of microenterprise, covering all aspects of self-employment. It lays emphasis on cluster based activity based on the resources and the occupational skills of the people and the availability of market.

- SHGs are informal and formal grouping of 10 to 20 people (generally women) and is self-governed, peer controlled to collectively perform common purposes.

Role of SHGs in development activities

- SHGs ensure financial inclusion of the poor and marginalized by operating as a mechanism for delivery of micro-finance services to them.
- By encouraging and providing opportunities for self-employment, SHGs play a critical role in poverty alleviation.
- SHGs build social capital among the poor, especially women and marginalized sections like SCs and STs. Most of the beneficiaries of government schemes have been women from weaker and marginalized communities.
- Participating households spend more on education than non-client households.
- Better income levels due to participation in SHGs have led to improvement on health indicators.

Measures taken by Government to promote SHGs:

- As part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) or Ajeevika, government facilitates women-led self-help groups (SHGs) by giving them bank loans at easy interest rates.
- The government has promoted the Self-Help Group (SHG)-Bank Linkage Programme to be implemented by commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks for providing micro-finance to SHGs.
- ABARD promotes SHGs by providing grant support for training, capacity building, skill upgradation, exposure visits etc.
- Scheme for promotion and financing of Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) is being implemented by NABARD across backward and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts.

- A fund called "Women SHGs Development Fund" with a corpus of Rs.500 crore to empower women led SHGs has been set-up. It is to be operated by NABARD.
- Dashtriya Mahila Kosh provides loans to intermediary organizations which further lend it to SHGs.

Given the important role SHGs play in development activities, the government should continue act as a facilitator and promoter by providing a supportive environment for SHGs to operate vibrantly.

3. The role of individual MPs (Members of Parliament) has diminished over the years and as a result healthy constructive debates on policy issues are not usually witnessed. How far can this be attributed to the anti-defection law which was legislated but with a different intention ? [200 words] (13/II/1/10)

Ans. Anti-defection law was added to the constitution via Xth schedule through 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985. Parliament can be effective only if individual MPs have a significant role as law makers, and if they can be held accountable for their actions by the electorate.

When the issue of FDI in retail was voted upon, all MPs voted on party lines. It is difficult to believe that every Congress MP supported the move or that every BJP MP opposed it, or that every MP of the BSP had no opinion on the issue and decided to abstain.

Anti-defection law forces MPs to toe the line of argument supported by the majority of the party. They don't have recourse to leave their party for another rival party in case of difference of opinion. They will simply be expelled from the party and will lose their parliamentary seat as well. Anti-defection law permits wholesale defection, not retail defection. It was introduced to ensure politicians do not take advantage of opportunistic defections after winning elections with one party and then switching to a rival offering more lucrative terms. Only if 1/3rd of the party members collectively defect and form another party together, it will not be a violation of anti-defection law. As a result, individual MPs cannot present opinions that run contrary to the dominant view, even if they are secular, nationalist and development-oriented.

Other factors include growing specialization and technical nature of bills under discussion that require frequent references to specialist parliamentary committees.

4. Determining the ‘value’ assigned to the vote of a member of a state legislative assembly and of a member of parliament in the Indian presidential elections. (12/I/4c/2)

Ans. Article 55(2) (a) says : every elected member of the legislative assembly of a state shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by total number of the elected members of the assembly. The value of MLA's vote changes from state to state but the value of MP's vote remains constant.

5. Are the traditional determinants of voting behaviour in India changing? Examines in the context of last general elections.

(09/I/6b/15)

Ans. The general election held in the month of April 09 has broken many judgments about the voting pattern in India that were by default considered as acceptable truths. Uneducated people are voting more in number rather than educated one. Also one thing that is seen as constant is that rural India is coming out for voting but urban people are less enthusiastic for election with the new and detailed psychological studies done by Central for Development Studies (CDS) has brought to light the fact with renewed sense of proof that through hinterland of India is uneducated. But surely it is literate in the matters of democracy.

But the change that is drastic and most important is high percentage of voting in Naxal affected areas. This somehow proves that people are to find out solution of their grievances in political methods and not through Naxalism. Caste based and religion based politics has got worse result. People have defeated such parties badly. Same is the fate of regional parties. One more thing that is evident is that now a political party cannot rule out rustic sense of false belongingness towards masses without harsh attitude. Anti incumbency as the accepted truth has also been proved wrong to some extent. It is also evident from the voting pattern that disturbed area coming out. Factor of multiparty government is reduced as single party congress or BJP getting many seats. So as to reduce its dependency upon other small parties.

6. What is criminalization of Politics ?

(07/I/9a/2)

Ans. Criminalisation of Politics means to use criminal force for political purpose by the politicians either in winning elections or other political works. It also suggests increasing number of criminals in politics.

7. What are the steps that the election commission may take if a reluctant state government wants to put off assembly elections? (05/I/8c/15)

Ans. When the dates to elections to a particular state or states is announced and an ordinance it is issued, it becomes the paramount duty of election commission to monitor all the activities. The election commission issues a code of conduct to be observed by all parties and people at the time of election if the state legislature wants to put off assembly elections, the election commission may take required steps to hold the election according to the constitutional provisions and laws made by parliament in this regard.

It is to prepare electoral rolls the delimitation of constituencies and other necessary matters for securing the elections. The parliament may provide the election commission with powers to take corrective measures in such a state. The election commission has power to hold elections from time and so there will be no effect of the state action even if it does not want to hold election.

8. How is the election commission of India constituted ? (04/I/9e/2)

Ans. The president of India appoints the chief election commission from time to time under Article 324 of the constitution of India to constitute the election commission of the India.

Attorney General/CAG

1. Distinguish between the auditing and accounting functions of the CAG of India.

(08/II/7b/2)

Ans. The CAG audits accounts at both the union and state level but his accounting function is related only to states government.

Different Institutions/ Committees/Commissions

1. "For achieving the desired objectives, it is necessary to ensure that the regulatory institutions remain independent and autonomous." Discuss in the light of the experiences in recent past. (15/II/16/12½)

Ans. With the increasing complexity of institutional mechanisms, it has become imperative to ensure independence and autonomy of the regulatory bodies. Some of the examples reflect this clearly.

Securities and Exchange Board of India: Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was first established in the year 1988 as a non-statutory body for regulating the securities market. Till 1992, SEBI was not an independent regulator but was under government control. The stock market scam of 1992, paved the way for large scale reforms in regulation of stock market. SEBI became an autonomous body in 1992 and more powers were given through an ordinance. Recent fraudulent operation of Ponzi schemes further made it necessary to give more powers to SEBI. Consequently, Securities Laws(Amendment) Act, 2014, was enacted. Over the years, SEBI has proved its credentials as one of the best regulators of the country. This success is the result of its autonomy and independence in decision making and functioning.

Forward Markets commission (FMC) : It was the regulator of the commodities market. But due to lack of autonomy, power and independence like that of SEBI, it failed to be effective in regulating the market. The volatility in commodity market was a clear sign of this. It had very limited powers which restricted its range of operation. National Spot Exchange (NSEL) Scam of 2013, further put FMC under pressure. FMC failed completely in checking corruption, which ultimately resulted in scam of this extent. So, in 2015, it was merged with SEBI, which is a more autonomous and competent regulator.

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority : The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) is a national agency of the Government of India. It was formed by an Act of Indian Parliament known as IRDA Act 1999, which was amended in 2002 to incorporate some emerging requirements. It has also done commendable work in regulating the insurance sector and increasing its penetration.

A regulator has important role of not just of regulating the entities, but also of consumer awareness, and deeper penetration of services. With increasing complexity of various sectors and emerging new technologies, the regulators need to be one step ahead in order to control the sector effectively.

So, the above examples clearly show the need for independence and autonomy in decision making and functioning of regulatory institutions.

2. The setting up of a Rail Tariff Authority to regulate fares will subject to cash strapped Indian Railways to demand subsidy for obligation to operate non-profitable routes and services. Taking into account the experience in the power sector, discuss if the proposed reform is expected to benefit the consumers, the Indian Railways or the private container operators. (14/II/8/12½)

Ans. The 2012-13 Rail Budget raised the demand for setting up of an independent 'Railway Tariff Regulatory Authority'. A move to de-politicise the Indian Railways, it should be taken into consideration after weighing the benefits and drawbacks.

It emphasised on passenger safety and optimal services and to ensure a fair and transparent process for the determination of fares, both freight and passenger fares. The fares will have to be decided judiciously after studying the changeable market and input costs. The constitution of the RTA is a step in the direction of eliminating the political role in the fixation of the passenger and freight fare. Even with the railways being negatively affected due to lack of funds, the rail fares have been largely unchanged in the last decade, and this has been attributed to various political agendas.

In power sector, similar conditions were prevalent before the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003. The increase of the private sector participation in the power sector lowered the risk aversion factor of the Government and enhanced the delivery of services. In line with the power sector, the recommendations of RTA will benefit the Railway, the private sector as well as the consumers.

Rationalization of fare and freights and measures to increase freight will inevitably result in increase of fares for passengers and reduction of rates for freight. This will not only help the Indian Railways to reduce the heavy losses but also motivate the people to use Indian

Railways as the preferred source of transportation in terms of freight handling. The cash trapped Railways will make the revenues by balancing the passenger and freight services, while the dynamic pricing would ensure the world-class facilities and amenities with improved safety for passengers and above all, will allow the Indian Railways to invest in Railway infrastructure projects, thereby helping the society as a whole.

**3. What is the 'Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat' ?
(12/II/3a/5)**

Ans. The National Commission for women (NCW) has evolved the concept of Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat for redressal and speedy disposal of cases related to women under Legal Service Authority Act, 1957. It has its roots in the Traditional nyaya panchayats. The main aim of the PMLA to settle the disputes related to women like divorce, maintenance of wife, parents and children, major accident claims etc. Objectives of Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat are to provide speedy and cost free dispensation of justice to women. To generate awareness among the public regarding conciliatory mode of dispute settlement. The PMLA functions on the model of the Lok Adalat the commission provides financial assistance from NCW limited to Rs. 30,000 to NGO's to organize PMLA.

**4. To implement one key recommendation of the Mohini Giri committee, the government has recently announced the constitution of a National council. Highlight the composition and the mandate of this National Council.
(12/II/3f/11)**

Ans. The five member committee headed by Dr. V Mohini Giri in its final draft of National policy on senior citizens 2011 to the Indian Ministry of social justice and empowerment recommended setting up of a National council for senior citizens. This council is chaired by the minister of social justice and empowerment and its members. Minister of state oldest member of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Representative of five state government (one each from the north, south, east, west and the north-east regions) and one union territory by rotation, five representatives each from senior citizen's association, pensioner's association, NGO's working for senior citizens and five senior citizens who have distinguished themselves in various fields. This council will

advise the central and state governments on issues related to: Policies, programmes and legislative measure for the welfare of senior citizens. Promotion of physical and financial security, health and independent and productive living. Awareness generation and community mobilization etc.

**5. To implement one key recommendation of the Mohini Giri Committee, the Government has recently announced the constitution of a National Council. Highlight the composition and the mandate of this National Council.
(12/I/3f/5)**

Ans. The Government had constituted Committee in 2012 under the Chairmanship of Smt. Mohini Giri, to inter-alia draft a new national policy on older persons. On Senior Citizens 2011 on 30.3.2011 which *inter-alia*, accords priority to the needs of senior citizens aged 80 years and above, elderly women, and the rural poor.

The committee have recommended some of the salient features at policy at-

1. to bring senior citizens especially older women into the national development debate;
2. its main aim to promote income security, homecare services, old age pension, Healthcare insurance schemes, housing and other programmes/services;
3. promote care of senior citizens within the family and to consider institutional care as a last resort;
4. work towards an inclusive, barrier-free and age-friendly society;
5. recognise senior citizens as a valuable resource for the country, protect their rights and ensure their full participation in society;
6. promote long term savings instruments and credit activities in both rural and urban areas;
7. encourage employment in income generating activities after superannuation;
8. support organisations that provide counseling,-career guidance and training services; etc.

The Committee also suggested the areas of intervention to be made by Central/State Governments towards implementation of the policy objectives.

6. Highlight the structure, objectives and role of the Advertising Standard Council of India. In what way has the August 2006 government notification made it more effective ?

(11/I/3b/20)

Ans. A council which was formed with the help of four sector of Advertising - Advertiser, Ad Agencies, media, including Broadcasting and Press and other like PR agencies, Market Research Companies etc. in 1985. It is committed to the cause of self-regulation in advertising and ensuring the protection of the interest of consumers. The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), was established in 1981, its main objective is to promote responsible advertising; so enhancing the public's confidence in Advertising. ASCI thus aims to achieve its goal i.e., to maintaining and enhancing the public's confidence in advertising and broadcasting standard.

The 16 member of the Board of Governors ensures equitable representation of Advertisers, Agencies, Media and Advertising Services, the single one member firms the leader in their respective industries or services. The Consumer Complaints Council to representing civil society (CCC) (21 members) has 12 Non-Advertising professionals, who are eminent and recognized opinion leaders in their respective fields such as Medical, Legal, Industrial Design, Engineering, Chemical Technology, Human Resources and Consumer Interest Groups in which 9 are advertising practitioners from our member firms. In all working committees of the Government of India the Advertising council of India are represented under JV act. ASCI's Code for Self-Regulation in Advertising is now part of ad code Violation of ASCI's Code is now treated as a violation of the government's rules. ASCI's membership of The European Advertising Standards Alliance (EASA) ensures that it gets valuable advice and learning. The Consumer Complaints Council a part of ASCI is the heart and soul of council. It is the dedicated work put in by this group of highly respected people that has given tremendous impetus to the work of ASCI and the movement of self-regulation in the advertising and Media. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issued a notification in August 2006 deeming it necessary for all TV commercials in India to abide by the ASCI code. This important effort of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has made the advertising as a self-regulatory movement in India stronger and more effective for future.

7. Salient recommendations of the RBI-appointed Damodaran Committee on customer service in Banks. (11/I/4a/12)

Ans. In August 2011, a committee constituted by RBI, known as 'the Damodaran Committee on customer service', submitted its report. The recommendations of Report are as:

- active involvement of the boards of banks of to guarantee customer satisfaction.
- It has recommended to include customer service and grievance redressal as a mandatory parameter in the performance appraisal report of every employee.
- It has recommended an agenda on the level of implementation of the Banks Code of Commitments of Customers and an overview on the grievance redressal mechanism in the bank should be placed before the bank every quarter before the Customer Service Committee.
- Each and every board should ensure they have comprehensive policies for customer acceptance, care and severance.
- It has suggested to Emphase on 'customer centricity', that bank boards should evolve human resources policies which will "recruit for attitude and train for skills."
- Branch level Customer Committee meetings should be charged with a meeting of customers of all banks of that area and be held in the presence of representatives of banks at periodic interval.

8. Distinguish between the objective structure and functioning of all Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. (10/I/4b/12)

Ans. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is a system of central government school under the ministry of Human Resource Department. The system came into being in 1965 [But all though it as registered as a socieity under the societies registration act (XXI of 1860)] under the name "Central School" and has been affiliated with CBSE since then latter the name was changed to Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Objective of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

1. To cater to the educational need of children of transferable central government including defence and para-military personnel by providing a common programme of education.
2. To pursue excellence and set the pace in the field of school education.

3. To initiate and promote experimentation and innovations in education in collaboration with other bodies like the central board of secondary education (CBSE) and the National council of education research and Training (NCERT) etc.
4. To develop the spirit of National integration and create a sense of "Indianness" among children.

Structure of Sangathan

The general body of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is the Apex body. The minister of Human Resource Development in charge of the Kendriya Vidyalayas scheme is the chairman of the Sangathan. The minister of state in the ministry of Human Resource Development is the deputy chairman and an officer of the ministry of Human Resource Development specified by the government of India for this purpose is the vice chairman of the Sangathan other members are appointed by the government of India from amongst senior officers of the ministries of Finance, Defense works and housing Health and department of personnel and Training as well as distinguished educationalists including representatives of the Central Board of Secondary Education, National Council of Education Research and Training and state government besides members of parliament women representatives and member of schedule castes and schedule tribes.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya System: is an autonomous organization under the ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, government of India. The chairman of the Samiti is the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. First established in 1985 at Amravati, Maharashtra, they started with the name of Navoda Vidyalayas and Renamed later as Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the birth centenary year of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Navodaya Vidyalayas are affiliated to central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Objective

To serve the objectives of excellence coupled with equity and social justice.

- To promote national integration by providing opportunities to talented children largely rural from different part of the country to live and learn together and develop their full potential.
- To provide good quality modern education including a strong component of culture

inculcation of values awareness of the environment adventure activities and physical education.

- To ensure that all students of Navodaya Vidyalayas attain a reasonable level of competence in their language as envisaged in the three language formula and
- To serve in each district as focal point for improvement in quality of school education through sharing of experience and facilities.

9. Discuss the problems in achieving National integration in India. (08/I/9b/15)

Ans. National integration is an essential theme of Nation building it brings diverse groups of a nation into a common body. The problem of integration is not unique to India as a large number of new nations have faced the monstrous problem of integrating the Nation from the plentifulness of diversities and separate often conflicting interest. India is a country of diversity, there are many factors such as geographical, Historical, political, social, religious and economical, influence integration of India. Geographically all parts of India have not similar evolution. Also, structurally India is divided in many parts. Historically, People have different inspiration from history, diverse group remain in Indian society.

Politically, multiparty loyalty have divided nation. Emergence of small parties have preached different ideologies socially. India society is divided into many caste and ethnicities people are attached to social status more cohesively. Religions like Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, etc. Indian society is pluralistic in character it has a composite culture, it has diverse ethnic groups. Religious languages and regions. Every Indian is integrated to his nation and at the same time he is loyal to differential group in which membership is held. It is unnatural and impossible to eliminate differential loyalties of people. These are always perennial fear that loyalties based on any one of them can always make appearance in political term from the ethnic groups, the feeling of ethnicity may always crystallize from regional loyalties. The regionalism can precipitate from sharing the same language. Economical gap is seen in the society from time to ancient history. Kings and zamindars had exploited their subjects. Even today, wealth distribution is not equal in India. All these are main factors that impede national integration in India.

10. Explain the implications of the recent Supreme Court verdict on reservations in private and minority educational institutions.(05/I/11a/10)

Ans. The draft deals with the issues of free regulation quota for weaker sections in private, unaided educational institutions.

The Supreme Court has not upheld it and that it has frequently reprimanded Indian government. As per the judgement of the Court merit should be criteria and it should be curbed to enhance the intellectual opportunity.

11. What is a finance commission? Discuss the main functions of the state finance commission ? (04/I/8b/15)

Ans. Finance commission is one of the instruments which the constitution has evolved for the purpose of distributing financial resources between centre and state is the finance commission. According to Article 280 of the constitution it is to be constituted by the president once every five years consisting of a chairman and four other members appointed by the president.

Under Article 243(1) the governor set up a finance commission in state. The governor set up a state finance commission every five years to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations to the governor. Although within one year 28th April 1993 i.e. the date on which the constitution 73rd amendment came into force and afterwards every 5 years the state government shall appoint a finance commission through the governor of the state. To review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations as to.

- (i) To distribution between the state and the Panchayats of the proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the state which may be divided between them and how allocation would be made among various levels of Panchayats.
- (ii) What taxes, duties, tolls and fees assigned to the Panchayats.
- (iii) Grant-in aid to the Panchayats.
- (iv) It also recommends the measures to improve the financial position of the Panchayats.

The report of the commission, together with a memorandum of action on it shall be laid before the state legislature. These provisions are modeled on Article 280 which contains provisions regarding appointment of a finance

commission for distribution of finance between the union and the states. Although, the function of the commission are recommendatory in nature and not binding on the governor or the state government.

12. Write short note National Knowledge Commission (05/I/13b/2)

Ans. National Knowledge Commission is set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sam Pitroda to make India knowledge producing, sharing and consuming society of Nation.

13. Write about the ISRO (04/I/13a/2)

Ans. In 1962, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established. It is responsible for all space programmes and research in India with experts on space technology.

14. Write about the Central Vigilance Commission (04/I/13b/2)

Ans. Central Vigilance Commission established in 1964, with the recommendation of Santhanam Committee. The commission is vested with power and authority of eradication of corruption in central departments-and units. It is now a constitutional body.

15. Write about the NDDB (04/I/13c/2)

Ans. NDDB under the Department of Animal Husbandry, National Dairy Development Board is working. It is a expert body for the development of Dairy and Dairy products in India.

Federalism/Union-State Relations

1. Discuss the essentials of the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act and anomalies, if any, that have led to recent reported conflicts between the elected representatives and the institution of the Lieutenant Governor in the administration of Delhi. Do you think that this will give rise to a new trend in the functioning of the Indian federal politics? (16/II/1/12½)

Ans. The Government of NCT of Delhi Act, included as the 69th amendment to the constitution in 1991, before coming to Article 239 AA of the constitution, we should consider the matter from historical perspective. The principle of democracy and parliamentary sovereignty has been firmly established in England and elsewhere. Now it is not the king,

but the people who are supreme, and they exercise their 'general will' and thus, the role of appointed officers have declined compared to that of elected.

In case of India, apex court held the President and Governor in India are like British king. They have to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, and not on their discretion. The British king still has 3 rights-(1) right to be consulted, (2) the right to encourage, and (3) the right to warn. But apart from these limited rights, he has to act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. This was the legal position even before the 42nd constitutional amendment which amended Article 74 by adding the words "who shall act on the advice of the Council of Ministers."

However, the expression 'aid and advise' is only a term of article, and it does not mean that the President or Governor has any discretion in the matter. It is true Delhi is not a fully fledged state, and certain power e.g., related to police and land is with the central Government. But Delhi is not a Union Territory, the 69th Amendment which introduced Article-239AA, provides a Legislature and a Council of Ministers.

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his function in reference to matter with respect to which the Lt. Governor has power to make laws, except insofar as he is, by or under law required to act his discretion." Here, term 'aid and advise' has not a literally meaning but a term of article, otherwise democracy will be subverted.

The unique status of Delhi and multiplicity of authorities have always been a cause of trouble in administrative affairs. The recent various tussles between Delhi CM and Lt. Governor is rooted in the clause of NCT Act, because both have interpreted differently to defend their stand points. Undoubtedly, there is some ambiguity that is the reason in recent the Home Ministry's notification, while hearing Delhi's Government petition, termed it "suspected" and ruled that Delhi Government has no authority to probe central Government officials.

Further, the observation by Apex Court added that Delhi HC ruling is tentative and would not be binding. The observation by Apex Court has complicated the legal conflict further.

Since Delhi is a special case, which doesn't get replicated in case of other states or UTs; along with the factor, that the several legislations by the Delhi Government have clearly exceeded the constitutional powers of the Government, such as the authority to Delhi Lokayukt to be able to inspect central ministers and officials, have brought matters to standstill. However, the fear of happening the same in other states doesn't have solid foundation.

2. The concept of cooperative federalism has been increasingly emphasized in recent years. Highlight the drawbacks in the existing structure and the extent to which cooperative federalism would answer the shortcomings.(15/II/2/12½)

Ans. Promoting cooperative federalism and giving States greater freedom in designing their development plans were two of the key objectives behind the setting up of the NITI Aayog. Chief Ministers, cutting across party lines, demanded that they be given such freedom, with Kerala Chief Minister Oommen Chandy pointing out that schemes such as Jan Dhan Yojana or Beti Bachao were of little relevance to his State which already boasted of superior metrics in both fields.

Similarly, Rajasthan's CM demanded that the number of Centrally-sponsored schemes be reduced to 10, while Haryana CM Manohar Lal Khattar wanted such schemes to be dispensed with altogether. If these demands prove something, it is this: there can be no one-size-fits-all approach to development in a diverse country like India. And no longer can development be orchestrated from the Centre alone; it is as much the preserve, prerogative and responsibility of the States.

Thus, the NITI Aayog will stop with making recommendations; implementing them will be the responsibility of the States.

An important decision made at the meeting was to constitute a subgroup of Chief Ministers who would study the 66 Centrally-sponsored schemes to assess whether they should be continued, transferred to States or dropped altogether. While doing this assessment, care should be taken to ensure that socially important inclusion schemes are not either downgraded or dropped. There could be examples of schemes that may not have national relevance but have resonance with particular States; these should be identified with due care and alterations should be made only after a consensus is evolved in the Governing Council.

In this regard, it is encouraging to note that inclusion of the vulnerable and marginalised sections and redressing identity-based inequalities are at the top of the seven guiding principles for the Aayog as laid out in an e-book published by the government. This should also reassure those who see the body's mandate as promoting a free-market economy which could come at the cost of the less-developed States. Of course, the true test of this government's commitment to inclusive policies will come in the Budget's allocations to social sector schemes. All the lofty ideals of the Aayog will come to naught if the government, forced by fiscal considerations, decides to set aside lower sums for social spending.

How can we achieve cooperative federalism:-

1. Indian federalism lives in the states and districts . So real challenges have to be initiated at these levels, else our democracy will remain an unfinished task.
2. Imbalances in fiscal federalism have created new obstacles in the path .
3. There is a need for better distribution of resource bases so that the dependency of states reduces, but access to resource does not.
4. There is a need to define the fiscal space of the local governments.
5. A reform of the seventh schedule lists in the direction of greater empowerment of States would be consistent with the logic of increased financial transfers and cooperative federalism. Locating the right level for making and implementing policy is a central feature of the cooperative responsibility matrix. etc.

Cooperative federalism vs Competitive federalism :

1. Cooperative federalism implies the Centre and states share a horizontal relationship, where they "cooperate" in the larger public interest. It's visualised as an important tool to enable states' participation in the formulation and implementation of national policies.
2. Sharing of powers and responsibilities between the three levels of government is a key element of the concept, which involves participative policymaking. This is particularly important in areas of concurrent responsibility, where the Centre has had a tendency to ride roughshod over the States by occupying the common legislative space. A reform of the seventh

schedule lists in the direction of greater empowerment of States would be consistent with the logic of increased financial transfers and cooperative federalism.

3. In a free-market economy, the endowments of states, available resource base and their comparative advantages all foster a spirit of competition.
4. Fiscal constraints of the states have led to the proliferation of central schemes and national missions.etc.

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- 3. Though the federal principle is dominant in our Constitution and that principle is one of its basic features, but it is equally true that federalism under the Indian Constitution leans in favour of a strong Centre, a feature that militates against the concept of strong federalism. Discuss.** (14/II/2/12½)

Ans. The concept of federalism, in its modern form, has been an import from the West. It is used to describe a system of government in which sovereignty is constitutionally divided between a Central Government authority and constituent political units (such as states or provinces). However the Indian federal structure resembles more closely the Canadian model, which emphasises a federal system with a strong central government, rather than the American model.

Although the Constitution of India has nowhere used the term 'federal', it has provided for a structure of governance which is essentially federal in nature. Indian Constitution has demarcated the jurisdiction powers and functions of the Union and the State governments under Seventh Schedule. Within this basic framework of federalism, the Constitution has given over-riding powers to the Central Government. State governments must exercise their executive powers in compliance with the laws made by the Central Government and must not impede on the executive power of the Union. Within the States, Governors are appointed by the Central Government to oversee the states. The Centre can even take over the executive of the States on State subjects. Considering the over riding powers of Centre, Indian-federalism has often been described as 'Quasi-federation', 'Semi-federation', 'Pragmatic federation' or a 'Federation with strong Unitary features'. Some of the other features which shows that Indian Constitution leans in favour of a strong Centre are : Unified judiciary, more financial powers to Central Government, Single CAG and Election Commission, strong role of Planning Commission (recently gave way for NITI Aayog) and Emergency provision etc.

However, a strong Centre of India is necessary for strong states and *vice-versa*. This is the essence of co-operative federalism. One of the challenges of Indian federalism would be how best the mechanism of cooperative federalism can be strengthened further to promote better coordination and cooperation between the Centre and the States.

- 4. Discuss the Major extra constitutional factors influencing the federal polity in India.**

(08/I/5b/20)

Ans. The constitution of India provides for a federal government division of power between the centre and states is fundamental to the federalism. In constitution also we are having many measures which can influence centre State relations. In the same way, we are having extra constitutional factors which are influencing the federal polity. Planning commission is an extra constitutional body. Formation of five year plan is a work of planning commission allocation of financial recourses to states for their development is influenced by the decisions of the planning commission.

Principle of state autonomy is somehow violated in this way. Some time it is argued that planning commission has encroached upon the autonomy of the states under the federal polity. This encroachment is seen acceptable modification or rejection of the state's proposals for development programmes, for which central financial assistance is fought and which can be granted only on the recommendation of planning commission. Regional political parties have gained importance in the phase of coalition government at centre. Their bargaining powers have increased the centre inclines towards the region which supports the central government. It affects fair decisions of the centre. Principle of equality and autonomy is thus violated.

Those regions having more population, have more seats in parliament their voice at the centre is more clear than any state having less number of MPs decision are taken according to the interest of more powerful states (numerically strong) in parliament. Demographic division of states is one of the factors which affect Indian polity resource of any state are important source for development of state itself and the country as a whole. Therefore, we see that extra constitutional factors are affecting the federal polity.

5. Examine the demand for greater state autonomy and its impact on the smooth functioning of Indian Polity. (08/I/6b/15)

Ans. The constitution of India framed the centre state relations primarily on federal pattern. This federalism has brought about political unity, emotional unity is yet to be achieved. However, due to some historical and political reasons and regional diversities among states. The centre is given some control over states.

Some areas where the centre can control state are—

- Like appointment of governors.
- Centre has power to make laws with respect to state lists.
- Residuary power with centre.
- Dependence of the states on the centre for financial assistance apart from these direct constitutional controls.

The centre has constituted the planning commission which makes five year plans both for the centre and the states and thus the pace of development is decided by the centre.

So in every region there is atmosphere of imbalances in economic growth of all parts or regions. The intense regional disparities are reflected by the differences in per capita incomes of various states. People in different states are realizing their backwardness because of being neglected in matters of education and job opportunities in carrying on development activities in their region in the allocation of central funds and grants. The bifurcation and creation of states on the basis of language has added much strength to regionalist tendencies. Demand for separate statehood was aimed at developing the language and culture of a particular area. This demand for separate state is affecting national integration it is also bringing instability in the political system.

After 1967, we can see in most of the states different parties are coming up. In centre also, there is coalition government formed. In this situation, if there is a demand for greater state autonomy and the demand of more and more autonomy has resulted into conflicts and frictions between the centre and state. Sarkaria Commission has suggested some measures to normalize centre-state relations. Recently appointed M.M Punchi commission is also to

report on this Question. So if there is a demand for greater state autonomy creates instability in the government development work will be affected.

6. Do you think there is a need for a review of the Indian constitution? Justify.(08/I/8b/30)

Ans. The Indian constitution has been in operation for over six decades. A review of the aspects relating to union state relations made by the commission on centre state relation address the social, economic and political developments that have created new trends tension and issues affecting them. Indian political system has changed much for influence of outer word changes influence by globalization and other influences have made it necessary to review our constitution. The constitution forms the base of whole system. So it must be with the pace of time, situations that may come in time, must be handled by the provision of constitution.

Some major changes that may demand constitutional review are:

- More than one hundred amendments have been done so far it suggests requirement of change.
- The constitution was framed at the time of British Rule. Some British influences are still captured in the constitution.
- Some provisions related to federal structure of India are very tough to amend. So, review will help to rethink them.
- Provisions regarding the post of governor and imposition of the presidential rule in state have been very controversial.
- Change made by globalisation have also bring new situations, which may be tough to handle by the present constitution.
- Demand for greater autonomy to states is an issue demanding early attention.
- Special status to Jammu and Kashmir and other states like Sikkim etc are some provisions which should be changed.
- Not only these, but some recent political issues like coalition government, hung parliament, emergence of many regional parties etc. are requiring review of Indian Constitution.

Moreover the judiciary is identified by delay in the trial system both in the civil and criminal cases. These are just a few inadequacies but have adversely hampered the unity and integrity of the Indian constitution. These, however, justify a review of the Indian constitution.

Schedule

1. "In the Indian governance system, the role of non-state actors has been only marginal." Critically examine this statement.(16/II/10/12½)

Ans. The Non-state Actors can be divided into four levels:

- At the base level are grassroots or community based organizations which are generally informal groupings that develop coping strategies to address immediate problems affecting the community.
- Formal or structured civil society organisations operating at local, state or national level compose the next level. Such organizations usually support community-based organizations in service delivery, research and advocacy.
- Umbrella organizations and thematic networks such as national associations and federations exist at the next level. Such networks are often mandated to defend common interests, share information, enable strategic planning etc.
- Finally, the fourth level is constituted by platforms or common dialogue for various umbrella networks and formal organizations.

It's not true that the role of non-state actors is marginal in Indian governance as they aid the process of good governance in several ways such as:

- **Citizenship Development:** For citizens to be active in public affairs and participate in efforts that promote good governance they need to be motivated, skilled and informed.
- **Policy Formulation and Advocacy:** Influencing the decisions of legislators, other elected representatives, and public administrators is a function that many non-state actors undertake.
- **Watchdog role:** Non-state actors play a crucial role in evaluating the policies and actions of the Government.
- **Welfare Service Delivery:** Non-state actors provide the necessary institutional basis for service delivery.
- **Impact on Electoral Politics:** Impact on the outcomes of the electoral process is a good governance function that is usually undertaken by many non-state actors.
- **Reform and Social Change:** Non-state actors also serve as an instrument for reform and social change.

2. What are the protections awarded to scheduled tribes in the fifth schedule of the Indian constitution? (05/I/9b/2)

Ans. The fifth schedule of the Indian constitution contains under Art 244(1) provisions as to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

Indian Governance

1. To ensure effective implementation of policies addressing water, sanitation and hygiene needs, the identification of beneficiary segments is to be synchronized with the anticipated outcomes'. Examine the statement in the context of the WASH scheme. (150 words)(15/II/6/10)

Ans. India has come out with WASH scheme to address the challenges of health and sanitation in urban and rural areas. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for urban and rural areas is one of the manifestation of the importance of WASH scheme. WASH is UNICEF's scheme which is to be adopted by its members by launching nationwide campaigns.

There has been huge disparities in access to WASH services across different segments of the population. In India, around 128 million lack safe water services and about 840 million people don't have sanitation services. Thus there is an urgent need to identify the different kinds of beneficiaries and communities whose access to WASH services need to be enhanced. The outcomes need to be enhanced in terms of adequacy, accessibility, affordability, quality and safety of the WASH services.

- What has been observed is that it is facing different challenges limiting its success such as targeting of beneficiaries and their segmentation. Therefore one-size-fits-all approach is not going to serve all.
- It has been realised that WASH scheme should be targeted and tailor-made for different type of users such as-
 - i. Geographical and social context
 - a. Plain vs hilly areas
 - b. Urban vs rural areas
 - c. Slum versus organised settlements
 - d. Individual and community resources
 - In these segments, India has achieved some level of success (open defecation reduced by 30% in rural areas and 45% in urban areas).
 - The major challenge which remains is safe water supply and hygiene practices.

ii. Human life cycle approach

- School going (Young children and Adolescent)
- Adult (male and female)
- Old age
- This is where success could be achieved by targeting WASH scheme to specific segments.
- In the second phase of WASH, government should create policy intervention for different segments of people.

In order to have success for WASH in India we should make our policies not only for geographical and social context but should also follow human life cycle approach to have the intended results.

2. Is the National Commission for Women able to strategise and tackle the problems that women face at both public and private spheres? Give reasons in support of your answer. (250 words) (17/II/15/15)

Ans. National Commission for Women is a statutory organization established in 1992. It is mandated to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women' recommend remedial legislative measures' facilitate redressal of grievances and advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.

In the past, it has proposed the amendments to the acts such as IPC, 1860 to curb the sale of minor girls, Hindu Marriage Act 1955 to omit epilepsy as grounds for divorce, Dowry Prohibition Act in order to bring the problems of Dowry deaths in to the lime light and deal with them appropriately etc. It also proposed the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill which was passed in 2005.

In recent times, the Commission has adopted the multi-pronged strategy of assisting women in redressal of their grievances, facilitating speedy delivery of justice to women by organising Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats in different parts of the country as well as launching the awareness campaign regarding women's rights. Recently, the Commission set up several inquiry committees to combat problems faced by women such as in the case of police atrocities and misbehavior with girl students of Kurukshetra University, rape case of a women in Safdarjung Hospital, gangrape of 15 years old girl at Lucknow etc. Further, its Research Cell looks into the emerging problems of Indian women due to discrimination and gender bias.

However, there are also examples when the Commission has not been able to deliver up to the expectations of women in India. For example - on the other serious issue of use of sexual violence against women by police and army personnel in the highly militarised areas of Jammu and Kashmir, north-east and now Chhattisgarh, there has been a silence on this on the part of the commission. Also, the commission has been limited in its fight for empowering Indian women due to shortcomings in its composition and structure:

- It only recommends amendments and submits reports which are not binding on the government.
- It lacks autonomy in terms of appointment of its own members.
- It is dependant on the government for funding which compromises its independence.
- Its jurisdiction is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir where the violence against women has increased in the recent past.

Thus there is a need to safeguard the political autonomy of NCW by replacing the current nomination system with a transparent, democratic and non-partisan selection process for members and chairperson of the commission. it should also be given the wider power to enforce its recommendations and provide immediate relief to the victim of women discrimination and violence.

3. Though 100 percent FDI is already allowed in non-news media like a trade publication and general entertainment channel, the Government is mulling over the proposal for increased FDI in news media for quite some time. What difference would an increase in FDI make? Critically evaluate the pros and cons. (14/II/7/12½)

Ans. Media is considered the 'fourth pillar' of democracy. Its status as watchdog of democracy by reporting in free and fair manner is considered as paramount in thriving of any liberal democracy like ours. News media has a strong social and cultural impact upon society. Because of its inherent ability to reach large number of public, it is wisely used to convey message to build public opinion and awareness. News media cannot be compared with non-news media like entertainment channel or a trade publication as the latter do not shape

opinion of the citizens and are primarily used for commercial or entertainment purposes. The Centre is currently seeking the views of various stakeholders in connection with the issue of allowing 100% FDI in non news media. Presently, FDI is allowed upto 26% in news and current affairs media (as against 100% in non-news media like trade publications and entertainment channels).

Let us now try to look at the pros and cons that this spike in FDI entails :

Pros

- Increased FDI limit will provide much needed financial support to the currently loss-making news industry (particularly broadcaster news), apart from the other obvious advantages like growth, capital inflows etc.
- It will lead to diversified media coverage and also mitigate the effects of Yellow Journalism (sensationalism) and broaden the scope for Investigative Journalism.
- Foreign players will bring in better technology and best practices which will benefit the Indian news industry.

Cons

- News media is very sensitive for the security and integrity of India. Therefore, the control on Indian news media companies must remain with Indians. Hence, internal security should not be compromised with large amount of FDI.
- If FDI is increased in the news media, the local channels will be at disadvantage as they might not be able to compete with the resource-rich global players.
- A firm with mala fide intention can harm a large spectrum of people *i.e.* bureaucrats, politicians, commercial firms and people itself.
- It will lead to Westernisation of India.

Hence, looking after all the pros and cons of allowing FDI in news media, it is advisable that FDI in the sector should be increased to not more than 49%, which would ensure that the ownership remains in the Indian control.

Any negative aspects of foreign media ownership can be countered by having policies which encourages self-regulation and are looked at holistically, and not just from the point of view of ownership.

4. The product diversification on financial institutions and insurance companies, resulting in overlapping of products and services strengthens the case for the merger of the two regulatory agencies, namely SEBI and IRDA. Justify. [200 words] (13/II/8/10)

Ans. The overlapping of products has been a bone of contention and have resulted as a “turfwar” between two regulatory bodies like SEBI and IRDA as was seen in the case of ULIP (Unit linked Insurance Plan). It strengthened the need for looking into diversification of financial products, unification of regulation and supervision of financial firms such as mutual funds, insurance companies, and a diverse array of firms which are not banks or payment providers, so as to yield consistent treatment in consumer protection and micro-prudential regulation across all of them. It would also deal with all financial firms other than banking and payments. It would yield benefits in terms of economies of scale in the financial system too. It was on this aspect when FSLRC (Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission) under B. N. Srikrishna was constituted. It recommended for—

- A unified regulatory authority (URA) comprising of 5 financial institution like SEBI, IRDA, PFRDA etc.
- Replacing various forms of financial products like circulars, notices, etc. by a single mode.
- Creation of Debt management office.
- Constitution of FSDC (Financial Stability and Development Council).

5. The concept of Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme is almost a century old in India with early beginnings in Madras Presidency in pre-independent India. The scheme has again been given impetus in most states in the last two decades. Critically examine its twin objectives, latest mandates and success. [200 words] (13/II/9/10)

Ans. It has fourfold impact on school attendance, child nutrition, social equity and gender equality. This centrally sponsored scheme aims at improving enrolment, attendance and retention while simultaneously improving nutrition status of students in primary classes. Cooked or processed mid-day meals are served in all government and government-aided primary schools. Karnataka and Rajasthan have fared the best while poor states like Bihar

and Jharkhand are yet to implement it completely. The cooking cost now includes the cost of vegetables, pulses, oils and fats, salt and condiments and fuel. A separate provision for payment of an honorarium to a cook-cum-helper at Rs. 1,000/ month has been made.

The cooking cost, honorarium and cost of construction of kitchen-cum-store are shared between Centre and North-east states on a 90 : 10 basic and other state/UTs on a 75 : 25 basis.

Despite the success of the programme, child hunger as a problem persists in India. According to current statistics, 42.5% of the children under the age of 5 are underweight. Various scams involving Midday Meal Scheme have been unearthed since it was started, for example, Bihar incident of 2013.

6. The Central Government frequently complains on the poor performance of the State Governments in eradicating suffering of the vulnerable sections of the society. Restructuring of Centrally sponsored schemes across the sectors for ameliorating the cause of vulnerable sections of population aims at providing flexibility to the states in better implementation. Critically evaluate. [200 words] (13/II/12/10)

Ans. More financial autonomy should be granted to states so that the blame-game of mismanagement can be eliminated and basic accountabilities can be established.

For this, certain provisions for the 7th Schedule and Articles 264-281 should be amended. The system of alternative devolution of taxes must be implemented so that the states can have better access to fixed revenue. The asymmetric assignment of functions and finance and resulting vertical imbalance has widened and reflected in sharp increase in pre and post-devolution deficits of states in recent years.

It appears that the basic constitutional foundation of having a Finance Commission is diluted not only due to the multiplicity of transfers through alternative channels, but also the way Terms of References have been framed of successive Commissions. The transfer system has various deficiencies but it does not require corrections on the basic of tied and conditional grants, but via an approach that ensures equity, efficiency and autonomy of the recipient state governments.

7. Electronic cash transfer system for the welfare schemes is an ambitious project to minimize corruption, eliminate wastage and facilitate reforms. Comment. [200 words](13/II/13/10)

Ans. Electronic cash transfer system aims at transferring cash into bank accounts of beneficiaries. The benefits are :

Firstly, the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme is aimed at cutting the bloated subsidy bill of government. India's budget deficit was 5.8 per cent of gross domestic product in the financial year ending 31st March, 2012.

Secondly, unlike other welfare schemes launched so far by the Centre, DBT helps in timely and quick transfer to intended beneficiaries.

Thirdly, the transfer of direct cash into account of targeted beneficiary eliminates middle-men in various government sponsored welfare schemes and subsidized food, fuel and fertilizer schemes. Take for instance, it estimated that public coffers can be richer by several crore yearly just by switching to cash handouts for LPG and kerosene, a proposed move that would also curb diversion of subsidized cylinders for commercial use and diesel adulteration with inexpensive kerosene. Bringing all subsidies under DBT's ambit can be the major fiscal game-changer the economy needs very much.

Fourthly, the Direct Benefits transfer scheme is likely to be simple and error free. On the basis of Aadhar cards money is deposited in beneficiaries' accounts.

Fifthly, it is transparent, safe and not prone to leakages.

8. Identify the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are related to health. Discuss the success of the actions taken by the Government for achieving the same. (13/II/15/10)

Ans. Targets set up by the UN-

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/ AIDS by 2015.
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
- Improve maternal health.
- Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

India was estimated to have an adult (15-49 years) HIV prevalence of 0.27% in 2011. Adult HIV prevalence among males and females was estimated at 0.32% respectively. Due to

constant effort of the Health Ministry, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) dropped by 3 points from 47 to 44 infant deaths per 100 live births during 2011. IMR for rural areas dropped by 3 points for 51 to 48 infant deaths per 1000 live births while the urban rate now stands at 39 from the previous 31/1000. Among the states, Goa and Manipur have the lowest IMR of 11 infant deaths followed by Kerala with 12 infant deaths per 1000 live births.

Steps taken by India are—

- National AIDS Control Programme aims at prevention for those who are infected and care, support and treatment for those who have been infected.
- National AIDS Control Support Project (NACSP) under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) was launched. The primary objective of the project is to increase safe behaviour among high risk groups in pursuance of the national goal of accelerated reversal of the HIV epidemic by 2017.
- Adolescent Education Programme is skill-based school programmes that shape the ideas and attitudes of a generation in gender equality, as well as encouraging compassion towards people living with HIV/AIDS and taking responsibility for choices related to sexual behaviour.
- The national vector borne disease control programme is a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Filaria, kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue and Chikungunya which is covered under the overall umbrella of NRHM.

9. Though Citizens' charters have been formulated by many public service delivery organizations, there is no corresponding improvement in the level of citizens' satisfaction and quality of services being provided. Analyse. [200 words]

(13/II/16/10)

Ans. "Citizen's Charter is a written, voluntary declaration by service providers that highlights the standards of service delivery that they must subscribe to, availability of choice for consumers, avenues for grievance redressal and other related information".

Charter's formulations are deficient on the following grounds—

- In a majority of cases, the Charters were not formulated through a consultative process;

- By and large, service providers were not familiar with the philosophy, goals and main features of the Charter;
- Adequate publicity to the Charters had not been given in any of the departments evaluated. In most departments, the Charters are only in the initial or middle stage of implementation;
- No funds have been specifically earmarked for awareness generation of Citizen's Charter or for orientation of the state on various components of the Charter.
- Whatever services selected under Charters necessarily is defined as to the quality, standard and cost effectiveness so that the consumer is aware of the improvement after the Charter's initiative.

10. 'A national Lokpal, however strong it may be, cannot resolve the problems of immorality in public affairs.' Discuss. (13/II/17/10)

Ans. The foundations of corruption lie deep and beyond the pale of mere law-making and implementation process. Two hundred years of British rule could be regarded as the basis of the spread and mass conversion of people's mentality towards principles of manipulation, divide and rule suppression-cum-conciliation. Corruption was made a way of life. British colonial apparatus was designed to promote the wrong people, wrong policies and wrong actions. It assimilated into the work culture and mental faculties of the younger generation which had to compromise to survive in parochial governance.

Laws can't be perfect and mechanisms can't be foolproof. What Lokpal does is apprehending the culprit once deed is done. What about those immoral impulses and desires that causes one to act as a corrupt? Without addressing the root cause Lokpal will only be catching fish that comes out of pond.

In order to enable the Lokpal to enhance effectiveness and to increase the trust the public has in the institution, it is essential for the Lokpal to establish mechanisms for effective interaction with the public in general and the private sector and the civil society in particular. Such association would also help better understanding of the environment build checks and balances in its functioning, and prevent abuse of authority by investigating agencies by bringing them to the Lokpal's notice.

11. Comment on the recent launching of the National Mission on Libraries (NML). (12/I/3g/15)

Ans. The Indian Government has launched the National Mission on Libraries (NML) with the aim and intention to modernise and digitally link almost 9000 libraries across the country in a bid to provide readers access to books and information. The launch of NML is very important for India because it will assist in preparing long term plans and strategies for development of the library sector, including conceptualisation and approval of projects and preparation of a "National Policy on Library and Information Systems for India". The NML will focus on improvement of the public library system of the country particularly concentrating on the states where library development is lagging behind. For the successful execution of NML it is quite important that the state governments, and municipalities and panchayts pay special attention towards setting up and maintenance of public libraries, including community, locality, and village libraries.

12. Identify the major obstacles in the smooth functioning of parliamentary democracy in India. (03/I/7b/30)

Ans. Many political thinkers and observers believe that without social and economic prerequisites the smooth India cannot be achieved. They suggest that before a social or state besides to be governed democratically, it is essential for it have a minimum level of social and economic development. India adopted parliamentary democracy after independence. After more than half a century of this parliamentary democracy the major obstacles so far in its smooth functioning are:

- Hung parliament :** However, this factor has emerged in last decade, nineties but it has been proved a major obstacle in forming stable government it led to frequent elections and ineffective functions of the government.
- Absence of strong opposition party :** Indian parliament never gets a strong and ideal political party to stand as opposition party in parliament. A strong opposition can effectively play a role in the formation of government policies. Opposition is not meant to be an obstacle even in effective and necessary decision just for political reasons.

3. Regionalism : In last some decades, Indian politics has noticed growth of many regional parties. Problem is not with their being regional, but they sometimes have proved to be hindrances in national interests.

4. Criminalization of politics : Many politicians are with criminal records elections are won at the tip of gun. Even in parliament criminalization has affected neutrality.

5. Non-secularism, castism : Religion caste language and such undesirable factor are used in election. Propaganda such politicians are a threat.

Against the national interest they disturb parliamentary proceedings and policy making over their such kind of political issues.

Lack of Morality, Literacy, Education: Many parliamentarians are illiterate or not properly educated to understand and preserve the dignity of parliament. Even many of the members of parliament do not have morality enough to maintain the honor of these houses.

Corruption: Politicians have been started to be identified as corrupt generally. Corruption is so prevalent among political parties that it does not allow the functioning of parliament on ideological basis this has effect on the merits of its decision. During the last 58 years of India's independence. India has witnessed failures in running the democratic processes.

Miscellaneous

1. To what extent is Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, bearing marginal note "temporary provision with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir", temporary? Discuss the future prospects of this provision in the context of Indian polity. (16/II/2/12½)

Ans. To describe the future prospects of Jammu and Kashmir and article 370, it is very important to study and take into account what Article 370 actually declares?

Provision makes scope of article 370, quite clear in the very first sentence of it, which declares this provision as a temporary provision relating state of Jammu and Kashmir, further it declares that article 238 will not be applicable to state of Jammu and Kashmir. This article 238 was later repealed by the seventh amendment in the constitution of India. Adding cherry to the cakes, this article in its next part, limits power of parliament to make laws in relation to said state.

What actually word temporary means:

Words which are used in the constitution of India under article 370 clearly states that the provision is temporary, traditional and special provision in nature. Afterwards it is nowhere defined that what this word temporary actually meant. What scholar thinks regarding word temporary used in article 370 is, that it was incarnated in the constitution with regard to conditions in J&K and its aim was to repeal the provision after the condition in the state becomes better for living and their remains no threat to the life of common people Living in the particular Part of India, when Pakistan stops making hell out of the life of people living there, When people of Kashmir themselves promotes the constitution of India there.

Consequences of Article 370: Due to prevalence of article 370, in the constitution of India most of prevalent and very important laws in India are not applicable in J&K. Some of these laws are Indian Penal Code, 1860 which is replaced by Ranjit penal code. It is to be noticed here that only difference between Indian Penal Code and Ranjit penal code is that of name. This kind of discrimination between Kashmir and other states of India is absurd and illogical.

Possible amendment to article: If in near future any amendment to the constitution regarding provision take place that will in a way violate the clauses of Instrument of accession, but in case if the ratification happens, then that should be regarding finishing up of sub-nation identity of J&K, application of Indian laws completely as they are in J&K with off-course allowed amendment by state legislature, finishing up double-citizenship status of the commoners of J&K. Allowing the people in other parts of India to buy property in Jammu and Kashmir. For applying all these amendments in the state, complete amendment of Constitution of J&K will be required. Well the constitution of J&K itself limits the industrial development of the state, because people from other places cannot come and buy property in the state. This applies to the industrialist also who wants to invest in the industries of Jammu and Kashmir but due to bar, laid down by the Kashmiri constitution doing that is not possible.

Conclusion: Total inclusion of J&K in India is the only way by which the differences between India and Pakistan can be solved. Kashmir should be included in India because

King of J&K signed the instrument of accession with India and not with Pakistan. Pakistan is just claiming it on basis of majority of Muslim there in Kashmir which cannot be justified in anyway. J&K is the most burning issue which needs to be solved but is pending since 60 years of independence due to some mistakes committed by the politician between time span of 1947-1953. This is the right time to take proper decisions regarding the status of Jammu and Kashmir, if proper steps are not taken now then it is possible that issue will fire up more in coming future and will prevent Kashmir from development even the whole world will be developed.

2. "The Indian party system is passing through a phase of transition which looks to be full of contradictions and paradoxes." Discuss.

(16/II/3/12½)

Ans. There are several factors which have undergone a seachange in recent years and most important of them are, leadership selection or change, ideological stand-point, etc.

The party system in India has taken a strong change in recent years, this was particularly evident, when in most political parties, with the exception of BJP, the second or third generation of the founder is still ruling the party. In other words, political power has become like wealth, which passes on to the successor, which apart from exception belongs to the family of ideological founder of the party.

There were large number of smaller regional and national parties that came to prominence in years since and they were against the dynasty politics initially, however, now in most of them second generation leadership has come up with a reckoning that dynasty politics is perhaps going to last much more.

Ideological standpoints have strongly diluted, *for example*, a party which was initially meant to be representative of backward classes, gave more tickets to upper castes in past elections. Similarly in most cases, the ideology has diluted so much that support or opposition to issues has become a matter of political gain, rather than ideological preference.

Another big change is decisive verdicts in elections, which has affected the fortunes of many smaller players and independent candidates. Regional Parties, whose, major plank of contesting Lok Sabha elections with

huge resources was not, because they could form government, but because they could gain from political horse-trading later on, in case of fractured mandate. Now with decisive mandates in recent elections, they have lost their power significantly.

Another change is Communication strategy and Social media such as, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and political blogs have changed every aspect of communication in modern Indian politics. This also has connected Indian youth to the politics.

3. "If amendment bill to the Whistleblowers Act, 2011 tabled in the Parliament is passed, there may be no one left to protect." Critically evaluate.

(15/II/15/15)

Ans. The Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015 amends the Whistleblowers Act, 2011. These amendments to the bill are being carried out with a view to incorporate necessary provisions aimed at strengthening safeguards against disclosures which may prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of the country and security of the state; strategic, scientific or economic interest of the state; relations with a foreign state or leads to incitement of an offence.

Some of the important provisions are :

The Bill prohibits the reporting of a corruption related disclosure if it falls under any 10 categories of information.

These categories include information related to: (i) economic, scientific interests and the security of India; (ii) Cabinet proceedings, (iii) intellectual property; (iv) that received in a fiduciary capacity, etc.

The Act permits disclosures that are prohibited under the Official Secrets Act (OSA), 1923. The Bill reverses this to disallow disclosures that are covered by the OSA.

Any public interest disclosure received by a Competent Authority will be referred to a government authorised authority if it falls under any of the above 10 prohibited categories. This authority will take a decision on the matter, which will be binding.

Analysis

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that the 10 prohibited categories are modelled on those under the RTI Act, 2005. However, this comparison may not be appropriate. Unlike the RTI Act, disclosures

under the Bill are not made public but in confidence to a high level constitutional or statutory authority.

With regard to the 10 prohibited categories, the RTI Act allows (i) the public authority to disclose information if he considers it to be in public interest; and (ii) a two stage appeal process if information is not made available. The Bill does not contain such provisions.

A Competent Authority is required to refer a prohibited disclosure to a government authority for a final decision. However, the Bill does not specify the minimum qualifications required or the process of appointment of this authority.

Whistleblower laws in other countries also prohibit the disclosure of certain types of information. These include information related to national security and intelligence, received in a fiduciary capacity, and any disclosure specifically prohibited by a law.

While the Act sets out the procedure to inquire into the disclosures and provides adequate safeguards against victimization of the whistleblower, it also seeks to provide punishment for false or frivolous complaints. The wrongdoing might take the form of fraud, corruption or mismanagement.

Ensuring punishment for frivolous cases will act as a deterrent against those who try to misuse the legislation for their vested interests. Undue interference and delay in decision making process can be checked if such safeguards are in place.

So, the amendments are not meant to jeopardize the life of Whistleblowers. It is meant to strike a balance. Its objective is to provide safeguards to both the stakeholders - the public servants and the whistleblower.

4. Recent directives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are perceived by the 'Nagas' as a threat to override the exceptional status enjoyed by the State. Discuss in light of Article 371A of the Indian Constitution.(13/II/3/10)

Ans. Article 371A facilitates negotiated sovereignty of the Nagas on matters pertaining to their religious and social practices, customary laws and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice, ownership and transfer of land and resources, as the Nagaland Legislative Assembly can make any law of Parliament inapplicable by passing a resolution.

MOPNG argued that Article 371A only gives the state the right against implementing Central Acts in certain areas, and not to make new laws or regulations on these subjects like mining of natural wealth.

On the legal front, the Centre's interpretation of Article 371A is that it provides the state "negative power" as in the right to reject a Parliamentary Act in any of the areas mentioned in the provision. However, according to the Centre, it does not provide the state government the "positive power" to legislate or regulate aspects of the areas that may fall under Central control. Thus, Nagaland can retain status quo on any issues including mining but it cannot seek to change it on its own terms.

5. What is value-based politics? (07/I/11c/10)

Ans. Politics talks of some ideals such as faithfulness truthfulness, welfare of the people and oppose individual benefit. When the political parties or political leaders follow the abovementioned policies then their politics will be called value based politics. In today's India, the works for the national benefit secularism, welfare etc, are the main features for the value-based politics. But these days negligency regarding the value-based politics is generally avoided. Now days the political parties and political leaders do not mind ignoring the value-based politics. Corruption, because the main aim of political leader's to acquire power forceful politics and the presence of force, money and crime in politics are really harming the whole political system. There is a strong need to curb the dirty politics. It should be noted that by following the value-based politics only the democratic aims can be fulfilled and by doing this, the establishment of human welfare will also be possible.

6. How has the Indian state tackled the trade-off between environment and development?

(05/I/8b/15)

Ans. After freedom, when we get our country at that times we already got exploited our environment, economic our development and our Natural resource etc. When we started developing our country we were not much concerned about the environment protection and conservation but only focused on development, economic development, exploiting the Natural Resources to the extent that imbalance in them was caused. We used the available potential in such a thoughtless way that many components of environment witnessed a serious threat but soon India realised and started to grow in sustainable manner, so that environmental degradation can be prevented and remedied. Indian participated in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 and then continuously participated in every international conventions and summit on environment. India is among the few countries of the world which is very sincere in environment issues.

After Stockholm Dec 1972, India step towards environment relisted to:

- Water Pollution Act 1972
- Wild Life Act 1972
- Air Pollution Act 1981
- Environment Protection Act 1986.

All these laws are aimed at saving environment India has decaled many forest areas as sanctuaries, National parks and some places as biosphere reserves. All Industries have to get environment certificate to the effect that they do not cause harm to it beyond the permitted level. Environmental measures have been enforced upon all industries and units to balance the development with conservation and protection of environment.

Schemes for Vulnerable Section

- The aim of Information Technology Agreements (ITAs) is to lower all taxes and tariffs on information technology products by signatories to zero. What impact would such agreements have on India's interests ? (14/II/17/12½)**

Ans. The Information Technology Agreement, as enforced by WTO, is a plurilateral trade agreement that requires participants to eliminate their tariffs on a specific list of IT and Telecommunication products. India joined the ITA-I (as the first phase was called), on 25th March 1997 but that had a devastating impact on the domestic electronics hardware sector. So, the government abstained from the ITA-II talks.

IT Agreements are likely to have both positive as well as negative impact on India's interests.

Positive impacts :

- Over the years, India has gained professional as well as technical expertise in IT services and is one of the leading exporters of IT services. Lowering of tariffs will open up new markets for India and would also make Indian IT services more competitive and global.
- Rise in the exports of IT products will help in lowering down the trade deficit of the country.
- Projects related to IT services required a significant deployment of skilled manpower, as a result of which a number of jobs can be created domestically.

Negative impacts :

- India had been opposing the pact, deciding not to become a signatory due to the fact that the ITA would only benefit a country if its domestic manufacturing is robust. Also, signing the agreement would go against India's 'Make in India' push, as it would make importing goods cheaper than manufacturing these in the country.
- The free flow of IT infrastructure has security concerns, for example, recently US government banned major Chinese telecom equipment manufacturer Huawei after its suspected espionage related activities.

- Due to the free flow of IT products, there will be a risk that Indian markets will be flooded with the cheap hardware equipments of other countries, especially China.

- Though there have been several different estimates of poverty in India, all indicate reduction in poverty levels over time. Do you agree? Critically examine with reference to urban and rural poverty indicators. (15/I/13/12½)**

Ans. Over the years, different methods have been used for data collection and estimation of poverty levels in India. Though the estimates have been different according to different committees, but overall there is a view that poverty levels have declined in India.

In India, we have a long history of studies on the measurement of poverty. The methodology for the estimation of poverty used by the erstwhile Planning Commission was based on recommendations made by various expert groups.

The Tendulkar Committee computed new poverty lines for rural and urban areas of each state. It concluded that the all India poverty line was Rs. 446.68 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 578.80 per capita per month in urban areas in 2004-05.

However, The Rangarajan Committee has submitted the latest report on poverty estimates. It has gone back to the idea of separate poverty line baskets for rural and urban areas, unlike the Tendulkar Committee, which took urban poverty as a given and used it as the common basket for rural and urban households.

The Expert Group (Rangarajan) estimates that the 30.9% of the rural population and 26.4% of the urban population was below the poverty line in 2011-12. The all-India ratio was 29.5%. In rural India, 260.5 million individuals were below poverty and in urban India 102.5 million were under poverty. Totally, 363 million were below poverty in 2011-12.

The poverty ratio has declined from 39.6% in 2009-10 to 30.9% in 2011-12 in rural India and from 35.1% to 26.4% in urban India. The decline was thus a uniform 8.7 percentage

points over the two years. The all-India poverty ratio fell from 38.2% to 29.5%. Totally, 91.6 million individuals were lifted out of poverty during this period. Compared to the poverty lines based on the methodology of the Expert Group (Tendulkar), the poverty lines estimated by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) are 19% and 41% higher in rural and urban areas, respectively.

So, the above analysis shows that while there is considerable difference between poverty estimates of different committees, but there is a constant decline in poverty levels over the years.

3. Do government's schemes for uplifting vulnerable and backward communities by protecting required social resources for them, lead to their exclusion in establishing businesses in urban economies ?

(14/I/11/12½)

Ans. Social justice has been one of the key agendas of governments since Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India. However, even after more than seven decades, we have failed to achieve that target and there exists a vast gap between the rich and the poor, urban and rural, haves and have nots etc.

Social inclusion is a proactive strategy to put the vulnerable groups and communities on par with other groups that are better placed in accessing the benefits. It seeks to render justice to these vulnerable groups by being fair to them in a way that they will have equal access to the opportunities, resources, services and institutions to develop themselves and be mainstreamed. Governmental programmes like MGNREGS, NRLM etc. are steps in that direction. The Government of India's approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan also emphasizes inclusive growth, which implies not only lower incidence of poverty, but also better opportunities for both wage employment and livelihood, and an improvement in the provision of basic amenities. It further stresses the need for particular attention to be paid to the needs of the SC/ST, OBC, women, children, minorities and other excluded groups with special programmes to bring them into the mainstream. In job, education and in other sectors, favours are given to vulnerable and backward communities to bring about social inclusion.

4. Benefits and potential drawbacks of 'cash transfers' to Below Poverty Line Households.

(11/I/4e/12)

Ans. Due to the leakages in several government schemes, like the Public Distribution System the cash transfer system has come in existence. It has been successful in Latin American countries. Cash transfer has come benefits in terms of better targeting of public subsidy and rebate reducing diversion, preventing corruption, and eliminating wastages in transportation and storage of goods like food grains. It also gives flexibility to the citizens in terms of buying the public goods and services. It is also suitable for migrating population that moves in search of work.

5. What is the Prime Minister's Five-point agenda for India's development as a Knowledge Society ?

(03/I/12b/10)

Ans. Prime Minister's Five-point agenda for India's development is :

- By the year Primary level education to educate all at primary level, provide access for higher education, increase number of educational institutions like IITs, IIMs etc.
- To enlarge the horizons of knowledge, create employment and biogenetic knowledge for medicine for Biotechnology field. Develop human resource and higher potential.
- It consists to protect intellectual property rights, indigenous knowledge and art from electronic media spread.
- To promote IT exports through various provisions for communication and information technology developed and progress.
- To constitute "Education Development Finance Corporation" in almost every private sectors.

6. What are the preconditions for the growth of Civil Society? Is Indian democracy conducive to it ?

(03/I/12c/10)

Ans. Civil Society : It is a developed, modern, intellectual, healthy, prosperous and stable society with dignified conditions of life of a citizen in it. Civil Society can be achieved with the fulfillment of some basic necessities. Some pre-conditions for it are :

1. Higher education and literacy level.
2. Enough technical and modern knowledge to access the technological inventions and their benefits.

3. Intelligent and moral political awareness to govern the society.
4. Deal in a manner, growth of literature and art to make lives interesting and wholesome self reliance at least easy fulfillment of necessities of life, health related services and amenities of modern and efficient technology with, skillful professionals, economic prosperity, equality o man & woman and religious harmony, opportunities to each and every person to achieve his overall development.

All the ideal pre-conditions can make a civil society. In democracy of India however, do not fulfill all the pre-condition. It can provide a base for civil society and have some characteristics and potential to be developed into it, but not yet, for and only if grown in proper direction.

Poverty/Unemployment

1. **"Poverty alleviation programs in India remain mere showpieces until and unless they are backed up by political will."** Discuss with reference to the performance of the major poverty alleviation program in India. (250 words) (17/I/17/15)

Ans. India has seen the adoption of an 'alphabet soup' of ambitious national anti-poverty programs. However, the effectiveness of these programs has always been questioned.

Major Government measures for poverty alleviation are :

1. Five year plans, Land Reforms, Green Revolution and Operation Flood.
Political will - strong from 1950 till 1980.
Performance - partial success. It reduced poverty from 65% in 1950 to 35% in 1980.
2. 20 points program (introduced during emergency)
Political will-strong initially but later fizzled out and funding crunch made it a burden by late 1980s.
Performance-inefficient, ie, more spendings and less results. The euphoria was to launch plan and gain votes rather than to ensure its successful implementation.
3. The comprehensive plan of latter 1980, ie, Education, Health and Technology.

Political will - strong initially during Rajiv Gandhi era but due to growing BOP crisis fizzled out.

Performance - partial success. Success of SHGs but real increase in the wages were low and rolling back of the State started.

4. LPG reforms

Political will - strong

Performance-Government boot to income and demand in market economy but reduced welfare programs and social protection. Therefore the political will was strong but policy was not inclusive in nature.

5. Infrastructure Projects - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Bharat Nirman etc.

Political will- moderately strong

Performance-reduced inequality.

6. MGNREGA

Political will-strong.

Performance-economy and rural income improved which reduced poverty by 10%

7. Food Security Act 2013.

Political will-initially strong but by 2016 less focus of government on rolling out the free food.

Performance agricultural food grain production is already a success under Green Revolution however the problem is now with hidden hunger (micronutrient shortage)

Therefore we can see that without the strong political will none of the policies such as Land Reforms, Green Revolution, LPG reforms, MGNREGA etc would not have been possible. One can easily infer that without equally strong political will, poverty alleviation would have been only a dream on paper.

2. **Hunger and Poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India still today. Evaluate how far successive governments have progressed in dealing with these humongous problems. Suggest measures for improvement. (150 words) (17/I/8/10)**

Ans. Hunger and poverty are interlinked and create a vicious cycle of under-development. Hunger and poverty creates demographic liabilities instead of dividend which creates a checking of burden on governance and therefore expanding the under-development. Strategies by successive governments in fighting hunger and poverty:

Decades	Strategies	Evaluation
60s-70s	Trickle Down approach, Food for Jawahar Rojagar Yojana, etc.	Poverty-45% of population under BPL Focus was on food security and calorie intake
80s-90s	Welfare scheme expanded-women in development-social security schemes for weaker sections (IGNOAPS, SSA, MDM)	Poverty reduced to 35% to 40% of population under BPL. Calorie intake increased.
Late 90s & till mid 2000s	PM Gram Sadak Yojana, Infrastructure building, LPG reforms, focus more on growth than redistribution. Roll back of PSUs and State. More focus on self-employment or private sector to provide growth, job & income generations.	Hunger remained same. Relative poverty decreased to around 30% of the population. SHGs expansion resulted in women empowerment, local level business generation, community participation.
Post 2005 till 2013	MGNREGA, RTE, Food Security Act, NRLM, NLUM, Bharat Nirman	comprehensive strategy to address food security and hunger as well as providing livelihood options.
Post 2013	Focus on job creation and entrepreneurship. Address the hidden hunger that is mal-nourishment in people (stunting, wasting, under weight) Start Up India, Stand Up India, MUDRA scheme, JYD	Poverty reduced to 22-23% of population as BPL today. BPL Index is based on Multi-Dimensional poverty criteria now.

Measures for Improvement are :

- Food fortification and Bio-fortification to attack hidden hunger.
- WASH scheme to integrate health, hygiene and water.
- Increasing the yield, productivity and share of Agriculture and allied activities in GDP.
- Food processing for reducing food wastages should be promoted.
- Enhancing women's awareness, equality and empowerment.
- Better linkage between agriculture and nutrition.
- Reforming PDS (DBT and BAPU to be adopted), building cold storage and building infrastructure.
- Bringing efficiency and transparency in distribution of food and subsidies via JAM trinity.

- Instead of universal, in some cases specially for weaker section, universal or partial basic income can be given.
- Enhancing the reach, accessibility, affordability and awareness of social protection schemes such as health as well as food and nutrition.

3. Professor Amartya Sen has advocated important reforms in the realms of primary education and primary health care. What are your suggestions to improve their status and performance?

(16/I/9/12½)

Ans.

- Following the Constitutional commitment to education, the Government aids schools financially. Only 80 per cent of the schools in the country take this aid. By their own choice the remaining 20 per cent remain unaided Government aided schools, serving the low and middle income population.
- The Centre bears only one fourth of the total government spending on education, whereas the rest three fourth of the spending comes from the State Governments. Hence, the Government needs to take a larger responsibility towards provisioning of financial resources for education.
- The problems of utilization of the funds arising from procedural and institutional bottlenecks, deficiencies in decentralized planning and systemic weaknesses -as the main obstacles. So there is need to proper utilization of funds.
- Drawing inspiration from the Yashpal Committee Report, it seeks to make learning more meaningful and enjoyable by relating formal education to the lived world of the children.
- Poverty is the major factor for a very high drop-out of girls at primary and secondary levels.
- Need to assess the appropriate role of the private and public sectors in the context of increased government financial contributions to the health sector.
- The organization of primary care and hospital care needs improvement.
- Expanding the reach of health services to rural and remote areas which is hindered by the limited availability of providers there.
- Primary health care (PHC) is an essential part of health care and its main principles are equity, health promotion and disease

prevention, community participation, appropriate health technology and multi sectoral approach. Organizational and management key elements of PHC are strategic management, decentralization, coordination and development of strategic systems.

- The empowered, educated, skilled and highly productive workforce of 700 million Indians including 200 university graduates, in 2020 and industries worldwide competing to hire them-this is what India dreams to be at 75- post-independence.
- The development of millions of youth in such a short span of time is astounding in its scale Indian Government is taking proactive steps to fill skill gaps in order to leverage its position as a supplier of skilled workforce to the aging world. Effective implementation of existing policies for skill development, fundamental education reforms across elementary, secondary and higher education, strong interface between educators and employers, public private partnership and international collaborations can lead nation to become superpower.

4. Public health system has limitations in providing universal health coverage. Do you think that the private sector could help in bridging the gap? What other viable alternatives would you suggest? (15/I/12/12½)

Ans. 20th Pradanya, an international conference on Universal Health Coverage- Road Map for 2020, will be held in Jaipur on October 3 and 4, 2015. Delegates at this international level platform will be able to share ideas and innovations and the conference will serve as a platform for healthcare leaders and professionals to share best practices, exchange ideas and discuss strategies on how to spend least amount of resources while achieving the best outcomes. According to WHO, UHC means providing all people with access to affordable, quality health care services in order to ensure that they "obtain the health services they need without suffering financial hardship when paying for them".

Evidence that universal health coverage is necessary but insufficient to achieve health goals:

Countries that have advanced in implementation of UHC still face unresolved challenges, such as persistent health inequities

(linked to social determinants of health and/or discrimination) and inadequate quality of services (due to inadequate health infrastructure or a mismatch in health care personnel and health care needs). Thus, while Brazil, Mexico and Rwanda's universal health coverage policies show increasing utilization of services, major shortcomings remain. In Mexico, inequality and inequities in availability of health resources persist across states and within states - and rural vs. urban areas - that lead to differences in health outcomes.

Implications for sexual and reproductive health and rights

Sexual and reproductive health and rights may be systematically neglected in many 'essential services packages' but we contend that three factors in particular require attention within and beyond the health sector to secure sexual and reproductive health and rights for women: accessibility, national legal and policy frameworks and social norms.

Universal health coverage and the post-2015 development agenda

Despite many calls for action and UN commitments, progress on sexual and reproductive health and rights lags behind the other MDGs. While some countries have shied away from fulfilling their obligations of delivering sexual and reproductive health services on the basis of political or religious opposition, others have simply failed to consider women's needs and rights as a priority because of social norms that subordinate women. In still others, the policies exist on paper but too few resources are committed to make them a reality. With regards to the aid of private sector in public healthcare. While the primary healthcare is the most nascent stage in the health care system and it is available through private aid as well in case of emergency, it is the secondary and tertiary healthcare where our institutional framework lacks and the point of universal access to health falters. So with this reason being the foremost, secondary and tertiary healthcare needs to made accessible via private aid.

Public private partnership (PPP Model) would be a better alternative. eg- secondary and tertiary healthcare such as surgery and transplant respectively could be subsidised. Generally the infra deficiency in public health centres is the foremost reason why people suffer..so one alternative here could be to utilize

the infra via private aid which is generally more efficient whereas the manpower of public health institutes could be effectively utilized. Or...in nutshell it could be a mix of public and private.

So, main question is how to finance UHC?

Suggestions

1. Ensure availability of free essential medicines by increasing public spending on drug procurement. (increase public spending from 0.1% of GDP at present to around 0.5% of GDP).
2. Expenditure on primary health care should be atleast 70% of all health care expenditures and should cover General health information and promotion, curative services at primary level and screening for risk factors at the population level.
3. Use general taxation as a principal source of health care financing.
4. Do not levy any kind of user fees for use of health care services under UHC.
5. All govt funded insurance schemes should be eventually merged with UHC.
6. To address regional variation of capacity of health care delivery within India, additional funds should be allocated should be made to such regions.etc

It is clear from the preceding analysis that no ideal health care exists and that each system examined has its shortcomings. The U.S. health care system is one of the most technologically advanced in the world, but increasing costs, declining access, and growing public dissatisfaction indicate that the system is in crisis. The national debate over reform of the ailing U.S. health care system continues to focus on the roles of the private and public sectors in the health care arena. Should health care be treated like any other good or service and be competitively bought and sold, or should it be treated as a public good guaranteed and regulated by the government? Clinton's proposals for health care reform generally embrace an approach known as managed competition, providing for a combination of competition and regulation.

5. What is structural unemployment ? (05/II/6o/2)

Ans. When demand for labour falls short to the supply of labour due to rapid growing population and their immobility, the unemployment appeared in the economy. This is called as structural unemployment.

Demography/Human Resource

1. An athlete participates in Olympics for personal triumph and nation's glory; victors are showered with cash incentives by various agencies, on their return. Discuss the merit of state sponsored talent hunt and its cultivation as against the rationale of a reward mechanism as encouragement. (14/I/12/12½)

Ans. Olympics are the greatest sporting spectacle in the world and every athlete harbours the dreams of, winning a medal at the grandest stage of them all. Their victories are often reciprocated by cash rewards from various corners. But, even then the fact that we only manage a handful of medals raises question marks over the efficacy of such reward programme.

There is a need to change the strategy with focus now shifting to unearth the talent at the grass-root level and hone their skills by proper, world-class training. This has happened in couple of sports like boxing and wrestling and the results are before us. Other sports are still suffering from the apathy of the authorities regarding the infrastructure development.

The other disadvantage of rewards strategy is that we reward those sportspersons with cash who win gold medals but what of others, are they not talented, they are, but cannot get through. This can de-motivate the sportsperson. Thus, implementation of state sponsored talent hunt programme should be the way forward for the government.

2. Examine the significance of counter-urbanization in the improvement of metropolitan cities in India. (11/I/5c/12)

Ans. It is a demographic and social process where people move from large urban areas into rural areas, therefore, leapfrogging the rural-urban fringe. It might mean daily commuting, but could also require lifestyle changes and the increased use of ICT. Counter-urbanization is the process of migration of people from major urban areas to smaller urban areas and rural areas. It affects the layout of rural settlements.

Counter urbanization will reduce pressure on the metropolitan cities and its basic amenities like drinking, habitat supply of water, sewage facilities, supply of electricity, education amenities etc. as people move out due to:

- Increase in private ownership are enabling their movement; growth in information technology mean more people can work from home. The Urban areas are becoming unfit place to live because of pollution, crime and traffic congestion and more people tend to move when they retire in old age.

So many new business parks are being developed on the edge of cities so that the people no longer have to travel to the city centre. People now prefer to live on the outskirts of the city to be near the work place.

Literacy/Education

- 1. The quality of higher education in India requires major improvements to make it internationally competitive. Do you think that the entry of foreign educational institutions would help improve the quality of higher and technical education in the country? Discuss. (15/I/11/12½)**

Ans. India has one of the largest systems of higher education in the world. Higher education has expanded significantly after independence in terms of quality and range of fields of knowledge. The overall scenario of higher education in India does not match with the global Quality standards. Hence, there is enough justification for an increased assessment of the Quality of the country's educational institutions. Traditionally, these institutions assumed that Quality could be determined by their internal resources, *viz.*, faculty with an impressive set of degrees and experience detailed at the end of the institute's admission brochure, number of books and journals in the library, an ultra modern campus, and size of the endowment, etc., or by its definable and assessable outputs, *viz.*, efficient use of resources, producing uniquely educated, highly satisfied and employable graduates.

Role of the Indian Government and Private Sector in Higher Education

Indian Government

Higher Education in India at the undergraduate level and above is controlled and monitored by the University Grants Commission. Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by 12 autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission. Since the onset of Indian independence all the governments at the centre have been focusing heavily on education.

Most five year plans, more significantly the last and the current *i.e.* the 11th and the 12th plans have made significant contributions and provisions for improving reach and quality of education across the country. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) confronts the challenges facing India's higher education system and has proposed several initiatives to resolve them. These include increased funding for disadvantaged groups, imbibing cutting-edge technologies, faculty improvement programmes, improved governance and provision of incentives for advanced research.

Private Sector

The government of India has been actively promoting the participation of the private sector in promoting the reach of higher education. Over last two decades, a growing Indian economy has led to spectacular demand for educated and skilled labour. To match the manpower needs of an accelerating economy, private players have sprung up unstoppably to complement government education institutions. Over the past few decades, it has actually been the private sector that has been driving capacity-creation in Indian higher education.

In terms of human and physical resource there has been tremendous change in this area. There has been enormous increase in the number of students, teachers and educational institutions. The Central government must finance entirely all the universities and colleges in the country. Appropriate structural transformation that would maintain uniformity while granting sufficient autonomy can be evolved for higher education institutions across the country. A paradigm shift is needed with a focus on the use of new technologies and better utilization of existing capacity. An innovative model of Public-Private Partnership should be developed to seek private participation in higher education without compromising the quality and equity.

- 2. Should the premier institutes like IITs/IIMs be allowed to retain premier status, allowed more academic independence in designing courses and also decide mode/criteria of selection of students. Discuss in light of the growing challenges. (14/I/13/12½)**

Ans. IITs/IIMs were set-up as centre of excellence under act of Parliament to improve the quality of Indian government and public institutions, which in turn, would have made Indian society strong. In India, IITs and IIMs are seen as the flag bearers of excellence in education.

But, when comparing with international educational institutions, the quality of education in IITs/IIMs seems to be only average. One of the major reasons cited for the inability of the educational institutions to compete globally is the interference of the government and lack of autonomy. In the world of competition and globalization today, even the syllabus for any course needs to be regularly evaluated and modified to cope up with the recent developments and advancements. IITs/IIMs are required to have an autonomy to craft the best possible courses for the students. By making their courses inter-disciplinary in nature and more suitable to the industry, IITs/IIMs will create a generation that will perfectly suit the needs of an economy. A political or legal interference either by government authorities or by NGOs, could disturb the whole purpose of these institutions. Hence, these institutions should be given enough autonomy regarding conducting research, recruiting faculties, and scholars grants-in-aid, to research designing the course without consulting the Ministry of HRD etc.

However, in order to assuage the fears of these institutions turning too assertive, instead of giving such an over-riding autonomy to these institutions, the whole system of education should be reframed to abide by the norms of academic excellence.

3. Mushrooming of higher Educational Institution was a matter of grave concern for Yashpal Committee. With reference to the relevant portion of that report give your views on how to harmonize private investment and quality of education. (09/I/7a/15)

Ans. Yashpal Committee was constituted to give its report on condition of higher education in country. This committee was concerned with the mushrooming of higher educational institutions in India. Now education has been monetized completely. It observed that deemed university status has been given without concerning quality and necessity. It has suggested a multiplicity of regulators and the private education lobby emerging very powerful quality is biggest causality the committee recommended the creation of a national commission for higher education and research. It also allocated the creation of higher education council. It criticised private management running educational institutes as profit making enterprises. It accepted the need for private investment in educating India. The committee favoured Public-private partnership in fact the government

can become as the mentor-cum-trustee for the private money and with experts in the fields can create quality educational institution that does not in any way compromise with the quality part an entry at foreign university. The committee gave warming signal. While alluring private investment, government should undertake.

The mentor-cum-trustees' role, thus the committee-report as the one hand does not reject need for private investment in education, but the other hand, recommend great care and circumspection in this area. Higher education is primarily a state responsibility though there is a substantial role for the private sector. The challenge that the Universities and other higher educational institutions have to respond to is how to connect up the fragmented reality that has resulted from the powerful forces of modernity. The committee suggestion will help to bring about the much needed paradigm shift higher education.

4. Bring out the issues involved in implementing compulsory primary education in India.

(06/I/12c/5)

Ans. The constitution makes provision for compulsory primary education to 6 to 14 years all children. But success cannot be predicted in future because there is higher drop-out ration parents are not aware of education benefits and so is the case with children thus they are not interested for education. Poverty and work makes it impossible for children to have education. Even proper facility of schools, buildings, sanitations teaches and funds are not available in India. In our country, Psychologically trained teacher to encourage children for education are not fully available. Though there are many policies and schemes for compulsory primary education, proper implementation machinery and willingness on the part of bureaucracy is not available. The key elements relates to the improvement of primary education are district primary education programmes initiative and National Programme of National support to primary education (Mid-day meals scheme).

5. Write short note Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

(05/II/6f/2)

Ans. It is a scheme for setting up upto 1180 residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities in difficult areas.

6. "Is greater spending on education linked to higher literacy?" Discuss. (04/I/12b/10)

Ans. In India, literacy is defined above the age of seven the ability to read and write in any one language by an individual person. If a person, above seven years of age, can read but cannot write is not literate according to the definition. The survey report is that many families do not send their children to school because they cannot afford the cost of uniform, books etc. If such facilities are provided, along with scholarships, literacy can be raised. In many remote areas, only one teacher handles the school; sometimes, there are no informed and the school is running in any open compound, if money is spent to raise these basic facilities of building, classrooms and availability of teachers, literacy can be grow up. Programmes are required to create awareness among people about the need of literacy, programmes for this goal can increase literacy. Though in these ways, greater spending can raise literacy but some administrative and attitude bane changes are also required to really implement various policies, and schemes.

7. What was the main objective of the operation Blackboard Scheme ? (03/II/6i/2)

Ans. The construction of new school building classroom and elementary education was the main objectives of the operation Blackboard Scheme.

Urbanisation

1. The basis of providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA) is rooted in establishing connectivity. Comment. (13/I/14/10)

Ans. PURA scheme aims at holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat (or a group of Gram Panchayats) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. Core funding shall be sourced from the Central Sector scheme of PURA and complemented by additional support through convergence of different Central Government schemes. The private sector shall also bring into the project its share of investment besides operational expertise. The scheme would be implemented and managed by the private sector on considerations of economic viability but

designed in a manner whereby it is fully aligned with the overall objective of rural development. Thus, the scheme aims at creation of physical, electronic and knowledge connectivities leading to economic connectivity in villages. This will help in establishing a circular connectivity amongst the rural village complexes and will accelerate rural development process by empowerment

2. Examine the status of urbanization among the states in India and bring out spatial inequalities. (09/I/3e/15)

Ans. The level of urbanization increased from 27.81 per cent in the 2001 Census to 31.16 per cent in the 2011 Census, while the proportion of rural population declined from 72.19 per cent to 68.84 per cent.

Normally states in the western part of the country are more urbanized than their eastern counterpart and states in the southern part of the country are more urbanized than their northern counterpart due to their high state of socio-economic development which induces greater rural urban and interstate migration toward these states. Goa is India's most urbanized state with 62.17% followed by Mizoram 51.51%, Tamil Nadu 48.45%, Maharashtra 45.23%, Gujarat 42.58%, Kerala 47.72% and Karnataka 38.57%. While Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and North-eastern states except Mizoram continue to have lower level of urbanization due to their socio-economic backwardness.

3. What is PURA? Discuss its major objectives. (04/I/10b/10)

Ans. Providing Urban-amenities in Rural Areas suggested by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, to develop India which started 2004. The programme goals at providing amenities similar to urban areas to the rural people. Its major Goals are as follows:

- Identification of village clusters with growth potential.
- Creating following types of connectivity within them i.e., Road, Transport and Power, Electronic (IT, Telecom); knowledge (Educational Training Institutes) and Market Connectivity.

PURA propose that urban infrastructure and services provided in rural areas generate economic opportunities outside the cities. Physical electronic and connectivity by

Rehabilitation

- 1. In the integrity index of Transparency International, India stands very low. Discuss briefly the legal, political, social and cultural factors that have caused the decline of public morality in India. (16/I/12/12½)**

Ans. Legal Factors

- Lack of strong laws providing strict punishment against corruption cases.
- Weak implementation of existing anti-corruption laws such as Prevention of Corruption Act, Lokpal and Lokayukta Act.
- Delayed acquittance of corruption cases where offenders live and even die luxuriously before getting punished by the courts.

Political Factors

- Anti-corruption institutions and mechanisms such as CBI, Vigilance, Anti Corruption Bureau, Lokpal etc. lack the power to act independently. Politicians keep it under their control.
- As the saying goes, "As a king so are his subjects" politicians are involved in major scams and in a way serve as a bad inspiration to people.
- Honest bureaucrats and politicians are backashed by the corrupt people.
- Lack of strong political will to control corruption as politicians themselves are involved in corruption.

Economic Factors

- Black Money and tax evasion.
- Parallel economy has induced inflation, rendering assets such as real estate, gold out of rich of many.
- Globalization induced inequality has aroused greed in many classes.
- Tax evasion, transfer pricing, overseas wealth in tax havens such as BVI are examples.

Social and Cultural Factors

- Corrupt people never feel the guilt or ashamed because Bribery is becoming to be accepted as a part and parcel of life these days and it is no more considered to be a serious sin or offence.
- Emergence of money minded people owing to greediness.
- Corruption is spreading in the society like a communicable disease. People get lured by the comfort and luxury of corrupt people and adopt corrupt ways to become rich in a short time.
- Compliance to Ethics is considered obsolete or rather foolishness in these days and honest people are ridiculed or harassed.

providing road, knowledge communication network and establishing professional and technical institutions will have to be done in an integrated way so that economic connectivity will emanate. The Goal of the scheme is particular to provide the two sides benefits like rural infrastructure development coupled with economic re-generation activities; it is the first phaseof the government in this way of delivering primary amenities, infrastructure through this model to people in remote rural areas. All the efforts are directed to obtain two side benefits, provide a different framework for the effective formulation of rural infrastructure development schemes and benefit from the private sector efficiencies in the manage of assets and provide of services.

Another major aim and scope of the scheme is to include private players to utilize their expertise and select them to develop livelihood opportunities, urban facilities and infrastructure amenity to prescribed service levels and to be responsible for maintenance of the same for a period of ten years in select Panchayat(s)/ cluster of Panchayats. Pura providing high cost advanced technology to village. It treating rural development as corporate social responsibility. The Pura scheme envisages.

4. Housing for all by 2010 is the goal set by the National Habitat Policy. How far is it achievable? (04/I/12a/10)

Ans. Housing is a state subject, the Union Government has right for policy formation in this subject for that the National Housing and Habitat Policy - 1998, whole Goal is to facilitate construction of twenty lakh extra units every year, especially for the EWS and lower income groups of the society. According this twenty lakh units, seven lakhs are to be build in urban areas with remaining thirteen lakhs in the rural areas.

This programme envisages to provide houses with allied basic services to all, based on the "House for All" policy of the Government. Though the policy of the Govt. are very noble and essential for the social development of India, the scheme has no effective distribution of the houses prepared and even implementation is deficient in this field. Another hindrance is that at the rate of twenty lakh houses per year the rising population and people's who don't house hallocannot be fulfilled to achieve the target of House to All by 2010. However, only if rate of housing is increased, its implementation and distribution is made effective according to the policy, the target can be achieved nearly in 2010.

2. In the light of the Satyam Scandal (2009), discuss the changes brought in corporate governance to ensure transparency, accountability. *(15/I/14/12½)*

Ans. The scam brought to focus multiple flaws in corporate governance practices — unethical conduct, fraudulent accounting, dubious role of auditors, ineffective board, failure of independent directors and non-disclosure of pledged shares.

The Government brought in changes in the Companies Act in 2013, introducing a slew of measures to ensure transparency and accountability in corporate affairs.

The new Companies Act require at least one-third of the Board as Independent Directors with tenure of initial 5 years and receives only fee and not stock options.

The new Act introduced strict norms on related party deals. This is a welcome step. This should go a long way in bringing in transparency to transactions. The class action suit provision empowers minority shareholders and protects their interests.

Section 92 of the Act provides that annual return prepared by companies must have disclosures regarding matters related to certification of compliance and disclosures. They deal with related party transactions, inter-corporate loans, investments, guarantees and conduct of postal ballot.

The directors are supposed to have devised a proper system to ensure compliance as they prepare the Board's report, conforming to all applicable laws. An important norm was compulsory dematerialization of promoter holdings to ensure transparency in the dealings of shares by promoters, especially pledge or usage as collateral and its subsequent disclosure.

The SEBI made it mandatory to rotate individual auditors after five years and audit firms after 10 years to improve the quality of financial reporting, detect any oversight and ensure independence of auditors in the true sense.

The SEBI also directed the monitoring cell established by stock exchanges to ascertain the adequacy and accuracy of disclosures. Companies were asked to compulsorily devise a whistle blower policy.

In this way, corporate governance mechanisms have been improved in wake of Satyam scandal, to ensure transparency and accountability.

3. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS). *(11/I/4b/12)*

Ans. It is a scheme by the central ministry of social justice & Empowerment. Its funding pattern is up to 90% it is funded by the central ministry. "Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities" was revised with effect from 01.04.2003 and was renamed as the "Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme". In this scheme, funds for the welfare of persons with disabilities are provided to the safe abortion, given to panchayat and zila parishads for exemplary performance in universalizing the small family norms, achieving reductions in infant and child mortality and promoting literacy with completion of primary schooling and award of Rs. 500 by the Department of women and child at the birth of a girl child and steps of care and survival of the child up to two children. DDRS has instituted a maternity benefit scheme and many other measures. People below the poverty line who undergo sterilisation with not more than two living children, will be eligible for a health insurance plan, involving a sum equal to Rs. 5000 besides a personal accident insurance cover for the spouse who undergoes sterilization, the ministry, under the scheme, supports both recurring and non-recurring expenditure of projects by NGOs up to 90%.

4. Write short note RCI

(07/I/13c/2)

Ans. Rehabilitation Council of India is a constitutional institution. It is a council to supervise the rehabilitation process after various development projects make displacement of people.

5. What are the problems related to the rehabilitation of the mentally challenged person in India ? *(06/I/12b/10)*

Ans. It is unfortunate that even after almost sixty years of independence, we don't have country wide epidemiological data of mental illness. Mentally disabled persons are suffering from some disorder of brain or nervous system. They are to be protected. Rehabilitation is required through different government programmes. Various schemes, programs and policies are required to be applied through efficient mechanism. Although certain problems are closely associated with the rehabilitation of the mentally challenged person in India these are as follows:

- Lack of awareness is rampant.
- 99% people do not know the meaning and implications of these type of mental deficiency.
- There is very limited resource for awareness it have less sound knowledge.
- Health specialist with all information related to disorders. Thus detection and training in most cases get delayed.

Due to superstition stigma, vague status consciousness, many parents want to disown their own mentally challenged children in India and thus they do not show existence of mentally challenged children in their family making the lives of these mentally challenged children hell and miserable due to lack of awareness. Many sufferers of mental disorders could not be identified till date among common people and medical fraternity. It is feared that existence of number of undetected persons suffering from mental disorders may be equal or even more. Among majority of parents it is leading to almost nil preventive measures in lack of resulting probability of rate of unhindered or unrestricted growth in the birth rate of disabled children. A system level approach is to understand and modify specific social environment.

6. Write short note Rehabilitation of Street Children in India (05/I/13e/2)

Ans. Rehabilitation of street children in India should be provided basic amenities of life by sincere efforts of government. They are required to be handled with great care by the Government policies and schemes and with the help of NGOs to provide them opportunities to develop and grow.

Corruption in Public Life

1. Examine corruption as a serious development challenge in Indian polity. (09/I/6c/15)

Ans. Corruption is similarly like disease in our body. When we have a disease in our body we can't work properly. We can't think properly. So, we can't take decision properly. So, similarly when we have corruption in our society or in our polity we can't think, work or make good decision. Corruption has increased in India in last years and all efforts to tackle this curse have failed badly. Recently even Dr. Manmohan Singh has to accept corruption as a major challenge in Indian polity. In a conference, law minister Mr. Veerappan Moily has emphasized for amendment of the prevention of corruption act 1988 and to widen its coverage. Some

provisions of IPC 1860 are also indentified for amendment. To effectively deal with corruption article 310 and article 311 of the constitution need to be amended, as remarked by Indian Home Minister P. Chindambaram.

The corporate sector has always been benefiting from the obnoxious nature of the regulatory laws and tax evasion has also become de-facto truth of white collar society. There is so much spillage in the grant programmes of the government that for every rupee spent only eleven paisa goes into the hands of the deserving. Corruption not only poses a big challenge to the development of India it is rampantly degrading the next generation also.

2. Suggest measures for the eradication of wide spread corruption in Public Life India.

(03/I/10b/30)

Ans. The following measures should be considered to eradicate corruption:

- Greedy people and unscrupulous investors should stop bribing the political elites. They should not be either at the bribing or at the receiving end. Elites should stop putting their private gains before the welfare of citizen and economic development of their regions. Government should include a chapter in school and college text books related to corruption and its results.
- Political persons generally regarded as the main stream of corruption. There should be a strict law and regulations, debarring life-time election and any public post apart from stringent, punishment for proved corrupt politicians.
- Activities related to Corruption in bureaucracy have spread like an epidemic which can only be controlled through a transparent system of work. Records of bureaucracy should be checked at regular interval of time and if any illegal practices found they should be removed from posts.
- Anti-corruption Bureau, CBI and other organisation should actively investigate into corruption matters and their control should be in judiciary.
- Transparency in public dealings is needed so that no hidden practice can lead to corruption.
- Laws of India and procedures of public dealings must be made easy so that a general person can understand them easily and follow without involving any procedural complications people should be educated on these matters, all-over India.

- Help to citizens in removing corrupt practices must be made very quick and reactive.
- Whistle Blower incidents have provoked a fear among public due to lack of safety and security of the person who tries to expose corruption. Proper investigation secrecy and security should be there to whistle Blower who acts to remove corruption.

Pressure Groups/Self Help Groups/NGOs

1. How do pressure groups influence Indian political process? Do you agree with this view that informal pressure groups have emerged as powerful as formal pressure groups in recent years? (150 words) (17/II/4/10)

Ans. A pressure group is constituted when a group of people unite having a common objective to get their demands accepted or implemented by political parties or authorities in a democracy.

- Pressure groups can be both formal and informal. They use pressure tactics, mass media campaign, vote bank politics and directly or indirectly political funding to influence decision making, policy making and getting their demands accepted.

Their influences on Indian political process are-

- They have taken the role as agencies of interest articulation, interest aggregation, political communication, political socialization and public opinion.
- They have deepened the democratic fabric by highlighting the interests of certain groups.
- Very often they filled the void that political parties left, putting issues of corruption and environment to the forefront of public policy.
- In a huge and diverse democracy like India, pressure groups have ensured that no voice is left unheard.

Of late, informal unorganized groups have asserted more power in the political decision making process. Despite being unstructured and having limited access to financial resources, these groups have proven to be much more impactful than otherwise thought possible. The issue around which they are centered resonates and connects with people cutting across religions, castes, languages and gender - resulting in the group taking the shape of a movement. This was seen in the cases of:

- Nirbhaya movement which led to changes in the Vishakha guidelines, setting up of Justice Verma committee and also an amendment in the Juvenile Justice Act.
- India against Corruption movement which led to the enactment of Lokpal Act.

Both of these movements were informal, not associated to any identities or entities - but were issue based, yet led to legislative action at the Centre.

2. Does the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 ensure effective mechanism for empowerment and inclusion of the intended beneficiaries in the society? Discuss. (150 words) (17/I/7/10)

Ans. According to 2011 Census there are 2.2% disabled in India, including blind people. The new act replaces earlier act of 1995 and confers following rights :-

- i. Confers right against discrimination and other rights and entitlement to disabled person.
- ii. It creates legal architecture as a policy measure to provide for friendly access to all public buildings. Therefore it aims to achieve Universal accessibility along three dimensions:
 - Build up environment.
 - Transportation system.
 - Information and Communication.
 Above 3 segments should be at least 50% disabled friendly by 2022.
- iii. It has expanded the list of disability from 7 to 21 (including mental health, sickle cell disease and anaemia etc.)
- iv. It confers 4% reservation in education and employment (in public sector) and preference in government schemes.
- v. Access to public buildings, hospitals, pooling buses having special arrangements for the disabled persons.
- vi. Two types Guardianship provided by the District Court for mentally ill person.
- vii. It provides for National and State Commission for Person with Disabilities to identify laws, policies inconsistent with this act and enquire into matters safeguarding the interest of disabled. It will also monitor the implementation of the act.
- viii. It creates Central and State advisory board for periodic review and policy making for disabled.

Limitations

- i. No clear cut sustainable financial mechanism is established. More reliance on states to fund projects for disabled as municipalities and public transport are under state list (except national ones)

- ii. 70% of the targeted population is in rural areas where as policy majorly caters to the urban areas in transport, public bodies and education.
- iii. It allows discrimination if it is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. This makes it subjective in interpretation.
- iv. Private sector is not covered under this act (reservation only in public bodies).
- v. 40% cut off in declaring disabled is high and open to subjectivity.

It is a much required positive step, yet removing the limitations would make it more inclusive. A new set of equal opportunity policy should be brought to cover public and private sector and bring in protective measures to ease off the disability of the individual.

3. How can the role of NGOs be strengthened in India for development works relating to protection of the environment? Discuss throwing light on the major constraints.(15/I/10/12½)

Ans. There is a growing environmental awareness amongst stakeholders, individuals and communities within the Asian and Pacific Region. This increase in knowledge and awareness has been, by and large, the result of campaigns and education programmes run by major public interest groups concerned with the environment. These include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at the international, regional and national levels, as well as groups concerned with the empowerment of marginalized sections of society, such as women, indigenous peoples, and youth groups, and other community based organizations.

Role of NGOs & Major Groups

Traditionally, community based organizations played an important role in the management of common property resources such as forests and fisheries in the Asian and Pacific Region. Although over successive years their role was reduced by governments in some countries, recent years have seen a re-emergence of community involvement and the development and growth of NGOs, youth, women and indigenous people's groups and associations of farmers and businessmen. NGOs have, in particular, played an important role in raising environmental concerns, developing awareness of environmental issues and promoting sustainable development. The encouragement of public participation in environmental management through legislation in recent years has also enhanced the role of NGOs and Major Groups.

For example, in Thailand, Article 56 of the 1997 Constitution recognizes the rights of people to participate in the protection of natural resources and environment. Similar provisions have been made, *for example*, in the Philippines, New Zealand (Resource Management Act), Azerbaijan (EPA 1999) and the Australian Landcare and Coast Care programmes. In recent years, the range of activities undertaken by environmental NGOs and other major groups has broadened. They now undertake a much wider range of activities than simply raising environmental awareness and/or acting as pressure groups. Their activities now include environmental monitoring; promoting environmental education, training and capacity-building; implementing demonstration projects; conducting advocacy work in partnership with the government; and the promotion of regional and international cooperation on environment.

A website that has been specifically developed to facilitate regional networking is ECANET (Environmental Communication Asia Network, Website 21), developed and operated by AMIC. Support for this website has been provided by the ADB and UNESCO. The website disseminates information on environmental groups in the region, bibliography on environmental information (including websites) and environmental success stories written by Asian journalists.

This website has links with over 6 800 national and international institutions, NGOs, industrial and commercial enterprises, academics and experts from around the world. Small NGOs and CBOs particularly in rural areas of Asia and the Pacific are slow in harnessing the benefits from internet and world wide web. It is important to strengthen their capacities in this respect so that they could take full advantage of the growing information technology which provides tantamount opportunities not only for networking both nationwide and worldwide, but also for strengthening the capacities of major groups, especially NGOs.

Decision-Making : Major Groups Involvement

All the major groups identified in Agenda 21 are involved in decision making in different capacities. Participation of these groups is ensured through consultative meetings and discussions at local, state and national levels.

Government of India has made public hearings mandatory for developmental projects wherein affected person, stakeholders are given opportunity of hearing/discussion before arriving at a decision. Public participation is also an important step in every major decision for social, economic and sustainable development. Participation is encouraged by bringing in transparency in decision making.

Major groups which participate in international cooperation activities programmes are indigenous groups, NGOs, Industrial Associates, Investigators, Research Institutions, Advocates, etc. The Government facilitate the participation of various groups in arriving at a decision in a more participatory manner.

India has had modest, but increasing success in attracting private capital flows. Furthermore, much of these private capital inflows into India have been of the non-debt creating variety, which has helped boost the balance of payments as well as the availability of invertible resources in the economy. The international community is very positive about India's effort to achieve a high rate of growth. After the advent of liberalization which was initiated in 1991, the involvement of private sector (local and foreign) has been encouraged.

Global Environment Facility through the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP: India is the second largest recipient of GEF funding. The salient feature of the GEF portfolio are: a diverse and varied portfolio comprising projects that are environmentally, socially and financially sustainable; projects involving a range of issues and approaches to address the questions of innovation, experimentation, demonstration, cost effectiveness and replicability; projects that are country-driven, based on national priorities; capacity building, human resources and skills at the community level and into Government.

The Country cooperation Framework : I Environment Programme through the UNDP :

Development Objective: The thrust areas reflect the national policy and plan statements - (i) management of natural resources (ii) capacity building for decision making (iii) management of development (iv) information, advocacy and participation.

Montreal protocol: The Protocol sets out a time schedule for freeze and reduction of ODS or controlled substances. A Multilateral Fund was established by the parties to assist developing countries meet the control measures

as specified in the Protocol. It assists the Government and the industry to design, implement, monitor and evaluate ODS phase-out projects and programmes in the aerosols/foam/solvent refrigeration and fire extinguishing sectors, covering large, medium and small scale enterprises. The MOEF is the national executing agency for the Institutional Strengthening projects for the phase-out of ODSs under the Montreal Protocol. In Asia, India is number three in receiving funds for CFC phase out programme, next to China and Malaysia.

Capacity 21 Initiative : There is only one Capacity 21 project in India which is being implemented by the Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research (IGIDR) through the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The main objective of the project is to build capacity at various levels of Government, national institutes and the community at large through NGOs by introducing concepts of environmental economics into their resource use and planning decisions. Specific interventions of natural resource accounting through practical applications at policy and field levels include - Air quality, Water Quality, Biodiversity and Common Property Resources. IGIDR have come out with documentation on the above areas.

4. The penetration of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in rural areas in promoting participation in development programmes is facing socio-cultural hurdles. Examine. (14/I/10/12½)

Ans. Self-help groups, also known as mutual help, mutual aid, or support groups, are groups of people who provide mutual support for each other. Their goal is to help each other to deal with, if possible to heal or to recover from, this problem. Major socio-cultural hurdles in promoting development programme are :

- (i) Caste system : Caste system has brought the development project to standstill. No higher caste people are willing to work with lower caste people despite the efforts made by the self help groups.
- (ii) Gender discrimination : Women do not get support from their families. They are not allowed to work outside. They are asked to live within the family and as a result they are economically weak. Women are similarly discriminated in other walks of life including health and education.
- (iii) Lack of practical knowledge, information and finance adversely effects the efficacy of SHGs.

(iv) Lack of marketing skills, technological know-how, and problems of middlemen etc. Hence, it becomes necessary for the society and government to find remedies for the problems of women SHGs. Already the Government, NGOs, NABARD and various micro-finance institutions have taken so many steps to solve these problems by the way of providing training to impart various skills apart from providing various types of incentives and subsidies. Adopting a structured skill training package can pave the way for development of women SHG entrepreneurship.

5. Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in generation of demand for a separate State. Discuss. (200 words) (13/I/18/10)

Ans. Political leaders and bureaucrats maintain distance from the common man to the point of anonymity. They don't know the people's problems and the people don't know them. They are inaccessible aliens and strangers for the electorate. Finally, the common man goes to the most powerful person in his area who may be a communalist, casteist or a criminal. The latter solves the common man's immediate problem and provides him both physical and emotional protection. Thus, he performs all the functions that a state should perform. To the common man, he is the nation. This is the biggest nemesis to the felling of nationalism. The common man is a mere follower of examples, not an analyser. Thus, people are divided on many parochial lines on caste, region, religion etc. It boosts sectarian politics. A political party cares only for its narrowly demarcated vote-bank. The fractured mandate fails to protect and promote all sections of society and the state's basic duty remains unfulfilled. People solve their problems by creating their own leaders for their own cause that is very different from the cause of other. This lack of uniform interest breeds regionalism and demands for separate states in the hope of better social, political and economic management by local elements.

Child Labour

1. The union cabinet recently cleared the proposal to rename and amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. What are the salient features of the proposed amendments ? (12/I/2b/15)

Ans. The National Advisory Committee recently constituted Harsh Mander Committee to propose amendment report on child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) act of 1986. The new report giving more teeth to the act the offences under it had been made recognizable and the punishment will be increased.

The salient features of proposed amendment are:

- The act prohibits to Employing a child below 14 years in any kind of occupation (Hazardous or non-hazardous) will be completely banned. The punishment prescribed for the same is Jail with a maximum three year imprisonment or fine upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000.
- The bill seeks to prohibit employment of children below 14 year in all occupation except where the child helps his family after school hours.
- The bill adds a new category of persons called "adolescent". An adolescent means a person between 14 and 18 year of age. The bill prohibits employment of adolescents in hazardous occupations as specified (mines, inflammable, substance and hazardous process).
- The government may confer powers on a district magistrate to ensure that the provisions of the law is properly carried out.
- The bill empowers the government to make periodic inspection of places at which employment of children and adolescents are prohibited (like automobile, bidi-making, carpet weaving, handloom etc).
- According to the amended bill, cleared by the cabinet there would be no bar on children "helping their families" in fields and home based work after school hours.

But the parents or guardians would be punishable only when they permit engagement of their children for commercial purposes. If the act is passed by the parliament and implemented in the right manner than it would be a revolutionary step towards securing the rights of children and enable them to get the benefits of RTE in the right manner.

2. Discuss the steps to get rid of child labour in India. (07/I/10b/15)

Ans. A lot of steps have been taken in to get rid of child labour in India. In Art. 29 and Art. 39 of the India constitution, Child labour and exploitation have been abolished for the first-time. India has signed with the International

Labour Organisation regarding the abolition of child labour. To check the issue regarding child labour India has constituted a child labour commission. The Supreme Court has also issued a lot of directions regarding the child labour. Wherever child labour is implemented, it should be noted that the children are treated well. In December 2006, by passing the Child Right Conservation "Bill, India established full preparation to abolish child labour.

According to 1986 child labour abolition Bill, child labour was to abolish fully even in general developmental activities also, wherever it is possible, special attention should be given to the child welfare. Special plans and policies regarding child's welfare and development are to be carried on regularly. Specially in those states where till today child labour is prevailing the State Government as well as the NGO's should take all necessary steps to stop child labour under this plan the National Child Labour Scheme is worth mentioning under which for the abolition of child labour special schools were established and various welfare programmes *viz.* training for employment, giving health-related facilities etc. were the main objectives. With the help of central government's economic support, till today, many schemes are running well. More dedicated awakening, mass awakening regarding child labour abolition is needed in India at present.

3. Write notes on Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). *(07/I/12a/10)*

Ans. Launched on 2nd October 1975, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and unique programmes for childhood development. ICDS is the symbol of India's commitment to her children - India's response to challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other.

Objectives The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was launched in 1975. Its objectives main objective was :

1. improve the nutritional and health of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
2. lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development;
3. reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
4. achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various

departments promote child development; and improve capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

4. What are the social and economic consequences of abolishing child labour in India? *(06/I/10a/30)*

Ans. Child labour is the basic problem of India. The maximum percentage of child labour are found the different places like hotels, shops, tea-stalls etc. To abolish the child labour Indian Government have made different laws and rules. It is initiating different programme, different schemes and programmes which have been formulated to meet this goal. But it is a far distant goal to be achieved. Moreover, India will have to face some consequences in socio-economic fields if the child labour is abolished.

In social field children are required to be educated. If they have no work to do, their families will not be able to meet the requirements of food & shelter starvation will be a result even some families. Activities for their development will be a first priority. But the position does not appear that government will be able to provide food, clothes, shelter and education on its own, if children do not earn. Adult members will have to replace the children. Paid money to children are always low where as an adult cannot afford to work for such low payment. On economic point of view, in India there are some protests from USA and European countries regarding child labour. After abolishing child labour Indian export will grow. But earning amount of a family will be reduced. As children support their families, income deficiency will result in poverty. Employers of children will not be able to employ an adult person because of their inability to pay higher money. Even after working, some children afford their own food and education, this burden is not handled by their poor parents. Economically India is not capable to completely eradicate child labour and to develop large of employment. So it will result in development large amount of child labour in India.

5. Discuss the steps taken by Government to check child labour and promote child welfare. *(03/I/10a/30)*

Ans. Child Labour is one of the serious problem on the path of human development in India. Child Labour has adverse condition which have been accepted by the world and internationally,

steps are being taken to check it. Indian Government has taken steps to check it. Indian Government has also taken some positive steps in this way. Ever since independence, the government of India has taken several measures to remove the menace of child labour. There have been specific legislations aimed at curbing the problem, and punishing the offenders. Also, several social beneficiaries for the rehabilitation of children who are rescued from child labour are run at the central and state level. In current years, there has been a major emphasis on providing basic education for all children, which is a long-term answer to this social cause.

The government of India launched the (NCLP) in 1988. Initially, the scheme was implemented in nine districts with a high concentration of child labour. The scheme involves establishment of special schools for child labour who are withdrawn from work. These special schools facilitate formal and informal education along with vocational training, and also provide a monthly stipend. Other facilities such as nutrition and health care are also provided to such children. The number of districts covered under the NCLP Scheme grew up to 100 in the 9th five-year plan and further increased to 250 in the 10th plan. On August 15, 1994, the government of India launched a major programme, to eradicate child labour working. In hazardous occupations, and to rehabilitate them by setting up special schools for them. In this programme, a total of two million children are sought to be brought out of work and put in special schools where they are provided with education, vocational training, nutrition and health-checks, and monthly stipends.

A highly powerful body, the National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) was established on September 26, 1994, headed by the Union Minister of Labour in the government of India. There are credible efforts being made at the administrative level to remove the problem of child labour. Also, there are several voluntary organizations working for the rescue and rehabilitation of child labour in India. Education for all children is the key that can bring about a fundamental change and help to end the problem permanently. A collective effort of government on various fronts will finally lead to the eradication of child labour menace from India.

6. What is the policy of the government with respect to child labour. (03/II/6j/2)

Ans. The policy of Government is to ban the employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines and hazardous employment and regulate the working conditions of children in other areas of employment.

Law Enforcement Issues

1. "Demographic Dividend in India will remain only theoretical unless our manpower becomes more educated, aware, skilled and creative." What measures have been taken by the government to enhance the capacity of our population to be more productive and employable? (16/I/16/12½)

Ans. Following measures have been taken by the government to enhance the capacity of our population to be more productive and employable and so as to utilise our demographic dividend –

- Skill development and entrepreneurship are the focus of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship formed in 2014. It is working to achieve the vision of Skilled India.
- Under the Ministry of Skill Development, the following organisations are working for developing skills:
 - (i) National Skill Development Agency/ NSDA
 - (ii) National Skill Development Corporation /NSDC
 - (iii) National Skill Development Fund/NSDF
 - (iv) 33 Sector Skill Councils
- For further convergence of vocational training system through ITIs and fresh skill initiatives, two verticals from Directorate General of Employment and Training and Apprenticeship Training have been transferred to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- Sector skill gap studies have been completed for 24 sectors to understand sectoral and geographical spread of skill requirements.
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has also inked several agreements with nations such as France, Germany, Canada, Australia, the UK and the US.

- The aim of these agreements is to facilitate the following:
 - (i) Technology transfer in vocational training.
 - (ii) Training of trainers.
 - (iii) Establishing centres of excellence.
 - (iv) International mobility through job roles mapping.
 - (v) Development of transnational standards.
- MoUs have been established between National Skill Development Corporation, National Skill Development Fund and Power Grid for skill training.
- National workshops have also been held for skill development.
- NSDC has signed MoUs with several state governments such as Punjab, Rajasthan, WB and HP for skill development.
- Multi-skill institutes are being planned in PPP mode with training providers, industry representatives, State government representatives and donor agencies.
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has also initiated the process of establishing National Skills Universities. These universities aim to provide nationally recognised University degrees and certificate courses for vocational skills, design and conduct assessment procedures, designing of vocational curriculum and research in the skills landscape.

Human Rights

1. Increasing interest of India in Africa has its pros and cons. Critically examine.(15/I/17/12½)

Ans. The third India-Africa Summit will be held at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium in New Delhi on October 29. The third summit also promises to be a milestone and will be much bigger and grander than the two previous summits held in New Delhi (2008) and Addis Ababa (2011) as this is the first time India is inviting the leaders of all 54 African countries to the forum summit. The third summit is expected to raise the bar and will build upon substantive outcomes and plans outlined in the 2008 New Delhi Declaration and 2011 Addis Ababa Declaration and Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation.

Africa-India relations refers to the historical, political, economic, military, helper and cultural connections between the India and the African

continent. Historical relations concerned mainly India and Eastern Africa. Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi forged India's enduring links with Africa through their uncompromising support for the continent's decolonisation process and struggle against Apartheid.

India's Former PM said, that the Africa is "emerging as a new growth pole of the world" and that India's partnership with the continent based on the three pillars of capacity-building and skill transfer, trade and infrastructure development was a "living embodiment of South-South cooperation."

Convergence Between India and Africa

1. Resurgence, Renewal and Renaissance.
2. Democracy, Development, and Demographic Dividend.
3. Trade, Technology and Training.
4. Both are marked by geo-economic diversity. Just as coastal India is more developed than the landlocked regions, coastal Africa is more developed than inland Africa, except where nature has blessed it with oil and other valuable commodities.

Political Relation

The development of modern-day relations has gone through two main periods. During the period of colonialism and liberation wars, political relations became stronger. India's commitment to decolonisation through nonviolent means made it relatively reluctant to provide military assistance to national liberation movements. India's role in East Africa was also constrained by the large Indian ethnic population that was often resented by black African nationalists. Africa is complex, diverse, with numerous fault lines. India has wisely kept aloof from its internal politics. It has also pursued the same approach in its assistance programme. India is among the largest troop contributors to the UN Peace Keeping Force in Africa.

Economic Relation

In the context of trade relation India's trade with Africa has increased from \$39 billion in 2009-10 to \$71.4 billion in 2014-15, with the surge in exports than imports. The Indian private sector is making considerable investments in agriculture, telecom and automobiles, among others. Both the regions in June signed a tripartite free trade agreement (TFTA) to boost their economic relationship.

Add to this potent mix, the demographic dividend, shared by both India and Africa, with the bulk of their population in the age group 19-35. The emergence of a new generation of quality-conscious middle class consumers has enhanced the attractiveness quotient of both Africa and India.

Cultural Relations

Authorities in China have invested in a systematic, institutionalised campaign to purge at least the educated urban Chinese of their racial prejudice against 'black' Africans. Without a change of attitude at the people-to-people level, mere summity at the top and government-sponsored events are unlikely to bring India and Africa closer to each other. Regional diversity- If India is a sum of its diversities, so is Africa, in every sense of the term. Indian Diaspora in Africa provides a cultural link.

Critically examine

The collapse of Libya in 2010 and the general unrest in north Africa has caused instability all through the Sahel region now flooded with arms, illicit drugs and terrorist groups. The of terrorist and extremist groups in the continent like Al-Qaeda in the Maghreb, Nigeria-based Boko Haram, and Al-Shabaab and their suspected links with militants in other parts of the world entails a more proactive collaboration between India and Africa on the issue of terrorism. Thus, terrorism is a major challenge for both.

2. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India can be most effective when its tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that ensure the accountability of a government. In light of the above observation, assess the role of NHRC as an effective complement to the judiciary and other institutions in promoting and protecting human rights standards. (14/I/9/12½)

Ans. National Human Rights commission (NHRC), the highest human rights institution in the country, is an autonomous public body constituted in 1993. It has been granted powers akin to a civil court trying suit under Civil Procedures Code, 1908.

Nonetheless, its powers are limited in many ways:

- Lack of Financial Autonomy : NHRC does not have the finances and are dependent upon Government for its funding.

- Lack of functional autonomy and independence: NHRC does not possess any independence in discharging its functions, and there are several restrictions imposed either by the statute itself or by Government in discharging their responsibilities.
- Improper selection of members who are generally biased towards Government.
- Lack of Enforcement Powers : The directions of NHRC are generally recommendatory in nature as their mandate do not give any more power than giving recommendations to the government.
- There is also a backlog of cases before the Commission, which raises questions as to whether there is speedy disbursal of justice.

However, if the role of NHRC is strengthened, it definitely can play a powerful role in complementing the judiciary and other institutions as it can help judiciary in those cases where human rights expertise is required. It can act as a specialised agency which should be given the role of dealing with human rights violation. Structural reforms in NHRC must be instituted to allow greater participation of civil society and NGOs.

3. Describe the role of Amnesty international in securing human rights. (04/II/7b/15)

Ans. Amnesty international is non Governmental organization which focused on human rights all over the world. It is chiefly aimed at the release of "Prisoners of conscience".

Prisoner of conscience are the people imprisoned solely because of their political or religious belief, gender, or their racial or ethnic origin, who have neither used nor advocated violence. The organisation also opposes torture and death penalty. The AI has more than 2000 adoption group. Each of these groups adopts at least two prisoners in countries other than its own. It works for their release by pressuring government official and creating .public opinion. It sends observer to political trials, investigates prison's condition and produces a global report which makes public human rights violation throughout the world, in the year 2004, the organisation has closely monitored the Congo-Mass rape, Afganistan's abduction and rape, Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis, Sudan mass rape, forced abortion in China, death penalty in Iran, violence against indigenous woman in Canada etc.

The crisis of legitimacy of UN due to US-led war on Iraq is the sole concern of AI this year. The international human right standard continued to be flouted to the name of the "War on terror", resulting in thousand of women and men suffering unlawful detention, unfair trial and fortune-often solely because of their ethnic and religious background.

4. Discuss the role of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights.

(03/II/7c/15)

Ans. The UN adopted the declaration in December 1948, proclaiming it as a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations. According to it, everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person; no one shall be held in slavery: no one shall be arbitrarily arrested, there shall be equality before law; freedom of movement shall be guaranteed and right of association and social security shall be recognised. It is a statement of moral standards which every civilised country is expected to accept. This has led to the establishment of National Human Rights Commission in many countries and Amnesty International is also keeping close watch on those countries who violates the Human Rights of the people. Accordingly pressure is created to respect the rights of the people, by way of sanction etc. So, in this way UN is promoting and protecting the Human Rights.

Programmes

1. Examine critically the recent changes in the rules governing foreign funding of NGOs under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976.

(15/I/8/12½)

Ans. The recent changes in the rules governing foreign funding of NGOs under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) have been widely discussed. The last word on it will perhaps never be written. The UPA government initiated this and we see some concrete changes now. Sifting through the bewildering range of issues discussed, a few stand out. First, there is a sharp polarisation on the issue between the government and civil society, and even within civil society. Second, the polarisation is based on lack of trust, bordering on fear, with each group highlighting faults of the other.

Behind all this are differing ideas of India we all hold. It is ironical that what is at stake is not that important — a relatively small amount of money that does not significantly

help or harm India. The total FCRA funds coming in was Rs.11,546.29 crore for 2011-12, the latest year for which the government has put out figures. Of this, the funds for explicitly religious activities were to the tune of Rs.270.83 crore; Rs.227.4 crore for maintenance of priests, and Rs.208.71 crore for religious schools, together coming to 6.12 per cent of total foreign funding.

Similarly, those that are clearly identifiable as lobbying advocacy, awareness building, and so on, are Rs.539 crore for research and Rs. 241 crore for awareness, or 6.76 % of total foreign funding. Even if all these funds are used for anti-national activities, what will we do if they are domestically funded? The major uses of foreign funds are for rural development, education of the poor, health, and so on. Out of 22,702 NGOs registered under FCRA, 13,193 actually received grants, making it on average Rs.87.52 lakh per NGO that year. About 9,000 NGOs have rightly got their FCRA permissions cancelled for not submitting accounts or responding to repeated reminders.

In short, foreign funding of NGOs is dwarfed by other foreign money coming into India. Of this, the amount used for potentially questionable purposes is about 13%. Let us look at another set of issues. All organisations working in society need to be transparent and accountable, including NGOs, whether domestically or foreign funded. The RTI tries to do that for the government. But beyond the NGOs, corporates and the government, there are political parties and religious organisations.

The Maharashtra Government has passed an ordinance that an FIR cannot be filed against legislators and senior officers without prior approval to avoid frivolous allegations. But there is no protection for ordinary citizens against harassment whether by the police, income tax or other authorities. The government has publicly used the phrase 'tax terrorism,' but has so far done nothing to protect the citizen. It is well known that several religious organisations and their affiliates receive foreign funding. Those that indulge in anti-national and subversive activities will not be affected by the new FCRA rules — their work is underground.

Blanket ban

Recently government cancelled the registrations of around 1400 NGOs citing following reasons:

1. They did not comply with section 18 of FCRA, which forces them to file their annual return.

2. They openly violated other provisions of the act which makes them not to spend more than 50% of its funding in its administration.
3. Government has alleged that some of them are involved in the activities which are detrimental to nation's security.
4. Their methods of action such as direct action, lobbying are seen as an impediment to our economic progress.

Though the legislation is in full competence of the government, but it has gone too far beyond because :

1. NGOs are the civil institutions which are key in proper functioning of proper democracy. It is well within the right of society to have a right to dissent.
 2. NGOs in many ways assist the government plans and schemes by conducting surveys, providing their valuable input etc.
 3. It would deprive the country of much needed foreign exchange.
 4. Since many of the organizations have got international credibility, government's reputation will take a severe blow. etc.
- 2. Two parallel running schemes of the Government, viz. the Aadhaar Card and NPR, one as voluntary and the other as compulsory, have led to debates at national levels and also litigations. On merits, discuss whether or not both schemes need to run concurrently. Analyse the potential of the schemes to achieve developmental benefits and equitable growth.**

(14/I/15/12½)

Ans. The UID (Unique Identification) and NPR (National Population Register) are both government identity schemes that aggregate personal data, including biometric data for the provision of an identification factor, and aim to link them with the delivery of public utility services. The differences between the two exist in terms of collection of data, the type of identification factor issued, authorities involved and the outcome. The most striking difference between the UID and NPR Schemes is their notion of identity. While UID is individual based, NPR scheme focuses on the household or the family as a composite unit.

Both the schemes collect similar biometric details and hence, they overlap to a great extent. Due to duplication of work done by both the schemes, these need not run concurrently.

Both the schemes can be linked to various developmental schemes and help in improved targeting.

The linkage and provision of subsidies through the NPR and UID cards have not taken off on a large scale and there is a debate as to which will be more appropriate for direct benefit transfer. Since the UID Number is linked to direct benefit transfer, but not to citizenship, benefits such as those under the MNREGA scheme, may be availed by non-citizens as well, though only citizens are eligible for the scheme. The government seems to be in favour of continuing both the schemes. Therefore, it is unlikely that either scheme will be scrapped or that the two schemes will be combined.

3. Write about the NNRMS (14/I/4d/3)

Ans. NNRMS means National Natural Resources Management System Planning Commission has established NNRMS in 1983, for which DOS is the nodal agency.

4. Why was Janashree Bima Yojana introduced? (03/II/6h/2)

Ans. On August 10, 2000, Government of India launched Janashree Bima Yojana for the people below poverty line. Under this scheme beneficiaries will have life security of Rs. 20,000 in case of natural death and Rs. 50,000 in case of accidental death by paying an annual premium of Rs. 200 only. Beneficiaries living below the poverty line will have to pay only Rs. 100 as premium and the remaining amount of Rs. 100 will be paid from the social security fund of LIC

5. What is the meaning and aim of social forestry? What are the main weakness noticed in social forestry programme? (07/II/5a/15)

Ans. In the years 1976 the term social forestry for the 1st time used by National Commission on Agriculture to identify tree raising programmes to supply fire-woods, small timber and minor forest products to rural population. Due to this programme rural income generate through massive plantation work and revenue earning from wood stock value, selling the medicinal plants and energy crops generated. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) provide carbon credit which was an additional income benefitted by social forestry for reforestation and waste land development. In this project the grass root level will help a lot like village and Panchayat. It was a community based work on massive plantation under joint venture programme.

The National Commission for farmers has determined the following objectives for social forestry—

- To encourage environment conservation by plantation and to create general consciousness regarding environment conservation.
- To cooperate soil conservation and to prevent spoiling the productive capacity of soil.
- To increase fuel ability and to increase food modification by increase fruit production.

Some weakness of this programme.

- Social forestry has not been implemented extensively.
- Illegal tree-cutting.
- Cooperation and misuse of fund which is for the purpose of social forestry.
- Lack of information among people and ignorance regarding social forestry programme.

6. How is poverty level measured? Evaluate poverty eradication programmes in India.

(04/II/4b/30)

Ans. Calorie consumption expenditure level is an important tool to determine poverty line in India. Use of daily per capital calorie has been define as 2100 for Urban India and 2400 for rural area. If we consider the minimum per capita calorie per day on see basic, it required intake is 3900 for working women. But this tool is not fullproof, as there are some problem in its making. This tool of measurement of poverty level is partial because it only consider the consumption of food and it ignore all other essential determinant, like clothing, housing, drinking water, sanitation, health and education etc.

Dividing the number of people below the poverty line by the total population is the simple measure of poverty also called Head Count Ratio (HCR). In a layman language this is the proportion of poor in the total population. Though this is a simple measure but it lack to make a distinction between people just below poverty line and those much below the poverty line. Government always claimed that she got success in eradicating poverty by spending just enough on the least poor but ignore the most poor section. HCR is the official method to estimate poverty despite this huge shortcoming.

Survey conducted by NSSO. 26.10% frame total population in India are under poverty where 27 in rural areas and 23.62% in Urban area.

Poverty Eradication Programme

Poverty eradication programmes is needed to generate additional employment, raise the income level of the poor, create productivity assets, impart technical and entrepreneurial skill. In 2003-04, Ministry of Rural Development was allocated Rs. 19200 crores for the rural employment, provision of drinking water supply and for poverty eradication programme etc. Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, Swarana-Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Swarana Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, Pardhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana etc. are some major poverty eradication and employment generation programme initiated by Government of India.

All these programmes provide some positive result on the reduction of poverty which was 54.97% in 1973-74 to 36% in 1993-94. The poverty ratio declined by nearly 10% in the five year plans period between 1993-94 to reach 26% in 1999-2000. The poor in Urban areas declined from 49% in 1973-74 to 26.37% in 1999-2000 while the poor in rural areas declined from 56.4% to 27.17 during this period. During Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan direct poverty eradication programmes were given importance and will continue on an expanded scale. The main focus of these programme was to strengthening the productive potential of the economy and providing more opportunities for involving the poor in the economic process. Government also came out with some income generation programme through supplementary employment and targeted PDS system to facilitate easy access to food grains to improve the living condition of poor people.

7. What was the essential feature of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana ?

(03/I/60/2)

Ans. To provide connectivity to all unconnected habitation in the rural areas having population of more than 500 persons, through good all weather roads, by the end of tenth five year plan (2007) was the essential features of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Miscellaneous

1. "Effectiveness of the government system at various levels and people's participation in the governance system are inter-dependent." Discuss their relationship in the context of India. (16/I/11/12½)

Ans. It is true that the core of a successful policy always lies in participatory governance, where the needs and aspirations of the majority of the masses is kept in consideration, while formulation of laws.

Over recent decades, many countries have gained experience with referendums, citizens' forums, collaborative governance, participatory budgeting, and other models in which citizens have a more direct say. Citizen participation is usually considered a valuable element of democratic citizenship and democratic decision-making.

- The biggest example of initiative for participatory governance, are the local governments in the form of Panchayati Raj and Municipalities, which were given constitutional recognition by 73rd and 74th amendments respectively.
- Also, recently PM Modi has launched a portal on a government website, to invite the citizens' ideas on good and inclusive governance.
- Economically, the Jan Dhan scheme launched by the government will also help people to contribute in the economic welfare of the country, by streamlining the subsidy transfer to the targeted beneficiaries' bank accounts and removing the bogus beneficiaries or diversion of money to private land holders.

Even though government has taken such effective looking steps, there are still some hurdles to be crossed:

- Removal of Politicisation: At the level of local government, politicisation comes into play, where the favourites of MLAs tend to win more often, as compared to the serious candidates. This should be controlled by prohibiting any political party to interfere in the elections, to encourage credibility of those elected.
- Political and financial literacy: Participation in absence of political and financial literacy remains ineffective. So, awareness programme should be started, which make the gullible population, aware of their rights and duties and help them in choosing the right candidates.

- Social inequalities sometimes emerge as the bane of society, for ex- some societies don't accept a women/ backward caste person, as their representative, even when they are the most eligible candidates. So, initiatives like "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" and celebration of personalities like Ambedkar, are a positive step in this direction, to promote equality in the society.

2. "Traditional bureaucratic structure and culture have hampered the process of socio-economic development in India." Comment. (16/I/14/12½)

Ans. Traditional bureaucracy has hampered India's growth due to following reasons-

1. Bureaucracy based on colonial lines due to which it retains "maai baap" character both in functioning and attitude.
2. Corruption and lackadaisical attitude and culture towards policy implementation is due to highly empowered services.
3. Recruitment is strictly through UPSC exams with no lateral hiring to maintain breed. Due to this services is under staffed eg- Newzeland has more foreign diplomats than India. Bureaucrats end up being overworked and stressed.
4. Intra-service rivalry between IAS, IPS and IRS exists with special preference in compensation and powers to IAS. This is constant source of social tensions while working together.
5. Decisions making/Ease of Business - As pointed out by 2nd ARC & Economic Survey 2016, certain provisions Prevention of Corruption Act prevent free and fair decision making by bureaucracy by holding them accountable for any decision based on unrealistic criterion.
6. Competitive packages and working conditions in corporate sector have attracted talented youth in recent times.

Sound bureaucracy is key to country's development. However as pointed out, due to colonial character and their attitude we have not been able to receive their 100% support in socio-economic development.

3. What is social justice in the context of Indian economy? (04/II/6g/2)

Ans. Equal development of all classes of society is called social justice. For this reason mixed type of economy is acceptable in India for the social justice in Indian economy.

8

INTERNATIONAL RELATION

Bilateral, Regional, Global Groupings & Agreements Involving India or Affection India's Interests

1. 'China is using its economic relations and positive trade surplus as tools to develop potential military power status in Asia'. In the light of this statement, discuss its impact on India as her neighbour. (150 words) (17/II/9/10)

Ans. China has emerged both as an economic and a military powerhouse. It has a trade surplus with most of the countries in Asia including India. China's economic initiatives like One Belt One Road (OBOR) and Maritime Silk Road (MSR), though promoted primarily as economic initiatives have strategic undertone.

Possible impact of China's rise on India are

- China could emerge as a direct military threat to India as has been seen in the recent Doklam standoff and other border disputes.
- In face of rising assertion in the international affairs, China could hamper India's interest in multilateral forums like UNSC and those initiated by Beijing like Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.
- Growing economic cooperation between China and Pakistan could be seen as a policy to contain India. This is evident from China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which has potential to emerge as a threat to India.

China's deepening relation with South Asian countries, where China is involved in infrastructure building, poses significant challenge to India's position in the region. At present China has been assuming greater say in this region where India traditionally had strong hold in the past.

China's rising economic influence in Asia will allow Beijing to spread its influence in the entire region, which could be used to India's detriment. In face of these challenges, India's policy response must focus on building indigenous military power and forging regional cooperation

2. Indian diaspora has an important role to play in South East Asian countries' economy and society. Appraise the role of Indian diaspora in South-East Asia in this context. (250 words)

(17/II/20/15)

Ans. Though India's cultural interaction with Southeast Asia (SEA) precedes the dawn of Christian era, large scale Indian emigration began in the 19th and 20th centuries as a result of the colonial system.

Economic contribution by Indians in SEA

- In Brunei, apart from running businesses, mini-marts and small restaurants, Indians have filled up human resources vacuum-thus making an important contribution to its economy.
- In Philippines and Indonesia, members of the Indian community have played a prominent role in the export of textile products - which has powered their economy in the recent past.
- The Indian community's contribution to Malaysia's GDP is about 2% and its share in Malaysia's international trade is about 3%.
- In Malaysia and Myanmar, almost all important spheres of life like the civil services, education, professional services, trade and commerce are largely in the hands of the Indian community.
- Singapore's IT industry today is being fuelled by Indian expertise. There is also a significant Indian contribution to scientific research including in bio-technology and medicine.

Role of Indian diaspora in SEA Society

In most of the Southeast Asian countries, the Indian community has integrated itself very well with the local populace. Quite a few Indian settlers have married the natives. Practically in every country, there is good presence of places of worship of almost all Indian religious communities which celebrate religious and cultural festivals and events with great fervour and enthusiasm. The older generations, in particular make a special endeavour to keep Indian religious traditions and languages alive

by holding religious and language classes in temples, mosques and gurudwaras. India should leverage its diaspora in SEA countries to build economic and strategic ties further completing its Act East Policy.

Thus, the Indian diaspora has been making significant contributions to the economy and society of the Southeast Asian countries serving as an important bridge to Indian culture and heritage at the same time.

3. Evaluate the economic and strategic dimensions of India's Look East Policy in the context of the post Cold War international scenario. (16/II/18/12½)

Ans. Launched in the early 1990s that coincided with path-breaking economic reforms, India's Look East policy has now acquired substantive economic and strategic weight.

Economic dimension

Economically, the India-ASEAN relations have acquired an unstoppable momentum. The India-ASEAN trade has crossed \$80 billion. The signing of a Free Trade Area in goods in 2009 was a game-changer of sorts, and now the two sides are looking to sign the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement on Services and Investment. With the institutional framework in place, the two sides are now confident of scaling the India-ASEAN trade to \$200 billion by 2022.

In recent years, India has taken a slew of steps to galvanise relations with this economically vibrant region, which includes the setting up of an Indian mission to the ASEAN in Jakarta, and the decision to set up an ASEAN-India Centre for Trade and Investment.

Strategic Depth

While trade and investment remain the core of the India-ASEAN engagement, the two sides have opened new vistas of cooperation on cross-cutting security issues and imbued bilateral ties with the much-needed strategic depth. The festering tensions in the South China Sea have lent an added urgency to the strategic dimension of the relationship.

With the economies of India and the ASEAN growing and their energy needs going up, another area that is bringing the two sides closer is the pursuit of maritime security and enhanced cooperation in combating terrorism and piracy. India has consistently pitched for freedom of navigation, which has received across-the-board endorsement from ASEAN

nations and East Asia. On these trans-national issues, India is not only active on the ASEAN track, but has also been a proactive participant in shaping discourse on these issues in the ASEAN Regional Forum and the East Asia summit process. India sees the 27-member ARF as a key regional platform for forging consensus on security issues and evolving an inclusive regional architecture. This year, the ARF is expected to discuss a cluster of regional and global issues, including the rise of radical extremism in Iraq, the Syria crisis, Afghanistan and the North Korea nuclear tests. While the ARF and East Asia summit have their own agenda and raison d'être, New Delhi sees the ASEAN-India strategic partnership as "an anchor for peace, stability and prosperity in the region as also globally." India has also underlined the centrality of ASEAN to regional fora such as the East Asia Summit, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus and the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum.

Taking a long-range view, India has robustly backed the creation of an ASEAN Community by 2015, the precursor to an unfolding Asian century, the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and the Narrowing of the Development Gap. In pursuit of these goals, India has been prompt with buttressing capacity building through the Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) and Centers for English Language and Training (CELTs) in CLMV (Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Vietnam) countries. India has also offered more than 1100 scholarships to ASEAN countries under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme.

4. Terrorist activities and mutual distrust have clouded India-Pakistan relations. To what extent the use of soft power like sports and cultural exchanges could help generate goodwill between the two countries? Discuss with suitable examples. (15/II/20/12½)

Ans. Soft power is the ability of a country to persuade others to do what it wants without resorting to force or coercion. Use of soft power like sports and cultural exchanges provide a promising opportunity to infuse fresh degree of trust in India-Pakistan relations, in the following manner:

- People-to-people contacts will help in driving government-to-government relations. For

example, people from Pakistan coming to India for better healthcare services or Pakistan actors working in Bollywood etc creates such goodwill.

- (ii) More cultural exchanges will erode away the distrust. People will know more of our cultural similarity, rather than emphasizing on differences. For example, folk dances across the border have similar representation of lifestyle of people.
- (iii) Negating the role of Pakistani Military and Non state actors: They have a considerable influence on the foreign policy of Pakistan towards India. They are the main reasons for growing distrust between the two countries. But, use of soft power can negate the role of these players.
- (iv) Building Conducive Environment: Use of soft power will help in creating suitable environment for carrying forward other diplomatic initiatives. So, the setting for peace-talks and other engagements with Pakistan can be provided by the use of soft power.

However, the scope and extent of soft power approach, with respect to our foreign policy towards Pakistan is very limited. It can create conducive environments, but it cannot solve the outstanding issues between the two countries. It can remove the distrust, but not remove the terrorists themselves. For example, our initiative to start bus and train services between the two countries was an excellent example of our soft power approach. It helped in generating lots of goodwill among people of both the countries. However, the Pakistan Army became the game spoiler by attacking India in Kargil. Then we had to resort to war, to hand over a decisive and humiliating defeat to the enemy.

So, we cannot rely completely on soft power to secure our national interests, with respect to Pakistan. We just need to leverage our soft power, by using it to support larger foreign policy objectives. At the same time we need to use hard power approach to solve the outstanding issues.

At present, issues like punishing of Mumbai blast accused, Kashmir and cross-border terrorism are the ones where we cannot go soft. So, we need a mix of both soft power and hard power.

5. With respect to the South China sea, maritime territorial disputes and rising tension affirm the need for safeguarding maritime security to ensure freedom of navigation and over flight throughout the region. In this context, discuss the bilateral issues between India and China.

(14/II/16/12½)

Ans. South China Sea has become one of the highly disputed regions in the world impacting adversely the relations between China and countries like Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia and Brunei in recent years. China considers this region as its area of influence (much like India considers the Indian Ocean) and actively opposes the involvement of any outside party (including India). The region is home to a wealth of natural resources, fisheries, trade routes, and military bases, all of which are at stake in the increasingly frequent diplomatic standoffs. The disputes aren't limited to land, however; each country has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), prescribed by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), over which it has special rights to marine resources and energy exploration and production. The South China Sea holds proven oil reserves of at least seven billion barrels and an estimated 900 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, which offer tremendous economic opportunity for smaller nation.

India got involved in the conflict when India's state-run ONGC announced it had partnered with Petro Vietnam for exploration of oil in the disputed waters. This should be looked at as Indian response to the Chinese 'Strings of pearls' strategy, allegedly to encircle India. These developments have only proved to be detrimental to the bilateral relations. India has to walk a tight rope of countering the assertiveness of China on one hand and not drawing the ire of the Chinese on the other.

6. What do you understand by 'The String of Pearls' ? How does it impact India ? Briefly outline the steps taken by India to counter this. [200 words]

(13/II/19/10)

Ans. 'The string of Pearls' concept was referred to for the first time in 2004 in an internal report sponsored by Department of Defence called the 'Energy futures in Asia' the metaphor despite the rising geopolitical influence from the South China sea though the straight of Malacca, across the Indian ocean and the Arabian Gulf.

Each pearl corresponds to a port with a substantial Chinese investment. It includes countries like Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Seychelles, Mauritius, and Pakistan that have encircled India.

To counter this policy, India has tried to strengthen its presence by diversifying its relations in the Indian Ocean Rim which includes Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles and Madagascar and the rim states of South Africa, Tanzania and Mozambique, following its traditional value-based policy of Panchsheel without dilution. India has signed a Strategic Partnership with Afghanistan to train, equip and build capacity of Afghan security forces to enhance India's presence in the region. India is collaborating with Vietnam on oil and gas exploration in South China Sea which China claims as sovereign territory. India is supporting freedom of navigation in international waters to counter China.

7. What is meant by Gujral doctrine ? Does it have any relevance today ? Discuss. [200 words]

(13/II/24/10)

Ans. The policy of positive unilateralism was initiated by PM Gujral to firstly improve relations between India and Nepal. The Gujral doctrine effectively promises all of India's neighbours (especially Nepal) a bilateral relationship based on non-reciprocity. It involved 'coming up with positive proposals and unilateral gesture without waiting for response'. Gujral practiced this diplomacy with all neighbouring countries of India, barring Pakistan and China, in a bid to secure its remaining borders and focus concentration on threats from the North and North-west. Gujral announced policies like greater access for Nepal's civil aviation sector; free movement and access to jobs in India permitted for Nepalese citizens; provision for corridor through chicken's neck to Bangladesh; etc.

This policy was extended to Pakistan to restore relation to normalcy, especially after the 26/11 terrorist attacks on Mumbai. But it has met with general failure, exacerbated with relentless LoC insurgencies and ceasefire violations. The policy is still relevant today as India attempts to counter Chinese influence over neighbours like Myanmar. Sri Lanka, Nepal, etc. through its 'string of pearls' policy of economically and militarily encircling India; Pakistan influence over Afghanistan and India's

North-west frontier that are used as staging grounds for terrorist activities in India; and China-Pakistan cooperation to destabilize India through internal movements like naxalism, Jihad etc. India needs friendly and cooperative neighbours for stable borders.

8. The proposed withdrawal of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from Afghanistan in 2014 is fraught with major security implications for the countries of the region. Examine in light of the fact that India is faced with a plethora of challenges and needs to safeguard its own strategic interests. [200 words]

(13/II/18/10)

Ans. India has to ensure that a viable political system is established in Afghanistan before the ISAF withdrawal. If not, regional peace would be jeopardized and Indian interests would suffer. A new terrorist network between Afghanistan and Pakistan could emerge that would threaten India. If reconciliation with Taliban involves moves that lead to the Taliban taking control over part or whole of Afghanistan, with backing from China and Pakistan's ISI, Afghanistan will once again become a venue of anti-India activities. Taliban has already forged close links with Lashkar-e-toiba and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen. China had invited leaders from Afghanistan and Pakistan for an unprecedented trilateral meeting to discuss reconciliation with Taliban.

India's strategic interests include bidding for copper, gold, iron, oil and gas deposits and Afghanistan. India supports the geopolitically significant 'New Silk Road' vision of connectivity between South and Central Asia, with Afghanistan at its core. Afghanistan is the gateway to Central Asian markets and energy resources which India has been unable to tap due to Pakistan's no-transit policy of all land transport from and to India via its territory. India has built a 218 km road connecting Afghanistan with Iran's Chabahar port to counterbalance China's string of pearls'-driven control of Pakistan's Gwadar port.

9. Economic ties between India and Japan while growing in the recent years are still far below their potential. Elucidate the policy constraints which are inhibiting this growth. [200 words]

(13/II/20/10)

Ans. After signing CEPA, India's trade deficit with Japan has risen sharply from \$3.6 billion. India wants more market access for its exporters in sectors like agriculture, marine products and

pharmaceuticals. Japanese pharmaceutical market is expected to touch \$100 billion and Indian generics can play a key role in affordable healthcare. India has asked Japan to remove all non-tax obstacles like tedious registration process and language barriers to help domestic industry take advantage of the FTA. Japanese Retailers Association wants the Indian government to relax FDI norms in various sectors. The lack of a civil nuclear agreements is stopping Japanese giants like Hitachi, Toshiba and Mitsubishi from exporting nuclear reactors and technology to India who wants to increase nuclear capacity from 4,780 MW to 63,000 MW by 2032. India's restrictive bran export policy is hampering export of rice bran & oil to Japan.

In recent years, Japan has assisted India in infrastructure development projects such as the Delhi Metro Rail Project. Both sides are discussing the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project and Dedicated Freight Corridor Projects on the Mumbai Delhi and the Delhi-Howrah routes. The Japanese government has also expressed interest to help establish a Chennai-Bangalore Industrial corridor and a Dedicated Freight project in the south, connecting the cities of Bangalore and Chennai.

10. Discuss the political developments in Maldives in the last two years. Should they be of any cause of concern to India ? [200 words] (13/II/22/10)

Ans. Maldives' first democratically elected President Mohammad Nasheed, widely credited for bringing democracy to the nation, resigned after a mutiny by the police force that amounted to a coup. He handed over power to Vice President Mohammad Waheed to head a national unity government and avoid using force against its own people, Nasheed lost favour due to soaring prices; demands of Islamic activists for more conservative policies and to stop direct flights to Israel; ordering arrest of Abdullah Mohammad, Chief Judge of Criminal Court. The Supreme Court had nulled the results of the first round of presidential elections held on September 7, 2013 (won by Nasheed) and ordered new elections by October 20, 2013, despite being endorsed by UN and Commonwealth observers as 'free and fair'. Now the Election Commission has called off the fresh October 20 polls after police prevented it from going ahead with controversy-ridden revoote at the last minute making it difficult to meet the constitutional deadline of November 11, 2013 to install a new government.

Rising Islamic fundamentalism led to destruction of priceless Buddhist artifacts in Male's national Museum and may threaten 30,000 Indians residing in Maldives. ISI-Lashkar combine is turning Maldives into a staging ground for terrorism against India. Cancellation of contract with India's GMR to develop Male's international airport despite Singapore High Court upholding GMR's case is another worry.

11. In respect of India – Sri Lanka relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy. [200 words] (13/II/23/10)

Ans. India's foreign policy for Sri Lanka represents a bit contradiction between internal political exigencies and national interests. Yielding to the pressure of coalition partners from the Tamil community, Indian central government's vote against Sri Lanka on human rights violation is a major departure from the past. National interest has become subservient to domestic political compulsions and has set a wrong precedent. Reconciliation process between Lankan Tamils and Sinhalese may get further jeopardized.

Sri Lanka increased import duties on Indian automobiles in retaliation. It is refusing to sign the CEPA. It has withdrawn the on-arrival free visa facility for Indian nationals. It is even considering a nuclear pact with Pakistan. It will naturally gravitate towards China, which has already established major economic and political presence through the Hambantota port and financial aid worth \$1.4 billion. India will get further isolated from Sri Lanka, which sits across major shipping routes in the Indian Ocean, and get further encircled by China's 'string of pearls' policy. Thus, domestic political mileage is being gained at the sacrificial alter of national issues of defence and economic sovereignty.

12. Do you think China's emergence as one of the largest trading partners of India has adversely affected the settlement of the outstanding border problem? (12/II/1a/25)

Ans. The border problem between India and China turns violent several time after India's Independence in the leading war Between in 1962, 1967 and 1987. Even though in contemporary times skills are a straining factor on diplomatic relations Between China and India. But both are equally concerned over regional and global issues such as energy security, climate change the reform of International organisation.

Trade between India and China is likely to achieve the \$100 billion mark by 2013, two years ahead of the target set in 2009 by government of the two countries. China has become India's largest country trading partner while the latter is attaining the position of the farmer's 10th largest trade partner.

The trade volume reached \$6.17 billion in 2010. India's export to China jumped 68.9 per cent to \$20 billion last financial year from 12 billion in 2009-10 overall imports also increased 41 per cent to \$43.5 billion from \$30.8 billion in the same period. In early 2012, the China denied a visa to an Indian Air Force officer from Arunachal Pradesh who was part of an official Indian Military delegation to China. This kind of interaction would have previously resulted in prolonged acrimony between the two sides. But in a sign of growing maturity in bilateral ties, the fourth India-China Annual defence dialogue took place as scheduled in New Delhi in December 2011. China has settled most of her boundary disputes including with Russia this makes India hope of peace at her Northern and North-Eastern border for any dispute to resolve the key is mutual confidence and Interdependence.

The increasing trade between India and China are step in the direction of confidence building and Interdependence. The latest Sino-India special representative talks resulted in a New working mechanism for consultation and coordination on India-China border affairs. This mechanism aim to ensure real time contact between the two foreign minister's should either side trespass the line of actual control / (LAC). China and India also perhaps realise they cannot afford mutual hostility at a time of global economic uncertainty but India must not keep the border disputes aside at cost of keeping the economic relation in the force front.

13. Discuss the globalisation of R&D and its impact on India's development provide an illustration from at least one sector such as information technology or health. (12/II/1b/25)

Ans. Globalisation is quickly reshaping the international Economic landscape, resulting in an increasing global supply of science and technology resources and capabilities. India, *for example*, have taken his place as important player with a growing capacity for research and innovation. Due to globalisation of research and development India exchange the technology with developed countries. India's investment in

Research and development has increased over these years it developed countries. Over ten years India has developed some key strength like space technology, defence technology and also in information technology.

The contribution of IT services in the total GDP is also growing rapidly and it is expected to contribute 62% in 2012. The export market of India is growing at rapid pace. Thus we show research is a collaborative venture and its benefits would be shared mutually. India now collaborate in many ventures with developed nation and absolutely get benefit from it. India has become a fast emerging developing country in world with growing economy and technosavvy man power. Software industry has grown more than 30% annually throughout the last two decades from about 50 million in export in the late 1980, and is maintaining a healthy annual growth rate of about 33%.

If we compare the effects of globalisation, then we can say that it has affected India and other world positively but there is one more darker side of this - "It has facilitated Brain drainage in India" which is not good sign for Indian future.

14. Discuss the contentious issues that have caused the prolonged constitutional logjam in Nepal. (12/II/1c/25)

Ans. The prolonged political transition in Nepal hit a major setback in May 2012 when the constituent assembly was dissolved. This has overshadowed some of the achievements of the peace process such as the discharge, voluntary retirement, and integration of Maoist ex-combatants. People's confidence in political leaders is at its lowest level in these years. The constituent assembly was a standing demand of various political parties of Nepal since 1950. The hopes and aspirations of the people have been betrayed as the largest democratically elected body ever in the history of Nepal could not accomplish its Mission. Supreme Court of Nepal did not approve a further extension for the CA resulting in the dissolution of both the CA and the government.

Failure of finalising a constitution for Nepal had many reasons thus ranging debates over the national bird, flag, song and language. Nepal's political parties rarely agreed with one another on these issues. Apart from minor disagreements, there were about 18 major contentious issues, out of which of the issue of federalism proved too difficult to resolve and

came in the way of the successful conclusion of the process by the stipulated deadline. One of the most important issues that interrupted the smooth functioning of the CA was the repeated change of Prime Ministers and the prolonged political battles for the same. Between April 2008 and May 2012, Nepal had five Prime Ministers. The UCPM-M, as a major political force in Nepal, was responsible to a large extent, for the failure of the CA.

Now the only hope that Nepal's political parties would take a leaf out of their earlier deliberation on even knottier issues like 'integration' and complete the process of constitution making which will be a perfect tribute to Jan Andolan in Nepal for democracy.

15. The situation today is far difficult to that prevalent 50 years back. When the Indus Water treaty was signed through complexity of the current challenges on both sides of the border in this record. Do you think that review of treaty is in Indian interest ? (12/II/1e/25)

Ans. The water is an important national resource which also plays important role in the formation of defined boundary line between two countries around the world. To give the right distribution of thin natural resources many treaty have signed around Indian subcontinent but Indus Water Treaty is one of the most important treaty have signed between India and Pakistan in 1960.

The main features of the Indus Water Treaty, 1960 are-

- Appointment of the commission from each side, which constitute permanent Indian Commission (PIC).
- PIC constitute the regular meeting and implement the provision of the IWT 1960.
- Exchange of the drafts.
- Prior information regarding contribution of dam over the rivers affecting the flow of water.
- Prior flooding data exchange.
- Sharing of the water river of Sutlej, Ravi & Beas and Chenab, Jhelam, Indus.
- Exchange the date of run-off water.

The international relation between the Indian and Pakistan are the flow rising stage because of rise in the trade, exchange of culture which had entrance the relationship of both the countries. But due to change of the attitude of the Pakistan in due course of time over the Hydro project installed by India leave the relation in strain environment. The main causes of growth of such strain in relationship are

changes in the attitude of both the countries, greater requirement of natural resources in both the countries, rise of fundamentalist pressure over the govt, rising instable political situation, rising of strategic relationship of Pakistan and India with rest of the world etc. In this due course of long time of 50 years; both move Forward to become modern states. In this long course of time, in one hand there is rise in the good environment and in other hand relation became bitter on the issue arises over IWT 1960. The other cause of bitter relationship are Kishanganga hydroelectric project, Tulbul project, Sir Creek issue etc.

The current complexities, which emerged as challenges for both the countries are:-

1. **Exchange of flooding data :** According to the IWT, 1960, exchange of data prior to flooding is mandatory, to keep the interest of both the countries. For keeping the interest of the nation, the commissioner held their meeting and exchange the data.
2. **Sharing of River Water :** Both the countries have equal rights to use this national resources equally but the interest may be extended until there is no loss to other countries.
3. **Prior information regarding construction of dam :** This is third major issue need to resolve peacefully according to the provision of the Indus Water Treaty 1960. Taking the confidence to the other nation, which is part of the treaty lead to construction development in the process.
4. Exchange of visiting at construction site by the Indus Water Treaty Commission lead to development of the relationship. For resolving the complex nature of relationship prevailing between the relationship of both the nation, the thing is mandatory, which is peaceful atmosphere for holding the dialogue. Due to fundamental pressure and unstable political situation face by Pakistan, given impetus growth to the infiltration of armed man through the Pakistan occupied Kashmir. These peoples have created violence in the valley and detroiting the existing good relationship. In this long due course of time there is change in political structure of both the nation, their resource demand intensification, their economic scenario. So required to review the IWT, 1960 but keeping in mind the interests of both countries survive equally.

16. Write a short analytical note on Indian Diaspora. How is the 'New Diaspora' different from the 'Old Diaspora'? (12/II/2a/15)

Ans. Indian diaspora is a geographically diversified, which is spread in as many as 110 countries. At the same time, the characteristics of this diversified group, varies. It varies to such an extent that we even call some countries as 'old diaspora' counties and other countries as 'new diaspora' countries. The most prominent countries that figure in the old Indian diaspora are Malaysia, Mauritius, Trinidad and Tobago, Fiji, Guyana, and Suriname.

On the other hand, the other prominent countries with the new diaspora are all the developed countries like - USA, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Apart from the 'old' and 'new' Indian diaspora, a good number of Indians also live in the Gulf region. Most of the Gulf migration from India took place from the State of Kerala. The common thread between all the three groups of Indian emigrants is that they are labour migrants. The skilled and highly skilled labour went to the developed countries like the USA, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and formed a part of mw Indian Diaspora. The lower skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled labour went to the Gulf region. The old diaspora are replaced in other countries because of the colonial policies of slave trade and indenture labour system.

17. Does Putin's return as President of Russia marks a shift to a confrontationist stance in international diplomacy towards the West? (12/II/2c/15)

Ans. Vladimir Putin who cautiously entered the Kremlin upon his inauguration in March 2000 is now returning to the Presidential office with more craft and determination this May 2012. It has been predicted by people of world that Putin's return to power will see Russia revert to a more aggressive foreign policy with strong anti US and anti west characteristics. But Putin actively pushing ahead will be attempting to resolve domestic challenges. Putin discomfort with the interference by Western countries into Russia's domestic affair and made it clear that he will not tolerate these act in future.

Putin will seek to restore Russia's status as a powerful nation and expand its global influence, it must be noted that the structure of its national interests has not significantly changed much from the past. Moscow will continue to strengthen its voice on international affair's via energy diplomacy and military expansion will continue, but its regional policy will be

based on utilitarianism. Putin's seek to amplify Russia's presence and influence to insure balance is maintained between China and the US.

18. Critically review the international concern in achieving the targets set for the Millennium Development Goals. (12/II/2e/15)

Ans. The millennium Development goals are an ambitious agenda for reducing poverty and improving lives that world leaders agreed on at the millennium summit in September 2000, for each goal one or more targets have been set, most for 2015, using 1990 as a benchmark. 100 head of government are meeting in New York to work out what needs to be done to boost the chances of reaching the eight goals that have been built around livelihoods, health and education. The goals were established as global targets. But they are delivered, and measured, within individual countries, without renewed and redirected aid and energy, the MDGs will fail. Failure not only condemns millions to preventable illness and early death, it will also make it harder to engage and motivate the developed world in renewing its efforts. The millennium development goals, 2012 report released by the United Nations, India's poverty rates has come down from 51 per cent to 37 percent between 1990 and 2008. But the required MDG target poverty head count ratio of 23.9 percent could not be achieved by 2015.

19. Discuss the likely negative impact of the protectionist measures proposed by the US on India's software industry. (12/II/2f/15)

Ans. US protectionist measures are bound to affect India's nearly \$ 60-billion outsourcing industry in the following ways:

- Software companies association Nasscom has said that ending tax-breaks for companies that ship American jobs overseas would hardly impact the tech and BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) sectors.
- In any case, the issue would not have a great impact on the Indian IT industry. It has been believed that companies get tax benefits on the funds they repatriate back from overseas operations. In the worst case scenario, those who are thinking about offshoring for the first time may decide not to go ahead. Those who have already tasted the benefits of offshoring will continue.
- India will have to develop their own market by strengthening the domestic market as well as diversifying foreign markets and in any case the dependability to American market has to go.

20. The safe landing of the "Curiosity" Rover under NASA's space programme has sparked many possibilities. What are those and how could humankind benefit from them? (12/II/3e/10)

Ans. Curiosity was launched from cape Canaveral on November 26, 2011 and the MSL space craft successfully landed on Aeolis Palus in Gale Crater on mars on August 6, 2012. Mars rover moto include investigation of the mars climate and geology. It also try to know whether the selected field site inside Gale Crater has ever offered environmental condition favourable for microbial life. The role of water and planetary habitability studies in preparation for future human exploration.

Its benefits were determine the nature and inventory of organic carbon compounds. Identify features that may represent the effects of biological processes. Investigate the Chemical Isotopes and mineralogical composition of the Martian Surface and their material.

21. How have the US sanctions against Iran affected India's bilateral relations with Iran? (12/II/3f/10)

Ans. In a globalized world, sanction decided unilaterally or regionally can have an impact on the markets. Such measures should not impact on legitimate trade interests. India has always held that the nuclear issue should be resolved through peaceful diplomacy and frameworks of the IAEA provides the best forum to address the technical aspects of the issue.

India voted against Iran in international forum earlier then the IPI pipeline project has gone into back foot. Indian Oil imports from Iran were falling steeply this year given India's consistent compliance with sanctions against the Central Bank of Iran. India and Iran relationship is cooperative nature and India needs oil from Iran. So India to protect the world and society from nuclear threat.

22. Is there still role for the concept of balance of power in contemporary international politics. Discuss. (11/II/4b/12)

Ans. In International relations an equilibrium of power sufficient to discourage or prevent one nation from imposing its will on or interfering with the interests of another. The term 'Balance of power' refers to the distribution of power capabilities of rival states or alliance. The World War I eloped revolution for war and for the doctrine in the part World War I, the future of Europe and the world was defined by the treaty

of Versailles (1919). The victorious allies imposed serious penalties on Germany who was in position to object.

In the second world war was the most significant caveat the formation of certain groups and the axis trio of Germany, Japan and Italy against an unlikely grand alliance of four power who united cordite their incompatible idiocies communication in soviet union and democratic capitalism in Britain, France and US. After the world II US followed 9 containment policy towards of the levied union by the building military alliance and bases throughout the Europe the middle east and Asia. The collapse of USSR in 1991 left the US as the world's sole superpower. Balance of power theory suggests that without the soviet threat the U.S, as the dominant state will face difficulties in its relation with such states like china and European powers. Ex-opposition of U.S Invasion in Iraq (2009) by key countries, China, Russia, France, Germany etc. The changing nature of power in the contemporary international system further complicates the operation of the global balance of power. Globalization of Inter weapons of mass destruction and technological development have made it possible for small states and even non state groups to acquire significant power. These factors also dilute the relative importance of military power for example terrorist attacks in 9/11 on U.S and US attack in Afghanistan. This application of military power did not provide a balancing coalition of other status. In future the balance of power may continue to operate among states engaged in prolonged disputes, but it is less plicable to conflicts involving terrorist and other non state groups in this Quasi multiplayer ward today hence balance of power has been a central concept in the theory and practice of international relations.

23. Subsequent to the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) waiver in 2008, what are the agreements on nuclear energy that India has signed with different countries? (11/II/2a/12)

Ans. India has emerged as the de facto nuclear power subsequent to the waiver of the NSG. It opened the floodgates for the international companies to have a share in the vast nuclear market of India. Thus would facilitate India's efforts to establish himself a rising power who can no longer be over looked. France was the first country to sign the civil nuclear deal in

2008 followed by eight other countries. These are Russia, Mongolia, Namibia, and Argentina U.K, Canada, Kazakhstan and South Korea.

During the December 2010 visit of the French president, Framework agreements were signed for the setting up to third generation EPR reactors of 1650 MW each at Jaitapur Maharashtra by the French company Areva. Russia signed a new accord in Dec 2009 to give India freedom to proceed with closed fuel cycle, which includes mining, preparation of the fuel for use in reactors and reprocessing of spent fuel. India and Mongolia signs a crucial civil nuclear agreement on 15th June 2009 for supply of uranium to India, the MOU development of co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of radioactive minerals and nuclear energy "was signed between two countries.

2nd Sep 2009, India and Namibia signed five agreements including one on civil nuclear energy which allows for supply of uranium from the African country. The Indo-Namibian agreement in peaceful uses of nuclear energy allows for supply of uranium and setting up of nuclear reactors. India and Argentina signed an agreement for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, both India and Argentina have agreed to encourage and support scientific, technical and commercial co-operation for mutual benefit in this field. India and Canada signed a civil nuclear co-operation agreement in Toronto on 28th June 2010 will provide access for Canada's nuclear industry to India's expanding nuclear market and also fuel to India's reactors. India and Kazakhstan signed an inter government agreement and South Korea became the latest country to sign a nuclear agreement with India.

24. What are the salient features of the political and economic relationship between India and South Africa ?

(11/II/2d/12)

Ans. The bilateral relations between the republic of India and the republic of South Africa have grown strong since the end of apartheid in South Africa in 1994. Both nations have developed close strategic, cultural and economic ties. India and South Africa also share an extensive energy partnership in 2010 India imported 1.4 million tonnes of South Africa coal making it largest purchaser of coal from the country. Ties further solidified with South Africa 2011 acceptance into the BRICS group.

Gold bullion constitute one third of India's imports from South Africa, while India polishes and processes diamonds from South Africa

mines. South Africa has promoted signing a free trade agreement with India and the southern Africa customs Unions ACO) which includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland along with South Africa. India and South Africa have also, developed military cooperation, trading arms and joint exercises and programs to train forces. India patch up with South Africa open the sale of resources found in Africa and cooperation with developing nation make India strong at globe.

25. Critically examine the security and strategic implications of the so-called 'string of pearls' theory for India.

(11/II/1b/20)

Ans. China has established a number of port relationships in the Indian ocean that made it possible for than to support increased Navy operations all these ports are commercial operations, where Chinese firms have upgraded or built commercial ports and run them. This makes it easy for the Chinese Navy to visit so far this 'string of pearls' which includes Bangladesh (Chittagong), Burma (Sittwe and Coco Island), Sri Lanka (Hambantota), Pakistan (Gwadar) Tanzania (Bagamoyo). The Indian ocean has become a major trade route for China and its makes the security of this route a major concern.

Energy imports carried on tankers from the Persian Gulf and Africa travel often treacherous regions, including the threat of long-range pirates operating from Somalia. In accordance with those threats, China has developed diplomatic, economic and military relations with respective Indian Ocean countries. However, it is a large hypothetical leap to assert these relations are driven by a longer-term desire to construct actual military bases along its SLOC. There is no denying that China has an interest in building relations with strategically located countries, it is important to understand the great power context these countries face. To openly side with China over other regional powers, including India and the United States, would be extremely risky diplomacy for these smaller countries. Bangladesh's Chittagong port is the country's principal seaport, currently handling around 92% of its import-export trade. The cash-strapped government in Dhaka does not have the finances needed to modernize the port and China, a long-standing ally, recently agreed to help fund upgrades. The strengthening of Sino-Bangladeshi relations is a matter of strategic

concern for both India and the US. China's involvement in building a deep sea port was only for economic purposes. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasiria said that Bangladesh was acting as a "bridge" between China and India and would never let its territory be used for military attacks. She said that the plans were part of her government's strategy to connect Bangladesh to the greater Asian region in order to develop its markets and promote economic growth in the interest of the people of this country". China is also using the current port at Sittwe but its main interest is in the Kyaukphyu port in Rakine state and its access to the Bay of Bengal in order to get pipe oil and gas from the Middle East and Africa to its landlocked southern and western hinterlands. Beijing is currently building two parallel oil and gas pipelines that will connect Kyaukphyu port to the Chinese city of Kunming in southern Yunnan province. It has also been interpreted by New Delhi as Chinese strategy to encircle India and its long term policy to reduce India's influence within South Asia.

26. Trace the progress of India's efforts for a joint counter-terrorism strategy with China. What are the likely implications of the recent Xinjiang violence on these efforts ? (11/II/2b/11)

Ans. The progress of India's effort for a joint counter-terrorism strategy became operational in 2002, recognizing that every nation is a target of international terrorism? China and India have emerged as the twin power-centres of Asia, with China in East Asia and India in South Asia. The occurrence of violence as a form of political resistance in China has been attributed to government resistance in policies restricting the practice of religion and political expression, particularly in the Xinjiang region. Because expression of grievances against government policies are not permitted. The Government of the people's republic of China identifies terrorism as one of 'three Evils' which also include separatism and religious fundamentalism that led to any change in China's policy except supporting Pakistan for its efforts towards dismantling terrorism, and it is this aspect which has strategic implication for India.

Xinjiang, as a hopeful sign of a rift between Beijing and Pakistan - which India believes China uses as a so-called "cat's paw" to restrict India's rise, terrorists captured after a bomb attack had admitted that one of the group's leaders was trained in making explosives and

firearms at camps in Pakistan before infiltrating back into China. The police have killed five of the terrorists representing the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, which runs, a separatist movement in Xinjiang province. In the past, China has always downplayed Pakistan's role as a haven for terrorist groups, although Indian, foreign policy makers believe that it is Beijing's conscious policy to use Pakistan as a "terror proxy" against India - with the logic that as long as New Delhi remains mired in neighborhood problems it won't be able to ascend to the same level of global influence that Beijing enjoys.

27. Examine the opportunities for a lasting West Asia peace solution in the context of the 'historic' talks started in September 2010.(10/II/4a/12)

Ans. Contact between Israel and Palestinians resumed in May, 2009 after a hiatus of 19 months, in the form of indirect "proximity talks" through US middle East envoy George Mitchell. In November 2009, Obama persuaded Mr. Netanyahu to agree to a 10-month partial freeze on settlement construction in the West Bank, which the Israeli leader hailed as "the first meaningful step towards peace" the first meaningful step towards peace". After months of hard diplomacy US secretary of state Hillary Clinton announced that Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Abbas had agreed to "re-launch direct negotiations to resolve all final status issues" and that they believed the talks could be completed within a year. The Israeli and Palestinian leaders met just once more at Sharm el-Sheikh before Israel's settlement. Construction freeze expired on 26 September and the talks were suspended.

28. What are the major capacity-building and reconstruction projects being undertaken by India in Afghanistan ? (10/II/3b/5)

Ans. India has played a significant role in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan. The present level of our total assistance is over US\$ 100 million annually. India has undertaken projects virtually in all parts of Afghanistan, in a wide range of sectors including hydro-electricity, power transmission lines, road construction, agriculture and industry, telecommunications, information and broadcasting, capacity development, humanitarian assistance, education and health, which have been identified by the Afghan government as priority areas for development. All the projects are undertaken in partnership with the

Government of Afghanistan and in alignment with the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and with focus on local ownership of assets.

Some of Major projects include: Construction of Transmission Line from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul and a sub-station at Kabul under the North-East Power System project which will bring power from neighbouring countries to Kabul; humanitarian food assistance of 1 million tons of wheat in the form of high protein biscuits under School Feeding Programme in Afghanistan supplied through World Food Programme; construction of 218 km road from Zaranj to Delaram that will facilitate movement of goods and personnel from Afghanistan to Iranian border; reconstruction and completion of Salma Dam Power Project (42 MW) in Herat province. etc

29. List the salient features of the Riyadh declaration and the bilateral agreements between India and Saudi Arabia signed earlier this year. (10/II/3h/5)

Ans. The 'Riyadh Declaration' A new Era of strategic partnership was signed by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Saudi Arabia's king Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz on March 1, 2010 in Riyadh. We can summarise the declaration as follows:

- i. Both countries showed their mutual desire to develop as knowledge based economies based on advance in the area of IT, Space science and other Technologies.
- ii. As per New Declarations, the two leaders decided to raise their co-operations to a strategic partnership covering security, economic defense and political areas.
- iii. The two countries agreed to enhance cooperation in exchange of information relating to terrorist activities, money laundering, narcotics, arms and human trafficking and develop joint strategies to combat these threats.

30. How far have Japan's principles of Hikaku san Gensoku impacted bilateral ties with India? (10/II/2a/12)

Ans. In late 1960, Japan made a parliamentary resolution which have guided Japanese nuclear policy, that is "Hikaku san Gensoku"- means three non-nuclear principles are that Japan shall neither possess nor manufacture nuclear weapons, nor shall it permit their introduction into Japanese territory. India is one of the major countries which needs to fulfill their energy

demands. Japan's entrepreneurial needs and economic growth strategy that includes increasing export of infrastructure tech including nuclear technology.

In recent years, Japan and India are seriously engaged in trying to forge a nuclear cooperation agreement which has been particularly driven by Japan's entrepreneurial needs and the Kan administration's economic growth strategy that includes increasing export of infrastructure technology including nuclear technology. As part of this growth strategy the Japanese government has set up the International Atomic Energy Development Company with an aim to form a centralized platform to increase Japan's competitiveness in winning contracts for nuclear power projects over-seas. The newly formed enterprise is eyeing the nuclear energy potentials of UAE, Jordan and India. The pressure on Japan to conclude a nuclear cooperation also stems from the fact that US and French companies have won contracts from India to set up nuclear power plants. A civilian nuclear pact between Japan and India is also vital given that Japanese companies have stakes in all US and French firms which would be setting up nuclear power plants in India. The process was started with a Joint statement signed by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and then Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in 2006, under which Japan made a commitment to India to enhance civil nuclear energy cooperation under appropriate IAEA safeguards. However because of the "Hikaku San Gensoku" principles and strong public sentiment against nuclear cooperation with non-NPT signatory countries like India Japan's approach in this area is quite slow. Japan took almost five years to move from commitment to negotiation stage which has started in August 2010.

31. Assess the contributions of Indian Diaspora in the Caribbean. (10/II/2b/12)

Ans. Since the colonial period the relation between the India and the Caribbean countries have been flourishing with the passage of time. There are more than two million Indian Diaspora living in different parts of Caribbean countries and by their contribution in every field they are enriching the culture of both the countries. Indians in the Caribbean and in such places as Mauritius, Malaysia and Fiji, have scarcely the same relationship to India as do Indians in the US, the U.K, Canada or other countries in the post industrial west.

Indian origin writers in Caribbean such as Sir V. S. Naipaul and Samuel Selvon have been the best known names in literature. Among women writer of Indian origin who have won laurels for their works are Mahadai Das, Ramabai Espinet and Niala Maharaj. In politics there are several Indian origin persons who have earned name and fame by occupying high posts in Caribbean countries. Bharrat Jagdeo has been the President of Guyana since 11 August 1999. Kamla Persad-Bissessar is the current Prime Minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Basdeo Panday was Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago from 1995 to 2001. In diplomacy and international relations, Sridath Ramphal distinguished himself as a two-term Commonwealth Secretary General. Cricket is another area where Indian diaspora contributed a lot in the Caribbean countries. Some of the noted players, are Alvin Kallicharan, Shivnarain Chanderpaul, Ramnaresh Sarwan and Dinesh Ramdin. There are also many noted doctors of Indian origin in the Caribbean countries. Among them Dr Anne Dipchand, a heart surgeon and Dr. Budhendra Doobay are noted figures.

32. Do you agree with the view that Israel is a 'natural ally' of India ? (10/II/2c/12)

Ans. Instead of throwing its weight behind Israel a natural ally with whom India shares more interest than it does with almost any other country. The Palestinian question still remains unresolved and a source of great Instability and violence. India and Israel are 'strategic partners' rather than natural allies, in official pronouncement, especially that of India. The term one hears more often is that of valuable partner. In the aftermath of the Pakistan inspired uprising against Indian-controlled Kashmir in 1989, military escalation with Pakistan, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the ending of the Cold War, India decided to chart a pro-Western and pro-American course. This eventuated in India's decision to formalize relations with Israel.

The 1993 Oslo Peace Accord between Israel and the Palestinians freed up India to fully embrace Israel as a partner. India established diplomatic relations with Israel in 1992. In February 1992, Israel opened its embassy in New Delhi, and in May of that same year, India opened its embassy in Tel Aviv. Former Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's 2003 trip to India was a pivotal moment. At the end of Sharon's visit,

me two nations issued the Delhi Statement on Friendship and Cooperation. Since - 1999, India's Ministry of External Affairs and Israel's Foreign Ministry have held annual bilateral consultations in Jerusalem and New Delhi, in addition to having periodic discussions on counter terrorism.

Israel offers a valuable autonomous source for purchase of sophisticated weapons and military equipment. Israel's technological advances in the fields of satellites, satellite imagery, missiles, rock-ets and nuclear fields are appreciable. Most of them being indigenous developments, they can be a source of advanced technology for India. Israel can benefit from the Indian expertise in Information Technology and Software. At the same time India can take help of Israel's technological advancements in reviving its agricultural sector. The Israeli-Indian connection in commercial military and space intelligence fields is good for both countries and for the United States. In less than two decades since diplomatic ties were upgraded, New Delhi and Jerusalem have come a long way.

33. Critically examine the implications of the disintegration of the Soviet Union on India's security and strategic perspectives. What further responses would you suggest in India's foreign policy to accommodate these implications ? (10/II/1a/20)

Ans. The breakup of the Soviet Union had a profound impact on India. In many ways, it paved the way of a reinvention of the country: from a stultified socialist economy to a more dynamic, capitalist one: from a foreign policy defined by suspicion of America to one defined by shared interest and even mutual affection: and form public attitudes that frowned on individualism, consumerism and ambition to a nation that today exalts those same qualities. Russia urged India to support the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and decided in March 1992 to apply "full-scope safeguards" to future nuclear supply agreements. Russia also shares interests with the United States in cooling antagonisms between India and Pakistan, particularly with regard to Kashmir, thus making it unlikely that India could count on Russia in a future dispute with Pakistan.

In economic aspect financial aid from Soviet Union almost dried which was also an important reason of 1991 balance of payment

crisis in India. Besides, bilateral trade between the two countries drastically fallen during the initial years after disintegration of Soviet Union. A dispute was also occurred over New Delhi's debt to Moscow in 1992. 1978 rupee-ruble trade agreement was signed in favour of the use of hard currency. Suggested measures in India's foreign policy to accommodate the above mentioned implication: India should reduce its military dependence over Russia. India should find new partners for defence cooperation particularly defence technology and equipments. She had already taken some measures in this regard by forging closer defence contacts with Israel, United States and France. To balance power equation in South Asia and Indian Ocean region, India should diversify its relationship with other major powers of the world. To counter growing influence of China in this region, India needs to reduce dependence on Russia and rather cooperate closely with United States and South-east Asian countries.

India needs to diversify its economic relationship with major powers of world like China; Japan, United States, European Union and South-east Asian countries. Over one thing, though, there is little debate: India today is fundamentally different from the India that existed before the collapse of the Soviet Union. And that transformation at though attribute to many cause, is testament to the power of ideal - to the way they rise and fall in credibility and valence, and cultures, and to the way they shape the destinies of nations.

34. Discuss the Indo-US knowledge initiative in Agriculture. (09/II/6b/20)

Ans. India and US knowledge initiative on agricultural education, teaching research, service and commercial linkages, recognising the long history of cooperation in agriculture and the success of India's green revolution launched 40 years ago with US assistance; the AKI builds on tradition of collaboration and addresses new challenges and opportunities of modern day agriculture. Through public-private partnership, it will help to facilitate technology transfer, bolster agricultural research, education; and extension, and strengthen trade and regulatory capacity building. These in turn, will contribute to increased prosperity for farmers and agricultural growth.

The plan focus on following theme.

- Education; learning resources, curriculum development and training-India-US joint work group.
- Food processing and marketing: includes bio fuels and agri business investments.
- Biotechnology - Food safety, biosafety.
- Water management - modern tools in water managements.

35. Write short note Indo - Bhutan trade relations (09/II/4a/5)

Ans. Indo-Bhutan trade relations: India is the leading trade partner of Bhutan and a free trade regime exists between two countries. Broadly India-Bhutan trade relation is managed by the overall framework of India-Bhutan Trade and Commerce Agreement, which has been renewed in "2005 for next 10 years. In 2008, exports from India were Rs.1734 crores and constituted 73.8% of Bhutan's total imports. Bhutan's exports to India in 2008 amounted to Rs. 2148 crores and constituted 99.4% of its total exports. Major items of exports from Bhutan to India are electricity, cement, timber and wood products, minerals, fruit products, raw silk and alcoholic beverages.

36. Write on Sino-Myanmar trade relations. (09/II/4b/5)

Ans. China's strategic penetration into Myanmar has been a subject of debate in the region for sometime now. Myanmar's positioning on the tri-junction of South Asia, South-East Asia was both economically and strategically significant for China. China sees Myanmar as the link for easy access to the Indian Ocean. This link is very vital for future energy security of China. Beijing is involved in more than 62 hydro, oil and gas, and also mining projects in Myanmar. A dual pipeline for oil and gas is being constructed by China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC). The oil pipeline will allow CNPC to ship oil from Africa and West Asia to China bypassing a slower and unsafe shipping route through the Strait of Malacca. About 80% of China's oil demands are fulfilled by the oil imported from the West Asian region.

Moreover, China plans to create full-fledged, blue water navy with direct access to both Pacific and Indian Oceans by 2050. Friendly ties with Myanmar serve this purpose. China sees Myanmar as a vital component in the 'String of Pearls' strategy to contain India.

Myanmar has also been China's link to expand trade to the ASEAN countries. Thus it is seen that diplomatic relations between the two countries have changed from 'strategic neutrality' to 'strategic alignment'. Thus if India aspires to become a regional power over the coming years, it has to give greater attention to the immediate neighbours.

37. Comment on India - USA as strategic partners (09/II/3a/10)

Ans. The conclusion of the bilateral civil nuclear agreement in 2008 was a major milestone and it was watershed for bilateral ties. Today, the range and the depth of bilateral relations and strategic global partnership is truly transformational in nature. There are, as President Obama defines it, new wellsprings in our cooperation with each other. Today the two countries are not only focusing on counter terrorism but also a broad range of development issues including cooperation in education, health, agriculture, weather and crop forecasting, and innovation. The two are also engaging with each other and cooperating on most major global issues as also on capacity building in third countries. It is only the last decade that bilateral ties have grown exponentially and it would still take few years to achieve the desired level of maturity and trust. But US should realise that India is too big a country to become its ally despite engagement in virtually all human endeavours.

38. Write brief note on Nuclear Supply Group (NSG) and India. (09/II/2a/5)

Ans. Nuclear Supplier Group is a multinational body that controls the export and re-transfer of nuclear materials through safeguards and protection on existing materials. NSG has been one of the key players in Indo-US nuke deal regarding clearing the exemptions given to India under it. After many pounds of discussions, in September 2008, the NSG members finally agreed to grant India a "clean waiver" from its existing rules, which forbid nuclear trade with a country which has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The approval was based on a formal pledge by India stating that it would not share sensitive nuclear technology or material with others and will uphold its voluntary moratorium on testing nuclear weapons.

39. You view on the recent 'Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self Governance Order 2009'. (09/II/2b/5)

Ans. Gilgit-Baltistan formerly known as the Northern Areas is the northernmost territory of Pakistan. On August 29, 2009, the Gilgit - Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order 2009, was passed by the Pakistani cabinet and later signed by the President of Pakistan. The order granted self-rule to the people of Gilgit-Baltistan, by creating, among other things, an elected Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly and Gilgit-Baltistan Council. Gilgit-Baltistan thus gained de facto province-like status without constitutionally becoming part of Pakistan. On pattern of AJK Council the Gilgit-Baltistan Council headed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan was introduced, the Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly is delegated with the powers of approving budget, the concept of Consolidated Fund was introduced and the legislative powers of the Assembly are increased.

The people of the Gilgit-Baltistan have been living in a constitutional vacuum for over 60 years; they are neither represented in the parliament, nor given the constitutional mandated to the local assembly. It is a matter of celebration for the people of GB that they are going to have their own Governor and Chief Minister and the status similar like a province.

40. Write short note on Wakhan Corridor. (09/II/2c/5)

Ans. Wakhan Corridor is an area of far north-eastern Afghanistan which forms a land link or "corridor" between Afghanistan and China. The Corridor is a long and slender panhandle, roughly 220 km long and between 16 and 64 km wide. Part of Badakhshan Province. The corridor was a political creation of the Great Game. On the corridor's north side, agreements between Britain and Russia in 1873 and between Britain and Afghanistan in 1893 effectively split the historic area of Wakhan by making the Panj and Pamir Rivers the border between Afghanistan and the Russian Empire. On its south side, the Durand Line agreement of 1893 marked the boundary between British India and Afghanistan. This left a narrow strip of land as a buffer between the two empires, which became known as the Wakhan Corridor in the 20th century. The corridor has 12,000 inhabitants.

41. India's strategic interests in South Asia.
(09/II/1a/15)

Ans. India's foreign policy has assimilated this aspect that only in a peaceful environment there can be growth when the defence bill is reduced, only then the social and infrastructural bill will increase for this to happen India has to make a South Asia oriented foreign policy. South Asia comprises of nations coming ground, and India has been an accepted leader among them as well as on the path to become a global super power. India has to more sensitive to the needs and duties of its regional realm that is South Asia.

There are strategic sea-routes, mineral reserves and natural resources that growing appetite of India needs. India has trade and economic interest in this region. India needs road links through Bangladesh for their look east policy' Bhutan and Nepal for hydro electricity and minerals. Sri Lanka for developing fishing lines and above all Pakistan for terrorism control, in that case it also true that all these nations of south Asia should ideally rely on India as their regional security guarantee. Countering growing dragon power of China makes it unavoidable for India to do so for strategic Consolidation in the south Asia.

42. Write notes on China's 'Peaceful Rise' Doctrine.
(09/II/1b/15)

Ans. 'The dragon is rising but this time it is not exhaling fire, this is the most quoted statement prevailing in the international arena. China is rising on economic, political and diplomatic fronts, peacefully, smoothly without any fuss and without annoying other powers. China is achieving growth rate even during global slowdown. It has flooded world market with Chinese goods. Now china has realised that the only currency that speaks in the world geopolitics is the forex reserve.

China has growing relations with USA as well as maintained good harmony with Russia and India by BRIC & RIC. Indo-Chinese partnership is growing even though china has been continuously helping Pakistan. Peacefully solving the island territorial disputes with Japan and Russia and standing in the international arena as the impartial and the only arbitrator that can control rogue states like North Korea and Myanmar is also one of its planks to play that 'peaceful rise' doctrine theory. It also got entry in south Asian

organisation. It managed Olympics and managed to suppress the problems of Tibet which were surfacing, without showcasing them to international community. China is looking to fill the vacuum created by Japan, by being the Asian master. This is basically to denote the 'peaceful rise' doctrine of China on the international canvass.

43. Write short note India - Russia Defence Ties.
(09/II/1c/15)

Ans. Defence relations between India and the Russian federation have a historical perspective. The co-operation is not limited to a buyer - seller relationship but includes joint research and development in training, service to service contacts, including joint exercises. Both countries are members of many international bodies where they jointly collaborate closely on matters of shared national interest important examples include the UNBRICS, G 20 and SCO where India has observer status and has been asked by Russia to become a full member. India is the second largest market for the Russia defence industry. In 2004 more than 70% of the Indian military's hardware came from Russia, making Russia the chief supplier of defence equipment.

If earlier Russia was the elder of the two partners now both the nations are developing supersonic missiles that have MACH III capabilities called Brahmos (named as a short form for the two words Brahmaputra and Mos). India is also to buy Fighter planes carrier Submarine the only of its kind after INS Vikrant was decommissioned. The said carrier to be called INS Vikramaditya and is basically Admiral Gorshkov which Russia had used for the last two decades and is now selling it to India with all the latest facilities attached to it. Everyone knows including an average layman that MIG Series of fighter planes has been the backbone of the Indian air power.

44. India's 'soft' and 'hard' power strategy in Foreign policy.
(09/II/1d/15)

Ans. Driving India's foreign policy priorities and its quest for strategic autonomy are factors of external security, internal security, the need for sustained economic growth, energy security, maritime security and access to technology and innovation. To answer the critics India is too large a country to be an ally of any "superpower". India instead has succeeded in strategic partnerships with all major powers, in the words of Nirupama Rao a fundamental goal of

India's foreign policy is to create an external environment that promotes the fulfilment of its economic growth targets and ambitions. These include three aspects - capital inflows, access to technology and innovation, as well as the promotion of a free, fair and open world trading system that recognises the development imperatives of India. This requires a peaceful and stable neighbourhood and world at large, a balanced relationship with the major powers and a durable and equitable global order.

Its 'soft' version of this approach makes India to go for economic diplomacy, natural resource nationalization, cultural diplomacy to tell what She wants to convey to the concerned nation in a peaceful manner. At the same time; India also goes for the 'hard' version of foreign policy when it lands its carrier air-power in the frontlines of the Aksai-Chin area to make it clear to China that as a nation She is always ready for any and every eventuality. On the Western front also it plans domestic warfare games. If India signs nuclear collaboration deal with USA with its core principle attached. and at the same time it also takes more than what they intended to give by making the business lobby realise about the huge business opportunity that India can provide to them, if they advocate for India regarding this deal. Applying 'soft' and 'hard' policy at the same time in the quiver of foreign policy is a sign of the nation's growing confidence.

45. Write short note on MERCOSOR. (08/II/9d/2)

Ans. MERCOSUR: MERCOSUR is a Regional Trade Agreement among four South American countries- Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, Founded in 1991 by the Treaty of Asuncion, which was later amended and updated by the 1994 Treaty of Ouro Preto. Its purpose is to promote free trade and the fluid movement of goods, people and currency.

46. Write about the Look-East Policy and North-East India : (08/II/8a/2)

Ans. Look-East policy which was launched in 1992, helped to connect the land locked North-East-India with the outer world. This policy helped to improve the economic condition of the North-Eastern states.

47. Write about the India at the Beijing Olympics (08/II/8b/2)

Ans. India participated in the Beijing Olympics- 2008. India's Abhinav Bindra created history by winning Gold medal for 10 metre Air Rifle Mens Events. Sushil Kumar won bronze medal in the 66 category freestyle wrestling and Vijender Kumar secured India's first boxing medal.

48. Write about the India's role in Afghanistan Today (08/II/8c/2)

Ans. India has undertaken partnership with the Afghan government projects in a wide range of sector like, hydro-electricity, road, agriculture, industry, telecommunication etc. Biscuits are distributed to 1.4 million school children every day under the school feeding programme, administered through the World Food Programme (VSD 100 million).

49. Write short note on Indo-Eu Economic Ties. (08/II/8e/2)

Ans. Bilateral trade between India and European Union is US \$20 Billion per annum approximately. Nearly 26% of India's exports goes to EU, while nearly 28% of India's imports comes from the EU.

50. Write short note Indian Diaspora in Singapore (08/II/3d/5)

Ans. Indian Diaspora is the second largest diaspora in Singapore next to Chinese. Indian Diaspora meagerly compress Tamils in Singapore. Hence Tamil is declared as one of the official language of Singapore.

51. Write short note Indian Diaspora and Bollywood (08/II/3e/5)

Ans. Bollywood films released throughout the world, demonstrates the presence of Indian diaspora.

India International Film Festival in Singapore & Dubai Film Festival manifests the Indian culture and renews the ties between Indian diaspora and Bollywood, Many Bollywood films are funded by NRIs.

52. Write about the Major hurdles in Indo-Pak ties. (08/II/2b/5)

Ans. • Terrorism

- Jammu and Kashmir
- Sir Creek unsolved
- Siachen Glacier

53. Write about the India-Nigeria: Abuja Declaration (08/II/2c/5)

Ans. • Energy Cooperation

- Cooperation in Information and Communication technology
- Agricultural extension services

54. Write about the India-Bangladesh Border Road Cum Fencing (08/II/2d/5)

Ans. • To restrict the movement of "Chagha refugees" into Indian territory.

- To beef-up the Security in the border by increasing border patrolling to control crimes like drug trafficking, terrorism and activities of insurgent groups.

55. Write short note Indo-Bhutan Relations (08/II/1b/30)

Ans. The Government of the republic of India and the Government of the kingdom of Bhutan, reaffirming their respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. recalling the historical resolutions that have existed between our two countries, recognising with deep satisfaction the manner in which these relations have evolved a matured over the years into a model of good neighbourly relations: Desiring to clearly reflect this exemplary relationship as it stands today, and having decided, through mutual consent, to update the 1949 treaty relating to the promotion of, and fostering the relations of friendship and neighbourliness between India and Bhutan: Review of Indo-Bhutan Friendship Treaty 1949.

- New clauses added. Bhutan can follow a independent foreign policy.
- Bhutan is free to acquire defensive weapons without India's permission.
- New extradition provision is in place.

Infrastructure Cooperation

Power : Bhutan has a hydroelectric potential of upto 30,000 MW. Bhutan at present is using only 30% of its total power generation and remaining 70% is sold to India this is one of the biggest exports of Bhutan. India has already constructed Chukka and Tata Power Projects.

Railways : To Commemorate Nehru's first visit to Bhutan 50 years ago, first ever rail-link from Hastimara in North Bengal to Phunt Shoeling in Bhutan is constructed by India.

Roadways : Border Road Organisation is assisting Bhutan to build the roads specially in border areas.

Cooperation to tackle anti-India insurgents: Bhutanese army conducted "Operation All-clear" to demolish the camps of insurgents belonging to ULFA, NDFB and KLO.

56. Write shot note India and China: Strategy to Boost Ties (08/II/1c/30)

Ans. China-India relations refers to the bilateral relationship between the people's republic of China (PRPC) and the republic of India. Historically India and China have relations for more than 2,000 years but modern relationship began in 1950 when India was among the first

country to end formal ties with the republic of China (Taiwan) and recognise the PRC as the legitimate government of mainland of China. Relations between contemporary China and India have been characterised by border disputes, resulting in three major military conflicts - the sine - Indian war of 1962, the Chola incident in 1967 and the 1987 sine - Indian Skirmish. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited Beijing in January 2008. During his visit a document on "Shared vision for 21st century" was signed.

Since last decade, bilateral trade between both nations has witnessed higher rate of growth and of \$ 60 Billion is fixed by year 2010. A joint study group has also been constituted to look at feasibilities of Regional trade agreement between both nations. China has also got observer status in SAARC. All these progresses are testimony to the fact that now both nations started giving more importance to geo-economic than geo-politics. The people-to people contact, cultural exchange programmes, student exchange programmes has increased between both. Both countries have also increased joint military cooperation also. Recently a Joint military exercise was also held between two. Both countries are also engaged with each other on various forums like East Asian Summit, ASEAN, BRIC and TROIKA of Russia, India, and China. Both countries need to cooperate with other to extract maximum benefits from WTO and agreements related to global warming and climate change. India believe in 'one China policy' and has promised china that anti-China agitations by Tibations will not be allowed on Indian soil. But acrimony between both countries remain on Tibet issue, clandestine Nuclear help to Pakistan by China, military encirclement of India by China by providing military aid to India's Neighbouring countries, military modernisation programme of China is alleged to tame India, stand of China on Arunachal Pradesh is still uncertain.

57. Write about the Madheshis in Nepal (07/II/3c/2)

Ans. Madheshis in Nepal are the people of Indian origin who live in Nepal. In recent times, Madheshis are being attacked by the Maoist terrorists.

58. Write short note on Panchsheel in India's Foreign Policy. (07/II/2d/2)

Ans. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, known in India as the Panchsheel Treaty are a set of principles to govern relations between states. Their first formal codification in treaty form was in an agreement between China and India in 1954. They were enunciated in the preamble to the "Agreement (with exchange of notes) on trade and intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India", which was signed at Peking on 29 April 1954. This agreement stated the five principles as:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Mutual non-aggression.
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefit, and
5. Peaceful co-existence.

59. Write about the Indo-Russian Defence Co-operation (07/II/1a/15)

Ans. Defence relation between India and the Russian federation have a historical perspective. The Russia was an important supplier of defence equipment for several decades. Today, the co-operation is not limited to a buyer-seller relationship but includes joint service contacts, including joint exercises. Naval exercises took place in April 2007 in the sea of Japan and joint airborne exercise were held in September 2007 in Russia. However the bilateral relations seem to be strained with Russia cancelling both its Indra series of military exercises with India for defence equipments. Russia has also supported India in the transfer of defence technology.

During the recent years, Prime Ministers from India and Presidents from Russia have visited each other's countries and finalised many defence cooperation agreements. Under those defence cooperation treaties, India and Russia produced jointly the supersonic cruise missile - Brahmos; India obtained the ultra-modern Sukhoi and MIG fighter planes from Russia, and other weapons in large amount besides the Admiral Gorschkov warship. The latest in this series is Defence Relationship Agreement between India and Russia in January 2007, under which India has to procure ultra-modern aircraft and other weapons from Russia. Joint production of ultra-modern fighter aircraft of 5th generation is also

included in the Agreement .Though, India has diversified its purchase of weapons of late, and instead of being dependent on only Russia, has been buying from USA, UK, Israel and France, still Russia has remained the main source of weapon-purchasing and joint defence exercises.

60. Write about the India's response to political crisis in Bangladesh (07/II/1b/15)

Ans. The 2006-2008 Bangladeshi political crisis began as a caretaker government assumed power at the end of October 2006 following the end of term of the Bangladesh national party administration, under the constitution, the CTG manages the Government during the interim sander period and parliamentary elections. Political conflict began with the appointment of a chief advisor, a role which developed to the president, Dr. Iajuddin Ahmed, because of the future of the Major parties to agree on a candidate from among five considered.

In January 2007, emergency was declared in Bangladesh and elections were postponed. Violence and lawlessness have been rampant since the arrest of former prime ministers, Sheikh Hasina and Khalida Jia under corruption charges. Military has an indirect hold over political power and even the extremists have become active. India's concern is natural under such circumstances. India has advocated for a democratic system at the earliest, reacting in a balanced way. Anti-India terrorist organisations have been ac-tively working in Bangladesh, and problems; like that of refugees is yet to be solved. Under such circumstances India would never conceive a government under the influence of anti-India or ex tremist elements. On the other hand, India would a not even wish to convey a message to the Bangladesh people that India is intruding in the internal matters of Bangladesh. Thus, India sup-ports a peaceful solution of the ongoing political.

61. Write about the Elaborate on India's Nuclear Doctrine (07/II/1c/15)

Ans. India entrust its nuclear weapons with the narrow task of deterring the threat of use of nuclear weapons. Deterrence is based on communicating the message that any nuclear use against India would invoke massive retaliation since India eschews first use of the weapon. It is also clearly stated that India would not use its nuclear weapons against states that

don't passes these weapons and are not aligned with other nuclear weapon power. Not all nuclear-armed states so clearly define the purpose of their nuclear weapon or the circumstances of their use. But India has been transparent by placing a written doctrine in the public domain. Encapsulating the philosophy behind the nation nuclear strategy, it provides pointers on the nature and size of the nuclear arsenal, including delivery vehicles, the kind of command and control systems, and the type of retaliation and targeting options.

Another unique aspect of India's nuclear doctrine is that while operationalising nuclear deterrence, it nevertheless identifies "global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament" as a national security objective." India believes that its national interest best lies in a world without nuclear weapons.

62. Comment on Ethnic conflicts in South Asia. **(06/II/3b/2)**

Ans. The phenomenon of ethnicity is an intrinsic component of the socio-political realities of multi-ethnic states in south Asia as well as other parts of the world. Today, ethnicisation of politics and politicisation of ethnic communities have become very common and have diffused mutual tolerance, and have thus sharpened ethnic consciousness among various communities. The old sub continental civilisation thrust was not static but encompassed within its fold the kingdoms of Nepal and Bhutan in the north, and Sri Lanka in the south. Intertwined to this historical past the ethnic mosaic of the South Asian states. The least populated states of Maldives had the maximum ethnic homogeneity. Sri Lanka would also be highly effected.

63. What is India's 'Look East' Policy ?(06/I/9d/2)

Ans. To improve economic, Trade, Technology, and other area of cooperation with neighbouring countries of south East Asia, Look East policy was started by the ex-Prime Minister Narsimha Rao.

64. Write brief note on Outer Space Treaty. **(06/II/8b/2)**

Ans. The Outer Space Treaty bars signatories from placing nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction in orbit of Earth, installing them on the moon or any other celestial body, or to otherwise station them in outer space.

65. Write brief note on Withdrawal of Japanese Troops from Iraq. **(06/II/8c/2)**

Ans. Japan has decided to withdraw its troops from Iraq, former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's announcement ended the Japanese military's riskiest and most ambitious overseas mission since World War Two.

66. Write brief note on Maastricht Treaty. **(06/II/8d/2)**

Ans. Maastricht Treaty was signed on 7 February, 1992 by the members of the European Community in Maastricht, Netherlands. It created the European Union and led to the creation of the single European currency, the Euro.

67. What is the strategic partnership between India and United state of America ? What are its implication for both the partners ?

(06/I/7a/30)

Ans. India with US signed an agreement for 'strategic partnership (NSSP). The NSSP provides a roadmap for increased US and India cooperation on a quarter of issues, civilian nuclear energy, civilian space programme, high technology trade missile defense. In first phase the US agreed to loosen controls over space and dual use technologies and India tightens its regulations on the transfer of sensitive items to third parties. Resultant of the first phase marks a major milestone in the Indian effort over the last 30 years to break out of the isolation from international high technology commerce after the first nuclear test in May 1974. The implication of 'Strategic partnership' are as follows:

- (a) US administration feels that the greatest achievement of the agreement would be to lend greater effectiveness and credibility to the international non-proliferation regime, India with its large and sophisticated nuclear capabilities would have remained outside the international export control regimes governing commerce in sensitive nuclear-related technologies with the deal.
- (b) In response to current challenges bringing India into the fold is not only a gain for international non-proliferation. But for Any goal assessment of effort to counter WMD proliferation would surely put a high value of participation in India.
- (c) End of India's isolation in the field of nuclear commerce is the important implication of this partnership.

- (d) India's Nuclear weapons programme is a matter of debate. There is an conflict between civilian and military aspects of N-programme. A strong defence will increase for cost of N-separation, the India side has only promised to 'work' with the US for the result multilateral Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty so India has enough time to build up a 'minimum credible deterrence'.
- (e) Chairman and M.D. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), Mr. S.K. Jain partner predicts that India could become global in the nuclear market. Only country that has built a small-sized PHWRs with a capacity of 220 MWe is India, these reactors were the right choice for Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh and other south east countries.

Some implications whose degree of co-kelation with the Indo-US nuclear deal is debated First, what would be the implications of this deal on India and Iran gas pipeline treaty. This could have significantly affected the pace and nature of deffence between Indian and Pakistan which is significantly affected by this treaty. How ever the Indo-US deal may the start of a process of dehyphenation of India and Pakistan with US. India is an obvious response to Pakistan started process marked by a short term reverses by this but definite it a forward movement.

**68. Write about the Future of Indians in Fiji
(06/II/3b/2)**

Ans. Since the revolt against Indian origin former Prime Minister Manohar Choudhary, the future of Indians in Fiji looks blind. Indians properties are the only target of Fijian. That is why Indians are flying from there.

**69. Write about the Contribution of Indian's in Silicon Valley
(06/II/3d/2)**

Ans. Indian software engineers have contributed a lot in Silicon Valley of USA. Software revolution of Silicon Valley is due to Indian soft, ware engineers.

**70. Write about the Exodus of persons of Indian origin from Uganda
(06/II/3e/2)**

Ans. Indian origins were the main target of the people of Uganda. Even the government supported them. That is why Indians are flying elsewhere from Uganda.

71. Write about the Simla Agreement(06/II/2a/2)

Ans. The Simla Treaty, popularly known as the Simla Pact or the Simla Agreement, was signed between India and Pakistan on July 2, 1972. The treaty followed from the war between the two nations in the previous year that had led to the independence of East Pakistan as Bangladesh.

72. Write about the Indo-Israel Cooperation in the field of agriculture (06/II/2b/2)

Ans. India-Israel cooperation in the field of agriculture has been extensive. Israeli side has completed a Demonstration Farm project in PUSA at a cost of US\$ 2 million. During PM Sharon's visit it was agreed to establish a Joint Committee on Agriculture. India also accepted the Israeli offer to do another joint agriculture project.

**73. Write brief note on Pakistan's role in Sri Lanka.
(06/II/2c/2)**

Ans. In Sri Lanka, Pakistan supplied army small arms and multi-barrel rocket launcher and trained Sri Lanka air force. This is a part of China-Pakistan policy to use Sri Lanka against India.

74. Write about the Indo-US military cooperation (06/II/2d/2)

Ans. Indo-US military collaboration began in January 1992 during the P.V. Narasimha Rao government. The Indo-US Military Cooperation Agreement was signed in 1995. This agreement, the first of its kind, provided for officers of the Indian armed forces being sent to the United States for training programmes, staff exchanges and joint exercises.

**75. Write about US policy on Iran's nuclear programme.
(06/II/1a/15)**

Ans. Presently, we are witnessing the development of the conflict between Iran and the united states, a long-standing conflict that started in 1979 with the Islamic revolution in Iran and now, on its latest stage, has manifested in the dispute over the Iranian nuclear programme. Clearly, parties in this conflict are both countries Iran and the united states, but the character and the significance of the dispute include a range of other players with interest involved and with their own ambitions and goals.

Under the non-proliferation Treaty, Iran has the right to enrich uranium, but the international atomic energy association called for the programme to be halted until question about the earlier, secret programme were resolved.

Iran not respected the appeal of IAEA. This provoked the decision of united nation security council in Dec 2006 to impose sanctions on the country. The response of the US to the Iranian determination not to conform to the international pressure was bogged down in the Iraq war and relatively isolated in their middle-east policy. Washington had two main strategy in response of Iran programme. The one favoured by the group like air strike and two more diplomacy.

76. Crippling the king in Nepal ? (06/II/1c/15)

Ans. Since the retrieving of democracy king of Nepal is losing its power gradually. Parliament of Nepal unanimously passed a land mark resolution calling for the powers to monarchy be cut down and reducing the king to a ceremonial figurehead. Agreement between Government and Maoist is also a step in this direction. The historic resolution approved by the Parliament of Nepal.

Some main provisions of it are as follows:

- It sets the stage for scrapping the king's principal advisory body, allowing his action to be challenged in court and forcing the monarchy to pay taxes.
- Now the king in Nepal will be merely a nominal need. Title of His Majesty's Government has been replaced by Nepal Government.
- King will have to pay taxes as an ordinary citizen.
- Forces of Nepal were known as Royal Nepali Army (RNA). But now it will be called Nepali Army. Cabinet will appoint the chief of Army and king will no longer be the head of Army.

There was strong popular demand for clipping the powers of the king, who became highly unpopular after he took control of the government last year. The resolution was passed unanimously by the 205-member House. For Now, the king only acts as a nominal head.

77. Will a grant axis of India, China & Russia's challenge the unipolar supremacy of the US? Elaborate your views. (05/II/7b/15)

Ans. America has been the sole military, economically and politically effective super power in the world, changing the international political equations to unipolarism after the end of the cold war. Democratic structure of the world politics was disturbed due to supremacy of the

US in UN, WTO and other international institutions and affairs. If India, Russia and China come together forming an axis with having almost half of the world population as the possibilities are there they can bring majority of countries under their leadership. Apart from great political influence, technological development and other positive factors, can lead them to form a second super-power axis, to really democratize the world again.

But as India is a leader in Non-Aligned Movement, India cannot come into groupism with these communist countries, but only in matters of leadership to give and raise voice of poor, developing and under developed nations, India should co-operate to form this unbounded axis. But this axis just needs and should be democratic and not anti-US in nature. By lessening US influence, the need of time is to reduce centralisation of international power, and this can be resulted by this grand axis.

78. Discuss the Causes and Ramifications of hunger in Africa. (05/II/4a/15)

Ans. Rise of military and dictatorial form of rule, lack of democratic institutions, political instability, coupled with low level of social and economic development can be number rated as the major causes for hunger in Africa. Power was grabbed by a Few, using undemocratic means which was to be held by force. The common people of these African countries were left unattended and lack of democratic rights made them vulnerable to poverty, unemployment, malnutrition and illiteracy; all of which led to the creation of a vicious circle where hunger was the cause as well as effect of political instability and lack of good governance. Such countries Includes Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi etc.

The ramification of hunger can be seen in following ways :

- (i) International intervention, though belated in some areas has led to mitigating the hunger problems to some extent. Red Cross, UNICEF, WHO and other organizations are rendering help.
- (ii) Migration of people on mass bases.
- (iii) Hunger has also become a political weapon where western nations are projecting their agendas in affected countries as many African countries have huge minerals and energy resources.

- (iv) Clashes to occupy food generating agricultural areas.
- (v) Aggrevated problems of epidemics, AIDS etc.
- (vi) African nations have come together and are trying to tackle this issue through programmes like NEPAD.
- (vii) Group of developing countries G-8 helped them by waiving loans and debts apart from increasing aid to the poorer countries.
- (viii) Hunger has led to international community forcing African leadership to introduce democracy and more rights to people.

79. Write brief note on Indians in China.
(05/II/2a/2)

Ans. Indians in China : with increasing trade, Indian businessmen are opening production facilities in China. The number of Indians in China is also increasing due to greater liberalization of both the economies.

80. Write brief note on Camp David Accord of 1978.
(05/II/2d/2)

Ans. Camp David Accord of 1978: Agreement for peace in the middle-east, signed between Egyptian President Sadat and Israel; PM Mechanem Begin; brokered by the USA.

81. Write brief note on Future of Indian expatriates in the gulf.
(05/II/2e/2)

Ans. Future of Indian expatriates in the gulf: Restrictions being placed on migrant communities in many gulf states has led to return of a large number of expatriates to India, mainly construction workers. However, there are other fields opening like knowledge sector and IT where there is demand for Indians in the gulf.

82. Examine the political and economic implications of the Indo-Iran gas pipeline.
(05/II/1b/15)

Ans. Iran and India signed an agreement for an overland natural gas pipeline in 1993, and in 2002 Iran and Pakistan signed an agreement on a feasibility study for such a pipeline. In late February and early March diplomats from all three countries said a deal would be signed soon, and Iranian foreign minister Kamal Kharrazi said the pipeline would be 2,700 Kilometres long, and India would buy 7.5 million tons of LNG a year for 25 years.

Politically, it is proving one more confidence building measures (CBM) between India and Pakistan to diffuse political tensions in the sub-

continent. Recent nuclear standoff of Iran with western powers has also proved Iran coming closer to India to use its contacts to diffuse the crisis while western powers have also approached India to use its good offices to bring Iran to the talking table. It is also a direct implication of growing contacts between Iran & India due to the gas pipeline project.

83. ICJ Verdict on Israel's evictions of barrier on the west Bank.
(04/II/8a/2)

Ans. The internal court of Justice has said that the controversial 'security barrier' that Israel has been building in occupied West Bank was illegal and must be dismantled. It has advised the United Nations to follow its ruling.

84. Write brief note on Beijng-Taiwan spat.
(04/II/8b/2)

Ans. The main controversial issue is that the Beijing wants Taiwan to rejoin China on the basis of historical realities and in the light of the international community's recognition of the principle of one China.

85. Write note on prospects of international water-war.
(04/II/8c/2)

Ans. Today, along with India most of the countries of the world are facing water-shortage due to ground water shortage, poor water management and policy.

86. Write note on recent development in India-Myanmar relations.
(04/II/8e/2)

Ans. The Indian Government has credited a huge amount for the construction of Myanmar railways and Myanmar has also given assurance that it would not allow its territory to be used for anti-India activities.

87. Discuss the role of intelligence in the making of foreign policy.
(04/II/7a/15)

Ans. The intelligence, vigilance, diplomatic and political knowledge are the core areas of consideration when the foreign policy of any country is formulated. The various intelligence sources such as Research and Analysis wing (RAW), foreign embassies, news agencies etc. provides crucial clues related to socio-economic and political spheres of life. Since foreign policy of a country is directly or indirectly related to the realisation of its socio-economic and political goals, its formulation must require the knowledge of pros and cons of these spheres. Which is provided by the intelligence sources.

With the help of intelligence sources or diplomatic ties the strategy and ethos of the policy are meticulously framed. Nehruvian foreign policy is still relevant because he was the witty, intelligent and tactful person and thus intelligently framed his policy. Thus, along with intelligence, vision and knowledge are also counted. The things of strategic importance are not easily revealed by a nation and with the intelligence sources we are able to known it and accordingly formulate our own policy. Whether it may be the Panchsheel of Nehru, Rao-Manmohan formula or Gujral doctrine-all reflects visions and intelligence.

88. Examine the relevance of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's leader in the international relations of today. (04/II/7c/15)

Ans. Pt. Nehru was the Paramount Leader of India. He played a significant role in international relations he considered as the architect of India's foreign policy, his doctrine of Panchsheel and WAM paved the way for the international relations. His foreign policy consists of both rigidity and flexibility. Impaired by Nehru vision India remained normal during the US and Iraq war.

Today, we have entered the world of global socio-economic and political order which requires some new dimensions and change, especially in the context of USA. The disintegration of Russia has proved Nehruvian vision wrong. Nehru avoided mediation on Indo-Pak relation, but we can not ignore the American pressure on both sides. Democratic and secular values of Nehru gained world-wide acclamation and at present, besides a few one, most of the nations of the world following the path of democratic and secular values.

89. Write about the Point out the difference the Jewish Diaspora and the Indian Diaspora. (04/II/3b/2)

Ans. There might still remain questions about whether there is an Indian Diaspora. It is with respect to Jewish People that the word 'Diaspora' was first employed, as it suggests the idea of dispersal and fragmentation: and in much of the literature there is a presumed relationship between diasporic community and the land which they left and to which they returned and to which the possibility of return always subsists. In the Indian context, emigration was for the purposes of trade and the propagation of religion but in the case of Jewish Diaspora, it was a traumatic exile of people from their

homeland by force. In the context of Jewish Diaspora, the Jews in exile after Nebuchadnezzar's Babylonian conquests in 597 BC and 587 BC who were scattered "in-exile" all over because of the absence of a homeland.

90. Write about the The Panchsheel Pact (04/II/2a/2)

Ans. The treaty of 'Panchsheel' was signed in 1954 between India and China which mainly refers to non-interferences, mutual respect for territorial integrity creating conducive atmosphere, friendship and resolving conflict with negotiation.

91. Write about the India-Israel Cooperation (04/II/2b/2)

Ans. The key area of cooperation between India and Israel are, terrorism, micro satellite, economic relation, phalcon deal, space cooperation, nuclear proliferation etc.

92. Write about the Weak-spots in India-Nepal Relations (04/II/2d/2)

Ans. Some of the weak points between India and Nepal relation are Maoist or MCC insurgency and water problem. Recently Mahakali treaty has been signed to cement the problem.

93. Write about the Hot Line between Islamabad and New Delhi (04/II/2e/2)

Ans. It refers to the highest level, especially at foreign secretary/talk between India and Pakistan. Earlier the talk was between the heads of the state of the two countries.

94. Discuss the role played by the United States in promoting hindering improved relations between India and Pakistan. (04/I/1a/2)

Ans. United states recommended to both countries that facilitate cross-border exchange visits, both academic and person connectivity. In terms of academia, organize trans-border inter-collegiate exchange programme and provide a platform for collaborative research between various actors in Pakistan and India. This may involve a joint think tank or cross-border research on issues such as energy, trade and Micro finance institutions by both countries.

American pressures on both the sides especially on Kashmir issue which is one of paramount importance. After resisting any American involvement in its conflict with Islamabad with decade India is now deliberately drawing Washington in Islamabad, believes that

the fear of a "nuclear flashpoint" could be used to draw the American in to put pressure on India to negotiate on Kashmir has been shattered. The USA now insists that the LOC must remain inviolable not just from conventional Pakistani military aggression but also terrorists infiltration. It has also made it clear that any Indo-Pak dialogue on Kashmir would only follow rather than precede an end to cross border terrorism. India's coercive diplomacy since December 13 has succeeded in mobilising the American power to force Pakistan into new commitment on giving up cross border terrorism. For the final settlement of Kashmir issue and promises made by Musharraf, India must have conducive diplomatic dialogue with USA.

95. Explain India's strategic relationship with Russia. (04/II/1b/15)

Ans. The emphases is to be interpreted both in the geopolitical context and also in the military context. In terms of geopolitical interpretation one could say that Russia accords primacy to India in the Indian sub-continent and all that it implies. In the military context it stresses that Russia recognises India not only as a strategic partner but also as a "privileged strategic partner".

The military and technical cooperation are the core areas of strategic dialogue. An agreement was signed during the visit of president Putin to India in October 2000 which consists of the establishment of Inter-Governmental Commission for Military Technical Cooperation (IGCMTC). In November 2001, the India Prime Minister visited Russia and the latter agreed to lease two projects related to nuclear powered multi-role submarine. The strategic cooperation was further boosted up with Putin's visit in 2002 and Indian PM's visit to Russia in 2003. There is also an unspoken determination between Russia-India Beijing to counter USA's unilateralism in central Asia. India and Russia also took steps towards reestablishing multipolarity in international politics and ten agreement were signed during Vajpayee's visit which are related to science and technology, space, earthquake research as well as a number of bilateral banking accords and to review their defence relationship at the highest level.

96. Discuss the role of the NATO after the end of the cold war. (03/II/7b/15)

Ans. After the collapse of USSR, NATO had begun to be considered a redundant organization which should have died with the end of cold war. NATO has taken a new life under the leadership of its secretary-general Mr. Javier Solana. It has been elevated to play a new role in European and North Atlantic affairs.

A historical decision was made when the US agreed to let European members of the NATO play a greater role in organising future NATO operations. For the first time, the US conceded that the US's European allies in NATO should enjoy "political control and strategic direction" of the military missions they run, European nations will have flexibility to, launch military operations without the United States. All this, in turn gave fresh dimensions to the Atlantic Alliance, which emerges as more flexible and less focused on East-West confrontations. For the first time in NATO history, NATO has embarked on an epoch making mission, first operation, outside Europe to Afghanistan has widened the role of NATO after the end, of the cold war.

97. Discuss the importance of the Agra Summit on Indo-Pakistan relations. (03/II/2a/2)

Ans. After the Agra Summit, both the Nation came closer and Delhi to Lahore bus service was started between the two.

98. What has been the nature of "Track II diplomacy" between India and Pakistan? (03/II/2b/2)

Ans. As part of track II diplomacy nongovernment representatives from India visited Islamabad. In response, Pakistani representatives visited India.

99. Discuss the major irritants to Indo-Bangladesh relations. (03/II/2c/2)

Ans. Export of Bangladesh's gas to India, review of the 30-year Ganga Water Treaty, Border dispute and transit facilities are the major irritants to Indo-Bangladesh relations.

100. Discuss India's policy towards international terrorism. (03/I/2d/2)

Ans. India's policy towards international terrorism should be fought under the UN mandate.

101. In what sense is Indo-Nepal cooperation important for both countries' national security? (03/II/2e/2)

Ans. It will prevent the misuse of their open, border by terrorists, criminals and other undesirable elements.

102. Discuss the major issues in Indo-US relations in recent times. (03/II/1a/15)

Ans. Close and cooperative relations between America and India will endure over the long run most importantly because of the convenience of their democratic values and vital national interest. However the event of September 11, has introduced new complexities into the Indo-US relations. India, which eagerly supported the American war on terrorism, found the U.S. moving towards a renewed partnership with Pakistan. The Bush Administration had, indeed worked hard to limit the fallout from the rediscovery of Pakistan on the relationship with India. And after the attack on Parliament on December 13, the U.S. has pressed Pervez Musharraf to end cross-border terrorism against India. U.S. policy towards Indo-Pak relations and the Kashmir question has begun to alter visibly and US is increasingly taking milder view of Pak's misdeeds in Kashmir.

Defence cooperation between Indian and American armed forces builds military capacities on both sides for combined operations. September and October the largest ever US India Naval exercise called Malabar held. India-U.S. cooperation in defence and security has been one of the 'fastest' sectors in the overall bilateral relationship and one of the significant aspects of this is that US is willing to look at India beyond a South Asia context. A multi-tier structure of defence cooperation has been put in place including training exercises, specific groups on the two sides dealing with technical and technology issues, including transfer of technology. India and the United States have decided to work together in building a missile shield to counter the threat of a missile attack by Pakistan. India's economic potential is also one of the factors which is guiding U.S. to have close relationship with India.

103. Discuss the impact of the collapse of the Soviet Union on Indo-Russian relations. (03/II/1b/15)

Ans. After the COLLAPSE of the Soviet Union the first major political initiative between India and Russia began with the strategic partnership signed between the two countries is 2000. In early days of coups of the Soviet Union it seems that it severely affected India on a number of fronts such as supply of military spare parts,

export of Indian goods and all the cultural contacts between India and Soviet Union broken off. At that time India was looking for a partner who would fulfill her needs. Russia, at the moment of crisis forwarded the hand of friendship which gave a new Phillip to the cooperation between India and Russia. Russia filled the vacuum created by the disintegration of Soviet Union. A number of agreements were signed between two countries in the field of science, and technology, nuclear science, defence and in other sectors also. The double debt payment was amicably solved between India and Russia. Now, the relation between two is on the upswing. Each one of them is understanding the complexity of the situation and making moves to defeat every nefarious design. Putin's visit to India on December 12 and signing of Delhi declaration is testimony of the relation between India and Russia. Now, they are partners in the field of production of Brahmos missile and a number of similar agreements were signed between them in the field of hightech areas and in joint fight against terrorism. Russia currently is one of only two countries in the world that has a mechanism for annual ministerial-level defence reviews with India.

104. Discuss the recent trends in India's relations with China. (03/II/1c/15)

Ans. During the period of 2002-2003 some progress was registered in regard to the attitude to wards Sikkim. Among the most encouraging recent developments in India-China ties is the rapid increase in bilateral trade. Trade has registered double digit percentage increase each year for several years.

On a number of contentious issues joint working group has been set up. Now, both the neighbouring countries want to utilise the full potential of each other in every field like trade, defence, information technology, science and technology and nuclear field. Recently after the visit of Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to China has brought a sea change in the policy of China towards Sikkim. Now, China no longer recognises Sikkim as independent country. Each one of them wants to solve the contentious issues through dialogue. At a time when both countries are according top priority to economic development, burgeoning trade ties will create new bonds between India and China.

Important International Institutions/Agencies

- 1. The question of India's energy security constitutes the most important part of India's economic progress. Analyse India's energy policy cooperation with West Asian countries. (250 words) (17/II/19/15)**

Ans. India imports 80% of its oil (70% from West Asia) and its 60% of its gas. This shows our dependence on West Asia for our energy security.

1. UAE

- Comprehensive Strategic Partnership-UAE to develop and provide oil for India's strategic reserves at Mangalore and two other locations. It will help India to build 36.87 barrels of crude oil in underground storage.
- UAE will channelize its strategic and Sovereign Wealth Fund for energy (oil and gas) exploration in India and invest in renewable energy and real estate sector (Solar, Solar park city etc) eg. International Solar Alliance.

2. Iran

- India will develop Farzad B gas field which is \$ 11 billion gas field project.
- India will source Iranian oil after embargo has been lifted, therefore, diversifying its need and imports.
- India will invest money in developing Chabahar port.

3. Saudi Arabia.

- India imports large chunk of its oil from Saudi Arabia and India is pushing for lower rates after Russia Essar deal.
- Saudi Arabia to invest in joint ventures in India.

4. Qatar and Bahrain.

- India wants to gradually move towards gas based economy, therefore, it is undergoing deal with Qatar to provide for LNG under long term contracts and terminals as well as at a later stage, through under-sea pipeline, bypassing IPI pipeline problem for gas imports.

5. Iraq

- India has bought oil fields during Saddam era, which it wants to receive and produce oil from for long-term energy security.

- India has consistently increased its trade in oil and gas and exports to Iraq to diversify its oil dependency.

6. Oman

- India has entered into long term oil purchasing contracts and is considering 1100 km long underwater natural gas pipeline from Oman, called South Asian Gas Enterprise, SAGE, as an alternative to IPI pipeline.

India is shifting its energy needs to renewables and is focusing on developing infrastructure for electric mobility and vehicles and aims to produce 35% of its energy from renewables by 2030, therefore, relations are strategic in nature and crucial in transmitting our economy from fossil fuel to clean energy.

- 2. "Increasing cross-border terrorist attacks in India and growing interference in the internal affairs of member-states by Pakistan are not conducive for the future of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)." Explain with suitable examples.(16/II/19/12½)**

Ans. The recent cancellation of the 19th summit of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) that was scheduled to take place in Islamabad on November 15-16 has led to serious doubts as to whether SAARC can fulfill its objectives and remain as a useful forum that would be beneficial to the eight nations that are members of the SAARC.

India cited Pakistan's involvement in the September 18 terrorist attack at an Army camp in Uri town of Kashmir, in which 19 soldiers died, as the reason for its decision to boycott the summit. When a few other member countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan supported India's stand and decided not to attend the 19th summit at Islamabad, there was no option for Nepal, the Chairman of SAARC to cancel the summit.

Obviously, this has created considerable dissatisfaction in Pakistan, creating serious fissures amongst SAARC nations.

SAARC suffers from inherent weakness as its member countries like Nepal, Afghanistan and Maldives face political instability. Though Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have democratically elected stable governments, both the countries have faced and have to tackle divisive internal forces. Pakistan is another member of SAARC, where several militant and terrorist groups are suspected to exist.

There is constant armed conflicts between India and Pakistan and a fluid and conflict ridden border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The leadership of countries who are members of SAARC such as Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India have often criticized another member of SAARC as interfering in the internal political affairs.

Now, it is reported that Pakistan is exploring the possibility of creating a greater South Asia economic alliance that would include China, Iran and neighbouring Central Asian Republics.

Obviously, SAARC is not a cohesive force and lacks the basic climate to emerge as a regional force. Given such circumstances, one wonders as to whether SAARC has relevance anymore.

With the members of SAARC, except perhaps India, remaining as economically, technologically and industrially weak and vulnerable nations, there is not really much that one member can do to help the other.

At best, it can be said that SAARC can emerge as a strong and attractive market for the developed countries in Asia, Europe and Americas, that can bring investments and contribute to growth of the region. For this to happen, SAARC members need to stay together, which is not happening.

The question that one cannot but ask is as to whether SAARC remains relevant anymore and whether it has a future at all, since there is no indication that member states of SAARC would sink differences and see eye to eye on various issues, for which elegant cooperation and goodwill is an essential need, basic necessity and pre-requisite.

Possibly, with summit being cancelled due to animosities between members, SAARC is likely to become a letter-pad organization that is technically not being wound up but whose meaningful functioning has ceased to be a possibility. If the present impasse in SAARC would persist and continue, it is inevitable that SAARC would become a laughing stock in the eyes of the world.

3. What are the aims and objectives of the McBride Commission of the UNESCO? What is India's position on these? (16/II/20/12½)

Ans. In 1970's and 1980's there were concerns from many people about how the then broadcast media was dominated by the very

few developed countries. Most channels carried American Movies and serials.

These concerns about unbalanced media coverage around the world was coined as New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO).

Some of the main concerns of NWICO were:

- Broadcast mass media was dominated by few developed countries America, England and France mainly. There was almost a one-sided flow of information from developed countries to poorer countries. Very little news flowed the other way, and often news about developing countries was distorted or rejected by media houses. Thus these countries were not represented in the media broadcasts.
- These poor populations saw mostly American channels and were influenced by it. Their culture was not reflected in the media thus there were culture shocks, disparities and trends in developing countries started aping the 'west'.
- Most of the radio frequency almost 90% of the band was taken by the US! It was mainly used for military purposes.
- The developed countries were quickly sending satellites in space, and taking up the few positions in space where it is cheap and easy to keep satellites. In a few years when developing countries would need to send satellites these places would be filled up making it even more difficult for them to bridge the gap.
- Many of these satellites sent up had military, commercial and analytic abilities which allowed the developed nation to figure out natural resources of poorer countries.

The UNESCO acknowledged these concerns and set up a commission under Sean MacBride. This was known as MacBride Commission, they came out with a report "Many Voices, One World".

They came up with a really long report with approx 80 points stating how the media should evolve so as to make it fair and peaceful for the world.

Among the problems the report identified were concentration of the media, commercialization of the media, and unequal access to information and communication. The commission called for

democratization of communication and strengthening of national media to avoid dependence on external sources, among others. Subsequently, Internet-based technologies considered in the work of the Commission, served as a means for furthering MacBride's visions.

4. Discuss the impediments India is facing in its pursuit of a permanent seat in UN Security Council. *(15/II/18/12½)*

Ans. India is facing challenges on multiple fronts, in its pursuit of a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. Some of these are :

Opposition to the expansion :

(i) **Uniting for Consensus (UfC)** : It is a movement, nicknamed the Coffee Club, that developed in the 1990s in opposition to the possible expansion of the United Nations Security Council. Under the leadership of Italy, it aims to counter the bids for permanent seats proposed by G4 nations (Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan) and is calling for a consensus before any decision is reached on the form and size of the Security Council.

(ii) **Opposition regarding type of reform** : India along with Brazil, Germany and South Africa are demanding increasing the number of permanent members. However, countries in the UfC demands a 25-member Security Council with more non-permanent members instead of a few more permanent members.

(iii) **Regarding Veto Power** : Three powerful members of the UNSC — Russia, China, and the U.S. — are opposed to any major restructuring of the Council, and do not want to extend veto power to other countries. Whereas, India favours provision of veto powers to new permanent members.

(iv) **Global Security role** : The major Western criticism has been that India has not shouldered global security responsibilities. Like India didn't participate in Libya or Syria, along with the western forces.

(v) **India's nuclear stand** : India has not signed the Global Nuclear agreements like CTBT, NPT etc. Western countries keep it as a precondition for India, to seek permanent membership in UNSC.

India's argument for UNSC seat :

(i) India is among the founding members of United Nations.

- (ii) It is the world's largest democracy and Asia's third largest economy.
- (iii) The Indian Army is the largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping mission since the inception of the mission.
- (iv) More important, India's foreign policy has historically been aligned with world peace, and not with conflicts.
- (v) It has been a member of UNSC for 7 terms and a member of G-77 and G-4, so permanent membership is a logical extension.

Meaningful reform of the Council to make it more representative and democratic would strengthen the UN to address the challenges of a changing world more effectively. The permanent members should realize that a more democratic and representative Security Council would be better-equippe to address global challenges. So, if the UN still shies away from reforming the Security Council, the possibility of the institution being sidelined by emerging powers cannot be ruled out.

5. What are India's stakes in the South Africa Sea ? *(12/II/4d/5)*

Ans. The reverberations of developments in South China Sea have been felt in India too. Although not a claimants to any territory in South China Sea, the region gains sea alliance for India on account of its maritime trade which transits through the region. These sea-lanes are critical for India's economics vitality. India also has stakes in the soil and gas exploration in the region and has been engaged in commercial energy transactions with Vietnam since the late 1980s. New Delhi's concerns also arise from the Chinese articulation of its 'core interests' which Beijing may expand to include areas in India's Northern borders. South China Sea had been an integral part of India's socio-cultural, economic and politico interaction with the ancient kingdoms adjoining South China Sea. India is an important stakeholder in evolving economic and politico-security dynamics in South China Sea.

6. Why have the resource rich African and South Asian countries remained poor for decades ? Explain. *(12/II/2b/15)*

Ans. Resource rich African and South-Asian countries had a colonial past. Most of them ruled by European countries in past and they use their resources to make their economy

strong, but after decades of their independence sources show strong economic growth. Strong Economic growth had little impact on their poverty rates. Income distribution remains highly unequal in most of these countries. The benefits of growth have not reached to the poorest segments of society.

Oil, gas and mining are important sectors and account for a major source of income in these countries. But these countries did not use their income in finance education, Healthcare and development, and redistribution. Resource rich countries often do not pursue sustainable growth strategies. They fail to recognize that if they do not reinvest their resource wealth into productive investments above ground, they are actually becoming poorer. Political dysfunction exacerbates the problem, as conflict over access to resource sent gives rise to corrupt and undemocratic governments. Some problems like low exchange rate and lack of stabilization fund; are also important.

7. Comment on World Food Programme (WFP) of the United Nations (UN). (11/II/6d/5)

Ans. World Food Programme (WFP of the United Nation (UN). WFP is the United Nations frontline agency in the fight against global hunger since its launch, WFP staff around the world have worked tirelessly towards reducing hunger. In 2010, WFP aim to provide food Assistance to more than 90 million people in 72 countries.

8. "Strategic interests seem to be replacing commercial interests for the host country with regard to Cam Ranh bay." Amplify. (11/II/4c/12)

Ans. Vietnam opened its Cam Ranh Bay after eight years of its closure. The bay is in the northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. It is one of the best deepwater shelters in Southeast Asia. Ships can stop here for refueling or repair. It enjoys a geo strategic significance as it is located near to key shipping lanes in the South China Sea. China's aggressive policy in the South China Sea also led to this decision by Vietnam.

The Bay has been strategically crucial for great powers like Russia, Japan, France and USA in the history. Vietnam had not opened it after Russian withdrawal in 2002 but the recent claims by China seems to have led Vietnam to take this step. Opening of the Bay for the navies of many nations will indirectly strengthen Vietnam's claim and right in the South China Sea and weaken Chinese position.

9. Compare the significance of IBSA and BRICS in the context of India's multilateral diplomacy. (11/II/3d/10)

Ans. IBSA, a trilateral group founded in 2003 by India, Brazil and South Africa. Now that all IBSA members are also part of BRICS, why not simply merge IBSA into BRICS? While this idea may seem appealing and practical, it would be a mistake. Although IBSA's visibility in international affairs pales against that of the yearly BRICS Summits, the three IBSA members have identified themselves as partners because they share a set of fundamental notions about global order. India is far more hostile towards the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) than Brazil - all three agree that they deserve more institutional responsibility, including permanent seats on the UN Security Council. On this front, they clearly diverge from China and Russia, both of whom are relatively established players - a position that is best symbolized by their status as veto-wielding permanent members of the UN Security Council and recognized nuclear powers in the NPT.

In addition, all three IBSA members are multiparty democracies and are thus able to freely debate how to implement difficult reforms necessary to boost growth in a messy and complex political context. Perhaps IBSA's greatest value is in bringing India, Brazil and South Africa closer together in a more general sense - allowing think tanks, civil society, academia, public sector specialists and foreign policymakers to engage and develop joint strategies to common problems.

10. What are the salient features of the political and economic relationship between India and South Africa? (11/II/2d/12)

Ans. India's relationship with South Africa established in 1993. Although we say India is known through Mahatma Gandhi and his Satyagraha movement in South Africa which was around more than a century ago. India and South Africa relations have travelled a long distance. Now it covers diverse area ranging from economic and commercial cooperation, defense, culture, health, human settlements, public administration, science and Technology and education. India and South Africa have a common approach on man global issues, including UNSC reforms, the future of multilateralism, climate change, south-south-cooperation and multilateral trade organization.

On the other hand, the economic relationship also reached the new age, the bilateral trade has trebled from US \$2.5 billion in 2003-04 to US \$7.5 Billion in 2008-09, the trade target to be achieved has been US \$15 billion by 2014. An important initiative under reposition is the India-SACU preferential trade agreement. Commercial interaction has been aided by an Indo-South-Africa CEOs forum. An India Business Forum (IBF) was launched in March 2007 in South Africa. Investment is a key element in India's twenty-first century relationship with South Africa it is led by big companies such as Mahindra & Mahindra, Ranbaxy, Reliance and Tata. Indian investments in South Africa are very diversified-mining automotive, hotel and leisure, pharmaceuticals agriculture and real estate etc. India will speed some \$1.7 Trillion on infrastructure over the next decade. "This a massive opportunity for South African companies. There remains an obstacle to the further development of bilateral relations which is two sided. As South Africa is a member of the South African customs union (SACU) it is SACU (the other member states - Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland) that has to negotiate such deals SACU and India started negotiations for a preferential trade agreement (PTA) in Feb. 2008.

11. List of the Central Asian Republics and identify those of particular strategic and economic importance to India. Examine the opportunities and bottlenecks in enhancing relations with these countries. (11/II/1a/15)

Ans. Central Asia is the core region of the Asian continent, it also sometimes referred to as middle Asia. In modern context all definition of central Asia include these five republics of the former Soviet Union: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Central Asia includes Mongolia, Tibet, northeast Iran and Afghanistan. India will continue to build on our strong political relations through the exchange of high level visits. Its leader will continue to interact closely both in bilateral and multilateral for a.

India will strengthen its strategic and security cooperation partnership in place with some central Asian countries. In focal will be military training, joint research, counter terrorism coordination and close consultations on Afghanistan. India will step up multilateral engagement with central Asian partners using the synergy of joint efforts through existing for

a like shanghai cooperation organisation, Eurasian Economic community and custom Union. India looks to central Asia as a long term partner in energy, and natural resources. Central Asia possesses large cultivable tracts of land and it sees potential for India to cooperate in production of profitable crops with value adding. India is working on setting up a central Asian e-network with its hub in India, to deliver, tele- education and tele-medicine connectivity, linking all the five central Asian states. Connections between our peoples are the most vital linkages to sustain our deep engagement. India will encourage regular exchange of scholars, academics, civil society and youth delegations to gain deeper insights into each other's culture.

In the economic sphere, there is enormous scope. New Delhi is making economic and political contact with each of the Central Asian states. Earlier New Delhi had signed a treaty on 'Principles of Inter State Cooperation' with Uzbekistan and a 'Declaration on Principles and Direction of Co-operation with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Immediately after their independence, the Uzbek and Kazakh Presidents made their respective a credit of US \$20 million each to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan: US \$15 million to Turkmenistan, and US \$5 million each to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. However direct access to the central Asia is difficult as the routes pass through the restive Af-Pak region. China's growing influence in the region will be quite a task to counter. India will have to carve its own niche in ensuring the power game among Russia, China and US in the region.

12. Cost-benefit analysis should not be the sole consideration, while deciding to host events like the commonwealth games. Critically comment on this perspective. (10/I/7b/12)

Ans. India having been a member of commonwealth countries. It leads to investment of lot of money in infrastructure which includes stadium, training campus of international standards post a fairly & good show that the nation was able to present to the international world with the game ended a frank analysis can be done. It is imperative to analyse cost benefits because the cost benefit analysis is not just a criterion to be taken into consideration. Since more than one lakh crore rupees was included from the state exchequer because hosting big games leads short term as well as long benefits.

Certainly India is a nation that is a home to world's largest number of poor-people is also name to largest number of malnourished children. Thus showing the maximum child mortality. So, a point of view can be that such costly organisation cannot be afford by nation like India and this view comes out of the economic rate of return an investment. But the National cannot ignore that such event are important to showcase a nation Worths. In short term benefit it helps to inspect transport system, security measures and to full fill loopholes if any. As we know that sports helps in national integration and spread enthusiasm among citizens in different region. It boost encouragement to the sportsman leading to great performance which promotes sports spirit in the country. Every hosting country is as a stage to show to the world. Its economic and social developments which lead to better relationship with other countries. It helps to enforce to economic policy as well. India coming 2nd in the model tally after Australia. Moreover if we analyse even cost benefit analysis of criteria for hosting such events than also it is fairly justified to have such events than also it is fairly justified to have such events at regular interval. Most important and underlying part of these games was that Delhi people learnt to be more disciplined as far as their interaction with public utilities is concerned. Since this investment in country is necessarily needed to regulate through proper channel. Otherwise it will lead to big scam and maladministration.

13. Critically assess the recent free trade agreement entered into by India with ASEAN.
(09/II/7c/15)

Ans. India and ASEAN signed free trade agreement (FTA) in August 2009. This FIA will come into force on January 1, 2010. There are 4185 items included in the FTA. There will be sensitive list of 489 articles, on which concessional tariff will not apply. There are 590 articles including plantation on which tariffs elimination will not apply. In the first year itself, the trade between India and ASEAN is expected to reach at US \$60 billion from present US \$30 billion. ASEAN in India's fourth largest trading partner.

There are certain areas of concern in India that may get affected, by this FTA they are mainly - rubber, coffee, crude and refined palm oil. India will not reduce tariff on such items with immediate effect. On other areas also, it is near zero duty provision and not complete

elimination of duty. India auto-mobiles, steel, chemical cement and some other heavy Industries will be benefitted by this FTA. But India has an advantage in service sector which is not included in this FTA.

14. Write short note on 'NEPAD and its objectives'.
(09/II/3c/10)

Ans. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a vision and strategic Framework for Africa's Renewal. The NEPAD strategic framework document arises from a mandate given to the five initiating Heads of State (Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa) by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to develop an integrated socio-economic development framework for Africa. The 37th Summit of the OAU in July 2001 formally adopted the strategic framework document.

The Nepad primary objectives—

- To eradicate poverty;
- To place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development;
- To halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalisation process and enhance its full and beneficial integration into the global economy;
- To accelerate the empowerment of women;

The NEPAD Programme is a holistic, comprehensive and integrated sustainable development initiative for the revival of Africa.

15. Discuss Why India need the World Bank ?
(09/II/2b/15)

Ans. World bank with its multilateral funding agencies like IBRD, IDA IFC, WB providing development funds to developing and under developed countries for their social and economic reconstruction. India is one of the oldest member of the bank since 1944. India is single largest borrower of the bank with cumulative lending of more than \$47 billion. From 1949 to June 2000, the Bank has extended about 215 loans and 292 development credits to India, totaling approximately US\$26.2 billion from the IBRD and US\$27.2 billion equivalent from IDA. As of June 30, 2000, the Bank's lending portfolio of ongoing projects for India comprised 79 projects amounting to about US\$11.5 billion. India is also among the Bank's top annual borrowers. The sectoral allocation of the existing port-folk) is concentrated in rural development (23 per

cent of total commitments), education and health (23 per cent combined) and infrastructure, including energy (20 per cent). So WB is the part of India's construction efforts and is definitely needed as a cooperative endeavour to risk the HD indicator of India to achieve the millennium development goals. So India has got much benefit from the WB and India surely needs the World Bank.

16. Write short note on G.C.C (08/II/9a/2)

Ans. G.C.C.: Gulf Cooperation Council, that is G.C.C. was established on May 25, 1981. The G.C.C. comprises of the Persian Gulf states of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. It works as a trade block with many economic and social objectives.

17. Write short note on INTERPOL.(08/II/9e/5)

Ans. INTERPOL: INTERPOL stands for International (Criminal) Police Organisation, also known by its telegraphic address Interpol. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923. Its headquarter is in Lyon, France. It facilitates co-operation among internal police.

18. Write note on IAEA. (07/II/9c/2)

Ans. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons. In November 2011, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors rebuked Iran following an IAEA report detailing how Iran had undertaken research and experiments geared to developing a nuclear weapons capability. Iran rejected the details of the report and accused the IAEA of pro-western bias.

**19. Write short note on South-South Cooperation.
(08/II/7a/15)**

Ans. South-South Co-operation is a process whereby two or more developing countries revenue their individual or collective development through cooperation exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how. It is realized that South-South cooperation among the developing countries is necessary for better bargaining power with the developed world. Countries of Southern hemisphere are developing nations. They are

pacing some common challenges like poverty, unemployment, hunger, disease, environmental degradation.

Many organizations like SAFTA, IBSA, NAM, G-77 MERCOSUR etc are formed to facilitate South-South cooperation. This cooperation has gained importance due to WTO negotiations and jointly address the problems created by globalization.

20. Present a complete picture of India's efforts for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. (05/II/1a/15)

Ans. India as one the rising Asian powers seeks the use opportune moment for securing a permanent seat in the united nations security council (UNSC). India along with Brazil has been elected many times as non-permanent member in security council for two year term. India is using its enormous influence as an increasingly major player in international economic and political developments with China. This has enable India to secure the support of the major-player like USA, France, Russia. India is one largest peace-keeping contributor to the UN and given its credentials world peace and interests of the developing countries, rightly deserves a permanent seat in the UN security council.

As a result, India has been campaigning for last few years at different world forums and bilateral meeting with the different countries to bring the issue to centre stage in which she has largely succeeded. The world at large has accepted to expand UN Security council. India, along with Japan, Germany and Brazil has formed a group of Four Nations to push ahead this agenda. In May 2005, G-4 has put forward a draft resolution calling for an expansion of UNSC. The African Union has also introduced as separate resolution in this regard and talks are still going on between G-4 and AU to present a combined front, although much has not come out of it as yet. Apart from this, India has received a lot of support from a majority of countries, mostly developing, who have pledged individual support to India's candidature. However, few countries like Pakistan, Argentina, South Korea, Italy have also formed a coffee club to oppose G-4 resolution. Talks are going on with these countries too on an individual level.

21. Account for India's increasing involvement in the South-East Asian region. (04/II/1c/15)

Ans. Regions and the regional powers that characterize them stand in multiple interrelation with the world system, yet, theories of international relations struggle shows the strength of regional relationship. So India now makes a new move in South East Asia.

Narsimha Rao Government adopted the "Look East Policy" to strengthen the bilateral or multilateral ties. India's framework agreement with Asia is complemented by bilateral and sub-regional attempts towards economic cooperation. These include the bilateral free trade agreement with Thailand and Singapore. India, Thailand and Singapore along with a couple of south Asian countries are partners in BIMSTEC, a sub-regional grouping that is becoming active with the adoption of free trade area plan and summit level meeting February 2004. The Mekong-Ganga project is also of worth importance for India and China. The volume of trade between India and Asian countries is also rapidly growing since 1991. It grew by 30 percent in over 1999-2007. The India-Myanmar-Thailand highway would be an important step in the fields of transport. India is also conscious of the concern of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) nation-the less developed section of ASBAN as it negotiated the free trade regime. India is also offering unilateral tariff concessions only items of export interest to the CLMV countries. ASEAN regional forum (ARF) has provided useful model for cooperation based on dialogue. And consensus in diverse areas. India's presence essential to maintain balance of power in the region.

22. What is 'Veto' in UN-system ?(03/II/7a/15)

Ans. In the UN-System, the Security Council consists of 15 members, 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members. The 5 permanent members of the security council have got the power of veto. So veto of a proposal by one of the permanent members of the council amounts to total rejection of the proposal. So, there have been calls to abolish the veto power altogether or introduce a 'double veto' (at least two nations must veto for the veto to take effect). An Italian plan is for limiting the veto's area of application. The recently announced report of the independent working group on the future of the United Nations has argued that the veto power of the permanent members

must be used restrictively and should be applicable only to peacekeeping and enforcement measures and not in any other matters as is the present case.

International Organizations

1. What are the main functions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)? Explain different functional commissions attached to it. (150 words) (17/II/10/10)

Ans. The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations. ECOSOC helps United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development economic, social and environmental.

Functional Commissions of ECOSOC

- 1. Statistical Commission:** It oversees the work of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the highest body of the global statistical system.
- 2. Commission on Population and Development:** It monitors, reviews and assesses the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the national, regional and global levels, identifying reasons for success and failure, and advising the Council thereon.
- 3. Commission for Social Development:** It advises ECOSOC on social policies of a general character and, in particular, on all matters in the social field not covered by the specialised inter-governmental agencies.
- 4. Commission on the Status of Women:** It is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- 5. Commission on Narcotic Drugs:** It assists the ECOSOC in supervising the application of the international drug control treaties.
- 6. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:** It acts as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 7. Commission on Science and Technology for Development:** It provides the General Assembly and ECOSOC with high-level advice on relevant science and technology issues.
- 8. United Nations Forum on Forests:** It is intergovernmental body to strengthen political commitment and action with respect to sustainable forest management.

2. "The broader aims and objectives of WTO are to manage and promote international trade in the era of globalization. But the Doha round of negotiations seem doomed due to differences between the developed and the developing countries." Discuss in the Indian perspective. (16/II/17/12½)

Ans. The Doha round of trade talks was an attempted multilateral trade agreement. It would have been between every member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). It was launched at the Doha, Qatar, WTO meeting in November 2001. Its goal was to finish up by January 2005, but the deadline was then pushed back to 2006. The talks were finally suspended in June 2006. That's because the United States and the European Union refused to reduce agricultural subsidies.

The agreement's purpose was to boost the economic growth of developing countries. It centered around reducing subsidies for developed countries' agricultural industries. Although the agreement negotiated 21 main points, they can be grouped into the following key categories.

- Agriculture - Reduce subsidies to 2.5% of the value of production for developed countries. That would only be 6.7% for developing countries. Reduce tariffs on food imports. End subsidies for exports.
- NAMA - Reduce tariffs for non-food imports.
- Intellectual property - Create a register to control country-of-origin for wine and liquor. Protect product names, such as Champagne, Tequila or Roquefort, that are only authentic if they come from that region. Inventors must reveal the country of origin for any genetic material used.
- And many others.

Why Was Doha Suspended?

The main reason the Doha talks collapsed was because the United States and EU weren't willing to give up their agricultural subsidies.

But other sticking points must be resolved if the talks are to resume.

- First, China, India, and Brazil need to be more supportive of the talks. They must also be willing to take on the leadership role given to developed countries.
- Second, the United States, Japan, and China must realize their "currency wars" are exporting inflation to other countries, such as Brazil and India. They must accept

the responsibility and not treat their monetary policies as simply domestic issues.

- Third, Doha must dangle the carrot of more liberal service export regulations. That would entice the United States and other developed countries. Otherwise, they will move ahead on their own with the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA) negotiations.

3. Some of the International funding agencies have special terms for economic participation stipulating a substantial component of the aid to be used for sourcing equipment from the leading countries. Discuss on merits of such terms and if, there exists a strong case not to accept such conditions in the Indian context. (14/II/18/12½)

Ans. International aid have become part and parcel of the development policy of any emerging nation. However, in today's world, aid come with certain conditionalities, one of which is that a substantial part of the aid will be used for sourcing equipment from leading countries. This has especially been true for loans provided by Brettonwoods institutions of IMF and World Bank. Such terms put stringent restrictions on the economic independence of the recipient country, thereby restricting them from importing from the country of their choice. This often forces the developing countries to set up unviable economic relations with the developed countries, putting them at a relatively disadvantageous positions.

If developing countries like India does not accept such terms and condition, the developed countries will have to accept the terms of India because India being a huge market, the developed countries can ill-afford to lose it. The institution of New Development Bank and other parallel initiatives seem to be aimed to tackle the dominance of western powers in major financial institutions by providing loans at easier terms.

4. India has recently signed to become founding member of New Development Bank (NDB) and also the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). How will the role of the two banks be different ? Discuss the strategic significance of these two Banks for India. (14/II/19/12½)

Ans. The recently established two monetary institutions, National Development Bank by BRICS member countries and AIIB by China with 21 Asian countries, heralded a shift in economic power from West (particularly, West-

supported World Bank) to East. These institutions have been established because of the discriminatory attitude of the West (mainly World Bank or IMF) to the developing nations, as due to big share in voting system, rich countries have a bigger say in their management thereby ignoring the demands of the developing nations.

The NDB is intended to offer development finance without the policy conditionality required by other major development banks. AIIB is intended to address the enormous need for infrastructure financing in the Asian region, one that neither the World Bank nor the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has the resources to meet. The AIIB move is being seen as an effort by China to challenge the influence of Japan in the region, as seen in Japanese influence in the functioning of the Asian Development Bank. The AIIB is expected to focus on China and Southeast Asia, and would hence complement rather than contradict the BRICS bank effort which would emphasise projects in the member countries and in Africa. China is the most important member, both in terms of contributions and decision-making powers, in AIIB, whereas the stakes in NDB are equally shared by all members.

These two financial institutions will have significant effect on India in fulfilling the financial needs of infrastructure development with 12th FYP estimating the need for \$ 1 trillion investment in infrastructure projects. These banks would afford India a chance to play a leadership role in the developing countries and will also help in establishing good economic relations with them. At the current time of high volatility in international markets, the Reserves and funding arrangement gives India a new instrument for safeguarding their economic stability.

5. WTO is an important international institution where decisions taken affect countries in a profound manner. What is the mandate of WTO and how binding are their decisions ? Critically analyse India's stand on the latest round of talks on food security. (14/II/20/12½)

Ans. WTO is an inter-governmental organisation which regulates international trade. The WTO describes itself as a rules based, member-driven organisation - all decisions are made by the member governments and the rules are the outcomes of negotiations among members. The mandate of WTO is to lower the trade barriers

among the countries and facilitate free flow of goods and services across the national boundaries, thereby allowing mutually acceptable and profitable trade for all countries.

Putting its foot down, India has repeatedly blocked the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) which was largely agreed upon in Bali last year. Lowering global trade barriers, decreasing import tariffs and agricultural subsidies were some of the provisions which were discussed last year by the 160 WTO members in Ninth Ministerial Conference. India has raised concerns about food subsidy and stockpile of food grains and wants it to be addressed first before signing the TFA. Under WTO's Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), domestic subsidies for developed country is 5% of agricultural production in 1986-88, developing-10% and least developed-exempted.

- India at present is running a massive food procurement programme by providing minimum support price to the farmers and giving subsidized food to lakhs of BPL families through its Public Distribution System (PDS).
- The new WTO agreement limits the value of food subsidies at 10 per cent of the total food grain production. India is flexing muscle on the issue because subsidies have been calculated by WTO taking 1986 as base year which will largely affect food procurement programme through MSP.
- India is raising its concerns by saying that while US is providing 120 billion as agriculture subsidy then why can't India give even one tenth (USD 12 billion) to their farmers.
- India will have to open up its own stockpiling to international monitoring. It will not be able to add protein heavy grains like lentils, if it wants to, due to riders in the peace clause.
- Moreover, India's food programme is largely domestic so it doesn't distort global food trade. Therefore Indian Government is of the view that once the TFA will be implemented it will be difficult to bargain on the food subsidy issue and that is why India has adopted this brazen attitude.

However, India will be well-advised to bring about more flexibility in its stance and try to solve this deadlock amicably in a speedy manner.

6. The World Bank and the IMF, collectively known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, are the two inter-governmental pillars supporting the structure of the world's economic and financial order. Superficially, the World Bank and the IMF exhibit many common characteristics, yet their role, functions and mandate are distinctly different. Elucidate. (13/II/25/10)

Ans. World Bank's mandate is to end extreme poverty within a generation after its formation on December 27, 1945 and boost shared prosperity. It is a part of the UN system but its governance system is different. It works to turn rich country resources into poor country growth. 'World Bank' is used for the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), and IDA (International Development Association), IFC (International Finance Corporation) and MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency).

They provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries. IDA helps the world's poorest countries in reducing poverty by providing interest-free credits and grants for programmes that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve people's living conditions. It also provides grants to countries at risk of debt distress. It complements IBRD which provides middle-income countries with capital investment and advisory services.

IFC promotes private sector investment for sustainable economic growth in developing countries by providing people opportunities to escape poverty. MIGA supports FDI in developing countries to reduce poverty and improve quality of life. IMF is an international organization that oversees the global financial system by observing exchange rates and balance of payments. It aims to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty.

7. Analysis critically the inter-linkages between the Convention on Biological Diversity and FAO Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (12/II/2d/15)

Ans. International treaty on plant genetics resources for food and agriculture, which was adopted by the FAO conference on 3 November 2001 and entered into force on 29 June 2004, "recognize the enormous contribution that the

local and indigenous communities and farmers of all regions of the world; particularly those in the centers of origin and crop diversity, have made and will continue to make for the conservation and development of plant genetic resources which constitute the basis of food and agriculture production throughout the world". Its also provide the protection of traditional knowledge relevant to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. The right to participate in making decisions on matters related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. All the above elements constitute a bundle of rights, which states can promote the traditional practices that conserve and maintain biological diversity in agricultural in accordance with the international treaty.

8. What is meant by the G8+5 group? (12/II/4b/2)

Ans. Is a political term used to describe an international group which consists of the leaders of G8 nations +5 Emerging economies.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Canada | 1. Brazil |
| 2. France | 2. China |
| 3. Germany | 3. India |
| 4. Italy | 4. Mexico |
| 5. Japan | 5. South Africa |
| 6. Russia | 7. UK |
| 8. US | |

9. Explain briefly the "Clean Development Mechanism" as provided under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (12/II/4f/5)

Ans. CDM is provided by Kyoto Protocol.

- It helps Annex I parties in achieving their Greenhouse gas reduction commitments.
- It allows them to buy carbon credits and invest in clean energy projects in non-annex countries.

10. In the context of the 'Euro zone' debt crisis, examine the proposed six-pack solution. Do you think this has a better chance of success than the earlier stability and growth pact ? (11/II/3b/20)

Ans. The European Parliament has voted for the adoption of six legislative proposals on EU economic governance, popularly known as the "six pack", effectively given unprecedented power to European commission on member state's fiscal and budgetary affairs. The solution has been designed to prevent a future debt crisis.

- It hands over the European commission greater power to sanction countries that do not keep down their debts and deficits.
- The European commission can impose fines of 0.2 percent of GDP which can only be overturned by a majority vote of member states in the council.
- The European parliament has been given the right to call finance ministers from countries that have been warned.
- It also provides for European semester so as the annually asses nation budgets generally the six pack is about prevention it also emphasize the 'prevention is better than cure" principle it is also about more than fiscal disciplines, it is about keeping European economics, competitive to create jobs and archive sustainable growth.

The stability and growth pact (SGP) is a rule based frame work for the co-ordination of National Fiscal policies in the economic and monetary union (EMU) it was established to safeguard sound public finances, an important requirement for EMU to function properly the pact consists of a preventive and a dissuasive arm. A set of legislative measures giving the European Commission the ability to impose sanctions on Euro zone countries that fail to control high debt and deficits was approved by MEPs. Following nearly a year of haggling between the European council and the European parliament. Which saw MEPs make thousands of amendments to the original proposals the so called six pack passed in a services of tight notes during the Strasbourg plenary session.

The rule, designed to prevent a future debt crisis, hand the commission to impose a fine can only be overturned by a majority vote of member states in the council. "The six pack is about more than sanctions it is about prevention, it recognizes that prevention is better than cure it is also about more than fiscal discipline.

11. "In the WTO negotiations over the years of the DOHA Rounds, India appears to be diluting its stand on agriculture issues to pursue perceived gains in services". Critically examine this statement. (09/II/6a/20)

Ans. In the international arena of various summits, India has always been considered as the biggest 'impediment' of the talks going forward in the context of "DOHA Development

Rounds" (DDR). India has emerged as the mouthpiece of all the developing nations that feel threatened by pressurizing techniques of the developed countries.

Doha Round of negotiation was held in 2001. It mainly stuck on the issues related to agriculture. This round is yet going on. In this round of talks, members adopted Agreement on Agriculture (AOA). Developed countries have argued in favour of opening market for agricultural products. India and other developing countries are arguing that agriculture is not only on area of trade and commerce but also basic source of earning livelihood for a large number of people. So India has always been reluctant to open its market for agricultural goods. But DDA progressed to some extent and it agree upon that developing countries can take Special Safeguard Measures (SSMs) to protect poor farmers in case of either import surge or price fall in domestic product. It empowers developing and poor countries to restricts import of agricultural produce in the given two situations. These issues could not be agreed upon and so the talks were halted. India is firstly emerging as a powerful member of international arena. Consequently, in all the summit meets, she has always endeavored to speak for the developing countries.

Presently more than half of the GDP comes from the service sector but it is also hard fact that more than three fourth of population of nation belongs to peasantry. India also understand as a mature and responsible partner of the international community that Non Agricultural Market Access and AoA, both are important for world trade there must not be any sort of pressure tactics to gain more from the developing countries. India has evolved as the antidote to pressure tactics of the developed countries.

12. Discuss India's stand on agricultural issues in WTO's Ministerial Conferences since Doha Round. (08/II/4a/30)

Ans. In the international arena of various summits, India has always been considered as the biggest 'impediment' of the talks going forward in the context of "DOHA Development Rounds" (DDR). India has emerged as the mouthpiece of all the developing nations that feel threatened by pressurizing techniques of the developed countries. Doha Round of

negotiation was held in 2001. It mainly stuck on the issues related to agriculture. This round is yet going on. In this round of talks, members adopted Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). Developed countries have argued in favour of opening market for agricultural products. India and other developing countries are arguing that agriculture is not only an area of trade and commerce but also basic source of earning livelihood for a large number of people. So India has always been reluctant to open its market for agricultural goods.

But DDA progressed to some extent and it agreed upon that developing countries can take Special Safeguard Measures (SSMs) to protect poor farmers in case of either import surge or price fall in domestic product. It empowers developing and poor countries to restrict import of agricultural produce in the given two situations. These issues could not be agreed upon and so the talks were halted. India is firstly emerging as a powerful member of international arena. Consequently, in all the summit meets, she has always endeavored to speak for the developing countries. Presently more than half of the GDP comes from the service sector but it is also hard fact that more than three fourth of population of nation belongs to peasantry. India also understand as a mature and responsible partner of the international community that Non Agricultural Market Access and AoA, both are important for world trade there must not be any sort of pressure tactics to gain more from the developing countries. India has evolved as the antidote to pressure tactics of the developed countries.

14. Write short note on G-77. (08/II/9b/2)

Ans. G-77 is a loose coalition of developing nations and was constituted in 1964. It was designed to promote its members collective economic interests and create and enhanced joint negotiating capacity in the United Nations. There were 77 founding member countries, which is now gone up to 130 countries.

15. Write short note on ICRC. (08/II/9c/2)

Ans. I.C.R.C.: It stands for International Committee on Red Cross. It is a neutral organization. It works for humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed violence.

16. Write brief note on Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (SCO). (07/II/2c/2)

Ans. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation or SCO is a Eurasian political, economic and military organisation which was founded in 2001 in Shanghai by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Except for Uzbekistan, the other countries had been members of the Shanghai Five, founded in 1996; after the inclusion of Uzbekistan in 2001, the members renamed the organisation. The official working languages is Russian

17. Write about G-8 summit 2007. (07/II/8a/2)

Ans. The annual summit of the Group of Eight leading industrialised nations (G8) was held in Heiligendamm. The Heads of State and Government had reached wide-ranging agreements on all key issues on the agenda: from climate protection to Africa policy to the newly launched "Heiligendamm Process". The industrialised countries want to continue their co-operation with the five biggest emerging economies in the form of a continuous dialogue.

18. Write brief note on OPEC. (05/II/9a/2)

Ans. The organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting countries is a multi-governmental organization. Its headquarter in Kuwait which co-ordinate energy policies between oil-producing Arab nation, and whose main purpose is development.

19. Explain UNDP Report on human development in India. (04/I/11a/10)

Ans. India maintained its 136th in the human development index ranking released by UNDP in Human development report 2013 in Mexico city (UNDP) prepares annually HDR of 2004 based on the theme related to 'Cultural Liberty and Diversity in the World' it provides following facts related to India:

- India continues to languish in the (HDI) rankings at 127 out of 177 countries, unchanged from last year.
- In 2001 GRDF, India ranks 103 among 144 total nations.
- The rate of living standard development was 0.505.
- Life Expectancy in India is 63.7 years.
- India ranks 117 in the world in GDP development.
- 195 countries of the world is poverty Index, India is rank 148.

The good news is that India's performance in terms of preserving the cultural freedom of its diverse population is impressive even when compared with long-standing and wealthier democracies. The report which has "Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World" as its theme shows India as a successful example of a diverse and highly stratified country. The report placed India among good performing countries. India has improved on the poverty front and has moved up in developing countries.

20. Write about the European Union's Trade Restrictions against India (04/II/2c/2)

Ans. The European Union has imposed restriction against the health and sanitary goods, packaging and labelling, anti-doping and anti-subsidy test.

21. Write brief note on BIMSTEC (03/II/9a/2)

Ans. The abbreviation stands for the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation. It is a group of seven nation and on 21st July, 2004 its summit was held in Bangkok.

22. Write brief note on ARF (03/II/9b/2)

Ans. It stands for the ASEAN Regional Forum of which India is a member. It deals with the security issues, mostly of the region concern.

23. Write brief note on Red Cross (03/II/9c/2)

Ans. It was established in 1928 with its headquarter in Geneva to promote world-wide humanitarian aid through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in war time and League of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (LORCRCS) in peace time.

24. Write brief note on OPEC (03/II/9d/2)

Ans. It refers to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It was established in 1959 with its headquarter at Vienna, Austria and aimed to set world prices by controlling oil production and also pursues interest in trade and development.

25. Write brief note on IAEA (03/II/9e/2)

Ans. It stands for international Atomic Energy Agency which monitor and control the entire activities related to atomic energy at the international level.

26. What do the following stand for (03/II/8a/2)

- (i) IBRD
- (ii) UNHCR

Ans. (i) IBRD- International Bank for reconstruction and development.

(ii) UNHCR - United Nation High Commission for refugees.

Important Organization

1. "Compared to the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Free Trade Area (BIMSTEC FTA) seems to be more promising." Critically evaluate. (11/II/2c/20)

Ans. The progress in SAFTA is slow as compares to BIMSTEC FTA, but it has huge Economic potential which can be leveraged upon for the Socio-economic development of the region. Thus both the initiatives are promising.

The flip side of SAFTA is that the political and border disputes between two of its biggest member. Country has always over shadowed the economic issues. As a result, SAFTA is moving with a slow pace. Also in various sectors the member countries are competitors in the world market for example India and Bangladesh in case of jute. India and Sri Lanka in the case of tea, etc. On the other hand members like Myanmar in BIMSTEC are very crucial in terms of their strategic geographical location and energy security in the region. Strong economic ties ups with countries like Myanmar and Thailand can give fillip to India's look east policy. The sectors like tourism, fisheries, energy transport potential to flourish under the BIMSTEC FTA regime. However, even if the pace of SAFTA is slow, it cannot be considered as less promising. SAFTA can play an important role in United South Asian region. It can be a lucrative market as three thickly populated countries i.e. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the members, the keen interest shown in SAFTA by countries like us, China, Japan and South Korea if the testimonial of the fact that its potential should not be underestimated.

2. "As regards the increasing rates of melting of Arctic Sea ice, the interests of the Arctic Council nations may not coincide with those of the wider world." Explain. (11/II/4a/12)

Ans. Arctic climate change is progressing twice as fast as in the rest the world. As the Arctic ice cap decreases year by year, the vast Arctic natural resources and sea routes are becoming

more accessible. Arctic council members are Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the US. The biggest Asian economies Japan, China and India - have all expressed readiness to join the Arctic race and were introduced to stage one of the Arctic council.

But among them there as a country that invested heavily to give legs to its bid is China. Chinese Arctic activities seem to bear fruit as the Nordic countries finally supported China's membership of the AC. The natural gas deposit in the region have been estimated to be about 1550 trillion cubic feet. These can sustain global oil and gas demand for about 3 years and 14 years respectively. Further, most of these lie offshore below 500 meters of water and can be extracted with the existing deep sea exploration technologies. The region is also known to contain vast amounts of metals such as nickel, copper, lead, manganese, chromium and titanium. It is fair to argue that as the Arctic ice melts, thus the competition to secure resources is sure to become tense. Arctic Council Nations are more enthusiastic about the opening up of arctic sea for exploration of oil and gas - new sea route will open up linking Atlantic and Pacific and less concerned with global climate change. Whereas the Wider world is more concerned about the impact of rising sea level due to rapid melting of ice.

3. Write brief note on Relevance of NAM. (07/II/2e/2)

Ans. The Non-Aligned movement (NAM) is a group of state which are not formally aligned with major power bloc. It is relevant due to various military organization and weapon of mass distraction poverty and exploitative system at international level.

4. Write note on BIMSTEC. (07/II/9d/2)

Ans. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC) is an international organization involving a group of countries in South Asia and South-East Asia. The member countries of this group are: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

5. G-8 summit in Russia. (06/II/7a/15)

Ans. The 32nd summit of the G8 group of industrialised nations took place from 15 to 17 July 2006 in Saint Petersburg, Russia. This was the first time Russia served as host nation for a G8 summit; and the nation's status as a full member of the G8 was confirmed.

The summit was intended as a venue for resolving differences among its members. As a practical matter, the summit was also conceived as an opportunity for its members to give each other mutual encouragement in the face of difficult economic decisions. Some of the pressing items on the agenda are:-

- Open trade between Russia and the United States, including discussion of Russian entry into the World Trade Organization.
- Multi-billion dollar aircraft manufacturing contracts, in light of strategy shifts at Airbus and Boeing and worsening airline business performance.
- Free energy markets, especially regarding Russia and former Soviet republics, as well as petroleum from the Middle East.
- Nigeria, Venezuela, and the Persian Gulf regions have all had reduced energy exports in the past weeks due to various political and technical issues.
- Rights for exploration and exploitation of natural gas in Russia and the North Atlantic Ocean/Baltic Sea.
- Alternative energy forms, especially relaxing nuclear power regulations; and development of hydrogen as an economically viable energy platform.
- Security - both militarily and financially ensuring the future in energy supplies.
- Discussion of economic impacts of global instability, drugs, and terrorism.
- Education priorities for developed nations, especially encouraging businesses to support education.
- Global system to monitor and contain infectious diseases.

The agenda set up by Russian President was largely overshadowed by the continuing violence in Israel and Lebanon. The leaders of the G8 nations agreed on a statement calling for an end to the fighting and the release of the Israeli soldiers. The leaders did not, however, go as far as calling for a ceasefire.

6. Write brief note on WMO (06/II/9d/15)

Ans. World meteorological organization is a specialized part of the UN it has played an unique role in the development and safety of humanity. It has its headquarter in Geneva.

Miscellaneous

- 1. Project ‘Mausam’ is considered a unique foreign policy initiative of the Indian Government to improve relationship with its neighbors. Does the project have a strategic dimension? Discuss.** (15/II/19/12½)

Ans. What is MAUSAM : This is a transnational initiative that aims at revival of India's ancient maritime routes and cultural linkages with the countries of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). The project aimed for reviving the ancient links among countries of the Indian Ocean to expand the base of Delhi's soft power diplomacy.

Three-dimensional approach:

1. to deepen cultural bonding
2. to ensure maritime security
3. to broaden economic connectivity with nations of the IOR.

The project is supposed to have both a cultural and serious strategic dimension. Perhaps one thing India could consider is seriously developing its Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a security and trade zone. The Economist recently reported on some Indian steps to do just that, which is sensible given the islands' location close to the strategically important Straits of Malacca and Thailand. However, India has yet to reveal actual details on the policies and projects that it intends to pursue to advance Project Mausam.

It is clear that India's government intends to expand its maritime presence, culturally, strategically and psychologically (in order to remind the region why the ocean is called the Indian Ocean). Despite the lack of details, Project Mausam seems like a positive step in that direction and one that will generally be well-received. It is to be hoped, however, that the project is meaningful and does not lack teeth, like many other Indian initiatives of the past. The fact that Narendra Modi's government is initiating Project Mausam, however, at least gives one assurance that the Indian government is not launching another arbitrary and half-hearted initiative.

India is using its history, culture and geography to compete with China's "Maritime Silk Road."

China has expressed its readiness to work with India to link its ambitious Maritime Silk Route plans with India's "Mausam" project in a bid to address New Delhi's strategic concerns

and derive "common benefits". Defence secretary RK Mathur China has expressed its willingness to work with India to link its Maritime Silk Route plans with India's Mausam Project, which will address India's strategic concern and derive common benefits. The call for policy coordination followed the Chinese President Xi Jinping formally launching the multibillion dollar Silk Road and Maritime Silk Road projects.

Chinese Ambassador to India Le Yucheng has remarked that "the One Belt and One Road initiatives can also be linked with India's Spice Route and Mausam projects," Whereas Mausam aimed at re establishing India's ancient maritime routes with its ancient trade partners in and along the Indian Ocean. Similarly, the "Spice Route of India" refers to the ancient network of sea routes that linked Asia, Europe and Africa.

Recently, a possible "Indo-Pacific Arc" has drawn a great deal of attention from regional and international observers. It is an old concept brought up by Australians, but has been heatedly discussed in India in recent years. The objective of the strategy is to link the Indian Ocean with the Western Pacific Ocean.

China to integrate Mongolian, Russian initiatives with MSR

In tune with its effort to interface India's Mausam and Spice Route projects with its Maritime Silk Road (MSR) initiative, China is making headway in integrating a Mongolian and a Russian initiative to develop another spur of its ambitious Silk Road land corridor. China wants to include Mongolia's "Steppe road" initiative, and link up with the Moscow-driven transcontinental rail plan to develop the China-Mongolia-Russia (CMR) economic corridor. etc.

- 2. The protests in Shahbag Square in Dhaka in Bangladesh reveal a fundamental split in society between the nationalists and Islamic forces. What is its significance for India ? [200 words]** (13/II/21/10)

Ans. The Bangladesh Parliament has approved amendments in the nation's war crimes law to allow prosecutors to appeal sentences given to defendants convicted of war crimes during 1971 war of independence. Previously only defendants could appeal. It will now allow state prosecutors to appeal the life sentence of Abdul Qauder Mollah for his role in killing 381 civilians during the war. The prosecution seeks death penalty for Mollah and is being supported

by mass protests at Shahbagh Square and other parts of the country. Mollah is the leader of Bangladesh's largest Islamic party, the extreme right-wing Jamaat-e-Islami, shoes ban is being demanded by protestors at it was opposed to the nation's independence.

India needs to safeguard its borders against any outbreak of sectarian violence in Bangladesh. Its spill- over effects include higher probability of violence on similar lines within India due to ethnic and cultural similarities and mass exodus of refugees from strife-torn areas of Bangladesh into ethnically volatile states of North-east and West Bengal. It will raise competition for livelihoods and lead to ethnic tensions. Terrorist, secessionist and insurgent forces in India will have an easier time for smuggling, gun-running, drug trafficking, currency counterfeiting along disturbed border regions. The possibility of a fundamentalist Islamic government coming to power will trap India militarily on two fronts between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

3. Critically review the international concern in achieving the targets set for the Millennium Development Goals. (12/II/2e/15)

Ans. According to the Millennium Development Goals, 2010, report launched on 23 June, the economic crisis took a heavy toll on jobs and incomes around the world, but its impact does not threaten achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target of cutting the rate of extreme poverty in half by 2015. The share of people in the developing world who subsist on less than \$1.25 a day, in constant US dollars, dropped from 46 per cent in the baseline year of 1990 to 27 per cent in 2005 led by progress in China and Southern and South Eastern Asia and is expected to tumble to 15 per cent by the target year of 2015.

The Millennium Development Goals, 2012, report released by the United Nations, India's poverty rates has come down from 51 per cent to 37 per cent between 1990 and 2008. But the report has expected that the required MDG target Poverty Headcount Ratio is percentage of population below the national poverty line of 23.9 per cent could not be achieved by 2015. At present, the national HCR stands at 47.8 per cent and India will achieve poverty HCR level of 26.72 per cent by 2015. India's MDG country report says that 49.2 per cent of Indian households lack toilets of any kind. There is a sharp rural-urban divide with this amounting

to 65.2 per cent in villages and 11.3 per cent in towns and cities in 2008-09. Schedule Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) appear to be worst off, with 76.3 per cent SC and 75 per cent ST households lacking toilets.

4. Despite strict prohibitory regulations, "doping" has become increasingly common amongst athletes. Name five commonly used performance-enhancing drugs. What are the risks associated with their use? (12/II/3c/10)

Ans. Commonly - abused performance enhancing substances. Anabolic agents e.g. steroids increase protein synthesis and enhance muscle growth. Steroids can cause side effects like risk of cardiovascular disease, liver disease another drugs are stimulants example amphetamine and cocaine, they act on Central Nervous System. Their side effect causes psychological problems, dehydration and overheating the body. Cannabinoid (cannabis) are substances that can be found in the dried flowers it also called as Marijuana. It causes Paranoia, Chronic bronchitis. Some other drugs were - Beta-2 Agonists Corticosteroids, Benzodiazepines.

5. To what extent has the withdrawal of al-Shabab from Mogadishu given peace a real chance in Somalia ? Assess. (11/II/4d/12)

Ans. Al-Shabab has withdrawn from most parts of the capital of Somalia but its fighters still control some areas, including Deynile. The Islamist group withdrew after a government offensive to retake the city and clear the way for foreign aid destined for drought and famine victims. African Union troops has helped push back the rebels. Al-Shabab once controlled nearly all of Mogadishu and still controls large swaths of central and southern Somalia. The group has tightly controlled the delivery of aid to famine victims in its territory, and has banned access for many international aid agencies. Thus, its withdrawal provides real opportunity for peace but it also depends on how this opportunity is utilised by the Somalis government. Al-Shabab on the other hand has claimed that the retreat was a strategic move and it will remain nearby and continue its effort to topple the United Nations-backed government.

6. Comment on Functions of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) (11/II/6a/5)

Ans. The World Customs Organization is the only intergovernmental organisation exclusively focused on Customs matters. WCO is recognised

as the voice of the global Customs community. It works in the areas covering the development of global standards, the simplification and harmonisation of Customs procedures, trade supply chain security, the facilitation of international trade, the enhancement of Customs enforcement and compliance activities, anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives, public-private partnerships, integrity promotion, and sustainable global Customs capacity building programmes.

7. Comment on Success of international intervention of Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) (11/II/6b/5)

Ans. UN Security council had authorised the intervention in Cote d'Ivoire to end the standoff created by the Gbagbo who had refused to give power after defeat in Presidential elections. UN peacekeeping French forces intervened and the intervention in Côte d'Ivoire worked. Within a week, former president Laurent Gbagbo, who had refused to accept defeat in an election and plunged his country into a steadily escalating spiral of violence and repression, was in custody, and within two weeks the majority of his forces had surrendered or rallied to the new President's side.

8. Comment on Strategic is adopted by Colombia to eliminate its drug cartels. (11/II/6c/5)

Ans. Columbia has adopted a comprehensive strategy to eliminate drug cartels which involves reducing or eliminating corruption from the police force, judiciary and all the drug enforcement agencies. Several operations involving undercover agents were also undertaken to expose the financial network used by the drug mafia for money laundering. Columbia is also making international efforts to have a coordinated response to the menace of drug trafficking.

9. Comment on World Food Programme (WFP) of the United Nations (UN). (11/II/6d/5)

Ans. WFP is the United Nations frontline agency in the fight against global hunger. WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help to promote food security. The policies governing the use of World Food Programme food aid is oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. The ultimate objective of food aid is the elimination of the need for food aid.

10. Comment on Sculpture of the broken chair in front of the UN building at Geneva? (11/II/6e/5)

Ans. Sculpture of the broken chair symbolises opposition to land mines and cluster bombs, and acts as a reminder to politicians and others visiting Geneva. The sculpture was erected by Handicap International and is a work by the Swiss artist Daniel Berset.

11. Comment on Geopolitics and Geostrategy (09/II/4c/5)

Ans. Geostrategic, a subfield of geopolitics, is a type of foreign policy guided principally by geographical factors as they inform constrain, or affect political and military planning. As with all strategies, geostrategic is concerned with matching means to ends in this case, a country resources with its political objectives.

12. Write short note Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas (08/II/3a/5)

Ans. Celebrated on January 9 of every year (to Commemorate the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi to India from South Africa).

- It is organized to renew the bondage between PIOs + NRIs towards the nation.

13. Write short note Council for Promotion of Oversees Employment (CPOE) (08/II/3b/5)

Ans. The Council for Promotion of Oversees Employment (CPOE) perform the following functions: Study, monitor, research and analyze employment potential in the world manpower market. Initiate, institute and monitor skill development programmes and standardize skill certification, by coordinating with, concerned agencies/organization in government and private sector.

14. Write about the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana, 2006. (07/II/3a/2)

Ans. Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana is a scheme for the welfare of the new Indians and other tribal Indians who are living abroad. The provisions of insurance regarding death, accident, etc. are guaranteed by this scheme.

15. Write about the Know India Programme (KIP) (07/II/3d/2)

Ans. Know India Programme (KIP) - It is a programme, to introduce India's culture, rituals, tourist spots etc. to foreigners.

16. Write about the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (07/II/3r/2)

Ans. Ministry of 'Overseas 'Indian Affairs - The Union Ministry in charge of the issues related to overseas Indians, like their trips to India and investments by them in India.

17. Write short note on Indian All-Women Contingent to Liberia. (07/II/3b/2)

Ans. An Indian all-female United Nations peacekeeping unit has arrived in Liberia, the first such team to be sent on a foreign mission. More than a hundred female officers and about 20 men engaged in logistics work flew into Liberia on January 30, where they will receive additional training before starting their mission to strengthen the rule of law and maintain peace in the country. U.N. officials hope an all-female unit can inspire and help Liberian women.

18. Write about global governance. (07/II/8c/2)

Ans. Global governance refers to the way in which global affairs are managed. As there is no global government, global governance typically involves a range of actors including states, as well as regional and international organizations. However, a single organization may nominally be given the lead role on an issue, *for example* the World Trade Organization in world trade affairs.

19. Write about Operation Silence. (07/II/8d/2)

Ans. The Seize of Lal Masjid code-named Operation Sunrise was a confrontation in July 2007 between Islamic fundamentalist militants and the Government of Pakistan led by General Pervez Musharraf and Shaukat Aziz Administration, then Prime minister of Pakistan. The focal points of the operation were the Lal Masjid and the Jamia Hafsa madrasah complex in Islamabad, Pakistan.

20. Write brief note on SAFTA. (07/II/2a/2)

Ans. The South Asian free trade Area is an agreement came into force in January 1, 2006. It created a free trade area b/w Bangladesh, India Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal Pak and Sri Lanka under this agreement customs duties of all traded goods to be reduced to zero by the year 2016.

21. Write brief note on ECJ. (07/II/9e/2)

Ans. European Court of Justice (ECJ) is the highest court of justice in the European Union

in matters of European Union Laws. The role of the ECJ is to apply the laws in interpreting and applying the treaties in accordance with the law.

22. Role of European Parliament. (06/II/7c/15)

Ans. European Parliament is the directly elected Parliamentary institution of the EU. It exercise the legislative function of EU. European Parliament plays a role in the EU's legislative and budgeting processes, and exercises general supervision over the work of the two other main EU bodies, the Council of the European Union (Council of Ministers) and the European Commission. However, the EP is not a legislative body in the traditional sense. The EP cannot initiate legislation; that right rests solely with the Commission, which functions as the EU's executive and guarantor of the EU treaties. The Council, the EU's main decision-making body comprised of ministers from the national governments, enacts legislation based on Commission proposals, after it consults with the Parliament. The role of the European Parliament in the legislative process has expanded steadily over time as the scope of EU policy has grown. EP and council exercise joint power in determining the EU's annual budget of roughly \$138 billion. The budgetary procedure begins with the commission proposing a preliminary draft budget to the council. President of EP is currently Martin Schulz.

23. Write about the Contribution of the NRIs to GCC countries (06/II/3a/2)

Ans. Presence of 3.5 million Indian workers in the region, are of vital interest to India. India's economic linkages with the GCC have increased steadily.

24. Write brief note on IBRD. (06/II/9c/2)

Ans. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and analytical and advisory services. Established in 1944 as the original institution of the world bank group, IBRD is structured like co-operative that is owned and operated for the benefit of its 187 member countries.

25. Write brief note on WHO. (06/II/9e/2)

Ans. The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international health. It has been collaborating with India for promoting various health sectors initiatives.

26. Write brief note on Trade through Nathu La Pass. (06/II/8a/2)

Ans. The Nathu La Pass reopened after 44 years on July 6. The turnover in trade between China and India through the reopened Nathu La Pass in Sikkim in three months has been estimated at around Rs. 18 lakh. Imports have exceeded exports.

27. Write brief note on Cuba and Castro.(06/II/8e/2)

Ans. Fidel Castro is the longest serving political leader in the world having first gained power on January 1, 1959. Castro's record as Cuba's leader is mixed at best as judged by the principles its "greatest hero" espoused.

28. Examine the development in Afghanistan in the Past-Taliban period. (05/II/1c/15)

Ans. After the decline of Taliban, Afghanistan is moving towards democratic form. After the fall of Taliban 2001, the UN sponsored Bonn conference led to a creation of a 30-member return administration and an international security force was deployed under UN mandate. In 2004, constitution comes in effect which was drafted by Loya Jigra (grand assembly). It made Afghanistan a democratic state under Presidential system which were reserved for women. Since 2001, development and reconstruction work is going and to bring peace and prosperity in Afghanistan. Major countries including India providing financial and technical assistance G-C plus two are official leading development programme in Afghanistan.

29. Write brief note on UPU. (05/II/9c/2)

Ans. Universal Postal Union (UPU) a specialized organ of the co-ordinates postal policies among the member nations. Each member agrees to the same terms for conducting international postal duties. The UPU's headquarters are located in Bern, Switzerland.

30. Write brief note on ODA. (05/II/9e/2)

Ans. Official Development Assistance (ODA) is a term coined by the development assistance committee of the organization for economic co-operation and development to measure aid.

31. Write brief note on Military Rule in Myanmar. (05/II/2c/2)

Ans. Military Rule in Myanmar : Myanmar is ruled by State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) dictated by military generals. The chairman is Than Shwe and recently the liberal Prime Minister Khn Nyunt was removed. There is a movement for democracy under Aung San Sunkyi against military rule.

32. Write note on Al Gharib Prisoners.(05/II/8d/2)

Ans. Al Gharib is a notorious prison in the suburb of Baghdad which was in news recently because of the harassment of the Iraqi prisoners by the military intelligence officer of US led coalition Army.

33. Under what conditions are NRIs permitted to remit deposits in India in any currency of their choice ? (03/II/3a/2)

Ans. Under the non-resident bank account/ deposit schemes, especially while opening the account, NRI are permitted to remit deposits in India in any currency of their choice.

34. How can NRIs be attracted to invest in India? (03/II/3b/2)

Ans. NRIs should be offered higher interest rates on such deposits as compared with the international market rates and the exchange risk provision to the banks concerned.

35. What is the significance of the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas in modern India ? (03/II/3c/2)

Ans. Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is organised for the people of Indian origin living in foreign countries considering their importance in the development of the economy. For this, dual citizenship is given to them and allowed to have sense of Indianess in them.

36. In what ways did Idi Amin make life difficult for the people of Indian origin in his country? (03/II/3d/2)

Ans. A one time heavy weight boxing champion and soldier in the British colonial army, Mr. Amin seized power on January 25, 1971, overthrowing Milton Obote while he was abroad. Idi Amin was the nemesis of the rich and flourishing Asians in the country. In 1972, he expelled virtually the entire 80,000 Asian.

National Income

1. "Industrial growth rate has lagged behind in the overall growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the post-reform period" Give reasons. How far the recent changes in Industrial policy are capable of increasing the industrial growth rate? (250 words) (17/III/12/15)

Ans. Industrial policy dealt with liberalising, licensing and measures to encourage foreign investments. However, industrial growth rate could not match the pace of the overall growth of GDP.

Constraints to industrial growth

- **Inadequate infrastructure:** Physical infrastructure in India suffers from substantial deficit in terms of capacities as well as efficiencies. Lack of quality of industrial infrastructure has resulted in high logistics cost and has in turn affected cost competitiveness of Indian goods in global markets.
- **Restrictive labour laws:** The tenor of labour laws has been overly protective of labour force in the formal sector.
- **Complicated business environment:** A complex multi-layered tax system, which with its high compliance costs and its cascading effects adversely affects competitiveness of manufacturing in India.
- **Slow technology adoption:** Inefficient technologies led to low productivity and higher costs adding to the disadvantage of Indian products in international markets.
- **Inadequate expenditure on R&D and innovation:** Public investments have been constrained by the demands from other public services and private investment is not forthcoming as these involve long gestation periods and uncertain returns.

Recently, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has proposed various changes in industrial policy that will focus on increasing the industrial growth rate in following manner.

- The new policy aims to attract \$100 billion of FDI in a year, up from \$60 billion in 2016-17, it will also aim at retaining investments and accessing technology.

- The policy aims to harness existing strengths in sectors like automobiles and auto-components, electronics, new and renewable energy, banking, software and tourism.
- The policy also aims to create globally scaled-up and commercially viable sectors such as waste management, medical devices, renewable energy, green technologies, financial services to achieve competitiveness.
- The policy will also push for reforms to enhance labour market flexibility with an aim for higher job creation in the formal sector and performance linked tax incentives.

2. Explain the term Merit Goods. (07/II/6a/2)

Ans. All those goods which is very essential to the society as a whole' that is called merit goods. Therefore, the government insures their availability to all consumers regardless of their ability to pay to reasonable price.

3. What is cheap money ? (07/II/6b/2)

Ans. The money which is available to the borrowers at a low rate of interest is called cheap money. It helps in accelerating the process of credit expansion by the banks.

4. What is countervailing duty? (07/II/6c/2)

Ans. A duty imposed on income when debt any country decides to provide subsidy to its domestic producers, then the country which debt imposes an additional duty called countervailing duty.

5. What is hot money ? (07/II/6d/2)

Ans. Used for money whose exchange rate is continuously decreasing and by exchanging it people may get money with more stable rate, this is called hot money.

6. Explain the concept of Trickle Down Theory? (07/II/6e/2)

Ans. The attempts to transferring the benefits of high growth rate of national income to the lowest strata of the society is called trickle down theory. This theory ensures to reduce the income related disparities in the society.

7. What is stagflation ? (07/II/6f/2)

Ans. When the economic activity get slow down but wages and price continue to rise is called stagflation. Simply it is a situation where both inflation and stagnant development of the country exist.

8. What is Engel's Law ? (07/II/6g/2)

Ans. Within a given taste and preference the portion of income spend on food diminishes as then income increase is called Engel's law. According to this law, smaller a person's income, the greater proportion of it that he will spend on food and vice-versa.

9. What is Meaning of CCIL? (07/II/6h/2)

Ans. CCIL stand for Clearing Corporation of India Limited. This is a main organisation regarding trade.

10. What is administrated price? (07/II/6i/2)

Ans. A price which is not determined by the market price but it is determined by the central power is called administrated price.

11. What is venture capital ? (07/II/6j/2)

Ans. A capital which can be used in company business, market investors or some other investment process are called venture capital.

12. Explain the term balance on current account. (07/II/6k/2)

Ans. Balance of payment includes both visible and invisible items like; shipping, banking, insurance, tourism, royalty, payments of interests on foreign debt.

13. What is consolidated fund? (07/II/6l/2)

Ans. In which all the money is deposited which is received by the Government of India is called consolidated fund.

14. What is budget deficit ? (07/II/6m/2)

Ans. The difference between the estimated public expenditure and public revenue is called budget deficit. By printing new currency or by borrowing from government meets this deficit.

15. Explain the term most favoured nation. (07/II/6n/2)

Ans. The idea of equality is meant for the concept of most favoured nation. It remove all the discrimination between trading states or nations.

16. Meaning of capital-output ratio? (07/II/6o/2)

Ans. The quality of capital which is used to produce one unit of output of any commodity.

17. The notion of development of under-development. (05/II/6k/2)

Ans. Concept of negative growth where the GDP is declining e.g. in such-Saharan Africa to new areas e.g. falling life expectancy due to AIDS and hunger.

18. What is Cost-push-inflation? (05/II/6l/2)

Ans. Cost push inflation arises due to an increase in production cost. Such types of inflation occur due to three major factor.

- (i) Increase in wages,
- (ii) Imposition of heavy taxation,
- (iii) Increase in profit margin.

19. What is Green GDP ? (05/II/6m/2)

Ans. By tracking economic output and taking environmental issues into account guidelines to renew development of goals determine.

20. Distinguish between primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. What is the change in the share of each sector in gross domestic product (GDP) during period of 1950-2000 ? (04/II/6i/2)

Ans. The production of raw material such as minerals, crops are included in primary sector, the production of manufactured goods from raw materials are included in secondary sector and service sector are included in tertiary sector. During the period of 1950-2000 the contribution of primary sector in GDP is reduced from 56.1% to 23.8%. In secondary sector GDP increased from 11.7% to 22% and the contribution of tertiary sector increased from 32.6% to 54.1%.

Various Development Index**1. Bring out significance of GDI and GEM as components of the UN's human development report (HDR). Comment on India's relative rankings with regard to HDI and GDI. (10/II/3c/5)**

Ans. The human development report 1995 has introduced two new measures of human development that especially highlighted the status of women.

- (I) Gender Related Development Index (GDI)
- (II) Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

The GDI Measures achievement has the same basis capabilities as the HDI does but it consider the inequality in achievement between women and men.

The GEM is a measure of agency it evaluates progress in advancing women's standing in political and economic forums it examines the equality of men and women in economic political and decision making activities. India's ranking is 139 as compared to general HD2 which is 134 for the year that ended. India is thus relatively more of political empowered due to legislative provision that makes India fairly well placed in GEM ranking.

2. India on global competitiveness Index-2007.

(08/II/5c/15)

Ans. India has fallen five Places in the latest annual rankings of the global competitiveness report released by the word economic form. India was place 48 in the list of 131 economics covered under the global competitiveness Indices (GCI) which tracks twelve. Parameters to come out with the ranking among the top emerging markets, India is second this year behind China-

The Indices parameters include—

- Institution
- Macro-economic stability
- Higher education and training
- Labor market efficiency
- Technological readiness
- Business sophistication
- Infrastructure
- Health and primary education
- Good market efficiency
- Financial market sophistication
- Innovation

There are three sub-indices :

1. Efficiency enhancers
2. Basic requirement
3. Innovation factors.

The quality of the business environment in India has improved tangible in recent years with increased efficiency of goods. Labour and financial markets and greater Innovations and sophistication of firm operations. However, a number of weakness persist that need to be addressed especially in the area off infrastructure quality. Moreover, dialing with shortcomings in the provision of health service and education will ensure that the benefits of economic growth are more broadly distributed.

3. How is human development index for life expectancy measured ? (04/II/6i/2)

Ans. Human development index includes per capita income, along with life expectancy, education and literacy, health facilities, standard of living etc. life expectancy can be measured by—

$$\frac{\text{Average life expectancy} - \text{Minimum life expectancy}}{\text{Maximum life expectancy} - \text{Minimum life expectancy}}$$

4. What is deficit financing ? (04/II/6o/2)

Ans. It is a practice of spending more money than government really received in revenue. It is a policy of bridging a defecate between governments expenditure and revenue. Deliberately budgeting for a deficit is called deficit financing.

Sector of Indian Economy

1. Among several factors for India's potential growth, savings rate is the most effective one. Do you agree? What are the other factors available for growth potential? (150 words)

(17/III/1/10)

Ans. In India, savings have contributed a lot in the economic development since the Indian economy took off in 1960s and 70s. In the past few decades, it has been around 33% of GDP. However, high savings rate is a necessary condition but not a sufficient one for economic development.

Many times high savings in isolation does not lead even to capital formation. One also needs sound banking and financial institutions to mobilize the savings of economy. At the same time, presence of entrepreneurship is also critical to convert savings into productive investment. Some other factors that are essential for growth potential are:

- **Infrastructure:** Sound infrastructure is needed in terms of good supply of power, electricity, roads, railways and robust means of communication.
- **Ease of doing business:** There should be hassle free environment to start and wind up businesses in the economy. Bureaucratic hurdles in acquisition of land and licenses should also be minimized.
- **Human Resource:** Skilled labour force is essential for the improved productive capacity of the economy.
- **Technology:** It increases the productivity and competitiveness of the economy. Today R&D in every domain is essential to be competitive.
- **Government policies:** Policies decide the pace and direction of economy. E.g. GST, Start UP India etc.
- **Social and political factors:** Social factors involve customs, traditions, values and beliefs which contribute to the growth of economy. Political factors such as participation of people in formulation and execution of policies enhance the economic development.

2. Account for the failure of manufacturing sector in achieving the goal of labour-intensive exports. Suggest measures for more labour-intensive rather than capital-intensive exports. (17/III/2/10)

Ans. A key lacuna in India's growth has been slow growth of manufacturing in labour-intensive sectors and concentration in capital intensive manufacturing sectors like auto parts, chemicals, software and pharmaceuticals. None of these sectors employ low-skilled workers in large numbers.

1. The movement of workers out of agriculture into export oriented manufacturing industry has been especially slow due to requirement of a certain level of skill which is absent amongst most labourers - resulting in jobless growth.
2. Lack of ease of doing business in India due to labour market rigidities, tax uncertainties, impediments to entrepreneurial growth have further hindered the expansion of a labour-intensive export manufacturing in India.

Measures to promote labour-intensive exports

- Ease labour law regulations such as wide-ranging and complex laws, mandatory contributions by low-paid workers, and lack of flexibility in part-time work etc.
- Promoting labour-intensive sectors like apparel sector, leather and footwear which have high export potential as emphasized in this year's Economic Survey.
- Uninterrupted and cheap power supply for labour-intensive manufacturers, who operate on low profit margins and for whom high electricity costs can be a make or break issue.
- Promoting the role of SMEs as labour intensity of SMEs is four times higher than that of large firms by providing adequate state support. MUDRA Bank should be promoted for this.
- Skill development to fill the gap of semi-skilled and skilled workers a problem that manufacturers in India face frequently.

Further, the tax rationalisation under GST as well as the push for entrepreneurship under Start-Up India and Stand Up India can also provide a suitable and favourable environment for labour-intensive exporters.

3. What is water-use efficiency? Describe the role of micro-irrigation in increasing the water-use efficiency. (16/III/7/12½)

Ans. Water use efficiency (WUE) is the measure of a cropping system's capacity to convert water into plant biomass or grain. It includes both the use of water stored in the soil and rainfall during the growing season.

Water use efficiency relies on:

- the soil's ability to capture and store water;
- the crop's ability to access water stored in the soil and rainfall during the season;
- the crop's ability to convert water into biomass; and
- the crop's ability to convert biomass into grain (harvest index).

Micro irrigation is of very much importance to water-use efficiency. During the experiments conducted on several crops in different states the research scientists of ICAR-Indian Institute of Water Management (IIWM) discovered that micro irrigation system saves nearly 30-40 per cent of water and around 20 per cent fertilizers and also enhances the yield by almost 20 per cent.

Micro irrigation system contains application of water at low volume and frequent interval under low pressure to plant root zone and it is considered as a very economic and efficient plan.

According to the scientists there is only 40 per cent efficiency in canal irrigation or surface irrigation system, but if piped irrigation is added with micro irrigation system, large amount of water can be saved.

They also demonstrated a trick of "drip fertigation" in which fertilizers are mixed with water in drip irrigation system while irrigating the farm, and this trick gave good yield.

4. Normally countries shift from agriculture to industry and then later to services, but India shifted directly from agriculture to services. What are the reasons for the huge growth of services vis-a-vis industry in the country? Can India become a developed country without a strong industrial base? (14/III/1/12½)

Ans. Manufacturing sector is the backbone of any economy. It fuels growth, productivity, employment, and strengthens agriculture and service sectors. Before 1990s Indian manufacturing industries suffered from numerous bottlenecks like:

- Use of primitive technology or under utilization of technology,
- Poor infrastructure,
- Over staffed operations, and
- Expensive financing and bureaucracy.

These drawbacks of Indian manufacturing industries led to the growth of high end information and technology (IT) services. Moreover, there was glaring failure in developing power and transportation infrastructure commensurate with the needs of the manufacturing sector. IT industries are far less dependent on this infrastructure for their operations than are manufacturing units. Moreover, from late 1980's onwards there was complete absence of an industrial policy till as late as 2011.

Moreover, the timing of LPG (Liberalization Privatization Globalization) model's application in Indian economy was well synced with IT industry boom. The growth in IT sector is attributed to increased specialization and an availability of large pool of low cost, highly skilled educated and English speaking workers on the supply side, matched with increased demand from foreign countries.

Be it the developed economies of the west or Asia, all of these have developed a strong manufacturing base which underlines its indispensability. For a country like India with a vast pool of unskilled unemployed population, manufacturing rather than the services sector is best suited. In addition, growth of the manufacturing sector is also critical for ensuring that unfavourable balance of trade is corrected. This will be possible only if we give impetus to domestic production of goods, making it competitive at the world level. The 'Make in India' policy is a right step in that direction.

5. What are the different types of agriculture subsidies given to farmers at the national and at state levels ? Critically analyse the agricultural subsidy regime with reference to the distortions created by it. [200 words] (13/III/5/10)

Ans.

(1) **Fertilizer subsidy-** deregulating non-urea fertilizers, while keeping urea regulated and heavily subsidized has increased the price gap between urea and non-urea fertilizers. The result is unbalanced use of fertilizers, a skewed NPK ratio of 6.5 : 2.9 : 1 v/s ideal ratio of 4 : 2 : 1 that is causing soil degradation and lower return per unit of fertilizer use. Fertilizer consumption has risen 300 times from 1950 to over 23 million tones. High level of global crude oil prices significantly impact fertilizer subsidies because not only is it a key input as feedstock, but also because of inadequate pass-through in urea prices.

- (2) **Food subsidy-** Food inflation has risen because consumer preference has shifted towards protein-rich food items and fruits while government policy focuses on input subsidy and minimum price support to boost cereal production. It has distorted cropping patterns to the neglect of oilseeds and pulses.
- (3) **Fuel subsidy-** the farm sector consumers only 12% of the subsidized diesel. The transport sector consumers 68% as diesel subsidy is available for all consumers who are using it for luxury cars and SUVs.
- (4) **Electricity & irrigation subsidy-** states like Punjab provide cheap or free electricity and irrigation. This has led to over-irrigation, soil salinity, depleting groundwater due to overuse of electric tubewells, rising debts of state electricity boards etc.

6. Keeping in view the informal sectors share in the total workforce of the country, critically examine the relevant inclusive measure initiated by the Government of India and their effectiveness. (12/I/1b/30)

Ans. Informal sector constitutes a pivotal part of the Indian economy which means this sector in India consists of unorganised labour workers in rural and urban area. More than 90 per cent of workforce and about 50% of the National product are accounted for by the informal sector in our economy. They are amongst the poorest sections of the society, and their position is the most vulnerable as they are not even sure if they will get a wage to the next day or not. The sector is extremely heterogeneous with each group having its own problems. These problems are mainly generated due to the fact that the workers are not organised into Trade Unions or associations so as to handle these problems there are major security needs of the unorganised workers are food security, nutritional security health security housing security, employment security, income security life and accident security and old age security.

Keeping these security needs in view, the government has launched a number of schemes related to providing employment, social security measures setting minimum wages, enhancing literacy level act. As we know that the 11th five year plan had its main theme as "inclusive growth" but these measures doesn't work well and these measures fail to overcome with the problem. Inspite of decrease, the informalisation of worked has only increased.

The government policy has taken many measures socially and financially. Social measures the government had taken many socially inclusive measures like universalisation of integrated child development schemes (ICDS). The unorganised social security Act was enacted in 2008, the mid-day meal programme. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission etc. Government is trying to provide social security to the unorganised workforce and bring them in the mainstream. Though these scheme has increased the literacy level, across the health care and nutrition level but these had not reached to the expected level the literacy level is still low, both child mortality and maternal mortality rate is still high the malnutrition still high among the unorganised workforce. The vocational skills is low in India though the government is trying to make people employable and too much concern with statistical numbers of literates is one of the main causes of increase in number of informal workers.

Beside these measures, government has enacted number of legislation like

- Minimum wage Act, 1948, provides for prescribing minimum wages for unskilled and skilled workers in some of the unorganised sectors.
- the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1946.
- the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act 1976.
- the building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Working Condition) Act 1996.
- the Equal Remuneration Act 1976 etc.
- the Prime Minister's Employment generation programme (PMEGP).
- Swarnjayati Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY).
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

However, these programs could not enhance their skill level, as the focus of the scheme is quantity of work not quality of work. Financial Measures : The government launched many schemes for unorganised sector to overcome through financial measures these are:

- 'Swavalamban' a pension scheme for unorganised sector.
- Indira Gandhi National old age pension scheme for all citizen which are 60 years of age and living below poverty line.
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana has been started for providing insurance cover for the head of the family or earning member of a rural landless household.

Also the RBI has issued a directive to open a bank branch in each village with 2000 population. But the Dependence on money lenders is still prevailing and increasing vulnerability of informal sector workers. After the independence the condition of informal sector workers have become better. However, the implementation of these programs as well as the speed of implementation is still challenging. So the policy makers needs to undergo systematically and come up with a new innovation.

7. "Domestic Resource Mobilisation Although central to the process of Indian Economic growth is characterised by several constraints". Explain.

(12/I/2c/12)

Ans. Domestic resource mobilization means the savings and investments generated by households, domestic firms and governments. Resources are essential for production of goods and services, it may be capital material resources (minerals, forest woods etc.) or human resource.

The resource for Development can be modified from domestic or external sources. But the most of the countries the resources for development are mobilized domestically rather than externally. However, the external sources are basically the foreign direct investment and other forms of private foreign investments. Export earning from international Trade, Foreign aid and technical cooperation etc. India, there are several constraints in achieving effecting resource mobilisation. The constraint in achieving effective resource mobilization.

The constraint in India is capital as we know India is a developing country with less capital available for investment. Low however, the domestic saving rate in India is as compared a developing country with less capital available for investment. However, the domestic saving rate in India is as compared high as compared to many developed countries though it is much lower than China, the Tax collection ratio is very low in India so the resource mobilization by government is quite in effective. In India there is in efficacy of natural resources which from the Raw material for production so efficient for extraction of minerals such as coal copper, tin oil etc. But India is still lagging behind in the one of the important domestic resource is a human resource is currently much underutilised due to low level of skill of India workforce despite India has good demographic

structure. So the greater emphasis on DRM can help developing countries to enhance their growth and economic performance, contribute toward increasing their policy space and ownership of development strategies and reduce dependence. Although ultimately the private sector plays the more significant role in the process of mobilising and investing domestic resource.

8. Critically examine the design of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) scheme. Do you think it has a better chance of success than the Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in achieving its objective.(11/I/3a/20)

Ans. NRLM is the rechristened version of Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojna. It is a programme of Ministry of Rural Development. It aims to reduce poverty by enabling the poor household to access gainful self employment and skilled wage.

- (a) NRLM on SHG for providing livelihood. Overemphasis of NRLM on SHGs could lead exclusion low income people in rural who are not inclined and/or unable to participate through SHGs thus the NRLM focuses on the household as the primary target.
- (b) The NRLM design perhaps looks at the rural economy whereas many segments exist within rural low income people as well as across the broader rural economy spectrum.
- (c) NRLM should in reality be driven by critical sub-sectors, associated value chains and related livelihoods including MSMEs, the NRLM does in a cursory manner although falls short of value chain.
- (d) Another aspect with NRLM is its lack of serious attention to value added agriculture and rural MSMEs which, as the experiences of many countries suggest, can play a major role in enabling and sustaining inclusive growth in rural areas and villages.
- (e) NRLM strategy is too broad and sweeping. Rather than attempting to do a whole it may be better if the NRLM learns from its past avatars like the IRDP or SGSY mistakes.
- (f) The design is very academic and top down with the less involvement of "real target group." This was among the biggest reasons for the slow moving of NRLM today due to the above deficiencies in NRLM design it is feared that it may also meet the same fate similar to SGSY. Some suggestions for effective implementation and design are as follows:-

- (i) NRLM may focus on covering all the willing households under SHGs, irrespective of BPL or APL part of society.
- (ii) It may have twofold strategy for poverty alleviation and rural prosperity.
- (iii) At the district and block level, NRLM should have permanent implementation.
- (iv) To promote innovation, NGO role in the promotion and nurturing of the SHGs and SHG federations need to be articulated clearly.

9. Elaborate the steps taken by the Government for regionally differentiated approach to increase crop production and diversification in the country. (09/I/3c/15)

Ans. Government has taken many initiatives to increase production and productivity and enhancement of income of farmers etc.

- 1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was launched during 2007-08 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the States can support crop development activities approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee.
- 2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched with an aim to achieve additional production of 20 million tonne of foodgrains by the end of Eleventh Plan.
- 3. Various Technology Mission and later Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil-Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) has been launched with the aim of increasing production and productivity of the different oilseed crops and pulse and maize by developing location-specific technologies for each of the crops for maximizing production.
- 4. A National Horticulture Mission has been launched in 2005-2006 to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies.
- 5. Programme for rice and wheat under Macro Management of Agriculture and Micro Irrigation.
- 6. National mission on micro irrigation was launched for enhancing water-use efficiency and agricultural productivity by adopting drip and sprinkler irrigation systems.
- 7. Availability of concessional credit, improved seeds and fertilizers has been increased to farmers to boost foodgrains production.
- 8. In order to increase the productivity of land, water and other farm inputs in cultivation of rice crops, a new farming practice - System of Rice Intensification (SRI) has been adopted in many States.

9. The Government is implementing a National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) for production, promotion and market development of organic farming in the country.
10. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) has been implemented to provide insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidences such as deficit and excess rainfall, low and high temperature, relative humidity wind speed etc.

**10. Write about Fruit Production in India.
(08/I/4b/3)**

Ans. India is the second largest producer of fruits after China. The main fruits grown in the country are bananas and mangoes, accounting for 38% and 19% of total fruit production respectively. Other major fruits are citrus fruits, papaya, guava, grapes, pineapple, sapota, pomegranate and lichi. In terms of production, the major fruit producing states are Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, accounting for 19% and 18% of total production respectively, followed by Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Paschim Bangal, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Asom, J and K, Odisha and Punjab.

**11. Write about agricultural productivity in India remains low. Explain the reasons for this situation.
(08/I/3a/15)**

Ans. The causes for low productivity of Indian agriculture can be divided into three broad categories, namely, (1) General factors (2) Institutional factors (3) Technological factors.

General Factors

- Overcrowding in Agriculture due to the increasing pressure population on land : The area of cultivated land per cultivator has declined from 0.43 hectare in 1901 to 0.23 hectare in 1981 despite an expansion of area under cultivation. Hence, agricultural sector has become overcrowded and this has adversely affected the agricultural productivity.
- Discouraging Rural Atmosphere : The Indian farmers, living in rural areas are generally tradition-bound, illiterate, ignorant, superstitious and conservative.
- Inadequate Non-firm Services Shortage of finance, exploitation of farmers by moneylenders, inadequate marketing and storage facilities are also responsible for agricultural backwardness in India.

- Natural Calamities Indian agriculture is a gamble in the monsoon. If monsoon becomes favourable, we have a good crop; otherwise agriculture is affected by drought, flood and cyclone.

Institutional Factors

- **Size of Holding :** The small size of holdings in India is an impediment in the way of progressive agriculture. The average size of holdings in India is less than 2 hectares. In case of very small firms, it is difficult to introduce new technology. Further, due to fragmentation of holdings, a great deal of labour and energy is destroyed in cultivation.
- **Pattern of Land Tenure :** The agrarian structure in India is not conducive for a progressive agriculture. The tendril relationships were such that the big landlords used to have a considerable influence on their respective areas. The actuarial cultivator had known incentive for improvement and more production. Though the zamindari system has been abolished, absentee landlordism still prevails; heavy rents are still extracted and there is no security of tenancy. Under these circumstances, it is unwise to expect any remarkable increase in agricultural productivity due to the apathetic attitude of the tillers of the land.

Technological Factors

- **Poor Technique of Production :** The technique of production adopted by Indian farmers is old, outdated and inefficient. The tradition-bound poor farmers have not yet been able to adopt the modern methods to get the best yield from their land. The seeds they use are of poor quality and the ago old, traditional wooden plough still exists in Indian agriculture. They consider agriculture as a way of life rather than a business proposition. Therefore, production remains at a low level.

Inadequate Irrigation Facilities Indian agriculture is a gamble in monsoon due to non-availability of irrigation facilities. In spite of several measures, irrigation has not substantially increased in India. Only one-third of the cultivated area is under irrigation.

**12. Write about the special economic zones and its pros and cons.
(08/I/3c/15)**

Ans. Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a specifically delineated duty free enclave that is treated as a foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations. It's exempt from income tax, sales tax, service tax and there is no examination of export/import cargo by customs.

The Pros

1. Rise in exports.
2. Make Indian and foreign firms more competitive.
3. Attract global technology and manufacturing skills.
4. Attract Foreign investors.
5. Boost economic growth.
6. Employment generation.

The Cons

1. Loss in revenue due to special incentives offered.
2. Create powerful and regional private monopolies.
3. May force non-SEZs units to shift to SEZs.
4. Shift focus on exports from serving the local markets.
5. Too many small SEZs, even China has few, large SEZs.
6. May result in land scams.

13. Write short note Footloose Industries

(07/I/13c/2)

Ans. These industries are those which are movable to some extent. Not attached to any particular place or religion, they have an advantage of mobility.

14. Comment on the relationship between credit availability and agricultural growth in India.

(07/II/3b/30)

Ans. India is dominated by agriculture and almost 60% of the labour power is associated with cultivation. A huge number of farmer in India are labour intensive. By providing loan to farmers by government, cultivator should be made able to invest on cultivation, land reforms and increase in production. According to recent data the users of loan in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. shows increasing on their production. On the other hand, state like Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Odisha etc. shows crop production is less where loan have been used less. After the green revolution in India agricultural loans were given more importance. During year 2005-06 Rs. 117899 crore loans were available in agricultural sector. In last 40 years it is make possible to produce crops 3 times more after right use of agricultural loan. Emphasis should be given on the right use of loan and precautions should be taken so that incidents like farmers suicides after spoiling of their crops, or incidents like not being able to gain property by the production and moneyless do no repeat.

Many marginal farmers do not get enough loan and many organizational activities are also not efficient; to handled this provisions. For

the reforms regarding the agricultural loan provisions have been made by keeping this view on mind. In such an environment loan to agriculture cannot play its role accordingly in increasing agricultural production. So by keeping all these view reconstruction of village economics is important. This is the way where India getting agricultural loan and increasing agricultural production have been developing.

15. Write about the Business Process Outsourcing (06/I/13a/2)

Ans. Under Business Process outsourcing (BPO) a foreign company provides information and other facilities at a lesser cost. Business Process Outsourcing : It is a method where a company based in Country A, purchases services from another Country B by establishing its base there or otherwise.

16. Write about the UNIDO

(06/I/13d/2)

Ans. UNIDO helped the nations to be industrialised, its headquarter is at Vienna. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. This provides technical and financial assistance to the developing and undeveloped nations for their Industrial development.

17. Discuss economic backwardness as a major challenge of Indian democracy. Can democracy and development go together smoothly?

(06/I/7b/30)

Ans. Indian democracy facing many problems like - population growth economic backwardness, illiteracy, corruption, regionalism etc. But the major problem which facing India is facing is economic backwardness. Due to economic backwardness, Indian economy growth is not growing thing like developed countries like USA, UK, France etc. The Indian system is, going through a phase of transition from the state of under development to development after five decade of independence, India even continues to exhibit the basic characteristics of underdeveloped economy and social life. The factors posing a serious threat to democracy economic backwardness is of much importance. These express itself in the form of poverty. Although poverty is not about the only one thing, the bottom line is always hunger - the deficiency and unavailability of food material but it entails psychological suffering along with powerlessness, voicelessness, dependence, shame and humiliation.

The number of poor people in India estimated by the planning commission for 1993-94 was 18.1 of the total population of India. After accepting the Lakdawala committee's report in March 1997 planning commission revised its estimates of the number of poor to 35.97 per cent and 320 million in 1993-94, with a monthly income less than 264. Mass poverty, is nearly one-third of the population, is a serious problem that negates the essence of social justice and equality in the Indian democratic set-up after all this poverty does lead to destabilization of other kinds. Mass migration from one part of the country to the other in search of jobs and other facilities is still continued. This creation imbalance in regional growth, unplanned urbanization, and pressure on civic amenities etc. The poor to fulfil their basic needs and sometimes as a result of frustration insecurity, may take to anti social activities, generating a law and order problem. Poverty is also directly related to gender bias and over population, which is a serious problem to Indian democracy. Thus India is facing both urban and rural economic backwardness is in critical situation. So the policy are made for both areas differently.

18. Discuss the role of public sector during the post-reform period of Indian economy.

(06/II/5a/15)

Ans. After a huge economic crisis in 80s and 90s government came with so many economic reforms in 1991 and tried to balance the payments crisis. But at that time policy response was limited to liberalising particular aspects of the control system without changing the system itself in any fundamental way. The 1991 reforms recognised the need for a system change, involving liberalisation of government control, a large role for the private sector and greater integration with the world economy was identified.

The environment of PSUs has undergone substantial change since the liberalisation of the economy. Many PSUs would have responded to these changes in some manner after the started objective of government to invest and privatise, entry of private firms into markets earlier reserved for public sector. Now a day government pursuing disinvestments which is driven more by budgetary consideration.

19. What are non-factor services in India's balances of payments ?

(06/II/6a/2)

Ans. All invisible receipts and payments not attributable to any of the conventional "factors of production" i.e. labour and capital is called

non-factor services. Non-factor services include forex earnings and expenses on account on tourism, shipping and various miscellaneous slue head under which export of services features.

20. What are the reasons for industrial sickness in India? Suggest suitable remedies? (05/II/4b/30)

Ans. The Companies (Special Provision) Act-1985 and Companies (Amendment) Act-2002, define sick industry as/when the industry accumulated loss within a year or within four previous years becomes 50% or more of its net worth or has been unable to repay lenders for these or more consecutive years. Till the end of March 2002 RBI estimated that there were 177336 sick industrial until with an overdue loan of Rs. 4818.95 core.

The cause for sickness can be divided into two categories.

(1) Internal reasons

- (i) Labour and management problems.
- (ii) Faults at the initial levels of planning and construction.
- (iii) Age old, inefficient and defective machinery.
- (iv) In-competence on the part of entrepreneurs.

(2) External Reasons

- (i) Sudden changes in the governmental policies.
- (ii) Erratic supply of out put.
- (iii) Demand and credit restraints.

Government, Banks and other policies evolution agencies took various measures to tackle sick industrial units.

- Banks debt of terminally sick units should be discounted by some specialized agency for winding up of such units.
- Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was set up for determining the measures required to be taken in respect to sick units.
- Banks grants various concessions to sick units to rehabilitate themselves.
- Scheme for provision of margin money to sick units in small scale sector at soft terms has been there since 1982.
- Liberalised margin money scheme was introduced in 1987 to assist SSI in their rehabilitation.
- Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India was established in 1985 to receive and rehabilitate sick units.

To improve SICA efforts are going on. Government also took initiative to change the definition of sickness. Government taking steps to set up recovery and winding tribunals and making industrial practices as per with international standards to lessen industrial sickness.

21. What is the role of external financial assistance in Indian economy ?(05/II/5a/15)

Ans. After free from external political power India required huge and massive external aid for the maintenance and development of its infrastructure, for poverty alleviation, for literacy, employment generation, health care, sanitation etc. Once when Indian economy sinking, multilateral agencies like world bank, WHO, UNICEF Asian Development Bank came forward to provide long term and short term financial assistance at concessional rates.

Now a days Indian economy is moving forward so that at this time India required modernisation of infrastructure such as, railway, air ports, telecommunications etc., and to meet this goal India requires heavy investment. For this reason India need FDI and other foreign private sector participation. So that we cannot undermine the external financial assistance. All these assistance go on to build an efficient infrastructure. Economic and social condition which provides base for higher private investment both domestic and foreign, which leads to sustainable economic growth and its convergence in balance economic development.

22. What were the terms of reference of the Abid Hussain committee ? (05/II/6n/2)

Ans. Mainly to reforms in small scale industries Abid Hussain committee was formed. This committee suggest to outline the weakness and suggest measures to strengthen the small and village industries in India.

23. State the comprehensive structural reforms under-taken to improve the Indian economy since 1991. (04/II/4a/30)

Ans. India faced a severe economic crisis, inflation, poverty etc. during 90s. During such period in 1991 government came with a constant and drastic economic reforms, whose focused shifted from inward-oriented policy of the past to an outward looking policy. Government of India looking forward to liberate its economy by announcing a series of packages of stabilisation and structural policy reforms. These economic policy reforms guided mainly by globalization of the Indian economy in order to proving internal and external competitiveness, removal of inadequacies or constraints and private sector participation. At present government focus on to promote the private sector, growth targets per capita income of GDP.

Reforms undertaken to improve the Indian economy since 1991 are—

- Import institution and export of primary goods, no import bias.
- Abolition of all administered prices essential good except for few strategic sector.
- The removal of quantitative restrictions being phased out.
- Removal of state monopolies, privatization and disinvestment.
- Sector-neutral monetary, fiscal and tariff policies.
- Liberal regime for FDI, portfolio investment, foreign technology.
- The removal of quantitative restrictions on imports and a consistent decline in average and peak imports tariffs.
- Reduction and rationalization of taxes and duties dispersion.
- Abolition of industrial and trade licensing.
- Abolition of exchange control, falling convertibility on current account.
- Liberalisation of Financial and capital market.
- Rationalisation of structure and concession being phased out.
- Decentralisation sound institutional framework, degree of civil services reforms.

All these reforms shows a high growth performance in the post reform era and shows a sign of overall growth and the service sector in general.

During the first phase, industrial sector showed a static growth and a positive out put come out. The growth rate of 6.1% in real-out put during the post-reform period was achieved through competitiveness and efficiency gains. Till now India's external trade has increased significantly. To be more specific the share of India's export in the world trade increased from 0.52% in 1990 to 0.8% in 2002 and between this period Indian exports have increased from US\$ 18.1 billion in 1990-91 to US \$ 52.8 billion in 2002-03, while India's import have increased from US \$ 24.1 billion in 1990-91 to US \$ 61.6 billion in 2002-03. This higher growth in India's exports over imports leads to decline in India's trade deficit.

24. What does priority sector lending means? (04/II/6d/2)

Ans. Priority sector lending is mainly focused to ensure that assistance from the banking sector flows in an increasing manner to those sectors of the economy, which through accounting for a significant proportion of the national product, have not received adequate support of institutional finance in the past.

25. Explain the necessary role of mixed economy life India. (04/II/6k/2)

Ans. In an economy where both private and public sector co-exists is called mixed economy. For the political, social, economical development of a country mixed economy plays an important role. Public sector invest on those area where it's very hard for others to invest due to profit motive.

26. What has been the policy of agricultural development during last two decades in India? (04/II/6n/2)

Ans. Following are the policies of agricultural development during last two decades in India.

- Comprehensive crop insurance scheme 1985 for the insurance of agricultural crops.
- Ganga Kalyan Yojana 1997-1998 to provide financial assistance to farmers for exploring and developing ground and surface water.
- Plant Varieties Right Act - 2002 - empower the farmers to hold the varieties of plants and their seeds.

27. Highlight the main features of the policy relating to buy back of shares? (03/II/6g/2)

Ans. In order to increase companies assets, profit, return and finally to influence management practices companies purchased shares.

Public Distribution System /Food Security

1. What is Allelopathy? Discuss its role in major cropping systems of irrigated agriculture. (16/III/8/12½)

Ans. Allelopathy is a phenomenon where one species inhibits the growth of another. Through the release of bio-chemicals termed as allelochemicals, certain species can greatly influence the germination, growth, survival, and reproduction of other organisms.

Allelopathy is strongly coupled with other stresses of the crop environment, including insects and disease, temperature extremes, nutrient and moisture variables, radiation, and herbicides.

Allelopathy stress interactions also have implications for herbicide and residue management strategies, crop rotations, biological control measures, and tillage practices that can contribute to a more sustainable agriculture.

Allelochemicals can stimulate or inhibit plant germination and growth, and permit the development of crops with low phytotoxic residue amounts in water and soil, thus facilitating wastewater treatment and recycling.

Crop allelopathy can be effectively used to control weeds in the field, to alleviate allelopathic autotoxicity and reduce inhibitory influence among allelopathic crops to improve the utilization rate of land and to increase the annual output of the soil by establishing reasonable crop rotation and intercropping systems.

Intercropping of sorghum, sesame and soybean in a cotton field produced greater net benefits and a significant inhibition over purple nutsedge in comparison with a cotton alone field.

Allelopathic applications, such as straw mulching, provide sustainable weed management further reducing the negative impact of agriculture on environment.

2. Given the vulnerability of Indian agriculture to vagaries of nature, discuss the need for crop insurance and bring out the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). (16/III/10/12½)

Ans. Agriculture in India is highly susceptible to risks like droughts and floods. It is necessary to protect the farmers from natural calamities and ensure their credit eligibility for the next season. For this purpose, the Government of India introduced many agricultural schemes throughout the country.

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme) was launched by Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 18 February, 2016.

Salient features of the scheme are as follows –

- It envisages a uniform premium of only 2 per cent to be paid by farmers for Kharif crops, and 1.5 per cent for Rabi crops. The premium for annual commercial and horticultural crops will be 5 per cent.
- This scheme is dedicated to bring in more than 50% of the farmers under its wing within the next 2-3 years.
- Around 25% of the claims will be sent to the farmer's direct account. Also, the scheme will remain as it is. This means that there will be no cap on coverage. Also there won't be any cap on the reduction in the insured sum.
- This insurance scheme, unlike the previous ones, covers local calamities too, such as landslide, hailstorm, inundation, etc. inundation was not covered by the previous schemes.
- The government has proposed that there will only be one insurance company for the entire state. Mostly the private as well as the national agricultural insurance companies will be approached to implement it.

3. How can the 'Digital India' programme help farmers to improve farm productivity and income? What steps has the Government taken in this regard? (15/III/4/12½)

Ans. Digital India is social empowerment initiative by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity

Digital India has three core components.

- (i) The creation of digital infrastructure
- (ii) Delivering services digitally
- (iii) Digital literacy

Digital India envisages m-Agriculture and m-GramBazar, out of the seven components covered under m-Services, directly impact agricultural extension and marketing services.

The project will benefit small farmers as it seeks to:

- (i) Transform rural India into a digitally-empowered knowledge economy.
- (ii) Provide universal phone connectivity and access to broadband in 250,000 villages.
- (iii) Extend timely services to farmers through information technology and its tools.
- (iv) Enhance efficiency in agricultural governance through digital literacy and electronic delivery of services.
- (v) Increasing farm productivity: Farmers will get connected with experts and their timely advice will help farmers to adopt best farming practices.
- (vi) Increasing Income level: Farmers can get access to markets through internet, hence can have better price for their produce.
- (vii) Give farmers the technology using GPRS and remote sensing systems and also geo imaging services like Google earth to obtain information related to crop failure patterns, assessment of drought patterns, and impact on crop cover due to pests so as to use it to improve farming techniques.
- (viii) Farmers can be alerted about the weather and storms or health waves if any so that they can prepare themselves better.

So, Digital India initiative can be a game changer for the farmers, by increasing their productivity as well as income levels.

4. In what way could replacement of price subsidy with Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) change the scenario of subsidies in India? Discuss. (15/III/5/12½)

Ans. DBT is an attempt to ameliorate the mechanism of transferring subsidies. The primary objective of this Direct Benefit Transfer program is to bring transparency and terminate pilferage from distribution of funds sponsored by Central Government of India. In DBT, benefit or subsidy will be directly transferred to citizens living below poverty line.

PROS OF DBT

- (i) Decrease corruption to a large extent.
- (ii) DBT scheme eliminates intermediaries and Ghost Beneficiary.
- (iii) AADHAR provides Biometric identification eliminates fake & duplicate beneficiaries.
- (iv) Pilferage and Leaks will be reduced.
- (v) DIGITAL INDIA will help in avoiding delays in transferring benefits.
- (vi) As everyone can purchase goods at market price, there will be healthy competition.

CONS

- (i) Targeting of BPL population is still improper. Around 40% of population yet to have Aadhar cards.
- (ii) Inadequate banking facilities in Rural and Remote areas. Business Correspondent model of banks has not worked well till now.
- (iii) Illiteracy of our population is a challenge to efficiency of scheme. 26% people are still illiterate.
- (iv) Money provided could be used wrongly i.e., Male member using it for liquor and gambling purposes.

Right now it is applied to only 4 areas that too in selected districts :

1. LPG subsidies.
2. Janani Suraksha Yojana
3. Old age pension
4. Scholarships

So, in a phased manner we can move towards Direct Benefit Transfer in more schemes.

5. There is also a point of view that Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) set up under the State Acts have not only impeded the development of agriculture but also have been the cause of food inflation in India. Critically examine. (14/III/3/12½)

Ans. Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act mandates the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities in government-regulated mandis. APMC Act ensures that intermediaries (and money lenders) do not compel farmers to sell their produce at the farm

gate at extremely low prices so that farmers are not exploited. And all food articles should first be brought to the market and then be sold through auction. However, there are many problems faced by farmers due to the restrictions imposed by APMC Acts.

In the last few decades, an elaborate network of middlemen and traders have sprung up in the mandis, who often collude to drive down prices that the farmers are able to get for their crops. The crops have to be brought physically to the mandis to be sold and farmers are often in no position to take back the produce if they find the prices low. As farmers are not allowed to sell directly to consumers and have to go through APMC mandis, they are not able to get a higher price, even as the prices of fruits and vegetables have doubled in the last few years.

The journey of commodity from farm to fork involves multiple levels of transportation and handling expenses, agents' commission and mandi taxes – all inflating final price of the farm produce by about 20 per cent. Moreover, middlemen also indulge in hoarding the agricultural produce - onions for example – amid speculation of bad produce due to a weak monsoon, leading to artificial inflation. Different states have different APMC Acts, as a result, it becomes very difficult to allow free flow of agricultural goods among states thereby helping in the mismatch of demand and supply, leading to inflation.

Hence, there is an urgent need today to de-list vegetables and fruits from APMC Act as it will give the farmers freedom to sell their produce directly to retailers/consumers circumventing the need of mandis or middlemen. Absence of middlemen will mean no commission, and will also enable competitive prices instead of those being fixed at mandis. Thus, in sum, it will offer best prices to producers, sellers and consumers, thereby helping in reducing food inflation to a certain extent.

6. Discuss the extent, causes and implications of the nutrition transition which is said to be underway in India. (11/I/1c/20)

Ans. In India, Nutrition research has previously focused on the problem of under nutrition related to nutrient deficit and high rates of infection particularly among vulnerable women and children from middle to low income countries. The increased consumption of unhealthy foods

compared with increased prevalence of overweight is the case of nutrition transition. Food rich in vitamins, minerals and micronutrients like fruits, vegetables and grains have been substituted by foods heavy in sugar and saturated fat.

Developing countries also feels stressed and struggling with hunger and are also dealing with health problems associated with obesity. As per the NFHS, India is undergoing a nutrition transition i.e. manifested in the form of lifestyle diseases in urban and affluent upper middle class. The reasons for such nutrition transition are increase in the per capita income, work pressure, consumerism culture, impact of globalization and westernization etc. There is some evidence of an emerging nutrition transition in India and various data demonstrate in many resources for poor settings, rising urbanization and improvements in economic development lead to concurrent under and over nutrition in the population. The recent data have taken from one of the representative state e.g. Andhra Pradesh, that provides nationally representative data in woman's weight are higher, the major nutrition problem facing women continues to be under nutrition with having a low body mass index and most of these women are severely malnourished. Further more in large cities of India women are overweight or obese women from lower socioeconomic groups have a low BMI and various findings also revealed that socioeconomic status is a more important factor of both over and under weight than location of residence. Although India remains one of the poorest countries with a population of over one billion and a fertility rate well high replacement level. The overall improvements in the nutritional status of the population have been less impressive, as more than half of the world's undernourished population live in India various data suggest that the proportion of the overweight population in Indian towns and cities is large and increasing. A study in North Indian men and women found the urban prevalence of overweight to be more than double that of rural population. So the phenomena of nutrition transition is more favourable for urban areas and is less effective in rural areas due to poverty and malnutrition.

7. When was the idea of Agriculture Insurance Corporation mooted? (03/II/1i/2)

Ans. Union Finance Minister in this General Budget speech of 2002-03 announced to formed Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AIG). For Agricultural Insurance this company was proposed to set up.

8. Explain the essential features of differential rate of interest scheme. (03/II/6m/2)

Ans. This scheme is a direction to all public sector banks to grant at least 1% of their total deposits of previous year to weaker sections of the society at a concessional interest rate of 4%. It was made a compulsory on the part of banks to allot at least 40% of their advances under this scheme to SC/ST people.

9. Which are the three major items of expenditure of the Government of India on revenue account? (03/II/6n/2)

Ans. Defence, central plan and interest payments are the three major items of expenditure of the Government of India on revenue account.

Food Processing Industry

1. Explain various types of revolutions, that took place in agriculture after Independence in India. How these revolutions have helped in poverty alleviation and food security in India? (150 words) (17/III/4/10)

Ans.

- 1. **Land Reforms**
 - a. Abolition of Intermediaries
 - b. Tenancy reforms, security of tenure, regulation of rent and rights to tenants provided
 - c. Ceiling on landholdings
 - d. Consolidation of landholdings (Chakbandi)
- **Green Revolution** - This revolution led to tremendous rise in production of food grains, especially wheat, by use of high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers and pesticide.
- **White Revolution** - Operation Flood (1970), an initiative of National Dairy Development Board has led to revolution in milk production in India. The world's largest dairy development programme transformed India from a milk deficient nation to world's largest milk producer.
- **Blue Revolution** - This revolution focused on management of fisheries sector and has led to phenomenal increase in both fish production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources of the inland and marine fisheries.

Other revolutions which are no less significant includes yellow revolution(oil seed production),

golden fibre revolution (jute), golden revolution (horticulture), silver fibre revolution (Cotton) and red revolution (meat production).

Significance of these revolutions

- These innovations in agriculture have lifted millions of people out of poverty by generating rural income opportunities for farmers, farm labourers, and also reduced prices for consumers. India has become self sufficient in food grain production with the help of green revolution. This also helped in empowerment of women which secured their livelihood and raised their status in society. These revolutions improved the ill condition of poor children and pregnant ladies and moved many away from malnourishment.

2. What are the reasons for poor acceptance of cost-effective small processing unit. How the food processing unit will be helpful to uplift the socio-economic status of poor farmers? (150 words) (17/III/5/10)

Ans. India being an agricultural country offers ideal conditions for development of food processing industry. Easy availability of raw materials, changing lifestyles in urban and rural areas and favourable fiscal policies are giving a push to this sunrise sector.

But small processing units in India are suffering from many challenges such as-

- **Infrastructure:** Small processing units cannot invest heavily in infrastructural support such as grading, packaging, cold storage, warehousing, logistics, supply chains etc. They rely on the common facilities in these activities.
- **Manpower:** Skill shortage is hampering the competitiveness of this sector. There are few institutes which provide adequate training to the labour force in this sector.
- **Seasonality and perishability:** Most of the agricultural products such as fruits, vegetable, fisheries etc are highly perishable and thus increase the vulnerability of the entrepreneurs to wastage of commodities. The supply of raw materials is also seasonal in nature.
- **Credit:** Although the industry has been included in the priority sector lending, there are inherent risks involved in small enterprises.
- **Competition:** Increasing investment in the sector has led to intense competition which has adversely impacted the operating profitability of the units.

- Technology:** Value addition is the key factor in the food processing but India still lacks the universalisation of robust technology in this sector.

Food processing industry plays an important role in uplifting the socio-economic status of poor farmers through following ways:-

- It reduces the wastage of agricultural raw materials and increases shelf life of food products.
- It links farmers to the agricultural market and provides them better income especially for horticultural products.
- It provides employment opportunities in sectors such as packaging, sampling, logistics and other non-farm activities.
- It has come out with SAMPADA scheme, Mega Food Park Schemes. Value Addition Centres, Irradiation facilities etc. to promote this sector. However more needs to be done to enable small farmers to benefit from these initiatives.

3. What are the major reasons for declining rice and wheat yield in the cropping system? How crop diversification is helpful to stabilize the yield of the crops in the system? (250 words)

(17/III/14/15)

Ans. Rice-wheat cropping system is labour, water, capital and energy-intensive, and becomes less profitable as availability of these resources diminishes. The problem is further exacerbated by dynamics of climate change. The relevant factors for decline in yield are discussed below-

- Decline in Soil fertility:** Due to continuous irrigation and use of excessive flood irrigation, soil in rice-wheat cropping system has become saline, it has resulted into decrease in crop yield.
- Climate change:** According to studies, climate change has a negative effect on major crop such as wheat, rice and maize. Increase in annual temperature range has also affected the crop yield of rice and wheat.
- Increased input cost:** High rate of infestation with weeds and pests along with contamination of ground water have resulted into high cost of input for cultivation of rice and wheat.
- Change in water availability:** Due to excessive use of ground water and consequent depletion of ground water resources, water availability has declined. This has resulted in decline in crop yield.

Therefore, it is imperative to focus on alternate crops. Crop diversification refers to a shift from the regional dominance of one crop to production of a number of crops. Crop diversification helps in:

- Maintaining soil fertility:** Only those crops are grown in a particular region which are suitable to particular agro climate zone and it helps in maintaining soil fertility because excessive use of nutrients, irrigation is not required.
- To arrest depletion of ground water:** it will help in diversifying cropping patterns from water guzzling crops such as paddy to pulses, oilseeds, maize with the aim of tackling the problem of depleting water table.
- Diversification can also provide habitat for beneficial insects and at the same time reduce colonization by pest and help in disease suppression.

The Government of India has launched crop diversification scheme in the original green revolution areas of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. Under **Crop Diversification Programme**, assistance is provided to states for conducting cluster demonstrations on alternate crops, promotion of water saving technologies, distribution of farm machinery, and awareness through training.

4. How do subsidies affect the cropping pattern, crop diversity and economy of farmers? What is the significance of crop insurance, minimum support price and food processing for small and marginal farmers? (17/III/15/15)

Ans. Government subsidizes agricultural inputs in an attempt to keep farm costs low and production high.

There are various subsidies available to farmers in terms of cheap input credit, seeds and fertilizers, subsidized electricity and irrigation etc. Agricultural subsidies always have some impact on various activities of agriculture.

Cropping pattern: Crop selection gets distorted in favour of those crops which have high share of subsidies or attract large volume of subsidies. For example cheap electricity and irrigation subsidies motivated Punjab farmers to go for water guzzling crops like rice.

Crop diversity: Crop diversity gives way to the standard staple crops where there is assured market and cost of production is low due to subsidies. For example wheat and rice are the standard crops in present times for Rabi and Kharif season respectively.

Economy of farmers: Various subsidies ensure income support to farmers and safe stock of food grains. But at the same time it leads to distorted production patterns, resulting in food inflation.

Significance of various factors on small and marginal farmers

Crop insurance: It provides income security in case of crop failure due to natural and other reasons. It also gives them cushion against their investment in agricultural activities. It also helps to understand and use technological advancement.

Minimum Support Price: Minimum prices ensure a minimum guaranteed income for the crops thereby hedging them from market fluctuations. Guarantee of a buyer while cultivation of crops gives a sense of financial security to the farmer.

High MSP for certain produces such as wheat and rice drives farmers to take the "safe side" and thus shifts to cereal production rather than fruits, vegetables etc.

Food processing: Through value addition it ensures not only better income but long shelf life for the agro products. For a country like India where the wastage is high and over 80% of farmers are small and marginal with limited capacity, their income base can be enhanced through food processing.

5. What are the impediments in marketing and supply chain management in developing the food processing industry in India ? Can e-commerce help in overcoming these bottlenecks? (15/III/6/12½)

Ans. Indian industries are backbone of Indian economy that provides a forward and backward linkage to agriculture and service sector of economy. The logistics and supply chain management industry in India has been receiving greater attention in the last few years. Yet, in spite of its huge potential, the sector's growth has not kept pace with India's wider economy and this is a threat to our future competitiveness.

The impediments in marketing and supply chain management in industry in India are:

(i) Heavy dependence on a mode that is in many ways inefficient and has high carbon intensity is the lack of a railway system capable of responding to the needs of industry.

- (ii) This is putting a real strain on infrastructure: national highways account for 2 per cent of the road network but transport around 40 per cent of freight tonnage.
- (iii) Lack of coordinated planning, intra-State border issues, cumbersome documentation, bureaucracy and corruption leave the average speed of trucks at only 21 km/hour. Hence a truck can cover only 300-500 km per day versus almost double that figure in the larger developed countries.
- (iv) In ports, capacity and turnaround times are still well below global benchmarks, and logistics parks, warehousing and other support infrastructure are also at an early development stage.
- (v) Another challenge is the inefficiency of Indian logistics versus its international peers. Today, 57 per cent of freight in India still moves on the road network.
- (vi) Failure to comply Intellectual property regime hampers marketing.
- (vii) Child labour, working condition of factory, sanitary and phytosanitary measure also hamper marketing.
- (viii) Lack of infrastructure and quality in management processes.
- (ix) High level of diversity in India's population.
- (x) Quality of product hasn't been able to compete with MNC's.

Indeed, e-commerce helps in overcoming these bottlenecks:

- (i) **Advertising & Marketing Cost :** If you opt for ecommerce, you don't have to spend your money on advertising and marketing. However, organic search engine traffic, social media traffic and pay-per-click are some of the advertising channels that are cost-effective.
- (ii) **Personnel :** A complete automation of check-out, billing, inventory management, payments and other type of operational costs lower the total number of employees that you require to run your ecommerce business.
- (iii) **Eliminate Travel Cost :** Now, customers do not have to travel long distances to reach their desired stores as ecommerce allows them to visit the e-store anytime without travelling. With few mouse clicks, customers can make their purchase and have wonderful shopping experience.
- (iv) **Expand Market for Niche Products :** It is difficult for buyers and sellers to find each other in the physical world, but it becomes very easy for them with the inception of e-store.

- (v) **Boost Brand Awareness:** As like e-commerce business can help B2B organizations to get new customers, so it will be helpful for e-commerce businesses to boost their brand awareness in the market.
- (vi) **Decreasing cost of inventory Management:** With e-commerce business, the suppliers can decrease the cost of managing their inventory of goods that they can automate the inventory management.

Digital India Mission will surely change the picture of e-commerce in India and address the lacunae of marketing and supply chain management in industry in India.

6. India needs to strengthen measures to promote the pink revolution in food industry for ensuring better nutrition and health. Critically elucidate the statement. [200 words] (13/III/6/10)

Ans. India needs setting up state of the art meat processing plants; developing technologies to raise male buffalo calves for meat production; increasing the number of farmers rearing buffalo under contractual farming; and establishing disease-free zones for rearing animals.

It means industrializing the meat production process through specialization, different workers or tools are concentrated on completing certain tasks, mechanization; the replacement of human and animal labour with machines, and standardization of the finished product; accomplished through specialized facilities that work together more effectively by adopting uniform practice to create products of standardized size, weight and consistency to process them quickly and consumers know what to expect and how much to pay.

Other aspects include new technology and inputs. For example, in the poultry industry, formulated feeds and breeding techniques are often used to help animals reach their market weight. Inputs may include hormones, antibiotics and agricultural chemicals in the feed-all of which carry their own risks to consumer health which need strict regulatory and monitoring mechanisms.

It is critical to India's nutrition and health security as production of pulses has failed to provide adequate protein content in Indian diet. Meat contains 'more complete' protein compared to pulses that is more effectively absorbed by the body. India's large livestock provides a strong base that needs investment to improve meat quality.

7. Explain Mega Food Park Scheme of Government of India. (07/II/5c/15)

Ans. Mega Food Park Scheme is the important program of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India. It proposes a demand driven model with strong bidirectional linkages and sustainable supply chain. The main objective of the proposed scheme is to facilitate establishment of integrated value chain, with core processing and supported by requisite forward and backward linkage.

The scheme provides creation of infrastructure for farm level primary processing centre-cum-cold chain in identified clusters, processing of intermediate products, collection centre cum cold chains, centralized infrastructure to take care of processing activities, which require-critical technological and testing facilities, besides the basic infrastructure for water supply, power, environmental protection systems, communication etc. The supply chain will establish on-Farm Primary Processing Centre cum cold chain facilities for aggregation of the produce at village level, which will be linked to the retail outlets/ parks by appropriate produce aggregation facility and collection centre cum cold chain arid Refer van transportation net works. The scheme is proposed to be entrepreneur driven to be implemented on a PPP model. The scheme envisages a onetime capital grant of 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 crores in general areas and 75% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crores in difficult and hilly areas i.e., North-East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the States.

8. Explain Mega Food Park Scheme of Government of India. (07/II/5c/15)

Ans. To develop retail market in food Government came out with a scheme known as Mega Food Park scheme. In April 2007 Government promoted this scheme to solve the problem of food conservation and distribution, storage and transportation. There are 30 Mega Food Park establish on the scheme and this scheme would work under the Food and Agriculture Ministry and Commerce and Industry Ministry. To target the farming category this scheme was launched. Distribution of food and conservation of food will get a strong hold by this scheme for gaining people trust this scheme do available and transported and delivered the food stuff properly. By this scheme the stocked of food crops and damages of produce foods will solve so that farmer will get proper value for their produce. In Madhya Pradesh district Chhindwara has been given permission for this kind of Mega Food Park.

Land Reforms

1. Discuss the role of land reforms in agricultural development. Identify the factors that were responsible for the success of land reforms in India. (16/III/9/12½)

Ans. Major reasons for success (very limited) of land reforms and its role in agricultural development are:

- It abolished exploitative land tenure systems started by the British under Permanent Settlement System.
- Land transfers across the world have always happened with force; major merit of Indian case was that it was largely non-violent.
- In many cases, tenants were also given ownership.
- Rents were fixed in the range of 25-33%
- Even though these land reforms were met with limited success, they made a significant positive impact on poverty removal.
- In areas where land reform has not been implemented, the inequalities have persisted; caste oppression is most acute and has generally experienced low socio-economic development.
- Brought fundamental changes in the agrarian economy, rural social structure, and rural power structure. It Moved India society towards the egalitarian society.
- Increased democratization of Indian polity and reduction in influence of the dominant sections of the society.

To sum up, Land reforms are major instruments of social transformation in a backward economy based on feudal and semi-feudal productive relationships. But in India, they met with limited success mainly because of the political and bureaucratic apathy.

2. In view of the declining average size of land holdings in India which has made agriculture non-viable for a majority of farmers, should contract farming and land leasing be promoted in agriculture? Critically evaluate the pros and cons. (15/III/3/12½)

Ans. Land is important natural resource as all the three sector of economy is very much dependent on land, particularly agriculture.

PROS

- (i) Contract farming and land leasing are innovative method of prudent utilization of land.

- (ii) Contract farming has been used for agricultural production for decades but its popularity appears to have been increasing in recent years. The use of contracts has become attractive to many farmers because the arrangement can offer both an assured market and access to production support.
- (iii) Contract farming is also of interest to buyers, who seek supplies of products for sale further along the value chain or for processing. Processors constitute the main users of contracts, as the guaranteed supply enables them to maximize utilization of their processing capacity.
- (iv) Contracts with farmers can also reduce risk from disease or weather and facilitate certification, which is being increasingly demanded by advanced markets. There are also potential benefits for national economies as contract farming leads to economies of scale, which, as some agriculture scientist argue, are "bound to provide for a more dynamic agricultural sector."
- (v) Although contract farming must first and foremost be considered as a commercial proposition, it has also come to be viewed as an effective approach to help solve many of the market access and input supply problems faced by small farmers. That's help in development of agriculture sector.

CONS

- (i) Common problems include farmers selling to a buyer other than the one with whom they hold a contract or using inputs supplied by the company for purposes other than intended. From the other side, a company sometimes fails to buy products at the agreed prices or in the agreed quantities, or arbitrarily downgrades produce quality.
- (ii) Lack of legal framework is thus crucial for the successful implementation and long-term sustainability of contract farming operations.
- (iii) A system of law is essential to assist farmers and their buyers in the negotiation and drafting of contracts. It is also important to protect them from risks that may occur during contractual execution, such as abuse of power by the stronger bargaining party or breach of contract. Strengthening farmer organizations to improve their contract negotiating skills can redress the potential for subsequent misunderstandings.
- (iv) Even apparently successful contracts from a legal point of view can face other difficulties.

For example, family relationships can be threatened. Work for contracts is often done by women but the contracts are invariably in the name of the man who also receives the payment.

So, considering the pros and cons of Contract farming and land leasing, it is clear that they have potential to transform agricultural sector into a major driver of Indian economy.

3. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has come into effect from 1st January, 2014. What are the key issues which would get addressed with the Act in place? What implications would it have on industrialization and agriculture in India ?

(14/III/5/10)

Ans. Land acquisition in India (governed by LARR Act, 2013) refers to land acquisition by central or state government for various infrastructure and economic growth initiatives. But, it has proved unpopular with the citizenry. The amount reimbursed is fairly low with regard to current index of prices prevailing in the economy. Furthermore, due to low level of human capital of the displaced people, they often fail to find adequate employment. Also, since land being the source of livelihood, those displaced should be adequately accommodated in other sectors.

Some of the key features and aims of the Act includes :

- Higher compensation of four times the market value in rural areas and two times of the market value in urban areas.
- Consent of upto 80% of people is required where land is acquired for private projects and of 70% of land owners in the case of PPP projects.
- Social Impact Assessment for affected population with remedial measures for rehabilitation and resettlement. It is a significant measure for landless labourers who lose their livelihood.

Implications of the act on the industrialisation and agriculture in India includes :

- It would be an efficient mechanism in resolving the conflicts between the community and industries on issues of lower compensation.
- The acquisition of agricultural land and multi-crop land has to be carried out as a last resort. To safeguard food security and

to prevent arbitrary acquisition, the act directs states to impose limits on the area under agricultural cultivation that can be acquired.

- The large scale agricultural land acquisitions will have a negative effect on the agricultural development because of the absence of the clause, that only non-agricultural land can be acquired for projects.
- Absence of clear cut policy for returning the unused land would seriously harm the land resources and also affect the food security negatively.
- Private industries fear delay in projects because of mandatory SIA and 80% consent requirements.
- The Act might affect the manufacturing industries in a significant manner as these units require large tracts of land and acquiring such large amount of land might be a problem.

4. Establish relationship between land reforms, agriculture productivity and elimination of poverty in the Indian economy. Discuss the difficulties in designing and implementation of agriculture-friendly land reforms in India. [200 words]

(13/III/8/10)

Ans. Land reforms entail abolition of intermediaries to identify land ownership with land operation and management; tenancy reforms to secure occupancy rights and regulate rent; ceilings on land holdings to redistribute land and remove inequalities in the agrarian structure; consolidation of holdings to facilitate agriculture on modern, scientific and efficient lines; and cooperative farms due to unfavourable land-man ratio and economies of scale.

Since land is a state subject, each state took various approaches to abolish the intermediary system. It allowed zamindars to form their defence. They moved courts of law to delay implementation of reforms. Under the pretext of the "personal cultivation" clause, many were able to hold onto their lands. States could not stop benami and malafide transfers of land within zamindari families. Tenants lost their land on the vaguely defined basis of "personal cultivation" clause which allowed landlords to resume lands. Tenants' low purchasing power and social empowerment forces dependence on landlords and negates tenancy reforms. Basic socio-economic relationships have been uprooted with both landlords and tenants

resorting to violence due to half-hearted implementation of land reforms. Consolidation failed as land has sentimental value and it proved difficult to replace a piece of land with another piece with equivalent fertility. Lack of updated land records compounded problems further. Cooperative farming faces issues of rural flocks setting aside their social, ethnic and personal differences.

Planning in India: Objectives/Development/ Allocation of Funds During Five Years Plans

- One of the intended objectives of Union-Budget 2017-18 is to 'transform, energize and clean India'. Analyze the measures proposed in the Budget 2017-18 to achieve the objective. (250 words) (17/III/11/15)**

Ans. The initiatives in the Budget 2017-18 can be discussed under following heads-

1. Transforming India

- It concerns with those policies of the government that seek to transform the governance of the country and improve the quality of life of people.
- The budget has focused on upgrading the infrastructure of railways, roads, rivers, airports, telecommunications and energy sector. But railways in India need comprehensive reforms as is evident from recurrent accidents in different parts of the country.
- Greater allocation for Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana is relevant in the context of skilling India and reaping the benefits of demographic dividend.
- Rationalisation of tribunals is a positive step towards securing rule of law and effective delivery of justice as per our Preamble and DPSPs.
- Tax administration is to be reformed through the strategy of RAPID (Revenue, Accountability, Probity, Information and Digitalisation). This strategy will help to plug tax avoidance at various levels and increase revenue of the government.

2. Energizing India

- There is focus on uplifting the conditions of various sections of society especially the youth and the vulnerable.
- The condition of farmers has to be improved through settling the arrears under the Fasal Bima Yojana, setting up Micro Irrigation

Fund and widening the coverage of National Agricultural Market (e-NAM). However perishables are yet to be denotified from APMC acts by the states and model law to regulate contract farming has not come in public domain.

- Mission Antyodaya seeks to bring one crore households out of poverty by 2017. But there are no effective measures to better target the beneficiaries under this scheme.
- Different initiatives for development of youth have been proposed such as SANKALP, next phase of STRIVE, extension of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras etc. But to energize youth of the country, robust IT infrastructure is a necessity which is hampering the learning outcomes in schools, colleges and skill development schemes.

3. Clean India

- It entails removing the evils of corruption, black-money and non-transparent political funding.
- Digital economy is being strengthened through initiatives like JAM trinity, BHIM app, Financial Inclusion Fund, amending Negotiable Instruments Act etc. But not much has been done to protect the digital payments and transactions from cyber frauds and thefts and accessibility to computers or mobiles is limited to few.
- To bring transparency in the funding of political parties the limit of donation through cash has been fixed at Rs. 2000/- from one person and electoral bonds will also be issued in future.

Vision will not be materialized unless there is effective implementation of policies. Therefore the institutions to execute policies must be rejuvenated and a sound mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of policies should also be established.

- Comment on the challenges for inclusive growth which include careless and useless manpower in the Indian context. Suggest measures to be taken for facing these challenges. (16/III/6/12½)**

Ans. The inclusive growth challenge in front of India is very huge, given the fact that a lot of labour in India is unskilled and malnourished, i.e. less cared for and similarly, many of them have never entered labour force because of disguised unemployment.

To take care of the cared less segments of the Indian society and use the used less manpower in terms of inclusive growth is a challenge for NITI Aayog as we have lot of less cared and used manpower.

One of the best ways growth can be made more inclusive is to ensure that it creates a sufficient number of new employment opportunities to satisfy the aspirations of the new entrants into the labour force, and also absorb some of the labour which should move out of agriculture.

This can be done in many non-agricultural sectors such as transport, tourism, health, education etc. but the experience of other emerging market countries is that a large part of the new employment must be created in manufacturing.

Manufacturing in India has underperformed in this respect because it has not grown as rapidly as it should have and has been much less labour intensive than might have been hoped.

Another area of policy that is relevant for both the growth of the manufacturing sector and for its employment generation potential is the reform of labour laws. India's labour laws are generally regarded as more complex than those of most other countries and also less flexible. Employers do not have the flexibility to reduce the size of the permanent work force, or to close down an industrial unit, when faced with a decline in demand, except with the permission of the relevant government, which is almost never granted in practice. This discourages investors from labour intensive areas of production.

Employers also try to get around the law by hiring a large proportion of their labour force in the form of contract workers, who are kept on the rolls only temporarily, and rotated out before the time period when any worker has to be given permanent status. Restrictive labour laws are often cited as one of the factors that prevented Indian entrepreneurs from reaping the full benefit of the abolition of the Multi Fibre Agreement, which eliminated quota restrictions on imports of textiles and garments into the industrialized world.

Some of the necessary and most important measures are to have a national level labour reform code, based on the revised Rajasthan state labour law, an Exit Policy, a Bankruptcy Code and a very strong focus on Human Resource Development by investment in education and health.

3. The nature of economic growth in India in recent times often described as jobless growth. Do you agree with this view ? Give arguments in favour of your answer. (15/III/1/12½)

Ans. In a jobless growth economy, unemployment remains stubbornly high even as the economy grows. India experienced such growth in post liberalization era, when the economy shifted from agrarian to service sector in terms of contribution to GDP, but remained agrarian in terms of labour participation.

Reason behind describing the nature of economic growth in India as jobless growth-

- (i) **Service Sector led growth:** In India, growth is attributed to service sector, whereby both employment and wages have seen a rise. But as figures say, the biggest employing sector in India is the Agriculture sector, employing more than 50% of the population but contributing 15% to the GDP, whereas Service sector is the biggest contributor to the GDP (~65%) but employs around 35%.
- (ii) **Stagnant manufacturing sector:** Manufacturing contributes 16% to the GDP and employs around 13%. Further use of automation and robotics has limited its employment potential. So, over the years, employment almost remained stagnant.
- (iii) **Disguised Unemployment in Agricultural sector :** It employs more than 50% population, while contributing around 14% to GDP. It already has large scale disguised unemployment, so it has limited capacity to provide new employment opportunities.
- (iv) **Constrained Micro Small and Medium Enterprise sector:** MSME sector has huge potential to provide jobs to semi-skilled and skilled persons. However, the sector is facing many constraints like inadequate finances, outdated technology, lack of training and expertise etc. In such a case they are unable to provide gainful employment opportunities.
- (v) **Un-employability of work force:** Recent surveys show that the workforce entering the job market every year is mostly unemployable. The mismatch between the course curriculum of colleges and the requirements of the employers, is one of the reasons contributing in this. Inadequate set of skills is another factor.

Recent policy initiatives like Skill India Initiative, Digital India, Make in India, focus on infrastructure growth, all showcase the

seriousness of jobless growth India facing since last two decades. All these initiatives have employment growth as one of their objectives. 12th Five Year Plan also focuses on creating more than 50 million non-farm jobs during the plan period.

So, with India poised to become the fastest growing economy in the world, overtaking China, we need to take concerted efforts to create adequate employment opportunities for the workforce.

4. Capitalism has guided the world economy to unprecedented prosperity. However, it often encourages short-sightedness and contributes to wide disparities between the rich and the poor. In this light, would it be correct to believe and adopt capitalism for bringing inclusive growth in India ? Discuss. (14/III/6/12½)

Ans. Capitalism is an economic system in which trade, industry and the means of production are largely or entirely privately owned and operated for profits. Central characteristics of capitalism include private property, capital accumulation, competitive market and wage. Capitalism believes in markets as only mechanism for delivering goods efficiently and its 'invisible hand' in regulating to drive far greatest benefit with high efficiency. While laissez-faire economy has delivered high economic gains, they have not been equitable and have promoted iniquitous society.

Capitalism has its fair share of shortcoming such as social inequality; unfair distribution of wealth and power, a tendency toward market monopoly or oligopoly, imperialism, counter revolutionary wars, various forms of economic and cultural exploitation, materialism, repression of workers, social alienation and economic instability. Thus, majority of the benefits are pocketed by a small minority of the population.

Even in Western countries, regulation over labour and environmental protection was needed to protect these vulnerable sectors. Hence, in India it is not possible to deliver inclusive growth to greatest number of people under the capitalist model. A mixed mode of economy i.e. adopting the socialistic values with the level playing field to the market players is necessary. An approach to balance the both side justifies the sustainable growth which imparts inclusive development.

5. There is an urgent need for the planning commission to revise the chapter on Health in the 12th plan document. Comment.(12/I/2a/15)

Ans. In the 12th plan document, the planning commission has given more importance on health sector by raising expenditure from 1.5% to 1.8% of GDP. The Planning Commission in 2010 instituted a High level Expert Group (HLEG) led by Dr. Srinath Reddy has there recommendation of raising this expenditure to at least 2.5 per cent of G.D.P. undoubtedly in a scenario where India's population is aging fast, expenditure on health are rising and with large parts of the country still not covered under formal health care.

The 12th plan document also proposed to launch a separate National Urban Health Mission similar to the already running National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) and then combine the two in the 13th plan under a universal Health care (UHC) system. As we know the urban and rural living conditions are very different so there health care should also be different, like rural area there primary need should be institutional delivery of babies. Health education to the rural women during pregnancy and long distances in rural area require more arrangement for mobile health care system. This shows that the India remains among the bottom 10 nations in terms of Public spending on health. Health Activists feel the focus of the document has shifted to a 'Managed Care' approach paving the way for greater private role in public Health care.

So this would also decisively Halt and eventually reverse the moderate achievements of the National Rural Health Mission if the government is serious about UHC, there is no alternative to strengthening and expending the public health system while making it more accountable regulating and rationalising the private medical sector and dedicating much more resource to public health. Hence the universal health coverage plan of the 12th Five Year Plan needs to reviewed by the government & the public health system should not be made for Private profit.

6. Comment on new initiatives during the 11th Five Year Plan in the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB). (11/I/4f/12)

Ans. For the 12th five year (2007-12) the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has endorsed and approved a budget of INR 12,500 million.

The enhanced funding and financial allocation to the tune of nearly 2/3 of the previous plan period is indicative of the high political commitment accorded to blindness control activities in the India. With the federal nature of the India the States are largely independent in matters relating to health delivery. The Indian Government's responsibility consists mainly of policy making, planning, funding, guiding, assisting evaluating and coordinating with the state health ministries so that health services cover every where country and no state lags behind for want of these services. The NPCB enhances the capacity of health institutions, health personnel and the community at all levels to address issues under the programme. In the approved 12th five-year plan, schemes with existing/enhanced financial allocation are being implemented along with new initiatives to reduce blindness.

7. Comment on new initiatives during the 11th five year plan in the National Programme for control of Blindness (NPCB). (11/I/4f/12)

Ans. XI five year (2007-12) plan was endorsed and approved by the cabinet committee on Economic Affairs - this enhanced funding and financial allocation to the tune of nearly two-thirds of the previous plan period of indicative of the high political commitment accorded to blindness control activities in the India. With the federal nature of the Indian Constitution, the States are largely independent in matters relating to healthy delivery. The Central Governments' responsibility consists mainly of policy making, planning, funding, guiding assisting, evaluating and coordinating the work of state health ministry's so that health services cover every part of the country and no state lags behind for want of these services. The NPCB is striving to enhance the capacity of health institutions, health personnel and the community at all levels to address issues under the programme. In the approved XI Five-Year Plan period, schemes with existing/enhanced financial allocation are being implemented along with new initiatives to reduce blindness.

8. What are the objectives of the twelfth finance commission? (04/II/6j/2)

Ans. The main objectives of the twelfth finance commission is to review the state of the finance position of the union and the states suggest a plan by which the government collectively and severally, restore budgetary balance, achieve macro-economic stability and debt reduction along with equitable growth.

9. Write a note on the strategy of planning in India since 1951. (03/II/4a/30)

Ans. India has completed its Nine Five Year Plan after the independence since 1951. Where Tenth Five Year plan is under execution. The most important basic principles of the India's five years plan are to develop a society with the objectives of growth, employment, self-reliance and social justice. With these basic principles each five year plan are always ready to take all possible un-natural situation and attempts to make necessary directional changes and emphasis.

The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) :

Immediate after independence India was ready for that First Five Year Plan with 3 major challenges before him, i.e. influx of refugees, severe food crisis and mounting inflation. The second world war and partition of the country put an impact on the country's economy. So that first five year plan focused on rehabilitation of refugees and development of their socio-economic condition. Emphasised on rapid agricultural development so as to achieve food self-sufficiency and to control inflation.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) : During that time economic stability was visible. Agricultural targets achieved as fixed in first five year plan. Due to fail are in poverty eradication in 1st five year plan focus was turned towards basic and heavy industries.

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) : Gave importance to agriculture but emphasise was also on development of basic heavy industry, which is an important tools for rapid economic development. However due to conflict with China in 1932 and with Pakistan in 1965 focus shifted to defence.

The Fourth Plan (1969-74) : Government aimed to achieve 5.5% growth rate in national income and provision of national minimum wages for the weaker section of the society. Growth with justice and garibi hatao (Removal of Poverty) was the main objective of this five year plan.

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) : Poverty and unemployment are the focal point of this five year plan. But this approach was not executed and a final draft of the Fifth plan prepared and launched by DP Dhar with an objective to achieve removal of poverty and objective to achieve removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance.

The Six Five Year Plan (1980-85) : In this period Govt. plan to create an environment to expand economy which resulted in controlling poverty.

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90):

During this period emphasis was on policies and programmes which would accelerate the growth in food grain production, increase employment opportunity and raise productivity.

The Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97) : The then Prime Minister Narsimha Rao initiated the process of fiscal reforms as also of economic reforms to provide a new direction to the economic reforms. This is needed because of severe economic crisis caused by a balance of payments, raising debt burden, ever-widening budget deficits, mounting inflation and recession in industry.

The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002): Quality of life generation of productive employment, regional balance and self-reliance are the four important dimension of state policy, during this period.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) : It provided an opportunity to address the weakness that had emerged, to build upon the gain from past and to start a new millennium.

10. Outline the important objectives of the tenth five year plan. (03/II/5a/15)

Ans. The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) was prepared with high expectations along with the objective of achieving 8% annum growth over the plan period. This plan itself admit that achieving this objective is bound to be a difficult task because of medium term performance of the economy from last several years.

Following are the some important objectives of the tenth five year plan—

- Increase in literacy rate to 75%
- Providing gainful and high quality employment at least to addition to the labour force over the tenth period plan.
- All villages to have sustain access to potable drinking water within the plan period.
- Reduction of maternal mortality ratio to 2 per 1000 live birth by 2007 and to 1 by 2012.
- Reduction of poverty ratio by 5% points by 2007 and by 15% point by 2012.
- Reduction in gender gaps in literary and wage rates by at least 50% 2007.
- Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.
- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25% to 2007 and 33% by 2012.
- Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%.
- All children in school by 2003, all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.

11. What is finance commission? (03/II/5b/15)

Ans. To define financial relation between states and centre Finance Commission was constituted. Article 280 define that, President appoint a finance commission for the specific purpose of devolution of non-plan revenue resources. Commission make recommendation to the President on day to day affairs of financial transaction. Some are outlines below;

- The principles which should govern the payment of grants in aid by the centre is the states.
- The distribution of net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the union and the states and the allocation of share of such proceeds among the states.
- Any other matter concerning financial relations between the centres and the states.

The commission also mandates to review the state of finance of the union and states and suggest a plan by which the government collectively and severally may bring about a restructuring of public finances, restoring budgetary balances, achieving macro-economic stability and debt restructuring along with equitable growth.

Till today there are 11 finance commission have been appointed and there recommendation were divided under 3 categories

1. Grant-in-aid
2. Loan to the state by centre
3. Division and distribution of income tax and other taxes.

The finance commission Act of 1951 states the term of qualification, appointment and disqualification, the term, eligibility and power of the finance commission. According to the constitution, the commission is appointed every five years and consist of a chairman and other four members.

Powers and procedures of the finance commission

- Has all power of the civil court as per the court of civil procedure - 1908
- Shall be deemed to be a civil court for purpose of section 480 and 482 of the court of criminal procedure - 1898.
- Can ask for the production of any public record or document from any court or office.
- Can summon and enforce the attendance of any witness or ask any person to deliver information or produce a document, which it deems relevant.

**Foreign Trade/Balance of Payment,
Liberalisation/Privatisation/Globlisation
(LPG)/FDI, Capital/Current Account Convertibility**

1. What are the salient features of ‘inclusive growth’? Has India been experiencing such a growth process? Analyse and suggest measures for inclusive growth. (250 words)(17/III/13/15)

Ans. Inclusive growth is economic growth that creates opportunity for all segments of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society. The salient features of inclusive growth are:

- **Participation:** People are able to participate fully in economic life and have greater say over their future. People are able to access and participate in markets as workers, consumers and business owners.
- **Equity:** More opportunities are available to enable upward mobility for more people. All segments of society, especially poor or socially disadvantaged groups, are able to take advantage of these opportunities.
- **Growth:** An economy is increasingly producing enough goods and services to enable broad gains in well-being and greater opportunity. Economic growth and transformation is not only captured by aggregate measures of economic output (such as GDP), but must include and be measured by other outcomes that capture overall well-being.
- **Stability:** Individuals, communities, businesses and governments have a sufficient degree of confidence in their future and an increased ability to predict the outcome of their economic decisions.
- **Sustainability:** Economic and social wealth is sustained over time, thus maintaining inter-generational well-being. Economic and social wealth comprises of a set of assets that contribute to human well-being, including human produced (manufactured, financial, human, social) and natural capital.

India's economy continues to grow at an impressive rate, with projected annual GDP growth of 7.5% in 2017-18. As GDP per capita has more than doubled in last ten years, extreme poverty has declined substantially.

- Access to education has steadily improved, and life expectancy has risen.
- Financial inclusion has got a major boost with the expansion of rural banks and

schemes like Jan-Dhan Yojna, incorporation of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) (JAM Trinity).

- Job, education and food entitlement schemes like MGNREGA, RTE and Right to Food are also helping in deepening the growth further.

However India still is home to largest number of poor and malnourished children. Recent reports are suggesting huge income concentration in the hands of few. With looming agrarian distress and jobless growth, inclusive growth is still a distant dream for India.

According to WEF report, India has been ranked 60th among 79 developing economies, below neighbouring China and Pakistan, in the inclusive development index.

Measures for inclusive growth

- Equity of access to quality basic education including basic financial literacy. Eg: RTE
- Ensuring quality health and sanitation facilities by making health a fundamental right-National Health Police.
- Gender parity measures through political representation, women reservation.
- Measures focused on social security benefits and gender parity, for eg., through gender budgeting.
- Creating employment opportunities through Make in India, Skill India etc.

Through these measures inclusive growth can be ensured and the Gandhian dream of reaching to the last man standing in the row can be achieved.

2. How globalization has led to the reduction of employment in the formal sector of the Indian economy? Is increased in formalization detrimental to the development of the country?

(16/III/1/12½)

Ans. Over recent decades, conditions for working people in developing countries have undergone a major transformation. This has been the substantial rise in the proportion of people engaged in what is termed “informal” employment, generating a broad trend toward “informalization” of labour market conditions in developing countries.

Informal forms of employment include, for example, agricultural day labourers, urban street vendors, paid domestic work, or at-home producers of clothing or other manufactured goods. A high proportion of informal workers are self-employed. In most countries, women are disproportionately employed in such informal jobs.

The promotion of success in export markets and the ability to attract foreign direct investment is a fundamental element of a neoliberal strategy. Maintaining low labour costs is generally regarded as a central feature—and often the single dominant element—for successfully promoting exports and multinational investment. Thus, in the name of encouraging trade and foreign investment, the explicit goal of government policy under this policy regime will be to limit the ability of workers to capture the benefits of productivity improvements as increases in employment income, to reduce social and legal protections, and to weaken workers' bargaining power—that is, to induce workers to accept jobs with lower pay.

The competitive pressures resulting from increasing an economy's degree of international integration will further strengthen these tendencies. Furthermore, pressures to increase the productivity of currently employed workers will reduce the number of employment opportunities generated by a given level of output growth, thereby limiting the growth of formal employment relative to informal employment.

With the advent of globalization and resultant reorganization of production chains led to a situation where production systems are becoming increasingly atypical and non-standard, involving flexible workforce, engaged in temporary and part-time employment, which is seen largely as a measure adopted by the employers to reduce labour cost in the face of stiff competition. No doubt, it obviously indicates that these flexible workers in the new informal economy are highly vulnerable in terms of job security and social protection, as they are not deriving any of the social protection measures stipulated in the existing labour legislations. The insecurities and vulnerabilities of these modern informal sector labour are on the rise, as there is a visible absence of worker mobilization and organized collective bargaining.

Informal work arrangements are able to flourish when workers have few alternative economic opportunities—that is, weak fall-back positions in bargaining situations with employers.

3. Justify the need for FDI for the development of the Indian economy. Why there is gap between MOUs signed and actual FDIs? Suggest remedial steps to be taken for increasing actual FDIs in India. *(16/III/5/12½)*

Ans. Apart from being a critical driver of economic growth, foreign direct investment (FDI) is a major source of non-debt financial resource for

the economic development of India. Foreign companies invest in India to take advantage of relatively lower wages, special investment privileges such as tax exemptions, etc. For a country where foreign investments are being made, it also means achieving technical know-how and generating employment.

Similarly, in the current scenario when domestic investment activity is less due to twin balance sheet phenomenon, FDI can act as a crowding-in factor and can boost investment by India's private sector too.

The Make in India week in Mumbai in 2016, resulted in investment commitments worth Rs. 15.2 trillion across various Indian states. Of this, about 30% of the investments fall under the foreign direct investment (FDI) category. Similarly, each year in various summits various such very high investment commitments are made, but, they are far too much compared to the levels of FDI received by the country.

While MoUs (Memorandum of Understanding – a bilateral agreement between two entities expressing common intention and line of action) close to Rs 21 lakh crore were signed in the 2011 summit, a study by Gujarat state government shows that just above 1% of the promised investments have actually come in so far.

Thus, there is a huge gap between FDI commitments and actual FDI. There can be various factors for that.

Promising FDI in each possible destination is a common practise to check government response and special considerations, this boosts FDI commitment several times than are really made.

Number of times, business cycle downturn or financial strain can prevent investment in an intended project, *for example*, Posco.

However, despite being less than committed, FDI inflows have risen rapidly, from \$24 billion in 2012 to \$44.2 billion in 2015 — a seven-year high. This increase is also fairly broad-based. It is not just the e-commerce (trading) sector that has received more inflows; other sectors such as computer software and hardware, construction, services, autos and the telecom sectors also account for a large share of the increase.

Interestingly, even though China continues to attract larger FDI inflows than India in absolute terms, India has started to close the gap, when FDI is measured as a share of GDP. FDI inflows into China have moderated to 2.3 per cent of GDP in 2015, from 2.6 per cent in 2014. During the same period, FDI inflows into India rose to 2.1 per cent from 1.7 per cent.

Additionally, one could also argue that the quality of FDI inflow into India is much better. Over the last decade or more, China has accumulated a large stock of FDI. As a result, almost half of the FDI inflow into China includes retained earnings. In contrast, almost three-quarters of FDI inflows into India are fresh equity infusions.

The FDI received by India in 2016 are much higher than other countries and presently highest in the world.

According to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), the total FDI investments India received during April - September 2016 rose 30 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 21.6 billion, indicating that government's effort to improve ease of doing business and relaxation in FDI norms is yielding results. The current Make in India and other initiatives are addressing the issues, which turns away investors from India.

4. Why is nanotechnology one of the key technologies of the 21st century? Describe the salient features of Indian Government's Mission on Nanoscience and Technology and the scope of its application in the development process of the country. (16/III/13/12½)

Ans. Nanotechnology primarily refers to the use and/or creation of particles that are smaller than 100 nanometres in at least one dimension.

In recent years, the use of nanotechnology in the general economy has become increasingly common. This way, nanotechnology is slowly developing from a pure science to a real and tangible improvement in all applicable areas; and these are very diverse. Also many other branches of science and technology have now reached their limits.

The Government of India launched a Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) in May 2007. The government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1000 crore for a period of five years for the mission.

Salient features of the mission are:

- Capacity-building in research in nanoscience and technology.
- Training and creation of a large skilled manpower base.
- Development of products and processes for national development especially in the fields such as materials.
- Development, drug delivery and safe drinking water, etc.

- Establishment of linkages between industry and research and educational institutions and promoting public private partnerships (PPPs).
- Promoting foreign collaboration in nanotechnology programmes.

The 12th Plan aims to take this initiative forward with the lofty ambition of making India a "global knowledge hub" in nanotechnology. To this end, a dedicated institute of Nano science and technology is being set up, and post-graduation programmes (M Sc and M Tech) in 16 universities and institutions across the country will be launched.

5. Craze for gold in Indians have led to a surge in import of gold in recent years and put pressure on balance of payments and external value of rupee. In view of this, examine the merits of the Gold Monetization Scheme.(15/III/7/12½)

Ans. Gold is a precious ornamental metal and Indians are very fond of it. India annually imports 1000tons (approx) of gold in spite of increasing prices and import bans due to various reasons:

- (i) Wearing gold ornaments is Part of India's culture since ages.
- (ii) Status symbol and emotional attachment.
- (iii) Used as a saving instrument and emotionally attached with this metal i.e. Lack of financial inclusion.
- (iv) Perceived High return compared to other investment tools.

To curb out the import and prudent utilization of gold in the country Government of India has launched two schemes:

- (i) Gold monetization scheme-GMS
- (ii) Sovereign gold bonds scheme

In GMS an individual can open a gold saving account with a bank and deposit minimum 30 gram of gold after certification from a hallmarking centre (loan facility is also available)

Merits of GMS

- (i) It will reduce the demand of gold import and thus reduce its prices, will help in amelioration of BOP account.
- (ii) It will increase supply of gold in market and reduce its price.
- (iii) It will help to mobilize the large amount of gold lying as an idle assets with households, trust, temple into productive use.
- (iv) It will assure a minimum return to fixed deposit return.

- (v) Meeting the demands of SLR and CRR of bank.
 - (vi) Help in maintaining the macro-economic parameter i.e inflation and fiscal deficit, CAD.
 - (vii) It will curb out Speculative price of gold.
- So, the schemes are very progressive in nature. It will help in bringing fiscal prudence and improving Balance of payment situation.

6. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the defence sector is now set to be liberalized. What influence this is expected to have on Indian defence and economy in the short and long run? (14/III/9/12½)

Ans. India does not possess a well-developed indigenous defence sector, forcing her to import on a large scale to meet requirements. Defence imports are the second largest contributor to Indian spending on foreign goods, only after oil imports. One of the major factors responsible for poor defence equipment industry has been strict investment policies in this sector. Considering this, Government recently liberalized FDI norms in defence sector with 49% investment allowed under direct route and 100% investment allowed in special cases where sensitive technology would be brought in. It is going to impact the Indian defence and economy in both short and long run.

Short run impact :

- Eased FDI policy would attract more foreign and domestic investors which would bring much needed capital for the sector.
- FDI can ensure purchase of latest technology through direct government to government interactions and can obtain state-of-the-art technology not available in the domestic market.
- It will help in improving the infrastructure facilities as well as help in reducing cost of production.
- It would boost the morale and modernize the Indian armed forces.

Long run impacts :

- Foreign defence units in India can strengthen the Indian rupee by saving the foreign exchange and over a period of time, these weapons can be exported out of India thereby benefitting Indian economy in the international trade.
- Small and medium enterprises could benefit here as they are all looking to get into the global supply chain, but fail to do so due to lack of capital and technology-hence the SME sector will get a big boost in the long-run.

- The government's offsets policy which makes it mandatory for the foreign vendors to reinvest at least 30% of the worth of any contract above Rs. 300 crore into Indian market will also help the growth of the defence sector in the country.
- By bringing FDI, the Government can create a competitive atmosphere for DRDO and its agencies, which would then be pushed towards bringing path-breaking products.
- Through FDI, the Government will be able to create additional employment opportunities, which in turn, will boost India's GDP.

7. Discuss the impact of FDI entry into Multi-trade retail sector on supply chain management in commodity trade pattern of the economy. [100 words] (13/III/9a/5)

Ans. It would lower prices and provide more choices to Indian consumers due to greater availability to products. It would lead to greater investment and technology advancement in supply chains which would establish backwards linkages and infrastructure with farm and primary production centres. Direct contact with farmers would eliminate middle-men and increase farmer income. Better storage facilities would preserve agricultural produce longer and reduce wastage. Reduced transportation costs would lower retail agricultural prices and food inflation. It would stimulate allied sectors like textile manufacturing and food processing. It will provide employment of higher quality, remuneration and skill development.

8. Though India allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in what is called multi-brand retail through the joint venture route in September 2012, the FDI, even after a year, has not picked up. Discuss the reasons. [100 words] (13/III/9b/5)

Ans. There is significant opposition. Such reforms should be avoided during times of stagflation and double-digit food inflation. The 'kirana' retail sector provides 7% of total employment, will not be able to compete with MNC retail giants MNCs can hike retail prices at will and arm-twist suppliers for lower prices. It is tantamount to placing India's food chain system in foreign hands.

Minimum 30% sourcing is to be done from Indian MSMEs. A strong legal framework exists against predatory pricing. Locations are limited to cities with million-plus population that have high real-estate prices. Government has first right to buy agricultural produce. States are free to implement independent legislations or opt out altogether.

9. Why is International trade perceived to have failed to act as an "engine of growth" in many developing countries including India?

(12/II/3b/10)

Ans. International trade is not only a growth story of developing countries including India. Many developing countries have experienced growth mostly based on domestic economic factor than on International trade. However the International trade served as an engine of economic development for many years the export growth accounted for over 60% of the GDP growth of the developing countries and 40% of GDP growth of least developed countries between 2000 and 2005. But more over for developing countries International trade has remained unbalanced and less favourable to developing country. This situation has resulted into more import-less export situation, creating huge debt of foreign currency.

Sometimes, international trade has been patterned in a way that developing economies have to export raw material and import finished good. Which finally has not resulted into growth of economy. The present economic down turn in the major export destinations of the developing countries and the consequent trade protectionism delay in operationalisation of free trade agreement the domestic subsidies programme of the developed countries like US cotton prices significantly and European union sugar production programme which helps the farmers to sell their produce below the production cost infrastructure bottle necks and low skill capacity are the other factor that led to failure of trade to serve as an engine of economic growth.

10. Bring out the FDI and employment implications of China being a manufacturing hub and India a services hub. (10/II/2d/12)

Ans. India and China are the fastest growing economies of the world. Even during recession time, when the world was in the doomed scenario of financial recession. Both countries getting an attractive growth rate which attracted more FDI in both of them most interesting part of this growth-region is that both are growing on different business models. Due to reasons of vast resources and huge population in rural area, China has emerged as a manufacturing hub. Labour laws and human rights, salary structure and union activities are at minimal in China supporting manufacturing industries since it is economically believed hypothesis that for each 100 US dollar invested in service sector there

is employment generation for 47 people whereas for manufacturing sector it is 8 people the reason behind this being the increased mechanization in the many acting sector which makes machine to replace manual labour thus reducing the employment potential of this sector. In India, there is a large mass of educated middle class youth this developed India as a service sector including BPOs, KPOs LPOs and all types of call centers a part from medical and financial sector. China and India are seeing a totally different scenario as far as employment generation is concerned by the FDI money. India being service sector hub with employees in call centers (of all generation) financial services and IT service has some hand some constructive engagement of people with fair labour laws and salaries on the other hand this scenario is different in China-though manufacturing sector is more capital intensive so even though china is attracting more capital through FDI when compared to India.

11. Write short note India and the New World Order Direct Investment (FDI). (09/II/1a/30)

Ans. In the years after the Second World War global FDI was dominated by the United States, as much of the world recovered from the destruction brought by the conflict. FDI has grown in importance in the global economy with FDI stocks now constituting over 20 percent of global GDP. One of the advantages of foreign direct investment is that it helps in the economic development of the particular country where the investment is being made.

It can be stated that India has gained an important place in this world order. India's Economic might and Nuclear might has' been recognised by world. The recently signed Indo-US Nuclear deal is testimony to this that no country can take India for granted now. But to sustain this place we need to have active cooperation with developing countries and active engagement with world powers. The various disadvantages of foreign direct investment are understood where the host country has some sort of national secret something that is not meant to be disclosed to the rest of the world. It has been observed that the defence of a country has faced risks as a result of the foreign direct investment in the country. India has in recent years emerged as a favoured destination for investment in various sectors like power generation, heavy machinery, infrastructure project, telecom communication software etc.

12. "The lesson of the current global financial crisis is it that should halt and may be even revise financial liberalisation." (09/II/5b/20)

Ans. Current financial crisis started from the USA and later on it spread to the whole world including India. In the starting phase of this crisis India and other developing countries witnessed positive effects themselves a theory of "decoupling" Indian economy. Whole of the financial market should have the same status of financial scrutiny as the developed market in which the asset bubble was manufactured, and then this would have never happened. Globalization and liberalization also means that there should be no "arbitrage" that could be benefited by the traders in either information or regulations as far as trading is concerned.

India rupee fall in exchange rate against dollar RBI has to take steps to stabilize exchange rate. RBI released foreign currency for that purpose to increase flow of money liquidity in market, RBI changed SLR, CRR, Repo Rate and Reserve Repo Rate. The government has to announce bailout packages for industries. Tax exemptions and duty waivers resulted in increased fiscal deficit. All these steps were required due to financial meltdown at global level. India witnessed the effect of this global meltdown but resilience of Indian economy proved stronger. Even after-effect of crisis India achieved a growth rate of 6.7% of GDP. This shows that India does not require to halt financial liberalisation. Financial liberalization means optimization but the regulation of the government should not be diluted.

13. Assess the performance of India in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). (08/II/4b/30)

Ans. The government of India has recently undertaken a comprehensive review of the FDI. Policy and associated procedure. Although, India opened its market in 1991 by accepting the policy of LPG. Big market in India given a bright opportunity to global companies.

So many companies come in India and started their business. MNCs started their subsidiaries or center in Indian economy. We have been performing well in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) from across the world. According to report of the UN agency, India performed well in inward FDI performance India and reached to 113 positions in 2006 among 141 countries. In outward FDI also India reached to 56 positions in 2006 from its earlier position of 65 in 2005. Thus, India is performing well

in overall FDI attraction terms. Various sectors in a few, FDI in allowed in almost all sectors of economy. About 50 percent of fortune 500 companies have presence in China while 37 percent of these firms outsource to India.

In India, the sectors attracting FDI are:

- Electrical equipments like computers software & electronics) - 17.4%
- Telecommunications - 10.58%
- Service sector - 9.45%
- Transport industry - 9.82%
- Share of the top investing countries in India is, Mauritius - 37.18%, USA - 15.25%, Japan - 6.59%.

Indian position in a UN agency, inward foreign direct investment performance India as improved eight notches. In 1990-91 net FDI was only US \$ 96 million which increased to US \$ 3240 million in 2004-05. Taking region wise, New Delhi has attracted largest amount of FDI so far. Next come Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai and Ahmadabad. However, India ranks in the UNCTAD's FDI potential India, which taken into account 12 social and economic factors fell by two position to 85 during 2005 against 83 in 2004.

14. Write about Current Account Balance. (08/II/6d/2)

Ans. Difference between a country's savings and investment it shows position of a country in international trade. Positive CAB means more import.

15. Write about Free Trade Area. (08/II/6e/2)

Ans. Free trade area refers to economic arrangement between two or more countries, removing all import tariffs among themselves, there is also no quota or export subsidies.

16. Discuss the impact of globalization on higher education in India. (05/I/10a/30)

Ans. Funding on the part of the govt. as result of this globalization has considerably reduced. Due to result of Globalization, now the opportunities in India in the field of Higher Education appears to be immense, and areas are diverse. The remarkable development in information technology has promoted learning in both the formal and distance modes. Globalization simply creates the space - time compression' which brings together different nations, cultures, economies and at the same time increasing interdependency on each other

Interaction is improve the quality of education. Changes in Indian education system prevails but the core appears to remain the same, only the notion of change and the rate at which it takes place varies virtually and spatially in field operations. Distance education and virtual Institutions, now regarded to be an industrialized form of education is taking place in India, which is proving to be more cost effective. The aspiring students who are left are failed to secure their seats in India's premiere institutions can now go abroad to fulfill their aspirations. With the speedy growing information and communication technology, the availability and flow of academic resource materials is providing box to the academicians to compete with their counterparts anywhere in the world.

It helps in avoiding of duplicacy in research and inspire the academicians for research and publications on issues that are of international importance to make their mark in their respective field. Globalisation has also made distant education available inside the country. The envisioned policy reform has facilitated in opening up space for establishment of private colleges and universities, easing and eliminating research restrictions, entry of graduate students, encouragement for 'foreign collaboration' in the university sector and joint ventures in academic activities as they now exist in private industries. System-wide higher education reform and incremental approach to liberalization of higher education may assists India to take benefits of opportunities in the new global environment. Policy makers might have to be concerned with increasing adult participation in continuing education and training, particularly in relation to enhanced employability. It is expected to facilitate new international orders centering on learning and the "learning society". Another flipside of the globalization is that if could erode our traditional values and ethos.

**17. Comment on the financial relations between the Union and the states in India. Has post-1991 liberalization in any way affected it ?
(05/I/6a/30)**

Ans. The financial relations between the union and the states in India are basically controlled by the constitutional provision. The source of income of union Govt. are mentioned in union list and some of these source are income tax other then agriculture income, customs and excise duty. The source of income of state

government are mentioned in state lists, these source are land revenue. Taxes on vehicles, sales tax etc.

But apart from these two. There is a provisions in the constitution according to which the union government levies some taxes which are collected and appropriated by the state government. To monitor the relation, there are provisions for the establishment of the finance commission under art 280 of the constitution. The functions of the finance commission have been enlarged by 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments which makes it the duty of the commission to suggest the measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of a the panchayats and municipalities in the states. There are the normally governed financial relations without any special circumstances but under article 360, in case of financial emergency, these relations can be drastically changed.

Besides distribution of tax revenues, the union govt, supplement the financial resources of the states by two other means.

- Grant-in-aid gives to the states.
- Advancement of central loans.

Control of the centre is maintained under the constitutional provisions by imposing restrictions over the states in raising loans they are in some condition, required to take central permission.

In post 1991 era of liberalisation, it has got new dimension with the development of means of communication the role of union govt. has increased for the balanced and rapid economic development. The laws has been liberalised to prevent state interferences to the investors and so a little change has been introduced but it has not attracted the financial condition of the states, rather improved.

**18. Why did India have a surplus in current account balance in 2001-02 after a gap of 24 years?
(03/II/6b/2)**

Ans. Owing to the buoyancy in invisible flows which reached a level of 2.9% of GDP the current account turned into a surplus in 2001-02 after a gap of 24 years.

**19. Name the two agencies that have help to promote foreign direct investments (FDI) in India.
(03/II/6e/2)**

Ans. Foreign Investments Promotion Board (FIPB) and foreign investment implementation authority (FIIA) are the two agencies that have help to promote foreign direct investment (FDI) in India.

Fiscal Policy: Tax Structure, Reforms & changes, Budget and Fiscal Federalism

1. What are the reasons for the introduction of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 ? Discuss critically its salient features and their effectiveness. [200 words] (13/III/2/10)

Ans. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRMBA) was enacted to institutionalize financial discipline, reduce India's fiscal deficit, improve macro-economic management and the overall management of the public funds by moving towards a balanced budget. The main purpose was to eliminate revenue deficit of the country (building revenue surplus thereafter) and bring down the fiscal deficit to a manageable 3% of the GDP by March 2008. However, due to the 2007 international financial crisis, the dealing for the implementation of the targets in the Act was initially postponed and subsequently suspended in 2009.

The main provisions of the FRBM Act in its original form were :

- The revenue deficit as a ratio of GDP should be brought down by 0.5 per cent every year and eliminated by 2007-08;
- The fiscal deficit as a ratio of GDP should be reduced by 0.3 per cent every year and brought down to 3 per cent by 2007-08;
- The total liabilities of the Union Government should not rise by more than 9 per cent a year;
- The Union Government shall not give guarantee to loans raised by PSUs and State governments for more than 0.5 per cent of GDP in the aggregate;
- Further, the Union Government should place three documents along with the budget, namely, the Macroeconomic Framework Statements, the Medium term Fiscal Policy Statement and the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement. In addition, the Finance Minister will have to make a statement at the end of the second quarter on the trend of fiscal indicators and corrective measures if they deviate from the budget estimates beyond the extent stipulated in the FRBM.

The availability of three background documents of the budget and a medium term review helping to critically review the budget proposals and

projections while enabling continued debate on fiscal management throughout the financial year. This helped in improving accountability and facilitated in better fiscal management.

Initially, the FRBM Act proved to be effective, but due to the global financial crisis in 2008, this failed to achieve its objective in stipulated time. However, even its limited success has been hailed and in 2011, PMEAC (Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council) recommended for reinstatement of FRBM Act.

In Union Budget 2012-13, an amendment to FRBM Act, 2003 was announced and two new concepts were emphasized on to reduce deficit, that is, "Effective reduce deficit" and "medium term expenditure framework" to ensure better fiscal discipline.

2. What is the meaning of the term 'tax expenditure' ? Taking housing sector as an example, discuss how it influences the budgetary policies of the government. [200 words] (13/III/3/10)

Ans. Tax expenditure is the revenue a government foregoes through the provisions of tax laws that allow deductions, exclusions, or exemptions from the taxpayers' taxable expenditure, income, or investment; deferral of tax liability; preferential tax rates etc. It is a method to promote certain social goals, industries etc.

Tax expenditure are considered "off-budget" spending by most economists and budget experts. Tax expenditures are easier to pass through legislature than increases in appropriations spending. They are easily seen as free benefits, when government grants are viewed as giveaways.

Tax expenditure affects the budgetary policies of the government. *For example*, housing sector in particular and real estate in general have been accommodated for "tax expenditure", wherein Union Budget (20013) mentions of first home loan for bank up to Rs. 25 lakh is entitled to deduction of interest up to Rs. 1 lakh. Other provisions of tax expenditure with respect to Housing Sector.

- Exemptions allowed for Deduction of HRA (income) tax.
- Exemptions allowed for Interest payment for housing loans.
- Subsidy given on various units for housing sector, etc.

3. Examine the effects of globalisation on poverty removal in India. (06/II/5b/15)

Ans. After 1991, economic reforms there has been a huge debate on how these policies impact the lower section of society. The data shows that though poverty somehow declined in the pre-reform period, the headcount ratios in both rural and urban areas fell continuously. After 1991 poverty in rural area rose again to around 44% with only a slight rise in urban areas, the fall of poverty in 1990 has only been pronounced in urban areas. It would mean is that the liberalisation on reform process has had no significant impact on reducing poverty! In fact it was quite reverse. Although a study shows that a significant number of reduction on poverty show in rural as well as in urban areas. The Lorenz ratio calculated from consumption distribution by the planning commission for rural and urban areas suggested a marginal increase in disparities.

But despite all these reforms, it did not touch the agricultural fields. Until recently traffic and quota restriction on agriculture were slow to decline and there have been few labour market reforms on domestic trade in agricultural goods. Still all these factors cautions govt. on poverty ratio on agriculture. But all these factors also contributed to growing gaps and disparities between different socio-economic groups in India.

4. What is minimum alternative tax (MAT) ? (04/II/6e/2)

Ans. According to the provisions of Income Tax Act in India, companies announce their loss and profit itself and pay tax accordingly. Many companies have zero tax on its profit under income Tax Act. To include this profit under tax network minimum alternative tax has been introduced.

5. What is value added tax? (03/II/6c/2)

Ans. Taxation coverage expending to value addition at all stages of production and distribution chain refers as value added tax VAT help in increase the revenue buoyancy.

6. What is the main trust of the fiscal responsibility and budget management bill? (03/II/6f/2)

Ans. To provide a statutory backing to the fiscal reform process initiated by the government of India is the trust of the fiscal responsibility and budget management bill.

Monetary Policy & Banking

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is necessary for bringing unbanked to the institutional finance fold. Do you agree with this for financial inclusion of the poor section of the Indian society? Give arguments to justify your opinion. (16/III/3/12½)

Ans. PMJDY or Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana/PMJDY is a National Mission scheme for financial inclusion for providing following affordable services: Banking, Savings and Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension.

PMJDY was launched at National, State and District Level on 28th August, 2014.

Over one crore accounts were opened on the day the scheme was launched.

Key objectives of the scheme are

- Ensuring access to financial services
- Providing need based credit
- Promotion of financial inclusion for:
 - (i) Weaker sections
 - (ii) Low income groups
- Use of technology for providing financial penetration
- Providing low cost banking services solutions
- Universal access to banking services
- At least one basic banking account for every household

Advantages for PMJDY

1. **More Comprehensive Coverage:** PMJDY focuses on coverage of household. Earlier schemes only focused on coverage of villages. Yojana covers both rural and urban areas.
2. **Convenience -** The RuPay Debit Card or domestic debit card issued by NPCI or National Payment Corporation of India is accepted for cash withdrawal or cashless transactions at POS.
3. **Insurance Facilities:** PMJDY provides accidental insurance cover up to INR 1 lakh without charge to customer. Life insurance cover of INR 30,000.
4. **Promotion of Financial Literacy:** Banks to organise mega account opening camps in rural and urban areas in coordination with District Authorities.
5. **Digital Inclusion:** Use of connectivity to boost people's access to banking services.

Arguments against PMJDY

1. **Most Accounts With Zero Balance:** Of the 115 million bank accounts opened, majority have zero balance. Lack of operativeness is a major problem.
 2. **PSU Banks Not Benefiting:** Compared to private sector banks, PSU banks are not performing so well. 64% of private sector accounts have zero balance as against 71% accounts in PSU banks.
 3. **Difficulty in Keeping Accounts Active:** Connecting DBT to accounts may not succeed. So far, only links with DBTL/ Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG and other government schemes.
 4. **Need to Incentivise Banks in Further Ways:** Accounts must be kept operational. Possibility of commissions to be explored.
 5. **Different Scheme, Same Issues:** PMJDY no different from other schemes which aimed to provide credit to rural and urban poor on many scores.
- 2. Discuss the *Namami Gange* and National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) programmes and causes of mixed results from the previous schemes. What quantum leaps can help preserve the river Ganga better than incremental inputs?**

(15/III/15/10)

Ans. Namami Gange is a flagship programme of Indian government which seeks to clean and protect the River Ganga by incorporating significant new funding and implementation elements.

Moreover, it will focus on pollution abatement interventions namely Interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater flowing through the open drains through bio-remediation/appropriate in-situ treatment/use of innovative technologies/sewage treatment plants (STPs)/effluent treatment plant (ETPs); rehabilitation and augmentation of existing STPs and immediate short term measures for arresting pollution at exit points on river front to prevent inflow of sewage etc.

Besides, it also aims to engage private involvement by incorporating Public Private Partnership (PPP). Also, it has a people centric approach which makes it more decentralized by engaging the Panchayats of all the concerned villages across the Ganga basin.

Despite such overhauling, it has resulted into mixed results. The implementation of this dream project has not brought about what it has sought for due to several reasons:-

- Lack of actual participation by people themselves.
- Panchayats have been engaged in Namami Gange but there are several inadequacies from which panchayats themselves are suffering such as ineffective deliberation process, neutered gram sabhas, etc.
- There is reluctance among the private participation as the PPP model has rendered private players losers in many previous engagements.
- Blatant flouting by various industries such as tanneries, thermal power plants, etc of the prescribed norms *vis a vis* the efferent treatment, etc.
- Lack of effective monitoring authority and feedback mechanism.
- Lack of awareness among people.

Measures need to be taken :

- Formulation of more stringent norms.
- Create awareness.
- Establishing better connect between people, authority and technology.
- Use of real-time surveys, geo-positioning systems to better delineate the boundaries and other effective implementation.
- Strict implementation of guidelines with provisions of punishment.

So, we need to take concerted steps to preserve the Ganga, which is lifeline of the North Indian plains.

- 3. "In the villages itself no form of credit organization will be suitable except the cooperative society." – All India Rural Credit Survey. Discuss this statement in the background of agricultural finance in India. What constraints and challenges do financial institutions supplying agricultural finance face? How can technology be used to better reach and serve rural clients ?**

(14/III/4/12½)

Ans. Credit is one of the key elements of agricultural sector. In rural areas, financing through non-institutional sources always proves to be troublesome for the farmers. And, due to lack of knowledge, education and awareness, small farmers are not able to get the loans from the financial institutions such as banks, RRBs or NABARD.

The 97th amendment to the Constitution inserts a critical point into Article 19(1) (c) by recognising the right of the people to form cooperative societies as a fundamental right. It envisages their insulation from political

interference, and infusion of greater managerial skills and autonomy into their functioning. Cooperative societies create opportunities for employment and income generation in the rural areas. They encourage performance and competitiveness, as their members are also the beneficiaries. They tend to choose sustainable development options because of their members-driven nature.

Credit is often a key element in the modernization of agriculture. Not only can credit remove financial constraints but it also accelerates the adoption of new technology. Hence, Government of India has mandated agriculture and primary sector lending as priority sector lending and has increased fund allocation to it over the last few years. However, only five percent of the credit offtake reserved for primary sector is taken by small and marginal farmers due to big requirements of guidelines and norms, such as KYC issued by the banks. Even problems of loan repayment leads to building up huge amount of NPAs which has become serious and pernicious.

Technology can help farmers to augment their knowledge of which crops to produce for the best return, find the most effective farming practices and make plans based upon weather forecasts. Technology can be helpful for financial institutions as well because they can now enroll and service rural customers without opening physical banks through e-Banking or bank correspondents. Moreover, technology helps in reducing the transaction costs of banks making expansion of rural banking viable. All these processes would streamline the relationship between financial institutions and farmers.

4. Salient recommendations of the RBI-appointed Damodaran Committee on customer service in banks. (11/I/4a/12)

Ans. The Damodaran committee on customer service constituted by the RBI submitted its report in August 2011 the recommendations are:

- To include the customer service and grievance redressed as a mandatory parameter in the performance appraisal report of every employee.
- It has recommended active involvements of the boards of banks to guarantee customer satisfaction.
- It has suggested an agenda on the level of implementation of the Bank's code of

commitments to customers and an overview on the grievance redressed mechanism in the bank should be placed before the bank every quarter before the customer service committee.

- Every bank should ensure that they have compressive policies for customer acceptance of services.
- Emphasizing on 'customer centricity', it has recommended that bank boards should evolve human resource policies which will "Recruit for attitude and train for skills".
- The bench level customer committee meetings should be replaced with a meeting of customers of all banks of that area and is hold in the presence of representative of banks at periodic interest.

5. What is 'Round Tripping' in the context of FD& inflow, and why has it been in the news recently in the case of India ? (10/II/3d/5)

Ans. Round-Tripping, also known as round-Trip transactions or "Lazy Susans", is defined as a form of barter that involves a company selling "an unused asset to another company while at the same time agreeing to buy back the same or similar assets at about the same price.

Simply we can say this as a money laundering technique. Indian government and RBI have introduced the PN (Participatory Note) mechanism of FII regime which has given a fillip to this practice of Round Tripping. In facts Government and RBI support this PN and do not want to disclose the information about the investors it results in such a way to this practice of Round-Tripping.

6. Comment on Convertibility of Indian rupees. (08/II/5b/15)

Ans. Convertibility has been always seen as part of open policy graduals step in the process of opening of economy it is about the freedom to exchange home currency to a foreign currency over the counter without any restriction or the need for seeking approval for such exchange from central bank or Govt. neither restriction on their end use domestically or internationally it is about giving the residence and corporate the choice or currency for setting. Transaction investment division domestically or internationally. Tara pore committee was appointed in 1997 on capital account convertibility, by the Reserve Bank of India. Lastly in 2006 current account convertibility, Tara pore reserve bank of India.

Since August 19, 1994, Indian rupees have been made fully convertible in current account transactions related to goods and services. The committee also had suggested full convertibility but yet Indian rupee has not been made fully convertible in capital account, the final position is that Indian rupees are partially convertible the finance ministry has relaxed norms. But ruled out full on capital account in near future the fully convertibility helps to invest in specified foreign shares and funds. And also it attracts many foreign tourists, which can be contributed to the GDP. Therefore, fuller convertibility of India rupee helps to attract FDI and also helps India to invest abroad.

**7. Explain full convertibility of Indian Rupee.
Complete 150 words. (06/I/11a/10)**

Ans. Convertibility of the currency stand the local currency which can be exchanged to foreign currency without governmental control. Capital Account convertibility means the freedom to convert domestic financial assets at market determined rates. It can also show conversion of domestic financial assets into overseas financial assets. It would mean freedom to firms and residents to freely exchange by overseas assets such as equity, bonds property and acquire ownership of overseas firms besides free repatriation of proceeds by foreign inventory.

The committee on capital account convertibility appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Tarapore in 1997. It had provided a roadmap for the economic programmes which move towards full convertibility, step by step, and the time frame was 1997-2000. This committee also laid down certain pre-conditions for implementing the reforms. But nothing much happened during that phase. One of the important problems on economy which has opted for a free float has to contend with is, the prospects of outflow of what is termed as speculative short term flows.

8. What is cash reserve ratio ? (04/II/6c/2)

Ans. The commercial banks are required to keep a certain amount of cash reserve at the central banks, is called cash reserve ratio. This percentage may varies from 3% to 15%.

Money Market and Capital Market

1. After the September 1st charges, do you think that unit linked insurance plans (ULIPS) and mutual funds (MFs) are as a level-playing field? Substantiate your answer from the perspective of an ordinary investor.(10/I/6d/12)

Ans. Unit links Insurance Plan (ULIP) and Mutual Fund (MF) are the two most demandable option for investor to invest but IRDA and SEBI both are in turf war for investment in these two schemes. It is very important to understand the main differences between ULIP and MF. ULIP are combination of insurance and investment and MF is equity investment, so lots of regulating structure were bulk into it. This provided for a natural inclination of financial regulatory arbitrage which favour ULIPS more than MFs so preference is given to ULIPs affected (MFs) market. This has negatively affecting MF market and on the other side the ordinary investors in the name of insurance cover was acting into uniformed investment territory of equity market. There was a lot of 'churning' in the MF domain and this was being 'mis' sold to the asymmetrically informed investor on the pretext of hand-some return as this led to a regulatory dispute between IRDA and SEBI. Post the 1st September decision the scenario has become clearer. Now IRDA has been restored with regulatory position of ULIPs. Now it is insurance product where maximum portion of premium should be allocated to the insurance coverage.

The lock-in period for all unit-linked product has been increased from 3 to 5 years including the top-up premium. This has reduced the regulatory arbitrage between both (ULIPs & MFs) these products thus giving them a level playing field.

2. Describe the main sources of industrial finance in India. How could India be benefited from recent development in International Finance. (06/II/4b/30)

Ans. Following are some main source of industrial Finance in India :

- (a) **Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI)** : This Financial Institution provide short term loans to companies and also offer numbers of financial assistance such as; project finance, short duration non-project assets backed financing and working capital.

(b) Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited (IFCI) : It's primary function is to comprise financial services, project finance and corporate advisory services. It also provide investor services and custodial, services rating and venture capital services through its subsidiaries or companies.

(c) Industrial Development Bank of India: This Bank provide long term financial assistance for green field project, as also for modernization, expansion and diversification. It provides credit and other facilities for industrial development in the country. It has structured various products like asset credit, equipment finance and corporate loans in order later to the needs of its corporate clients.

(d) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) : SIDBI offers direct finance for meeting specific requirements of SSI sectors. It also offers refinance, line of credit, bill re-discounting and resource support mechanism to recite assistance to SSI sector, with the help of banks and state level financial institutions. SIDBI also helps the rural poor by undertaking a wide range of developmental and promotional measures.

(e) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) : From May 2002; ICICI started financing and banking operations. Both in wholesale and retail sector these two have been integrated into a single company. By financing, mergers and acquisitions ICICI played a facilitating role in consolidation in various sectors of the Indian industry.

Apart from these, industries also get financial assistance through IPOs, Foreign investments and a like institution.

3. What is Phillips Curve ? (06/II/6a/2)

Ans. The inverse relation between inflation rate and unemployment rate in a limited range is called Phillips Curve. In this situation, inflation goes up, so that procedure tend to HIQE more workers because of more production capacity of a company goes up which reduce unemployment.

4. What is Hundi ? (06/II/6b/2)

Ans. It is a legal financial equipments enclosed on the Indian-sub-continent. For the purpose of transfer of funds from one place to another there were used in trade and credit transaction, remittance instruments.

5. What is twin deficit ? (06/II/6c/2)

Ans. When in an economy if it has both current account deficit + fiscal deficent it is called twin deficit. The traditional macro economics predicts that persistent twin deficits will lead to currency devaluation that can be severe and sudden.

6. What is the main difference between free trade area and common market ? (06/II/6d/2)

Ans. A zone where rule and regulation have been removed but each member country can still maintain their individual customs on a specific area is called free trade area.

Common trade means a simple trade between member countries, which benefited all member and trade balance towards the rest of the world.

7. What is forward currency market ? (06/II/6e/2)

Ans. The locks in the price at which an entity can buy or sell with a currency on a future date is called forward currency market.

8. What is offshore currency market? (06/II/6f/2)

Ans. A market where currencies are bought and sold is called offshore currency market. It is to be distinguished from a financial market where currencies are borrowed and lent.

9. What is Laffer Curve ? (06/II/6g/2)

Ans. It shows the relationship between total tax revenue and corresponding tax rate. In this tax rate increase as income increase up to an optimum beyond which income decline.

10. What are Eurobonds ? (06/II/6h/2)

Ans. It is a long term loan issued in a currency other than that of the country or market in which it is issued. It is an internally unwritten and available in bearer form.

11. What is Disguised unemployment ? (06/II/6i/2)

Ans. When an excessive member of workers are employed to what is really desirable is called disguised unemployment. It resulted in which productivity in the working force is very low.

12. What are nifty and the nifty junior ? (06/II/6j/2)

Ans. An index of prices of a group of fifty stock listed on the NSE in called Nifty. Nifty Junior is an index comprised of the next rung of 50 most liquid stocks after S & PCN Nifty.

13. What is Agri-trade ? (06/II/6k/2)

Ans. To strengthen the agro industrial sector from Mexican, Central American and Caribbean region; offering new business, investment and co-investment opportunity an international summit was held for trade in agriculture.

14. What is CEMA block ? (06/II/6i/2)

Ans. In 1949 in USSR the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA) was established. Its aim to coordinate the economic activities of its newly acquired empire in Eastern Europe.

15. What is rolling settlement ? (06/II/6m/2)

Ans. Rolling settlement is a situation when the securities are sold and settled on successive business day. On contrary when all trades are settled once in a set period of days, regardless of when the trade took place is called account settlements. Each trading day is considered as a trading period and traders executed during the day are settled based on the net outstanding for the day in a rolling settlement.

Infrastructure (Transport, Telecom, Sector, Energy)

1. Examine the development of airports in India through joint ventures under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. What are the challenges faced by the authorities in this regard. (150 words) (17/III/3/10)

Ans. Management of few of the airports through joint ventures under PPP model is transforming civil aviation sector in India. Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects were awarded to private players for Greenfield airports at Bangalore and Hyderabad.

India's decision to invite private players such as GMR and GVK has improved the passenger's experience. It has led to better efficiency and capacity of airline operators. This has also resulted in massive dividend to the State-owned Airports Authority of India. Modernisation of airports in India has improved the local and national economy and perception of India is changing in the global market.

However, there are important challenges faced by authorities :

1. Institutional Capacity:

- Targets not getting translated to a steady pipeline of projects because of limited institutional capacity
- Need for multiple Approvals
- Overlap of jurisdiction

2. Availability of Capital :

- Underdeveloped debt capital markets
- Shortfall in equity capital with local sponsors

3. Execution Challenges :

- Land acquisition issues
- Delayed permits & clearances

4. Dispute Resolution :

- Lengthy dispute resolution mechanism

5. Lack of clarity over the degree of risk transfer to private players in areas of asset condition, operations risk etc.

So, there is a need to address the above stated challenges for further expansion of airports in India under PPP model. Alternate funding options are also being explored through combination of equity soft loans & grants.

2. There is a clear acknowledgement that Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are a tool of industrial development, manufacturing and exports. Recognizing this potential, the whole instrumentality of SEZs requires augmentation. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of SEZs with respect to taxation, governing laws and administration. (15/III/10/12½)

Ans. SEZs is commonly used as a generic term to refer to only one modern economic zone. In these zones business and trades laws differ from the rest of the country. The aims of the zones include: increased trade, increased investment, job creation and effective administration.

Incentives and facilities offered to the units in SEZs for Promotion of industrial development, manufacturing and exports.

- Duty free import/domestic procurement of goods for development, operation and maintenance of SEZ units.
- 100% Income Tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50% for next 5 years thereafter and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years.
- Exemption from minimum alternate tax.
- External commercial borrowing by SEZ units upto US \$ 500 million in a year without any maturity restriction through recognized banking channels.
- Exemption from Central Sales Tax.
- Exemption from Service Tax.
- Single window clearance for Central and State level approvals.
- Exemption from State sales tax and other levies as extended by the respective State Governments.

The issues plaguing the success of SEZs with respect to taxation, governing laws and administration:

- The SEZs were also plagued by the negative image that they have simply become tax havens. This perception is misplaced, as shown by a study done by the Indian Council for International Economic Relations (ICRIER). But the other impression that only real estate business is thriving inside the SEZs is largely correct.)
- The breaking of the tax promise was a cardinal sin. The income tax benefits were neutralized by the introduction of the 20% minimum alternate tax (MAT) and the 20% dividend distribution tax (DDT) in 2011-12.
- The absence of complementary infrastructure outside the SEZs, like port connectivity, proved to be a dampener for manufacturing investment. The development commissioners did not prove to be as proactive in assistance as their SEZ counterparts in other countries in getting land, clearances and plug-and-play infrastructure.
- Export incentives like Focus Product and Focus Market Schemes were not extended to SEZs, making them less attractive. Exports from outside SEZs, called the domestic tariff area (DTA), enjoyed duty drawback and other duty neutralization.
- Another reason was the tsunami force of free trade agreements (FTAs). Today, it is better for you to manufacture in Thailand and get duty-free access to India than to manufacture in an Indian SEZ and face a 14% import duty barrier. May be we should be signing an FTA with all the SEZs first.
- CBDT recently released a roadmap for phasing out corporate tax exemptions. It will phase out profit and investment-linked and area based tax deductions for companies. The sunset clause provides that exemptions will go unless they are extended.

3. "While we flaunt India's demographic dividend, we ignore the dropping rates of employability." What are we missing while doing so ? Where will the jobs that India desperately needs come from ? Explain. (14/III/3/12½)

Ans. Demography of a country refers to the working-age population (15-59 years). India consists of a vast majority of the population in this age group and the benefits accrued by it is referred to as demographic dividend. Despite a vast majority of population in the productive age group, India has not been able to realise

its demographic dividend since a good amount of working population are not employable and most industries are currently struggling with scarcity of skilled workforce. The sorry state of skilled manpower can be largely attributed to the Indian education system which does not focus on training students in employable skills. Hence, a large section of India's labour force today carries out tasks with outdated skills. According to a recent study done by CII, only 10% of MBA graduates in India and 17% of engineering graduates are employable. If we continue at the same rate, by 2020, we would have a skill gap of 75-80% across industrial sectors. This low rate of employability prevents us from reaping the benefits of demographic dividend. Hence, capacity building and skill development are two of the most sensitive sectors in India to look into for the better utilisation of our demographic dividend. For this, the government has been emphasising on providing vocational education and training to the workforce. It has formulated the National Policy on Skill Development and has set a target for providing skills to 500 million people by 2022.

On closely examining the Indian economy, it becomes clear that it is the manufacturing sector that can provide solution to India's employment woes. The services sector employs only highly educated people, whereas most of the Indian labour force is comparatively illiterate. Apart from this, agriculture sector is also lagging behind because of limited land and poor technological base. So, the growth in job has to come from the manufacturing sector. The government must reform labour laws and tax policies and provide incentives for the manufacturing sector to grow. Labour intensive industries will also provide lucrative employment opportunities to the unemployed and the persons engaged in agriculture and allied sector. 'Make in India' initiative started by NDA government recently is a welcome step which will push India to create more job opportunities.

4. Explain how Private Public Partnership arrangements, in long gestation infrastructure projects, can transfer unsustainable liabilities to the future. What arrangements need to be put in place to ensure that successive generations' capacities are not compromised? (14/III/7/12½)

Ans. The Government of India defines PPP as a partnership between a public sector entity (sponsored authority) and a private sector entity (a legal entity in which 51% or more of equity is with the private partners) for the creation

and/or management of infrastructure for public purpose for a specified period of time on commercial terms and which the private partners have procured through a transparent and open procurement system. All PPPs have long gestation periods because of the time taken to negotiate contract and develop the internal capacity to effectively finance, manage and build a particular infrastructure project. Since, financing in a PPP is generally done by banks or private equity funds, the longer gestation period of the project, put unnecessary strain on these financial institutions increasing their broad Non-Performing Assets. Moreover, the broad issues like regulatory approvals and environmental clearances delays the progress of the projects, which are often considered disincentives for developers and contractors. Due to all these constraints, PPP projects often get delayed, resulting in the cost-overrun of the project. Since, the terms of the project have already been decided private enterprises cannot change this project scheme to balance their over-cost. This ultimately results into uncertainties regarding completion of the project and the liabilities remain unaccountable, which have to be born by the consumers or future investing corporations.

Some of the arrangements to be put in place to ensure that successive generation capacities are not compromised are :

- The timing and costing of the project should be more certain, as a result of which better value of money can be delivered.
- Creating an investor friendly PPP policy and also enabling an adequate environment for successful completion of the project on time.
- Risk-sharing model should be more comprehensive and critical issues should be addressed with future reference in mind.

5. National Urban Transport Policy emphasises on ‘moving people’ instead of ‘moving vehicles’. Discuss critically the success of the various strategies of the Government in this regard.

(14/III/8/12½)

Ans. A well-developed transport system lies at the heart of modern day cities. Government announced its first ever policy on urban transport, the National Urban Transport Policy in 2006, with a focus to promote overall sustainability of transport sector in cities. It is a people-centric approach with plans devised for their common benefit and well-being. Its

vision is to make our cities more livable in the world and enable them to become the engines of economic growth. NUTP-2006 rightly recognized the need for changes in the way the country invested in urban transport to improve the quality of life for people in cities. Cities that wish to access funds from Government’s scheme for upgrading infrastructure under JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nahru National Urban Renewal Mission), must comply with standards set out in the NUTP, such as equitable allocation of road space, prioritizing the use of public transport and integrating land use and transport planning. The concept of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system is gaining acceptance as a means to scale up mass transit in Indian cities. BRTS attempts to receive dedicated lanes for public transport but it did not meet expected success specially in Delhi.

Under NUTP, each city has to come up with a Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) for the city which will be a toll to guide the future growth of transport in cities, thus it becomes important to evaluate their strategies with respect to the sustainable mobility parameters. The Mass Transit System implemented in various metropolitan cities requires huge cost and technical experts to run so it is limited to some select metro cities only. Even though, government is encouraging people to use public transport system but apart from two or three cities, the state of public transport system is very discouraging.

Some state governments have taken steps for setting up coordinating authorities. e.g. Karnataka has constituted a Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT) under the urban development department, a Unified Mumbai Metropolitan Transport Authority has been created for the city of Mumbai. But merely forming such bodies without defining their authority or role in the implementation of policies would be of no use in the present days.

6. Adoption of PPP model for infrastructure development of the country has not been free of criticism. Critically discuss pros and cons of the model. [200 words] (13/III/12/10)

Ans. One key argument in support of PPPs from the public-sector perspective is that they avoid limitations on public-sector budgets, which today are one of the major restraining factors for developing economies. They also provide considerable improvement to the level of service delivered to the public by introducing private-

sector efficiencies as well as innovations in working methods and uptake of new technologies PPPs free up the public sector to act as a regulator and thus concentrate on service, planning and performance monitoring.

Besides other pros of the model are-

- Financial constraints are taken care of and greater ease in flow of money.
- Operational efficiency is catapulted to higher level.
- Improved accountability and greater transparency.
- Greater diversification is achieved as public sector eases the areas wherein private sector can venture.

PPPs come with their own set of challenges.

The cons of the model are-

- Improper estimation of project costs.
- Longer and more expensive procurement processes.
- Unrealistic projection of cash inflows from the facilities created.
- Inadequate assessment of risks involved and clarity of sharing of risks.
- Overrun of cost and calculations going hay-wire.
- Since not properly defined, hence doesn't come under the audit mechanism of CAG and hence, room for pervasive corruption.

Pros of PPP model-

- Integrates good factors of both public and private domain.
- Financial constraints are taken care of and greater ease in flow of money.
- Operational efficiency is catapulted to higher level.
- Improved accountability and greater transparency.
- Greater diversification is achieved as public sector eases the areas wherein private sector can venture.

7. In the context of recent incidents, suggest measures an how security of passengers and property can be improved over Indian Railways.

(09/I/7c/15)

Ans. The Indian railway is the largest Transportation system of the world in the context of the people that is comes everyday but the third largest railway network of the world. There are many example of railway accident, insecurity of passengers and property in recent times. To make the railway a safe transportation mode

the first and foremost living thing required is that the perceived notion that railway is one of the most convenient target for any sort of Vendetta to be changed. It could be done only be making the government baton used in a more sovereign way so that no man is allowed to break open the regular operation of the railways any time for the instant are minute fame that he gets. Recommendations of Khanna committee are minimization of human errors in accidents can be taken seriously. ACDs (Anti-collision devices) that has been successfully employed in the Konkan railway must be made applicable throughout in this regard. A nation wide railway helpline number should be provided to help passengers, seeking security assistance during train journey.

8. What are the alternative fuels available for the transport sector? Discuss their characteristics /advantages and disadvantages in their utilization. (07/II/11a/15)

Ans. Due to the decreased source and stock of petrol, in transport sector, the source of alternative fuels is being developed and used as well.

These Fuels are:

- (a) CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) is a mixer of hydrocarbon found underground in which there is 80-90% methane gas. The highest benefit of CNG is that it produces very low pollution, comparing to petrol and diesel. In Delhi CNG is being used successfully in universal transport system. However to use CNG extensively, mass production in transport system has not been done so far due to the shortage of resources.
- (b) Ultra low sulphur diesel is also an alternative fuel, which produces even low pollution comparing to CNG.
- (c) Gasohol is another alternative fuel in which petrol is mixed in the alcohol obtained from sugarcane juice; using Gasohol, the increasing loss in petroleum in India and pollution can be checked. However a modern investigation made the remark that it is not very safe for the engine of the vehicles. Bio-diesel transport vehicles development has not taken place fully, biodiesel can be acquired from a plant called jatropha; in future it can be proved to be very useful. Besides, motor-grade alcohol is also an important alternative fuel.

**9. What ails India's road transport economy?
Suggest measures of remedy ? (04/II/5c/15)**

Ans. Road is the back bone of the state economy.

This is a major system of transportation of goods and people in the country. In India more than 3.3 million km road network extended which making it one of the largest in the world. Despite this huge road network India has a lots of problem due to lack of maintenance more than 50% Indian roads are not in good condition, so that transportation is not good in all weather or season. Good roads not only helpful for public transportation but also help to the farmer's in specific. Good road help farmers to move their product quickly which assumes great importance in the context of green revolution. The national highways constitute 58112 km. in the country which stand 2% of total roads but control about 40% of total transportation across the country which have great load on these road and caused congestion that restricted the fast transportation. Road transportation has been experiencing very high cost of production, partly because of heavy and numerous duties taxes and partly because of bad road. This bad roads caused accidents, fuels consumption, damages of machinery which directly by or indirectly by put a negative impact on Indian economy. Government come forward and activated National High Way Authority of India (NHAI) to implement the policy of privatisation to cut down the procedural delays. NHDPL merging the golden quadrilateral connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata (5,952 km) and North-South and East-West corridors. Some other initiatives are—

- A range of tax incentives have been announced to help plough in funds from private sectors.
- To attract private sector investments in the road sector provisions relating to foreign investment have been further liberalised.
- Minister of Surface Transport undertakes feasibility studies and detailed project reports for projecting costing up to Rs 100 crore which have been approved.
- The measures formulated to encourage private sector participation in road sector include permission to the NHAI to fund equity in private and public companies.

**Programmes : Poverty alleviation,
Employment Generation/Rural Development**

1. What are 'Smart Cities'? Examine their relevance for urban development in India. Will it increase rural-urban differences? Give arguments for 'Smart Villages' in the light of PURA and RURBAN Mission. (16/III/4/12½)

Ans. The 21st century is becoming known as the century of cities. According to the United Nations, already in July 2007, the urban population surpassed the rural population in the world. Moreover, this proportion is expected to increase dramatically in the coming years to the point that by 2050, almost 70% of the world population will be urban and many cities will have over 10 million inhabitants. Cities have a major impact on the economic and social development of nations. They are genuine platforms where people live, where companies have their business and in which numerous services are provided. What's more, they are major centers of consumption of resources. Currently, cities consume 75% of the world's resources and energy and generate 80% of greenhouse gases, occupying only 2% of the world's territory.

Given a scenario that shows an urban environment with a growing demand for efficiency and resources, public administrations have to consider an evolution in the management models of cities. To do this, the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is essential. This has been translated as the Smart City concept which, with its services, is moving forward to what has now become known as the Internet of things and itself the Internet of the future.

We define a Smart City as a city which uses information and communication technologies so that its critical infrastructure as well as its components and public services provided are more interactive, efficient and so that citizens can be made more aware of them.

The Smart City itself becomes a genuine digital platform that maximizes the economy, society, environment and welfare of cities and facilitates the shift towards more sustainable behaviour among all stakeholders: users, companies and administration. It also seeks to maximize public budgets specifically owing to the improvement of the processes of the city themselves and its inhabitants. On the other

hand, it enables new business models, thus constituting an excellent platform for innovation in their environment.

After the smart cities mission, Prime Minister Narendra Modi in February 2016 launched the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) aimed at making villages smart and growth centres of the nation. This mission is towards making villages smart. Rurban is when the city meets the village.

The SPMRM is an ambitious attempt to transform rural areas into "economically, socially and physically sustainable spaces", or smart villages "which would trigger overall development in the region". The mission aims to create 300 such rurban growth clusters over the next three years.

The funding for rurban clusters will be through various schemes. The SPMRM will provide additional funding of up to 30% of the project cost per cluster as critical gap funding (CGF) as part of the central share.

According to Census 2011 data, 69% of India's population, or around 833 million people, lived in rural areas, against 31%, or 377.1 million people, in urban areas. It is projected that the latter figure will jump to 50% by 2050.

Through the development of rurban growth clusters, the scheme aims to catalyse the overall regional growth, which would benefit both rural and urban areas of the country, by strengthening rural areas and "de-burdening" urban areas—hence leading to balanced regional development and national growth, the rural development ministry says on its website.

Census 2011 data shows the inequalities in basic amenities between rural and urban India. While 93% of urban households have electricity, only 55% of rural households have it. While 71% of urban households have access to piped water connections, the figure is only 35% for rural households. Only 31% of rural households have access to toilets, while 81% of urban households have latrines.

2. Livestock rearing has a big potential for providing non-farm employment and income in rural areas. Discuss suggesting suitable measures to promote this sector in India.(15/III/2/12%)

Ans. Livestock rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for small and marginal farmers, particularly across the rain-fed regions of India.

Significance of Livestock rearing in for providing non-farm employment and income in rural areas :

- (i) **Meat and fishing :** The production of a useful form of dietary protein, energy and income source i.e having a huge export potential.
 - (ii) **Dairy Products :** Mammalian livestock can be used as a source of milk, which can in turn easily be processed into other dairy products, such as yogurt, cheese, butter, ice cream, kefir, and kumis. Using livestock for this purpose can often yield several times the food energy of slaughtering the animal outright.
 - (iii) **Fiber Livestock :** It produce a range of fiber/textiles. For example, sheep and goats produce wool and mohair; cows, deer, and sheep skins can be made into leather; and bones, hooves and horns of livestock can be used.
 - (iv) **Fertilizer :** Manure can be spread on fields to increase crop yields. This is an important reason why historically, plant and animal domestication have been intimately linked. Manure is also used to make plaster for walls and floors, and can be used as a fuel for fires. The blood and bones of animals are also used as fertilizer.
 - (v) **Labor Animals :** such as horses, donkey, and yaks can be used for mechanical energy. Prior to steam power, livestock were the only available source of non-human labor. They are still used for this purpose in many places of the world, including ploughing fields (drafting), transporting goods, and military functions.
 - (vi) **Land management :** The grazing of livestock is sometimes used as a way to control weeds and undergrowth. *For example*, in areas prone to wild fires, goats and sheep are set to graze on dry scrub which removes combustible material and reduces the risk of fires.
- Despite the above advantage livestock rearing sector in India has been suffering:
- (i) Livestock farmers have suffered from wild animal predation and theft by rustlers.
 - (ii) Livestock diseases compromise animal welfare, reduce productivity, and can infect humans i.e Anthrax and foot to mouth.
 - (iii) Lack of infrastructure and technology have failed the development of livestock rearing sector.

Way Forward :

- (i) Promoting Scientific rearing of livestock
- (ii) Institutional Financing and insurance support to the sector
- (iii) Training of farmers in animal rearing
- (iv) Adopting the best practices followed in the world.
- (v) Encouraging and supporting farmers to take up animal rearing.

3. "Success of 'Make in India' programme depends on the success of 'Skill India' programme and radical labour reforms." Discuss with logical arguments. (15/III/8/12½)

Ans. Make in India is an initiative of the Government of India to encourage multinational, as well as domestic, companies to manufacture their products in India. It envisages India as a global Manufacturing hub.

Major component of make in India are - FDI, IPR, Private sector participation, Single window clearance, improve ranking in ease of doing business etc.

Indeed success of 'Make in India' programme depends on the success of 'Skill India' programme and radical labor reforms.

Indian Manufacture growth should balance the nation's comparative advantage in availability of low skilled labour with skill development required by future generations to take advantage of lost opportunities.

It has suggested that transformational sectors could be in registered manufacturing or services. Raising economy wide skills must compliment efforts to improve the conditions for manufacturing.

The registered manufacturing must be expanded to take leverage of India's abundant unskilled labour. While "Make in India" occupies prominence as an important goal, the future trajectory of Indian development depends on both "Make in India" and "Skilling India".

Efforts to improve the conditions of labour-intensive manufacturing need to be complemented with rapid skill upgradation because skill-intensive sectors are dynamic sectors in India and sustaining their dynamism will require that the supply of skills keeps pace with the rising demand of these skills, otherwise even these sectors might become uncompetitive.

Indian labour laws are chaotic, outdated, over-lapping and contradictory.

The Industrial Disputes Act (IDA) states that an employer cannot layoff or retrench any worker or close down operations of the establishment without prior permission from the appropriate government. According to employers and economists it has been a major bottleneck of employment generation in the organized sector.

Current labour laws leave no room for free contracting thereby de-motivating industries to employ liberally on contractual basis.

Law also keeps hundreds of thousands of workers unemployed because firms, wary of the fact that they will not be able to fire them, do not hire in the first place.

An injection of flexibility in labour market regulation can attract foreign capital, create jobs and unleash higher growth. In this way labour reforms will complement and supplement MII.

To realize the above objective government of India has taken following measure.

- (i) DDU Shramev Jayate Karyakaram
- (ii) Unique Account Number
- (iii) Apperentice Protasan Yojana
- (iv) Random Inspection
- (v) Amendment In Factories Act
- (vi) IDA 1947 and Apprentice Act

4. Bring out the main objectives of Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana. The scheme is being implemented by which agency ? (07/II/5b/15)

Ans. The Government launched in 1999-2000, a new scheme titled "National Agricultural Insurance Scheme" (NAIS) or "Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana" (RKBY). NAIS envisages coverage of all food crops (cereals and pulses), oilseeds, horticultural and commercial crops. It covers both loanees and non-loanees/farmers under scheme.

The premium rates vary from 1.5% to 3.5% of sum assured for food crops. In case of horticultural and commercial crops, actuarial rates are applied. Small and marginal farmers are entitled to subsidy of 50% of the premium charged the subsidy is shared equally between the Government of India and the States. The subsidy is phased out over a period of 5 years.

NAIS operates on the basis of defining.

- Area approach for each notified crop for widespread calamities.
- On individual basis for localized calamities such as hailstorms, landslides, cyclones and floods.

The objectives of the RKBY are as under :

- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in case of failure of any of the notified crop due to natural calamities, pests and diseases.
- To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming techniques high value inputs and higher technology in agriculture.
- To help stabilise farm incomes, particularly in disaster time.

Under the scheme, each state is required to reach the level Gram Panchayat as the unit of insurance in a maximum period of 3 years. As of 2011, the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) is implementing the scheme, but the Government has plans to set up an exclusive organization for implementation of the new scheme.

5. Write notes on Prime Minister's 5-point agenda for India's development as a knowledge society. (07/I/12b/10)

Ans. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in 2000 unveiled five point agenda for India's Development as Knowledge Society. The Prime Minister stated, "A Knowledge based society will enable us to leapfrog in finding new and innovative ways to meet the challenges of building a just and equitable social order and seek urgent solutions" in inaugural address to delegates attending the ASSOCHAM summit held on "India in the Knowledge millennium". The five point agenda points to the following:

- Education for developing society.
- Global networking.
- Vibrant Government-Industry-Academia interaction in policy making and implementation.
- Leveraging of existing competencies in IT, Telecom, Bio-technology, Drug Design, Financial Services, and Enterprise wide Management.
- Economic and Business strategic alliances built on capabilities and opportunities.

Such agenda, according to our Hon'ble Prime Minister will help leveraging of existing competencies in I.T., telecom, bio-technology, drug design, financial services and enterprise broad management to make India a intelligents super power. Experts have predicted a few years ago this millennium will belong to two big super powers in this region of Asia and India is one of them.

World Economic Organisations

1. Food Security Bill is expected to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in India. Critically discuss various apprehensions in its effective implementation along with the concerns it has generated in WTO. (13/III/4/10)

Ans. The Food Security Bill aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's 1.2 billion people. Under the provision of the Bill, beneficiaries are to be able to purchase 5 kilograms per eligible person per month of cereals at Rs. 3 per kg rice, wheat at Rs. 2 per kg and coarse grains (millet) at Rs. 1 per kg.

Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and certain categories of children are eligible for daily free meals.

At the domestic front various apprehensions are raised in its effective implementation. They are-

- Expected to aggravate the food inflation.
- CACP (Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices) fears serve imbalance in the production of oilseeds and pulses.
- Experts believe it to cast its effect on estimated cost of GDP by aggravating fiscal deficit.
- Loss of initiative in agriculture and loss of competition due to government dominance of grain market.
- Shift in consumer demand pattern.

Food Security Bill may lead to breach of agriculture subsidy limits fixed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and may attract penalties if some global rules are not amended. At the WTO, the developed countries are willing to offer a 'peace clause' that will allow developing nations, such as India, legal protection against actions by other members for breaching food subsidy limits prescribed under the agriculture pact. This would be offered for a two/three- year period within which time the members hope to find a long-term solution to the issue.

2. Have the Uruguay round negotiations and the resultant trade related intellectual property rights (TRIPS) agreement helped in resolving trade conflicts arising out of variations in different nations' IPR regimes? Also list the steps taken by the India to conform to TRIPS. (10/II/2e/12)

Ans. Uruguay round negotiations in 1995 and the resultant world trade organizations (WTO) that called for International trade between nations on equal footings introduced many changes.

Trade related to goods, services, people and capital was to be made more "impartial so that there is gradual reduction in the treatment for these factors of trade arising from the host nation and from the imported country. IPR regime covers Intellectual property rights protection for original invention they provide economical protection to original inventor. Different countries have their own laws for IPRs. Developing and poor countries have not developed or strong mechanism in IPR. IPR violations are maximum there.

The emerging economies are not ready to comply by the "labial" definition of intellectual property that they were forced to comply in other WTO negotiations at Geneva, Singapore and Seattle when the emerging economies were not that organized like they have formed unions now like BRICS, IBSA etc. So these developing nations were easily pressurized to comply by whatever demand that was put forward by the developed nations at the negotiating table. Developed countries demanded a strong IPR regime to protect their interest. Big MNCS and corporate houses can register an invention and will get exclusive right of marketing.

During Uruguay round of GATTs, negotiations were held on TRIPS protected intellectual property rights and demanded strengthening of IPR laws in developing countries were put under pressure to accept a very liberal definition of IPR resulting into their disadvantage. India, a member of WTO has amended its IPR related laws so as to conform to TRIPS. India had "process patent" and now it started moving towards "product patent" India is registering own patents on traditional knowledge and inventions. India takes these pro-active steps that undo not provide predators to take on all that had been in practice in India.

3. Compare and contrast the role of the IMF with that of the World Bank. (10/II/3a/5)

Ans. IMF and World Bank (WB) both are International financial institutions made after the Bretton Woods conference in 1945 attended by nations mostly from the League of Nations. IMF is a European based institution that is primarily engaged in regulating the International movement of currencies depending upon the exchange value of Nation's currency it is also engaged in export and import facilitation among nations. The US based World Bank (IBRD) is more developmental financial institution that is engaged in creating more infrastructure

among the nations particularly the emerging and least developed nations it gives more grants or money on easy term and condition for the developmental and reconstruction works.

4. Compare and Contrast the role of IMF and World Bank. (10/II/3a/5)

Ans. IMF and World Bank both are international financial institutions and provides loans to all the nations have become member of these institutions after ratifying the clauses mentioned in its AOA. Both have similar and contrasting functions at the same time.

These institutions mandate to stabilize the international financial status with economically stable conditions within a nation. Providing loan and grant they engage in constructive development of resources within their member countries including human resources. These both institutes provide a common platform to discuss the infrastructure development to all the members being signatory to both these institutions also relatively eases the mutual engagements between the donor rich nations and the poorer donor nations. These both institute carry out same contrast functions for example IMF is European based institution that it primarily engaged in stabilizing international movement of currencies depending upon the exchange value of a nation's currency. This indicates that they are involved in export and import facilitation among nations.

5. "In the WTO negotiations over the years of the DOHA round, India appears to be diluting its stand on agriculture issues to propose perceived gains in services." Critically examine this statement. (09/II/6a/20)

Ans. Doha Round of negotiation was held in 2001. It mainly stuck on the issues related to agriculture this round is yet going on it is yet not complete. In this round of talks, members adopted agreement on agriculture (AOA) the all over issue as known as Doha Development Agenda (DOA) India has evolved as the mouthpiece of all the developing nations that feel threatened by the pressurizing techniques of the first world nations. India is fastly emerging as a powerful member of the International arena.

Developed countries have argued in favour of opening market for agricultural products. They argue that free trade should involve agriculture also. India and other developing countries are arguing that agriculture is not only an area of trade and commerce but also

basic source of earning livelihood for a large number of people more than 70% of Indians are dependent upon agriculture. So India has always been reluctant to open its market for agricultural goods. But the DDA progressed to some extent and it was agreed upon that developing countries can take special safeguard measures (SSMs) to protect poor farmers fall in domestic product. SSMs empower developing and poor countries to restrict import of agricultural produce in the given two situation. Again the problem is that how to settle the issues of "Import surge" on "price fall" is not agreed upon in recent round of talk in Geneva-2008, these issues could not be agreed upon and so the talks were halted.

Another issue raised by India is various types of subsidies provided by developed Nations to agricultural development these have indirect effect of export promotion. The International community that NAMA (Non Agricultural Market Access) and AOA (Agreement on Agriculture) both are important for world trade but there must not be any sort of pressure tactics to gain more from the developing countries surely in this regard India has evolved as the antidote to pressure tactics of the first world nations.

6. Does India need the world bank? (09/II/7b/15)

Ans. The world bank is an international banking-financial institute. It includes multilateral funding agencies like IDA, IFC etc. The world bank provides loans for development project to developing and poor countries these projects include infrastructure health education etc.

India is one of the oldest member of the bank since 1944. India is the single largest borrower of Bank with cumulative lending of more than US 47 billion dollars. The bank provided loans to India for rural development, education and health, infrastructure and energy projects so India is also the top annual borrower of the bank. Various states of India have also been receiver of loans and aids from the world bank Andhra Pradesh became the first state to get benefit of state focused bending. Currently bank's lending portfolio to India comprises about 80 ongoing projects. It is clear that India has got much benefit from the bank and development project of India are financial by the bank. This also helped India in improving on social indicators so India surely needs the world bank.

7. Discuss India's stand on agricultural issues in WTO's ministerial conferences since Doha round. (08/II/4a/30)

Ans. The Doha ministerial Conference, which was held in 2001, adopted a comprehensive work development agenda (DDA) launching negotiations on some issues and setting out additional parameters and time frames for the negotiations on agriculture and service that had commenced on 1 January 2000 in accordance with the build in mandates. Ministerial conference is the highest decision making body of the WTO. It meets at least every two years. First ministerial conference was held in Singapore from 9-13 December 1996. Doha round of ministerial conference was held from 9 to 14 November 2001 in Doha Qatar it was forth conference. Fifty ministerial conference was held in Cancun (Mexico) in 2003.

Sixth round was held in December 2005 at Hong Kong. Geneva round on 21st July to 25th July 2008 was the latest ministerial conference help on the issue. On the matters of agriculture, India has taken leadership of the poor and developing countries main issues raised on the agricultural matters given by the developed mat cone. India argued that expert is only a trade for developed countries but agriculture is a matter of livelihood for farmers of developing and poor countries. The lives of crores of people cannot be put at stake for free trade. Food security for the third world countries is a bigger issue. Reduction of domestic support and elimination of export subsidies to farmers, provided by the US and EU is main demand of third world countries under the leadership of India.

However, repeatedly the talk has failed to achieve consensus on the issue. Even recently in Geneva, the talk has failed to achieve consensus on the issue. Even recently in Geneva, the talk could not result into final draft. This was due to stand of EU on their demand is that developing and poor counties should allow free market access to agricultural product of the developed nations. But on the other hand, the later argue that such import will destruct liven of their farmers. Because, agricultural products of the developed nations are supported by domestic subsidies and export subsidies, they are very cheap. Of they enter into market of developing nation, their farmers will not able to compete with them. So their livelihood will be at stake. India attaches more importance to a rule based multilateral. Trading system India will continue to protect and pursue its national interests in these negotiations and work together with other WTO members.

8. What is dumping? Evaluate the remedy measures taken by government of India vis-a-vis WTO provisions regarding dumping. (07/II/4a/30)

Ans. A standard technical definition of dumping is the act of charging a lower price for the like goods in a foreign goods in a foreign market than one charges for the same good in a domestic market for consumption in the have market of the exporter. This is often referred to as setting at less than normal value on the same level of trade in the ordinary course of trade. Under the World Trade Organisation Agreement, dumping is condemned if it causes or threatens to cause material injury to a domestic industry in the importing country. It is considered to be an unfair trade practice and as such is prohibited under many national laws.

Types of dumping:

- **Predatory dumping :** In order to drive out foreign producers out of business, producer sale a commodity at below cost or a lower price after which prices are raised to have advantage of the monopoly power.
- **Persistent Dumping :** Continuous tendency of a domestic monopolistic to maximize the total profit by selling the commodity at a higher price in the domestic market than internationally.
- **Sporadic Dumping :** To unload an unforeseen and temporary surplus of the commodity without having to reduce domestic prices producers occasionally sale a commodity at below cost. The under-developed countries resort to dumping their additional produce in the developing countries like India. In such condition of the regional farmers, a quantitative restriction is put and otherwise higher income-tax is incurred on the recommendations of World Trade Organization (WTO) the quantitative restriction has been abolished and a huge decrease in income-tax was also being done. To tackle such situation Indian government took some steps.
- Directorate of Anti-Dumping has been created under commerce ministry. This agency keeps an eye on the matter related to dumping and various taxes. Under WTO countries who influenced by dumping can adopted preventive measures.

India adopted the measures to provide preservation to its produce through Anti Dumping Duty. On the other hand also Scarted

giving subsidy to its farmers so that they can increase their produce and the dumping of food stuff by the under developed countries can end. By special additional surcharges and counter vailing duty dumping can be checked.

9. Discuss the importance of World Trade Organisation (WTO) to Indian Economy in the light of various opportunities and challenges at the global level. (06/II/4a/30)

Ans. Since the establishment of WTO in the year 1995, a Ministerial Conference body was created under it who is highest decision making body which meet at least every two years. WTO determine the policies and points of the members of developing economy. Though as a member of this organization India's policies are also guided by it. So many issues that explain the equation between India and WTO. Such as, agriculture subsidies, intellectual property rights, TRIPS Agreement, the patent regime and its impact on the textile sector, Anti-dumping policy, the environment pollution etc.

Objective of WTO :

- To enlarge production and trade of goods.
- To protect environment.
- To ensure optimum utilization of World resources.
- To improve standard of living of people in the member countries.
- To accept the concept of sustainable development.
- To protect environment.

These are some objectives of WTO which not only put an impact on India but also all the developing economy. After the first conference it became clear that the labour standards will not be used for restricting trade of developing countries.

There was heavy pressure to launch a comprehensive round of negotiations including multilateral regimes on investment, competition policy, trade facilitation, government procurement and environment. After disagreements arised in 5th canunc conference on the agricultural trade and ignore concerns of developing countries like India on agriculture Non-Agriculture Market Access (NAMA) was created on April 30, 2006 to prepare draft schedules. Amendments to TRIPS agreement re-affirmed to address public health concerns of developing countries. Apart from these unilateral measures the liberalization of India's trade policy also reflects ill commitments to the WTO.

10. What are the major provisions of agreements on agriculture in the content of World Trade Organisation (WTO)? (04/II/6a/2)

Ans. According to the agreement developed countries agreed to reduced these subsidies by 20% over 6 years and developing countries by 13% over 10 years.

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

1. Explain the implications of the implementation of intellectual property clauses in our patent law regime after joining the WTO. (06/I/10b/30)

Ans. In 2005, the Indian parliament passed the Patent Amendment Act which brings the Indian Patents Act in full conformity with the intellectual property system in all respects. This Act abolished the ordinance of December 23, 2004 to meet WTO obligation starting from January 1, 2005. It may be noted that the patient Act had been amended twice in 1999 and 2002 earlier the provision of EMRs was introduced in 2001 till the introduction of TRIPS-mandated product patents applicable in pharma, agro-chemicals and food sectors. This was a transitional arrangement to amendment of 2002 introduced a 20 year duration for patents thus complying with TRIPS and substantially modifying compulsory licensing provisions. Important provisions of the Patent Amendment Act, 2005 are following:

- To all fields of technology, i.e. drugs, food and chemicals extension of product patent protection is provided.
- This act give the power to the government to issue compulsory licenses for drugs whose price or production does not suit an existing public need.
- Act allows the patent holders to challenge the license so that they can block general production of the drug.
- Opposition clause of pre and post grant have been provided.
- The EMRs have been removed.
- Embedded software can be patented.
- This act empowers the provisions relating to national security to guard against patenting abroad of dual use technologies.

The new patent regime will not affect the prices of 3500 life saving drugs available in the market which is clarified by the government of India about 97 per cent of the drugs available in the market have been made off patent and are not

to be patented. But the industrial management feel that the new patent Act has not utilized all the flexibility for Doha Declaration and TRIPPs agreement. Like, they think that in order to avoid repeated renewal of the patent, 'ever greening' should not be allowed and application for patenting of salts, insomorphs etc. need to be rejected. The pharma industry can certainly be a provided 'sunrise' sector if a proper safeguard are put.

Others

1. Bring out the importance of the small and medium enterprises expo and conference held in Dubai last year for Indian Business. (11II/2c/12)

Ans. Small & Medium Enterprises Expo (SMEs Expo) provides great platform to small units to promote their brands, products and services, as well as explore business opportunities in the Middle-East and North African Markets. In short, it brings together people interest in doing business with each other-it connects buyers with sellers and start-ups with investing in middle East region can effectively create new employment opportunities for their youth by promoting and developing small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through a series of targeted support programmes, like learning how to use UNIDO software for effective business performance management it helps enter revenues to monitor key performance indicator, productivity, quality and competitiveness of their enterprises develop new business culture and knowledge gain. A strong entrepreneurial culture is essential for the future competitiveness of the economy and for generating economic growth. SMEs can create many jobs within a short period of time by increasing the revenue base and adding to the growth of National income and may provide substitutes for imported goods. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) occupy a dominant position in almost all economies of the world more than 99 per cent of enterprises in European countries USA and Japan are SMEs contributing to more than 50 per cent of employment.

Indian SMEs from sectors such as plastic petrochemicals, garments and textiles and handicrafts, among other are likely to gain from participation to the expo. Indian SMEs attending the event could also seek to scout for partnership possibilities with Dubai and Gulf cooperation council (GCC) based countries

such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar. Significantly accepting to the Dubai customs Department, with bilateral trade between India and Dubai shooting above US \$23.14 Billion, India was Dubai's biggest direct trade partner during the initial seven months of 2010. There is also a vast opportunity for India to boost India's banking presence in the UAE to enhance two way trade and investment. Besides, it will be an opportunity for India SMEs to display products and services as well as acquire latest technology and promotion of contract manufacturing and investment. It will also provide a getaway for India SMEs to accelerate this business network. Moreover it will provide a common platform to develop new trade and build new contract in the fields of products services & brand etc.

2. Comment on the reasons for the recent Hike in visa processing fees for certain categories of US visas. What is likely impact of this like on India ? (10/II/3e/5)

Ans. India is the third largest immigration labour provider to US after Mexico and China is badly hit by these measures taken by the US including like the Hike in visa processing fees from 25% to 200%. Most of the IT sector companies are reporting non-renewal of their contract with their clientele companies based in US. This also because the companies that availed the benefits of tax Rebates and "handouts" from the federal government is being restricted to allow on immigrant workers. Since more than two-third of India's GDP comes from service sector majority of which comes from the software companies and the employees remittances bulges the nations pave reserve, all these are adversely affected. Now the situation is returning to normal condition but it will take sometimes to back on track.

3. Highlight the role of the India peacekeeping contingent as part of MONUSCO. (10/II/3g/5)

Ans. The United Nations mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) is a United Nations peacekeeping in Democratic Republic of the Congo which was established by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). In May 2010, the UNSC, adopting resolution and announced that MONUSCO would be renamed from July 1, 2010 to the United Nations Organization stabilization mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO).

India also has sent its troops as part of the UN peace in Congo (MONUSCO) over 3,500. Soldiers from various countries have been deployed in Congo to monitor the peace process of second Congo war, though much of its conflict, the Kiev conflict and the Dong conflict.

4. Comment on the reasons for the recent economic crisis in the so called 'PLIGS' countries of Europe. (10/II/3i/5)

Ans. The PLIGS Nations is actually Euro Zone Nation namely Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Spain that recently got through financial recession. The root cause of this crisis was the sudden rise of the scale of deficit finance of each government spending in order to settle down global financial crisis. Greece one of the member of PLIGS, was the economic centre of this crisis.

The ratio of deficit finance VGDP increased. Increase in National Debt over 11% versus GDP simultaneously this default swap (CDS), which leads to sovereign risk. Growths are in Negative which means that these economies are shrinking making their recovery still dependent upon External support.

5. Comment on 'The Mavi Marmara incident.' (10/II/6b/5)

Ans. MV Mavi Marmara was a cameras flagged passenger ship which was carrying humanitarian aid and weapons, gas mask and many and headed towards Gaza to ease Israeli blockade. This Platilla organized by Free Gaza movement and the Turkish foundation. On May 31st 2010 Israel attacked this Platilla. The ship collapsed after the activist violently resisted Israeli forces in which 9 activist killed and many injured along with 7 Israeli commandos wounded. After this incident Israeli-Turkey relation were strained.

6. Discuss the Indo-US knowledge initiative in agriculture. (09/II/6b/20)

Ans. The knowledge initiative in agriculture (KIA) was formalized through a joint declaration in Nov. 2005, which stated that its objective was to promote teaching, research service and commercial linkage to address contemporary challenges that are envisioned, would be carried out through "public-private partnership" that will "facilitate technology transfer, bolster agricultural research, education and strengthen trade and regulatory capacity building.

The following fields shall be covered by KIA :

- **Education:** Under, it both countries will focus on curriculum development and training the proposals on building human and institutional capacity for this purpose, Indo-US joint working group is established.
- **Food Processing and Marketing:** Work plan is made to target training, capacity building and joint research. This plan includes quality assurance and Food Safety, reduction in post harvest losses etc.
- **Biotechnology:** Both countries have envisaged a strategic alliance for training and research on development of transgenic crops with resistance to economically important viruses, tolerance to heat, draught and salinity.
- **Water Management:** Sustainable use of water resources, water quality management use of modern tools and impacting training and education for these purpose are included under it.

7. Foreign investment policy is far from being critical to India's economic growth.(09/II/5a/20)

Ans. The Indian economy has reached a high rate of economic growth India is also one of the most preferred destination for world investors. Even during recent global crisis India emerged as a reliable destination in the world with somehow "positive shock" as well as "de-coupling effect"

To integrate foreign investment with economic development following steps have been taken by the government.

- Government has removed 10% voting limit in Banks.
- Higher ceiling in FDI in airport revamp ventures & real estate investment.
- Revisited foreign shareholding norms in telecom sector.
- Removal of unwarranted Restrictions on hindrance to financial investments has already allowed FDI up to 51% with prior government approval in the retail trade of "single brand" products.
- India received 85.1% growth in FDI inflows which was the highest globally in 2008. India has received 46.5 billion dollars in 2008 as against US \$25 billion in 2007. This was even despite a 14.5% decline in global FDI inflow world over.

- India holds 9th position in world's total FDI inflows in 2008. The UNCTAD survey 2008-10 says china is the most preferred investment destination, followed by India.

Foreign Investment Policy :

- It has become an integral part of national development strategic for almost all the nations globally.
- Its global popularity, positive output in augmenting of domestic capital productivity and empowerment, has made it an indispensable tool for initially economic growth for countries.
- India is evolving as one of the most favoured destination for FDI in Asia & pacific.
- It has displaced US as the second most favoured destination for FDI in the world after china according to AT Kearney's FDI confidence index.
- Change in special policy equity cap has been notified from time to time through personates by the secretariat for Industrial assistance in the dept. of industrial policy announcement by SIA are subsequently notified by RBI under FEMA.

All these policy measures have actually helped India to grow and so are far from being critical.

8. Write about Special Drawing Right (SDRs) (08/II/6a/2)

Ans. The term is related to IMF they are used to manage liquidity they are not real money but just credit entries in the account of a nation.

9. Write about NAMA. (08/II/6b/2)

Ans. Non-agricultural market access (NAMA) this term is related to WTO. NAMA is use to enhance trade in Non-agricultural sector manufacturing and service sector.

10. Write about Non-tariff Trade Barriers. (08/II/6c/2)

Ans. Additional trade barriers to restrict imports they are:

- Phytosanitary measures.
- prohibition of child labour in manufacturing.

11. Assistance to the state for development of export infrastructure and other activities. (08/II/5a/15)

Ans. The scheme is to provide on outlay for development of export infrastructure which will be distributed to the state accreting to a pre-defined criteria the existing EPIP. EP2 and CIB

schemes are merged with the new scheme. The scheme for export development fund (EDF) for the north east and Sikkim (implemented since 2000-2001) shall also stand merger with a new scheme. After the merger of the scheme in respect of EPIP, EP2, CIB and EDF for NER and Sikkim with the new scheme, the ongoing projects under the scheme shall be funded by the states from the resources provided under the new scheme.

The specific purposes for which the fund allocation under the scheme can be sanctioned and utilized are as follows:

- Creation of new export promotion industrial parks/ zones (including special economic zones) and augmenting facilities in the existing ones.
- Setting up of electronic and other related infrastructure in export conclave.
- Equity participation in infrastructure projects including the setting up SE25.
- Development of complementary infrastructure such as roads connecting the production centers with the parts, setting up of in land container depots and container freight stations stabilizing power supply through additional transformers and islanding of export production center etc.
- Development of minor power and jetties of a particular specification to serve export purpose.
- Assistance for setting up common affluent treatment facilities for which guidelines are placed.
- Project of national and regional importance moreover, the export promotion industrial parks scheme (EPIP), export promotion zones scheme (EP2) and the critical infrastructure balancing scheme (CIB) are also implemented to help create infrastructure for exports in specific locations and to meet specific objectives.

The activities aimed at development of infrastructure for exports can be tended from the scheme provided such activities have an overwhelming export content and their linkage with export is fully established.

12.What do we understand by the 'Doha Round' of talks ?

(06/I/11c/15)

Ans. Doha Round Talk : The ministerial level talks, is popularly known as 'Doha Round' of talks which started in November 2001 in this round the difference between developing and

developed nations were remains continued. However, Developing countries had protested against the Agriculture rebate, they favoured free flow of labour and capital. Developing Countries have been opposing agricultural subsidy from the starting of the talks because it rendered their agricultural products less competitive. This talk failed to settle this issue. The second main issue of the Doha Round was free flow of labour and Capital, developing Countries are rich in and Capital, developing Countries are rich in cheap labour so that they were in the favour of free flow of labourers, but Developed countries, has fear of unemployment, had not favoured issue. Doha Round of talks also brought the disagreement on the issue related to TRIPS and environment to the fore. Thus it can be said that the Doha Round of WTO was a total failure.

13. What is the difference between Green Box Subsidies and Blue Box Subsidies?(06/I/6n/2)

Ans. In Green Box Subsidies are allowed without limits, they are provided to comply with relevant criteria. They also take into consideration the environmental protection and regional development programmes. When all subsidies linked to production must be reduced or kept within defined minimal levels is called Blue box subsidies.

14. What is Mekong-Ganga Cooperation.

(05/II/5a/2)

Ans. It is a grouping of six nation (India, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) on the rivers Ganga and Mekong region for economic cooperation launched in 2000 in Vientiane, Laos.

15.What is IFC- International finance cooperation?

(05/II/5b/2)

Ans. In July 1956, International Finance cooperation was established by World Bank. IFC provide monetary help or loan to private industries of developing nations without any governmental guarantee and also promotes the additional capital investment in these countries.

16. Write about Crude oil price and Indian economy ?

(05/II/5c/2)

Ans. Rapid rise in crude oil prices put a heavy burden and leads to increase in import bill which put an adverse effect on improving balance of trade.

17. What is Gandhian economy ? (05/II/5d/2)

Ans. Gandhian economy is based on and for the people of grass root level, also to develop rural India, establishment of small and cottage industries, women education and village as self sufficient units of production. Agriculture and allied activities are the focus point of Gandhian economy.

18. What is Second Green Revolution ? (05/II/5e/2)

Ans. To overcome from the drawbacks of First green Revolution, the second Green Revolution was launched with a mission based plan for rapid improvement in the productivity of diverse crops which is environmental friendly and promotes balanced regional growth.

19. What is Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana. (05/II/5f/2)

Ans. In July 2004 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana launched for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and other minorities communities.

20. What is Dow Jones ? (05/II/5h/2)

Ans. The sensitive index of the share listed at the New York stock Exchanges in called Dow Jones.

21. MFN status to India by Pakistan. (05/II/5j/2)

Ans. Pakistan has not accorded MFN status to India, which seeks to end discrimination between trading nation.

22. Elucidate special Drawing Rights. (04/II/6b/2)

Ans. It is a reserve asset created within the framework of the international monetary fund in an attempt to increase international liquidity and forming a part of the countries official reserves along with gold, reserve positions in the IMF and convertible foreign currencies.

23. What is business process outsourcing (BPO) ? (04/II/6f/2)

Ans. A process in which the work of one region of country has been completed by the outer or foreign country by a highly skilled person is called business process outsourcing (BPO).

24. Explain the objectives of Plant varieties Right Act - 2003. (04/II/6h/2)

Ans. Plant Varieties Right-Act 2003 empowers the farmers to hold the varieties of plant and their seeds, farmers can keep with themselves and grow these seeds for their use for the next season in their fields.

25. What is the main objective of the Competition Act, 2002 ? (03/II/6i/2)

Ans. A remarkable legislation which aims at promoting competition through prohibition of anti-competitive practices, abuse or dominance through regulation of companies beyond a particular size. MRTP Act was replaced this Act.

26. Explain the objectives of the National Health Policy, 2002. (03/II/6k/2)

Ans. The National Health Policy 2002 objective is to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country and has set the goals for the next two decades.

Indian Economic Organisations**1. What is Enterprise Resource Planning ? (04/I/12c/10)**

Ans. ERP attempts to integrate all departments and functions across a company onto a single computer system that can serve all those different department's particular needs. (ERP) systems include internal and external management information across an entire organization, embracing finance/accounting, sales and service, manufacturing, customer relationship management etc. ERP systems automate this activity with an integrated software application. This purpose is to provide the flow of information between all business functions inside the boundaries of the organization and manage the connections to outside stock holders.

ERP systems can run on a types of computer hardware and network configurations, typically employing a database as a repository for information. ERP system practically focused on automating back office functions that did not directly affect customers and the general public. Front office functions such as customer relationship management (CRM) deal directly with customers, through e-business systems

such as e-commerce, e-government, e-telecom, and e-finance, or Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) became integrated part the Internet simplified communicating with external parties.

2. What is the main objective of security exchange board of India (SEBI) ?(04/II/6m/2)

Ans. The main objectives of SEBI are:

- To impose monetary penalties on capital market intermediaries and other participants for the range of violation.
- To safe guard the interest of investors and to regulate capital market with suitable measures.

Committee/Policy

1. Women empowerment in India needs gender budgeting. What are the requirements and status of gender budgeting in the Indian context? (16/III/2/12½)

Ans. A gender budget is not a separate budget for women. Instead, the gender budgets are an attempt to assess government priorities as they are reflected through the budget and examine how they impact women and men. Gender budgets look at what the impact of the spending is on men and women and whether or not budgets respond to the needs of both women and men adequately.

Following below are the key requirements of a gender budget :

- An analysis of the situation for women and men and girls and boys (and the different sub- groups) in a given sector.
- An assessment of the extent to which the sector's policy addresses the gender issues and gaps described in the first step. This step should include an assessment of the relevant legislation, policies, programme and schemes. It includes an analysis of both the written policy as well as the implicit policy reflected in government activities. It should examine the extent to which the above meet the socio-economic and other rights of women.
- An assessment of the adequacy of budget allocations to implement the gender sensitive policies and programme identified in step mentioned above.
- Monitoring whether the money was spent as planned, what was delivered and to

whom? This involves checking both financially and the physical deliverables (disaggregated by sex).

- An assessment of the impact of the policy/ programme/scheme and the extent to which the situation described in step mentioned above has been changed, in the direction of greater gender equality.

Ever since the gender budgeting has been adopted in 2005, the Indian budget lists out schemes exclusively for women. States like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Kerala, Assam, Bihar, etc have adopted gender budgeting.

An IMF research paper shows the impacts on states which have accepted gender budgeting, in regard of gender equality:

- Greater gender equality wrt enrollment in schools. More girls are enrolling with increase in awareness.
- Spending on infrastructure has also increased for eg. women in BPL categories given free LPG for better health prospects.
- Providing women with safe toilets in school especially in villages, giving free cycles for easy commutation(for eg. in Bihar), providing them with drinking water facilities are some steps in this direction.
- This has helped improve women's economic equality.

However not every objective could be achieved by gender budgeting:

- India has low level of female labour force participation- women coming forward only during economic distress.
- Gender disparity- in terms of economic freedom, financial rights, freedom to work and legal status.
- Social customs also bind women to achieve greater heights.
- Access to public goods is not readily available to women- for eg. safe streets, clean drinking water in rural areas, sanitation.
- Lack of a standardized nomenclature for the various schemes related to women is also a concern.

A gender sensitive budget helps in translating gender-specific commitments into budgetary commitments. Since women comprise approx 48% of the population of India, it becomes important for their voices to be heard. Gender based inequality will reduce provided this step is effectively implemented.

2. With a consideration towards the strategy of inclusive growth, the new Companies Bill, 2013 has indirectly made CSR a mandatory obligation. Discuss the challenges expected in its implementation in right earnest. Also discuss other provisions in the Bill and their implications. [200 words] (13/III/1/10)

Ans. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a form of corporate self responsibility integrated into business model which functions as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby a business engages in actions that appear to further some social good, beyond the interests of the firm and that which is required by law. However, its implementation in right earnest faces certain challenges which include—

- “CSR” as a definition is vaguely defined.
- It puts additional financial strain on companies. since they already pay taxes and hence, might pinch them during recession or sluggish growth.
- Further, the Corporate Sector can put up a valid argument that all their profit has been adequately taxed-for; thus if such voluntary work for social upliftment also comes with a “necessity” clause then it can be construed as a sort of “double-taxation”.
- Social and promoting inclusive growth is work of the State for which it has been mandated and thus calling for the corporate sector to necessarily pay from their legally earned profit can also be called as “outsourcing” governance and in a democratic nation like India is not seen favourable.

Other provisions and their implications are—

1. The Bill addresses the issue of gender diversity, by incorporating the clause of having at least one woman among the board of directors. The challenge lies in supply of women professional at higher level when even in the global standards, there is highly discouraging data.
2. For independent auditing and accounting, NFRA (National Financial Regulating Authority) has to be constituted by Centre to deal with policies of accounting and auditing.
3. **Examine the impact of liberalization on companies owned by Indians. Are they competing with the MNCs satisfactorily ? Discuss. [200 words] (13/III/7/10)**

Ans. The 1991 liberalisation abolished the system of licensing except in 18 industries such as petroleum, sugar, paper, drugs etc. then onwards no approval was required to setup an industry. The era of license raj was finally over and the private sector could now pursue expansion without any impediments. Private sector was allowed into fields like fertilizers, automobiles, machine tools, heavy engineering etc. MRTP Act was scrapped and industries were allowed to grow to an optimum size and enjoy economies of scale. Foreign investment was opened in industrial sector with automatic approval for up to 51% stake for certain industries. Phased manufacturing programme, which forced domestic manufactures to increase domestic input-content for their products within a specified period, was also scrapped. Items reserved for micro and small-scale industries were reduced from 836 (1989) to 20. FERA was replaced by FEMA that permitted external commercial borrowings by Indian firms that currently forms 31% of total external debt stock.

Given its educated manpower, especially engineers, and English skills, India is better than its neighbours. But there are important challenges such as leadership mindset, availability of an international ready talent pool, customer acceptance, and market understanding and branding.

One of the greatest challenges before Indian companies is not having enough people with knowledge and experience of international markets, customers and suppliers. As a result of this, the management bandwidth itself becomes limited.

Though Indian companies have grown in volume and have become much more diversified, barring some sectors like services, pharmaceutical companies, etc. Indian companies lag behind MNCs in certain aspects like research & development (R & D). *For example*, General Electric (US headquartered MNC) invest more on R & D compared their Indian counterpart. Secondly, most of the innovative and creative product at high end use owes its origin to MNCs like Microsoft, Google, etc.

According to the World Intellectual Property Indicators (WIPO-2012) report, while China's contribution to the rise in patent applications

globally has increased from 37.2 per cent between 1995-2009 to 72.1 per cent between 2009-11, India's contribution decreased from 3.5 per cent between 1995-2009 to 2.7 per cent between 2009-2011. The report shows that while China topped the global list by filling 503, 582 patent applications, India was ranked seventh with 42, 291 applications.

4. Discuss the rational for introducing Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. Bring out critically the reasons for the delay in roll out for its regime. [200 words] (13/III/10/10)

Ans. To avoid double taxation and cascading tax and have a simple and progressive taxation system for goods as well as services, a combined national level goods and services tax (GST) has been proposed. It is similar in concept to state VAT for goods. It provides for input tax credit at every stage for tax already paid till the previous transaction. It will also attempt to provide a rational system by subsuming several state and central indirect taxes on goods and services. Some goods, like -crude petroleum, diesel, petrol, natural gas, aviation turbine fuel and alcohol are not under its purview. Answer/ To avoid double taxation and cascading tax and have a simple and progressive taxation system for goods as well as services, a combined national level goods and services tax (GST) has been proposed. It is similar in concept to state VAT for goods. It provides for input tax credit at every stage for tax already paid till the previous transaction. It will also attempt to provide a rational system by subsuming several state and central indirect taxes on goods and services. Some goods, like -crude petroleum, diesel, petrol, natural gas, aviation turbine fuel and alcohol are not under its purview.

GST is experiencing delays in implementation as states are unwilling to give up their tax collection powers at the state level, which gives them financial autonomy and flexibility. A strong IT infrastructure is also needed for GST. A pilot project of NSDL, technology partner, in collaboration with 11 states is underway prior to national rollout. Three Joint Working Groups of officials have also been constituted comprising officials from the central government, state governments and an empowered committee of state finance ministers to work on legislation, business procedures and IT infrastructure respectively. These groups require time for policy formulation and coordination amongst numerous stakeholders.

5. List the main objectives of the national manufacturing policy (NMP), 2011.(13b/I/10/11)

Ans. The major objectives of the national manufacturing policy 2011 are to increase the sectoral share in manufacturing, for increase in domestic value addition, ensuring sustainability of growth etc.

So the government of India decided to bring these under national manufacturing policy.

- Increase manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% over the medium term to make it the engine of growth for the economy. The 2 to 4% differential over the medium term growth rate of the overall economy will enable manufacturing to contribute at least 25% of national GDP by 2012.
- Increase the rate of job creation in manufacturing to create two million additional jobs by 2022.
- Creation of appropriate job skill set among the rural migrant and urban poor to make growth inclusive.
- Increase domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing.
- Enhance global competitiveness of India manufacturing through appropriate policy support.
- Ensure sustainability of growth particularly with regard to the environment including energy efficiency, optimal utilization of natural resources.

6. Bring out the importance of the Small and Medium Enterprises Expo and Conference held in Dubai last year for Indian business. (11/II/2c/12)

Ans. The 2010 SME Conference theme was Meet, discuss, start. Last year's conference was designed to provide information and assistance to all sizes of small businesses, as well as to those from the government who work with them. The conference created opportunities for small business owners and entrepreneurs to network, build alliances, and learn about new products, services and trends. Relevant educational presentations provided participants with new strategies and tools that can be put into action.

The conference was important for Indian business because of following reasons :

- Opportunities for SME
- Strategies to boost the business environment for SMEs

- Investments and financing SME growth
- Banking and financial service innovations for SMEs
- Technologies that can help SME growth
- Women Entrepreneur

Small and Medium Enterprises Expo and Conference, offered great platform to small units to promote their brands, products and services, as well as to explore business opportunities in the Middle East and North African markets.

Besides giving a major impetus to networking activities with other visiting countries such as Pakistan, Mauritius, Nigeria and Vietnam, the event offered Indian SMEs the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the latest technologies in their industries and form alliances with international clients. Indian SMEs from sectors such as plastic, petrochemicals, garments and textiles, and art and handicrafts, among others gained from the participation at the expo.

7. Describe the recommendations of Narsimhan Committee regarding the banking sector in India. (04/II/5a/15)

Ans. On 14 August 1991, the government of India constituted a nine member committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M Narasimhan a retired RBI Governor for making recommendations on existing financial system and to give suggestions for improving the existing structure. Some of the recommendations are as below:

- Recommend a stronger banking system in the country especially in the context of capital account convertibility (CAC) which would involve large inflows and outflows of capital and consequent complications for exchange rate management and domestic

liquidity. For this purpose committee recommended the merger of strong banks which will have a multiplier effect on industry.

- The setting up of small local banks.
- Branch licensing system for opening new bank branches should be abolished.
- The setting up of an Asset Reconstruction Fund (ARF) to take over the bad debts of the banks.
- Bank should be given more autonomy and the directed credit should be abolished.
- The committee recommended the issue of autonomous status of the board for financial supervision of RBI and the need to segregate regulatory and supervision function of RBI.
- Adopted a liberal view for allowing foreign banks in India.
- Urgent need to review and amend the provisions of RBI Act, Banking Regulation Act, Bank Nationalisation Act, SBI Act etc. to bring them in line with the current need of the banking sector.
- SLR for banks should be curtailed to the level of 25% within next 5 years.
- Computerisation in bank should be promoted.
- Granting resources to development finance institutions on concessional rates of interest should be abolished in phase within next 3 years.
- Banks should be authorised to appoint banking official at their own discretion.
- Quick and effective liberal attitude should adopted in the policy related to capital market system of getting prior permission for their new share issue should also be abolished.

Science and Technology - Policy

- 1. Scientific research in Indian universities is declining, because a career in science is not as attractive as are business professions, engineering or administration, and the universities are becoming consumer-oriented. Critically comment.** (14/III/10/12½)

Ans. In the era of globalisation today, universities are fully aware of society's demands for improvement in the quality of education manifested by declining enrollments, polarization in government funding and increase in competition among the universities. It is now an established fact that universities that ignore the expectations and needs of their customers (students), beneficiaries (companies) and society cannot survive. So in order to keep pace with the global universities, Indian universities have also been changing their roles in the presents educational context.

India spends less than 1% of its GDP in R&D, while China as well as some other developed nations spend around 5% of their GDP on research. A lot of socio-cultural factors apart from ineffective government policies are the reasons for such a grim situation in India. The problem has been compounded by the apathy of even the private sector.

Moreover, the demographic dividend of India consists mainly of middle-class, for whom immediate livelihood and a good career opportunity is more important than pursuing higher education in research innovation. This is the main reason, why a lot of young Indians are attracted towards career-oriented courses like engineering, management and administration.

Further, Government and big universities have not been able to promote science among students, community in the country, as a result of which people are largely unaware of the importance of scientific research and its contribution for a nation's growth.

- 2. Comment on inspire programme of the Department of Science & Technology. (11/II/5d/5)**

Ans. "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)" is an innovative programme proposed by the Department of Science and Technology for attraction of talent to science. The basic objective of INSPIRE would be to communicate to the youth population of the country the excitements of creative pursuit of science and attract talent to the study of science at an early stage and build the required critical human resource pool for strengthening and expanding the Science and Technology system and R&D base.

- 3. Evaluate India's approach towards meeting the country's growing energy demands. Compare the success of this approach with that of another Asian Gaints which has perhaps the fastest growing energy demands.(10/II/1a/20)**

Ans. India is the 2nd largest populated country in the world. It needs huge amount of energy to fulfill the various needs including cooking gas and fuels for the aeroplanes. Energy plays a vital role in the economic growth, has a direct impact over the fields of industry health, education, agriculture, transport, etc. India's energy policy can be summarized as follows:

1. Regulation across the energy streams is necessity until market mature.
2. Fixing the price and source allocation to be determined by market forces under an effective and credible regulatory oversight.
3. The subsidies should be transparent & targeted so that efficiencies across the energy chain improved.
4. Policies that reflect externalities of energy consumption.
5. Giving incentives/disincentives to regulate market and consumer behaviour.
6. Management reforms to foster accountability and incentives for efficiency.

The policy always shows the view of the Government to meet the demand for energy services of all sectors at competitive prices. And to provide subsidies to the energy needs of the households.

India's per capita electricity consumption is less than 700 KWh per year as compared to world average of 2516 KWh and 1585 KWh in China. Despite the fact that India is the sixth largest electricity market in terms of power generation. India's per-capita oil consumption is 530 kg. of oil, whereas the world average is 1770 kg of oil and China's per-capita oil is 1240 kg of oil. These facts shows that we are very much far behind even to the average level of International Standard. We are making civil nuclear agreement with world countries which are rich in this field to establish the nuclear powered reactors to produce the electricity to meet the demands and reduce the thermal power plants in order to control the pollution and also considering the availability of coal.

We have got an exception from the NSG to import the nuclear power technology as well as resources to develop the nuclear power sector, at present it has only 4% in our total production of 150574 mn. As per 31 July, 2009 India's power generation is as follows-

- Thermal - 96295
- Renewable energy resources - 13242 MW
- Hydro - 36917 MW
- Nuclear - 4120 MW

Both the Asian giants China & India are progressively marching towards their goal of achieving self - sufficiency in energy sector. But, China is moving fast on the track. China follows state controlled pricing formula, whereas India follows market controlled pricing formula.

4. Comment on the salient features of the Integrated Energy Policy recently approved by the Government and its implications on the energy security needs of the country.

(09/I/8a/30)

Ans. India has recently adopted the Integrated Energy Policy. This is a comprehensive policy for oil energy for India. It is expected to explore alternative technologies and possible synergies that would increase energy system efficiency and meet requirement for energy services. It would allow for relative pricing of different fuels taking into account both their efficiency in use and convenience as well as the amount of pollution they generate. The policy envisages a competitive energy market and market-determined energy pricing. Today, the price is decided by the government and which increases

burden on public sector oil companies. To reduce this burden a policy is formed. Allocation of energy resources shall be based on competition. This policy of pricing and allocation will reduce amount of POL subsidies and thus bring down fiscal deficit. Though there will be subsidies, but they will be based on/ transparent and target oriented system. Policy seeks to reduce black-marketing of subsidised petroleum products. The policy seeks optimal exploitation of domestic energy resources and also vigorous exploration and acquisition of energy assets abroad, so that energy security can be attained effectively.

The policy aims to meet energy demands of all sectors. Therefore, not only production of energy will be increased but also its transfer will be made cost-effective. Consideration of environment is also taken into account. The Integrated Energy Policy is formed under the expert panel of Planning Commission. The IEP was need of the hour because if India wants to continue its economic growth trajectory at high rate, it must have sufficient energy sources to meet demands of economic as well as non-economic activities. Again, according to the IEP, energy should be sustainable and reasonably cost-effective.

5. What do you know about Indian National Satellite Systems ? Describe its features.

(08/I/10b/30)

Ans. The Indian National Satellite System (INSAT), is a joint venture of the Indian Department of Space (DOS), the Department of Telecommunications (DOT), the India Meteorological Department (IMD), All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) INSAT was established in 1983. The INSAT system provides a comprehensive and integrated range of services. These, .include domestic long distance communications, meteorological Earth observation and data relay, natural radio networking, direct broadcast, television program distribution, standard time and frequency signal dissemination services, satellite news and facsimile dissemination, mobile satellite service, satellite aided search and rescue service and cyclone warning dissemination service. Not all services are available on all satellites, but these capabilities are all available through the combined system. At present, several INSAT series satellite continues to perform well in orbit providing these vital services.

Broadcasting INSAT has been a major catalyst for the rapid expansion of Television coverage in India. Radio Networking through INSAT provides a reliable high fidelity programme channels for national as well as regional networking. Weather Forecasting Besides revolutionizing the telecommunication and TV broadcast scenario in our country Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) has improved the weather forecasting and is providing advance warning on disasters. Telecommunication INSAT system continues to support various communication services in the country. Disaster Warning INSAT is also providing disaster warning to the receivers installed along the cyclone-prone East coast of the country. These disaster-warning systems have enabled evacuation of thousands of people well in advance of impending cyclones.

Telemedicine is a recent application of the satellite communications that makes specialised medical facility available to the remote areas of the country. The expert consultancy could be obtained for the patients in remote areas from specialists in specialty hospitals in cities. Education The INSAT network is extensively being used for educational purpose such as countrywide classrooms conducted by the University Grants Commission for two hours every day primarily meant for the university and college students, educational television programmes broadcast in the local languages for the benefit of the rural population and curriculum-based lectures broadcast by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).

Defence

1. The terms 'Hot Pursuit' and 'Surgical Strikes' are often used in connection with armed action against terrorist attacks. Discuss the strategic impact of such actions. (16/III/17/12½)

Ans. A surgical strike is essentially a swift and targeted attack on specific target that aims to neutralize them while ensuring minimum collateral damage to the surrounding areas and civilians. Neutralization of targets with surgical strikes also prevents escalation to a full blown war. Similarly Hot pursuit is chasing the enemy even up to their own turf and it is an indicator of zero tolerance for terrorists.

Impact of such actions:

- India realizes that dropping the policy of 'strategic restraint' might ignite another spiral of violence in Kashmir. However, the following of the same has not worked either and perhaps there may be a breakthrough with new approach.
- The jihadist element will pressurize the other state to go for a similar strike. India had factored-in this move, and therefore villagers within 10 kms of Punjab border were evacuated.
- It was not a strategic strike, but a tactical strike, where strike itself was not so important, but a break from previous approach was most important and thus, it made big news. Given that government successfully pulled it off, may encourage it to adopt a more offensive approach.

Sometimes too much peaceful nature is assumed to be a sign of weakness and thus, from time to time, India needs to shrug-off this issue and pose a credible threat for the terrorists, i.e. fear of repercussions. Thus, hot pursuit of northeast rebels was also necessary, as they thought that due to porous border they could always rush to other country, Government of India would not be able to do anything.

The success of Russia and Israel in preventing major terrorist attacks in recent past has been because of their offensive approach.

2. The Kaveri K-10 aero engine. (11/I/9c/5)

Ans. 'Kaveri'-K-10 is the indigenous fighter jet engine which will be used for powering the home-grown 5th generation Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft This jet engine is proposed to develop production version Kaveri (K10) engine on co-design and co-development basis with Snecma of France.

3. Comment on Kaveri K-10 aero-engine.

(11/I/9c/5)

Ans. Kaveri K-10 aero-engine is being developed in collaboration of French firm, Snecma have been used in the light combat Aircraft. It will have less weight and more reheat-thrust to meet the requirement of the indo army.

4. Write about India's LCA (Tejas). (08/II/2e/5)

Ans. Tejas is a light weight multirole fighter developed by India. Tejas originally developed by the light combat Aircraft (LCA) programme which began in the 1980 to replace India's ageing MIG-21 fighters but later the LCA was officially announced and named "Tejas" by then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

5. Discuss the missile technology initiatives undertaken by India. (07/II/11c/15)

Ans. For defence purposes, India started, missile development programme in 1983 and the "responsibility to implement this was given to defence-research and development organisation (DRDO). India has been achieving in missile development, and through this India has achieved both technical and strategic development mentioned in missile development programme. Today, India has long-distance and medium-distance missiles namely -Agni and Prithvi respectively. Agni has three versions, viz. Agni I, Agni II and Agni III which can face the attack ranging from 700-5000 km. Prithvi is short distance ballistic missile. Regarding targeting, capacity and use of technology it stands among the main missiles in the world. Besides these in India a lot of developed missiles have been made and tested successfully. Among these Trishul and Akash are short and long-distance missiles moving from SURFACE to air respectively. Nag (anti-tank), Dhanush (Navel Missile) and Ashtra (air to air targeting) etc. are the main missiles of India. India and Russia together have made Supersonic Cruise Missile, Brahmos, which is based on the modern technology. India is developing an inter-continental ballistic missile "Surya". In this way, India has achieved success regarding missile technology and undoubtedly today India is considered as one of the important nations of the world.

6. Write about 'Bhuvan website'. (09/I/4a/3)

Ans. 'Bhuvan' a project of ISRO was started to take Indian images and Thematic information in multiple resolution to people through a web portal thorough easy access to information on basic natural resources in the geospatial domain. It show cases Indian images by the superimposition of IRS Satellite imageries as 3D globe.

7. Discuss the Missile Technology Initiative undertaken by Government of India.

(07/II/11c/15)

Ans. DRDO is the nodal agency for conducting defense research in India. It was established in 1958. In July 27 1983, DRDO launched an ambitious programme named IGMDP for the development of 5 different missiles i.e., Prithvi, Agni, Trishul, Akash and Nag. The only missiles under IGMDP to be successfully inducted into Armed forces till now are

- The Agni 1(700 to 800 km) meant primarily for Pakistan.
- Prithvi ballistic missiles with a strikes range of 150 to 350 km.
- Agni II (2000km plus) which can target western China at best.

The Agni programme has now reached its third missile, Agni-III, which is an intermediate range ballistic, missile. Agni-III, despite being successfully tested, is still not operational. Agni-III is capable of carrying nuclear warheads and striking targets upto 3500 kilometres. Akash is a surface to air missile with a range of 60 kilometres. Nag is a fire-and-forget anti-tank missile, with a 5-7 kilometer range. Trishul is a short-range surface-to-air missile, with a 9-kilometre range. Developed in collaboration with Russia BrahMos, is a supersonic cruise missile which has a range of 290 kilometres. A Submarine launched or sea launched Ballistic Missile Sagarika has been inducted into the armed forces. Sagarika has a range of 1000 km and can carry a payload of about 500 kg.

Prahaar is a single stage, solid propellant missile. Its payload carrying capacity is 200 Kg and target range is 150 km. Indian defence scientists have taken up a new cruise missile development programme. The missile named Nirbhay (The Fearless) will have a range of 1000 km, travel at 0.7 Mach (nearly 840kmph) and would be capable of delivering 24 different types of warheads. The Shaurya surface-to-surface missiles, with a range of 750-1900 kilometres, can remain hidden in underground silos from enemy surveillance till they are fired.

8. What is Stealth Technology ? (07/I/11a/15)

Ans. Stealth or low observability (as it is scientifically known) is the technology that allows an object (aircraft or missile) to be partially invisible to Radar or any other means

of electromagnetic detection. The motive behind incorporating stealth technology in an aircraft is to make it invincible by making it less visible. The technology was initially developed by US it was the first country to use stealth technology. The first stealth aircraft was F-117 "Night Hawk" developed by Lockheed Martin (United States).

The technology involves, superior designs of defence weapons and the use of advanced materials and paint coat, so as to make the surface of missiles or aircrafts less reflective or non-reflective to electromagnetic radiations (EMR) beamed by enemy's radar. In simple terms, The Stealth bombers unusual shape and its composite construction material have made it virtually undetectable by current radar systems.

Space

1. India has achieved remarkable successes in unmanned space missions including the Chandrayaan and Mars Orbiter Mission, but has not ventured into manned space mission. What are the main obstacles to launching a manned space mission, both in terms of technology and logistics? Examine critically.(17/III/7/10)

Ans. India is striding forward in space technology. India has been able to carry out unmanned space mission but lacks full fledged capabilities in manned space missions. India is still facing some hurdles in launching manned space missions despite of some developments in technology and logistics.

Technology

- India lacks the technology to carry heavy payloads into space.
- Full capabilities in re-entry technologies are yet to be developed.
- India could not get international cooperation in the field such as cryogenic technology at early stage.
- ISRO is planning to launch manned space programme by 2021-24. Towards this end, it has unveiled a prototype of its first crew capsule (4 metre high module) designed to carry two people into low earth orbit.
- India in 2017 launched the GSLV (Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle) Mark 3 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre. It carried a three ton payload, including

"Crew Module Atmospheric Re-entry Experiment (CARE)". However the third stage of cryogenic technology in GSLV is still not fully developed. GSLV Mark 3 will also be upgraded and tested to carry payloads upto 8 tonnes.

- India is also working on Space Capsule Recovery Experiment-2 (SRE-2) that will demonstrate critical technologies required for recoverable launch vehicles.

Logistics

- India is dependant mainly on single type of launch vehicle such as that of PSLV which hampers the capacity expansion of the programme.
- India does not have its own global navigation system.
- Funding and finance is essential to develop various equipments, technology and new tools required in the coordination of a manned space programme. But ISRO is still waiting for the government approval and funding for a human space flight programme.

Some scientists hold the view that private players have much more flexibility, freedom and risk taking abilities than the state owned agencies. Thus there should be more participation of private players in space programmes. India must realize that China launched its manned space mission to space in 2016 and will establish its permanent space station by 2022. Therefore India should also increase its footprints in manned space mission capabilities at the earliest.

2. Not many years ago, river linking was a concept but it is becoming reality in the country. Discuss the advantages of river linking and its possible impact on the environment. (17/III/8/10)

Ans. National Perspective Plan for river linking was initiated with the objective of transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins. The river linking project has many advantages as listed below -

- Transfer of water from surplus regions like Assam and Bihar will help in solving the perennial flood problem that plagues these regions.
- As a corollary, many drought affected areas will be able to access sufficient water for irrigation, drinking and other purposes.

- River linking project will provide additional irrigation benefits. According to estimates, around 35 Mha of additional irrigation potential will be created.
- It has also been estimated that around 34,000 megawatt of hydroelectricity would also be produced that could be used for irrigation and other purposes.
- The wide network of inland navigation proposed by the government will also be facilitated by the initiative. This move will ease pressure on rail and road transport.
- Inter-state water disputes will also be resolved to a great extent.

Possible impact on environment

- It is feared that construction of big dams and long canals will destroy natural vegetation and will disturb the ecological balance. e.g. Ken-Betwa interlinking project as a threat to Ken wildlife sanctuary.
- The project will also be detrimental to mangroves in the delta region of West Bengal and will have implications for the fisheries sector in India.
- It will inundate large tracts of fertile agricultural land and make them unsuitable for agriculture.
- Change of course of river takes place.

The river link project is not without its disadvantages. The environmental angle needs to be taken into consideration so that minimum damage accrues to ecology and environment.

3. Discuss India's achievements in the field of Space Science and Technology. How the application of this technology has helped India in its socio-economic development?

(16/III/12/12½)

Ans. India's achievements in the field of Space:

- India's Mars Orbiter Spacecraft has successfully completed its mission objective as planned and has completed one year.
- Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV-D6), equipped with the indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS), successfully launched GSAT-6, the country's advanced communication satellite, into a Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO).
- The first experimental flight of heavy lift next generation launch vehicle, GSLV-Mk III, was successfully conducted on December from Sriharikota. This flight has validated the complex atmospheric regime

of flight and demonstrated the Integrity of design of GSLV Mk III.

- Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System (IRNSS) is designed as a constellation of seven satellites to provide satellite based navigational services in the country.
- GSAT-15, a 3 ton class communication satellite (carrying 24 Ku band transponders & GAGAN payload) has been successfully launched on November 11, 2015.

How the application of this technology has helped India in its socio-economic development?

- ISRO has provided maps for small water bodies generated using satellite data. In order to use these satellite based maps, capacity building for the state level officials has been done in Odisha, West Bengal, North-East, Gujarat and Jharkhand. This enables identifying existing water bodies and identifying new sites, wherein Runoff can be harvested for fish cultivation along with conventional farming.
- ISRO is providing online satellite data, tools and mobile app through Bhuvan geoportal for monitoring of watershed developmental activities.
- Using high resolution satellite data, state-wise natural resource database is being generated for the entire country at 1:10000 scale.

Pilot studies for automatic warnings at unmanned level crossings have been carried out using GAGAN, Rail-Navigator tools; MSS based tracking system and Bhuvan.

4. Significance of the SPOT-6 rocket launched by ISRO. (12/I/4d/5)

Ans. The PSLV C-21 launched the French earth observation satellite SPOT 6 along with a micro satellite from Japan into a 655 km polar orbit inclined at an angle of 98.23 degree to the equator. With a lift-off mass of 712 kg, SPOT 6 is the heaviest satellite to be launched by PSLV for an international customer.

5. The safe landing of the Curiosity Rover under NASA's space programme has sparked many possibilities. What are those and how could humankind benefit from them? (12/II/3e/10)

Ans. NASA has launched its Mars Rover, nicknamed Curiosity, to investigate whether the Red Planet could ever have hosted microbial life.

The Rover's goals include: investigation of the Martian climate and geology; assessment of whether the selected field site inside Gale Crater has ever offered environmental conditions favourable for microbial life, including investigation of the role of water; and planetary habitability studies in preparation for future human exploration. Curiosity's design will serve as the basis for a planned unmanned 2020 Mars Rover Mission.

6. What do you understand by 'Standard Positioning Systems' and 'Precision Positioning Systems' in the GPS era? Discuss the advantages India perceives from its ambitious IRNSS programme employing just seven satellites. (15/III/11/12½)

Ans. Standard Positioning System (SPS) is the service which is provided to all the users for general purpose of navigation whereas Precision Positioning System (PPS) is a technique which involves positioning method to calculate very precise positions up to few centimeter levels which differentiate errors using one or more reference stations with known positions.

IRNSS is an independent regional navigation satellite system being developed by India. It is designed to provide accurate position information service to users in India as well as the region extending up to 1,500 km beyond India's boundaries, between longitude 40°E and 140°E, and latitude ± 40 degrees.

It has various civilian, commercial as well as strategic advantages as follows:-

- As access to foreign government-controlled global navigation satellite systems is not guaranteed in hostile situations, as happened to the Indian military depending on American GPS during the Kargil War. IRNSS will make Indian Armed Forces self-reliant.
- The IRNSS would provide two services, with the Standard Positioning Service open for civilian use, and the Restricted Service (an encrypted one) for authorized users (including the military).
- IRNSS will provide positional accuracies similar to the GPS: 10 m over the Indian landmass, 20 m over the Indian Ocean. As is the case with GPS and the US military, IRNSS will provide a more accurate restricted service for the Indian armed forces and other special authorized user.

Other areas where it can be used are:

- (i) Terrestrial, Aerial and Marine Navigation
- (ii) Disaster Management
- (iii) Vehicle tracking and fleet management
- (iv) Integration with mobile phones
- (v) Precise Timing
- (vi) Mapping and Geodetic data capture
- (vii) Terrestrial navigation aid for hikers and travellers
- (viii) Visual and voice navigation for drivers

IRNSS is using only constellation of seven satellites, whereas GPS of USA uses 24 satellites and Galileo of EU also uses 24 satellites. It is so because, while the ambit of the GPS is global, the IRNSS is meant for regional coverage.

Three of the satellites in the constellation will be located in geostationary orbit at 32.5 East, 83 East, and 131.5 East longitude. Two of the GSOs will cross the equator at 55 East and two at 111.75 East. Such an arrangement would mean all seven satellites would have continuous radio visibility with Indian control stations. The system is intended to provide an absolute position accuracy of better than 10 meters throughout Indian landmass and better than 20 meters in the Indian Ocean as well as a region extending approximately 1,500 km around India.

So, IRNSS programme has many strategic advantages for us, and will put India in an elite club of countries having their own Navigational system.

7. Comment on the 'Kessler Syndrome' with reference to space debris. (11/II/5e/5)

Ans. It is a future scenario when the amount of space junk reaches a high enough density that each collision will produce sufficient fragments that generate a slow cascade effect; producing more collisions and debris, causing our species to become incapable of launching space craft. It was first proposed in 1978 by Donald J Kessler when debris that accumulates in space is increasing faster than what debris falls out of orbit and burns up.

8. Comment on F-22 Raptor aircraft(11/II/5j/2)

Ans. F-22 Raptor aircraft is a single-seat, twin-engine fifth generation maneuverable fighter aircraft that uses stealth technology. The F-22 construction is 39% titanium, 24% composite,

16% aluminium and 1% thermoplastic by weight. Titanium is used for its high strength-to-weight. Titanium is used for its high strength-to-weight ratio in critical stress areas. Carbon-fibre composites have been used for the fuselage frame, the doors, intermediate spars on the wings, and for the honeycomb sandwich construction skin panels.

**9. Comment on Various applications of Kevlar
(11/II/5m/2)**

Ans. It is used mainly in satellite and rocket launched on account of these being light and having high heat resistance. They are also used in bulletproof jackets. It is also used in tyres in place of steel. Kevlar has also been found to have useful acoustic properties for loudspeaker cones.

**10. Comment on Concentrated solar energy and Photo-voltaic solar energy
(11/II/5k/2)**

Ans. Concentrated Solar energy generated by the use of lenses or mirrors that focus a large area of sunlight into a small beam, whereas Photovoltaic solar energy is generated by converting solar radiation into direct current electricity using semiconductors that exhibit the photovoltaic effect.

**11. What does the solar system consist of? Discuss the motion of the entire solar system as a whole and also the motion of most of the bodies forming the solar system.
(03/II/11a/15)**

Ans. The solar system is made up of all the planets that orbits around the sun and satellite (moon), comets, asteroids, minor planets, dust and gas. The inner solar system contains the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. The main asteroid belt lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The planets of the outer solar system are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (Pluto is now classified as a dwarf planet).

Everything in the Solar System revolves around the Sun. The Sun contains around 98% of all the material in the Solar System. The larger an object is, the more gravity it has therefore the Sun is so large, powerful gravity attracts all the other objects in the Solar System towards it. At the same time, these, which are moving very rapidly, try to fly away from the Sun, outward into the emptiness of outer space. The result of the planets trying to fly away, at the same time that the Sun is trying to pull them inward is that they become trapped half-way in between. Balanced between flying

towards the Sun and escaping into space, they spend eternity orbiting around their parent star. The Planets orbit in the same direction (counter-clockwise looking down from above the Sun's North Pole); all but Venus, Uranus and Pluto also rotate in that same sense. Mercury has the fastest elliptical orbit, 48 km per second. It has the shortest revolution at 88 days. Pluto has an orbital speed of 5 km per second. It takes 248 years for Pluto to make one complete revolution.

12. In which year and by which countries\was International Space Station (ISS) launched ? How many countries are participating in this programme? What are the unique studies being made in the station which could not be made so accurately on the earth ? (03/II/11b/15)

Ans. International Space Station (ISS) was launched by USA and Russia in 1993. Besides Russia and USA, the participants in the development of the space station include Canada, Japan and the nations of the European Community. The low gravity environment and other characteristics of the ISS represent a unique set of challenges for living organisms. The effects that these environmental factors have on the biology and evolution of organisms can give important insights into basic biological processes as they evolve on the Earth.

Life may have originated extra-terrestrially, or have been transported from this planet to another celestial body. The ISS provides a previously unavailable opportunity to investigate the potential for interplanetary transfer of living organisms, and the ability of terrestrial organisms to tolerate the space environment over time. The increased understanding of basic space biology obtained from research on board the ISS could greatly facilitate the maintenance of astronaut health during long missions.

Bio-technology

**1. Stem cell therapy is gaining popularity in India to treat a wide variety of medical conditions including leukaemia, Thalassemia, damaged cornea and severe burns. Describe briefly what stem cell therapy is and what advantages it has over other treatments? (150 words)
(17/III/6/10)**

Ans. Stem cells refer to class of undifferentiated cells that have ability to differentiate into various specialized cells. These cells have potential to

develop into many cell types in body during early life and growth.

This ability to repair and regenerate damaged cell is used in **stem cell therapy** for treatment of various diseases. Stems cells are obtained from the patient's bone marrow, fat and umbilical cord tissue or blood.

Advantages :

- It provides medical benefits in the fields of therapeutic cloning and regenerative medicine.
- It provides great potential for discovering treatments and cures to a variety of diseases including Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, spinal cord injuries, diabetes and many more.
- Limbs and organs could be grown in a lab from stem cells and then used in transplants or to help treat illnesses.
- It will help scientists to learn about human growth and cell development.
- Scientists and doctors will be able to test millions of potential drugs and medicine, without the use of animals or human testers.
- Stem cell research also benefits the study of development stages that cannot be studied directly in a human embryo, which sometimes are linked with major clinical consequences such as birth defects, pregnancy-loss and infertility.
- An advantage of the usage of adult stem cells to treat diseases is that a patient's own cells could be used for treatment. Risks would be quite reduced because patients' bodies would not reject their own cells.

2. Analyse critically the interlinkages between the Convention on Biological Diversity and FAO Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (12/II/2d/15)

Ans. The trade of valuable living organism has been an old age practice but in modern era there are so many overlapping and sometimes can fleeting aspects to genetic resources. These include: biotechnology and bio-safety, trade, intellectual property rights, conservation of the environment and biodiversity, traditional knowledge, food security and poverty eradication, health, genetic resources and their governance falls under the purview of numerous international organizations and instruments e.g., the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and

the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT) at the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

There is no question that there is overlap between the CBD and the IT: both are instruments of international law and both address (at least in part) a similar issue, namely genetic resources. On the one hand, the CBD covers nearly the full range of genetic resources from all types of organisms and only human genetic resources have been excluded to date and requires negotiations for access to and benefit - sharing from all these genetic resources. The IT, on the other hand, confines itself to addressing the specific issues. This overlap between the CBD and the IT means that the two instruments should ideally work in harmony in order to achieve their common objectives. The CBD entails provisions which have similarities and parallels to the FAO resolutions from 1989 and the later International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. With Article 8(j), the Parties to the CBD agree to respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge, innovation and practices, as far as possible, as appropriate and subject to their national legislation. Reference is made to indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The Parties also agree to promote the wider application of such knowledge, innovation and practices.

3. The human population is slated to grow to 9 million by 2050. In this context, many scientists predict that plant genomics would play a critical role in keeping out hunger and preserving the environment. Explain. (12/II/1d/12)

Ans. Genomics is the study of the genes of an organism. By genomics study the scientist determine the structure of chromosomes and their hereditary character but the hereditary characters of organism could be known only by studying the entire DNA sequence of an organism and its genetic mapping efforts. Human life would be impossible without plants to provide food, fiber, fuel, shelter and medicine, in addition, plants perform a crucial role in sequestering critical greenhouse gases. Such as carbon dioxide, from the air we breathe. A Safe and Secure Food System Plant breeding and genomics deliver robust crops capable of

withstanding or recovering from unknown future pests, diseases or climate changes that could threaten food security & maintained to meet global emergencies.

Plant breeding, genetics and genomics make possible affordable fruits and vegetables, abundant staple food and feeds for producing nutrient-dense meat and milk. They deliver scientific advances that make preventive health care a part of daily diets. Harmony between Agriculture and the Environment plant breeding, genetics and genomics merge with advances in environmental science to develop crops that provide specific environmental benefits, such as trapping pollutants and improving water and air quality. Economic Opportunities for Rural Population Plant breeding genetics and genomics is the avenue for delivering research result that add value to agricultural production or create new products. A thriving bio-based economy of renewable resources for energy industry requires these sciences. An Agricultural System that can compete in the global economy competitive agriculture requires continue access to efficient, high-quality crop varieties. Steady investment in plant breeding, genetics and genomics is way to ensure that the right varieties are ready at the right time, while adding value and competitive advantages for producers and countries. Renewable Energy Plant breeding, genetics and genomics will provide plant feedstock's having improve yields and other characteristics for renewable energy. An integral part of this research be analyses of the agricultural and environmental effects of new feedstock crops.

4. In the context of Assisted Reproductive Technologies, India has emerged as a hub of commercial surrogacy. What key biological, legal and ethical issues may be considered while framing the regulation to govern surrogacy in India ? (12/I/3a/10)

Ans. So many clinics indulge in medical malpractices including physical and economical exploitation of women and by this way in India has emerged as a hub of commercial surrogacy.

This type of malpractices increased due to being given preference for male children and demand for 'same caste'. According to report brought out last year suggested that

there is lack of standardisation in treatment, including the number of births, gaps between births, cost of drugs and procedures. This variation was found not only across Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha, where the study was done, but also among clinics in the same state. The side effects of certain procedures, such as ectopic pregnancies and the potentially fatal Ovarian Hyper Stimulation Syndrome (OHSS) are under-represented to users. Multiple births, which carry serious risks to the health of the mother and the children, were celebrated by clinics as an achievement and widely advertised. India is also turning into the surrogacy outsourcing capital of the world; commercial surrogacy and egg Honor programmes are fast becoming significant services provided by the fertility industry.

While there is no official data available about the number of fertility but clinics, the Indian Council of Medical Research has identified 886 such clinics across the country. However, unconfirmed reports from various sources suggest that at least 50 such clinics are added every year. The ART clinics are not the only players in the business of promoting 'reproductive tourism' in India. Other emerging players include Other emerging players include a wide array of organisations catering for clientele, both at the national and international level. These range from ART consultants, medical tour operators, surrogacy agents, the hospitality industry and tourism departments to other organisations specialising in medical tourism promotion. Government has released stricter norms for regulating such clinics in India and even also a comprehensive bill is underway.

5. What is Permaculture ? Give at least three common examples where permaculture concepts are being put to use. (12/II/3g/10)

Ans. Permaculture is a branch of ecological design, ecological engineering and environmental design which develops sustainable architecture and self-maintained agricultural systems modelled from natural ecosystems.

The Core Tenets of Permaculture are—

- Take Care of the Earth Provision for all life systems to continue and multiply. This is the first principle, because without a healthy Earth, humans cannot flourish.

- Take Care of the People Provision for people to access those resources necessary for their existence.
- Share the Surplus Health natural systems use outputs from each element to nourish others. We humans can do the same. By governing our own needs, we can set resources aside to further the above principles.

The permaculture wave had its impact in Kerala too and since then many farmers have started experimenting with this methodology and they found that this is one of the best practices for Kerala with its topographical peculiarities and high rainfall so as to conserve soil and water and improve productivity of their farms. Aranya has developed Permaculture farms in 11.5 acres (5 hectares) in Bidakanne village, Jharasangam mandal, Medak district, Andhra Pradesh with Ecofriendly methods, i.e., farming without disturbing the laws of nature.

Punarvasu is an emerging permaculture site. A traditional family farm that is becoming a model of how traditional practices and culture can thrive while evolving into a model of sustainability in our globalised world. People will stay in the traditional family home or converted barn and eat Amma's delicious traditional vegetarian Udupi food.

6. Molecular Breast Imaging Technology. (11/I/6d/5)

Ans. Molecular breast imaging, (MBI) is a nuclear medicine technique which utilizes small semiconductor-based cameras in a mammographic configuration to provide high-resolution functional images of the breast deep studies have confirmed that MBI has a high sensitivity for the detection of small breast lesions.

7. Comment on Arsenic Bug and the significance of its discovery. (11/II/5i/5)

Ans. By the support of NASA, researchers have discovered the first known microorganism on the Earth able to thrive and reproduce the toxic chemical arsenic which lives in mono lake (in California), substitutes arsenic for phosphorus in the Back bone of its DNA & other cellular components. Their result, will be helpful for the study of Earth's exudation, organic chemistry, biogeochemical cycles, disease mitigation, in microbiology and other areas of research.

8. Comment on Designer poultry eggs

(11/II/5c/2)

Ans. Designer eggs are those eggs produced by flocks of chickens that have been fed special diets to modify the nutrition of the eggs they produce. The composition of the feed adding the nutritive profile to the egg through enrichment in the diet, and not by use of drugs or hormones.

9. Comment on Molecular Breast Imaging (MBI) technology. (11/II/9d/5)

Ans. Molecular Breast imaging is more effective than mammograms, and as well for less costly than other nuclear - medicine imagine (MBI) uses a dedicated dual-head gamma camera & 99 MTC-sestomebi. In women Breast part was and additional risk factors for breast cancer.

10. What is Phytoremediation discuss its applications. (10/II/5b/12)

Ans. Photo remediation is the use of green plants that mitigate the environmental problem through a process of removal, degradation of, or containment of a contaminant or a combination or any of these factors. Phytoremediation is an energy-efficient, aesthetically pleasing method remediating sites with low to moderate levels of contamination. Phytoremediation is used for the remediation of metals, radionuclides, pesticides, explosives, fuels, volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds. Research is in process to understand the role of phytoremediation to remediate perchlorate, contaminant that has been shown to be persistent in surface and ground-water systems. It may be used to cleanup contaminants found in soil and groundwater sediments. For radio-active substances, chelating agents are used to make the contaminants amenable to plant uptake. It is also used in the purification of water by removing the arsenic content in it.

The principal application of phytoremediation is for lightly contaminated soils, and waters where the material to be treated is at a shallow or medium depth and the area to be treated is large, so that agronomic techniques are economical and applicable for both planting and harvesting. Phytoremediation is a clean, cost-effective and non-environmentally disruptive technology, as opposed to mechanical cleanup methods such as soil excavation or pumping polluted groundwater. Over the Decade this technology has become increasingly popular and has been employed at sites with soils contaminated with lead, uranium and arsenic.

11. Comment on the present status of the Biological weapons convention (BWC) what importance issues, do you think, need to be taken up at the seventh review conference of the BWC scheduled for 2011.(10/II/4c/12)

Ans. Biological weapon convention which brought a Biological weapon disarmament convention was open for signature on April 10, 1973. It was entered into force on March 26, 1975. It put it currently commits 163 states signatory and non signatories to prohibit the development, production and stock of Biological and toxin weapon. It is fostering collaboration between bio security stake holders. To strengthen this convention, subsequent review conferences have reaffirmed that general purpose of future collaboration, scientific and technological developments have been done.

Important issues to be taken up at Seventh Review Conference

1. Co-operation on verification system.
2. Enhancing international responding capability investigating and mitigating the fact.
3. National mechanism to establish and maintain the security and oversight of pathogenic organism and toxinism.
4. Member states should add measures to declared legislature regulation and other measures.
5. Co-operation an exchange information and data.

12. What do you understand by Biosignature? Discuss Briefly. (09/II/8a/15)

Ans. A 'biosignature' is any phenomenon produced by life, either modern or ancient because of its unique biogenic characteristic, a definitive biosignature can be interpreted as having been produced by life. In biology, biochemistry, and biomedical research, biosignatures are biological indicators obtainable through assays to ascertain facts about an individual's health or disease state. In geochemistry, geobiochemistry, and geomicrobiology, biosignatures are often used to determine which living organisms are or were present in a sample. For instance the fatty acids measured in a sample can indicate which types of bacteria and archaea live in that environment.

In astrobiology, a biosignature is a sign of the presence of extraterrestrial life normally made by relatively simple observations e.g.

geological textural and geochemical. In 1996, some researchers suggested that the microscopic structures on the Martian ALH84001 meteorite could be fossilized bacteria. The Viking missions to Mars in the 1970s conducted the only experiments to date which were explicitly designed to look for biosignatures on another planet.

13. Write about Green fluorescence Protein (GFP) and its application. (09/II/8b/15)

Ans. The Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) is composed of 238 amino acids that exhibits bright green fluorescence when exposed to blue light. GFP refers to the protein first isolated from the jellyfish *Aequorea Victoria*. In cell and molecular biology, the GFP gene is used as a reporter of expression. In modified forms it has been used to make biosensors, and many animals have been created through expressing GFP as a proof-of-concept that a gene can be expressed throughout a given organism. The GFP gene can be introduced into organisms and maintained in their genome through breeding, injection with a viral vector, or cell transformation. To date, the GFP gene has been introduced and expressed in many bacteria, yeast and other fungi, fish such as zebrafish, plant, fly, and mammalian cells, including human. Martin Chalfie, Osamu Shimomura, and Roger Y. Tsien were awarded a Nobel Prize in Chemistry October 2008 for this discovery and development of the green fluorescent protein.

14. Define 'Bioinformatics How does it work? What are the Major branches and application? (09/II/8c/15)

Ans. 'Bioinformatics' is the application of computer science and information technology to the field of molecular biology the term was coined by Pauline Hog in 1979. Bioinformatics entails the creation and advancement of databases, algorithms computational and statistical techniques and theory to solve formal and practical problems arising from the management and analysis of biological data. Over the past few decades rapid developments in genomic and other molecular research technologies and developments in information technologies have combined to produce a tremendous amount of information related to molecular biology. These mathematical and computing approaches are used to understand biological processes.

Common activities in bioinformatics include mapping and analyzing DNA and protein sequences, aligning different DNA and protein sequences, to compare them and creating and viewing 3-D models of protein structures. Major research efforts include sequence alignment, gene finding, genome assembly, protein structure alignment, protein structure prediction, prediction of gene expression and protein-protein interactions, genome-wide association studies and the modeling of evolution. The Human Genome Project has increased its significance.

15. What is the Hubble space Telescope ? How many Service Mission (Sms) have been conducted for it ? *(09/II/8d/15)*

Ans. The 'Hubble Space Telescope' (HST) is a space telescope that was carried into orbit by the space shuttle in April 1990. It is named after the American astronomer Edwin Hubble. It is one of the largest, versatile and well-known space telescope for vital research in astronomy. It is the collaboration between NASA and the European Space Agency, and is one of NASA's Great Observatories, along with the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory, the Chandras X-ray Observatory, and the Spitzer Space Telescope.

It is the only telescope designed to be serviced in space by astronauts. There have been five servicing missions, the last occurring in May 2009. Servicing Mission 1 took place in December 1993 when Hubble's imaging flaw was correct. Servicing missions 2, 3A, and 3B repaired various sub-systems and replaced many of the observing instruments with more modern and capable versions. The fifth servicing mission STS-125 installed two new instruments and made numerous repairs.

16. Explain DNA Fingerprinting and its utility. *(09/II/9a/10)*

Ans. DNA Fingerprinting by which an individual can be identified at molecular level. This was developed in 1984 by the British geneticist Alec Jeffreys. Jeffreys determined that each organism has a unique pattern of 'minisatellites' in their chromosomes and the only exception being identical twins. DNA fingerprinting has made it possible to identify the source of biological samples found at scenes of crime, resolve disputes of maternity / paternity,

identification of rape / murder and missing child, exchange of babies in hospital wards, forensic wildlife etc. DNA fingerprinting provides exclusion as well as positive identification with virtually 100% precision.

17. Write brief note on 'Gene doping'.

(08/II/12d/2)

Ans. It is defined by the world Anti-doping Agency as "the non therapeutic use of cell genes, genetic elements, or of gene expression, having the capacity to improve athletic performance.

18. In what way 'Medical Bio-technology' and 'Bio-engineering' are useful for technological development of India? *(08/II/10a/30)*

Ans. Bio-technology is a science which includes living plants or animals as their products and technically, develops useful products from them. Simply, it is a technology related to bio-life.

Bio-engineering and Medical (bio-technology are specialised branches of bio-technology-Medical bio-technology is use of techniques in medical field. Clinical, research, drug production, delivery and discovery are important areas. Medical bio-technology can be useful to India in the following ways.

- India can earn foreign revenue.
- India can become a medical tourism place.
- Improved technology will help promote health standard.
- Pharmaceutical companies can grow.

Bio-engineering is a branch which applies engineering principles to living system. It includes molecular biology, bio-chemistry, pharmacology, microbiology, cytology etc. are used in bio-engineering. Genetic science is also related to it. New discoveries in human genome have expanded horizons of bio-engineering and medical bio-technology.

The efficiency and efficacy of molecular medicines can be enhanced. Quick and effective result can be obtained by using them. New researches can remove pain of mankind by discovering medicines. GDP growth can be boosted up by the scientific development and their commercialisation. The Department of Bio-technology has emphasised genomes and bioinformatics as the areas of special focus.

Thus, India can get advantages from the Medical Bio-technology and Bio-engineering.

19. Write short note Genome (07/I/13e/2)

Ans. A collection of genes in an organism. This is responsible for the hereditary qualities. It is situated within DNA.

20. Explain the objectives and the current achievements of human genome project. (07/II/11b/15)

Ans. The American government started a project called the human genome project in 1988. The main objective of this project was to find the full structure of human genes. After that the human genome project kept the target in front of it to know about the protein made by human genes. As a result, it would be possible to find out the presence, decreasing number and faults of genes and likewise it would be possible to develop the process of treatment of the diseases like cancer, diabetes, AIDS etc. Along with this, the progress in the treatment technique is also an objective of this project.

The greatest achievement of this project is that scientists can find out the structure of human genes and successfully trace the structure of genes. It has been possible to develop the technique regarding the treatment of defective genes 3, only because of the human genome project. The treatment of the hereditary diseases has been easier because of this project. DNA interference is a recently developed technique regarding treatment by which it would be possible to treat many incurable diseases. Along with this, the development of human, physical and mental structure etc. are the main achievements of human genome project.

21. Write a short note on Genome.(07/I/13e/2)

Ans. The genome is the entirety of an organism's hereditary information. It is encoded either in DNA or, for many types of virus, in RNA. The genome includes both the genes and the non-coding sequences of the DNA/RNA.

22. Explain the objectives and the current achievements of human genome project. (07/I/11b/15)

Ans. Began formally in 1990, the US Human Genome Project was a 13-year effort coordinated by the US Department of Energy and the National Institutes of Health. The project originally was planned to last 15 years, but rapid technological advances accelerated the

completion date. Project goals identify all the approximately 20000-25000 genes in human DNA.

- store this information in databases,
- the sequences of the 3 billion chemical base pairs that make up human DNA.
- transfer related technologies to the private sector, and
- improve tools for data analysis,
- address the Ethical, Legal and Social Issues (ELSI) that may arise from the project.

The achievement is significant. Not only has it given a glimpse into the extraordinary complexity of the structure of human DNA but it has also demonstrated the huge potential of cooperative scientific endeavour organized on an international basis. The HGP was finished two and a half years ahead of schedule with all goals completed and for considerably less than the estimated budget. The project completion is testimony to the enormous scientific advances in the 50 years since James Watson and Francis Crick revealed the basic double-helix structure of DNA—the molecule that controls all cellular functions including reproduction.

23. Write a note on Bio-refinery versus Fossil fuels. (06/I/11b/15)

Ans. A bio-refinery is a facility that integrates biomass conversion processes and equipment to produce fuels, power and chemicals from biomass while biorefinery concept is analogous to today's petroleum refineries, which produce multiple fuels and products from petroleum. Industrial biorefineries have been identified as the most promising route to the creation of a new domestic biobased industry. Fossil fuels are hydrocarbons, primarily coal, fuel oil or natural gas formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.

Fossil fuel is a general term for buried combustible geologic deposits of organic materials, formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas, or heavy oils by exposure to heat and were in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years. When generating electricity, energy from the combustion of fossil fuels is often used to this process requires that a high pressure power a turbine in newer power plants the gases produced by burning of the fuel turn a gas turbine directly.

With global modernization in the 20th and 21st centuries, the thirst for energy from fossil fuels, especially gasoline derived and global conflicts. A global movement toward the generation of renewable energy is therefore underway to help meet the increased global energy needs. The burning of fossil fuels by humans is the largest source of emissions of carbon dioxide, which is one of the greenhouse gases that allows radioactive forcing and contributes to global warming.

24. Write a note on Bio refinery versus Fossil fuels. (06/II/11b/5)

Ans. It refers to system wheels converts biomass into valuable chemicals and units energy and this technique has been used to minimize, waste, produce-useful chemicals and energy. Fossil fuels that include hydrocarbon, coal & petroleum product. They are formed by decaying plants & animal fossils. Bio refinery have following advantage production of healthy chemical by decomposining processes. Bio refineries are largely eco friendly while fossil-fuels produce a large amount of CO₂, CO & other hazardous gases, causing pollution to environment and global warming.

25. Genetically Modified seeds (05/I/13c/2)

Ans. To make the crop more nutritious GMS seeds are produced by good qualities of two different genotypes. Genetically modified seeds are hybrid seeds produced by combining good qualities of two different genotypes.

26. What is Biotechnology? Discuss the important applications of Biotechnology.

(04/II/11b/15)

Ans. The controlled use of biological agents, such as, micro organisms or cellular components for beneficial use is known as Biotechnology.

Applications of Biotechnology are as follows:

Agriculture : (a) Genetic Engineering leading to transformation followed by regeneration of plant to give 'transgenic plants' carrying desirable traits etc. (b) Use of Biofertilizes such as Rhizobium and Blue-Green algae instead of chemical fertilizers prevents loss to environment.

Animal Husbandry: Including production of physiological systems, embryo transfer technology & improving health & well being of animals.

Food: Efficient grain storage by eliminating pest & rodents, increased nutritive value of foods, enhancement of flavour, fermented foods through enzyme engineering, mushrooms cultivation food algae etc.

Health: Biotechnology has enabled the production of human insulin through microbes, human growth hormone etc. Drug for treatment of diseases can be manufactured using biotechnology. Vaccine production by RDNA technology against viral diseases is making good progress. Another area in the, medical field influenced by biotechnology is diagnostic kits to diagnose viral infections hepatitis-B etc.

Environment : Biotechnological methods have been devised for some environmental problems like: (i) pollution control (ii) depletion of natural resource for non-renewable energy; (iii) Restoration of degraded lands and (iv) Biodiversity conservation e.g. microbes are being developed to be used as bio-pesticides, bio-fertiliser etc. Biomass is being produced and used as renewable, source of energy, by capturing solar energy.

27. Discuss the elements of 'frozen semen technology'. What is 'embryo transfer' 'Transgenic animals', 'DNA recombinant technique' ?

(03/II/11c/15)

Ans. It is used to produce improved quality of animal generation. With the help of liquid Nitrogen, semen of a male animal, of species with desired quality, are frozen for along period in 'Semen Bank' for its use in future to get off springs by artificial insemination. This is called Frozen Semen Technology". Embryo transfer : To produce hybrid offspring, embryo developed in male animal of desired characteristics are transferred into the uterus of another animal to develop the offspring in its body. By this technique, off springs with desired qualities can be produced even by less quality animals. Transgenic animals in such animals, a teams gene (foreign gene) is integrated with the genome of the original animal. The gene is entered through DNA by plasmids or DNA vector based on virus. Such transgenic animals possess qualities of both the species. DNA Recombinant Technique is possible to transfer gene from one genome to another through this technique.

Energy including Nuclear Energy

1. Give an account of the growth and development of nuclear science and technology in India. What is the advantage of fast breeder reactor programme in India? (250 words) (17/III/16/15)

Ans. India's journey in the field of nuclear science and technology began with the formation of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in 1954, after legislation of Atomic Resource Act in 1948. The aim was to harness nuclear resources for peaceful purposes. India had to surpass the obstacle of technology denial by capable nations.

In this background three-stage nuclear power programme was formulated by Dr. Homi Bhabha in 1950s to secure country's long term energy independence, through use of uranium and thorium reserves found in the monazite sands of coastal regions of South India.

The ultimate focus of the programme was on enabling thorium reserves of India to be utilised in meeting country's energy requirements. Thorium is particularly attractive for India, as it has not only around 1-2% of the global uranium reserves, but one of the largest shares of global thorium reserves at about 25% of the world's reserves. Operation Smiling Buddha (1974) and Operation Shakti (1998) were conducted in this regard.

The three stages adopted were

- Natural uranium fuelled Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PWR)
- Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) utilizing plutonium based fuel
- Advanced nuclear power systems for utilization of thorium

At present only stage 1 is operational and all 22 functional nuclear reactors in India belong to this stage with total capacity of 6780 MW. At present, the fast breeder reactor programme in India is carried out by Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu.

The advantage with a breeder reactor is that it generates more fissile material than it consumes. Also in the second stage, fast breeder reactors (FBRs) would use Plutonium-239, recovered by reprocessing spent fuel from the first stage, and natural uranium.

This technology does not contribute to air pollution, except during mining and processing of uranium ore. Breeder reactors use a small core, which is important to sustain chain

reactions. Besides, they do not even need moderators for slowing down neutrons, as they use fast neutrons.

In FBRs, plutonium-239 undergoes fission to produce energy, while the uranium-238 present in the fuel transmutes to additional plutonium-239. Furthermore, once a sufficient amount of plutonium-239 is built up, thorium will be used in the reactor, to produce Uranium-233. This uranium is crucial for the third stage.

2. Give an account of the current status and the targets to be achieved pertaining to renewable energy sources in the country. Discuss in brief the importance of National Programme on Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs). (16/III/11/12½)

Ans. As of September 30, 2016 India's cumulative grid interactive or grid tied renewable energy capacity (excluding large hydro) reached about 44. 24 GW. 61% of the renewable power came from wind, while solar contributed nearly 19%, biomass power (10. 6%), small hydro (9. 4%).

Targets: in (MW) till 2022:

- Wind power-60000
- Solar power-100000
- Small hydro-5000
- Bio power - biomass+ waste to power-5000 MW

In order to conserve energy and decrease energy consumption. "Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)" the National LED programme was launched in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. The scheme was initially labelled DELP (Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme) and was relaunched as UJALA.

The scheme is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of PSUs under the Union Ministry of Power. It will be implemented across the country by 2019.

UJALA is a flagship project of the Government of India where it wants every home in India to use LED bulbs so that the net power or energy consumption rate comes down and the carbon emission rates can also be checked.

UJALA will not only help reduce consumers their electricity bills but also contribute to the energy security of India.

It is an effort by the government to spread the message of energy efficiency.

AS LED bulbs have a long life and therefore they provide both cost and energy savings in the medium to long term.

At present LED bulbs are only assembled in India. The chips and other essential parts are imported from other nations. The Government of India, consistent with the make in India campaign, plans to encourage the manufacture of LED light fixtures in India.

3. To what factors can the recent dramatic fall in equipment costs and tariff of solar energy be attributed? What implications does the trend have for the thermal power producers and the related industry? (15/III/9/12½)

Ans. Solar Energy tariff and equipment cost has seen dramatic fall in the recent years, giving us hope of reaching grid parity levels, sooner than later.

Some of the factors for this are:

- (i) **Research and Development in the field:** Globally, Government as well as private institutions and companies are involved in research and development activities in this field. Innovative methods of design and fabrication have helped in reducing costs.
- (ii) **Manufacturing capacity additions:** Manufacturing capacity increased dramatically—particularly after large-scale, low-cost Chinese manufacturers entered the space—and the market became oversupplied. Prices dropped precipitously, which fueled demand but put pressure on margins. Manufacturing has become more standardized and commoditized as the industry is maturing, reducing opportunities for upstream players to differentiate themselves.
- (iii) **Government policies:** Being supportive of renewable energy development and utilization. Government has provided subsidies and incentives to promote solar energy, bringing down the cost of equipments. Benefits from fiscal and regulatory incentives like tax credits and exemptions, feed-in tariffs, preferential interest rates etc, has brought down tariffs.
- (iv) **Increased efficiency of Panels:** Efficiency is the strongest factor affecting system cost for a solar power plant because it drives down both the module and variable cost. With new fabrication techniques, design and structure of panels, without adding any new material, has helped in - increasing efficiency and reducing costs.

The trend of declining tariff of solar power has serious implications for thermal power and other related industries. Some of these are :

(i) **Under-utilization of plant capacity :** As clean and cheap power from solar energy will be available, thermal power plants, will become under-utilized. Already due to tough competition in the power sector, many plants are running below their installed capacity.

(ii) **Job cuts :** Thermal power plants may witness job cuts in future, as the plants may not run to their full capacity, resulting in losses.

(iii) **Conservation of coal, oil and gas :** One positive consequence is that it will help in conservation of our traditional fossil fuel. They may, in that case, last longer than the current estimates. Hence they can be utilized in other areas.

(iv) **Affect on Mining sector :** A slump in conventional power generation based on thermal power plants will lead to severe decline in mining sector as well. It will further lead to job cuts. Also, it will come under intense competition from cheaper import from other countries.

Despite the huge technical potential, the development and large scale deployment of solar energy technologies world-wide still has to overcome a number of technical, financial, regulatory and institutional barriers.

So, continuation of policy supports might be necessary for several decades to maintain and enhance the growth of solar energy.

Information Technology (IT)

1. How does the 3D printing technology work? List out the advantages and disadvantages of the technology. [100 words] (13/III/16b/5)

Ans. 3D printing is a process of making a three-dimensional solid object of virtually any shape from a digital mode. 3D printing is achieved using an additive process, where successive layers of material are laid down in different shapes.

Merits— Rapid prototyping; wide variety of customizations; manufacturing speed; better medical prosthetics, etc.

Demerits— Fewer manufacturing jobs with automation; limited manufacturing materials; easy copyright violations; small size limitations; easy manufacture of dangerous items like guns etc.

2. Discuss the globalization of R&D and its impact of India's development. Provide an illustration from atleast one sector such as Information Technology or Health.(12/I/1b/25)

Ans. The globalization is the phenomenon - which bring out the world in the single platform for exchange of knowledge, which had given Thrust to the R & D. India's growth in the field of R&D is remarkable. As Indian industry is moving from a protected environment to a progressively decontrolled market-driven economy, the developed countries are not only looking for opportunities for investments in India but are also willing to see it as a source of new knowledge. This is evident from an increasing trend of companies from the developed countries investing in R&D in Indian institutions. Even though market oriented activities are the major interest for the multinational companies, technology oriented activities are also undertaken to a large extent. Obtaining access to high quality scientists, engineers and designers in India and developing new product ideas are earning importance with the foreign investors. More than 300 K&D centres have been set up in the past few years by the foreign companies to tap the knowledge capabilities of the Indian scientists and technologists.

The transition phase of Indian economy is reflected in the changing trend of R&D in such companies. Some of them have adopted complete restructuring of their R&D with a change in focus from developing products for Indian market to a global market. Global Centres of Excellence have come up in selected areas of science and technology. Even though initially the R&D centre was set up to support to Indian operations, subsequently they started restructuring to meet the global need. Examples are the R&D centres of Astra, Uniliver, GH and software development centres of Texas Instruments, Microsoft, Oracle and others. Thus, the growing presence in India of multinational companies with large R&D operations and coupled with substantial rise in foreign direct investment have led to growing number of corporate research centres and joint R&D efforts with foreign partners. This is more visible especially in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors. Globalisation has helped in not only mitigating certain tropical diseases such as malaria, cholera, typhoid etc via new researches

and development but also by setting up institutions to enhance human capacity in R&D. The challenge is how to continue to trap the incredible dynamism of global R&D so that Indian institutions and companies can assume the leadership in creating high-wage jobs and building new industries. This will require a sustained commitment to investment in science and technology to strengthen research infrastructure, development of capabilities and means to rapidly integrate new knowledge and technologies into products and gain access to growing global sources of innovation, development of technology centres and government incentives and protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

3. Discuss the utility of e-governance in the Indian context. (04/I/11c/10)

Ans. The role of IT is changing from support functions to that of an 'efficiency driver' information is made instantly available, which improves the functional efficiency and cut down the expenditure of the department. The manual system of working system is long process involving documentation branch office support systems a large bureaucracy and staff EGN has made a big change in Indus. With the computerised land records, now farmers can get the land record certificate for a mere Rs. 15 from the land record booth. E-Chaupals give farmers best inputs. It known them crop management processes, which gives advance market price and purchase products from farmers. EG cut short the time Andhra's E-seva is providing consumer-friendly services to citizens. It is saving citizen's botheration of running around various departments, computerisation of land records ensures easy maintenance. It helps towards creating a temper-proof land records, database to reduce litigation and social tensions and helps the government to guard against encroachment.

4. What is SAGA 220 ?

(11/II/7f/2)

Ans. ISRO build India's faster Super Computer in terms of theoretical peak performance of 220 TeraFLOPS (220 Trillion Floating Point Operations per second on 2nd May 2011). The computer named SAGA 220 is built by Satish Dhawan Supercomputing facility which is located at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC).

5. Comment on Analog, hybrid and IP systems in CCTV technology (11/II/5I/2)

Ans. Analog CCTV systems capture video in its purest electronic form. IP CCTV can send video, audio and data from one city to another up to 30 kilometers away while a Hybrid CCTV System can record and display IP Cameras and Analogue Cameras into the same Security Recorder.

6. Comment on the Telecommunications ministry's proposed spectrum management. (11/II/7e/5)

Ans. Spectrum allocation is managed and regulated by spectrum management commission. The Commission will subsume Wireless Planning Coordination wing of the Department of Telecom and will get wider powers including dispute settlement, pricing and regulations related to spectrum. While the Department of Telecom will continue to be the licensor, all issues pertaining to spectrum allocation will be brought under Spectrum Management Commission.

7. Explain and differentiate among plasma 'LCD' & LED television technologies. (10/II/5c/12)

Ans. As plasma TV works as the principle of release of UV motion when the excited mercury electron came back to the normal state. A plasma TV has a layer of individual plasma cells which gets activated when electricity is passed to TV. Its display is bright but it has low luminance "dark room" black level compared to the light grey of the unluminated parts of LCD display. Plasma TVs have better contrast ratios than LCD & LED TVs. The plasma TV has individual plasma cells, which automatically turn themselves off on the cluster parts of the screen while LCD TVs have a single liquid crystal and when the TV shows the dark pictures, the CCFL backlight dims itself and the blacks are not convincing. The LED TVs have a slight edge as the individual LED twist themselves into off position in the dark parts of the screen and giving a more convincing black than the LCD TV's.

The image of the Plasma TV remains better than the LCD TVs but the LED TV minimizes this problem due to its decentralized backlights and has a much wider viewing angle. The

lifespan of the LCD and the LED TV depends largely on the lifespan of its backlight and the life span of LCD and LED TV is more than that of the plasma TV. The Plasma TV has a higher rate of screen burn in than LCD & LED TVs. The Plasma TVs are the most expensive but the LED is the costliest.

8. Trace the significant steps in the evolution of Television in the country. (09/I/9a/15)

Ans. In 2009, Doordarshan celebrated 50th anniversary of Television of India. Doordarshan was started in 1959 with USA assistance that was a black and white telecasting. With 1982 ASIAD Games, the television broadcasting became colourful. Doordarshan has transformed the world of entertainment and information in India. Now, television has reached to even remote areas. The INSAT satellite system is being used for TV broadcasting. Earlier it was covering only Indian sub-continent. Then, it covered South Asian region. But with Ku-band, there is a great television revolution. Direct to Home (DTH) is the latest mode of digitally compressed signals bringing television to us. IPTV is internet protocol based TV. This new technology is yet to be punched in India.

9. Explain the Internet Protocol Television (IPTV). (08/II/11a/15)

Ans. Internet Protocol Television is a system by which a digital television service is delivered using internet Protocol over a network infrastructure.

Advantages

- It allows for the delivery of significantly more content and functionality.
- It has the ability to integrate television with other IP-based services like high speed internet access and VoIP.
- In a typical TV or Satellite network using broadcast Video technology, all the content constantly flows downstream to each customer and the customer switches the content at the set-top box. It is more interactive and personalized.
- The Supplier may include an interactive program guide that for content by title or actor's name or a picture-in-picture functionality.

10. Explain the Spintronics. (08/II/11b/15)

Ans. Spintronics a neologism meaning "spin transport electronics", also known as "magnetoelectronics, is an emerging technology which exploits the 'intrinsic spin of electrons and its associated magnetic moment, in addition to its fundamental electronic charge, in solid-state devices. The storage density of hard drives is rapidly increasing along lift exponential growth curve. In part because spintronics-enabled devices like GMR (giant magnetoresistance) device and TMR (Tunnel magnetoresistance) sensors have increased the sensitivity of the read head which measures the magnetic state of small magnetic domains (bits) on the spinning platter. The doubling period for the areal density of information storage is twelve months, much shorter than Moore's law, which observes that the number of transistors that can cheaply be incorporated in an integrated circuit doubles every two years.

MRAM, or magnetic random access memory, uses arrays of TMR or Spin torque transfer devices. MRAM is nonvolatile (unlike charge based DRAM in today's computers). This MRAM has a read /write cycle of under 50 nanoseconds. Advantages of semiconductor-based spintronics applications are potentially lower power use and a smaller footprint than electrical devices used for information processing and also controllable circularly polarized coherent light output. Future applications may include a spin-based transistor having advantages over MOSFET devices such as steeper sub-threshold.

11. What is Wi-Fi ? (08/II/11c/15)

Ans. Wi-Fi is the trade name for the popular wireless technology used in home networks, mobile phones, video games arid other electronic devices that require some form of wireless networking capability. Wi-Fi technologies are supported by nearly every modern personal computer operating system, most advanced game consoles and laptops, and many printers and other peripherals.

The purpose of Wi-Fi is to provide wireless access to digital content. This content may include applications, audio and visual media, internet connectivity, or other data. Wi-Fi generally makes access to information easier, as it can eliminate some of the physical

restraints of wiring. In addition to restricted use in homes and offices, Wi-Fi can make access publicly available Wi-Fi also allows connectivity in peer to peer mode, which enables devices to connect directly with each other. Wi-Fi allows LANS to be deployed without cabling for client devices, typically reducing the cost of network expansion.

12. Write brief note on Tifac. (08/II/12b/2)

Ans. TIFAC i.e. Technology Information, forecasting and assessment council is an autonomous organization set up in 1988 under the Department of Science & Technology to assess the Technology Trajectories and support technology innovation by network actions in select technology was of national importance.

13. Explain the Spintronics. (08/II/11b/15)

Ans. Spintronics is an emerging technology which exploits the intrinsic spin of electrons and its associated magnetic moment. It is also known as magnetoelectronics. Spintronics was discoveries in the 1980s concerning spin-dependent electron transport phenomena in solid-state devices. This includes the observation of spin-polarized electron injection from a ferromagnetic metal (1985), and the discovery of giant magneto resistance independently by Albert Fert et al and Peter Grunberg et al (1988). The origins of Spintronics can be traced back even further to the ferromagnet/superconductor tunneling experiments pioneered by Meservey and Tedrow, and initial experiments on magnetic tunnel junctions by Julliere in the 1970s. The use of semiconductors for Spintronics can be traced back at least as far as the theoretical proposal of a spin field-effect-transistor by Datta and Das in 1990.

The simplest method of generating a spin-polarised current in a metal is to pass the current through a ferromagnetic material. The most common application of this effect is a giant magnetoresistance (GMR) device. A typical GMR device consists of at least two layers of ferromagnetic materials separated by a spacer layer. When the two magnetization vectors of the ferromagnetic layers are aligned, the electrical resistance will be lower (so a higher current flows at constant voltage) than if the ferromagnetic layers are anti-aligned. This constitutes a magnetic field sensor.

14. What is Root Kit ? (07/II/12d/2)

Ans. Root Kit is a key to operate a programme, able to destroy whole system and steal information from it.

15. Write brief note on ICT4D. (07/II/9a/2)

Ans. Information and Communication Technologies for Development (ICT4D) is a general term referring to the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTS) within the fields of socio-economic development, International Development and Human Rights.

16. Write brief note on INTELSAT. (06/II/9b/2)

Ans. International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)-An Intergovernmental consortium owning and managing a constellation of communications satellites providing international broadcast services. As of March 2011 Intelsat operates a fleet of 52 communication satellites, which is largest in World's Commercial Satellite.

17. Write a note on use of Information Technology in health management in India. (05/II/12c/10)

Ans. Information Technology can be helpful in many ways, that provides latest and recent knowledge via conferences, distribution of telemedicine for performance of operations by robots. Tele-medicine, where consulting doctors via information technology, diagnosing the patient and prescribing medicine, has made it possible to deliver expertise services even to rural areas.

Robots have been prepared using latest technology, controlled by computers to perform more than one operations under the instructions of the single doctor. This technique can help in performing simultaneously more than one operation by a single doctor. For medical science experts, it is quite necessary to update their knowledge. World level conferences can be held to train and guide doctors by foreign experts without journeying and attending classrooms. Indirectly, the Information Technology has been helpful in creating awareness via media about health maintenance apart from some of the direct uses and utilities mentioned above.

18. Write about Bluetooth. (05/II/6i/2)

Ans. Bluetooth is a proprietary open wireless

technology standard for exchanging data over short distances (using short wavelength radio transmissions in the ISM band from 2400-2480 MHz) from fixed and mobile devices creating Area Networks (PANs) with high levels of security.

19. What is avatar ? (05/II/12d/2)

Ans. 'Avatar' is a project to design and develop a hyperplane which is half rocket and half aircraft in India. It will take off like a plane, fly into low orbit of the Earth and return to the base station executing its mission.

20. What is Wikipedia ? (05/II/12e/2)

Ans. Wikipedia a free, web-based, collaborative, multilingual encyclopedia project supported by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation. It is an encyclopedia on internet available in multi-lingual form, biggest till the date.

21. What is digital convergence ? Examine its implications for modern society. (05/II/10b/15)

Ans. Digital convergence refers to the convergence of four industries into one conglomerate, ITTCE means Information Technologies, Telecommunication, Consumer Electronics and Entertainment. This provides new, innovative solutions to consumers and business users. Based on digital technologies and digitalized content, it encompasses converged devices, such as smartphones, laptops, internet enabled entertainment devices and set top boxes & converged applications e.g., music download on PC and handheld) and converged networks (IP networks). This technology, useful in scientific research, industry, governance, entertainment, education, medicine and astronomy has widened the scope of human knowledge and reach.

This technology may prove helpful not only in e-governance of the country making the system transparent and to the reach of common people but also in weather forecasting for coastal areas and fisherman and farmers about rainfall and conditions of humidity, very much required to them. Connected with satellites, equipment can provide services like expertise satellite education and medical services to remote areas also.

22. What is interactive television? What special advantages are derived by using VOD services? What are the components of a typical VOD system? Which feature film was generated first entirely on computers and in which year?

(03/II/10b/30)

Ans. This is generally like a simple television or a personal computer, but it is more advantageous and it can be used to derive more information and entertainment connecting internet. It is connected with the internet services and so a separate computer is not required to access internet broadcasting. This television can be set up to use both types of services. Interactive television represents a continuum from low interactivity TV on/off, volume, changing channels to moderate interactivity simple movies on demand without player controls and high interactivity in which, for example, an audience member affects the program being watched. The most obvious example of this would be any kind of real time voting-on the screen, in which audience votes create decisions that are reflected in how the show continues.

VOD (Video on demand) services can be helpful in providing internet, telephone and broadcasting of television programmes through Broad Band Triple Play. This enables a cable operator or user to have such combined services which are made possible by accessing to the Internet Protocol. The internet protocol based VOD system can provide these facilities to the network of the cable operators speedily and efficiently, without interferences. This can make the entertainment and information available more easily. According to the Internet Protocol, operators will be able to use internet access, voice over services and broadcasting of television programmes simultaneously in a single service system, VOD. VOD will thus made possible the entry into Internet Protocol with world class facilities. For education, research and conferences, all the three services, combined can give a new dimension to the information technology.

It will require some necessary devices and facilities to enable a user to access VOD services. These requirements are:

1. User interface and display
2. Local server and database
3. High speed
4. Network interface
5. Multimedia distributor

Computer/Robotics

1. What are the areas of prohibitive labour that can be sustainably managed by robots? Discuss the initiatives that can propel research in premier research institutes for substantive and gainful innovation. (15/III/12/12½)

Ans. Robotics is a fact which we can ignore for a while but have to embrace very soon, because the pace of development in this sector is fast and economic.

- **In waste segregation areas :** Because it is an hazardous sector, lesser remunerative where lots of people get diseases in job, also with rising demand of waste management this area has lots of scope for waste recycle, segregation etc.
- **Sewer and drainage cleaning :** It is one of the most hazardous jobs. Workers are vulnerable to several diseases and even death in case of mishaps. Robotics can play significant role in this.
- **Ceramic Industry :** Dust from it cause various respiratory problems.
- Textile industries in India are running in huge losses. Also, most of the textile industries are facing employment crunch because lower salary. So, India can use robots in this sector so as to reduce the price of textile even further and become textile exporting nation like China.
- Meat process, Metal industries, diamond polishing/jewellery, harmful chemical synthesizing are other areas where robotics can do wonders.
- **Mining industry:** It is one of the most hazardous industries. Many accidents have happened in past, leading to loss of human lives.

Robots should be seen as humans friend rather than employment destroyer machines, because robotics take away boring job and outdated jobs and in return provides more newer fields like repair, maintenance etc. For ex how oxes/bullocks are removed from agriculture ploughing and transport but still the sector is growing and providing more jobs.

The initiatives which can propel research in premier research institutes for substantive and gainful innovation are:

- (i) India Innovation Initiative 2015
- (ii) National Initiative for Design Innovation
- (iii) Make in India
- (iv) Skill India
- (v) Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013

2. Discuss the advantage and security implications of cloud hosting of servers vis-a-vis in-house machine-based hosting for government businesses. (15/III/13/12½)

Ans. Cloud hosting services provide hosting for websites on virtual servers which pull their computing resource from extensive underlying networks of physical web servers. It follows the utility model of computing in that, it is available as a service rather than a product and is therefore comparable with traditional utilities such as electricity and gas.

Advantage

- **Reliability :** Rather than being hosted on one single instance of a physical server the website is hosted on a virtual partition which draws its resources, such as disk space, from an extensive network of underlying physical servers.
- **Physical Security :** The underlying physical servers are still housed within data centers and so benefit from the security measures that those facilities implement to prevent people accessing or disrupting them on-site
- **Scalability and Flexibility:** Resource is available in real time on demand and not limited to the physical constraints/capacity of one server. If a client's site demands extra resource from its hosting platform due to a spike in visitor traffic or the implementation of new functionality, the resource is accessed seamlessly.
- **Utility style costing:** The client only pays for what they actually use. The resource is available for spikes in demand but there is no wasted capacity remaining unused when demand is lower.
- **Responsive load balancing:** Load balancing is software based and therefore can be instantly scalable to respond to changing demands

Security Implication

- (i) **Data Loss:** A data breach is the result of a malicious and probably intrusive action.

Data loss may occur when a disk drive dies without its owner having created a backup

(ii) Data Breaches : The data breach at Target, resulting in the loss of personal and credit card information of up to 110 million individuals, was one of a series of startling thefts that took place during the normal processing and storage of data.

(iii) Account or Service Traffic Hijacking : Account hijacking sounds too elementary to be a concern in the cloud, but CSA says it is a problem. Phishing, exploitation of software vulnerabilities such as buffer overflow attacks, and loss of passwords and credentials can all lead to the loss of control over a user account.

(iv) Insecure APIs : The cloud era has brought about the contradiction of trying to make services available to millions while limiting any damage all these largely anonymous users might do to the service

The In-House machine based hosting gives the highest level of control over the equipment. Physical access allows one to 'own' the server. All the pros of hosting at home flow from that control. It has following advantages:

(i) Complete say over hardware specifications: The home host may create servers with specifications that would not be readily available in any other setting. Most datacenters offer a choice of 'good, better and best', which means that the processor speed, memory, storage and bandwidth grow together. These designs can be useful, respectively, for serving a small number of very large static files, and for a highly dynamic environment with multiple connections but a small amount of static content.

(ii) Easy access to and control over hardware: Having the server on the premises makes it very easy to modify hardware. It is possible to add, remove or replace memory, hard drive and even motherboard and power supply as often as one's heart desires. There is no need to coordinate with a hosting provider's technical staff.

(iii) Easy changes/upgrades to software: IT allows to install new software from CD/DVD, the easiest way to upgrade or replace software. This is particularly true for a change or upgrade of the operating system. Working directly on the server makes it very

efficient to install from a graphical user interface, too, compared to using a remote desktop. Changes to software, content modification, and system administration can be done with a keyboard or drive.

(iv) **Total control over content and software:** Home host can do things that no datacenter would ever allow. For example, one can give users shell access or even root access to the server, deploy outdated or insecure software, violate copyright and decency laws, etc.

(v) **Lower initial cost, fewer barriers to entry:** Using existing equipment, including the computer, router, Internet access, existing real-estate, and electrical system, makes getting started with Web hosting very inexpensive.

Security concerns of in-house machine based hosting are :

Unless one uses a physically separate network for hosting, personal computers will share the same network as the server. While a firewall on the router can block access to these machines, the server must be open to the world. Hackers can potentially access your internal network through this server, and get confidential personal information, such as correspondence and financial data.

So, considering the above assessment, cloud based hosting of servers is more reliable for government businesses.

3. What is a digital signature ? What does its authentication mean ? Give various salient built-in features of a digital signature. [100 words]

(13/I/16a/5)

Ans. A digital signature is a mathematical scheme for demonstrating the authenticity of a digital message or document. A valid digital signature gives a recipient reason to believe that the message was created by a known sender, such that the sender cannot deny having sent the message (authentication and non-repudiation) and that the message was not altered in transit (integrity). Digital signatures employ a type of asymmetric cryptography. When ownership of a digital signature secret key is bound to a specific user, a valid signature shown that the message was sent by that user. The importance of high confidence in sender authenticity is especially obvious in a financial context.

Various salient built in features of digital signature are—

- Encryption Technology.
- Accountability and control.
- Automatic document domain without use of paper.

4. The Sequoia supercomputer was launched this year. What are its specific features and what is its purpose? (12/II/4a/5)

Ans. IBM Sequoia is a petascale Blue Gene/Q supercomputer constructed by IBM for the National Nuclear Security Administration as part of the Advanced Simulation and Computing Program (ASC). It was delivered to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) in 2011 and was fully deployed in June 2012. Record-breaking science applications have been run on Sequoia, the first to cross 10 petaflops of sustained performance. The computer will be used carry out simulations to help extend the life of nuclear weapons, in a bid to avoid real-world underground tests.

5. Comment on Difference between Compact Disc, Digital Versatile Disc and Blu-Ray disc (11/II/5n/2)

Ans. Compact Disc has storage capacity of 700 MB of data uses semi-conductor laser; Digital Versatile Disc have 4.7 GB at the low end to as high as 17GB uses 650 nm wavelength laser diode light; Blu-ray Discs contain 25 GB per layer uses blue laser.

6. What is MABEL Robot and why it had been in the news recently? (11/II/7d/2)

Ans. The university of Michigan formed a two legged robot which can run like a human and reached a peak speed of 6.8 miles per hours MABEL as the machine is called, is believed to be the world's fastest bipedal robot with knees.

7. What is 'cloud computing' Bring out its essential features and list its advantages and limitation. (11/II/5d/12)

Ans. Cloud computing that is based on the internet user service where by shared services provide resources, software and data to computer and other devices on demand as with the electricity grid. This technology allow to much more efficient computing by centralizing storage, memory, processing and bandwidth. A cloud

service has some dispirit characteristics. It is sold on demand, typically by the minute of the hour, it is elastic and the service is fully managed by the provider.

Advantage :

- Reduced Cost : It is paid incrementally, saving organization's money.
- Increased storage : It can store more data on private computer.
- Highly automated : No need to keep software updated manually
- Flexibility
- Mobility : Information can be accessed anywhere.

Limitation : There are also some limitation which the company would have when they apt to use cloud computing.

1. The cloud computing uses the power of online connectivity to handle processing requests, the data could be available for everyone and could be used for malicious purposes.
2. Cloud computing will only be possible if there is a strong internet connection. Cloud computing might not work in areas where internet connection is weak.
3. Infrastructure is also a challenge for cloud computing particularly when the company opts to have its own server.

Even with these challenges, cloud computing is seen as one of the futures of the internet. It is changing the way businesses complete their transactions and it will certainly make some changes the way people look at the internet.

8. Explain the Components of Robots. **(08/II/11d/15)**

Ans. Manipulator like the human arm, the robot consists of what is called a manipulator having several joints and links.

Endeffector : The base of the manipulator is fixed to based support and at its other free end, the Endeffector is attached. The Endeffector is expected to perform tasks normally performed by the palm and finger arrangements of the human arm.

The Locomotion Device : In the case of Human Beings the power for the movement of the arm, the palm and fingers is provided by muscles while in case of the robot the power for the movement (locomotion) is provided by

the motors. The motors used for providing locomotion in robots are of three types depending on the source of energy. Electric, Hydraulic or Pneumatic.

The Controller : The digital computer acts as a controller to the robot. The controller functions in a manner analogous to the human brain. With the help of this controller, the robot is able to carry out the assigned tasks. The controller directs and controls the movement of the Manipulator and the Endeffector.

The Sensors : Without the data supplied by the sense organs, the brain would be incapable of intelligence. In other words, the controller (the computer) of the robot cannot do any meaningful task, if the robot work with a component analogous to the sense organs of the human body. The sense organs Sensors are nothing but measuring instruments which measures quantities such as position, velocity, force, torque, proximity, temperature etc.

9. Write about the Pace **(07/I/13b/2)**

Ans. Pace is super computer. It is developed by the Department of Research and Development Organization to develop and design missiles, fighter aircrafts and other strategic services.

10. What is computer architecture? **(07/II/12e/2)**

Ans. A technique that can be used to make designs for various purposes. It is software that helps using computer system in architectural areas.

11. What do you understand by optical computing? **Why is optical computing envisaged to have much better performance than that of electronic Commuting ?** **(06/II/11a/15)**

Ans. An optical computer that uses bound electrons in isolating crystals instead of free electrons in transistors for computation. Its digital signals are modulated onto a carrier wave in the visible region there is no modulator or demodulator exists, because the base band offers, only 10 GHz bandwidth whereas the visible band offers to THz. It is similar to performing digital computation by a radio.

A more practical limit is the crystal. Current crystals need light with 1 GW/cm², intensity. And as a typical die (in microelectronics) is about 1 cm, and some absorption takes place, this means kilowatts of power consumption, which only allows pulsed operation, but nanotubes may reduce this in the future.

The speed of computers has now become a pressing problem as electronic circuits reach their miniaturization limit. The rapid growth of the Internet, expanding at almost 15% per month, demands faster speeds and larger bandwidths than electronic circuits can provide. Electronic switching limits network speeds to about 50 Gigabits per second (1 Gigabit (Gb) is 10⁹, or 1 billion bits).

Optical data processing can perform several operations simultaneously (in parallel) much faster and easier than electronics. This "parallelism" when associated with fast switching speeds would result in staggering computational power. *For example*, a calculation that might take a conventional electronic computer more than eleven years to complete could be performed by an optical computer in a single hour.

12. Answer all the five (in about 20 words each):
(06/II/12/2×5=10)

(a) What do you understand by a search engine in computer ?

Ans. Internet search engines (e.g. Google, Alta Vista) help users find web pages on a given subject. The search engines maintain databases of web sites and use programs (often referred to as "spiders" or "robots") to collect information, which is then indexed by the search engine.

(b) Expand the following

- Ans.** (i) CAD: Computer Aided Design
- (ii) CAM: Computer Aided Manufacturing
- (iii) CIM: Computer Integrated Manufacturing

(c) Explain what is Thin Film Memory in computers?

Ans. Thin film memory is a high-speed variation of core memory developed by Sperry Rand in a government-funded research project. Instead of threading individual ferrite cores on wires, a thin film (4 millionths of an inch thick) of iron-nickel alloy (called permalloy) was deposited as small dots (using a mask) on small dots (using a mask) on small glass plates by vacuum evaporation techniques.

(d) Write a short note on Artificial Intelligence.

Ans. A branch of computer science that studies how to endow computers with capabilities of human intelligence. *For example*, speech recognition is a problem being worked on by AI scientists.

(e) Who are called Hackers in computer world?

Ans. A hacker is someone who creates and modifies computer software and computer hardware, including computer programming administration, and security-related items. The term usually bears strong connotations, but may be either favourable or deteriorating depending on cultural context (see the Hacker definition controversy). Common definitions include.

13. What is Exabyte ? **(05/II/12a/2)**

Ans. It is a unit of a large storing capacity of a computer. It can store data of a billion gigabytes size.

14. What is VIRUS **(05/II/12b/2)**

Ans. VIRUS stands for Vital Information Resources Under Siege. It is a set of instruction which can be used to operate the date of another user. It is an illegal act.

15. What do you understand by E-governance?

(04/II/12a/2)

Ans. E-governance refers to the use of information and communications technologies to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of government.

16. What is URL ? **(04/II/12b/2)**

Ans. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator, the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web.

17. What do the following stand for? (04/II/12c/2)

- Ans.** (i) CD-ROM: Compact Disk-Read Only Memory.
- (ii) USB: Universal Serial Bus.
- (iii) ITES: Information Technology Enabled Services.
- (iv) FORTRAN: Formula Translator.

18. What do you understand by MP3? (04/II/12d/2)

Ans. An audio compression technology that is part of the MPEG-1 and MPEG-2 specifications.

19. What are cyber crimes? How are these protected ? **(04/II/12e/2)**

Ans. Cyber crimes consist of specific crimes dealing with computers and networks (such as hacking) and the facilitation of traditional crime through the use of computer for instance child pornography, hate crimes, telemarketing

internet fraud Cyber crimes can be protected by passing stringent laws, developing security codes and use of digital signatures.

20. Discuss the utility of e-governance in the Indian context. (04/I/11c/10)

Ans. Electronic-Governance means to provide the facilities and services of the Government to citizens through electronic medium. This system will provide all information in electronic form. All documents will be stored and send through information technology making communication and procedure time quick and less expensive. More efficient services can be delivered with this technology and public work will be more accurate and reliable. Direct contacts can be built up and conferences can be held even at far distance places.

21. What is 'Sympathetic Haptics'? (03/II/12a/2)

Ans. Sympathetic Haptics Sympathetic Haptics uses a data glove to sense the pressure being applied by a user to every part of that user's hand and fingers and then broadcast those feelings over the Internet to another user wearing the same type of glove.

22. What are special features of 'Linux'? (03/II/12b/2)

Ans. Features of Linux are:

- (i) Full multitasking and 32-bit support
- (ii) GNU software support
- (iii) TCB IP networking support
- (iv) Virtual memory and shared libraries.

23. What is an operating system? List the basic services provided by an operating system. (03/II/12c/2)

Ans. The operating system is the first programme loaded into the computer as it boots, and it remains in memory at all times thereafter. This is responsible for allocating system resources, including memory, processor time, disk space and peripheral devices such as printers, modems and the monitor.

24. What is an 'Internet Worm'? Explain DOS. (03/II/12d/2)

Ans. When a worm gains access to a computer usually by breaking into it over the internet it launches a programme which searches for other internet locations, infecting them if it can. Moreover,

the worm travels over the internet, so all machines attached to an infected machine are at risk of attack. DDOS-Distributed Denial of Service.

25. What do the following stand for? (03/II/12e/2)

Ans. (i) POSIX : Portable Operating System Interface.
 (ii) EPROM: Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.
 (iii) MODEM: Modulator-Demodulator.
 (iv) COBOL: Common Business Oriented Language.

Health including Medicine

1. Can overuse and free availability of antibiotics without Doctor's prescription, be contributors to the emergence of drug-resistant diseases in India ? What are the available mechanisms for monitoring and control ? Critically discuss the various issues involved. (14/III/11/12½)

Ans. The discovery of anti-biotics marked a landmark event in the evolution of drugs for it could now be used to treat a large number of diseases.

An antibiotic is a bio-chemical agent that kills or inhibits the growth of microbes in a given condition. However, frequent and inappropriate use of antibiotics can prove dangerous causing bacteria of other microbes to change so that antibiotics don't work against them, called bacterial resistance or antibiotic resistance. The major factor contributing to the emergence of drug-resistant diseases in India are availability of medicines easily over the counter even without doctor's prescriptions and self-medication by persons unaware of medical intricacies. In other causes, even doctors prescribe anti-biotics with strength more than what is required. Feeding of antibiotics to poultry and cattle also contributes to development of drug resistance strains. This phenomena is frightening because these bacteria causes infections that are so difficult to treat, which will result in patients suffering from untreatable infections.

Hence, the key issue should be that we must minimise and prevent the opportunities for bacteria to infect people and minimise the use of antibiotics so that they are only used when needed to treat a bacterial disease.

Some of the mechanisms available for monitoring and control includes :

- Strict enforcement of policies that prohibit selling of medicines without doctor's prescriptions and reduction in the number of antibiotics easily available over the counter.
- Aggressive advertising campaigns should be conducted by Government enlightening the people about the issue.
- The doctors must prescribe antibiotics only when essential.
- Maintaining hygienic conditions in the country will be a welcome step as it would reduce the spread of bacterial diseases. Hence, Swachch Bharat Abhiyan should be implemented carefully.
- Aligning with WHO in use of advanced antibiotics developed for treatment of patients afflicted with drug resistant diseases.
- Various livestock farms and hospital units should be monitored carefully so that overuse of antibiotics can be controlled.

2. What do you understand by Fixed Dose Drug Combinations (FDCs) ? Discuss their merits and demerits. [200 words] (13/III/14/10)

Ans. Combination products, also known as fixed dose drug combinations (FDCs), are combinations of two or more active drugs in a single dosage form. Fixed ratio combination products are acceptable only when the dosage of each ingredient meets the requirement of a defined population group and when the combination has a proven advantage over single compounds administered separately in therapeutic effect, safety or compliance.

Merits— Greater efficacy compared with higher dose monotherapy; reduced risk of adverse reactions relative to higher dose monotherapy; lower overall costs; improved medication concordance.

Demerits— Dosage alteration of one drug is not possible without alteration of the other drug; differing pharmacokinetics of constituent drugs pose the problem of frequency of administration of the formulation; by simple logic there are increased chances of adverse drug effects and drug interactions compared with both drugs given individually. Unfortunately, many FDCs being introduced in India by usually irrational marketing

mentality of 'buy 1 get 1 free' for potentially incompatible drug combinations. The most pressing concern with irrational FDCs is that they expose patients to unnecessary risk of adverse drug reactions. Such injudicious use of antibiotic FDCs can rapidly give rise to resistant strains of organisms, which is a matter of serious concern to the health care situation in our resource poor country.

3. What do you understand by the term 'Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis' (MDR-TB)? What measures would you advocate for its containment and what are the implications of its spread in the community?

(12/I/2f/15)

Ans. Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is essentially a man-made problem. In the majority of cases, it emerges when a TB patient receives inappropriate or ineffective treatment, which allows naturally occurring resistant TB bacteria to survive and multiply. Strains of MDR-TB can also be transmitted directly to susceptible individuals such as children and those also infected with HIV. Anti-tuberculosis (TB) drug resistance is a major public health problem that threatens progress made in TB care and control worldwide. Drug resistance arises due to improper use of antibiotics in chemotherapy of drug susceptible TB patients. This improper use is a result of a number of actions including administration of improper treatment regimens and failure to ensure that patients complete the whole course of treatment. Essentially, drug resistance arises in areas with weak TB Control Programmes. A patient who develops active disease with a drug resistant TB strain can transmit this form of TB to other individuals.

The major implications of MDR-TB are I

- MDR-TB represents a failure of public health attempts to treat TB adequately.
- MDR-TB treatment comes at an exceptionally high cost when compared to drug-susceptible TB.
- MDR-TB represents an unacceptably high risk to vulnerable populations, notably young children and HIV-infected individuals.
- The risk posed by smear-positive MDR-TB patients with a productive cough is unacceptably high and available infection control mechanisms are inadequate to prevent MDR-TB transmission.

MDR-TB is becoming a major global health concern, especially in developing nations.

Following measures could be adopted for its containment and eradication :

- Emergence and spread of multi-drug and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis are facilitated by inadequate case detection and inappropriate treatment. The country level data collection and reporting need further improvements.
- Altogether countries, in their planning for 2008, expected a total of about only 25000 patients with Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis to be detected and treated, of which about half would have been treated according to internationally recommended standards, representing only about 3% of the 500000 estimated new cases of Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis. Yet treatment is feasible and cost effective if WHO guidelines are followed, with cure rates of upto 80% among Multi-drug Resistant cases and up to 60% among extensively drug-resistant cases in low resource settings. Inappropriate treatment that is not in line with the recommended guidelines runs the risk of raising mortality, increasing resistance and spreading resistance even further.
- Well-functioning national control programmes with high cure and detection rates are detecting only low levels of Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis. Conversely, Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis emerges as a result of under investment in the Stop TB Strategy. The emphasis for action therefore needs to be both on strengthening basic control to prevent the emergence of drug resistance and on diagnosing and treating the cases of multi-drug and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis effectively in order to prevent transmission.
- Major obstacles persist, which include weak general health systems with consequent gaps in basic tuberculosis control, health workforce crisis, inadequate laboratory capacity, insufficient expansion of programmes to treat drug-resistant tuberculosis, non-engagement of private-care providers, inadequate collaboration between HIV and Tuberculosis Programmes, problems with production, supply and rational use of anti-tuberculosis medicines, inattention to infection control, insufficient funding for research and development and inadequate financial resources. These paucities need to be done away with.
- Weak national health systems impede basic control and facilitate re-appearance and spread of drug-resistant tuberculosis. Effective control requires appropriate national policies, trained and motivated staff and quality-assured laboratory and medicine supply systems supported by an adequately funded Tuberculosis Programme.
- All health-care facilities used by patients with symptoms of tuberculosis must be engaged with general and specialised hospitals, academic institutions and the array of diverse private-care providers need to be involved as a priority.
- A network of patient-friendly health clinics and staff is essential to ensure that treatment is supervised in a supportive manner and is quality assured, free of cost and easy to access. If patients discontinue their treatment, there must be mechanisms to trace them and re-establish treatment.
- Moreover, informed, motivated and resourced communities can contribute to case finding and adherence support especially in resource poor settings.

Even though incidents of TB showed a decrease in the recent times, the increasing menace of MDR-TB is posing a problem of a potential pandemic. The national and local governments and international agencies need to act in a speedy manner to stop this problem from becoming a giant right now.

4. The Human Papilloma Virus vaccine has been making the headlines in the recent months. Who make-the ideal candidates for receiving this vaccine and what are its benefits?(12/I/4c/5)

Ans. The Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), vaccine prevents infection with certain species of human papillomavirus associated with the development of cervical cancer, genital warts and some less common cancers. Two HPV vaccines are currently on the market: Gardasil and Cervarix. HPV vaccination is approved for use in males in many areas. In addition to protecting their partners from cervical cancer, vaccination can protect males against anal cancer and may

prevent other HPV associates cancers. Gardasil can also protect males against genital warts. HPV vaccination has been recommended for males in the United States, where vaccine uptake among women has been low. Vaccination is also recommended in populations at higher risk for HPV associated cancers, such as men, who have sex with men and those with compromised immune response.

5. Many food items contain "trans fats." What do you understand by this term? Which Indian food items contain trans fats? What are the implications of trans fats on human health?

(12/II/2h/15)

Ans. Trans fat is an unsaturated fat with trans-isomer & fatty acid have configuration of a double carbon bond, sometimes trans fats can be monosaturated and sometimes polyunsaturated but it never be saturated. Trans fats do exist in natural form but also found in food production as polyunsaturated fats. It is found mostly in vanaspati, margarine and shortening, these all ingredients used by balaen streets vendors halwais, because they have large shelf life, give food products solidity and texture. They are also cheaper than the good oils. Vada, the fancily packaged cookies, instant noodles, low-fat bread snacks and sundry ready to eat products flooding the market are equally high in Trans Fat content.

Implications of Trans Fats on Human Health:

- The consumption of trans fats that increases the risk of coronary heart disease by raising levels of LDL cholesterol and lowering levels of "good" HDL cholesterol.
- One study has found a positive connection between trans fat and prostate cancer. However, a large study found a correlation between trans fats and a significant decrease in high-grade prostate cancer. An increased intake of trans fatty acids may raise of breast cancer by 75%, suggest the result from the French part of the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition.
- There is a growing concern that the risk of type 2 diabetes increases with trans fat consumption. However, consensus has not been reached.
- Research indicates that trans fat may increase weight gain and abdominal fat, despite a similar caloric intake.

- Infertility in women: One 2007 study found, "Each 2% increase in the intake of energy from trans unsaturated fats, as opposed to that from carbohydrates, was associated with a 73% greater risk of ovulatory infertility..."

Thus, the trans fats pose a major public health risk. The government of India has taken many regulatory actions to make public aware about the implications of excessive trans fat consumption and to regulate the amount of trans fats in eatables.

6. Comment on Omega 3 fatty acids in our food (11/II/5f/2)

Ans. Common sources of Omega 3 are fish oil, fish oil supplements, marine oil, cod liver oil. It helps in alleviating cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, inflammatory ailments and autoimmune disorders. The products in which such oils may be found are milk, bread, and dairy products, fruit juices, salad dressing, mayonnaise, etc.

7. What is 'Graphene'? Mention at least three of its applications. (09/II/9c/10)

Ans. Graphene is a one-atom-thick planar sheet of Sp2-bonded carbon atoms that are densely packed in a honeycomb crystal lattice. The name comes from Graphite + -ene. Graphene is the basic structural element of some carbon allotropes including graphite, carbon nanotubes and fullerenes.

Three of its applications are :

1. **Integrated circuits.**
2. **Transparent conducting electrodes:** Graphene's high electrical conductivity and high optical transparency make it a candidate for transparent conducting electrodes, required for such applications as touch screens, liquid crystal displays, organic photovoltaic cells and Organic light-emitting diodes.
3. **Graphene biodevices:** antibody-functionalized -graphene-sheets for mammalian and microbial detection and diagnosis.

8. Define 'optical frequency comb'. Suggest at least three applications. (09/II/9d/10)

Ans. It is a very precise tool for measuring different frequencies-of light. The technology, made possible by recent advances in ultrafast lasers. Frequency combs are already widely used in

metrology laboratories and physics research, and they are starting to become commercially available.

They are also making it possible to build optical atomic clocks, detection of toxic biochemical agents, studies of ultrafast dynamics and quantum computing. As scientist continue to improve frequency comb technology, it may be applied in medical tests, synchronization of advanced telecommunications systems, etc. detection and range measurements for manufacturing or defense applications.

9. Why is Tele-medicine important for country like India ?

(09/II/9e/10)

Ans. Telemedicine is an upcoming field in health science arising out of the effective fusion of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) with Medical Science having enormous potential in meeting the challenges of healthcare delivery to rural and remote areas besides several other applications in education, training and management in health sector. Besides this other advantages telemedicine are—

- Eliminate distance barriers and improve access to quality health services.
- Facilitate patients and rural practitioners' access to specialist health services and support.
- Lessen the inconvenience and cost of patient transfers.
- Reduce unnecessary travel time for health professionals.
- Reduce isolation of rural practice by upgrading their knowledge through tele-education or tele-CME.

10. What is Anthrax

(03/I/13a/2)

Ans. Anthrax is primarily an infection bacterial disease of animals which grows at very fast rate in environment and effects human beings i.e. mainly respiratory system.

11. Write about Radiation and its effect

(03/I/13b/2)

Ans. Radiation of invisible rays from radioactive elements is called radiation. Radiation finds use in agriculture to develop new mutants, for improved yields and better pest resistance and also in medicine and industry. It also causes skin disease as well as cancer.

Laser and Super Conductivity

1. What is 'Superconductivity'? Give its uses and applications.

(04/II/11a/15)

Ans. The electrical resistance of a metal, or alloy is a function of temperature, decreasing as the temperature falls & tending to a constant low value at 'absolute zero' or 00K or -2730C. It is found that for certain metal and alloys (e.g. lead, vanadium, tin) the electrical resistivity drops suddenly to zero, in the neighbourhood of a few degrees above absolute zero. This phenomena is known as superconductivity.

Application

1. Large Scale Applications:

- **Transmission of Power :** One can have cable made with these material which can be cooled by liquid N₂ to carry large powers to distant areas thus saving 20-30% power which is lost in convertiaval system of transmission.
- **Storage of Energy :** Superconductor can be wound into a large solenoid with zero resistance, the current flowing in this solenoid would not dissipate, it would continue to flow endlessly, so we can generate power & put it in such a reservoir of superconducting magnet of large size so that when required it can be tapped of from this magnet and used.
- Large superconducting magnets are used for nuclear fusion experiments, for making high power accelerators & in NMR technology especially for medical diagnosis. Superconductor would make it possible to have trains running at a very high, speed (on magnetic cushions).

- **Small Scale Application :** They include magnetic shielding devices, medical imaging systems, superconducting quantum interference devices (SQUIDS), infra red sensors analog signal processing devices, and microwave devices.

2. Describe the importance of "Laser" in war and peace.

(04/II/11c/15)

Ans. Laser is a device that produces an coherent, intense and highly directional beam of a single frequency light. Laser be transmitted over great distances without being spread.

Application

Defence

- Lasers are used to find the target and to measure the range of targets accurately thus enabling first hit capability.
- Used for illuminating targets for missiles equipped with electro optic sensors.
- Information Technology.
- Information is transferred from the source to the destination by means of optical fibre cables. Advance communication takes place very fast at the speed of light, a large amount of information can be transmitted through a single fibre at a time and the losses are much less than in metallic use.
- Application of laser in data storage has enabled high density of storage in a compact dist.
- Science:** In spectroscopy lasers have made possible the measurement of weak absorption lines in absorption sector.
- Excellent tool for diagnosing and inducing chemical and photo-chemical reactions.

Industry

- Laser welding is used where precise welding of very thin wires or films is required.
- Laser can easily drill through hardest of substances like diamond.
- Used in aligning structures like bridges, large buildings, tunnels, pipe lines, etc.
- Laser scanners are used to read barcodes on consumer goods, to check precision equipment in workshop.
- Used in computer printers as they enable fast and quality printing.

Medicine

- Excellent tool for surgery. Main advantages include (i) prevents bleeding, (ii) reduces the possibility of infection and (iii) does less damage to nearby cells.
- Used for welding detached retina, treatment of cataract, glaucoma, cancer, gall bladder and kidney stones.

The other important application of laser is holographic (3-D) imaging.

IPR/Copyright/Patent

1. **India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL), which has a database containing formatted information on more than 2 million medicinal formulations is proving a powerful**

weapon in the country's fight against erroneous patents. Discuss the pros and cons of making this database publicly available under open-source licensing. (15/III/14/12½)

Ans. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) provides information on traditional knowledge existing in the country, in languages and format understandable by patent examiners at International Patent Offices (IPOs), so as to prevent the grant of wrong patents. TKDL thus, acts as a bridge between the traditional knowledge information existing in local languages and the patent examiners at IPOs.

Pros of making this database publicly available under open-source licensing:-

- **Giving legitimacy :** It gives legitimacy to the existing traditional knowledge and enables protection of such information from getting patented by the fly-by-night inventors acquiring patents on India's traditional knowledge systems.
- It will prevent misappropriation of Indian traditional knowledge, mainly by breaking the format and language barrier and making it accessible to patent examiners at International Patent Offices for the purpose of carrying out search and examination.
- TKDL has identified 1,000 cases of biopiracy of India's TK in the last 3 years. In 105 cases, patent claims were withdrawn or cancelled by the patent offices. This is done at no cost to India and it takes very less time. All that is required is an e-mail to the relevant patent office.
- **Saving cost :** The need to spend huge legal fees and time in fighting biopiracy, can be done away with. For example, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) spent 7 years and Rs 7.62 crore in legal fees to fight the intellectual property rights battle for basmati rice.
- **Avoids granting wrong patents :** There has been as much as a 44% decline in patent claims filed on Indian systems of medicine. Now TKDL also includes videos of the most common yoga postures. This is avoids granting wrong patents for Yoga exercise in the west which is an increasing trend.

- Lesson for other countries :** The Traditional Knowledge of nearly 110 developing countries is vulnerable to theft and capture. With the help of India's experience these countries can initiate similar programmes to protect the traditional knowledge.

Cons of making this database publicly available under open-source licensing:-

- Bio-piracy may increase because of free availability of this knowledge.
- Legal and Intellectual issues will crop up as more countries can claim the knowledge to be their own.
- There can be potential misuse of the available knowledge, by vested interests. So, the available knowledge may not have desired benefits to the society.
- Poor people may not benefit from this knowledge, as big corporates may monopolize the knowledge and create products which poor cannot afford.

2. Human rights activists constantly highlight the view that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is a draconian act leading to cases of human rights abuses by the security forces. What sections of AFSPA are opposed by the activists? Critically evaluate the requirement with reference to the view held by the Apex Court.
(15/III/17/12½)

Ans. Armed Forces (Special Powers) Acts (AFSPA), that grant special powers to the Indian Armed Forces in what each act terms "disturbed areas". The AFSPA provokes strong reactions both in the Northeast as well as Jammu & Kashmir; even though its constitutional validity has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

The Act has received criticism from several sections for alleged concerns about human rights violations in the regions of its enforcement alleged to have happened. Irom Chanu Sharmila who has been on a hunger strike for nearly 15 years calls for the government to repeal this act.

Sections of AFSPA are opposed by the activists

- Sub-section (e) was added to Section 4 stipulating that any vehicle can be stopped, searched and seized forcibly if it is suspected of carrying proclaimed offenders or ammunition.
- Section 5 was added to the Act specifying that a soldier has the power to break open any locks "if the key thereof is withheld".

- Section 6 - "No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Central government against any person" who has acted under this legislation. So, AFSPA provides Armed Forces immunity from prosecution.

Need OF AFSPA:

- Failure of the administration and the local police to tackle local issues.
- Return of (central) security forces leads to return of miscreants/erosion of the "peace dividend".
- The scale of unrest or instability in the state is too large for local forces to handle.

Supreme Court jurisdiction on AFSPA: The AFSPA provides wide ranging powers to the armed forces without any sufficient provision for seeking justice in a case of violation. The immediate need of the hour is a review of the ground situation to study the need of such an Act. Conditions in North East India have invariably improved over the last few years and a ground level review followed by deliberations with the local people should be initiated.

Keeping in view the needs of national security, if it is still felt that the Armed forces deserve special immunity, then the Government should make adequate provisions to implement a more people friendly Act or make amendments in the present Act to make it compliant to the recommendations by the various commissions. But in taking all these steps, the respect for the opinion of the people should be a top priority to prevent recurrent protests and allegations of abuse of power by the armed forces.

So, the armed forces are for the protection of the people and friendly relations and support of the public can be the greatest aid in the fight against anti-social elements.

3. In a globalized world, Intellectual Property Rights assume significance and are a source of litigation. Broadly distinguish between the terms – Copyrights, Patents and Trade Secrets.
(14/III/12/12½)

Ans. Intellectual Property Right is a legal right granted to protect a form of intellectual property *for example*, a patent right, design right, trademark right or a copyright. These IPRs have

assumed greater importance in this era of globalization. In this regard, Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Right (TRIPS) Agreement was administered by the WTO which sets down minimum standards for many forms of intellectual property regulations applicable to the member nations. Despite this, there are numerous disagreements, such as the one involving India and USA over basmati rice.

Copyright is a bunch of rights in certain creative works such as text, artistic works, music, computer programs, sound recordings and films. The rights are granted exclusively to the copyright owner to reproduce the material, and for some material, the right to perform or show the work to the public. Copyright owners can prevent others from reproducing or communicating their work without their permission or may sell these rights to someone else. Copyright does not protect ideas, concepts, styles or techniques. For example, copyright will not protect an idea for a film or book, but it will protect a script for the film or even a storyboard for the film.

Patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent. The protection is granted for limited period, generally 20 years. Patent protection means that the invention cannot be commercially made, used, distributed or sold without the patent owner's consent. These patents rights are usually enforced in a court, which, in most systems, holds the authority to stop patent infringement. Conversely, a court can also declare a patent invalid upon a successful challenge by third party.

Trade secrets are any confidential business information which provides an enterprise a competitive edge over others. Trade secrets encompass manufacturing or industrial secrets and commercial secrets. The unauthorized use of such information by persons other than the holder is regarded as an unfair practice and a violation of the trade secret. Depending on the legal system, the protection of trade secrets forms part of the general concept of protection against unfair competition or is based on specific provisions of case law on the protection of confidential information.

- 4. Bringing out the circumstances in 2005 which forced amendment to the section 3(d) in Indian Patent Law, 1970, discuss how it has been utilized by the Supreme Court in its judgement in rejecting Novartis' patent application for 'Glivec'. Discuss briefly the pros and cons of the decision. [200 words]**

(13/III/13/10)

Ans. India enacted legislation relating to patent in 1970 and its patent industry is regulated by Indian Patent Act, 1970. Initially, it allowed only product patent, and no process patent. After the LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) era in 1991, Pharmaceuticals companies grew at an unprecedented pace. However, India had to revisit its patent laws in accordance with the provision of TRIPS agreement where India, along with many other countries, agreed to grant 20-year patents on pharmaceutical products from January 1, 2005.

Novartis filed patent for 'Glivec' and benefitted but later it tried to incorporate 'beta crystalline form' of Glivec and tried to monopolize the generation of drugs. Initially, Madras court rejected its appeal on trying to attempt "Ever greening" of drugs. Later on further appeal, the Supreme Court said that the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005 established that the "mere discovery of a new form of a known substance which does not result in the enhancement of the known efficacy of that substance" is not an invention — for the purpose of patenting.

The court held that patents can be granted only for medicines that are truly new and innovative. The Supreme Court in its verdict said that since there is no data to prove that the beta-crystalline form of 'Glivec' had proved to have enhanced efficacy, hence SC rejected Novartis patent application for 'Glivec'.

Pros of the Decision are:

- It will prevent monopolization of drugs.
- Will encourage generic industry and lower down the prices of the drugs.

Cons of the Decision are:

- It might discourage FDI in pharmaceuticals.
- Pharma industry may not invest in research and development (R & D).

5. In the context of the growing demands for the ban of Endosulfan in the country, critically examine the issues involved. What in your view, should be done in the matter? (12/I/1d/25)

Ans. Endosulfan is a off patent organochlorine insecticides and a caricide that is being phased out globally. Endosulfan is a product of oxidation containing an extra 'O' atom attached to the 'S' atom. Endosulfan became highly agrichemical because—

- (i) Due to its acute toxicity,
- (ii) Potential for bioaccumulation and
- (iii) Role as an endocrine disruptor.

Because of threat to human and environment, a global ban on the manufacture and use of indosulfan was negotiated under the Stockholm convention in April 2011. The ban will have effect in mid 2012. The world is using Endosulfan since 1950. Endosulfan is used as pesticides in Agriculture. Endosulfan is one of the most toxic pesticides in the market today, responsible for endocrine disruptor. It disrupts hormones mostly reproductively development in males because it acts as an anti-androgen. Researchers studying children from any villages in Kasargod district, Kerala, India have linked to Endosulfan exposure to delays in sexual maturity among boys. Endosulfan the only pesticide applied to cashew plantation in the village for 20 years and contaminated the village environment. A 2007 study by California Department of Health found that women who lived near from field sprayed with indosulfan and related organochloride pesticide dicofol during the first eight weeks of pregnancy are several times more likely to give birth to children with AUTISM. Vitro assays have shown that Endosulfan can promote proliferation of human breast cancer. The chemical is semivolatile and persistent to degradation process in the pesticide poisoning incidents around the world. Endosulfan is also a Xenoestrogen, a synthetic substance that imitates or enhances the effect of estrogens, and it can act as an endocrine disruptor causing reproductive and developmental damage in both animals and humans. Whether Endosulfan can cause cancer is debated. With regard to consumers intake of Endosulfan from recluses in food, the food and agriculture organization of United Nations, has concluded

that long-term exposure from food is unlikely to present a public health concern, but short-term exposure can exceed acute.

Endosulfan is acutely neurotoxin to both insects and mammals, including human GABA and a Ca_{2+} , Mg_{2+} ATPase inhibitor. Both of these enzymes are involved in the transfer of new impulses, symptom of acute poisoning include hyperactivity, convulsions, lack of coordination, staggering, difficulty breathing, nausea and vomiting diarrhea, and in severe cases, unconsciousness environment. It is subject to long range atmospheric diseases from transport and contaminants, water, plants and fish of water. In way, the Stockholm convention committee approved the recommendation for elimination of production and use of Endosulfan and its isomers worldwide. This is however, subject to certain exemptions. Overall, this will lead to its elimination from the global markets.

6. Write about the Copyright and Trade-mark. (08/II/12a/2)

Ans. Copyright is a form of intellectual property which gives the creator of an original work rights to control its distribution for a certain time period. A trademark is a type of intellectual property, and typically a name, word, phrase, logo, symbol, design, image, or a combination of these elements.

Nano Science & Nano Technology

1. Discuss the application of nanotechnology in the health care sector. (10/II/5e/12)

Ans. Nanotechnology may have revolutionized all areas of health sector and have played its biggest role in providing technology in the form of nanomedicine. Nanotechnology will help medical professionals in medical issues such as repairing of damaged organs, diagnosis and treatment of cancer cells, removal of obstructions in the brain, creation of new and better drugs. Etc. Nanotechnology can successfully be used to monitor a patient's health. Quantify different health markers such as blood pressure, levels of blood sugar, hormones, and antibodies, body temperature, health functioning without the need for the patient to go to a lab or to leave blood samples by using nanotechnological systems it is also possible to measure hundreds of

complicated factors simultaneously, avoiding the risk of losing samples waiting days for lab results. Nonofilters are able to remove the smallest of the known viruses in the fight against diseases such as SARS and also to prevent medical staff from getting infected in hospitals and clinics.

Antimicrobial coating, built nanotechnologically, is another promising area for preventing diseases. These can reduce the ability of bacteria and viruses to stick to surfaces that may be in contact with body fluids during surgical procedures. Nanotechnology can help design certain drugs that are difficult to make because of structural constraints at the atomic and molecular level. In addition, the drug can be designed such as to eliminate the toxic part of it and leave the "effective" one. Currently, new Asthma, HIV and Cancer killing drugs are being designed using nanotechnology systems. Nanotechnology can help solve many of the problems associated with treating diseases. As the future becomes the present we are going to witness a revolution in healthcare by developments in the nanotechnology science.

2. What is 'Nanotech' ? Give a brief account of its basic concepts, material used and applications. (09/II/9b/10)

Ans. Nanotech is a shortened term of Nano technology 'nanotech', is the study of the control of matter on an atomic and molecular scales of the size 100 nanometers or smaller and involves developing materials or devices within that size. The materials used are Giant magneto resistance based hard drives, nanoelectro mechanical systems or NEMS and Atomic force microscope tips.

Nanotechnology has the potential to create many new materials and devices with a vast range of applications, such as in medicine, electronics and energy production, chemistry and environment, information and communication. Heavy industry and consumer goods, these seek to create smaller devices by using larger ones to direct their assembly.

3. Explain how Nanoscience and Nanotechnology have revolutionized modern technology. (06/II/10b/30)

Ans. Nanotechnology is a ubiquitous technology with a potential to impact on every aspect of

science, technology and education. Nanotechnology is producing many revolutionary, applications such as : quantum computing, surface and materials modification, novel separations, and sensing technologies, and human biomedical replacements. Interfacing materials with biology is widely believed to be the exciting new frontier for nanotechnology. The importance of nanotechnology is evident from the interest shown by governments around the world. Many major studies have been undertaken on the impact of nanotechnology on the world's economy. There is a growing sense that the scientific and technical community due to nanotechnology modern technology is about to enter a golden new era. The world is about to be able to build things that work on the smallest possible length scales, atom by atom with the ultimate level of finnss.

One of the most significant impacts of nanotechnology will be at the bio-materials interface. Whether a prosthetic implant is accepted or rejected, whether a drug is effective or whether living tissue will regenerate are all questions directed to the nanometre scale. Interfacing materials with biology is widely believed to be the exciting new frontier for nanotechnology. Many of them being extinct. Many micro-organisms are also being extinct due to industrial transportation and manmade pollution. Even the oceanic activities are adversely affecting, corals and micro-organisms in sea. Many species of birds are also disappearing because of hunting and destruction of their natural habitat.

Miscellaneous

1. Mob violence is emerging as a serious law and order problem in India. By giving suitable examples, analyze the causes and consequences of such violence. (250 words) (17/I/19/15)

Ans. Over the past few years, there have been increasing incidents of loss of life and property due to mob violence - whether it be in Jharkhand over rumours of child kidnapping, in UP and Rajasthan by cow vigilantes, in Kashmir by violent crowds or over reservation by Jats in Haryana. Mob violence can be seen as a reflection of the displacement of responsibility by the state, which blames people for taking law into their own hands, and by citizens, who justify their actions on state inaction.

Causes for increasing Mob Violence

- Motivated rumours spread through social media which acts as an anonymous force multiplier.
- Climate of impunity - Mob violence and vigilantism happens because criminals expect to get away with it. State deterrence is not perceived to be credible, especially when policemen are rendered as mere bystanders at the scene of violence.
- General erosion of law and order situation - inadequate response to societal disorder, and its inability to aggressively prosecute those involved in vigilante killings further encourages mob violence.
- Silence by society - People who are mute witnesses to such incidents, are just as responsible when they stay away from expressing their disapproval to such incidents for the fear of being caught in the cross-fire.

Consequences of increasing Mob Violence

- There is deficit of justice when incidents of lynching across states happen, without those responsible being held accountable.
- There is perversion of democracy, which confers upon the people an absolute monopoly over violence.
- Mob violence threatens the very existence of dignified and meaningful existence in India enshrined in one of the fundamental rights i.e. "Right to Life" (Art 21).

Therefore, there is need for comprehensive police reforms and efficient criminal justice delivery system which acts as a deterrence to people from resorting to mob violence in the name of justice.

2. What do you understand by Umpire Decision Review System in Cricket ? Discuss its various components. Explain how silicone tape on the edge of a bat may fool the system? (13/III/15/10)

Ans. The DRS is a new technology based system currently being used on an experimental basis in cricket. The sole purpose of the DRS is to review the controversial decisions made by the on-field umpires in case of batsman being dismissed or not. The new review system was officially launched by International Cricket Council during the first Test match between New Zealand and Pakistan. It was first used in One Day Internationals in January 2011,

during England's tour of Australia. Under the DRS each team is allowed to make two unsuccessful review requests per innings during a match. A fielding team may use the system to dispute a "not out" call and a batting team may do so to dispute an "out" call. The fielding team captain or the batsman being dismissed invokes the challenge by signalling a "T" with the arms. Once the challenge is invoked, acknowledged, and agreed, the Third Umpire reviews the play using Hotspot to detect faint edges, 'Snickometre' to hear faint edges and a ball-trajectory-tracking system to check LBW decisions.

Silicone tape on the edge of a bat may fool the system because silicone is a very poor conductor of heat. So it acts as an insulating layer, keeping the heat in the bat. Hence, the system is unable to detect the touch/nick as the infrared imaging fails to detect the nick.

3. What is an FRP composite material? How are they manufactured? Discuss their applications in aviation and automobile industries. (100 words) (13/III/17a/5)

Ans. Fibre-reinforced plastic (FRP) (also fibre-reinforced polymer) is a composite material made of a polymer matrix reinforced with fibres. FRP involves two distinct processes, the first is the process whereby the fibrous material is manufactured and formed, the second is the process whereby fibrous materials are bonded with the matrix during moulding. Fibre-reinforced plastics are best suited for any design program that demands weight savings, precision engineering, finite tolerances, and the simplification of parts in both production and operation. They are used in rudders of commercial airplanes, engine intake manifolds of cars, automotive gas and clutch pedals etc.

4. You are stationed in a small district town in the plains of Northern India, the summer has been severe. Suddenly, a colleague, who had been out since morning, returns to the office complaining of headache, restlessness and confusion. Shortly, he becomes unconscious. His body temperature is 40°C. What first aid steps would you take to revive him'. (12/I/3k/15)

Ans. The *prima facie* symptoms are that of heat stroke in the mentioned geo-climatic conditions. I will take the following steps as first aid measures to bring the temperature below, at least 102 F.

- First suggest person to take rest for a while.
- Moving the person out or the Sun and into a shady or air-conditioned space.
- Calling for emergency medical help.
- Cool the person by covering with damp sheets or by spraying with cool water. Direct air onto the person with a fan or newspaper.
- Have the person drink cool water or other nonalcoholic beverage without caffeine, if he or she is able to.

5. Despite strict prohibitory regulations, 'doping' has become increasingly common amongst athletes. Name five commonly used performance enhancing drugs. What are the risks associated with their use ? (12/II/3c/10)

Ans. The common doping substances are ACTH (Adino Cortico Tropic hormone) Corticotrophin, Amphetamines, steroids, Non Steroid Anti-Inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), Barbiturateset Benzodiazepines, Beta-blockers, Caffeine, Corticosteroids etc.

The Major Side Effects in Men are

- acne
- impotency
- increase in estrogen
- increased sex drive
- impaired liver function
- breast formation (gynecomastia)
- erectile dysfunction
- male pattern baldness

The Major Side Effects in Women are

- hair loss
- hypertrophy of the clitoris
- irregularities of the menstrual cycle
- increased coarseness of the skin
- male pattern baldness
- increased sex drive
- development of masculine facial traits
- premature closure of the epiphysis

6. Explain briefly the 'Clean Development Mechanism' as provided under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (12/II/4f/10)

Ans. The Clean Development Mechanism is a programme under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which allows greenhouse gas emission reduction projects in developing

countries to earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tonne of CO₂. These CER credits can be traded and sold, and used by industrialized countries to meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol. COM projects can be developed in different sectors like energy, transport, forestry etc. In the forestry sector, afforestation and reforestation are the only activities permitted.

7. The first aid that you can safely administer to a person standing next to you at the bus stop who suddenly faints. (11/I/9b/5)

Ans.

- When a person faints, turn him on his back,
- Check if airways are clear,
- Restore blood flow by Loosening clothing/belts/collars,
- Elevate feet above head level,
- If fainting is due to low blood sugar, give the person something sweet to eat or drink.

8. Comment on Nisarga-Runa technology of BARC. (11/I/9a/5)

Ans. The Nisarga-Runa technology developed at BARC converts biodegradable solid waste into useful manure and methane. It can be for the dual objective of waste management as well as for livelihood creation among the urban underprivileged. The 'Nisarga Runa' technology adopts biphasic reactor system. The first reactor is operated under aerobic and thermophilic conditions in the case of the first feature, the universal problem of odour from waste processing biogas plants is eliminated and the second feature leads to a faster process. Unlike-conventional single phase digesters, which take 30-40 days, a 'Nisarga Runa' plant can digest organic solid waste between 18-22 days.

9. What is Gliese 581 ? (11/II/7c/2)

Ans. Gliese 581 is an unconfirmed extra-solar planet, orbiting the Red Dwarf Star Gliese 581, 20.5 light-years from Earth in the constellation of Libra. The discovery was announced by the Lick-Carnegie Exoplanet Survey in late September 2010, after a decade of observation.

10. Comment on International year of Chemistry (11/II/5a/2)

Ans. The International Year of Chemistry 2011 (IYC 2011) is a worldwide celebration of the achievements of chemistry, but its contributions also to the well-being of humankind. The goals of IYC 2011 are to increase the public appreciation of chemistry, to encourage interest in chemistry among young people, and to generate enthusiasm for the creative future of chemistry.

11. Comment on Differentiate between “spin drying” and “tumble drying” technology with reference to drying of washed clothes. (11/II/5g/2)

Ans. Spin drying spins the drums faster than a typical washer could in order to extract more water from the load whereas tumbler dryer uses the heated rotating drum for a clothes dryer. Spin dryer may remove more water in two minutes than a heated tumbler dryer can in twenty minutes, thus saving significant amount of time and energy.

12. Comment on Function of the world customs. (11/II/6a/5)

Ans. Organization (WCO) : The WCO is situated in Brussels, it is considered as a sister organization of WTO its primary functions is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of member customs administrations, thereby assisting them to contribute successfully to National development goals. Especially in the area of revenue collection, National security trade facilitation with other National community protection and collection of trade statistics which enables the member states in all fronts to improve their trade with International community.

13. Comments on MRSA Infection (10/II/7a/5)

Ans. MRSA is the abbreviation for Methicillin-Staphylococcus Aureus - Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is a group bacterium responsible for several difficult-to-treat infections in humans. It is also called multidrug-resistant Staphylococcus aureus and Oxacillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (ORSA). MRSA is any strain of Staphylococcus aureus that has evolved resistance to beta-lactam antibiotics which include the penicillins (methicillin, dicloxacillin, nafcillin, oxacillin,

etc.) and the cephalosporins Strains of this bacteria is unable to resist these antibiotics are classified as methicillin- sensitive Staphylococcus aureus, or MSSA.

14. Comment on HRP-2M Chromet

(10/II/7b/5)

Ans. HRP-2M Chromet a Linux-based highly advanced and efficient robot when compared with other robots in the market. It was developed by General Robotix Inc. and Moving Eye Inc. HRP-2M Chromet is a 35 cm tall robot. This unique robot has like 3D vision and object recognition. This robot can perform realistic dance steps and also tasks like opening the refrigerator. Flexibility of this robot comes from the 20 servos incorporated in it which give it 20 degrees of freedom. It can stand on one leg, lie down and even stand-up all by itself. This model has a gyro sensor, acceleration sensor and an Ethernet port for connectivity. Communication is handled by 2 Ethernet channels with Bluetooth as an option.

15. Comment on Maglev Vehicles (10/II/7c/5)

Ans. It implies magnetic levitation. In Maglev vehicles high speed vehicles are lifted by magnetic repulsion, and propelled by powerful super-conducting electromagnets attached to the vehicle. The vehicles do not physically contact the guide-way do not need engines and do not burn fuel. By employing no wheels, maglev eliminates the friction, and concomitant heat, associated with conventional wheel-on-rail train configurations. While, it requires a slightly larger start-up capital, its operating cost-because it deploys electricity in electromagnets in an extraordinarily efficient manner, rather than using a fuel source - can be half of conventional rail. It moves passengers and freight at much higher speed using less energy. Compared to airplanes, which travel at similar speeds, Maglev moves passengers and freight at much lower cost, and in much greater volume.

16. Comment on Super absorbent polymers

(10/II/7d/5)

Ans. Super absorbent polymers (SAP) is a dry granular material that the unique ability to absorb and retain large volumes of water and other aqueous solution up to 400 times its weight in water. This high level absorption capacity makes super absorbent polymers an

ideal material to use in a variety of applications. Using Sap can quickly, safely, or sludges to a solid phase than can be easily handled and transported off-site for proper disposal. SAP in High-Strength Concrete (HSC) is used as an efficient internal curing agent. It has also been highly employed in diaper industries. SAP is also used for blocking water penetration in underground power or communications cable, horticultural water retention agents, control of spill and waste aqueous fluid, artificial snow for motion picture and stage production.

17. Comment on Ginkgo biloba (10/II/7e/5)

Ans. Ginkgo, also known as Maidenhair, Kew tree and Japanese silver apricot, is one of the oldest living tree species. It grows in the southern and eastern United States, southern France, China and Korea. The extract of ginkgo leaves is used for their medicinal effects. The ginkgo biloba benefits are well known all over the world. First of all, this herb is recognized for its memory improvement effects. Memory loss can be determined by a bad circulation of the blood to the brain. It improves the blood flow to the brains and also enhances the overall circulation. This herb also alters the platelets, which have a vital role in the coagulation of the blood. Most of the ginkgo biloba benefits are due to flavonoids and terpenoids. These substances are the best known antioxidants. They also have an important role in the metabolism. The increase the efficiency of the immune system by neutralizing the effect of the free radicals. Controlling the conversion of cholesterol to plaque is also one of the most important ginkgo biloba benefits. The reaction time, as well as the mental clarity, can be improved by using supplements based on ginkgo bilba.

18. Comment on Cartosat - 2 B (10/II/7f/5)

Ans. It is an advanced Remote Sensing Satellite built by ISRO. This is the latest India Remote Sensing Satellite Series and is the Seventeenth Remote Sensing Satellite in India. The multiple sport scene imagery, a spell feature of CARTOSAT-2B is useful for village level/cadastral level resource assessment and making urban, transport system planning etc.

19. Comment on Various generations in the mobile phone technology (10/II/7g/5)

Ans. Many generation in the mobile phone technology are as follows: OG refers to pre-

cellular mobile telephone were usually mounted in cars or trucks. OG was followed by 0.5G with improved feature. 0.5G I was followed by 1G is the first generation wireless telephone technology cell phones in the 1980s. 1G was followed by 2G is short for 2nd generation wireless telephone technology. This 2G Technology can be divided into TDMA based and CDMA based standard, depending on the type of multiplexing used. This 2G was followed by 2.5G 2nd and half generation applies to technology such as WAP and GPRS. These support WAP, MMS, SMS and search & directory. 2.75 G was followed by 3G stands for the third generation of wireless communication Technologies. 3G cover not only the connection between a mobile terminal and its base station called the WAN but also the LAN and also covering a range of future wireless network technology, including WCDMA CDMA 2000, UMTS & EDGE. 4G is the name of technologies for high speed mobile wireless communication designed for new data services. They will provide data rates up to 100 mbps, enough for telepresence.

20. Assess the contributions made by the Indian Council of agriculture research in agricultural development. (10/I/3b/12)

Ans. The Indian council of Agriculture Research is an Autonomous organization under the department of agricultural research and education ministry of agriculture, GoI. ICAR is the apex body for co-ordinating guiding and managing research and education in agriculture including horticulture fisheries and animal sciences in the entire country.

ICAR has played a pioneering role in ushering green revolution and subsequent development in Agricultural through research in India. With more than 90 institutes and more than 40 agricultural universities spread across the country that is are of the largest agricultural organization in the world. This has enabled the country to increase the production of food grains by 4 times, horticultural crops by 6 times, fish by 9 times, milk by 6 times and eggs 27 times since 1950-51. It has developed and released about 3300 High Yielding varieties of field crops for different agro ecologies and has

also seen at the forefront in this dissipation. The technology has increased/crop productivity and nutritional value and creating models for achieving nutritional food, environmental and livelihood security by sustainable management of natural resource in the country it has played a major role in promoting excellence in higher education in agriculture.

21. Write about the Bhuvan Website(09/I/4a/3)

Ans. Bhuvan was an ambitious project of ISRO that started to take Indian images and thematic information in multiple spatial resolutions to people through a web portal through easy access to information on basic natural resources in the geospatial domain.

22. Write about the GAGAN Project (09/I/4f/3)

Ans. The GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation or GPS And Geo-Augmented Navigation system (GAGAN) is a planned implementation of a regional Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) by the Indian government.

23. Write note on Artificial Sun (09/II/10a/3)

Ans. Artificial Sun refers to a process whereby the ongoing nuclear fusion process inside the Sun's surface is replicated in the earth to develop nuclear energy. Artificial fusion in human enterprises can be possible in the few tokamak-type reactors. For that huge amount of heat energy is needed to heat up plasma in that proto-type tokamak. International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) is such ambitious project.

24. Write note on 'Vegetable Gold'(09/II/10b/3)

Ans. Saffron (*Crocus sativus*) is known as 'vegetable gold'. It is a spice derived from the pistil of Saffron's flower. It is particularly used to colour and flavour food and also used as a stimulant in medicine. Saffron, one of the world's most expensive spice by weight is native to Southwest Asia. Jammu & Kashmir is very famous for Saffron production.

25. Write note on PFCs and 'liquid breathing' Perfluoro-carbons (PFCs) (09/II/10c/3)

Ans. (PFCs) are fluorocarbons, compounds derived from hydrocarbons by replacement of hydrogen atoms by fluorine atoms. PFCs are made up of carbon and fluorine atoms only. A perflourocarbon can be arranged in a linear, cyclic, or polycyclic

shape. Perfluorocabons, dissolve relatively high concentrations of gases e.g. for oxygen. This led Leland C. Clark in 1966 to experiment with liquid breathing. In recent years there has been new interest in liquid breathing for various procedures from lung lavage to treatment of congenital diaphragmatic hernia.

26. Write note on The 'P- 8 A Poseidon'(09/II/10d/3)

Ans. The Boeing P-8 A Poseidon formerly the Multimission Maritime military Aircraft currently being developed for the United States Navy. It is intended to conduct anti-submarine warfare, shipping interdiction, and to engage in an electronic intelligence (ELINT) role. This will involve carrying torpedoes, depth charges, Harpoon anti-shipping missiles, and other weapons. It is designed to operate in conjunction with the Broad Area Maritime Surveillance unmanned aerial vehicle. The P-8 A is to be developed by Boeing's Integrated Defense Systems division from the 737-800.

27. Write note on Biometric ATMs(09/II/10e/3)

Ans. Biometrics ATM refers to methods for uniquely recognizing humans based upon one or more intrinsic physical or behavioural traits like identification via face, voice, retina, iris or fingerprint.

28. Write note on Extra Vehicle Activity (EVA) (09/II/10f/3)

Ans. Extra-vehicular activity (EVA) is any activity that an astronaut performs outside the spacecraft, whether it be in microgravity (sometimes known as space-walking) or on an extraterrestrial surface such as the Moon or Mars. On many microgravity missions such as those on the Space Shuttle or ISS, will be by far the most important means by which future astronauts explore their surroundings.

29. Write brief notes on NNRMs. (09/I/10d/3)

Ans. 'NNRMs' i.e. National Natural Resources Management system, is a national level inter agency system for integrated natural resources management in the country. It is established in 1983 and is supported by planning commission, GoI. The Secretariat of NNRMS is housed in the ISRO; Bangalore but Department of space (Dos) is the nodal agency for implementing NNRMS in the country.

30. Write note on Write about GAGAN Project. (09/I/10f/3)

Ans. It is a regional satellite Based Augmentation system developed by Joint efforts of the Indian space Research Organisation and the Airports Authority of India. Gagan is a satellite programme for GPs Aided Geo Augmented Navigation.

31. Write note on Aspartame. (08/II/12c/2)

Ans. APM is the name for an artificial, non saccharide sweetness aspartyl - phenylalanine-1-methylester, that is a methyl ester of the deceptives of the amino acids aspartic acid and phenylalanine.

32. What is firewall ? (07/II/12a/2)

Ans. It is a technique related to security regarding computers. It allows only those programme to the computer which are permitted and restrict, any other unwanted command and data.

33. What is malware ? (07/II/12b/2)

Ans. This software is made to harm any-computer system. Computer users are unknown to the term malware and many a times they misunderstand it with virus.

34. Discuss the missile technology initiatives undertaken by India. (07/II/12c/2)

Ans. (i) MPEG : Moving Picture Expert Group.
(ii) HTML : Hyper Text Markup Language.
(iii) ASCII : American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

35. What is Root Kit ? (07/II/12d/2)

Ans. By Root kit a special programme is directed which can destroy the whole operation system and it can steal information from a group.

36. What is computer architecture? (07/II/12e/2)

Ans. Computer architecture is a computer technique which helps in various areas and subjects related to designing.

37. What are normal osmosis and reverse osmosis? Why has reverse osmosis become popular in India today ? (06/II/11c/15)

Ans. Reverse osmosis is the process of pushing a solution through a filter that traps the solute on one side and allows the pure solvent to be obtained from the other side, it is the process of forcing a solvent from a region of high solute concentration through a membrane to a region of low solute concentration by applying a pressure in excess of the osmotic pressure. The reverse of the normal osmosis process, which is the natural movement of solvent from an area of low solute concentration, through a membrane, to an area of high solute concentration when no external pressure is applied. The membrane here is semi-permeable, meaning it allows the passage of solvent but not of solute.

The membranes used for reverse osmosis have no pores, rather, the separation taken place in a dense polymer layer of only microscopic thickness. In most cases, the membrane is designed to allow only water to pass through. This process requires that a high pressure be exerted on the high concentration side of the membrane, usually 2-14 bar (30-200 pounds per square inch) for fresh and brackish water, and 40-70 bar [(600-1000 psig)] for seawater, which has around 24 Bar (350 psi) natural osmotic pressure which must be overcome. It is observed that the lowering of water table has reduced the availability of ground water and deteriorated its quality. In some areas, it is simply not available. Because of such and other reasons today industries are actively considering a recycle of wastewater. Reject disposal is one of the most important deterrents in the Feasibility study of recycle system with Reverse Osmosis.

38. Write brief note on Cyber-Terrorism.

(05/II/2b/2)

Ans. Cyber-Terrorism : use of computers and internet to create terror through hacking, stalking, introducing computer viruses etc. to result strategic, economic damages or propagate political goals.

11

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

1. Rehabilitation of human settlements is one of the important environmental impacts which always attracts controversy while planning major projects. Discuss the measures suggested for mitigation of this impact while proposing major developmental projects. (16/III/14/12½)

Ans. The magnitude of challenge that major projects poses a rehabilitation challenge for thousands and lakhs of people displaced.

The Tehri Dam, Sardar Sarovar Dam and related Rehabilitation issue were a classical case of development that did not materialize, but it snatched away the livelihood of hundreds of villagers and faced displacement.

- Tehri still faces the problem of land-slides; villages on the slopes are threatened by increasing landslides. Geologist suggests that the nature of land slip is a direct result of changed hydrology.
- In case of POSCO, by the time of Government completed the land acquisition POSCO scaled down its land requirement. The project did not take-off, the damage had already been done because during land acquisition, thousands of trees were cut down which earlier acted as a barrier against sea erosion and high Tides.
- SEZs projects had also been part of controversy where land meant for industrial development was used for other purposes. The most known conflicts relate to the chemical industry based Nandigram SEZ in WB and Paradip SEZ in Odisha for POSCO.
- In many cases, in urban as well as rural areas due to Infrastructural project many slums and unorganised colonies evacuated without proper rehabilitation.

In all above observations, one of the main grievances against the Government/agency is the failure to provide planned provision for proper rehabilitation/in a proper way and promise of fair compensation before the evacuation drive carried out. The evacuation without proper rehabilitation is a violation of Article 21 of the Constitution.

Suggested Measures:

- Set up a mechanism to understand local ecology, society and culture.
- Conservation and rehabilitation of historical and cultural heritage.
- Promote the integration of land use, communication, and transport planning in a way that reduce the demand for transport.
- Focus on integrated coastal zone management programme to ensure proper development and coastal conservation.
- Empower local authorities which can contract, operate and maintain economic, social and environmental infrastructure.

2. Should the pursuit of carbon credits and clean development mechanisms set up under UNFCCC be maintained even though there has been a massive slide in the value of a carbon credit? Discuss with respect to India's energy needs for economic growth. (14/III/13/12½)

Ans. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) commits the developed countries to make an average of a 5.2 per cent cut in their greenhouse gas emissions from a 1990 baseline. In order to provide flexible ways of achieving these targets, three mechanisms were also agreed: emissions trading, joint implementation, and clean development mechanisms (CDM).

One carbon credit is issued against every tonne of carbon dioxide emission the project avoids. For earning, the companies have to register their projects with UNFCCC. Carbon offset credits have fallen to an all-time low amid oversupply and signs of a possible ban on some credits in the European Union System. Another factor of price depression has been the impact of global recession which has reduced production and therefore reduced greenhouse gas emissions as well.

Now, slowing demand and falling prices of CERs have led to a surplus in developing nations also, drastically reducing the number of projects opting for CDM registration. Additionally, the fact that the talks to extend the commitments made in the Kyoto Protocol have not materialised

with any agreement has hurt the market and has dissuaded businesses from opting clean energy. India is also a major seller of carbon credits to other countries. However, after the decline in prices, Indian companies are holding their credits and waiting for the demand to go up so that the prices would rise again.

Due to increasing demand of energy in the country, India puts a significant emphasis on energy efficiency. The continued pursuit of carbon credit may have long term investments in power plants, which would be very negative in the context of Indian energy needs. But, on the other hand, the complete off from carbon credit policy would be harmful for India as in that case India might have to face the prevalent uproar in global community over climate change. Hence, instead of completely abandoning the carbon credit policy, India should moderate its policy as per the global demands as well as domestic energy requirements.

3. Environmental Impact Assessment studies are increasingly undertaken before a project is cleared by the Government. Discuss the environmental impacts of coal-fired thermal plants located at coal pitheads.(14/III/15/12½)

Ans. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse. EIA has been made mandatory by the Government as procedure for any large project undertaken to determine its impacts on the local environment and persuade companies to take remedial steps like reforestation.

Coal being abundantly available in the country, is used widely as a fuel for thermal power plants producing electricity. The problems associated with the use of coal are its low calorific value and very high ash content. Further, most of the coal is located in the eastern part of the country and requires transportation over long distance, mostly by trains which run on diesel. Since diesel is mostly imported from other countries, so it puts heavy burden on Indian economy.

In India, open cast mining is generally practiced, which is ecologically very damaging. Most of the coal bearing areas in India are situated in the places with thick forest cover, hence its exploitation would have adverse impact of deforestation combined with pollution. Even though establishing thermal power plants

near coal pitheads reduces transportation costs but it gives rise to other problems like local pollution in terms of ash dumping causing air and water pollution.

Water slurry used to take the ash from the power plant to the ash pond for disposal, may contain harmful heavy metals like boron, as a result of which ground water generally gets polluted. Further, the natural soil near coal pitheads becomes more alkaline due to the alkaline nature of fly ash thereby adversely affecting the agriculture in the surrounding region.

India's first ever environmental rating of coal-based power plants has recently found that the country's thermal power generating units are among the most inefficient in the world in terms of compliance of pollution norms, use of resources and overall operation efficiency. Thus, a lot of effort needs to be put in if we strive to realise the dream of sustainable development.

4. Write a note on India's green energy corridor to alleviate the problem of conventional energy. [200 words]

(13/III/11/10)

Ans. The Government plans to roll out a Rs. 43,000-crore 'green energy corridor' project to facilitate the flow of renewable energy into the national grid. For implementation, the project would be split into intrastate and inter-state level. The 'green energy corridor' is aimed at synchronizing electricity produced from renewable sources, such as solar and wind, with conventional power stations in the grid. Germany has committed developmental and technical assistance of 1 billion for integrating renewable energy into the national grid. After the massive grid failure that left the entire North, East and North-East on July 30-31 last year, the Government is aiming at strengthening the distribution network across the country making it 'smart' to handle fluctuations. Currently, the grid faces difficulty in absorbing renewable electricity because of varying voltage and supply. The intrastate grid up-gradation would be taken up by Power Grid, while the inter-state network would be developed by state utilities.

At present, India has 27,541.71 MW of installed renewable capacity out of total installed capacity of 2,23,625.60 MW as on April 30, according to the Central Electricity Authority. It will relieve pressure on struggling coal-based thermal and nuclear power generation due to lack of fuel linkages, ageing plant technology and falling domestic mining production of coal and uranium.

5. What do you understand by Run-of-river hydroelectricity project ? How is it different from any other hydroelectricity project ? [100 words] (17/III/17b/5)

Ans. Run-of-the-river hydroelectricity projects use little or no water storage. They are dramatically different in design and appearance from conventional hydroelectric projects. Traditional hydro-dams store enormous quantities of water in reservoirs, necessitating the flooding of large tracts of land. In contrast, most run-of-river projects do not require a large impoundment of water, which is a key reason why such projects are often referred to as environmentally friendly, or 'green power'. Substantial flooding of the upper part of the river is not required. As a result, people living at or near the river don't need to be relocated and natural habitats and productive farmlands are not wiped out.

6. What are the consequences of Illegal mining? Discuss the Ministry of Environment and Forests' concept of GO AND NO GO zones for coal mining sector. [200 words](13/III/19/10)

Ans. Illegal mining has strengthened mafia-politician nexus in several areas, resulting in major losses to the state exchequer. It is threatening the regenerated tiger population in Panna reserve, along with wanton environmental destruction by flouting all norms of Environment Protection Act, Forest Rights Act etc. It directly harms the health, environment, livelihood surrounding communities with human rights violations. Drinking water sources are destroyed. Rivers are choked with waste rock and mining waste, threatening agricultural productivity. Fine mineral dust deposits over plants and houses increase incidence of respiratory diseases.

'No go' zones are ecologically sensitive areas (ESA) where highly polluting activities like mining, quarrying, thermal power plants etc. are banned. Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq meters area and above and township and area development projects with an area of 50 hectares and above or with built-up area of 1,50,000 sq meters and above are prohibited. Hydro-electric power projects and windmills are allowed in the ESA under strict green norms and monitoring. 'Go' zones are exempt from these restrictions and coal mining is permitted. The debate is primarily between defending forested areas to prevent irreversible ecological degradation and expanding coal mining activities in the same areas for feeding starving thermal plants running with low plant load factors of 0.75 in an energy-deficient country.

7. Enumerate the National Water Policy of India. Taking river Ganges as an example, discuss the strategies which may be adopted for river water pollution control and management. What are the legal provisions of management and handling of hazardous wastes in India ? [200 words] (13/III/20/10)

Ans. The National Water Policy envisages that each state shall formulate its own state Water Policy backed with an operational Action Plan in a time-bound manner to increase water availability and efficiency. To mitigate river water pollution of Ganga, SAFF (submerged aerated fixed film reactor) has been introduced by waste water management division of Thermax in place of what is termed as activated sludge process. SAFF reactor has various advantages like - lower power requirement, less maintenance, low operating cost, reduction in overall volume of plant. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are facing many problems which need to be addressed-Significant variation in composition of effluents discharged by industrial units; most users do not give the technically required primary treatment before discharging waste water into the common discharge line; improper planning at design stage leading to inadequate capacity addition; lack of adequate training; very expensive for small-scale industries who are the worst polluters such as sugar mills, distillery units, tanneries etc. They end up bypassing the waste water management norms wholesale using political influence.

Legal provisions for hazardous wastes include E-waste (Management & Handling) Rules; Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) 4th Amendment Rules; Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules; Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules; Chemical Accident (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules etc.

8. The issue of Tourism in core areas of tiger reserve forests in the country is a subject matter of debate, initially examine various aspects of this issue, keeping in view relevant recent judicial procurement. (12/I/1f/25)

Ans. Tourism has the great potential in India especially in the field of forest views, if promoted and encouraged by the GoI with keeping in mind to provide protection to the Environment & Wildlife. The issue of allowing tourism in the core Zone of tiger reserve emerges as a national question for discussion & debate. The GoI time to time renewed

the policy to allow the tourism in the forest area, which later prove its vulnerability because of prevailing the various lacuna if the policy draft. In the year 1972 GoI started project tiger, in which the main object of the project was to preserve & protect this wild animals. The GoI's policy framers defined the protected zone into two region.

Region I : This zone is also called core Area in which no human activities allow because of providing the sustainability to the wild animals. This banning of human information not only promote to protect the wild life of forest but also lead growth of environment.

Region II : This is the next to the core Zone is called buffer zone in which up to some extend the human activities are permitted like collection of fodder, wood etc. The human practice which illegally affected to the forest environment are not allow the mining, cutting of trees, hunting etc.

There are two school of thought - one is given her consent to allow the tourism in Core Zone while other school of thought in against the permission. So two types arguments among from these schools.

Negative Thoughts:

- The movement of tourist in the Core Zone disturb the wild life of the forest area.
- Inject the toxic gases through the vehicle movement.
- Creation of anthropogenic garbage at the forest land.
- Breach the food chain if this wild animal extinguished.

Positive Thoughts:

- Employment Generation
- local people come in touch with outer world.
- Boost the local economy.
- Revenue generation for the government.
- Loving nature of human to wildlife.

Judicial Intervention

From the last few decades these wild animals reached at the verge of extinction. The Supreme Court through the judicial activism, issue the guidelines in his pronouncement to GoI, are:

- no tourism activity allowed in the Core Zone, for protection of the wild animals.
- Prohibited the illegal activity which lead to environment depletion.
- allow tourism only those area which does not harm to wild life.
- Constraint who put on the vehicle movement.
- also try to find the possibility to declare few hills forest as tiger reserve.

The protection and preservation of the tiger in the Indian is arises as national issue, which touches the hearts of Indian and leave for debate of discussion among the environmentalist and Policy framers. The allow of tourism in the Core Zone of the reserve forest affecting the natural life. Pattern of the prevailing national environment. If the anthropogenic intervention like poaching, hunting, deforestation and mining continue, the human lost the national wild wealth. How and what extent the environmentalist, conservationist, policy framer and judicial successful to maintain the balance between tourism and Core Zone of forest reserve in the question of future. Otherwise our future generation will slow wild life in the books pages only like Ek Tha Tiger.

9. Write about Phase IV of the tiger Monitoring Programme in India. (11/I/7a/5)

Ans. It is the process of intensive, annual monitoring of important 'source' populations of tigers with revised methodology. The methodology is developed by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), will use statistically sound procedures to estimate numbers of both tigers and their prey. The tiger monitoring protocol will use camera traps, at a density of 25 double-sided cameras per 300 sq km and a minimum trapping effort of 1000 trap nights per 100 sq km. This will provide a yearly indication of the status of critical tiger populations around the country and will be critical to long term management and conservation of tiger populations.

10. Comment in about in about 150 words on Evolution of 'green Benches' in our higher Judiciary. (11/I/4c/12)

Ans. Article 21 was interpreted by the Supreme Court of India, which guarantee the fundamental right to life and personal liberty, to include the right to an environment and held that a litigant may assert his or her right to an healthy environment against the state by a writ petition to the Supreme Court or a higher court. PIL has been used by the Judiciary (higher judiciary) to ensure environment protection and safeguard public interest.

One of the earliest cases which came to the Supreme Court of India was Municipal Council, Ratnam V Vadhichand 1980, thereafter, series of cases were filed before the Supreme Court and there was dynamic change in the whole approach

of the courts in matters concerning environment. India has became the third country in the world to start a National Green Tribunal which is a judicial body exclusively meant to judge environmental cases. The National Green Tribunal has been established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forest and other natural resources. The Tribunal is mandated to make and encourage for disposal of applications is appealed finally within 6 months of filing of the same.

11. As regards the increasing rate of meeting of Arctic Sea Ice, the interest of Arctic Council Nations may not coincide with those of wider world - explain. (11/II/4a/12)

Ans. The Arctic Council is intergovernmental forum which addresses issues faced by the Arctic government and the intelligent people of Arctic. This Ottawa declaration was established in 1996 and by this declaration the arctic council was formed as an inter governmental forum to provide a means for promoting cooperation and coordination B/W the arctic state with involvement of Indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection on the Arctic. The Arctic Council has conducted several studies on climate change, oil and gas, and Arctic shipping.

However, global warming and its resources could lead to a conflict with the wider world especially of five Arctic littoral states - Russia, the US, Canada, Norway and Denmark (through its control of Greenland). The US Geological Service believes that the Arctic contains up to a quarter of the world's unexplored deposits of oil and gas, 60 per cent of them in the Russian sector of the region. Thus, a warming Arctic will bring local benefits to some. The rest of the world may pay the cost. Wildlife will also suffer. Polar bears, which hunt for seals along the ice's edge, and walruses, which fish there, will both be hard-hit.

12. Comment in not more than 50 words on the Community led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to sanitation. (11/I/7f/5)

Ans. It is an innovative methodology for mobilizing communities to completely eliminate Open Defecation (OD). Communities are facilitated to conduct their own appraisal and analysis of Open Defecation (OD) and take their own action to become ODF (Open Defecation Free). CLTS focuses on the behavioural change needed to

ensure real and sustainable improvements. It invests in community mobilization instead of hardware, and shifting the focus from toilet construction for individual households to the creation of 'open defecation-free' villages.

13. Comment on Phase-IV of the Tiger monitoring programme in India. (11/I/7a/5)

Ans. Phase-IV of the tiger monitoring programme by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) means initiating, annual monitoring of tigers at the tiger reserve level, across 41 protected areas in India. This programme is to estimate numbers of both tigers and their prey. This programme is planned to be commencing from November 2011.

14. What is Billion Acts of Green (11/II/7b/2)

Ans. It was the year (2011) theme for celebrating the Earth day for environmental awareness on 22 April, 2011.

15. Subsequent to the nuclear supplier group (NSG) waiver in 2008. What are the agreements in nuclear Energy that India has signed with different countries. (11/II/2a/12)

Ans. Subsequent to the Waiver of the 8 NSG, India has been recognized as the defacto nuclear power. It opened the floodgates for the major International Companies to have a share in the vast nuclear market of India. France was the first countries to sign the civil nuclear Deal to set up nuclear power reactors at Jaitpur in Maharashtra in 2008 followed by eight other countries. These are Russia, Mongolia, Nambia, Argentina, UK, Canada, Kazakhstan and South Korea.

The Department of Atomic Energy and TVEL, a joint stock company of the Russian Federation have signed a contract for the long term supply of 2000 ton of natural uranium for India's pressurized Heavy Water Reactor and another contract for about 60 ton Low Enriched uranium (LEU) for boiling - Water Reactor units at Tarapur being operated by Nuclear power corporation of India limited (NIPCL) India signed a civil nuclear energy agreement with Mongolia that will help the South Asia Country source uranium for its power plants. South Korea, a member of the Nuclear suppliers Group, supported the waiver for India in the NSG in September 2000. India also signed a Civil nuclear cooperation agreement with South Korea, paving the way for Seoul to export atomic power plants to the booming Asia giant, Kazakhstan. India and Kazakhstan also signed an intergovernmental framework agreement as civil nuclear cooperation between two countries to cover in research technology transfer and exploration of uranium in Kazakhstan.

16. Comment on The scourge of e-waste
(11/II/5b/5)

Ans. It leads to various environment and health risks. In any case by incensement of lead and other toxic elements present in the electronic components can cause cancer and other skin diseases. Besides they reduce the fertility of the soil and land uncultivable.

17. Comment on the recent HFC 23 emissions controversy that includes in its ambit some Indian companies. **(10/I/8b/5)**

Ans. The production of HCFC-22, a refrigerant gas commonly used in air-conditioning, which produces HFC-23 (a very potent greenhouse gas) as a by-product. Environmental-lists claim that the COM is incentivising the production of HFCs, and that companies are over-producing HFCs so they can be paid to stop doing it. HFC-23 is 11,700 times more powerful than CO₂, meaning that just one project to reduce HFC-23 can produce millions of tradable carbon credits. Members of a United Nations panel have charged that some Third World companies are producing a deadly greenhouse gas than they need to, since burning the gas - and thus preventing it from entering the atmosphere- earns them carbon credits and hefty profits. These include five Indian companies: SRF Ltd. Chemplast Sanmar Ltd., Gujarat Flurochemicals Ltd., Navin Fluorine International Ltd. and Hindustan Fluoro-carbons Ltd., The panel has specially zeroed in on one of the hydrofluorocarbons, HFC 23, the treatment of which has claimed more than half the carbon credits awarded by the UN so far, mostly to chemical plants in India and China which emit the gas as a byproduct. The UN's Executive Board, called the Clean Development Mechanism (COM), have called for a review of the projects that are benefiting from the scheme. And they do not spare the Indian companies which are authorised to receive more than 10 million carbon credits every year, worth about Rs.135 crore, for burning the chemical byproduct HFC 23 instead of emitting it into the atmosphere.

18. Bring out the salient features of the evolution and the current status of the 'Bharat Stage' vehicle emission norms in the country. **(10/I/8f/5)**

Ans. Bharat stage vehicle emission norms are emission norms instituted by the GOI is similar to the European emission standards that regulate the output of air pollutants, such as NO₂, CO, hydrocarbons, particulate matter(PM), soot, and were applicable sulphur oxides by internal combustion engine powered equipment, including motor vehicles or other air polluting facilities or equipments.

Emission regulations were first imposed in India in 1989 in Idle emission regulation. It was followed by mass emission regulation in 1991 and fitment if catalytic converters for cars in fur metres in 1995, these regulations were further tightened and extended in 1996 and 1998. In 2000 Bharat stage II (EURO II equivalent) norms were introduced in NCR, which were further extended to other cities and vehicles in 2001 and to the entire country in 2005, In 2005 Bharat stage III norms were introduced in NCR & 12 other cities and extended to the entire country in 2010. Bharat stage IV norms which are in reference to EURO 4 norms were introduced in NCR & 12 other major cities in 2010. These are applicable to all new 4 wheelers sold and registered in the respective regions. For 2 & 3 wheelers, Bharat stage III norms came into force from April 2010. Though enforcement of these norms brought down emission reductions to a significant level for example in case of cars the upper limit is 84% from 1991 to 2000.

19. List any eight 'Ramsar' wetland sites located in India. What is the Montreux record and what India sites are included in this Record?

(10/I/7c/12)

Ans. The Montreux Record is a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Ramsar Sites comprises wetlands deemed to be of "international importance" under the Ramsar Convention.

1. Harike Lake, Punjab
2. Sambhar Lake, Rajasthan
3. Kolleru Lake, Andhra Pradesh
4. Eight Ramsar sites in India
5. Wular Lake, Jammu and Kashmir
6. Chilka Lake, Odisha
7. Keoladeo National Park, Rajasthan
8. Vembanad-KoI Wetland, Kerala
9. Loktak Lake, Manipur

Keoladeo National Park and Loktak Lake are two Indian sites currently included in this record.

20. Write short note on Desert National Park.
(10/I/10b/2)

Ans. The Desert National Park is one of the largest national parks situated in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. It is famous for its petrified wood fossils and protection of endangered Great Indian Bustard.

21. In the context of the United Nations framework convention of climate change (UNFCCC), distinguish between Annex I and Annex II countries. (10/II/3f/5)

Ans. The United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty produced at the United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The world countries has been classified as:

- (i) Industrialized countries and countries in transition as annex I countries (There are 40 countries in Annex I).
- (ii) Developed countries, which pay for costs of developing countries as Annex II countries (There are 23 countries in Annex II).

The UNFCCCs Prime object was to establish National greenhouse gas inventories of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission and removals, which used to create 1990 bench mark levels for accession of Annex I countries to Kyoto protocol and for the commitment of those countries to GHG reduction. The updated inventories must be submitted to annex I countries regulate. (These countries are classified an Industrialized countries and countries in transition).

22. Bring out the application of computer model in studying climate changes, with special reference to the Community Earth System Model (CESM). (10/II/5a/12)

Ans. To study climate changes computer models became easy way to simplify the cause effect relationships among climatic variables. It also help in easy qualification of complex relationships. Thus, one primary use of computer models is in simulation. The Earth Simulator (ES) was developed for running global climate models to evaluate the effect of global warming and problems in solid earth geophysics.

In August 2011, NCAR released its latest and most advanced tool: the Community Earth System Model (CESM), global model that provides state-of-the-art computer simulations of Earth's past, present, and future climates. CESM will be one of the primary models used to conduct simulations in support of the next assessment by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to be done in 2013-14.

With the new model, researchers can simulate the interaction of marine ecosystems with greenhouse gases; the climatic influence of ozone, dust, and other atmospheric constituents; the cycling of carbon through the

atmosphere, oceans, and land surfaces; and the influences of greenhouse gases on the upper atmosphere. In addition, new representation of atmospheric processes in the CESM will allow researchers to pursue a much wider variety of applications, including studies of air quality and the role of aerosols in climate.

CESM will help to find with great precision to some specific questions like:

- What impact warming temperature have one the massive ice sheets of green land and Antarctica?
- How might climate change influence the severity and frequency of tropical cyclones, including hurricanes?
- Effects of aerosols on clouds and temperatures.

How might platform in the ocean and atmosphere affect regional climate in coming decades ?

23. In the context of United Nation Framework - convention on climate change (JUNFCCC), distinguish between 'Annex I and 'Annex II countries. (10/II/3f/5)

Ans. The UNFCCC is a big organizational body in which so many countries have taken membership the UNFCCC have classified of world countries in Industrialized countries and countries transition as Annex I countries, Developed countries which pay for costs of developing countries as Annex II countries. Its main object was to establish National green house gas inventions of green house gas (GHG) emission and removal which were used to create 1990 bench mark levels for accession of Annex I countries to the Kyoto-Protocol and for the commitment of these countries to GHG reduction.

24. Comment on the recent HFC-23 emission controversy that includes in its combat some Indian Companies. (10/I/8b/5)

Ans. The recent controversy growing over hydrofluorocarbon-23 or HFC 23 destruction projects in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). This allegations is made against some registered projects that they deliberately produce more quantities of HFC-23, a byproduct of producing hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22), than necessary in order to win extra credits. The European Commission, the world's biggest emissions trading market and a major buyer of credits, is pushing to reform the system by banning the sale of carbon credits from all industrial gas projects. With this the Credit ratings and expected revenues from carbon credits of Indian chemical manufacturers could be put at risk.

25. List any eight 'Ramsar' wet land sites located in India. What is the 'Montreux Record' and what Indian sites are included in this record ? (10/I/7c/12)

Ans. The list of Ramsar Sites in India comprises Indian wetlands of "international importance" under the Ramsar Convention eight Ramsar wetland sites located in India are:

- East Calcutta Wetlands, Pashim Benga;
- Ashtamudi Wetland, Kerala;
- Bhoj Wetland, Madhya Pradesh;
- Chilika Lake, Odisha;
- Bhitarkanika Mangroves, Odisha;
- Harike Lake, Punjab;
- Chandertal Wetland, Himachal Pradesh;
- Deepor Beel, Assam;

The Montreux Record is a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. It is maintained as part of the Ramsar List. Indian sites, in the Montreux Record are Loktal Lake Manipur, Kooladeo National Park Rajasthan.

26. Bring out the salient features of the evolution and the present status of the 'Bharat State' Vehicle emission norms in the country. (10/I/4c/2)

Ans. An emission standards instituted by harassment of India by Bharat stage emission standards to regulate the output of air pollutants from internal combustion engine equipments, including motor vehicles. The standards and the timelines for implementation are set by the Central Pollution Control Board under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The standards, based on European regulations were first introduced in 2000. Progressively stringent on All new vehicles manufactured after the implementation of the norms have to be complied with the rules regulations.

Since October 2010, Bharat Stage III norms have been enforced across the country. In 13 major cities, Bharat Stage IV emission norms are in place since April 2010. The phasing out of 2 stroke for two wheelers, the stoppage of production of Maruti 800 and introduction of electronic controls have been due to the regulations related to vehicular emissions. While the norms help in bringing down pollution levels, it invariably results in increased vehicle cost due to the improved technology and higher fuel prices.

27. Comment on the Spatial Components in Urban Solid waste management in the country. (10/I/3a/12)

Ans. All municipal authorities under the municipal solid waste management and handling rules 2000, responsible for collection, segregation storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste as :

- Every municipal authority shall, within the territorial area of the municipality, be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of these rules, and for any infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.
- The municipal authority or an operator of facility shall make an application for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing and disposal facility including landfills from the State Board or the Committee in order to comply with the implementation programme.

The municipal authority shall furnish its annual report to the Secretary-in-charge of the Department of Urban Development of the concerned State or Union Territory, of a metropolitan City; or to the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner concerned in case of all other town and cities, with a copy to the State Board or the Committee on or before the 30th day of June every year.

28. In context of The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or FCCC), distinguish between 'Annex I' and 'Annex II' countries. (10/II/3f/5)

Ans. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or FCCC) is an international environmental treaty negotiated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. The objective of the treaty is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". The treaty itself set no binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. In that sense, the treaty is considered legally non-binding. Instead, the treaty provides a framework for negotiating specific international treaties (called "protocols") that may set binding limits on greenhouse gases.

Annex I: There are 41 countries (including the European Union) to the UNFCCC listed in Annex I of the Convention. These Countries are classified as industrialized (developed) countries and "economies in transition" (EITs). EITs are the former centrally-planned (Soviet) economies of Russia and Eastern Europe. The European Union-15 (EU-15) is an Annex I Party.

Annex II: There are 24 Countries to the UNFCCC listed in Annex II of the Convention. These Countries are made up of members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Annex II Countries are required to provide financial and technical support to the EITs and developing countries to assist them in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions (climate change mitigation) and manage the impacts of climate change (climate change adaptation).

29. Comment on Rotterdam Convention. (10/II/6a/5)

Ans. The Rotterdam Convention is a multilateral treaty to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals. The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labeling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans. Signatory nations can decide whether to allow or ban the importation of chemicals listed in the treaty, and exporting countries are obliged to make sure that producers within their jurisdiction comply. India is signatory to the Rotterdam convention.

The objective of this Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

30. Highlight the role of the peacekeeping contingent as a part of MONUSCO.(10/II/3g/5)

Ans. The United Nations organization stabilization mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or MONUSCO. India since 2005 is deployed in Congo. India has contributed in following ways.

IAF contingent been deployed with attack helicopters and utility helicopter however at present it is deducted.

- A large number of MILOBS & SOS have been contributed.
- In addition a formed police unit has also been contributed since 2009.
- Lt. General Chandra Prakash is presently the force commander in MONUSCO.

India last year decided to withdraw its troops from Congo as France is preparing to introduce a security council resolution calling on the UN. This mission plays a very important role to protect civilians. India is one of the most important supporter of UN-Led Peacekeeping mission.

31. Discuss the wetlands and their role in ecological conservation in India.(09/I/3b/15)

Ans. Wetlands are lands, transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by the shallow water.

Wetlands perform numerous valuable functions in ecological conservation such as

1. Recharging of aquifers
2. Recycle nutrients
3. Purify water
4. Reducing sediment loads
5. Maintain stream flow
6. Control rate of runoff in urban area
7. Attenuate floods
8. Suitable habitats for fish and other flora and fauna, important for supporting species diversity
9. Winter resorts for a variety of birds for shelter and feeding
10. Buffer shorelines against erosion

They retain water during dry periods, thus keeping the water table high and relatively stable.

32. Explain the phenomenon of ozone depletion, its causes and effects. What efforts are needed to reduce it ? (07/II/10a/30)

Ans. From 20 to 60 km. above from the earth's surface, a layer exists consisting of Ozone gas (O_3) is found. With the help of industrial development human beings have developed a lot of pollution which result in danger to the Ozone layer. Holes have been found in Ozone layers, and as a result the ultra violet rays have, started coming to earth through the holes, which influence badly human beings, animals and plants. Gases like Chlorine, Florine and Bromine are the main Ozone depleting gases

besides chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) which are used in industrial units. These are, used in refrigerators, air-conditioners, plastic industries, and electronic and optical industries, chlorofluorocarbon is formed from the atoms of Chlorine, Fluorine and Carbon. All the three elements are reaching the Ozone layer in large quantity. The ultra-violet rays of the Sun separate the Chlorine from the chlorofluorocarbon. The same Chlorine reacts with Ozone and turns it into Oxygen, thus weakening the Ozone layer and the ultra violet rays are able to reach the earth's surface. Currently, European Union, USA, Argentina, Chile and Australia are in danger due to Ozone depletion.

The harmful effects of the Ozone layer include skin cancer due to ultra violet rays. Ultra violet rays also increase the temperature of the earth which can melt the ice-bergs, raising the sea level which can submerge the islands and the coastal areas. The international efforts to stop the Ozone depletion include Vienna-Conference (1985) and Montreal Protocol (1989). Various agreements have been signed against the production of Ozone depleting elements in these conferences. Moreover in the London Conference (1990) decision was taken to stop production of CFL. Still every nation needs to implement the above-mentioned treaties honestly, especially the developing nations need to be more aware in this regard. Today the development of Ozone-Friendly technology and transfer of this technique to the developing nations is essential.

33. What do you understand by the term 'Biodiversity'? Examine the causes and consequences of degeneration of biodiversity. (07/II/10b/30)

Ans. Biodiversity means different species of animals, plants and micro organisms. These include various species and sub-species, and the various species have different nature. The exploitation of nature by human beings for their own benefit is the main reason for the destruction of biodiversity. A large amount of forest resources and the plant and animal species living; in the forest, are destroyed by human beings in the course of development of agricultural areas, roads, establishment of industries and mining: The large scale hunting of many species of animals for the hide, teeth, medicine has resulted in many of them being extinct. Many micro-organisms are also being extinct due to industrial transportation and

manmade pollution. Even the oceanic activities are adversely affecting, corals and micro-organisms in sea. Many species of birds are also disappearing because of hunting and destruction of their natural habitat. The degeneration of biodiversity is affecting the humans in the largest amount. Various types of natural and organic resources are degenerating and this is negatively affecting the humans only. The extinction of many species is affecting the food cycle. The mankind is being deprived of many beneficial products from the forests and plants also. The increasing incidents of floods, droughts and tsunami etc. are also indirectly due to degeneration of biodiversity.

34. The UN Conference on Environment and Development (The Earth Summit).(07/II/7c/15)

Ans. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit (or, in Portuguese, Eco '92) was a major conference held in Rio de Janeiro from June 3 to June 14, 1992. 178 governments participated, with 118 sending representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) attended, with 17000 people at the parallel NGO Forum, who had so-called Consultative Status.

The issues addressed included

- Systematic scrutiny of patterns of production-particularly the production of toxic components, such as lead in gasoline, or poisonous waste.
- Alternative sources of energy to replace the use of fossil fuels which are linked to global climate change.
- New reliance on public transportation systems in order to reduce vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by polluted air and smog.
- The growing scarcity of water.

An important achievement was an agreement on the Climate Change Convention which in turn led to the Kyoto-Protocol. Another was agreement to "not carry out any activities on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental degradation or that would be culturally inappropriate". The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the Earth Summit, and made a start towards redefinition of money supply measures that did not inherently encourage destruction of natural eco-regions and so-called uneconomic growth.

35. What do you understand by the term biodiversity? Examine the causes and consequences of degeneration of bio-diversity.
(07/II/10b/30)

Ans. The causes of Degradation or Degeneration of bio-diversity are:-

- Habitat fragmentation.
- Environmental degradation.
- Unsuitable High rates of human population growth and natural resource consumption.
- Inadequate knowledge and inefficient use of Information.
- Lagan and Institutional systems that promote unsustainable growth.
- Deforestation.
- Excessive use of bio-diversity.

Consequences of Biodiversity degradation on are:

- Losses in bio-diversity in rainforests cause significant changes in eco system.
- The species diversity is lost.
- Ecological cycle is Disbalanced.
- Economic exploitation takes place.

This diversity of living creatures makes the habitat biologically diverse in resources. It contains various species, sub-species, and types. Different species and sub-species have different types of nature and qualities. These nature and qualities are exploited by mankind for his benefit and progress, e.g., we use some types of vegetation for food purpose and some types of animals for transportation and some others for food also. But, this bio-diversity gets degenerated due to some or the other reasons as narrated below:

36. Blue Revolution has definite advantages in India but it is not free from environmental impacts. Discuss.
(06/I/4b/10)

Ans. Blue revolution means growth in intensive aquaculture due to adoption of a package programme to increase the production of fish and marine products.

Advantages of Blue Revolution

1. Providing nutrition security.
2. Providing food security.
3. Providing employment, fishing, aquaculture and a host of allied activities are a source of livelihood to over 14 million people in India.
4. A major foreign exchange earner. Since the advent of more intensive modern industrial aquaculture, serious environmental and social issues have developed. Millions of indigenous coastal people are being adversely affected.

5. Local waters and species may also become contaminated with antibiotics, herbicides and other medicines that are be used in aquaculture ponds.
6. Among the most serious problems is the degradation and loss of natural coastal resources.
7. Accumulation of organic matter, both in the form of unconsumed feed and faces. When agricultural activities are conducted directly in the marine or brackish environment lead to a process of eutrophication, with associated depletion of oxygen in the water bodies.
8. The loss of mangrove swamps and wetlands by converting their area into shrimp farms will lead to exposure of coastal areas to erosion, flooding, increased storm damage, altered natural drainage patterns, increased salt intrusion and removing critical habitats for aquatic and terrestrial species.

37. Write short note on Hussain Sagar Lake.
(06/I/5e/2)

Ans. Hussain Sagar lake is an artificial lake situated between the twin city of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It is a famous tourist destination known for its 18 m high monolithic statue of Lord Buddha.

38. Justify with necessary logic “Biological clean-up methods can be cheaper than the conventional physical and chemical pollution treatments”.
(06/II/10a/30)

Ans. Pollution causes many, hazardous compounds in air, water and soil but biological clean up convert these hazardous compounds into non-hazardous chemicals. Although various clean-up methods are employed. Such conventional methods use physical and chemical treatments of these compounds. Biological clean-up methods have proved effective in converting toxic compounds into biodegradable substances and in phases, into water and carbon dioxide. Bioil-FC is one of such Biological agent. Bioremediation is also employed as a secondary treatment. Bioremediation is a technique for environmental detoxification. Micro organisms are used to break down toxic organic compounds they convert them into less toxic ones.

Such biological treatment systems are permanent in nature and require little maintenance. Physical and chemical methods use various techniques of boiling, pressure,

reactions etc. Various chemicals and systems used are expensive and require technical know-how. In comparison to these, biological clean up are less expensive and simple. Though research requires deep study for such methods, but they are less complex in their application. Moreover, Biological methods have shown effective results in many countries. But some limitations are there. They can be most effective between a range of temperature. Yet, these methods are ecofriendly in themselves. They use natural mechanisms like use of anoxic drains, limestone rock channels, alkaline recharge of ground water etc. So, it can be said that in a long term calculation, these can be cheaper than conventional physical and chemical methods.

39. What is water harvesting? Describe its relevance in the India as context.

or

Elucidate the factors contributing to the growing need for water harvesting in India, both rural and urban. (05/I/4b/10)

Ans. Rain harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses. It has been used to provide water for irrigation, water for livestock, drinking water, as well as other typical uses. It is also used to recharge groundwater aquifers. It is a low cost and eco-friendly technique for preserving every drop of water by guiding the rain water to bore well, pits and wells. As the demand for water is increasing with the growth of population in urban and rural area putting more stress on water resources, there is a need for rain water harvesting for each city.

40. What is eco-tourism? How could it be promoted in India? (05/I/11c/10)

Ans. Eco-tourism could be promoted in India by several measures such as :

- Combat the environmental problems at tourist places by controlling the country's rate of development.
- The resort-development should conserve a section of the land to maintain natural environment.
- Tourism comprises complete system of nature that includes the man and his activities, wild life, mountains and valleys, rivers, forests, social and cultural system etc.

So preservation of the whole ecological system and environment is required which should be prompted.

41. Write short note on significance of Lake Chilka. (05/I/5e/2)

Ans. It is the largest brackish water lagoon in Asia and a Ramsar site. The Chilka lagoon is a hot spot of rich biodiversity. It is a home of millions of endangered and rare species of migratory birds for their wintering cycle and endangered Irrawaddy Dolphins.

42. Explain Sethusamudram Project. (05/I/12a/10)

Ans. The Sethusamudram Project envisaged the creation of a 167 km long navigation shipping canal between the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Bay to facilitate the movement of ships. The ships from the West coast to the East coast of India do not need to navigate around Sri Lanka but can use the channel to save 36 hours of shipping time and 570 nautical miles. There is opposition of the project to its potential damage to Ramasethu on religious, environmental and economical grounds.

43. What is eco-tourism? How could it be promoted in India ? (05/I/11c/10)

Ans. Eco-tourism is the concept of developing tourism with due consideration of the environment. The environment should not be disturbed when we develop the tourism industry, neither by wastes nor by preparing tourist place and not by disturbance to the components of environment by the tourists. Because of its natural beauty and diversity, India has better chance to promote, eco tourism. It can be promoted in India by

- At the places of tourism, a section should be reserved for maintaining natural environment.
- Combating environmental problems at the places of tourist interest.
- By providing better natural environment, we can attract more tourists.
- At various national parks, zoos, mountains, biosphere reserves and such other places, restrictions ion tourist activities should be kept to check them disturbing the ecological balance of the place.

44. Describe the sources of ionizing and non-ionizing radiations and their effects on the biotic components of the atmosphere. (05/II/10a/30)

Ans. Ionizing radiations are of two types, caused either by (i) Particles or by (ii) electromagnetic rays. However, in both types, atoms carry enough energy to ionize an atom or molecule in

atmosphere by completely removing an electron from its orbit. Ultra-violet rays, X-ray of high energy, Gamma-rays are some of the sources of ionizing radiation. In cases of nuclear weapons, gamma rays of atom bombs and explosions etc. emit such, energy. Cobalt-60, Caesium-137, Americium-241, Iodin-131 etc. are some particle sources of ionizing radiation.' Non-ionizing radiation is any type of electromagnetic radiation that does not carry enough energy to ionize atoms or molecules by completely removing electron from their orbit.

Visible light, infrared, micro-wave, radio wave etc are sources of non-iodizing radiations. They are less dangerous for human health and so used in medical field for surgical and diagnostical approach. These radiation have proved very dangerous for the stability in atmospheric balance. They cause atoms or molecules of atmospheric components ionized and so they react with other ions creating many types of dangerous chemicals in atmosphere. It also harms genetic composition of biotic organisms in atmosphere and then they may be transferred to dangerous form to other lives on the Earth. Recently, some conventions and protocols have been signed and are being implemented to prevent such type of radiations which could pose a great threat to the existence of life on the Earth.

45. Why do environmentalists regard asbestos and polythene as pollutants ?(05/II/11a/15)

Ans. Pollutants are those matter which make any component of our environment dangerous for life Asbestos and polythene are two non-biodegradable matters. They do not decay by biological actions and remain as wastes. Asbestos is a mineral fibre which is hard and so used as a construction and covering material. It is also used as insulation and fire retardant. Small particles asbestos float in the air invisibly. They get inhaled by us and accumulate in our lungs causing lung cancer. They cause a disease called Asbestosis. Polythene is also a commonly used non-biodegradable material. They are used as hand bags covers and packets. They are made up of Polyvinyl which dangerously affect our health. It can cause various diseases like Raynand's syndrome, brain cancer or arcostrloysis. Due to these reasons, environmentalists regard them as pollutants and advice to reduce their use.

46. Why is hydrogen being acclaimed as the fuel of the future? (05/II/11c/15)

Ans. Hydrogen (H) is the main concern as an alternative future source of energy for scientists in the world. Hydrogen is present in abundant amount in water (H_2O). Hydrogen from the sea water can be used as a source of energy. It gives three times more energy than petrol. Other important property is that Hydrogen when combust with Oxygen, gets converted to water and so no question of pollution arises. When other conventional sources of energy are at danger of being exhausted hydrogen gives no such doubt. As the availability of sea water is reliably sufficient it is an inexhaustive source of energy.

Various uses of hydrogen are possible as a fuel. It can run a motor, can produce electricity and can be used as a domestic fuel also. Hydrogen is being used in space programme. It is available in every part of the world in one or another form. It is also used in nuclear energy and spin-off in defence. Because of all these qualities hydrogen is acclaimed as the fuel of the future and technological researches for its uses are being conducted by scientists.

47. Write about the Pareechu Lake(04/I/13e/2)

Ans. Pareechu Lake It is a lake in Tibet on the northern border of India which has caused alarm in Himachal Pradesh of dangerous Hood due to accidental and unprecedeted rise in its water level recently.

48. Write short note on the Sambhar-Lake. (04/I/5b/2)

Ans. It is situated around 60 km West of Jaipur in the state of Rajasthan. Sambhar lake is India's largest inland salt water lake & a ramsar wetland site it is the watering ground for flamingo and other water birds. It is also one of the important salt producing areas of the country.

49. Write short note on Pareechu Lake. (04/I/13e/2)

Ans. Pareechu Lake was an artificial lake, formed on account of rock slides in tibet which resulted in blockage of flow of the river Pareechu, a tributary of the river Satluj in the Tibet region of China. It created a disastrous flash flood threat in Himachal Pradesh in 2004.

50. Write short note on the Sunderbans. (04/I/5c/2)

Ans. Sunderbans, a UNESCO world heritage site are the single largest block of mangrove forest found in deltaic region of Ganga, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers in Bangladesh and India. They are famous for its amphibious Royal Bengal Tiger.

51. What is known as reverse migration ? (04/II/3d/2)

Ans. Reverse migration is a phenomenon in bird migration. Some large birds such as swans learn migration routes from their parents, in most small species. Thousands of foreign workers who left their native country in search of better opportunity and they settle in the foreign country. But, at the time of recession, the organisations, who hired them, quickly returned them to their countries. This is known as 'reverse migration'.

52. Examine the effects of economic development on environmental degradation in India. (04/II/5b/15)

Ans. Immediately after independence to increase production and employment, to reduce poverty and inequality of incomes and wealth and to establish a socialist society based on equality and justice India launched a series of economic plans for rapid expansion in agriculture, industry, transport and other infrastructure. The five year plans in India brought additional land under cultivation, expanded irrigation facilities, used increasingly chemical fertilisers, pesticides and high yielding hybrids seeds etc. to bring about increases in agriculture. For this purpose, new industry has been set up, existing industry have been expanded and technology is being upgraded. At the same time power, transport, communication, banking finance etc. going on parallel to this development.

On the other hand due to growing population and high degree of mechanisation, exploitation of natural resources caused hamper to the physical environment such as, soil, water and biotic factors on which our agriculture and industrial development depends. Soil erosion,

deforestation, population, water logging, over grazing and ecological degradation etc. caused due to human interference in the environment.

53. "Global Warming"-Discuss. (04/II/10b/15)

Ans. Global warming is where the increase in the globe's mean temperature due to build up of atmospheric greenhouse gases and the negative effects of rising temperature like melting glaciers, high levels of oceans or changing precipitation patterns.

Causes: Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution atmospheric concentration of CO₂, have increased by 30%, Methane concentration by 100% and Nitrous Oxide concentration by about 15%. These, increases have enhanced the heat-trapping capability of the Earth's atmosphere.

Consequences: One of the ill effects of global warming is thought to be the rise in the sea level due to melting of glaciers, and ice-caps at poles. It is estimated that global sea-level is rising at the rate of 1-3 mm/year. This will result in the submergence of low-lying geographical regions. Global warming activates the hydrological cycle along with the warming of the environment. It brings forth unpredictable climate change causing drought at certain places and cyclones and heavy shower at some places. The global warming is likely to reduce the availability of agricultural land as river deltas may be inundated due to rise in sea level. Agricultural pests may prosper to cause widespread damage to crop at increased temperature.

Global Initiatives: Several global initiatives have been taken to tackle the problem of global warming. The latest among them is the Kyoto Protocol. As per the Kyoto Protocol, the countries are to ensure that green-house gases do not exceed their assigned amounts so that their effect is less.

54. Write about the Genome (03/I/13e/2)

Ans. In each DNA, there are several genes which are functional unit of human genome. The collection of such a large number of genes is called Genome.

DISASTER & DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. 'Climate change' is a global problem. How India will be affected by climate change? How Himalayan and coastal states of India will be affected by climate change? (250 words) (17/III/17/15)

Ans. Climate change is referred to a change in average weather conditions, or in the time variation of weather within the context of longer-term average conditions.

Climate change has attracted attention recently particularly due to the changes apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and it is attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.

- India due to its peculiar geography and developmental stage is one of the most vulnerable nations to climate change.
- India is already experiencing a warming climate and erratic monsoon pattern, unpredictable rainfall since last few years.
- Droughts are expected to be more frequent in some areas, especially in north-western India, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh.
- Climate change is expected to have major health impact in India- worsening the already high malnutrition and related health disorders such as child stunting - with the poor likely to be affected most severely.

Possible effects on Himalayan states

- With rise in average temperature, most Himalayan glaciers have been retreating over the past century. This may have severe impact on the delicate Himalayan ecology.
- The melting of glaciers and the loss of snow cover over the Himalayas is expected to threaten the stability and reliability of northern India's primarily glacier-fed river systems, particularly major river systems like the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. This will adversely impact the ecology, livelihood and overall economy of Himalayan states.

Possible effects on coastal states

- India is close to the equator. The sub-continent would see much higher rises in sea levels in comparison to higher latitudes

and most of coastal states will face the heat of climate change.

- Kolkata and Mumbai, both densely populated cities, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of sea-level rise, tropical cyclones, and riverine flooding.
- Sea-level rise and storm surges would lead to saltwater intrusion in the coastal areas, impacting agriculture, degrading groundwater quality and contamination of drinking water.

Being one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, it is high time that India should take corrective and mitigating actions to cope up with the upcoming challenges of climate change.

2. On December 2004, tsunami brought havoc on fourteen countries including India. Discuss the factors responsible for occurrence of tsunami and its effects on life and economy. In the light of guidelines of NDMA (2010), describe the mechanisms for preparedness to reduce the risk during such events.(250 words)(17/III/18/15)

Ans. On December 26, 2004 gigantic tsunami waves were generated due to a great undersea earthquake off the coast of Banda Aceh, northern Sumatra. This earthquake occurred along a thrust fault in the subduction zone where the Indian tectonic plate was going below the overriding Burmese plate. As a result, the ocean floor broke and there was a vertical displacement of about 15 to 20 meters along the fault causing large scale displacement of water and thus, generating tsunami waves.

- Typically, for an average ocean depth of 4 km, like in the Indian Ocean/Bay of Bengal region, the speed of the tsunami waves can go up to 720 km/h or about the speed of a jet airliner. As the tsunami waves approach the shore, the water depth becomes shallower, waves slow down, wavelength becomes shorter and the waves gain larger amplitude or heights and become destructive.

Effect on life and economy

- Tsunami waves destroy boats, buildings, bridges, cars, trees, telephone lines, power lines - and just about anything else in their way. Once the tsunami waves have knocked

down infrastructure on the shore they may continue to travel for several miles inland, sweeping away more trees, buildings, cars and other man made equipment. Small islands hit by a tsunami are left unrecognizable.

- After a tsunami strikes, landscapes that previously constituted picturesque beaches or seaside towns become a wasteland. In addition to the destruction of human constructions, tsunamis destroy vegetation such as trees, resulting in landslides and coastlines that slip into the sea as deep root systems that previously held land in place are ripped out.

Preparedness in light of NDMA Guidelines

- The 2004 tsunami prompted NDMA to formulate Tsunami Risk Management Guidelines to outline inter-agency roles and responsibilities, tsunami risk preparedness, mitigation and response.
- In order to reduce risk of tsunami it is pertinent to explore options for effective dissemination of tsunami alert and warning messages generated by INCOIS to the concerned agencies and coastal vulnerable communities exposed to tsunamis in a coordinated manner.
- Structural mitigation measures, as envisaged in the Guidelines, give a brief guidance on design and construction of new structures as well as strategies for protecting lifeline and priority structures from tsunamis along the seafront.
- A robust techno-legal regime through efficient land use practices, bioshields, shelter belt plantation and mangrove regeneration with community involvement will also help towards the cause.

3. With reference to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines, discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of recent incidents of cloudbursts in many places of Uttarakhand.(16/III/16/12½)

Ans. A cloudburst is different from rain only in the amount of water that pours down on the earth. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) labels rainfall over 100 mm per hour as cloudburst. Usually small areas – anywhere between 20-80 square kilometres are affected.

Most places in India have to deal with around 20 mm of rain in a day during the monsoon. Uttarakhand, the mountain state is

quite prone to devastation caused by floods due to cloudbursts. Rainfall of high intensity there can lead to flash floods within a few minutes. This kind of intense rainfall led to the Leh cloudburst in August 2010. This was not the only incident. Chamoli district in the Garhwal region of Himachal Pradesh, also badly affected by floods, experienced a cloudburst in 1992.

Unabated construction along the rivers, even within the river floodplains and hillsides; destruction of forests and exponential increase in tourism/pilgrimage activity that leads to exploitation of natural resources are factors that are regularly written about. But more than that, the absence of enough macro-level data clubbed with action/implementation at the ground level are responsible for repeated disasters in the Devbhoomi, Uttarakhand.

Denmark is also more prepared to deal with cloudburst even though the country suffers one only once every century. The country has a cloudburst management plan as part of the Copenhagen climate adaptation plan. Some of the measures suggested under the plan include steps to separate stormwater from wastewater, and diverting drain water to the sea through roads, canals or urban waterways, and subterranean tunnels. It was estimated in 2012 when the plan was developed that the constructions costs are likely be around 3.8 billion Danish Krones by 2033. So we should take lessons from other countries and take the required action.

4. The frequency of earthquakes appears to have increased in the Indian subcontinent. However, India's preparedness for mitigating their impact has significant gaps. Discuss various aspects. (15/III/16/12½)

Ans. The frequency of earthquakes appears to have increased in the Indian subcontinent due to following reasons:

1. Continuous subduction of Indian plate under Eurasian plate.
2. Anthropogenic activities like deforestation and haphazard urbanization process have resulted into more vulnerability of India toward earthquake.

India's preparedness for mitigating their impact do have significant gaps. These are:-

- The current level of seismic safety of structures designed based on current standard is lower than its desired level according to BIS.

- Poor implementation of national building code 2005.
- Obsolete technological input in construction work.
- Lack of public awareness regarding steps need to be taken during and after earthquake.
- Use of **sub-standard construction material**
- **No specific designs** according to the specific region, based on its seismic data.
- Old structures, built **without specific norms** have become particularly vulnerable.
- **Communication gaps** in case of earthquake occurrence, further adds to the vulnerability.
- **Lack of coordination** between different agencies, involved in mitigating impact of earthquake, further puts our preparedness in question.
- **Absence of standard operating procedures**, further lead to ad hoc measures which only complicate the whole situation.

Way forward :

- New building code for earthquake resistant structures, needs to be drafted.
- Strict implementation of building code guidelines, during construction activity.
- Punishment for those violating the existing norms.
- Need to conduct frequent demo exercise or drills in public. Need to infuse provision of disaster management in missions like smart city.
- Need a policy which should include BIS 2002 standards in construction work.
- Need specific designs according to specific region for construction of old buildings.
- Infusion of technology like lighter but stronger construction material.

So, considering the increasing frequencies of earthquake activities in the subcontinent, we need to take immediate measures to prevent loss of life and property.

5. Drought has been recognized as a disaster in view of its spatial expanse, temporal duration, slow onset and lasting effects on vulnerable sections. With a focus on the September 2010 guidelines from the National Disaster

Management Authority (NDMA), discuss the mechanisms for preparedness to deal with likely El Nino and La Nina fallouts in India.

(14/III/14/12½)

Ans. The onset of drought, unlike earthquake, is gradual and has a long-lasting effect. Drought is a protracted period of deficient precipitation resulting in extensive damage to crops, resulting in loss of yield. Preparing for drought is critical to mitigating its impacts. Aggressive planning is necessary to make wise decisions regarding the allocation of water at the present time and conserving water resources for generations to come.

Since El Nino and Indian Monsoon are inversely related, so during the El Nino years, monsoon have generally been poor in India. In view of this, National Disaster Management Authority issued a guideline in 2010 on the management of drought, so that the severity of the consequences of drought can be minimised. These guidelines act as a base for state governments and UTs to prepare their drought management plans.

These guidelines call for the establishment of Indian Drought Management Centre as well as separate drought monitoring cells at the State level, which will work under the control of the respective State governments. The main function of these State DMCs are preparation of drought vulnerability maps for districts and the states, establish a control room for drought management and strengthen existing mechanisms to monitor the drought. In addition to this, NDMA guidelines place emphasis on the watershed development approach, integration of ground-based information with space-based information, remote sensing to determine crop's health, revamping of drought management information system etc.

Some of the measures highlighted by these guidelines are :

- Water supply augmentation and conservation (e.g. rainwater harvesting techniques), expansion of irrigation facilities, effective dealing with drought, and public awareness and education.
- Transport and communication links are a must to ensure supply of food and other commodities during and after a drought.
- Delineation of drought prone areas. Moreover, drought prone areas should be graded on the basis of degree of drought proneness (high, moderate, low) and mitigation measures devised accordingly.

6. How important are vulnerability and risk assessment for pre-disaster management ? As an administrator, what are key areas that you would focus on in a Disaster Management System. [200 words] (13/III/18/10)

Ans. Disaster management is the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks. It involves preparing for a disaster before it happens, disaster response (emergency evacuation, quarantine, mass decontamination etc.) as well as supporting and rebuilding society after natural or manmade disasters have occurred. It is thus a continuous process by which all individuals, groups and communities manage hazards in an effort to avoid or ameliorate the impact from disasters resulting from hazards. The pre-disaster phase focuses on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, capacity building and community-based disaster management, including public awareness, as 'prevention is better than cure'. So, vulnerability and risk assessment are key components for effectively formulating prevention and mitigation strategies in the pre-disaster phase. Disaster management is the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks. It involves preparing for a disaster before it happens, disaster response (emergency evacuation, quarantine, mass decontamination etc.) as well as supporting and rebuilding society after natural or manmade disasters have occurred. It is thus a continuous process by which all individuals, groups and communities manage hazards in an effort to avoid or ameliorate the impact from disasters resulting from hazards. The pre-disaster phase focuses on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, capacity building and community-based disaster management, including public awareness, as 'prevention is better than cure'. So, vulnerability and risk assessment are key components for effectively formulating prevention and mitigation strategies in the pre-disaster phase.

As an administrator, I will ensure that dedicated disaster management cells are setup and manned by technically qualified personnel at district-level. I will focus on ICT solutions to help government organizations engaged in disaster management with knowledge-sharing, situational analysis and collaboration. Knowledge about disaster management must be provided in schools with greater practicality. It

will encourage and fund R&D activities among various stakeholders. I will try initiating a culture change whereby people stop putting off things for the future until disaster affects them directly. Lastly, I will clearly define the role of armed forces in disaster response, rescue and relief efforts.

7. Mention composition and functions of the National Executive Committee of the National Disaster Management Authority.(11/I/7c/15)

Ans. The National Executive Committee (NEC) of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) comprises the Union Home Secretary as the Chairperson and the Secretaries to the GOI in the Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defence, Drinking Water Supply, Environment and Forests, Finance (Expenditure), Health, Power, Rural Development, Science and Technology Space Telecommunications, Urban Development, Water Resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee as members.

Functions of the National Executive Committee:

1. To prepare the National Plan for Disaster Management based on the National Policy on Disaster Management.
2. To coordinate the response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
3. To perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the NDMA.
4. To monitor the implementation of guidelines issued by NDMA.

8. Composition and functions of the National Executive Committee of the National Disaster Management Authority. (11/I/7c/5)

Ans. The National Executive Committee (NEC) of the National Disaster Management Authority comprises the Union Home Secretary as the Chairperson, and the Secretaries to the GOI in the Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Defence, Atomic Energy, Environment and Forests, Drinking Water Supply, Finance (Expenditure), Power, Health, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Space, Telecommunications, Urban Development, Water Resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee as members.

9. Comment on the special components in urban solid waste management in the country. **(10/I/3a/15)**

Ans. Wastes which are discarded after use at the end of their intended life-span. Waste management differs for different types of wastes and for wastes in different geographical locations such as urban, rural and hilly areas. Strategic planning needs to be based on the local needs with the formulation of long-term goals.

Solid waste management (SWM) is a matter of great concern in the urban areas of India. The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 was notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for management of Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW). Except a few large cities, by-and-large, local bodies of medium and smaller towns have not undertaken regular exercise on quantification and characterization of:

- **Tier 2 :** The pooling of government or privately owned resources at a local level to respond incident which may exceed, either in size, complexity or due to its remote location. In fact, India prides itself at being the only country in the Arabian Sea region to have Tier 2 capability.
- **Tier 3 :** Arrangements for a combined national or international response to a major oil spill that cannot be dealt with effectively under the tier 2 arrangements, Cooperative arrangements have been established between groups of oil companies for responding to such events.

NOS-DCP Responsibilities

- Port- authorities responsible for action within port limits.
- Oil industries in and around their area of operation.
- Coastal State PCB frontier tidal zones, beaches and upto depth beyond which CG ships and craft cannot operate.

- Coast Guard responsibilities lies beyond port limits.
- DGICG has overall responsibility for appropriate response to oil spill incidents.

10. What is disaster management? Discuss the steps required to tackle natural disasters.

(05/I/10b/5)

Ans. "Disaster Management" can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the Impact of disasters."

The steps required to facble natural disaster are:

Earthquakes: A plan with sophisticated instruments for seismological observation needed. Real time data equisiton from remote areas is essential for National early warning system.

Flood: Overflow of water causing loss of life and property are both natural and Anthropogenic. The flood formatting stations can be established.

Drought: The Drought relief management has been greatly helped by remote sensing techniques.

Cyclone: Using IRS and INSAT mapping and monitoring should be done and areas evacuation prior to coming of cyclone.

There are both natural and anthropogenic disaster the large scale deforestation in catchment areas of major rivers.

The CWC set up its flood forecasting station in 1959. Now a days it has a network of 157 such stations.

- Quantitative precipitation forecasting is necessary.
- Flood damage assessment, flood hazard zoning and post flood river configuration and protection works required.

Cyclones : Using IRS and INSATs, mapping & monitoring should be done and areas evacuated prior to coming of the cyclone.

13

CHALLENGES TO INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA

1. Discuss the potential threats of Cyber attack and the security framework to prevent it. (150 words) (17/III/9/10)

Ans. India's Vulnerability on cyber space

- India remains vulnerable to digital intrusions such as cyber-espionage, cybercrime, digital disruption and Distributed Denial of Service (DoS).
- The crimes related to cyber world can be multi-layered, multi-location, multilingual, multicultural and multi-legal, that's why it is difficult to investigate and reach to the criminal.
- Attacks on financial section also rose from 3% in 2015 to 14% in 2010.
- There is growing threat from online radicalization. The number of cybercrime cases registered in India has risen by 350 per cent in the three-year period from 2011 to 2014, according to a joint study by PwC and Assocham.
- With the growing adoption of the internet and smart-phones, India has emerged "as one of the favourite countries among cyber criminals."
- Despite having a National Cyber Security Policy (2013), risks to our critical infrastructure remain such as nuclear plants, dams, transportation etc.
- In spite of instituting a National Cyber Security Coordinator (2014), the rivalries between the National Technical Research Organisation (the nodal agency for cyber security) and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology impede cooperation.
- Lack of coordination among different government agencies.
- China's emphasis on 'cloud computing techniques', and the involvement of its Ministry of State Security in this endeavour, implies that it is preparing for all out offensive cyber operations. India would be a prime target.

India Needs

1. **Bleeding edge technology :** Bleeding edge refers to technology that has been released but is still not ready for the general public due to the fact that it has not been reliably tested. The term bleeding edge was formed as an allusion to the similar terms "leading edge" and "cutting edge".
2. **Big data analytics :** It is the process of collecting, organizing and analyzing large sets of data (big data) to discover useful information.
3. **Air gapping :** Air gapping is a security measure that involves isolating a computer or network and preventing it from establishing an external connection. An air gapped computer is physically segregated and incapable of connecting wirelessly or physically with other computers or network devices.
4. Emphasis on cloud computing techniques.
5. India may consider acceding to Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.
6. India must push for an international court to prosecute transnational cyber crimes, to try both state and non-state actors.

Steps taken so far :

- For countering cyber-attacks and cyber terrorism for preventing the large scale disruption in the functioning of critical information systems of Government, public and private sector resources and services.
- India Common Criteria Certification scheme has been set up by DEI-14 to evaluate and certify security products and protection profiles.

2. The North-Eastern region of India has been infested with insurgency for a very long time. Analyze the major reasons for the survival of armed insurgency in this region. (150 words) (17/III/10/10)

Ans. State and non-state actors have been supporting insurgency in North-East which intern weakens state. The major reasons behind the evolution and survival of armed insurgency in this region are-

- This region has been one of the most neglected in terms of development and is the main cause behind the resentment of the people living in this area. The insurgent groups take advantage of resentment of people and establish support base.
 - Alienation of population from mainstream political process, where the insurgent group continue to boycott the dialogue and electoral process. (Eg - NSCN-Khaplang group)
 - Hilly terrain, dense forests and porous borders give strategic advantages for the insurgent Guerrilla groups while at the same time creating big hurdle for the counter insurgency operations.
 - Racial clashes are very common here due to diverse racial profile of the region. In a fractured society the insurgent groups penetrate easily.
 - Active and covert foreign support to these insurgent groups, through training, logistic and moral support has also been a big hurdle to eradicate these groups.
- The twin approach of development and counter insurgency operations coupled with honest political dialogue process may provide the best answer to the long infested insurgency in the North-East.
- Several initiatives that promote alliance of civilizations and intercultural dialogue must be promoted to counter terrorism. For instance, the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas celebrated on 31st October to promote unity in India.
 - Enhancing security presence along the international boundaries and seal the porous borders.
 - Undertaking policies to tackle economic and social inequalities will help in deterring disgruntled youth from being lured towards terrorism.
 - Terrorist organizations have successfully taken advantage of the great benefits of the Internet. Hence, countering radicalization on digital media must be given priority. Government should intervene in this matter through monitoring and counter-propaganda programs.
 - Incorporating 'SAMADHAN' in security operations in LWE affected areas and at same time focusing on development projects in Red Corridor districts.

Sources of funding

- NGO, charities and donations are an important source of funds for terrorism. These funds are mostly claimed through religious appeal, coercion and fears of victimization.
- Counterfeiting of Indian currency not only funds terrorism, but, more importantly, it is used as a tool by neighboring states to destabilize the Indian economy.
- Drug financing is also a major source of terrorism financing in India through Golden crescent.
- Biggest source of internal funding for terrorist groups in India remains extortion. This is especially relevant for groups in the North-East and the Maoist-affected areas.
- State sponsorship at various places.

4. The frequency of urban floods due to high intensity rainfall is increasing over the years. Discussing the reasons for urban floods, highlight the mechanisms for preparedness to reduce the risk during such events.

(16/III/15/12½)

Ans. In the past several years, there is an increasing trend of urban flood disasters in India. The notables of them are Hyderabad in 2000,

3. The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? What are the major sources of terrorist funding (250 words) (17/III/20/15)

Ans. India has been hit by terrorism since a long time, like, 1993 Bombay blasts, attack on Parliament in 2001, the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, Pathankot attacks etc. In view of such attacks it becomes imperative for India to check this rising menace, for which following steps can be taken:

- Ensure co-ordination among the intelligence and security agencies to check infiltration of terror activity.
- Empowering and engaging with civil society and local communities can help in countering radicalization and to stop the spread of violent extremism.
- Given the important role of educational establishments in promoting the values of non-violence, peaceful coexistence and tolerance, education must feature prominently in counter radicalization programs.

Ahmedabad in 2001, Delhi in 2002 and 2003, Chennai in 2004, Mumbai in 2005, Surat in 2006, Kolkata in 2007, Jamshedpur in 2008, Delhi in 2009, Guwahati and Delhi in 2010, and Chennai in 2015.

Reasons –

- Urban flooding differs from rural flooding as urbanisation leads to developed catchments which increases the flood peaks and flood volumes. As a result, flooding occurs very quickly due to faster flow times, sometimes in a matter of minutes.
- Storm water drainage systems in the past were designed for rainfall intensity of 12 – 20 mm. But the average rainfall in Indian cities far exceeds the capacity of drainage system. The designed system capacities do not work due to poor maintenance. Encroachments are another big problem in many cities and towns.
- Consequently the capacity of the natural drains has decreased, resulting in flooding. Improper disposal of solid waste, including domestic, commercial and industrial waste and dumping of construction debris into the drains also contributes significantly to reducing their capacities.

Solution and recommendations –

- The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued guidelines on management of urban flooding in 2010. Key guideline was to create a National Hydro-meteorological Network. The guidelines say that for providing early warning, the Central Water Commission (CWC) should maximize the real-time hydro-meteorological network to cover all the urban centers in dealing with urban flooding. The requirement should consider all cities/ towns which are particularly located on river banks, upstream and downstream of major and medium dams and island cities. Based on that assessment, CWC will initiate the process to prepare a plan and implementation strategy.
- Use of Doppler Weather Radars to be expanded to cover all urban areas in the country.
- Coordination mechanism to be established among all agencies for deriving maximum benefit from the efforts of each individual organization.

- A dedicated high bandwidth communication channel is to be built, for ensuring smooth underlying sensor web flow of all available information and products.
- State-of-the-art automatic water level recorders must be installed throughout the drainage network of the watershed, which may sometimes extend beyond the administrative boundary of the ULB.
- Technical Umbrella for urban Flood Forecasting and Warning to be established at national and state level.
- An inventory of the existing storm water drainage system to be prepared. The inventory will be both watershed based and ward based.

5. “Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades.” Analyse the above statement. (16/III/18/12½)

Ans. Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against person or Property to intimidate or coerce government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

There are many dimensions to terrorism, such as, soft Terrorism such as Cyber terrorism, Cultural terrorism, Intellectual terrorism etc. And as far as Hardcore or violent form of terrorism is concerned, it is very much tangible to see the world around that how ideology of terrorism has not spared a single country on the Planet.

Terrorism is no longer a very isolated or concealed activity, particularly after the popularity of internet, there are virtual universities training people in hardcore doctrines and ideologies.

Similarly, there seems to be a competition among terrorists, as who would be most cruel or how far and how soon they can take responsibility of terrorist events globally.

Internet is utilized by terrorist groups for two purposes: propagation of ideas and communication. Communication is end to end encrypted now and there is no practical way for any intelligence agency to decrypt these communications in real time.

Organizations prefer for decentralized planning of terrorist attacks and the reason lies in the fact that if the planning is done from one centre or in centralized manner, they can be easily targeted by those against them.

It is easier to open a franchise operation for them because it gives the attacker a sense of belongingness and identity that they are working on terrorist organization's behalf and serving its purpose.

Also there is a competition among the terrorists groups, as who can attract most recruits and attract most funding and donations (through Hawala channels). Thus, they work like an organization, with finite and fixed aims and a mechanism of working.

6. Border management is a complex task due to difficult terrain and hostile relations with some countries. Elucidate the challenges and strategies for effective border management.

(16/III/19/12½)

Ans. The term border management must be interpreted in its widest sense and should imply co-ordination and concerted action by political leadership and administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure our frontiers and sub serve the best interests of the country.

Border management in India, which is responsibility of Border Security Force (BSF), is a very challenging task, given that the BSF has to guard so many different climatic conditions, varying from coasts, to hot deserts and Marshland and harsh cold in trans-Himalayas.

India has 14, 880 kms of land border running through 92 districts in 17 States and a coastline of 5, 422 kms touching 12 States and Union Territories (UTs). India also has a total of 1, 197 islands accounting for 2, 094 kms of additional coastline.

In fact, barring Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Delhi and Haryana, all other States in the country have one or more international borders or a coastline and can be regarded as frontline States from the point of view of border management.

The dynamic nature of the problems concerning management of borders is brought out by the manner in which the sensitivity of India-Nepal border has changed over a period of time. This border, which has been an open one, was once peaceful and trouble-free. However, with the increasing activities of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) in Nepal, the nature of the border has changed completely.

The concept of border security has undergone a sea change with the growing vulnerability of the coastline and also of the airspace. In response to the gradual expansion and strengthening of security so far, mainly along what has long been perceived as a sensitive land border, the transgressor is already on the look-out for soft gaps, either on the land or along the coast and if need be, from the air.

Some of the main problems currently afflicting the management of our borders include maritime boundaries. Some of our maritime boundaries are still undefined and much of our land borders are not demarcated on the ground. The disputed and unsettled nature of our boundaries has made them a source of tension with their policing much more difficult.

Since many of our borders are man-made artificial boundaries and not based on natural features such as rivers and watersheds, they are extremely porous and easy to cross. Multiplicity of forces on the same borders has inevitably led to the lack of accountability as well as problems of command and control.

Border Guarding Forces need to be distinguished from central police organizations. Being more akin to the Army and different from central police organizations which are called in aid of civil power from time to time, they need to be appropriately strengthened both in terms of equipment and manpower.

The forces hostile to India have tended to occupy the vacuum created by inadequate reach of the national media. For combating terrorism and insurgency, quite often security forces are called upon to take tough measures.

These measures may sometime cause inconvenience and annoyance to the local people. This sense of discontent is exploited by hostile elements to create a feeling of ill will against the security forces and the Government.

Timely release of information to the media would help in combating such invidious propaganda of the elements hostile to India. Due to the sensitive nature of their duties, the interaction of the officials of the security agencies and security forces with the media has necessarily to remain restricted. However, specialized officers, properly equipped and trained may impart information to the media, particularly after the reporting blunder during 2008 Mumbai Attack.

7. Use of internet and social media by non-state actors for subversive activities is a major security concern. How have these been misused in the recent past? Suggest effective guidelines to curb the above threat. (16/III/20/12½)

Ans. The Internet provides non-state actors such as terrorists with access to audience worldwide, where users have immediate access to propaganda, information, and recent events. The issue arises when terrorist groups, supporters, and sympathizers use social media platforms such as, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, Tumblr, and private messaging to conduct terrorist-related activities.

For instance, youth can become violently radicalized or recruited via the Internet and travel abroad to further the aims of extremist organizations, or returns home imbued with knowledge, skills, and experience, and recruits and encourage aspiring extremists to commit domestic attacks. Moreover, via the Internet these individuals can provide funding to terrorist organizations and radicalize others by disseminating propaganda.

The purpose of using the Internet for terrorist activities is two-fold – it can be used for communicative or instrumental activities. This includes: psychological warfare, data mining, publicity and propaganda, fundraising, recruitment and mobilization, networking, sharing information, and planning and coordinating attacks.

Social media sites connect like-minded individuals together, creates in-group identification, and increases there animosity towards specific issues. The rapidity with which media can be disseminated, coupled with its capacity for extremely targeted messaging and hash tags makes it an ideal place for violent extremists to operate.

However, online propaganda is not the sole agent of radicalization, let alone the means by which vulnerable individuals are radicalized. The Internet is a very powerful and effective accelerant that plays a role in the radicalization process, but does not necessarily increase the opportunities for self-radicalization. The Internet is not a substitute for in-person gatherings, but instead complements in-person communications.

To eradicate Internet and social media use by terrorists and its supporters there must be enhanced international cooperation, in conjunction with increased information sharing between domestic and foreign intelligence agencies, and local and national law enforcements. Furthermore, the information should be used to thwart suspected terrorist plots and identify radicalized individuals, along with pertinent information such as, where they live, who they associate with, and what terrorist activities they have conducted. Law enforcement should continue working alongside social media corporations to shut down pro-ISIS accounts and posts. However, the problem lies in the global nature of social media and the reliance upon self-policing by users to identify objectionable content. For instance, Facebook has long been a place where users could expect to have content that did not fit the status quo to be removed. This includes profiles, pages, or groups that support terrorism extremist beliefs and messages. Twitter's terms of service also condemn the promotion of terrorism and will suspend accounts that engage in the threatening or promotion of terrorist acts. Although, Twitter continues to strongly support freedom of expression and diverse perspectives.

The challenge for sites like Facebook and Twitter goes beyond identifying terrorist accounts, but instead defining and determining what content "promotes terrorism", in addition to defining key terms such as "graphic content", and "malicious or violent extremist speech". These definitions should correspond to the government's legal language, ensuring the exact material law enforcement deem as "extremism" is removed.

Unfortunately, social media corporations do not explicitly define these terms, however content that is considered offensive or disturbing, or gets reported by other users as violating some law will be removed. These corporations must veer away from a blanket policy banning all material that is seen as inciting violence, as this could lead to questions of censorship and freedom of expression. The Internet and social media will continue to be used by terrorist groups, supporters, and sympathizers. It is crucial for the Government

to acknowledge this issue and develop a means to successfully reduce and deter this activity, before radicals exclusively use the "dark net" to achieve their terrorist goals, thus, making it even more difficult to police and censor.

8. Religious indoctrination via digital media has resulted in Indian youth joining the ISIS. What is ISIS and its mission? How can ISIS be dangerous for the internal security of our country? (15/III/18/12½)

Ans. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) alternatively translated the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. A significant goal of the ISIS has been the foundation of a Sunni Islamic state. Specifically, ISIL has sought to establish itself as a caliphate, an Islamic state led by a group of religious authorities under a supreme leader the caliph who is believed to be the successor to Prophet Muhammad.

ISIS stand out from the crowd of tech-savvy radicals is the scope of their engagement online; ISIS is using social media far more effectively than any other terrorist group operating on the Web. ISIS' digital efforts stem from a carefully planned and coordinated strategy, deliberately aimed at magnifying the group's message and making it look stronger than it really is (producing recruitment and propaganda videos).

Dangerous for the internal security of our country

- First, the ISIS can become the fulcrum of terrorism against India, thereby focussing the combined energy of different groups under its umbrella.
- Second, it can be supported by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), thereby providing it a well established intelligence and logistic network, in a symbiotic relationship.
- Third, the social media campaign by the ISIS is ideally placed to exploit alienated members of the society. This has already been witnessed to a lesser degree, in which a small number of people have volunteered to fight for the terrorist group in Iraq. This can potentially achieve sharper focus if it is brought to bear on Indian targets, especially in the immediate aftermath of communally surcharged incidents.
- Fourth, while India may be amongst the most challenging targets for a radical

organisation like the ISIS, given the strong roots of liberalism, democracy and secularism in the country, from the perspective of the ISIS.

- Fifth, the ISIS has foreseen the possibility of the US and its allies standing alongside India. However, past experience suggests limited cooperation by the US against terrorist threats specifically aimed at the country. It is more likely that it will be India's fight for its safety and security on the basis of its resilience and capacity.

Way forward:

- (i) Cyber intelligence, cyber surveillance and cyber security measures.
- (ii) Role of family elders in checking radicalization of youths.
- (iii) De-radicalization campaign in case of reporting of radical elements So, India must remain alert to the threat posed to its internal security, and take steps to protect our citizens, vital installations etc.

9. The persisting drives of the Government for development of large industries in backward areas have resulted in isolating the tribal population and the farmers who face multiple displacements With Malkangiri and Naxalbari foci, discuss the corrective strategies needed to win the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) doctrine affected citizens back into the mainstream of social and economic growth.(15/III/19/12½)

Ans. Naxalbari is the name of a village and a community development block in northern part of the state of West Bengal, India. Naxalbari block comes under the jurisdiction of Siliguri subdivision of Darjeeling district. Naxalbari became famous for the left wing revolt that took place in the late 1960s.

The corrective strategies needed to win the left wing extremism (LWE) doctrine affected citizens back into the mainstream of social and economic growth are-

1. Backward Regions Grants Fund -it is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into 250 identified districts. This aims at filling local infrastructural gaps, strengthening local government institutions and building mechanisms for professional help to these local bodies.

2. Panchayat (Extension to Schedule Areas) Act of 1996 (PESA) This act (PESA) exempted scheduled areas (schedule V) from certain provisions 73rd amendment. It also modified certain other provisions. Through PESA certain powers are given to gram sabha, which under 73rd amendment might not have been available to them (because of state's discretion).
3. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme(MGNREGA) : Providing guaranteed employment opportunity to the poor tribals, in Naxal affected areas, will help in boosting their income levels. This will also help in restoring their confidence in the governance mechanism.
4. The Schedule Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 - In short Forest Rights Act. The law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources, denied to them over decades as a result of the continuance of colonial forest laws in India. This act recognized rights of tribals over minor forest produce. Recently, Forest Minor produce was also covered under Minimum selling price regime.
5. Need to sensitize armed forces towards them: It is important to sensitize armed forces towards the tribal people and their lifestyle. This will help in better understanding of ground realities, and hence in better formulation of strategies.
6. Proper maintenance of land records and speedy justice delivery: fear of land alienation is one of the main reasons of distrust among Tribals. This is used by Naxals to propagate their agenda. So, proper maintenance of land records will help in mitigating such situation. So, we need multipronged strategy to tackle and eliminate the Left Wing Extremism from its roots.

10. Considering the threats cyberspace poses for the country, India needs a “Digital Armed Force” to prevent crimes. Critically evaluate the National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 outlining the challenges perceived in its effective implementation. (15/III/20/12½)

Ans. The Cyber Security Policy, 2013, aims at protection of information infrastructure in

cyberspace, reduce vulnerabilities, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threats and minimize damage from cyber incidents through a combination of institutional structures, people, process, technology and cooperation. The objective of this policy in broad terms is to create a secure cyberspace ecosystem and strengthen the regulatory framework. The important provisions are :

1. **National Critical Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC):** A National and sectoral 24 × 7 mechanism has been envisaged to deal with cyber threats through NCIIPC. Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been designated to act as a nodal agency for coordination of crisis management efforts.
2. **Strategic Information :** A mechanism is proposed to be evolved for obtaining strategic information regarding threats to information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, creating scenarios of response, resolution and crisis management through effective predictive, prevention, response and recovery action.
3. **PPP in Cyber Security :** The policy calls for effective public and private partnership and collaborative engagements through technical and operational cooperation. The stress on public-private partnership is critical to tackling cyber threats through proactive measures and adoption of best practices besides creating a think tank for cyber security evolution in future.
4. **Promotion of research and development:** Another strategy which has been emphasized is the promotion of research and development in cyber security. Research and development of trustworthy systems and their testing, collaboration with industry and academia, setting up of ‘Centre of Excellence’ in areas of strategic importance in cyber security.
5. **Developing human resource :** The policy also calls for developing human resource through education and training programmes. Creating a workforce of 500,000 professionals trained in cyber security in the next 5 years is also envisaged in the policy through skill development and training.
6. **Awareness :** The policy plans to promote and launch a comprehensive national awareness programme on security of cyberspace

through cyber security workshops, seminars and certifications with a view to develop awareness of the challenges of cyber security amongst citizens.

7. **Chief Information Security Officer :** The policy document aims at encouraging all organizations whether public or private to designate a person to serve as Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) who will be responsible for cyber security initiatives. The release of the National Cyber Security Policy 2013 is an important step towards securing the cyber space of our country. However, there are certain areas which need further deliberations for its actual implementation.

Some of the challenges are:

1. **Risks from Cloud computing :** The provisions to take care security risks emanating due to use of new technologies e.g. Cloud Computing, has not been addressed.
2. **Risks from Social networking :** Another area which is left untouched by this policy is tackling the risks arising due to increased use of social networking sites by criminals and anti-national elements. There is also a need to incorporate cyber crime tracking, cyber forensic capacity building and creation of a platform for sharing and analysis of information between public and private sectors on continuous basis.
3. **Training of Workforce :** Creating a workforce of 500,000 professionals needs further deliberations as to whether this workforce will be trained to simply monitor the cyberspace or trained to acquire offensive as well as defensive cyber security skill sets.
11. **"The diverse nature of India as a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society is not immune to the impact of radicalism which is seen in her neighbourhood." Discuss along with strategies to be adopted to counter this environment.**
(14/III/16/12½)

Ans. Former Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, once said, 'Friends can be chosen, but not neighbours, with whom one has to live forever'. This statement captures the complex relations that India shares with its immediate neighbourhood.

Today, as the western ideals and values are proving inadequate to alleviate the global inequity, the menace of radicalism has been taking over the world. The most serious threat for the time being is posed by Islamic radicalism which has assumed a global character with the ascendancy of organizations like Al Qaeda and the ISIS.

This might seem new for the West, but India has been living with this threat for many years. As the clergy became dominant in Pakistan, the radicalisation of Muslim youth ensued, directed towards India. Today, even a country like China, in Xinjiang province, is afflicted with this cross border radicalism. On similar lines, the threat of 'Talibanization of Bangladesh' has been looming large, aggravated when BNP's Khaleda Zia comes to power. India being a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society, has a considerable Muslim population. Cross-border radicalism has been trying hard to influence them in order to create disorder in the society.

Thus, it becomes pertinent for India to combat the rise of radicalism in her neighbourhood. This can only be achieved through dialogue in a peaceful manner with the leadership of these countries. The conduct of foreign policy on lines of Gujral Doctrine, of lending help without expectations of reciprocation, should be preferred in dealing with Bangladesh. Finally, India also needs to beef up her preparedness to tackle these problems, especially when cyber space has emerged as the preferred arena of indoctrination for these disrupting elements.

12. **International civil aviation laws provide all countries complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above their territory. What do you understand by 'airspace'? What are the implications of these laws on the space above this airspace? Discuss the challenges which this poses and suggest ways to contain the threat.**
(14/III/17/12½)

Ans. Airspace is the area or portion of the atmosphere above a country's territory that is controlled by that country. This includes the airspace above a country's territorial waters. Under international law, a country's airspace is considered to be 12 nautical miles out from the coastline of the nation. However, there is no international agreement on how far a

country's airspace extends vertically towards outer space. Airspace that does not fall within the territory of any particular nation, such as that above the 'high seas' is known as 'international airspace'.

The outer space is the zone beyond the airspace surrounding the earth. The boundary between the outer space and the airspace is an issue which remains undertermined and uncertain. Neither any treaty nor any convention contains any precise point where the airspace ends and outer space begins. For every country, there is a different limitation, for example, USA considers 100 km as the limitation of outer space, however many of its astronaut flights have been intruding into Canadian airspace without taking any permission. This leads to serious complication because no country is guaranteed the right of passage over other country's national airspace which would potentially lead to multiple disputes.

Now-a-days, due to a tremendous increase in weapon technology, this lacuna can be misused by the technically developed countries as this poses serious threats to the national security of the country. Hence, the matter should be looked into by various international organizations and corrective measures should be taken as soon as possible.

13. How does illegal transborder migration pose a threat to India's security? Discuss the strategies to curb this, bringing out the factors which give impetus to such migration.

(14/III/18/12½)

Ans. Large-scale and unchecked illegal immigration has tremendous implications for the host country's demography, culture, economy and politics. Illegal immigration from Bangladesh has been part of political discourse in the North East region. India has from time to time raised this issue but has failed to effectively tackle this menace in face of neighbouring country's inaction.

- Trans-border illegal migration is being used by terrorists as an easier passage to enter into the Indian territory.
- The influx of these illegal immigrants is turning some eastern districts of India into a Bangladeshi Muslim majority region. So, it will be a matter of time, when a demand for their merger into Bangladesh may be made.

- This illegal border crossing are disturbing regional demographic profile resulting into mass clashes among the local residents and migrants, thereby fuelling anti-national extremism in border states.

Some of the effective strategies to tackle the menace of trans-border migration includes :

- **Diplomatic effort:** India has to make diplomatic effort to get its neighbouring countries to cooperate and help on this issue.
- **Better border management :** Fencing, construction of border roads and proper management of borders will make a difference.
- **Coercive Diplomacy :** The message of security forces should be clearly conveyed to the illegal migrants that they would face greater danger if they try to cross the border.
- **Better use and implementation of UIDAI scheme:** This will ensure that only local nationals are registered in the Government records.

14. In 2012, the longitudinal marking for high-risk areas for piracy was moved from 65 degrees east to 78 degrees east in the Arabian Sea by the International Maritime Organization. What impact does this have on India's maritime security concerns ? (14/III/19/12½)

Ans. In 2012, the longitudinal marking of the high-risk areas for piracy was moved from 65° East to 78° East in the Arabian Sea by International Maritime Organization. This has been done in the wake of a series of piracy incidents close to Indian waters. This move has marked the areas close to the Indian waters as piracy prone areas.

The guidelines for ships advice them an evasive action against piracy. The changed classification however, resulted in ships hugging the Indian Coast after cruising in Indian territorial waters- from Mangalore to Kanyakumari- while transiting the Arabian Sea. Many of these merchant vessels have armed guards as allowed by IMO, thus creating serious security concerns for India. The Enrica Lexica incident in which Italian marines shot and killed two Indian fishermen some 22 nautical miles off the coast, was a direct fallout of the changed regulations.

The other fallout of this classification was an increase in the insurance premium of vessels plying in the area with high risk of piracy. The expansion of the so called high risk area, covering almost all of India's western coast, triggered a 300 fold jump in ship insurance cost and in turn, raised the cost of commodities shipped to Indian ports. Moreover, due to the navigation of international cargo ships closer to India's western coast, it interfered with India's costal traffic creating trouble.

With piracy in the region on a decline, India has been demanding a rollback of these international guidelines.

15. China and Pakistan have entered into an agreement for development of an economic corridor. What threat does this pose for India's security? Critically examine. (14/III/20/12½)

Ans. The China-Pakistan economic corridor is a development megaproject that aims to connect Gwadar Port in South-West Pakistan to Kashgar in North-West region of Xinjiang, via a network of highways, railways and pipelines to transport oil and gas. It would involve the development of industrial projects all along the corridor and the construction of a massive special economic zone in Gwadar.

This project has raised several concerns in India : The corridor, they hope, will speed up development in Xinjiang, which has seen intermittent unrest and also open up a new route for China's energy imports from West Asia. The corridor will pass through PoK, which borders Xinjiang and provides the only feasible transport link between China and Pakistan. Development of Pakistan's port by China is challenging to India as it is close to Persian Gulf through, which India imports majority of crude oil from Iran and Iraq and conducts its trade with UAE and the Gulf countries. Secondly, construction of multi-modal corridor very near to India-PoK line would provide improved access and connectivity to a number of Pakistani based terrorist groups hostile to India. Moreover, it will allow greater co-operation between the armies of the two country, thereby a threat of war on two fronts looms large for India.

However, looking at the positives, economic development of these areas would result in bringing prosperity which would further result in bringing down the anti-Indian activities in these areas. Moreover, the project would also help in boosting the economic development of Pakistan, as a result of which the youth of Pakistan would strive for better life rather than indulging in illicit activities.

16. Money laundering poses a serious security threat to a country's economic sovereignty. What is its significance for India and what steps are required to be taken to control this menace ? [200 words] (13/III/21/10)

Ans. Money laundering is a process that converts the proceeds of crimes, such as counterfeiting Indian currency, transnational organized crime, illegal arms sale, smuggling, drug trafficking, prostitution rings, embezzlement, insider trading, bribery, computer fraud schemes, terrorist activities etc. into legitimate money. As a result, a parallel underground economy develops which negatively impacts the socioeconomic progress and political stability of India. India stores nearly \$2 trillion in Swiss banks, more than rest of the world put together. It is 13 times larger than India's cumulative foreign debt. It is a major factor in galloping inflation because it misallocates resources and shifts them from investment to consumption. It worsens income distribution and undermines moral fabric of fixed income salary class. The big unreported segment of economy handicaps correct analysis and policy formulation. India becomes a lender of capital to wealthier nations. It robs the state exchequer of its due share, increases economic inequality and hampers programmes of economic development.

India has setup the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) that reports to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister. The Prevention of Money-Laundering Act (PMLA) allows authorities to investigate all sizes of money laundering offences. Taxes should be lowered to discourage evasion; DTAAs should be signed with more nations; agricultural income should be taxed; KYC norms should be strictly enforced to curb round-tripping etc.

17. What are social networking sites and what security implications do these sites present? [200 words] (13/III/22/10)

Ans. Social networking sites are broadly defined as, web based services that allow individuals to construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and view and traverse their list of connection and those made by others within the system.

Example of some of the social networking sites are Face book, Twitter, Linkedin, etc.

Security challenges which these sites present-

- Account hacking, malware and social engineering, brand attack and information leaks can all lead to a loss of productivity, customer trust, or even a loss of confidential data vital to business.
- Another significant security risk involves malware and social engineering. While the two aren't always connected, one of the easiest ways to spread malicious software is through social engineering. The Koobface worm is one example of third type of social engineering at work. There are plenty of similar examples of malware that spread on social media sites. Aside from the loss of productivity due to time spent removing malware, a malicious programme can have severely negative effects on a computer leading to data loss and computers being rendered completely inoperable without a fresh image being put onto the machine, leading to significantly more productivity loss.
- There is also the potential for confidential information to be leaked through social media site.
- The rapid spread of false information through social media is among the emerging risks.
- Its constituent, content and evolving power could not be controlled. It has to be understood and adopted.
- Servers are located outside, so even structural constraints create problem.
- Communalism, regionalism can easily gather its momentum.
- Law and order problems.

18. Cyber warfare is considered by some defense analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by

Cyber warfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same. [200 words] (13/III/23/10)

Ans. Cyber warfare refers to data theft, hacking and cyber terrorism from state/state actors, corporates and terrorists. It uses mass, quenched techniques and hidden servers to hide the identity of the actual systems from which the attacks are being launched. It makes the task of attributing cyber-attacks to a particular country difficult. Sophisticated viruses like 'Stuxnet' target industrial control systems. They have potential of disrupting all power, communication, transportation and civic services that can bring India to a stand still. It will make the follow-up conventional military invasion much easier for the enemy. Number of hacked websites of government ministries and departments has risen from 201 (2009) to 294 (2012). CERT-In (Computer Emergency Response Team-India) reports that defacement of Indian websites has tripled since 2007. It has led to huge financial loss of over Rs. 72 crore in e-frauds during 2009-2012, despite allocation of Rs. 45 crore towards cyber security by Department of Electronics and IT (Deity) in 2012-13. Out of about 7,000 government websites, only 3,192 have been audited for IT security. CERT-In is setting up early-warning systems and conducting mock cyber security drills, workshops and training programmes. National Cyber Security Policy 2013 aims to create a workforce of 5 lakh cyber security professionals, develop indigenous security technologies through research, formulate a dynamic legal framework to address new security challenges arising out of technology advancements etc.

19. Article 244 of the Indian Constitution relates to administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas. Analyse the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of the Fifth schedule on the growth of Left Wing extremism. [200 words] (13/III/24/10)

Ans. Article 244(1) lays down the provisions of Fifth Schedule wherein Tribal Advisory Council need to be constituted, with (3/4) representative of scheduled tribe in the legislative assembly of state. It shall be the duty of TAC to advise

on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of scheduled tribe in the state, as referred by governor. Similarly, Article 244(2) deals with the provisions of regional and district councils in states like Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram.

Subjects of both Article 244(1) and 244(2) deal with constituents like management of forests, allocation, occupation and the use of land, social customs and inheritance of property.

However, non-implementation of the provisions of 5th Schedule has had a considerable impact on the growth of left wing extremism. Under the Fifth Schedule, the Governors cannot only direct that any particular law or part thereof may not apply to a scheduled Area, but also make regulation for good governance and peace in these areas. The governors can intervene in areas relating to prohibition or restriction of the transfer of land by or among Scheduled Tribe members; regulation of allotment of land in such areas; and the regulation of money-lending activities. Hence, it is not merely a matter of coincidence that Left-Wing Extremism is prevalent in the Schedule V areas.

Reasons can be traced to—

- **Absence of sufficiently empowered Tribal Advisory Council**— In most of the scheduled areas the Tribal Advisory Council are not sufficiently empowered to address the local issues like land transfer.
- Undermining the role of tribal advisory council or bypassing it.
- This makes the locals feel alienated leading to creation of chasm between government and local people. Violation of land laws and encroachment of tribal people's rights have further strengthened the cause for people to get disillusioned and hence, their tacit support, sometime for LWE.

20. How far are India's internal security challenges linked with border management particularly in view of the long porous borders with most countries of South Asia and Myanmar ? [200 words] (13/III/25/10)

Ans. The internal security of India is mainly influenced by events in South Asia because of historical, geographical and demographic imperatives. Over the years, we have witnessed the disappearance of convergence of interests and synergies rooted in common colonial experience of South Asian nations. India had become a cauldron of merging insurgent movements that have developed pernicious internal networks which are creating horrendous logistical repercussions. Indian secessionist groups are using neighbouring countries as sanctuaries for transborder immigration, gun-running, narcotics etc. that affect India's internal security. The presence of hostile neighbours gives internal conflicts, borne out of sectarian politics, external support in arms, finance and safe havens. Problems of national assimilation and integration of border areas of North and heterogeneous North-East has led to secessionist movements, ethnic violence and involvement of foreign intelligence agencies. Porous borders with Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka enable illegal trans-border smuggling of arms, drugs and immigrants that lead to ethnic and communal violence. Border fencing and policing is expensive and cannot be constructed over difficult terrain, rendering it only partially effective. Highly trained Kashmir insurgents find gaps on the LoC while receiving covering fire from the Pakistan Army. Pakistan has also been flooding India with counterfeit currency to subvert Indian economy and fund terrorist activities in different parts of India.

21. Write brief note on National Security Advisory Board (NSAB). (09/II/2e/5)

Ans. The National Security Advisory Board is one of the components of National Security Council. It consists of persons of eminence outside the government with expertise in external security, strategic analysis, foreign affairs, defence, the armed forces, internal security, science.

Personalities in News**1. Why have the following been in news recently? (Answer to be in one sentence only). (12/I/5/1× 5)****(a) PV Sindhu**

Ans. The 17 year old took a giant leap towards confirming that status with an incredible victory over newly-crowned Olympic champion Li Xuerui, 21-19, 9-21, 21-16, in the quarterfinals of the China Masters Super Series in Changzhou.

(b) Aditya Kumar Mandi

Ans. Winner of the Sahitya Akademi Award, 2011 for Banchao Larhai in Santali.

(c) Cyrus Mistry

Ans. Cyrus Mistry, the Managing Director of Shapoorji Pallonji Group has been announced by Tata Sons to succeed Ratan Tata, when Ratan Tata retires. Cyrus Mistry, the son of Pallonji Mistry, Chairman of the Shapoorji Pallonji Group that holds 18% stake in Tata Sons, will take over the reins when Tata retires in December, 2012.

(d) Ashoke Sen

Ans. Ashoke Sen, a theoretical physicist and string theorist at Allahabad's Harish Chandra Research Institute, has been awarded with one of the world's most prestigious and richest academic awards of \$ 3 million, which is almost three times higher than that of Noble Prize.

(e) Mario de Miranda

Ans. Legendary cartoonist of India Mario Miranda, who left an indelible stamp of the Goan ethos on the national consciousness, has died. He was conferred India's highest civilian awards - the Padma Shri in 1988 and the Padma Bhushan in 2002.

2. Who are the following and why have been in the news recently. (10/I/10/7×2=14)**(a) Divya Ajith kumar**

Ans. A 21 year old women from Chennai has

became fist women in Indian history to be conferred by the Army with the coveted 'Sword of Honour'.

(b) Islam A Siddique

Ans. An Indian American muslim has been appointed as the Chief-agriculture negotiator of the united states, who would carry out all critical negotiations for the country in the crucial Doha round all other bilateral discussion.

(c) Swarnalatha Cherkuttry

Ans. South Indian film play back singer Swarnalatha passed away she was 37. She won the national film award for best female play back singer.

(d) Nitin Nohria

Ans. Nitin Nohria became the 10th clear of Harvard Business School an July 2010. He previously served as co-chair of the leadership initiative, senior Associate Dean of faculty Development and Head of the Organisational behaviour unit.

(e) Deepak Mandal

Ans. Deepak Mandal reserved the Arjuna Award in 2010. He became the first footballer in eight years to receive the award.

(f) Gaurav Singh Saini

Ans. A 13 years old boy of Haryana has been given the Bharat Award for saving more than 60 lives in a stampede at the Naina Devi temple, Himachal Pradesh.

(g) Upendra Limaye

Ans. A versatile Marathi actor who has performed a wide variety of roles on stage, screen and television was given National Film Award for Best Actor in 2009.

3. Who/what are the following and why have they been the news recently ?(10/II/8/3 × 8 = 24)**(a) Graig Venter**

Ans. Graig Venter - Graig Venter as one of the leading scientist is known for his invaluable contribution in genomic research and mostly for complete sequencing of his diploid human genome in 2007. He is co-founder and CEO of synthetic genomie, as well as founder and president of the J. Craig Venter institute.

(b) Saharan Amrit

Ans. An Iranian nuclear scientist and researcher at Malik Ashtar University of defence technology, which was listed for sanctuaries by the European union in 2008. He disappeared during an apparent pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia in June 2009 he later surfaced in USA and then returned to Tehran.

(c) Wolfram Alpha

Ans. Wolfram Research have built, Wolfram Alpha' is a computational knowledge engine for the web it contains data 'physical science' cooking, business music, etc. in order to provide answers to questions that users put. Wolfram alpha's vision is to create a system which can do for formal knowledge, what search engines like google have done for informal knowledge, such as text and documents.

(d) Dream liner aircraft

Ans. Dreamliner aircraft is a long-range, mid-size wide-body, twin-engine the Boing 786 jet airliner developed by Boeing Commercial Airplanes. It seats 210 to 290 passengers, depending on the variant. The airliner's maiden flight took place on December 15, 2009. It entered commercial service on October 26, 2011.

(e) Blue gene Project

Ans. An IBM project's Blue gene aimed to design a supercomputer that can reach an operating speed in the PFLOPS (petaFLOPS) range, with low power consumption. This project created three generations of supercomputers, Blue Gene/L, Blue Gene/P, and Blue Gene/Q. Blue Gene systems have led for several years the Top 500 ranking of the most powerful supercomputers and have been deployed in many supercomputing centers. The project was awarded the 2008 National Medal of Technology and Innovation.

(f) Predator drones

Ans. The Predator is an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) used primarily by the United States Air Force (JSAT) and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The Drones were in news recently because of its successful use by U.S. forces against Taliban in Afghanistan.

(g) Deepwater Horizon Incident

Ans. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill is an oil in the Gulf of Mexico which flowed for three months in 2010. It is the largest accidental marine oil spill in the history of the petroleum industry.

(h) ACTN2 gene

Ans. It is found only in some people that sometimes called the 'speed gene' for it's role in activating quick bursts of powerful force. A successful study in 2003, had discovered the link between ACTN3 and athletic abilities of humans. For the first time in Asia, an Indian private lab launched the sports gene test that can tell whether your child is better suited for speed sports like sprinting or endurance sports like distance running.

4. Write about the George Walker Bush

(03/I/13d/2)

Ans. Presently, he is the President of United states of America. He played an important role in launching military offensive against Iraq.

5. Who is Hans Blix

(03/II/8b/2)

Ans. Hans Blix - Hans Blix was chief UN weapon inspector on Iraq, recently criticized US and UIC for launching military offensive actions against Iraq.

6. Why was David Kelly in News recently?

(03/II/8c/2)

Ans. David Kelly was British expert on Iraq, committed suicide. He was UN weapon's inspector in Iraq, who had emerged as a key figure in the Blair Government's row with the BBC.

7. Why was Robert Mugabe in the news recently?

(03/II/9e/2)

Ans. President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe was in news for his anti-white policy and flawed election, in which he got himself re-selected.

Sports/Sports Awards/Sports Personalities
1. Write about the 'Whereabouts' Clause of WADA

(17/I/4i/3)

Ans. It requires players to inform WADA of their whereabouts even during off-season of sports. Indian cricketers raised opposition citing privacy and security concerns. It is mainly aimed at random checking of sports persons.

Films/Awards**1. Write about the Hiren Mukherjee**

(04/I/13d/2)

Ans. Hiren Mukherjee Ex-member of Parliament, educationist and communist leader of India passed away at the age of 97 years. He was honoured with Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan awards.

Places in News**1. Write about the New Seven Wonders of the World are**

(08/I/12c/2)

Ans. Great Wall of China, Petra - Jordan, Chichen Itza- Mexico The Statue of Christ Redeemer - Brazil The Colosseum - Rome, Machu Picchu - Peru, Taj Mahal - India.

2. Write about the The State of Liberty

(03/I/13c/2)

Ans. It is situated in the New York City of USA. It is considered as a symbol of freedom. It was given to America by France as a gift.

Miscellaneous**1. What is the significance of Enola Gay in world history ?**

(03/II/9a/2)

Ans. On August 6, 1945 Paul W. Tibbets, Jr., piloting the B-29 bomber Enola Gay, dropped the first atom bomb on Hiroshima.

**2. Why is Guantanamo Bay in the news now ?
(03/II/9b/3)**

Ans. Guantanamo Bay is in news because of alleged torture and the inhuman conditions in which arrested terrorists are kept there. It is also the only naval base of the US outside USA soil.

**3. What is the theory of “clash of civilisation”?
(03/II/9c/3)**

Ans. By clash of civilisation we mean the clash of two ideologies. This concept evolved during the era of civil war.

**4. What does the theory of “end of history” mean ?
(03/II/9d/3)**

Ans. When an ideology is replaced by a new ideology for example rise of communist form of govt. was replaced by democratic and western ideology.

5. What is the problem in Chechnya ?

(03/II/8d/2)

Ans. In Chechnya, Chechens are fighting for separate homeland but Russia wants to give 'autonomy within Russia's border.'

**6. What is the significance of the Robin Island?
(03/II/8e/2)**

Ans. Robin Island became famous for having been the prison in which Nelson Mandela spent much of his 27 years of incarceration. Now, the island has been declared a World Heritage site.

Moral Thinkers

- 1. Stating examples mention the rulers (i) who have harmed society and country, (ii) who worked for the development of society and country. (150 words)** (17/IV/5a/10)

Ans. Ambition is one trait that sets apart those who achieve something great from those who merely subsist. As flying high is every man's dream. To do great heights and reach the pinnacle of success has been the driving force in our lives.

Having a definite goal and target in life can be very inspiring. It will help one stay focused on mission. Many people inspire us - parents, friends, mentors, teachers etc. to achieve our ambitions. They help to shape our values and principles like humanity, compassion, equality, justice etc. that further guide us in fulfilling our dreams.

We have examples of leaders on good side and bad side both, even leaders who were on both the sides.

Leaders like Abraham Lincoln, who was an ambitious leader and gave rebirth to USA by the abolition of slavery. He endowed to make USA a great and powerful country. All due to his upbringing, which shaped his principles. He was more inclined toward equality, brotherhood among the people of USA. He believes that if all people of USA, White and Blacks will give their full potential in nation building, it will make USA a self reliant and prosperous country. This makes Lincoln a great leader. Others are Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Nelson Mandela, APJ Abdul Kalam etc.

On the other hand, leaders like Adolf Hitler, was also ambitious leader. But due to his ideology which shaped his principles make him an authoritative dictator. His expansionary acts led to World War II. His principles which believe in racial superiority make him a leader who was responsible for mass murder of jews. Hitler due to his ambition endowed for a greater Germany.

But we have example of the third type of ambitious leaders who changed their principles

and channelized their acts for betterment of the people. The best example for this category is Ashoka-The Great. Under the influence of Buddhism, he changed his ideology and moved towards DHAMMA NITI.

- 2. "If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, the mother and the teacher." A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Analyse. (150 words)** (17/IV/5b/10)

Ans. Amongst different types of wealth and resources nearly all are unanimous that it the Human wealth which plays the most important role in creating the Nation's destiny. This is often called Human Capital and like all other capital it needs investment too.

The former President of India had identified three main investors of the human capital as father, mother and teacher.

Mother- The virtues like compassion, sharing, selflessness can only be taught in his budding years and mother is the one who inculcates them into him. The character of an individual is shaped by the mother as it has been said :- 'Charity begins at home'

Father - The father is the first role model of a child. Every child subconsciously models his personality on his father. Therefore the qualities of a father are taken by a child in his middle years. An honest, compassionate, self-disciplined father has more chances of raising a child with similar qualities. The personality of an individual is shaped by the father.

Teacher - An honest, compassionate individual without basic education and skill is a burden on society. Education generates confidence to do something better with the life and make change in society. It gives pride to a man to refrain himself from unethical practices.

Therefore the above three can make the most drastic change in the life of an individual and the society.

3. The crisis of ethical values in modern times is traced to a narrow perception of the good life. Discuss (150 words) (17/IV/7a/10)

Ans. It is very difficult to define a good life, as it varies from person to person. Everyone has some paradigm of life so they have a different style of living and enjoying the life. Some people think that spirituality gives them peace so this can lead them to live a good life, some think that the exploration of philosophy of life gives them answer of their origin and find the good life in that. Some people think that money give them comfort, so money will lead to a good life

But today the general perception is that when a person give importance to two things that are being materialistic and individualistic make them more happier and that will lead to a good life.

Materialistic Life : This life leads to

- More greed for material gain
- Money is above all
- Gain by any means

Individualistic Life : This life leads to

- Selfish Motives
- Self gains
- Unethical practices

May be moral in nature (according to one's own perspective)

This materialistic and individualistic attitude and lifestyle results in less or no place for humanitarian acts and society. Which results in a crisis that is ethical crisis.

4. Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's concept of seven sins. (150 words) (16/IV/2b/10)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi said that seven things will destroy us.

1. Wealth Without Work: This refers to the practice of getting something for nothing - manipulating markets and assets so you don't have to work or produce added value, just manipulate people and things.

2. Pleasure Without Conscience: The chief query of the immature, greedy, selfish, and sensuous has always been, "What's in it for me? Will this please me? Will it ease me?" Lately many people seem to want these pleasures without conscience or sense of responsibility, even abandoning or utterly neglecting spouses and children in the name of doing their thing. But independence is not the most mature state of being - it's only a middle position on the way to interdependence, the most advanced and

mature state. To learn to give and take, to live selflessly, to be sensitive, to be considerate, is our challenge. Otherwise there is no sense of social responsibility or accountability in our pleasurable activities.

3. Knowledge Without Character: As dangerous as a little knowledge is, even more dangerous is much knowledge without a strong, principled character. Purely intellectual development without commensurate internal character development makes as much sense as putting a high-powered sports car in the hands of a teenager who is high on drugs. Yet all too often in the academic world, that's exactly what we do by not focusing on the character development of young people.

4. Commerce (Business) Without Morality (Ethics): If we ignore the moral foundation and allow economic systems to operate without moral foundation and without continued education, we will soon create a moral, if not immoral, society and business.

5. Science Without Humanity: If science becomes all technique and technology, it quickly degenerates into man against humanity. Technologies come from the paradigms of science. And if there's very little understanding of the higher human purposes that the technology is striving to serve, we become victims of our own technocracy. We see otherwise highly educated people climbing the scientific ladder of success, even though it's often missing the rung called humanity and leaning against the wrong wall.

6. Religion Without Sacrifice: Without sacrifice we may become active in a church but remain inactive in its gospel. In other words, we go for the social facade of religion and the piety of religious practices. There is no real walking with people or going the second mile or trying to deal with our social problems that may eventually undo our economic system. It takes sacrifice to serve the needs of other people - the sacrifice of our own pride and prejudice, among other things.

Politics Without Principle: If there is no principle, there is no true north, nothing you can depend upon. The focus on the personality ethic is the instant creation of an image that sells well in the social and economic marketplace. You see politicians spending millions of dollars to create an image, even though it's superficial, lacking substance, in order to get votes and gain office. And when it works, it leads to a political system operating independently of the natural laws that should govern.

- 5. "Max Weber said that it is not wise to apply to public administration the sort of moral and ethical norms we apply to matters of personal conscience. It is important to realize that the state bureaucracy might possess its own independent bureaucratic morality." Critically analyse this statement. (150 words) (16/IV/8/10)**

Ans. Bureaucratic morality is the bedrock of good governance. It evolves over a period of time through consensus and experience passed on from one line of leadership to the next. It is best when inclusive, and must strive for public good.

Personal conscience on the other hand has its repercussion generally limited to oneself. It is not always governed by logic. It follows no codes of accountability, yet one need to answer to its voice. Gandhiji even went to the extent of calling in the highest court which is above all laws.

In very rare instances, we find personal conscience to be the guide of public morality. Here again Gandhiji stands out as an example. The basis of his personal conscience was truth, and the same did guide his public actions. However Gandhiji was leading the nations against the imperial power when he demonstrated such a semblance. Nevertheless the possibility of personal conscience guiding bureaucratic morality cannot be denied.

Bureaucratic system of a modern state strives for quick decision making often in the face of limited information (in the wake of daily evolving technology). It is directly accountable to laws and indirectly to the people they serve. It is not a one man machine rather a very large system with many small cogs. It needs order, discipline and chain of command to function efficiently.

Bureaucratic morality will first duty bound you to the needy, place you in an objective decision-making pedestal and invoke you to do what maximizes societal benefits as a whole.

Individual morality is influenced by emotions, a sense and hint of right doing and subjectivity.

Independent morality is a vital trait that should be present in a civil servant as public administration is service to people and putting their needs ahead of yours without compromising the holistic welfare of the society. Yet there remains grey spots where the law is silent. This

gives bureaucracy the opportunity to use his discretion. It remains up to him on what parameters he chooses to make his decision. It is recommended that he answers to his voice of conscience in such cases.

- 6. "The weak can never forgive; forgiveness is the attribute of the strong." (150 words) (15/IV/2a/10)**

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi has given this beautiful quotation. The weak can never forgive. He is bound by Mahatma Gandhi- The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong. I think it means that in order to forgive someone, you have to feel secure in who you are and in your position in the situation. If you have been hurt by someone, you need to be sure that you are the stronger person, or in the stronger position. If someone breaks your heart, you have to know that while it hurts, you will be ok in the long run. The same is true if someone has cheated you or stolen from you. You know that you are the better person and so you can forgive them.

Saying you forgive someone doesn't mean that what they did is all right. You may never trust them again, never put yourself in a position to be hurt by them again. All forgiving them means is that you accept that they are sorry, and you won't pursue any action against them. It's hard to do when you're still hurting inside, and it may take some time if you're still really angry. But in the long run, it's a way of not letting them have power over you. You know where you stand, and you'll act accordingly, but not to get even. It takes a burden off your mind and heart, and shows that you are the better person.

People come and go, they hurt you badly, you feel miserable and those who leave you win everytime you lose yourself to past and feeling of hurt. Dont let them win this time. Defeat them by moving on. Life is beautiful in many ways. Move on my friend. Its the only way out. Remember people are selfish, you become the same. Be selfish.

Stop clinging to your past. Realise that its over. Don't enjoy living in memories. Tune your mind into believing that it was destined this way. Think about other good things you have in life and people who love you from heart. Those who have hurt you deserve no remembrance. Forgiveness makes you strong. You might need to live with the thoughts of someone forever but they will fade away when you find pleasure in other things or people you love.

7. "We can easily forgive a child who is afraid of the dark; the real tragedy of life is when men are afraid of the light." (150 words)(15/IV/2b/10)

Ans. The problem is not that we are inadequate. The problem is that we don't want to come out from our comfort zone and improve on our limitations. It is the light and effort to achieve it, not our darkness that frightens us the most. Our fear of our weaknesses can be removed by working on the weak areas. For example a person having poor level of integrity can improve by constantly working upon it. However, those who fear their weaknesses can never realize their potential fully and hence can never excel in life. They just keep justifying their wrongs without accepting them.

We have infinite potential, but we tend to seek comfort and pleasure. We restrict our world, to places where we are comfortable. We are afraid of the pain, which we may get, while trying to realize our true potential. However we forget that pain is temporary. It may last for an hour, a day or a month. For realizing our true potential we need to overcome this fear and only then we'll be able to reach the stage of enlightenment. We need to accept what we are and shall pursue excellence in every Endeavour of life.

8. Given below are three quotations of great moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these quotations, bring out what it means to you in the present context :

(a) "There is enough on this earth for every one's need but for no one's greed," – Mahatma Gandhi (150 words) (13/IV/6a/10)

Ans. To aspire for anything is a good and motivating thing but it takes a destructive form if one's aspirations becomes greed. On this planet earth, there are enough resources to feed everyone' mouth but be albeit many have to go to bed empty-stomach. It is not just because of natural calamities like famine, flood etc. But human himself is one of the important reason for this. No amount of resources can fulfil the greed of human. Human being by nature is never contended species, one thing gets fulfilled, he starts aspiring for another and gradually his greed increases perpetually. We have enough resources to make schools, roads, hospitals, medicines and many more but however there is not enough resources to satisfy human's greed.

(b) "Nearly all men can withstand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power." – Abraham Lincoln (150 words) (13/IV/6b/10)

Ans. Many people struggle and overcome the adversities for their life be it unemployment, failed marriage, addictions or any other maladies. Their lives are exemplified and should be emulated. In the case of a bureaucrat, it involves being down to earth and grounded to show honour people and institutions who helped him to reach to this coveted position. It tests the dedication of a bureaucrat of not letting others to go through the sufferings that he went through before as a commoner. It is also the test of this integrity, commitment and character of dealing with difficult promises in the face of easier and more lucrative action.

(c) "I count him braver who overcomes his desires than him who overcomes his enemies." – Aristotle (150 words) (13/IV/6c/10)

Ans. Human always struggles with this inner thing. There seem to be a gap between what we know we should do and what we actually do. Some of the examples are overeating, smoking, drinking etc. People who smoke or overeat know that this is not good for them even then they tend to do it. Conquering an enemy or defeating an external obstacle is relatively easier as compared to conquer what lies within us. We always keep focussing on external problems and this way our internal conflict gets neglected. Self discipline begins with self knowledge. So it is imperative to give ourselves time for self-contemplation and introspection. It is important to know oneself for understanding our motivations and desires. Those who have succeeded in their life, they started with self-knowledge, were self-disciplined then with practice overcame their desires.

Ethics and Human Interface

1. Young people with ethical conduct are not willing to come forward to join active politics. Suggest steps to motivate them to come forward. (150 words) (17/IV/3/10)

Ans. Reasons that deter young ethical people to join politics are:-

- Dynastic Politics
- Money Power
- Muscle Power
- Uncertainty
- Caste based politics
- Underhanded Nature

Steps for motivating youth to come forward are only possible by solving the above problems. Some are :-

- **Dynastic Politics** : By making political parties more democratic. This is a blot on the largest democracy in world. So withing political parties internal democracy must be ensured by Election commission of India.
- **Money Power** : Elections of Lok Sabha, state legislative assemblies and local self governments should be state funded, strict vigilance over the candidates and their spending should be done. Training program should be conducted to teach public and make them aware about the importance of elections and negative aspects of casting vote after taking money or any other favors from the candidates.
- **Muscle Power** : Any person who is even accused of any serious crime must be barred from any type of candidature in any election (Lok Sabha, state legislatures and local self government) according Representation to People's act.
- **Caste Based Politics** : Caste based rallies must be banned, any type of caste based or religious comments from political leaders must be checked by proper authorities within political parties and Election Commission. Public campaign must be run by Election Commission for awareness generation among people for making them more sensitive against caste and religious politics.
- **Underhanded Nature** : This means everything fair in love and war and many candidates take elections as a war. So to tackle this type of nature and acts of candidates, the government machineries like administration, state police and central police must be trained and well equipped.

So by addressing above problems we can make politics attractive and can motivate them to join the most beautiful aspect of democracy that is politics.

- 2. You are aspiring to become an IAS officer and you have cleared various stages and now you have been selected for the personal interview. On the day of the interview, on the way to the venue you saw an accident where a mother and child who happen to be your relatives were badly injured. They needed immediate help.**

What would you have done in such a situation? Justify your action. (250 words)(17/IV/10/20)

Ans. This is a case study which has two aspects. The first aspect is related to ethical dilemmas and the second one is related to of emotions management or emotional intelligence.

Ethical dilemma is that whether I should fulfil my personal interest i.e. appearing for civil services interview or to help injured relatives that is my moral and civic duty.

Following are the steps which I will take:

1. **First**, I will take the help of nearby volunteers and give first hand help to the injured ones with the help of good samaritans. By this I am providing them medical help in golden hour which will increase their chances of survival.
2. **Second**, I will immediately make four calls.
 - First call for the ambulance.
 - Second call to the local police.
 - Third call to my relatives, as the injured ones are my relatives.
 - Fourth to my relative/friend to go the UPSC and tell about my situation.
3. After the arrival of the ambulance and Police I will hand over the injured one to them and will also coordinate with my relatives so that they will take care of injured ones and as I have to go for my interview.
4. Now, after this I will try to reach the interview venue as soon as possible and on time.
5. After my interview I will reach the hospital and give my services if required.

Above will be my steps, as in this way only I can perform my duty toward injured one and can reach the interview venue on time. As if I left the injured one unattended that will make my inner soul disturbed and that will hamper my performance in the interview. And if I left my interview, then I will lose a chance which I get after clearing two stages of one of the prestigious and most competitive examinations. So in this manner only I can address my ethical dilemma.

- 3. Why should impartiality and non-partisanship be considered as foundational values in public services, especially in the present day socio-political context? Illustrate your answer with examples. (150 words) (16/IV/1a/10)**

Ans. In democracy, an efficient civil service must have set of values that distinguishes it from other professions. Integrity, dedication to public service, impartiality , political neutrality, anonymity and non-partisanship are said to be

hallmarks of an effective civil service. The community has a right to expect the civil service functions fairly, impartially and efficiently.

The difference between impartiality and non-partisanship is very thin. Non-partisan in public administration means not to side with any group. Impartiality means that civil servants in carrying out their official work, including functions like procurement, recruitment, delivery of services etc, should take decisions based on merit alone.

These two values are important for an administrator because :

- In a conduct of an election process, public will measure the legitimacy of an election on basis of actual integrity of administration. The administrators have responsibility to manage resources and conducting free and fair elections. The quality of non-partisanship and neutral , of not aligning with any party or political group must be maintained.
- Administrators must demonstrate respect for law and election administration must function transparently. Ensure within legal framework of country that the laws relating to elections are fully implemented in an impartial and equitable fashion.
- Another Example is in assigning different developmental projects to industrial organizations. Administrators must do nothing that could indicate or seen as indicating partisan support to a specific industrial enterprise. Not accept any personal favour or gift from organization.
- Thus, by strictly adhering to values of non-partisanship and impartiality an administrator can inculcate and develop a better administration with transparent functioning. Citizen can easily access and avail the services of administration.

4. Analyse John rawls's concept of social justice in the Indian Context. (150 word)(16/IV/3a/10)

Ans. The Theory of Justice as propounded by John Rawls in his book 'A Theory of Justice' (1971) presented a conception of justice which generalised as to what is justice and tied to carry it to higher level of abstraction rather than in defining in concrete form.

According to John Rawls, there are some principles of justice which are running as an undercurrent in the building of a society which is well organised and working in a particular

fashion. These are such principles which would be adopted by 'free and rational' persons to further their own interest in an initial position of equality. This is 'the equality' which is fundamental to their association. And it is this principle which regulates their further agreements. By agreements here, he meant the laws which will be passed at later stages will be working on this very principle. So this is what he regarded as 'justice as fairness'.

Rawls explains that in 'justice as fairness' the original position of equality corresponds to a state of nature. It is a pure hypothetical situation which leads to a certain conception of justice. Some of the essential characteristics of a people who are involved in finding out the principles of justice in their original position are:

1. They are not aware of their place in society, his class position or social status.
2. They do not know their fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities.
3. They are also unaware of their natural assets and abilities and their intelligence, strengths and their likes.
4. They also do not know their conception of the goods or their special psychological propensities.

So there exist a 'veil of ignorance' behind which every like, dislike, advantage, interest, strength, weakness, abilities, social status are hidden.

The principles of justice are chosen behind the veil of ignorance. This ensures that no one is advantaged or disadvantaged in the choice of principles by the outcome of the natural chance or the contingency of the social circumstances.

It has a very wide implication in terms of Indian context:

1. Making of various welfare policies and decisions are taken by the topmost leaders of our nation, who are both economically and intellectually well off. This leads to nepotism in the whole process.
2. The idea of justice mentioned in the preamble and implied by the DPSPs is applicable to all persons, regardless of their existing social conditions. It only creates oppression to the backward groups of the society who don't have enough means to claim justice.
3. Most of the decisions taken in our govt ministries are usually an attempt to appease the majority, thus the minorities

are neglected, making the imperative of 'fair justice' to be futile.

Those points makes it clear that Indian society is yet to accept concept of Rawl's justice thoroughly, which will only be possible when the initial *status quo* of all individuals will be made equal.

5. Law and ethics are considered to be the two tools for controlling human conduct so as to make it conducive to civilized social existence.

(16/IV/5/10)

- (a) Discuss how they achieve this objective.
- (b) Giving examples, show how the two differ in their approaches. (150 words)

Ans. Human beings are born in a society governed by certain ethical, moral, legal norms and being an integral part of the society, share in this exchange of moral, legal, ethical standards.

Laws are passed to reinforce ethical behaviour. for eg it is an ethical issue to not break traffic rules when no one is looking but the legality of law enforces punishment on such offenders.

However, law is something that can be enforced by the rule of law, however, ethics are inculcated since a young age and do not require legal deterrents in their approach.

Ethics have a sense of justice and fair play whereas laws of the land can be progressive or regressive, subjectively. For e.g. the practise of polygamy might be permitted under the muslim law, yet it is ethically unsound.

Laws are the patriarchial imposition of a code of conduct on society which would not have taken place if the society voluntarily abided by a strong ethical code. Hence, though a negative concept on individual liberty, laws are essential for a moral functioning of a society.

6. You are a young, aspiring and sincere employee in a Government office working as an assistant to the director of your department. Since you have joined recently, you need to learn and progress. Luckily your superior is very kind and ready to train you for your job. He is a very intelligent and well-informed person having knowledge of various departments. In short, you respect your boss and are looking forward to learn a lot from him. Since you have good tuning with the boss, he started depending on you. One day due to ill health he invited you at his place for finishing some urgent work. You reached his house and before you could ring the bell you heard shouting noises. You

waited for a while. After entering the house the boss greeted you and explained the work. But you were constantly disturbed by the crying of a woman. At last, you inquired with the boss but his answer did not satisfy you. Next day, you were compelled to inquire further in the office and found out that his behavior is very bad at home with his wife. He also beats up bit wife. His wife is not well educated and is a simple woman in comparison to her husband. you see that though your boss is a nice person in the office, he is engaged in domestic violence at home. In such a situation, you are left with the following options. (16/IV/12/20)

Analyse each option with its consequences.

- (a) Just ignore thinking about it because it is their personal matter.
- (b) Report the case to the appropriate authority.
- (c) Your own innovative approach towards the situation. (250 words)

Ans. (a) Consequences of just ignoring thinking about it because it is their personal matter

- Positive effect of being ignorant is that it will help me learn and grow in organization.
- But the negative effect will be that my ignorance will have large social consequences.
- My silence will be tactic approval to domestic violence which is a crime by law and also an unethical act.
- It will have negative impact on future generation as his children may acquire same behaviour.

(b) Consequences of reporting the case to the appropriate authority.

- Negative impact will be that my relationship with my boss may deteriorate.
- The senior being high rank official may influence the investigation.
- The reputation of department will suffer.
- It will lower the morale of female employees.

(c) Innovative approach towards the situation.

- I will contact the parents of my boss's wife with a letter explaining the matter without highlighting my identity.
- This letter will give them an indication about the situation of their daughter, if they are not aware about it.
- I will ask them to find an amicable solution or go for divorce as she will get a good amount in the form of compensation from her husband.

7. What is meant by 'environmental ethics'? Why is it important to study? Discuss any one environmental issue from the viewpoint of environmental ethics. (15/IV/1a/10)

Ans. Environmental ethics is a branch of ethics that studies the relation of human beings and the environment and how ethics play a role in this. Environmental ethics believe that humans are a part of society as well as other living creatures, which includes plants and animals. These items are a very important part of the world and are considered to be a functional part of human life. Thus, it is essential that every human being respect and honour this and use morals and ethics when dealing with these creatures.

Why is it Important

1. To understand the essential features of moral or ethical thinking;
2. To learn about the important and distinguishing characteristics in environmental ethics;
3. To develop the skills to recognize and deploy moral discourse for leadership in environmental fields etc.

In the most general sense, environmental ethics invites us to consider three key propositions:

1. the Earth and its creatures have moral status, in other words, are worthy of our ethical concern;
2. the Earth and its creatures have intrinsic value, meaning that they have moral value merely because they exist, not only because they meet human needs;
3. drawing from the idea of an ecosystem, human beings should consider "wholes" that include other forms of life and the environment.

The relationship between environmental ethics and the environmental sciences, however, is a complex and often contested one. *For example*, debates over whether ecologists and conservation biologists should also be advocates for environmental protection — a role that goes beyond the traditional profile of the "objective" scientist — have received much attention in these fields. Likewise, we will see that issues such as the place of animal welfare concerns in wildlife management, the valuation and control of non-native species, and the adoption of a more interventionist approach to conservation and ecological protection frequently divide environmental scientists and conservationists.

8. Differentiate between the following (200 words) (15/IV/1b/10)

- (i) Law and Ethics.
- (ii) Ethical management and Management of ethics.
- (iii) Discrimination and Preferential treatment.
- (iv) Personal ethics and Professional ethics.

Ans. (i) Ethics regulates and controls both the inner motives and the external actions. It is concerned with the whole life of man. Ethics is variable. It changes from man to man and from age to age. Every man has his own moral principles.

Ethics is a set of standards, or a code, or value system, worked out from human reason and experience, by which free human actions are determined as ultimately right or wrong, good or evil. If acting agrees with these standards, it is ethical, otherwise unethical. Morality is studied under a separate branch of knowledge known as Ethics.

Law is a code of conduct which the authority in power prescribes for society. It basically differs from ethics in its option to use force if and when necessary and by the fact that it is backed by power.

Laws are, by and large, fair and moral. But it is not easy to accept that laws can be the foundations of ethics, or even that laws can ensure ethical behaviour.

Law is an enactment made by the state. It is backed by physical coercion. Its breach is punishable by the courts. It represents the will of the state and realizes its purpose. Laws reflect the political, social and economic relationships in the society. It determines rights and duties of the citizens towards one another and towards the state. Law is universal in a particular society. All the individuals are equally subjected to it. It does not change from man to man.

(ii) Ethical management refers to corporate management that not only fulfills economic goals and legal responsibilities, but also meets the ethical expectations imposed by social norms in conducting business. All standards for businesses are based on 'Ethical Standards' for transparent, fair, logical operations. Keeping the ethical standards means that the company's decision making is not only based on economical principals, but also on the premise of ethical judgments including transparent accounting, fair terms, legal tax-paying,

environment protection to abide by the standards fairly and uprightly, stricter than the law or government regulations. Thus, ethical management is what CEOs and executives should implement when engaging in business activities.

Management of Ethics is the ethical treatment of employees, stockholders, owners and the public by a company. Ethics Management studies the behaviour of employees and of the employers in business transactions of the Corporate world and in public administration of Government and lays down the requisite guidelines for corporate governance or governance in public administration, as the case may be. Ethics Management is a managerial tool or function to bring about corporate governance or governance in public administration. Professional Ethics studies the behavior of professionals and lays down there quisite guidelines for regulating their conduct. The behavioral study covers acts both in the real world and in the cyber world. An employee living in the real world behaves indifferently in the cyber world. While sending emails to his superior, he uses unethical language whereas in the real world he is quite polite to his superior.

(iii) Discrimination is action that denies social participation or human rights to categories of people based on prejudice. This includes treatment of an individual or group based on their actual or perceived membership in a certain group or social category, in a way that is worse than the way people are usually treated. In general women are not discriminated against, but there are instances of discrimination which no one can deny. So please dont form your opinion on the basis of miniscule part of population who are discriminating. The existence of high and low shelves are a function. They're nothing more than a means of displaying products. They're not erected as tall as they are for the purpose of disadvantaging anyone. But if you choose, knowing someone requires help because of actual or perceived membership in a certain group or social category, to refuse to help them—that could be called discrimination. Because in that case, it's your refusal to help that's disadvantaged that person. It would be a fair action, from your viewpoint, but discriminatory nonetheless.

In short, if you don't want to discriminate against people, treat them the way you would want to be treated in their position. But discrimination is in the way we treat people, not in the way we design our grocery stores. Preferential treatment is sometimes viewed as reverse discrimination, since it rewards someone for being in the "correct" race, gender, economic status, religious affiliation or other category. An employer may not be allowed by law to discriminate against any applicant protected under law, but he or she can still show a preference towards applicants who meet certain unspoken standards. An employer may prefer to work with men instead of women as a rule, or may hire a candidate based on his or her physical attractiveness. Preferential Treatment literally refers to "job or employment preference given to someone who is of the right race, ethnicity, or gender"as defined in the government's approved list of historically disadvantaged.

The policies and programs of preferential treatment, or reverse discrimination have aroused much controversy in many countries all over the world. These policies and programs gave rise to arguments, law-suits, riots and bloodshed in many countries, including India. The significant moral question associated with the problem of preferential treatment is—whether we should set aside the principles of justice for the sake of attaining some larger social good. "preferential treatment" is equivalent to favoritism, or giving preference to certain classes or types over other classes or types. By itself, the term is not politically charged.

(iv) Personal ethics is a category of philosophy that determines what an individual believes about morality and right and wrong. This is usually distinguished from business ethics or legal ethics. These branches of ethics come from outside organizations or governments, not the individual's conscience. These branches of ethics occasionally overlap. Personal ethics can affect all areas of life, including family, finances and relationships. An important point to address in the domain of personal ethics is identifying when some matter is personal in the sense of "private" as opposed to public.

While Professional ethics is the study of the principles and standards that underlie a profession's responsibilities and conduct. It examines the ethical dilemmas and challenges

met by practitioners of a profession, the way in which professionals organize and develop ethical standards for members of their profession, and how these standards are applied in everyday practice.

Michael Davis describes Professional Ethics in this way:-

A profession is a number of individuals in the same occupation voluntarily organized to earn a living by openly serving a certain moral ideal in a morally permissible way beyond what law, market, and morality would otherwise require. Professions organize all, or part, of a single occupation in a certain way. Professional ethics are the special standards defining the way the would-be profession is to pursue its moral ideal. These standards are arbitrary (more or less) in the way promises are. Ordinarily morality sets limits on professional ethics without determining the content. One cannot deduce professional ethics from morality or moral theory."

9. You are the Sarpanch of a Panchayat. There is a primary school run by the government in your area. Midday meals are provided to the children attending the school. The Headmaster has now appointed a new cook in the school to prepare the meals. However, when it is found that the cook is from Dalit community, almost half of the children belonging to higher castes are not allowed to take meals by their parents. Consequently the attendance in the school falls sharply. This could result in the possibility of discontinuation of midday meal scheme, thereafter of teaching staff and subsequent closing down the school. (15/IV/10/20)

(a) Discuss some feasible strategies to overcome the conflict and to create right ambience.

Ans. At the root of the problem lies the caste discrimination prevalent in the village. So for overcoming the conflict and creating the right ambience following strategies can be implemented:

(i) **Changing attitude of people :** The caste discrimination prevalent in the village can be eliminated through changing attitude of people. I will use social influence and persuasion techniques for achieving this. For example, social proof, reciprocity, liking, dissemination of information, breaking stereotypes etc can be used.

(ii) **Inter-community cultural festivals :** The barriers dividing society into various segments can be overcome only when there is more interaction among people. Festivals provide an opportunity to bring people closer.

(iii) **Defining shared goals :** Village should work together for achieving certain shared goals. Defining such goals like in education and health sector can help in ensuring collective effort of people.

(iv) **Leading by Example :** As Sarpanch of the village, I will lead by example. It will help in influencing people, and bringing change.

(b) What should be the responsibilities of different social segments and agencies to create positive social ambience for accepting such changes ?

Ans. The various social segments and agencies like family, school and Gram Sabha have certain responsibilities for creating right ambience.

(i) **Responsibility of Social segments:** People must promote shared values like equality, fraternity, justice etc. It is our responsibility to respect every individual in the manner we expect respect from others. We need to persuade people for attitude change if they discriminate against anyone.

(ii) **Responsibility of Social Agencies:** Law enforcement agencies must ensure proper enforcement of laws which prohibit discrimination. Also Civil servants need to remain pro-active in order to detect early warning signs of such discrimination and take corrective steps. They should also launch various awareness campaigns in this regard. They should lead by example, which will help in influencing people.

So, for bringing social change and creating right kind of ambience, above steps can be taken.

10. All human beings aspire for happiness. Do you agree? What does happiness mean to you ? Explain with examples. (14/IV/1a/10)

Ans. According to the Ethical Theory of utilitarianism all human beings aspire for pleasure and freedom from pain. Thus it can be said that all human beings aspire for happiness. But it must also be admitted that happiness is not same for all human beings because meaning of happiness may differ from one human being to the other. For instance there may be someone who can be happy by living a lavish lifestyle, the others may find happiness in leading a simplistic lifestyle.

Happiness for me means a feeling of joy and satisfaction which is generally witnessed when I have meaningfully contributed to something good or when I achieve my targets in time.

11. Which eminent personality has inspired you the most in the context of ethical conduct in life? Give the gist of his/her teachings. Giving specific examples, describe how you have been able to apply these teachings for your own ethical development. (150 words) (14/IV/4a/10)

Ans. Amongst several personalities like Gandhiji, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Einstein, Plato etc it is Gautam Buddha who has inspired me the most in context of ethical conduct in life.

Buddha advocated eight fold path which included : right speech, right action, right means of livelihood, right conduct, right meditation etc. He also advocated the 'middle path' avoiding extremities of passions and desires. Buddha also taught the path of non violence and compassion for fellow living beings. Buddha offers us a complete ethical system based on how to conduct and behave in day to day life by leading an ideal life without greed, stealing and sexual misconduct.

I have applied these teachings for my own ethical development in several ways. For instance I have tried to imbibe the principles of eight fold path life right speech and right conduct. Also I have vowed not to speak lies. Being compassionate towards other living being is another attribute that I have tried to imbibe from Buddha's teachings.

12. We are witnessing increasing instances of sexual violence against women in the country. Despite existing legal provisions against it, the number of such incidences is on the rise. Suggest some innovative measures to tackle this menace. (150 words) (14/IV/8/10)

Ans. There has been increasing instances of sexual violence against women in the country. There is no dearth of legal provisions to stop this menace but it seems that though legal provisions are necessary, they are not sufficient enough to stop this bane. Therefore we need innovative steps to tackle such situations.

First of all, most of the sexual violence caused against women are not even reported. This leads to psychological trauma and further degradation of women accompanying sexual violence in our society. Thus, there is urgent need to report such events by fighting against the social stigma and taboo associated with the victim. This will be the first step against instances of sexual violence.

Even when the culprit has been arrested, the cumbersome legal procedures suck the entire energy out of the victim and she finally gives up. Thus, there is need for procedural reforms to make it more women friendly.

Police needs to be sensitized to women issues. More number of female police personnel must be inducted and specialised teams must be formed to deal with sexual violence cases.

Also women should be made capable and independent. Self defence should be made essential part of our curriculum.

Boys must be sensitized right from childhood towards the issue of sexual violence through active participation of schools, parents, civil society and the government.

13. You are a no-nonsense, honest officer. You have been transferred to a remote district to head a department that is notorious for its inefficiency and callousness. You find that the main cause of the poor state of affairs is the indiscipline of a section of employees. They do not work themselves and also disrupt the working of others. You first warned the troublemakers to mend their ways or else face disciplinary action. When the warning had little effect, you issued a show cause notice to the ringleaders. As a retaliatory measure, these troublemakers instigated a woman employee amongst them to file a complaint of sexual harassment against you with the Women's Commission. The Commission promptly seeks your explanation. The matter is also publicized in the media to embarrass you further. Some of the options to handle this situation could be as follows :

- Give your explanation to the Commission and go soft on the disciplinary action.
- Ignore the Commission and proceed firmly with the disciplinary action.
- Brief your higher-ups, seek directions from them and act accordingly.

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it. (250 words) (14/IV/11/20)

Ans. I will go with the option (iii) and will reject option (i) and (ii) for the following reasons : I cannot go soft on the disciplinary action because if I do so, I cannot hope to bring about discipline and efficient functioning in the

department. I cannot ignore the Commission even if charges have been wrongly framed against me because the Commission is a quasi-judicial body whose task is to make an enquiry. Thus, the best option among the three given options is the third one under which I will brief my higher ups and seek directions from them and act accordingly. It is hoped that they will offer me the most useful and expedient advice. Secondly, by contacting my superior officers I may get a chance to bring the issue of indiscipline to their notice.

The other possible options include the following: I will give my explanation to the Commission and proceed firmly with the disciplinary action. In other words, I will take the best aspects of the options (i) and (ii). Yet, it would be advisable to inform the higher ups about the goings on in the department. So even as I give my explanation to the Commission and take disciplinary action against the miscreants, I will also inform my seniors at the same time to seek their advice. However, I do not know what the seniors are going to advise me. They may ask me not to take disciplinary action against the subordinates as an expedient measure in which case I will be obliged not to take the disciplinary action. So, the best course considering all these possibilities is to take disciplinary action and answer the Commission before informing the senior officers.

14. What do you understand by ‘values’ and ‘ethics’? In what way is it important to be ‘ethical along with being professionally competent ? (150 words) (13/IV/1a/10)

Ans. Values are the individual principle or beliefs that guide judgement and behaviour of a person or a group. Values are like an anchor in a ship. Values flow from the highest of our own self which are in inbuilt mechanism which distinguish the right from the wrong, the Do's and Don'ts of any action even when no one is looking.

The word ethics has been derived from the Greek word 'ethos' meaning 'character'. Ethics is a branch of philosophy that refers to a study of rightness or wrongness of human action in the context of a good human life.

Professional competence is always evaluated within the boundary of ethics and norms associated with the profession.

A person can be professionally competent and expert but if the practices certain immoral

acts, it will be referred as unethical which will in turn hamper the transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, public trust etc. And thus these unethical conducts will erode the roots of the profession itself, harming the stakeholders.

15. Some people feel that values keep changing with time and situation, while others strongly believe that there are certain universal and eternal human values. Give your perception in this regard with due justification. (150 words) (13/IV/3/10)

Ans. Almost all cultures have moral principles which people follow in their respective levels. These principles vary if we see them very minutely but more or less all follow some or the other moral principles. Thus, we may say it as universal moral sense that guides the moral principles across the globe. In all developed cultures, *for example*, killing life for any reason or even for pleasure is considered to be bad and unethical, while promoting life or showing love, care, compassion and saving life is good. These are thus the moral values which all human beings should follow and hence are universalistic and eternal.

Morality is always in its own form what changes is the way it is interpreted from time to time. Morality may mean different things to different people. People adapt their values according to the life circumstances. They acquire certain new values while leave those values whose pursuit is blocked. For example, values concerning power and money are easy their importance downgrades while its importance increases if value's pursuit is blocked. Values can even get changed after strong persecution: like bureaucrats and other government officials tend to become corrupt under the circumstances who entered the services being honest.

16. “The good of an individual is contained in the good of all.” What do you understand by this statement? How can principle be implemented in public life ? (150 words) (13/IV/7/10)

Ans. There are two options – either to make ourselves so strong to help others or to make others strong to help us. An individual who wants to be strong cannot be strong forever if the society in which he lives is not strong. It is not judicious to devote all 24 hours of one's day for self but rather he should take out time

for others also. This is essential for an administrator that he should not only live for himself and his personal gains but work towards the goodness of all which eventually give him eternal happiness.

It can be implemented in public life through sensitivity in resource allocation for weaker section, impartial work ethic with perseverance, empathy and flexibility in moulding public service delivery to evolving demands.

17. You are the Executive Director of an upcoming Infotech Company which is making a name for itself in the market.

Mr. A, who is a star performer, is heading the marketing team. In a short period of one year, he has helped in doubling the revenues as well as creating a high brand equity for the Company so much so that you are thinking of promoting him. However, you have been receiving information from many corners about his attitude towards the female colleagues; particularly his habit of making loose comments on women. In addition, he regularly sends indecent SMS's to all the team members including his female colleagues.

One day, late in the evening, Mrs. X, Who is one of Mr. A's team members, comes to you visibly disturbed. She complains against the continued misconduct of Mr. A, who has been making undesirable advances towards her and has even tried to touch her inappropriately in his cabin.

She tender her resignation and leaves your office. (13/IV/14/20)

(a) What are the options available to you ?

Ans. Firstly, I would simply direct the matter to the Internal Complaints Committee, which has jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace, as per law. I could speak with both Mr. A and Mrs. X with utmost sensitivity and confidentiality to receive an authentic version of the sequence and gravity of transpired events as possible. I can try cross-checking relevant facts from other employees and sources at my disposal.

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons. (200 words)

Ans. I will select the first option because any complaint of sexual harassment at workplace must necessarily be investigated by the Internal

Complaints Committee, regardless of whether the complainant or the organization. Mrs. X's resignation has no bearing on this procedure. Any other option would be akin to taking the law into my own hands, which is neither permissible nor in alignment with my commitment and integrity towards the spirit of service with which I carry out my Public transactions and employee welfare. It will be even more damaging to the company's brand equity as well, if a law is violated right after damaging allegations of sexual harassment. Other options like speaking privately with both parties and cross-checking facts via independent sources can easily interfere with the investigations of the Internal Complaints Committee. Despite my humanitarian and professional concern for both parties, I must refrain from directly involving myself with the case and let the law take its own substantive and procedural course.

Attitude

1. Explain how ethics contributes to social and human well-being. (150 words) (16/IV/1a/10)

Ans. Ethics is important to every society as it plays a critical role in shaping the individuals behaviours within a society. Since the dawn of human civilization, men have sought to keep human conduct in check to preserve the peace of society. Where written law is used to govern official businesses and happenings, ethics act as a self-governing system to keep human self-interest and the good of society at equilibrium because the eyes of the law are not always available.

However, as with everything in life, nothing is perfect. Ethics and human conduct are no exception to this rule. Ethics of the old days has been polluted and are inadequate for business self-governance due to changes in the environment and cultural norms. In other words, ethics in today's society has eroded. Managers and leaders in modern organizations lack strong ethical standards or are willing to abandon them in the face of economic incentives or competitive pressures.

Humans have always been thought of as selfish creatures, and this just further proves it. Colleagues bad mouthing each other behind their backs to increase chances of promotion shows a lack of professional ethics in order to

gain economic advantage can be seen as unethical, but logical. Unfortunately, some acts such as littering the streets and using the cell phone in a cinema despite being told repeatedly not to do so, is not just unethical, it is downright absurd.

However, erosion of ethics is not just limited to the business world. It has spilled over to every aspect of society, such as athletes cheating or taking drugs, and the previously unheard of bribing of Olympics organizing selection committee.

There are very serious impacts to the society if the erosion of ethics is not kept in check. The public, whether it is business, friendship or any kind of interaction, functions because humans rely on a varying level of trust, respect for others, and cooperation. If erosion of ethics continues to worsen, nobody will have any trust in others, at all. In the end, society will cease to function like it presently does and everyone will either lock themselves at home, or walk around heavily armed.

Unfortunately, it is not just the actual erosion of ethics, but the people's perception of the erosion that has to be addressed as well. People are judgmental and will choose not to commit to any activities when they perceive that the other parties are unethical.

Ethical norms are ever changing because it is contextual and affected by culture, technology, religion and politics. What is ethical in one country may not be ethical in another. This just makes the evaluation of what is ethical and what is not, an even more difficult question to answer than it presently already is. However, this does not mean that the world should just give up and surrender. There are ways to at least draw the boundaries of what is acceptable and what is not.

2. How could social influence and persuasion contribute to the success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan? (150 words) (16/IV/4b/10)

Ans. Governance is different from government which is based on participatory discussion deliberation and persuasion.

Persuasion is a powerful tool to change the reluctance to willingness and helps in better implementation of any policy which is the cornerstone of any public policy dealing in improving governance. Persuasion can lead to change of thoughts of people thus making the

governance process more penetrating and useful. Since for effective and participative governance, citizen shall be made part of the system and active involvement will ease the process.

Now of the numerous initiatives that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, which would give Mahatma Gandhi the gift of a clean India on his 150th birth anniversary on October 2, 2019, has the greatest potential to transform the lives of all Indians – rich and poor.

It is of utmost importance that PM Modi sustains the public awareness campaign at the high level he has begun until the objective is achieved. Through speeches and commercials on television and radio, he must continually exhort citizens to change their habits. He must also cajole state chief ministers, prominent politicians from all parties and film and sports stars to do the same.

All TV channels must be encouraged to broadcast programmes featuring experts from medical and related fields who can credibly explain the damage that poor personal hygiene, littering and open defecation do to the health of all citizens. Rural folk must also be made aware of the health hazard posed by cohabitation with livestock, which naturally defecates in the open.

If we wage this campaign on a war footing as we once did to eradicate polio, we can surely make the 150th birthday of the Mahatma a memorable day for every citizen of India.

3. Our attitudes towards life, work, other people and society are generally shaped unconsciously by the family and the social surroundings in which we grow up. Some of these unconsciously acquired attitudes and values are often undesirable in the citizens of a modern democratic and egalitarian society. (16/IV/6/10)

- (a) Discuss such undesirable values prevalent in Today's educated Indians
- (b) How can such undesirable attitudes be changed and socio-ethical values considered necessary in public services be cultivated in the aspiring and serving civil servants? (150 words)

Ans. Some of the undesirable values present in educated Indian's are as follows :

- **Arrogance:** Making undue claims in an overbearing manner; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank,

dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; lordliness; haughtiness; self-assumption; presumption.

- **Bragging:** Exhibiting self-importance, boastful talk.
- **Cowardice:** Lack of courage to face danger; extreme timidity; base fear of danger or hurt; lack of spirit.
- **Disloyalty:** Lack of loyalty; lack of fidelity; violation of allegiance.
- **Greed:** An excessive desire to acquire or possess more than what one needs or deserves, especially with respect to material wealth.
- **Injustice:** The practice of being unjust or unfair.
- **Jealousy:** The quality of being jealous; earnest concern or solicitude; painful apprehension of rivalry in cases nearly affecting one's happiness; painful suspicion of the faithfulness of husband, wife, or lover.

Education is an effective and pervasive phenomenon for all round individual development and social transformation.

Teachers can play a vital role in this regard. A teacher must succeed in conveying the larger ideals of service to the community, virtues of tolerance and respect for all faiths, importance of character, integrity and discipline and the value of humanism to his pupil. The later should also be made aware of our heritage and culture. They should develop a mature attitude towards religion. Acquaintance with prayers of different religions and hymns and songs of various faiths may also help young minds to recognize the intrinsic purity, beauty and practical usefulness of different religious thoughts.

Injection of information into young minds has been taking place on a massive scale, but character and personality development has not received the attention it deserves. Creation of the right environment which helps and encourages young minds to resolve personal and moral issues independently is of utmost importance. Although it is not an easy task but it needs to be done at all costs.

Since character of people may decide the destiny of a nation, the educational system should develop character, courage, comradeship,

discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure and sportsmanship, and ideals of selfless service.

Emphasis should be laid on the study of the life of great sons of the soil whose ideas and ideals have moved the world, because such a practice may provide an insight to the younger generation for character development and spiritual sensitivity.

- 4. Suppose you are an officer in-charge of implementing a social service scheme to provide support to old and destitute women. An old and illiterate woman comes to you to avail the benefits of the scheme. However, she has no documents to show that she fulfills the eligibility criteria. But after meeting her and listening to her you feel that she certainly needs support. Your enquirers also show that she is really destitute and living in a pitiable condition. You are in a dilemma as to what to do. Putting her under the scheme without necessary documents would clearly be violation of rules. But denying her the support would be cruel and inhuman.**
- (16/IV/11/20)

(a) Can you think of a rational way to resolve this dilemma?

Ans. The officer can overcome the dilemma in following ways:

- The officer after proper verification can send the women with reference to the required office for getting the documents.
- He should make her aware about the other government schemes so that after getting proper documents she can avail other benefits also provided by the government.
- The campaign can be initiated to identify the beneficiaries for the scheme and to organize camps for formation of required documents bi-monthly.

(b) Give your reasons for it. (250 words)

Ans. Reasons for it:

- In democracy, the government and administration exists for welfare of the people and rules and regulations are formulated in a way to ensure the same. But there are circumstances as in given case where rules act as hindrance: here the administrators are supposed to here to their conscience and find innovative solution to existing social problem.

5. How do the virtues of trustworthiness and fortitude get manifested in public service? Explain with examples. (150 words) (15/IV/3b/10)

Ans. Virtues of trustworthiness and fortitude are needed for effective public service delivery. It gets manifested in the following form:

- (i) **Upholding principles of Fidelity:** government is all about relationships. If trust is lost, everything is lost. Fulfilling our commitments, and being responsible in our inter-personal relationship, builds trust in the team. This trust is reflected when commitments are fulfilled.
- (ii) **Maintaining confidentiality of information in public interest:** like not disclosing budget details before formal announcement.
- (iii) **Transparency and participative approach** which can develop credibility and trust among people. Like Panchayat system enhances trust and teamwork between people and administration.
- (iv) **Upholding Rule of Law:** There may be challenging circumstances when it becomes difficult to uphold the law. It requires moral fortitude to uphold the rule of law and to work for realizing the values enshrined in the constitution. So upholding it reflects our virtue of fortitude. Like not taking into account the inappropriate influence by the political boss which can hurt public interest.
- (v) **Dedication to service:** There are many temptations to make personal gains at the cost of public interest. It requires moral fortitude, to overcome these temptations, and remain dedicated to the service of the people. So our dedication to service reflects our fortitude.

6. Two different kinds of attitudes exhibited by public servants towards their work have been identified as the bureaucratic attitude and the democratic attitude. (15/IV/5/10)

- (a) Distinguish between these two terms and write their merits and demerits.
- (b) Is it possible to balance the two to create a better administration for the faster development of our country ? (150 words)

Ans. Bureaucratic Attitude - The attitude of public servants to strictly follow decision making process according to the laid down rules and guidelines is the Bureaucratic attitude. Some basic attributes of this attitude involves objectivity, neutrality, secrecy, elite approach etc.

Merits

- (i) Strict compliance of standard operating procedure.
- (ii) Since consultation with public is not needed so decision can be taken quickly.
- (iii) It is easier to fix responsibility of decisions because of hierarchical decision making process.

Demerits

- (i) Red-tapism, as there is no urgency in achieving targets.
- (ii) They are opposed to changes in the system, leading to stagnation.
- (iii) It is rigid; hence, public service delivery may not be effective.
- (iv) Apathy towards common people.

Democratic Attitude - The attitude of public servants to encourage participation of people in decision making process and delegate authority to other members of the team. It involves values like compassion, tolerance, responsiveness etc.

Merits

- (i) It ensures participation of people in governance.
- (ii) It improves effectiveness of public service delivery as it is according to the 'felt needs' of the people.
- (iii) It allows flexibility in program designing and implementation.

Demerits

- (i) Since it involves wider consultation, so it may be time consuming.
- (ii) It becomes difficult to arrive at wide consensus on certain issues.
- (iii) It slows down decision making process.

Yes, it is possible to balance the two. It can be achieved by following methods:

- (i) **Demarcating separate areas :** In certain areas of governance we need democratic attitude of Bureaucrat and in other areas we need bureaucratic attitude. These should be demarcated. *For Example* - Areas having larger public interface requires democratic attitude. Like in case of field posting. Whereas areas needing quicker decision making needs bureaucratic attitude. Like in day to day functioning of administration at higher levels.
- (ii) **Laying down of Guidelines with provisions for flexibility :** Guidelines and standard operating procedures should be issued at

macro level while at micro level there should be provisions for flexibility. This will ensure bureaucratic attitude at macro level and democratic attitude at micro level.

In this way, both these can be balanced for creating a better administration for faster and inclusive development of the country.

7. One of the scientists working in the R & D laboratory of a major pharmaceutical company discovers that one of the company's best selling veterinary drugs, B has the potential to cure a currently incurable liver disease that is prevalent in tribal areas. However, developing a variant of the drug suitable for human beings entailed a lot of research and development having a huge expenditure to the extent of Rs. 50 crores. It was unlikely that the company would recover the costs as the disease was rampant only in poverty-stricken area having very little market otherwise. (15/IV/11/20) If you were the CEO, then –

(a) Identify the various actions that you could take;

Ans. The various actions which can be taken are:

- (i) Taking support of Government
- (ii) Raising money through equity market
- (iii) Collaborating with foreign company
- (iv) appealing common people through media and NGO's for collaboration and funds through sale of products

(b) Evaluate the pros and cons of each of your actions.

Ans. Evaluation of the options :-

- (i) **Option 1 :** Taking support of government

Merits

- 1.1 It will solve the funding issue.
- 1.2 Poor people will benefit. Justice will be done to them.
- 1.3 Government machinery can be utilized for better service delivery.

Demerits

- 1.1 It will put Subsidy burden on government.
- 1.2 Company's ownership of product will be diluted.

- (ii) **Option 2 :** Raising money through Equity market Merit.

- 2.1 It will solve the problem temporarily.
- 2.2 Poor people will benefit.
- 2.3 Corporate Social Responsibility will be fulfilled.

Demerits

- 2.1 Investors may lose money in future.
- 2.2 My company might come under severe financial stress.

(iii) Option 3 : Collaborating with foreign company.

Merits

- 3.1 Not just poor of India, but of whole world will benefit.
- 3.2 The problem can be solved in holistic manner.

Demerits

- 3.1 Issues of Intellectual property rights may hamper this collaboration.
- 3.2 Foreign company may sell the drug at higher prices.

(iv) Option 4 : appealing common people through media and NGO's for collaboration and funds through sale of products.

Merits

- 4.1 Pool for social activities will be created
- 4.2 Good publicity of company will be done.
- 4.3 Increase in sales and profits which then are transfer to the project.

Demerits

- 4.1 It may also decrease the sale as price of company's products will be increased.
- 4.2 May take a long time to collect necessary funds.

Considering all the above three options, I will go for the first option, of taking support of government.

8. You are recently posted as district development officer of a district. Shortly thereafter you found that there is considerable tension in the rural areas of your district on the issue of sending girls to schools.

The elders of the village feel that many problems have come up because girls are being educated and they are stepping out of the safe environment of the household. They are of the view that the girls should be quickly married off with minimum education. The girls are also competing for jobs after education, which have traditionally remained in boys' exclusive domain, adding to unemployment amongst male population.

The younger generation feels that in the present era, girls should have equal opportunities for education and employment, and other means of livelihood. The entire locality is divided between the elders and the younger lot and further sub-divided between sexes in both

generations. You come to know that in Panchayat or in other local bodies or even in busy crossroads, the issue is being acrimoniously debated.

One day you are informed that an unpleasant incident has taken place. Some girls were molested, when they were en route to schools. The incident led to clashes between several groups and a law and order problem has arisen. The elders after heated discussion have taken a joint decision not to allow girls to go to school and to socially boycott all such families, which do not follow their dictate. *(15/IV/14/25)*

(a) What steps would you take to ensure girl's safely without disrupting their education ?

Ans. The issue involves ensuring safety of girls, without disrupting their education. It also involves ironing out the difference of opinion between the two generations. Following steps can be taken for safety and education of girls:

- **Social influence and persuasion techniques:-** For bringing social change through attitude transformation, we need to use different techniques of social influence and persuasion. Elders should be persuaded for allowing education of girls, while assuring them of their safety. Social proof, reciprocity, role models, etc can play a significant role in this.
- **Changing Socialization process:-** Gender stereotypes need to be broken by changing the socialization process of children. This is important to remove the gender discrimination faced by girls. Child rearing practices can be modified.
- **Security arrangement and combat training:** police roundups can be increased during opening and closure time of schools. Girls can also be taught in self defense techniques.
- **Infrastructural improvements:** Safety of girls in rural areas is compromised because of lack of adequate infrastructure, like street light, toilet facilities etc. Bridging these gaps will help in providing a sense of security to girls. Constructing toilets, providing them cycles etc are some of the steps.

(b) How would you manage and mould patriarchic attitude of the village elders to ensure harmony in the inter-generational relations? (250 words)

Ans. For managing and molding the patriarchal attitude we need to use the following methods:

- **(i) Using Persuasion techniques :** Elder people must be persuaded with all due respect, in

order to change their attitude towards girl education. Sarpanch of the village can play a significant role in this, since his position has authority to influence behaviour of people.

(ii) Leadership skills: The situation requires leadership skill on my part to influence the attitude of elderly people. I can do it by demonstrating them the benefits of girl education, through various examples. It is a powerful method of social influence.

(iii) Emotional intelligence: It also requires emotional intelligence on my part, in order to understand and manage the emotions of the village elders. This is crucial for success of other steps. The issue has lot of emotional component which need to be managed properly.

(iv) Attitude change : Stereotypes and prejudice can be broken through adult education and dissemination of information regarding the benefits of girl education.

So, in this manner social change can happen, and ensure that there is inter-generational harmony.

9. "Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, but knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful." What do you understand by this statement ? Explain your stand with illustrations from the modern context. (150 words) *(14/IV/3a/10)*

Ans. "Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful." This is a famous quotation from Samuel Johnson. In this quote, the author was referring to education. When comparing ignorant but ethical people and educated people without morals, he meant to state that both are bad but the latter is worse. In other words, ignorant people even when morally sound cannot be of much use but knowledgeable people without integrity can be positively harmful to society. President Roosevelt stated best when he said, "To educate a person in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society." In modern context most of the common men have integrity but they are illiterate. They do not have a voice backed by knowledge against corrupt politicians and public officials. On the other hand people like Abdul Karim Telgi, Ketan Parekh, Ramalinga Raju and some politicians in the Congress government with their knowledge but lack of integrity have drained the nation of hundreds of crores.

10. What factors affect the formation of a person's attitude towards social problems? In our society, contrasting attitudes are prevalent about many social problems. What contrasting attitudes do you notice about the caste system in our society? How do you explain the existence of these contrasting attitudes? (150 words) (14/IV/6/10)

Ans. A person's attitude towards social problems is shaped by multiple factors. Family is the first teacher and influences an individual's attitude in a big way. Then comes the society and its traditions which plays crucial role in shaping one's attitude. Also the individual's own capacity to analyse and understand different aspects of social problems also helps in shaping his attitude. His level of education, awareness and exposure plays a vital role in shaping his attitude.

There are many contrasting attitudes about the caste system in our society; many people support the caste system whereas there are many who oppose this practice by declaring it the biggest menace of our society. However there are also people who are neutral to the existence of caste system.

Existence of these contrasting attitudes can be explained in several ways. People who are less educated and who have been living in traditional societies majorly in rural areas tend to support the caste system. However, the more educated urban people oppose it. Also the higher castes who are better placed support caste system to perpetuate their dominance. With coming up of reservations, the group benefiting from it supports the system to continue getting the benefits whereas others oppose it.

11. In our country, the migration of rural people to towns and cities is increasing drastically. This is causing serious problems both in the rural as well as in the urban areas. In fact, things are becoming really unmanageable. Can you analyze this problem in detail and indicate not only the socio-economic but also the emotional and attitudinal factors responsible for this problem ? Also, distinctly bring out why-

- (a) educated rural youth are trying to shift to urban areas;
 - (b) landless poor people are migrating to urban slums;
 - (c) even some farmers are selling off their land and trying to settle in urban areas taking up petty jobs.

What feasible steps can you suggest which will be effective in controlling this serious problem of our country? (250 words) (14/IV/14/20)

Ans. There are social, economic, emotional, psychological and attitudinal problems responsible for the rapid migration of villagers to the urban centers. The high rate of migration has caused the problems like population density, congestion, urban slums, law and order problems, heavy pressure on civic amenities, and various other problems in the urban areas. On the other hand, the villages are turning into depopulated ghost towns in the absence of development and civic amenities. The urban life offers anonymity and some degree of casteless society. It offers better economic opportunities with better wages than in the rural areas. Moreover, people have a negative attitude towards villages as compared to the urban centres. The villages are considered decadent with no hopes of progress and development while urban centres are considered better developed and progressive. Educated rural youth finding no jobs in villages are forced to migrate to the cities, while landless poor people migrate to the cities in search of better economic opportunities.

Decades ago, the same theme was depicted in the movie Do Bigha Jameen. There are some farmers who sell off their land to settle in urban areas taking up petty jobs because the rural areas do not satisfy their economic needs, wants and necessities turning them towards impoverishment. Several practical steps can be taken to improve the condition in villages and consequently check the tide of migration. The development of infrastructure will bring in the benefits of development and employ the landless and unemployed villagers. The development of cottage and small industries as well as mini projects in villages will also provide employment opportunities. In addition, when villages are well developed, service sector will invest there, in the process creating large-scale employment opportunities.

12. What do you understand by the following terms in the context of public service ? (250 words) (13/IV/2a/15)

- (i) Integrity
 - (ii) Perseverance
 - (iii) Spirit of service
 - (iv) Commitment
 - (v) Courage of conviction

Ans. (i) **Integrity**— Integrity refers to principled self-governance. It can also be referred as conducting responsibilities and activities

without subordinating oneself to external influence i.e. soundness of moral principles, character of uncorrupted virtues, honesty and uprightness.

(ii) **Perseverance**— Perseverance encompasses commitment, empathy, intellectual integrity and endurance to pursue difficult challenges with patience, focus and confidence. It is about trying again and again and not leaving the job in between.

(iii) **Spirit of Service**— It imbibes the better work culture, inner motivation to perform at the best level for others, self-control and self-direction towards. Committed objectives and thriving towards excellence without any self motives.

(iv) **Commitment**— It is the quality of being dedicated to a cause, action while remaining physically and emotionally detached. It is a promise to the public to defend the philosophy of the constitution like equality, freedom etc.

(v) **Courage of Conviction**— It is the state of mind that enables one to face danger with self-possession, confidence and resolution. Courage of conviction makes one to admit his mistakes and denounce other's false actions.

13. Indicate two more attributes which you consider important for public service. Justify your answer. (100 words) (13/IV/2b/15)

Ans. Two more attributes important for public service are honesty and efficiency.

Honesty refers to a facet of moral character and connotes positive and virtuous attributes such as integrity, truthfulness and straight forwardness, including straight forwardness of conduct, along with the absence of lying, cheating, theft, etc. Further-more, honesty means being trustworthy, loyal, fair and sincere. In the sphere of public service, honesty is being truthful with the decisions we make and actions we take every day during our duties.

In a country like India where red-tapism and bureaucratic delays are common place, efficiency along with hard work is a very essential attribute in public service. Efficiency in general, describes the extent to which time, effort or cost is well used for the intended task or purpose. It is often used with the specific purpose of relaying the capability of a specific application of efforts to produce a specific outcome effectively with a minimum amount or quantity of waste, expense, or unnecessary effort. 'Efficiency' has widely varying meaning in different disciplines.

Emotional Intelligence

1. How will you apply emotional intelligence in administrative practices? (150 words)

(17/IV/6a/10)

Ans. Emotional intelligence is the ability to identify and manage your own emotions and the emotions of others. It is generally said to include three skills: emotional awareness; the ability to harness emotions and apply them to tasks like thinking and problem solving; and the ability to manage emotions, which includes regulating your own emotions and cheering up or calming down other people.

Emotional Intelligence has five dimensions:

Self Awareness : It is about identifying own emotions and promoting positive emotions.

Self Regulation : It is about regulating negative emotions like anger and jealousy.

Self Motivation : It is about coping up with failure and still keep one self motivated.

Social Skills : It is about managing emotions of others.

Empathy : It is about understanding emotions of others and feel what another person is experiencing from that person is frame of reference.

Application of Emotional Intelligence in Administrative Practices :

- Team Building.
- Public perception making.
- Behavioral Change in Society and government servants.
- Execution of Govt. Scheme.
- Public Education.
- Crisis Management.
- Public Participation and adopting bottom up approach in decision making
- Trust Building.
- Avoiding/managing public emotional outbursts.
- Confidence Building/Empowerment.

2. Anger is a harmful negative emotion. It is injurious to both personal life and work life.(16/IV/7/10)

(a) Discuss how it leads to negative emotions and undesirable behaviours.

Ans. Anger is "an emotional state that varies in intensity from mild irritation to intense fury and rage". Anger can be caused by both external and internal events. You could be angry at a specific person (such as a coworker or

supervisor) or event (a traffic jam, a canceled flight), or your anger could be caused by worrying or brooding about your personal problems. Memories of traumatic or enraging events can also trigger angry feelings.

Anger is a completely normal, usually healthy, human emotion. But when it gets out of control and turns destructive, it can lead to problems—problems at work, in your personal relationships, and in the overall quality of your life. And it can make you feel as though you're at the mercy of an unpredictable and powerful emotion.

(b) How can hit be managed and controlled? (150 words)

Ans. To get your anger under control, start by considering these anger management tips.

1. **Think before you speak:** In the heat of the moment, it's easy to say something you'll later regret. Take a few moments to collect your thoughts before saying anything — and allow others involved in the situation to do the same.
2. **Once you're calm, express your anger:** As soon as you're thinking clearly, express your frustration in an assertive but non confrontational way. State your concerns and needs clearly and directly, without hurting others or trying to control them.
3. **Get some exercise:** Physical activity can help reduce stress that can cause you to become angry. If you feel your anger escalating, go for a brisk walk or run, or spend some time doing other enjoyable physical activities.
4. **Take a timeout:** Timeouts aren't just for kids. Give yourself short breaks during times of the day that tend to be stressful. A few moments of quiet time might help you feel better prepared to handle what's ahead without getting irritated or angry.

Identify possible solutions: Instead of focusing on what made you mad, work on resolving the issue at hand. Remind yourself that anger won't fix anything and might only make it worse.

3. **At the international level, the bilateral relations between most nations are governed on the policy of promoting one's own national interest without any regard for the interest of other nations. This leads to conflicts and tensions between the nations. How can ethical consideration help resolve such tensions ? Discuss with specific examples. (150 words) (15/IV/7/10)**

Ans. Foreign policy of a country is governed by a number of factors. A country has economic, political and strategic interests, which determine its foreign policy. Countries try to promote their national interest at the cost of interest of other nations. Colonialism, World wars, bio-prospecting etc are some of the examples (like tension between littoral states of South China Sea).

However such an approach has led to conflicts and tensions between the countries. These issues can be resolved by ethical considerations in the foreign policy. It can help in the following manner:

- (i) **Principle of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam:** Our principle of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, i.e. World is a global village, can help in establishing peace and harmony in the world. It gives us the message that we need to look beyond these man-made boundaries, for the larger good of humanity.
- (ii) **Principle of peaceful co-existence (Panchseel):** Instead of mutual antagonism, our foreign policy should be driven by idea of peaceful co-existence. Countries can prosper only in peaceful global order. We need to understand that the present path leads us only to the destruction of the whole world. We need to change our course.
- (iii) **Respecting Humanity :** Instead of dividing people among various identity groups and then discriminating among them, we need to see the larger picture. We need to ensure basic human rights for everyone. We should strive to improve quality of life of people around the world.
- (iv) **Shared responsibility:** If we want to save this world for our future generations, we need to take the responsibility collectively. We must ensure conservation and sustainable use of available environmental resources.
- (v) Refurbishing policies like Non-alignment movement So, for the progress of humanity and for preserving our planet for future generations, we must include these ethical considerations in our foreign policy.
4. **"Human beings should always be treated as 'ends' in themselves and never as merely 'means'." Explain the meaning and significance of this statement, giving its implications in the modern techno-economic society. (150 words) (14/IV/3b/10)**

Ans. The statement above is the famous ethical statement or the categorical imperative of Kant. Kant phrases his second categorical imperative in the following words : "Act in such a way that

you treat humanity, whether in your own person or in the person of another, always at the same time as an end and never simply as a means." In other words, this deontological ethics values the worth of human beings. For instance, using human bombs by terrorists in an example of treating human beings as a means to some end. On the other hand, the government's provision of welfare measures is an example of treating human beings as an end. In modern technocratic society, there are instances of man being used as a means. For instance, using men as mass producers to meet the demands of technocratic society under exploitative conditions is an example of using man as a means to an end.

5. The current society is plagued with widespread trust-deficit. What are the consequences of this situation for personal well-being and for societal well-being? What can you do at the personal level to make yourself trustworthy? (150 words)

(14/IV/5a/10)

Ans. The current society is plagued with a situation where there is lack of faith in intentions and capacity of the institutions and individuals to perform and act in good faith. This has led to widespread trust deficit in the society.

The consequence of such a situation is bad both for personal as well as societal well being. Personal well being is affected because due to widespread trust deficit the society does not trust the intentions and capacity of individuals. This dampens personal growth of individuals and their contribution towards the society. Societal well being is impacted because due to trust deficit in the various institutions of society, there is prevalence of unrest and lawlessness in the society. Pessimism prevails in the society and it becomes very difficult to govern such society towards the path of development and prosperity.

In order to make myself trustworthy, I will ensure transparency in the functioning. I will maintain highest level of honesty and integrity in performing my duty. Also, I will make myself accessible to every stakeholder to make my work inclusive and acceptable. I will also try to use internet as a platform for more transparent and participative functioning.

6. What is 'emotional intelligence' and how can it be developed in people? How does it help an individual in taking ethical decisions? (150 words)

(13/IV/4/10)

Ans. Emotional Intelligence refers to the ability of an individual to understand and monitor one's own emotions and that of other's and discriminate among them and use these informations in defining and guiding the thoughts and actions. An individual can develop E I by devoting a certain amount of time to contemplation and self-reflection that would in turn help him to recognise one's own emotions. An individual with E I has the ability to empathise with others and has skills to handle emotional upsets effectively.

Emotional intelligence certainly plays a vital role in decision making and especially ethical decision making. Any decision which have wide impact can be referred as ethical if it does not hurt the feelings of the maximum and leads to the greater good of the society. Emotional intelligence helps an individuals to utilise his academic knowledge into practice which is the first requisite of any decision making. He can take ethical decisions by being open-minded, conscientious and deliberative. Through emotional intelligence he is able to anticipate the impact of any action on decision making. In any organization, the decisions have a bearing on the employees and its consumers. So, if one takes in consideration, the viewpoint and emotions of others, then the decisions taken will lead to greater good and hence the decision would be an ethical one.

7. What do you understand by the term 'voice of conscience'? How do you prepare yourself to heed to the voice of conscience? (150 words)

(13/IV/5a/10)

Ans. 'Conscience' refers to the individual's honest belief about rightness and wrongness of human action. An individual who acts under the influence of conscience attains integrity and there by become ethical actions. It raises voice of the protest whenever anything is thought of or done contrary to the interest of its master.

A person with pure and clear conscience is ever joyful and happy while one with guilty conscience lives as dead even while living and is ever restless. Human beings are unique and different from each other. Human beings are rational and enjoy autonomy and choice and hence act under free will. And through a reasoning process, an individual reaches a conclusion. An individual to be ethical needs to be true to his honest and intellectual conviction which he attains through his voice of conscience.

Public/Civil Service Values & Ethics in Public Administration

1. Conflict of interest in the public sector arises when

- (a) official duties,
- (b) public interest, and
- (c) personal interest are

taking priority one above the other.

How can this conflict in administration be resolved? Describe with an example. (150 words) (17/IV/1/10)

Ans. Due to the nature, many time conflict arises between the above three. The nature of the above are as follows :

(a) Official Duty: Generally Official duty in the Public sector are static in nature due to many factors like :

- Rigid Code of Conduct.
- Strict Rules' Regulation and Laws

(b) Public Interest : Public interests are generally dynamic in nature, this is also due to many factors like :

- Different types of demand by different pressure groups.
- Dynamic Political and economical scenario in the present world.
- Diverse socio-cultural aspect of Indian society.

(c) Personal Interests : Generally, Officials in the public sector are more concerned about their personal interests both in a positive and negative sense like :

- Personal gains.
- Job security (Suspension and forced VRS)
- Tenure Security.
- Stable family Life.
- Postings

So due to different nature of the above three aspects and lack of sense of duty towards nation among the government officials, public and government conflicts arise among official duty, public interest and private interest.

For example : during riots the District Magistrate and S.P generally face conflicts among the above three. As they can not take immediate actions many times during riots due to a rigid code of conduct and rules & regulations. During riots the public interest is also dynamic in nature as both minority and majority expect favors from the government on their side. And due to vote bank politics, government many times takes strict actions

against D.M and S.P like suspension so these officials take only such actions which favour their job security.

Solutions :

- Flexibility in Rules and Regulations.
- Practical Code of Conduct.
- Behavioral change in public.
- Ethical values in Civil Servants through training.
- Only reasonable actions against bureaucrats.

2. Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil service:(150 words)

(17/IV/2/10)

- (a) Transparency
- (b) Accountability
- (c) Fairness and Justice
- (d) Courage of Conviction
- (e) Spirit of service

Ans. (a) Transparency : Transparency is about how much access to internally-held information citizens are entitled to; the scope, accuracy and timeliness of this information, and what citizens (as "outsiders") can do if "insiders" are not sufficiently forth coming in providing such access. We need transparency for:

- Basis for accountability
- Check against mismanagement and corruption
- Public confidence
- Informed participation of citizens

(b) Accountability : Accountability is to take complete responsibility by an official organisation for what he/she or the organisation did or failed to do (which was their duty) and must be answerable for it and the use of authority entrusted in them to carry out that responsibility.

Civil servants, though not directly accountable to the people or their representatives but they are Vigilance authorities and Ombudsman in all organisations to keep a tab on them and also they are indirectly accountable for their action/exercise of authority to the people through the political executive (who are answerable to the Houses of Parliament for their Ministries) and Courts of Law.

(c) Fairness and Justice : Civil Servants must treat all citizens equally without showing bias or partiality He/She must:

- Provide information and advice, including advice to ministers, on the basis of the evidence, and accurately present the options and facts

- Take decisions on the merits of the case
- Take due account of expert and professional advice.

Fairness and Justice are the principles enshrined in our Constitution which must be adhered to.

(d) **Courage of conviction:** The state or quality of mind or spirit that enables one to face danger or fear with self-possession, confidence and resolution. The term defines one form of courage or bravery, which makes one to take strong decisions without any fear of repercussions. Courage of conviction makes one to admit his mistakes and denounce other's false actions.

(e) **Spirit of Service:** Under spirit of service, public feel the need to contribute to their countries and society in a particular way. The public servants work with grace, great enthusiasm, and exceptional professionalism. Civil servant should have compassion and a service oriented attitude.

3. One of the tests of integrity is complete refusal to be compromised. Explain with reference to a real life example. (150 words)(17/IV/4a/10)

Ans. Integrity is a personal choice, an uncompromising and consistent commitment to honour moral, ethical & spiritual values and principles. It is wholesomeness of all the values and honesty towards oneself. It is consistency between our speech, beliefs and actions. As it is said :-

Mansa Vachah Karmanah

E. Sreedharan, popularly known as 'The Metro Man' is truly a man of integrity. He had to appoint international consultant for the project. His team chose the Japanese on the basis of their bids. But the minister insisted for the Germans as they had lobbied hard for this. Sreedharan refused to give in and finally his suggestion was accepted because he was confident he had chosen the best and followed all the required procedures.

Warren Buffet once said "Looking for people to hire, you look for three qualities :

Integrity, Intelligence and Energy and if they don't have the first, the other two will kill you."

These are many other real life examples like Satyendra Dubey, Lal Bahadur Shastri, APJ Abdul Kalam etc.

4. Without commonly shared and widely entrenched moral values and obligations,

neither the law, nor democratic government, nor even the market economy will function properly.

What do you understand by this statement? Explain with illustration in the contemporary times. (150 words) (17/IV/8b/10)

Ans.

- The moral values can be divided into two Commonly accepted moral values and moral values on which people differ. Every social, political or economic system is based on the commonly accepted moral values or principles under which it functions and minimises the conflicts. More these acceptable principles, more harmonious the system will be.
- The commonly accepted moral values become the negative obligations of the individuals of the society, ie. they have to abide by them (obligations) for their social survival.
- Helping the poor is a commonly accepted obligation of the society. This accepted principle is the basis of welfare state. The progressive taxation is against the equality as it demands more percentage as taxes from the wealthy. However, helping the poor is above 'equality', therefore, even the rich abide by this principle resulting in smooth functioning of state.
- Fair Competition is the accepted moral value of the Market. Therefore, a firm increasing its market share by 'fair' means is accepted. The definition of 'fair' itself is defined by common moral principles of the society and subject to change. In early Capitalist system, creating a 'trust' was legal as it was an accepted principle, however, with time it became morally unacceptable, therefore, made illegal.
- Right from the Constitution to smallest of the law are based on accepted social norms, which themselves are based on the accepted moral values and minimum obligations prevalent in the society.

5. You are an honest and responsible civil servant. You often observe the following: Examine the above statements with their merits and demerits. (250 words)(17/IV/9/20)

(a) There is a general perception that adhering to ethical conduct one may face difficulties to oneself and cause problems for the family, whereas unfair practices may help to reach the career goals.

Ans.

Merit	Demerit
(i) Many young new officers reach the ladder of success very quickly and hence honour and monetary benefits.	(i) But this might be a short-term development if exposed about the unfair practices. E.g.: An IPS officer sitting for CSE mains examinations was caught cheating, thereby endangering his current job too.
(ii) It brings confidence and inner peace.	(ii) It brings fear within officers resulting in inaction and compromises governance.
(iii) They live a secure and luxurious life with their families.	(iii) It can lead to frequent transfers and difficulties in personal & professional life.

In the long run, ethical conduct helps to achieve life's larger goals like mental peace, clear conscience, strength of character. E.g.: T.N. Seshan, E. Sreedharan, S.R. Shankaran.

(b) When the number of people adopting unfair means is large, a small minority having a penchant towards ethical means makes no difference.

Ans.

Merit	Demerit
(i) Public support is there for the right cause.	(i) This minority group might be victimized by the large majority group.
(ii) It is not a large group in number, but strong in terms of integrity and will power which gives a ray of hope to the society for good.	(ii) There can be a threat to their career and family life. It demoralizes the honest officers and hampers the work culture.

But seeing the difficulties on the path of honesty, one should not stop working towards foundational values like integrity, selfishness, leadership etc. And there are many legal and institutional mechanisms for governance redressal. As Martin Luther king said 'we are not only responsible for our actions but also for our inactions'.

(c) Sticking to ethical means is detrimental to the larger developmental goals

Ans.

Merit	Demerit
(i) The projects are sustainable and environment-friendly.	(i) It may become a part of red tapism.
(ii) Less chances of corruption.	(ii) It can lead to slow growth.
(iii) Interests of the people residing there and stakeholders will be taken care of.	(iii) It can lag behind in the international rankings of case of doing business, accountability etc.

Mahatma Gandhi's means-end principle should be kept in consideration.

(d) While one may not involve oneself in large unethical practices, but giving and accepting small gifts makes the system more efficient.

Ans.

Merit	Demerit
(i) It does not lead to corruption on a large scale.	(i) It leads the officers on the path of corruption.
(ii) The officer remains honest.	(ii) Every gift brings expectation of some favour which might not be ethical.

6. You are the head of the Human Resources department of an organization. One day one of the workers died on duty. His family was demanding compensation. However, the company denied compensation because it was revealed in investigation that he was drunk at the time of the accident. The workers of the company went on to strike demanding compensation for the family of the deceased. The Chairman of the management board has asked for your recommendation.

What recommendation would you provide to the management?

Discuss the merits and demerits of each of the recommendation. (250 words) (17/IV/11/20)

Ans. As a head of Human Resource, my duty is to take care of the interests of all the stakeholders like company, other employees, family of deceased employee. I have below mentioned options:

■ To give compensation

Merits	Demerits
• Immediate Relief	• Compromise with company's Rules and Regulations.
• Workers will come back to work	• Compromise with values
• Immediate required Monetary help to the poor family	• Set a trend for the future • Show weakness of higher management

■ To give no compensation as the employee was drunk on duty.

MERITS	DEMERITS
• No compromise with Rules and Regulations	• strike might continue
• No compromise with Values	• Unnecessary Chaos
• Show intolerant behaviour of Higher Management toward indiscipline.	• No immediate monetary help for poor family

- Give job to any qualified dependent member of workers' family, and formulating strict guidelines for such cases.

MERITS	DEMERITS
• Relief for company and family	• Some compromise with policies of Company
• No compromise with Values and Rules & Regulations	
• Workers will come back to work	
• Help to a poor and needy family	
• Strong management perception with human angle	

As the third option is very much suitable for all the parties, so I will suggest the chairman to opt for the third option.

7. Discuss the Public Services Code as recommended by the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission. (150 words) (16/IV/3b/10)

Ans. 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested the inclusion of the following principles in the Code of Ethics for civil servants in India:

- **Integrity:** Civil servants should be guided solely by public interest in their official decision making and not by any financial or other consideration either in respect of themselves, their families or their friends.
- **Impartiality:** Civil servants in carrying out their official work, including functions like procurement, recruitment, delivery of services etc, should take decisions based on merit alone.
- **Commitment to public service:** Civil servants should deliver services in a fair, effective, impartial and courteous manner.
- **Open accountability:** Civil servants are accountable for their decisions and actions and should be willing to subject themselves to appropriate scrutiny for this purpose.
- **Devotion to duty:** Civil servants maintain absolute and unstinting devotion towards their duties and responsibilities at all times.
- **Exemplary behaviour:** Civil servants shall treat all members of the public with respect and courtesy and, at all times, should behave in a manner that upholds the rich traditions of the civil services.

The Conduct Rules need to be completely redrawn based on the values and code of ethics

as suggested above. The recommendations regarding the 'Civil Services Values' and the 'Code of Ethics' would have to be incorporated in the proposed Civil Services Bill.

8. A fresh engineering graduate gets a job in a prestigious chemical industry. She likes the work. The salary is also good. However, after a few months she accidentally discovers that a highly toxic waste is being secretly discharged into a river nearby. This is causing health problems to the villagers downstream who depend on the river for their water needs. She is perturbed and mentions her concern to her colleagues who have been with the company for longer periods. They advise her to keep quite as anyone who mentions the topic is summarily dismissed. She cannot take risk losing her job as she is the sole bread-winner for her family and has to support her ailing parents and siblings. At first, she thinks that if her seniors are keeping quiet, why should she stick out her neck. But her conscience pricks her to do something to save the river and the people who depend upon it. At heart she feels that the advice of silence given by her friends is not correct though she cannot give reasons for it. She thinks you are a wise person and seeks your advice. (16/IV/9/20)

(a) What arguments can you advance to show her that keeping quiet is not morally right?

Ans. It is not morally right for the graduate to be quiet because

- Business without morality is a sin. Role of business is not just to extract profit from society, but also to contribute towards its prosperity but this company is distributing disease.
- And the company is contaminating valuable water resource which is one of the basic necessity of life.
- If she suppresses sound of her conscience today, she will never hear it in future.

(b) What course of action would you advise her to adopt and why? (250 words)

Ans. Since she is concerned about her work, her family and people at risk, I would suggest her following course of action:

- Approach her seniors with the project as to how the effluent could be treated before discharging.
 - This will show her loyalty and dedication towards the organization.
 - It will show her leadership quality and team spirit.
 - Project might get accepted as well.

- If project is not accepted, she should inform the villagers downstream and make them aware of dangers.
 - However, going to villagers would lead her to victimisation. So she could directly go to pollution control board.
 - There would be instant action on the culprit.
 - She would get protection under whistleblower act.
- 9. Land needed for mining, dams and other large-scale projects is acquired mostly from Adivasis, hill dwellers and rural communities. The displaced persons are paid monetary compensation as per the legal provisions. However, the payment is often tardy. In any case, it cannot sustain the displaced families for long. These people do not possess marketable skills to engage in some other occupation. They end up as low paid migrant labourers. Moreover, their development goes to industries, industrialists and urban communities whereas the costs are passed on to these poor helpless people. This unjust distribution of costs and benefits is unethical.**

Suppose you have been entrusted with the task of drafting a better compensation-cum-rehabilitation policy for such displaced persons, how would you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of your suggested policy? (250 words) (16/IV/10/20)

Ans. The compensation-cum-rehabilitation policy for such displaced persons will have following provisions :

Compensation component

- One time compensation is not sufficient for the project affected people, they should be given equity share in the project.
- Those not willing to accept share in the project should be given land equivalent to their share.
- Affected people should be given proper skill training so that they can seek employment in the project or outside.

Rehabilitation component

- The affected people should be rehabilitated to nearest location of their dwelling with all the basic facilities like housing, school, health centre etc.
- The community way of living should be maintained.

10. ABC Ltd. Is a large transnational company having diversified business activities with a huge shareholder base. The company is continuously expanding the generating employment. The company, in its expansion and diversification programme, decides to establish a new plant at Vikaspuri, an area which is underdeveloped. The new plant is designed to use energy efficient technology that will help the company to save production cost by 20%. The company's decision goes well with the Government policy of attracting investment to develop such underdeveloped regions. The government has also announced tax holiday for five years for the companies that invest in underdeveloped areas. However, the new plant may bring chaos for the inhabitants of Vikaspuri region, which is otherwise tranquil. The new plant may result in increased cost of living, aliens migrating to the region, disturbing the social and economic order. The company sensing the possible protest tried to educate the people of Vikaspuri region and public in general that how its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy would help overcome the likely difficulties of the residents of Vikaspuri region. In spite of this the protests begin and some of the residents decided to approach the judiciary as their plea before the Government did not yield any result. (16/IV/13/25)

(a) Identify the issues involved in the case

Ans. (a) Issues involved in the case:

- General tendency of human being is to avoid change. This is why despite being underdeveloped, they are against the upcoming project.
- Another issue is top-down model of decision-making.
- ABC Ltd. Is a transnational company. It is generally perceived that such large companies do not understand local culture and have very little connection with people.

(b) What can be suggested to satisfy the company's goal and to address the residents' concern? (300 words)

Ans. Suggestions :

- Remove apprehensions of the people by telling them that their income will also increase.
- Assure the locals that their social and cultural order will be celebrated.
- There can be an agreement that certain percentage of employees should be from Vikaspuri itself.

11. "A mere compliance with law is not enough, the public servant also has to have a well-developed sensibility to ethical issues for effective discharge of duties." Do you agree ? Explain with the help of two examples, where (i) an act is ethically right, but not legally and (ii) an act is legally right, but not ethically. (150 words) (15/IV/3a/10)

Ans. It is significant due to following reasons.

- (i) Better interpretation of law and its enforcement.
- (ii) Ethics fill the gap which is left by law. It caters to the dynamic nature of administration.
- (iii) Better understanding of needs of people.
- (iv) Effective and holistic approach towards problem solving.
- (v) Bridging the gap between people and administration.
- (vi) Better policy formulation and implementation.
- (vii) Optimum utilization of available resources.

So, both compliance with law and ethical sensibility are needed for a civil servant. However there are situations when only one of them is fulfilled.

(i) Ethically right, legally wrong : A doctor may wish to administer euthanasia to a terminally ill patient, to relieve him of the unbearable pain. Though it is morally right for him, he can't do it as it is not permitted legally in India.

(ii) Legally right, Ethically wrong : Legally it may be right for army personnel to conduct raid and even kill a suspect in states where AFSPA is applicable. But ethically it is wrong. It involves depriving the citizens their basic human rights including their right to get justice from the court of law.

So, for effective public service delivery, a public servant must be ethically sensitive along with complying with the law.

12. "Social values are more important than economic values."

Discuss the above statement with examples in the context of inclusive growth of a nation. (150 words) (15/IV/4a/10)

Ans. Social Values- are the standards of social behavior derived from social interaction and accepted as constituent facts of social structure. Social values form an important part of the culture of the society. Values account for the stability of social order. They provide the general guidelines for social conduct and help in choosing between alternative courses

of action. For example -respect for human dignity, equality, justice etc. are some of the social values even enshrined in our constitution.

Economic value - They are the worth of a good or service as determined by people's preferences and the tradeoffs they choose to make. Making economic choices involve tradeoff in allocating resources. Economic values like efficiency, economy, profits are helpful in guiding us when we make economic choices. Measures of economic values are based on preferences of the people. Focusing only on economic values and neglecting social values can lead to large scale deprivation and inequality. *For example*, the Capitalist system which arose during Industrial revolution caused large scale inequality in the society. Their main focus was creating economic value rather than fulfilling social goals. For improving the social capital, we need to focus on social values. It will also help in improving quality of life of an individual. *For example*, Current day Welfare states focus on social values, along with economic values. It tries to minimize inequality. So for a balanced, inclusive and sustainable development, we need to focus more on the social values than the economic values. In fact, social values provides the foundation over which a strong economy can be built upon.

13. Public servants are likely to confront with the issues of 'Conflict of Interest'. What do you understand by the term 'Conflict of Interest' and how does it manifest in the decision making by public servants? If faced with the conflict of interest situation, how would you resolve it ? Explain with the help of examples. (150 words) (15/IV/8/10)

Ans. Conflict of interest: It refers to a set of circumstances that creates a risk that professional judgment or action regarding a primary interest may be unduly influenced by a secondary interest. In public service it involves a conflict between public interest and private interests. It may directly or indirectly compromise the performance of the public servant.

There are various ways in which it manifest in the decision making process.

- (i) Public interest v/s private interest
- (ii) Public interest v/s interest of family or friends
- (iii) Public interest v/s interest of particular community

For resolving conflict of interest following steps can be taken.

- (i) **Keeping Public interest above private interest:** - A public servant should always work in public interest. In situations involving conflict of interest he should take a principled stand.
- (ii) **Making voluntary disclosure:** A public servant should voluntarily declare in situations involving conflict of interest. It will help in taking suitable steps for avoiding the conflict.
- (iii) **Recuse from the situation/case:** often done by judges to resolve conflict of interest.
- (iv) **File noting:-** Public servants should always mention the reason for taking particular decision, in the files. This ensures greater degree of transparency and accountability.
- (v) **Identifying "risk-areas":-** It will help in providing clear cut guidelines to the public servants, in order to tackle conflict of interest in those situations.
- (vi) **Developing Organizational culture:-** It will help in addressing such situations in a better manner. It will also help in motivating public servants to disclose the potential conflict of interest.

So in this manner conflict of interest situation can be tackled, for providing efficient public service.

14. A private company is known for its efficiency, transparency and employee welfare. The company though owned by a private individual has a cooperative character where employees feel a sense of ownership. The company employs nearly 700 personnel and they have voluntarily decided not to form a union.

One day suddenly in the morning, about 40 men belonging to a political party gate-crashed into the factory demanding jobs in the factory. They threatened the management and employees, and also used foul language. The employees feel demoralized. It was clear that those people who gate-crashed wanted to be on the payroll of the company as well as continue as the volunteers/members of the party.

The company maintains high standards in integrity and does not extend favours to civil administration that also includes law enforcement agency. Such incidents occur in public sector also.

(15/IV/9/20)

- (a) Assume you are the CEO of the company. What would you do to diffuse the volatile situation on the date of gate-crashing with the violent mob sitting inside the company premises?**

Ans. As the CEO of the company, I would take the following steps to diffuse the volatile situation:-

- (i) **Use of Emotional intelligence:** To tackle such volatile situation it is important to use ones' emotional intelligence, to appraise the situation in a better manner. I will call the leader of mob, and will try to manage and regulate his violent emotions. This may help in bringing the situation under control.
- (ii) **Informing Police:** Since the situation involves law and order problem, I will inform the police about it. If issue is resolved peacefully then fine, otherwise police may take suitable action.
- (iii) **Calling the political leader:** I will call the political leader, informing my inability to provide jobs to the men. I will also request him to call back his party members, as on his direction they will agree to leave.

- (b) What could be the long-term solution to the issue discussed in the case ?**

Ans. In the long term, following steps can be taken:

- (i) I will get court orders, for police protection of our factory. It will help in keeping the mob away from our factory in future.
- (ii) I will also put additional barriers at the main entrance of the factory. It will restrict the entry of unwanted elements.
- (iii) Further, I will issue strict guidelines regarding recruitment policy of the company. This will sensitize the people regarding our organizational values.
- (iv) I will also take help of media, to make the issue public. It will help in preventing any such attempt in future.

- (c) Every solution/action that you suggest will have a positive and a negative impact on you (as CEO), the employees and the performance of the employees. Analyze the consequences of each of your suggested actions.**

Ans. Evaluation of the consequences:-

- (i) Option 1 : Getting Court orders for police protection.
- Merits**
 - 1.1 It will boost the morale of employees, as there will be a sense of security.

- 1.2 It will help in maintaining the performance of the company at highest standards.
- 1.3 I will also be able to work with full dedication for the company.

Demerits

- 1.1 It may increase cost of company due to extra security requirements.

(ii) Option 2 : Putting additional barriers.

Merits

- 2.1 It will also boost morale of employees because of a sense of security.
- 2.2 Performance of company will remain at highest standards.

Demerits

- 2.1 Will cause some inconvenience to employees who commute on daily basis.

(iii) Option 3 : Issuing guidelines.

Merits

- 3.1 It will instill a sense of confidence among the employees.
- 3.2 Our organizational values will be clearly spelt out for everyone. Demerits
- 3.1 It may not be that much effective for outside people.

(iv) Option 4 : Taking help of media.

Merits

- 4.1 Will sensitize outside people regarding our organizational values

Demerits

- 4.1 May also annoy the political party concerned.

15. There is a disaster-prone State having frequent landslides, forest fires, cloudbursts, flash floods and earthquakes, etc. Some of these are seasonal and often unpredictable. The magnitude of the disaster is always unanticipated. During one of the seasons, a cloudburst caused devastating floods and landslides leading to high casualties. There was major damage to infrastructure like roads, bridges and power generating units. This led to more than 100000 pilgrims, tourists and other locals trapped across different routes and locations. The people trapped in your area of responsibility included senior citizens, patients in hospitals, women and children, hikers, tourists, ruling party's regional president along with his family, additional chief secretary of the neighbouring State and prisoners in jail.

As a civil services officer of the State, what would be the order in which you would rescue these people and why ? Give justifications. (200 words)

(15/IV/12/20)

Ans. I will follow the following sequence for rescue operation.

(i) Patients in Hospitals

- (a) They are highly vulnerable during disasters, because of their inability to take care of themselves. So they should be rescued even before women and children.
- (b) Since their number is less and position known, it will be easy to evacuate them with less effort.

(ii) Senior citizens

- (a) They are valuable members of society, and cannot be left without help for too long. They are also vulnerable because of their old age and physical handicap. People have tendency to leave behind the old, thus, priority shall be given to them.

(iii) Women and children

- (a) Children are our future generation, and hence they must be rescued first of all.
- (b) Women and Children are highly vulnerable during disasters, not just physically but emotionally as well.

(iv) Prisoners in jail

- (a) Since they are in jail, so their mobility is highly restricted. This makes them vulnerable in disaster situation.
- (b) Even though they are prisoners, but still they are human beings. So, they must be rescued, considering their vulnerability.

(v) Tourists

- (a) Next I will rescue tourists, because they lack any means to tackle the disaster themselves. Also they know very less about the local conditions.
- (b) But, since they are healthy, so they can wait till other more vulnerable people are rescued.

(vi) Ruling party's regional president and his family

- (a) Since he has political linkages, he can make temporary arrangements for safety of his family till other vulnerable people are rescued.
- (b) Once vulnerable people are rescued, he and his family will be rescued.
- (c) Since he has a family with him, which include women and children, so I will rescue him before the hikers and Chief Secretary.

(vii) Chief Secretary of the other state

- (a) He has been well trained to handle such situations. So he can wait till others are rescued.
- (b) Instead, he can also help, in rescue operation since he has experience in this regard. This is a part of his duty.

(viii) Hikers

- (a) I will rescue them at last, as they have both the training as well as equipments with them, to deal with challenging terrain.
- (b) They can easily wait till others are rescued.

So, I will conduct the rescue operation according to above mentioned priority list. However, in some cases, simultaneous rescue mission can be launched for different categories as they are not mutually exclusive.

16. What does ethics seek to promote in human life? Why is it all the more important in public administration ? (14/IV/1b/10)

Ans. Ethics is a set of formalised and codified standards that seeks to guide human behaviour, choices and actions. It **endeavours** to promote good conduct by helping individuals and societies to distinguish between right and wrong. It also promotes logical and rational criteria to reach a decision.

Ethics is important in public administration because it focuses on how the public administrator should question and reflect in order to be able to act responsibly. They are ultimately accountable to the people, so the decisions must be based on ethical principles that people will view as correct. Also, there remains a vast area of administrative activity which cannot be controlled by formal laws, procedures and methods. In such cases, administrators are required to act on the basis of code of ethics.

17. In the context of defence services, ‘patriotism’ demands readiness to even lay down one’s life in protecting the nation. According to you, what does patriotism imply in everyday civil life ? Explain with illustrations and justify your answer. (150 words) (14/IV/2a/10)

Ans. Patriotism refers to love, support and defence of one's country. Laying down one's life in protecting the nation is no doubt the ultimate

form of patriotism. However, there are many other ways and professions that reflect patriotism.

In everyday civil life, patriotism can be expressed by cherishing the ideals of sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic etc on whose foundation our nation is built. It can also mean promoting harmony in the society protecting the public property and cooperating in preserving the rich heritage and conserving the environment can be other acts of patriotism. Sportspersons participating in different games at international level also exhibit patriotism for their country. A common man can exhibit patriotism by paying taxes on time and following rules and regulations of the land.

18. What does ‘accountability’ mean in the context of public services? What measures can be adopted to ensure individual and collective accountability of public servants? (150 words) (14/IV/7/10)

Ans. ‘Accountability’ in context of public service means answerability for one's actions and decisions. It is obligation of a public servant to accept responsibility for what he does.

Several steps can be taken to ensure individual and collective responsibility. Strengthening legal dimension by promoting civil servants to follow rule of law in public expenditure and decision making will promote accountability. Clear job description and well defined chain of command with adequate checks and balances will further ensure accountability.

External control through legislature and judiciary will also help strengthen accountability in the system. A well informed citizenry and a proactive civil society can help ensure accountability in a better way.

In order to ensure compliance to procedures and laws by civil servants, a set of rewards and punishments should also be set up. They should also disclose their personal income at the end of financial year on a public website.

Codes of ethics and codes of conduct should be clearly developed and promoted. Committee system should be adopted for decision making so that discretion is minimised. Citizen's Charter and e-governance can be other steps that can promote accountability.

19. Now-a-days, there is an increasing thrust on economic development all around the globe. At the same time, there is also an increasing concern about environmental degradation caused by development. Many a time, we face a direct conflict between developmental activity and environmental quality. It is neither feasible to stop or curtail the developmental process, nor it is advisable to keep degrading the environment, as it threatens our very survival.

Discuss some feasible strategies which could be adopted to eliminate this conflict and which could lead to sustainable development. (250 words) (14/IV/9/20)

Ans. The question to ask while undertaking any development task is what is going to be the cost of development. The cost of development includes not just the project cost but the environmental and human cost as well. These costs are in the short term as well as in the long term. So, if the cost of development is more than the benefits, then the development is of no use. Ideally, the mega projects that threaten to submerge villages, degrade the quality of land and deforest large areas should not be undertaken. Instead mini projects can be undertaken that minimize the environmental damages. In addition, the environmental analysis should be an integral part of all projects, the non-compliance of which should entail stringent punitive measures to builders. There are distinct and identified eco-systems within the nation. These should not be encroached upon under any condition. These identified zones should be restricted for any purpose including construction of developmental projects. We also need to understand that development need not mean environmental destruction. The development projects at the stage of planning should be approved by a board or committee of environmentalists with local representation and should continue to be monitored till the completion of the project. In addition, there should be alternative models of development for rural and tribal regions, so as not to devastate the local flora, fauna and the environment. For instance, instead of constructing mega thermal or hydel projects in environmentally sensitive zones, the possibilities of solar or wind based energy projects should be explored.

20. Suppose one of your close friends, who is also aspiring for civil services, comes to you for discussing some of the issues related to ethical conduct in public service. He raises the following points : (14/IV/10/20)

- (i) In the present times, when unethical environment is quite prevalent, individual attempts to stick to ethical principles may cause a lot of problems in one's career. It may also cause hardship to the family members as well as risk to one's life. Why should we not be pragmatic and follow the path of least resistance, and be happy with doing whatever good we can ?
- (ii) When so many people are adopting wrong means and are grossly harming the system, what difference would it make if only a small minority tries to be ethical ? They are going to be rather ineffective and are bound to get frustrated.
- (iii) If we become fussy about ethical considerations, will it not hamper the economic progress of our country ? After all, in the present age of high competition, we cannot afford to be left behind in the race of development.
- (iv) It is understandable that we should not get involved in grossly unethical practices, but giving and accepting small gratifications and doing small favours increases everybody's motivation. It also makes the system more efficient. What is wrong in adopting such practices ?

Critically analyze the above viewpoints. On the basis of this analysis, what will be your advice to your friend ?

Ans. (i) It may be pragmatic to follow the path of least resistance but it is disastrous for society and the nation. Ethics doesn't mean just being ethical but also being able to resist unethical influences. This is the ethical path of resistance that could also entail threats to the lives of public servants and their families. However, any individual who cannot resist unethical influences is not fit to join civil services.

(ii) It is not the question of the minority and majority but of right and wrong and whether we want to be right and ethical for sake of personal ethics or just because most people are honest or dishonest. Even if one person is honest among a group of dishonest people, it is going to make a big difference because that individual might prove capable of breaking the dishonest nexus within his jurisdiction.

- (iii) On the contrary, the economic progress will be faster if ethical considerations are maintained right from the outset. For instance, often a project is stalled at the inspection stage when sub-standard work or material is detected. If the development related work is performed ethically they cannot be stalled because nothing would be detected for which the works are needed to be stalled. Since we do not want to be left behind in the present age of high competition, it is important that everyone is ethical so as to develop faster.
- (iv) Small gratifications and favours are demotivating for honest officers. However, in order to motivate conscientious workers, it is essential that there is a system of rewards and punishment tied to every job. Some of the jobs involving monetary transactions or black money can have about 10 percent legally fixed reward for officers doing these tasks. Other forms of legal motivations should also be tied up with the various other jobs.

21. What is meant by ‘crisis of conscience’ ? Narrate one incident in your life when you were faced with such a crisis and how you resolved the same. (150 words)/(13/IV/5b/10)

Ans. “Crisis of conscience” is a state in which it is very difficult to decide what is right thing to do. Conscience becomes inconspicuous through human weakness. Crisis of conscience is when you feel guilty after realisation of any wrong action that you did. One always thinks of what he has done wrong. He can’t be happy with the feeling of guilt within himself. It is a case of ethical dilemma, but often in a strong sense. In this particular case of crisis of conscience a person fears that his actions may be against the voice of conscience and hence ethically wrong.

Once I was going in my car for an interview and I was getting late. So I thought of jumping the red light though I knew it is a wrong action. But in hurry I hit a passerby. I took him to the hospital and got his treatment done. I was very much regretting for whatever I did.

22. It is often said that ‘politics’ and ‘ethics’ do not go together. What is your opinion in this regard? Justify your answer with illustrations. (150 words) (13/IV/8/10)

Ans. This very statement does not mean that ethics are antagonistic to politics. Our founding fathers gave an entire generation of ethical and

nationalist politicians. But now politicians do politics on the parochial lines like castem, community, region etc. and as do the voters vote and is a result ethics gets cornered from the sphere of politics. It discourages ethical people from entering the politics. Voters who vote along these parochial lines cannot rectify their mistakes and due to them the entire system has to pay the indemnity.

There is an unholy nexus between the politicians, bureaucrats, criminals, mafia, industrialists. Honest officials are relegated and corrupt are promoted. Nepotism is being practised in almost every sdoector very openly. Many public issues like infrastructural bottle necks are left unattended deliberately to impoverish and render disenchanted electorate dependent upon pre-election doles.

23. You are working as an Executive Engineer in the construction cell of a Municipal Corporation and are presently in-charge of the construction of a flyover. There are two Junior Engineers under you who have the responsibility of day-to-day inspection of the site and are reporting to you, while you are finally reporting to the Chief Engineer who heads the cell. While the construction is heading towards completion, the Junior Engineers have been regularly reporting that all construction is taking place as per design specifications. However, in one of your surprise inspections, you have noticed some serious deviations and lacunae which, in your opinion, are likely to affect the safety of the flyover. Rectification of these lacunae at this stage would require a substantial amount of demolition and rework which will cause a tangible loss to the contractor and will also delay completion. There is a lot of public pressure on the Corporation to get this construction completed because of heavy traffic congestion in the area. When you brought this matter to the notice of the Chief Engineer, he advised you that in his opinion it is not a very serious lapse and may be ignored. He advised for further expediting the project for completion in time. However, you are convinced that this was a serious matter which might affect public safety and should not be left unaddressed.

What will you do in such a situation ? Some of the options are given below. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these options and finally suggest what course of action you would like to take, giving reasons (250 words) (13/IV/10/20)

- (i) Follow the advice of the Chief Engineer and go ahead.
- (ii) Make an exhaustive report of the situation bringing out all facts and analysis along with your own viewpoints stated clearly and seek for written orders from the Chief Engineer.
- (iii) Call for explanation from the Junior Engineers and issue orders to the contractor for necessary correction within targeted time.
- (iv) Highlight the issue so that it reaches superiors have the Chief Engineer.
- (v) Considering the rigid attitude of the Chief Engineer, seek transfer from the project or report sick.

Ans. (i) **Merit:** It maintains the organisations hierarchy and protocol and it will ensure the completion of the project on time.

Demerit: Shirk personal, organisational and administrative commitment to public safety. Setting bad examples for future projects.

(ii) **Merit:** You ensure that you are doing your job effectively by putting all aspect of the case and your opinion, keeping public safety paramount and hence absolve yourself of any blame in future.

Demerit: This written work will rob your precious time which can be otherwise utilized to rectify the deviations and ensure public safety.

(iii) **Merit:** Issuing such orders will ensure the 'zero tolerance' attitude towards bribery and shoddy work.

Demerit: Disciplinary actions are not taken against the junior engineers and contractors in future make take short cuts to meet the deadlines without personal oversight.

(iv) **Merit:** It will earn me recognition for this responsible act and at the same time will be a lesson for the dishonest senior officials.

Demerit: Actions might get further more delayed due to increasing level of hierarchy and also this shows my incapability to discharge my duties effectively.

(v) **Merit:** It will save me from being accountable for any accident if that takes place in near future.

Demerit: This will show that I am shirking from any responsibilities and knowingly compromise the public safety.

My choice: Take disciplinary actions against the junior engineers. Provide additional time to the contractors to rectify the mistakes under personal supervision and after that blacklist him in all government organizations to ensure public safety and hence ensure zero tolerance attitude for corruption.

Probity in Governance

1. **Strength, peace and security are considered to be the pillars of international relations. Elucidate. (150 words) (17/IV/6b/10)**

Ans. In today's transnational world, a sustainable national security policy cannot be achieved through national capabilities alone. Sustainable national security instead rests on three pillars:

1. A multi-sum security principle based on justice at all levels, multilateralism and multidimensionality (including human, environmental, national, transnational and transcultural/transcivilizational security);
2. Symbiotic realism in international relations, whereby mutual cooperation among states results in non-conflictual absolute gains that is peace.
3. Transcivilizational synergy which results from mutual respect, multiculturalism, cosmopolitanism and cross-fertilization, and will lead to global justice, security and prosperity. This is essential reading for anyone interested in an innovative approach to the complex yet central subject of sustainable strength.

Strength are :

- Economic Strength.
- Military
- Infrastructure
- Diplomacy
- Able Leadership (Ex: Putin)
- Science & Technology
- Trade

Today China has emerged as a very strong nation at international level at all platforms.

Peace :

- Confidence Building
- People to people interaction
- Diplomacy
- Committed leadership

This is also called soft foreign policy. India has resolved many disputes with talks. and confidence building measures. like refugee issue from Bangladesh, Tibet, Myanmar.

Security :

- Border Security (Fencing and border Flood light)
- Internal Security
- Cyber Security
- Economical and trade Security
- Non-State Actors

Kautilya's Arthashastra also talks about a nation's security. In today's world it is imperative to guard its borders and its people.

2. Increased national wealth did not result in equitable distribution of its benefits. it has created only some "enclaves of modernity and prosperity for a small minority at the cost of the majority." Justify. (17/IV/6b/10)

Ans. Trusteeship theory was given by Gandhiji to make this world a better place for everyone, to remove inequality and to develop the last man standing i.e. Sarvodaya and Antyodaya.

However in the modern times, it has been witnessed that the national wealth is increasing, but it is not distributed according to the theory of trusteeship which says that the individual with extra should distribute it to the needy ones. On the contrary, this national wealth is with few individuals who are enjoying all its benefits.

To justify this, we can take the example of India where GDP is growing but inequality is also growing. There is an absence of inclusive growth of the nation as only 1% of the people have more than 73% of the country's wealth according to Oxfam and world inequality report.

In another example of mining operations in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha which have resulted in the displacement of tribals and wealth for the miners. It can be said that few are growing at the cost of majority.

It shows that there is a complete lack of responsibility and empathy for the marginalised sections of the society. This is creating a very unsustainable picture for the future of human civilization. What we need is equitable distribution of wealth so that the growth should be sustainable.

3. Discipline generally implies following the order and subordination. However, it may be counter-productive for the organisation. Discuss. (150 words) (17/IV/8a/10)

Ans. The genesis of the word "Discipline" is supposed from the Latin word discipline which

means management, rule, education, practice, teaching and trained condition. This is expected from the pupils that they should obey his teachers respectfully and according to him, he should develop necessary and required qualities in himself for successful life.

In this way, the meaning of discipline is to create regularity in conduct. Lots of words are used in Hindi for discipline, for example, control regulation, self-restraint, courtesy etc. The term 'discipline' refers to a state of the orderly conduct of an individual which is gained through training in self-control and in habits of obedience to socially approved standards of thought and action.

Excessive workplace discipline is not only counterproductive, but it may bring the law knocking on an employer's door. Excessive organizational power leads to a loss of autonomy, identity and a sense of injustice among employees, which in turn causes frustration among the workforce. Excessive discipline result in:

- Destruction of Creativity.
- Shrink the innovative idea.
- No space for new ideas.
- No flexibility
- Reduce team spirit
- Kill Entrepreneurship qualities
- Substantial evidence shows that when employees feel they have freedom at work they become more productive, committed and less likely to walk out of an organization.

4. You are the manager of a spare parts company A and you have to negotiate a deal with the manager of a large manufacturing company B. The deal is highly competitive and sealing the deal is critical for your company. The deal is being worked out over a dinner. After dinner the manager of manufacturing company B offered to drop you to the hotel in his car. On the way to hotel he happens to hit motorcycle injuring the motorcyclist badly. You know the manager was driving fast and thus lost control. The law enforcement officer comes to investigate the issue and you are the sole eyewitness to it. Knowing the strict laws pertaining to road accidents you are aware that your honest account of the incident would lead to the prosecution of the manager and as a consequence the deal is likely to be jeopardised, which is of immense importance to your company.

What are the dilemmas you face? What will be your response to the situation? (250 words)

(17/IV/12/20)

Ans. In the above case study, I am facing ethical dilemmas as follow :

- i) **Personal Interest vs Moral Values** : My personal interest asks me to go in favour of manager of company B to seal the deal for my company A. But my moral values of justice, compassion, honesty say that I should give an honest and unbiased account of the incidence.
- ii) **Professional Interest vs Civic duties** : As this deal is important for my company and hence for my career advancement, I should try to protect the manager by my statement. But as a responsible citizen, it is my duty to help the police and other institutions in its procedures.
- iii) **Injustice vs Justice** : If I don't give a correct account of the incident, the manager would not pay attention over his mistake of rash driving. At the same time, the injured motorcyclist would be deprived of justice and hence will lose trust in justice delivery system.
- iv) **Casual attitude vs Law** : I can hide the correct account considering it a small incident but if this is found by the investigating officer, I might be punished for my wrong statement as per law.

In this situation, my response will be such that all stakeholders will be satisfied and the justice should also be done.

It should be understood that punishment is not the only solution to a case, there can be other way out as well. In this case, I will ask the manager to really think over the incident and ask for forgiveness from the injured motorcyclist. I will ask him to accept his mistake and compensate for the injured person of his medical expenses and other expenses. I will also advise him not to drive fast, as this is not good for both the individual who is driving as well as for others.

If the manager does not accept my advice then I will definitely go to the investigating officer and give the correct account of the incident. The purpose here is justice and deterrence and this will serve both the as the manager may get punished and learn a lesson for future and the motorcyclist may get compensation as well.

However in matter of these types out of court settlements are better because it prevents the petitioners from spending years in court proceedings and money for cases. So, the first solution is more favourable, as it will allow the motorcyclist to take his case back and will also satisfy him with compensation along with making the manager learn a lesson.

5. A building permitted for three floors, while being extended illegally to 6 floors by a builder, collapses. As a consequence, a number of innocent labourers including women and children died. These labourers are migrants of different places. The government immediately announced cash relief to the aggrieved families and arrested the builder.

Give reasons for such incidents taking place across the country. Suggest measures to prevent their occurrence. (250 words) (17/IV/13/20)

Ans. These type of incidents are not rare, mainly in urban areas which take away lives of many innocent people and poor labourers. Response responsible for these incidents are :

- i) **Institutional** : Institutions responsible for construction are not functioning properly like the factories supplying the raw materials, the builder and contractors, municipality and other urban local bodies.
- ii) **Legal** : Laws related to construction like RERA, workers compensation law, wage act not implemented in spirit. Guidelines provided by National Building code, NGT etc are casually ignored by the builders.
- iii) **Procedural** : Lack of coordination between the institutions often lead to such incidents. Poor design of buildings, use of cheap and low-quality construction materials, poor skills of labourers, lack of safety equipments at work also result into collapse of buildings.
- iv) **Behavioural** : Greed of builders/contractors, lack of honesty and ethical values among public servants, lesser bargaining power of labourers due to poverty, all lead to the strong collusive nexus between builders, politicians, muscle power and public servants. Real estate is one of the biggest haven of corruption and black money in India.

Measures to prevent such incidents are as follow :

1. **Strict Enforcement of Laws, Rules and Regulations** : Real Estate Regulation Act has been amended to make it more transparent and consumer centric. NGT should provide penal provisions for not following its guidelines.

2. **Capacity Building :** The labourers should be skilled enough and empowered to know and demand their right to have a safe workplace.
3. Awareness generation among purchasers to look for buildings made as per law and considering ecological, labourers, residents, building design sustainability.
4. Building coordination mechanism among various institutions – Urban local Bodies, contractors, Labour organisations, factories etc. Holding accountable for each's mistakes and wrongdoings.
5. Use of technology like mapping of the city alongwith vulnerable areas.
6. Ethical literacy and community policing in addition to government efforts to fight against the menace of corruption and nexus of buildings, public servants and muscle power.

6. You are a Public Information Officer (PIO) in a government department. You are aware that the RTI Act 2005 envisages transparency and accountability in administration. The act has functioned as a check on the supposedly arbitrarily administrative behaviour and actions. However, as a PIO you have observed that there are citizens who filed RTI applications not for themselves but on behalf of such stakeholders who purportedly want to have access to information to further their own interests. At the same time there are these RTI activists who routinely file RTI applications and attempt to extort money from the decision makers. This type of RTI activism has affected the functioning of the administration adversely and also possibly jeopardises the genuineness of the applications which are essentially aimed at getting justice.

What measures would you suggest to separate genuine and non-genuine applications? Give merits and demerits of your suggestions. (250 words)
(17/IV/14/20)

Ans. Accountability, transparency, freedom of speech and expressions etc. are inalienable features of any democratic system and the importance of these becomes more when it comes to such a diverse country like India. Right to information Act, 2005 is a step ahead in achievements of these ideals. Right to information is the tool of achieving to goals of good governance. The essence of good governance are transparency, accountability, responsiveness and consequently these are promoted or facilitated by the right

to information. Second administrative Reforms commission has published a full report on RTI with heading RTI - Masterkey to good governance.

There are two broad divisions of those who file a large number of RTI applications in the following categories:

- Those who file RTI applications with the hope of exposing corruption or arbitrariness in governance.
- Those who file RTI applications repeatedly to correct a wrong, they think which has been done to them.
- Those who use the RTI to blackmail people. The RTI blackmailer threatens a person who has committed an illegal action with exposure and extorts money.

Suggestions :

1. Increase RTI fees :

MERITS	DEMERITS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demotivate the illegal RTI activists • Only genuine applicants will apply • It will be economical in terms of man-hours spent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against the basic preamble of RTI • Not in favour of poor people • It makes RTI for class not for masses

2. ID proof should be compulsory with RTI applications :

MERITS	DEMERITS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse of filing RTI petitions in name of others or with non-existing persons has also become quite common. So only genuine applicants will apply. • RTI Act does not permit those ex-Indians who later took nationality of some other country, so only used by citizens of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will exclude many people who are carry any Id proof. • Will also exclude illiterate people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of compulsorily attaching copy of ID proof should be there for filing complaints in government-departments to prevent filing complaints in name of others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural urban divide.

3. Classify the RTI application as general/non-general and asking the applicants to mention purpose as personal or others
4. Use of technology

7. What do you understand by the terms ‘governance’, ‘good governance’ and ‘ethical governance’? (150 words) (16/IV/2a/10)

Ans. **Governance:** Governance refers to formulating and executing policies and ensuring proper functioning of society and interaction between people according to the established set of rules. *Example:* Constitution provides a set of rule according to which nation has to be run. Elected government comes up with policies to achieve socio-economic goals as enshrined in constitution.

Good governance: Good governance refers to a type of governance which streamlines functioning of society. It eliminates chaos and address the grievances of people effectively. Some characteristics of Good Governance are : (1) People are able to avail good basic facilities like hospitals, schools, transportation. (2) Happiness index of people increases and crime rates are under control.

Ethical governance: Ethical governance refers to taking morality, ethics into consideration while making policies for people. *For example:* “Give it up” scheme is the perfect example of ethical governance. it requires affluent sections to give up LPG subsidies in order to lighten up burden on government, shunning greed, generating empathy in people for the poorer section.

8. “Corruption causes misuse of government treasury, administrative inefficiency and obstruction in the path of national development.” Discuss Kautilya’s views. (16/IV/4a/10)

Ans. There are several references to the prevalence of official corruption in ancient India. But the text that provides an elaborate description of the menace is the Arthashastra of Kautilya.

Kautilya believed that “men are naturally fickle minded” and are comparable to “horses at work [who] exhibit constant change in their temper”. This means that honesty is not a virtue that would remain consistent lifelong and the temptation to make easy gains through corrupt means can override the trait of honesty any time. Similarly, he compared the process of generation and collection of revenue (by officials) with honey or poison on the tip of the tongue, which becomes impossible not to taste. Based on such sweeping, albeit questionable, generalisations about the nature of human beings, he prescribed a strict vigil even over the superintendents of government departments

in relation to the place, time, nature, output and *modus operandi* of work. All this is perhaps indicative of widespread corruption in the Kingdom’s administration at various levels.

Kutilya was a great administrative thinker of his times. As he argued, too much of personal interaction or union among the higher executives leads to departmental goals being compromised and leads to corruption. This is because human emotions and personal concerns act as impediments to the successful running of an administration, which is basically a rule-based impersonal affair.

Similarly, dissension among executives when team effort is required results in a poor outcome. Kautilya suggested that the decline in output and corruption can be curbed by promoting professionalism at work. The superintendents should execute work with the subordinate officials such as accountants, writers, coin-examiners, treasurers and military officers in a team spirit. Such an effort creates a sense of belonging among members of the department who start identifying and synchronising their goals with the larger goals of the organisation, thereby contributing to the eventual success of the state.

In an atmosphere of all round corruption, honesty becomes a virtue and not a desired duty. Kautilya argued for advertising the cases of increase in revenue due to the honest and dedicated efforts of the superintendents by giving rewards and promotions. Bestowing public honour creates a sense of pride and boosts the motivation and morale of honest officials. They act as role models for ideal youngsters who wish to join the administration and serve the state.

9. Saraswati was a successful IT professional in USA. Moved by the patriotic sense of doing something for the country she returned to India. Together with some other like minded friends, she formed an NGO to build a school for a poor rural community. The objective of the school was to provide the best quality modern education at a nominal cost. She soon discovered that she has to seek permission from a number of Government agencies. The rules and procedures were quite confusing and cumbersome. What frustrated her most was delays, callous attitude of officials and constant demand for bribes. Her experience and the experience of many others like her

has deterred people from taking up social service projects. A measure of Government control over voluntary social work is necessary. But it should not be exercised in a coercive or corrupt manner.

What measures can you suggest to ensure that due control is exercised but well meaning, honest NGO efforts are not thwarted? (300 words) (16/IV/14/25)

Ans. Following measures should be undertaken to regulate the sector –

- Have a single window clearance system;
- Also set up a grievance redressal system;
- Solve the issue within a time-frame by considering all stakeholders viewpoint.
- Make use of digitisation for quick accessibility, less cost and more transparency.
- Code of ethics should be inculcated in training programme of Every NGO.

10. Some recent development such as introduction of RTI Act, media and judicial activism, etc., are proving helpful in bringing about greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government. However, it is also being observed that at times the mechanisms are misused. Another negative effect is that the officers are now afraid to take prompt decisions.

Analyze this situation in detail and suggest how this dichotomy can be resolved. Suggest how these negative impact can be minimized. (150 words) (15/IV/4b/10)

Ans. Any participatory approach has its limitations, but it can't be an excuse for an opaque system. RTI and activism through different institutions has led to:-

- (i) Helped in unearthing many scams like 2G, Coal block allocation, etc.
- (ii) Bringing greater degree of transparency and accountability by bringing even political parties under the ambit of RTI.
- (iii) Increasing participation of citizens in governance process.

However, they have also led to some negative repercussions like:

- (i) Misuse of these provisions for vested interests.
- (ii) Interference and pessimism in decision making process of public servants.
- (iii) Reluctance on part of officers to take bold decisions.

There is a need to resolve the dichotomy between the need for transparency and accountability and protecting honest civil servants from undue harassment. It can be done by

- (i) Providing Monitoring mechanisms for ensuring transparency in program implementation.
- (ii) Providing adequate Safeguards to officers such autonomy and accountability can be balanced.
- (iii) Encouraging officers to take decisions by rewarding them for success.
- (iv) Defining standard operating procedure and Code of Conduct for officers.
- (v) Encouraging voluntary disclosure of information.
- (vi) Value education for all.
- (vii) Encouraging participation of people in governance through trust building measures.
- (viii) penalty for those who use measures for personal interests.
- (ix) Bringing media under regulations through propagating positive values.
- (x) Judiciary can restrict itself in crossing the boundaries by coming out with norms for judicial activism.

In this, way the dichotomy can be resolved and the negative impact can be minimized.

11. Today we find that in spite of various measures like prescribing codes of conduct, setting up vigilance cells/commissions, RTI, active media and strengthening of legal mechanisms, corrupt practices are not coming under control. (15/IV/6/10)

- (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of these measures with justifications.
- (b) Suggest more effective strategies to tackle this menace.

Ans. The present initiative have met with limited success in curbing corruption. The main reasons are:

- (i) **Code of Conduct** - They have been defined comprehensively, but lack enforcement mechanism. Use of legal language and different interpretations make them of little use. Lack of revision is another problem.
- (ii) **Vigilance cells/commissions** - The have been effective in unearthing many corruption cases, but due to lack of autonomy and limited powers they have not been able to make much difference. CBI for example was recently referred as a caged parrot by the Supreme Court.

- (iii) **RTI, Active media**- they have been successful in unearthing many scams like 2G scam, Coal block allocation scam etc. But they are also misused sometimes. Also killing of RTI activists pose a challenge. This has limited their effectiveness.
- (iv) **Legislative measures** - Though with time amendments have been done to curb various types of corrupt practices, but implementation is weak. This provides loopholes to the corrupt people.

To tackle this menace we need to take following steps.

- (i) **Changing attitude of people:** We need to change attitude of both the bribe giver and taker, through methods of social influence. Social proof, liking, reciprocity etc can play a significant role in this.
- (ii) Strict implementation of law and passing new laws like whistle blowers bill.
- (iii) **Inculcating values:** We need to focus on inculcating positive values in children, who are our future generation. Role of family and school is very important in this. Also we need to protect them from negative impact of internet and social media.
- (iv) **Mid-career Training:-** It will help in keeping them motivated and dedicated towards service.
- (v) **Comprehensive performance appraisal mechanism:** Performance appraisal of public servants should be conducted by neutral observers, along with the present hierarchical mechanism.
- (vi) **Leading by example:** Public servants must lead by example so that they can motivate their sub ordinates.

So, by following these steps, along with the present mechanism, we can curb the menace of corruption.

12. You are heading a district administration in a particular department. Your senior officer calls you from the State Headquarters and tells you that a plot in Rampur village is to have a building constructed on it for a school. A visit is scheduled during which he will visit the site along with the chief engineer and the senior architect. He wants you to check out all the papers relating to it and to ensure that the visit is properly arranged. You examine the file which relates to the period before you joined the department. The land was acquired from the local Panchayat at a nominal cost and the papers show that clearance certificates

are available from the two of the three authorities who have to certify the site's suitability. There is no certification by the architect available on file. You decide to visit Rampur to ensure that all is in order as stated on file. When you visit Rampur, you find that the plot under reference is part of Thakurgarh Fort and that the walls, ramparts, etc., are running across it. The fort is well away from the main village, therefore a school here will be a serious inconvenience for the children. However, the area near the village has potential to expand into a larger residential area. The development charges on the existing plot, at the fort, will be very high and the question of heritage site has not been addressed. Moreover, the Sarpanch, at the time of acquisition of the land, was a relative of your predecessor. The whole transaction appears to have been done with some vested interest.

- (a) List the likely vested interests of the concerned parties.
- (b) Some of the options for action available to you are listed below. Discuss the merits and demerits of each of the options.
 - (i) You can await the visit of the superior officer and let him take a decision.
 - (ii) You can seek his advice in writing or on phone.
 - (iii) You can consult your predecessor/ colleagues, etc., and then decide what to do.
 - (iv) You can find out if any alternate plot can be got in exchange and then send a comprehensive written report.

Can you suggest any other option with proper justification ? (250 words) (15/IV/13/25)

- Ans.** (a) The likely vested interest of the parties involved are :-
- (i) Grabbing the heritage land illegally by village and previous government authorities.
 - (ii) The two certifying authorities, certifying the suitability of plot, for some monetary or in kind gains.
 - (iii) Vested interest of Sarpanch, in keeping the area near village for residential purpose, instead of using it for school. He might be considering the monetary gains which can be made by this.
 - (iv) The predecessor providing undue advantage to Sarpanch, by misusing his authority.

(b) Evaluation of the actions which can be taken.

(i) Option 1: Awaiting the visit of the superior officer and let him take a decision.

Merit

- 1.1 It will help in maintaining the line of hierarchy in decision making process.
- 1.2 Seniors will take a holistic view of the whole issue, considering the best available evidence.
- 1.3 It will help in solving the problem and punishing the guilty.
- 1.4 I will also perform my duty efficiently.

Demerits

- 1.1 It will delay the solution of the problem.
- 1.2 It will be like transferring my duty to my seniors.

(ii) Option 2: Seeking his advice in writing or on phone.

Merits

- 2.1 It will help in appraising the seniors, of the situation.
- 2.2 It will also help in quicker decision making.
- 2.3 I will perform my duties efficiently.
- 2.4 It may help in solving the issue before seniors visit the site.

Demerits

- 2.1 Seeking advice will again be like shifting responsibility on seniors.
- 2.2 Getting written orders will delay the process of solving the issue.

(iii) Option 3: Consulting my predecessor/ colleagues, etc. and then decide what to do.

Merits

- 3.1 I can know about the exact reasons behind the decisions of predecessor.
- 3.2 I will have a democratic and legal approach towards problem resolution.
- 3.3 It will help in proving the wrongs done by predecessor.

Demerits

- 3.1 It may not help in solving the problem, because of the vested interest of the predecessor.
- 3.2 It will delay the decision making process.
- 3.3 I will have to bear the responsibility for the actions based on their advice.

(iv) Option 4 : I can find out if any alternate plot can be got in exchange and then send a comprehensive written report.

Merits

- 4.1 It will help in solving the problem, as school cannot be constructed at present location.

4.2 Sending detailed report will help in appraising seniors on every aspect of the issue.

4.3 Standard operating procedure will be followed in resolving the issue.

4.4 I will perform my duty efficiently.

4.5 Children will benefit if plot for school is near the village.

Demerits

- 4.1 It may cause some delay in resolving the problem.

Considering the above four options, I will go with the fourth option as it resolves the issue in a holistic manner, while maintaining the line of duty.

13. What do you understand by ‘probity’ in public life? What are the difficulties in practicing it in the present times? How can these difficulties be overcome ? (150 words) (14/IV/2b/10)

Ans. ‘Probity’ in public life refers to strict adherence to a code of ethics based on undeviating honesty. It is regarded as being uncorrupted. It is an umbrella term which involves integrity, uprightness and honesty.

There are multiple difficulties in practicing probity in public life in present times. Lack of effective laws, rules and regulations and their poor implementation hinders the practice of probity in public life. Also the presence of large-scale corruption with its roots embedded deep within the system opposes practice of probity. Moreover, large scale societal sanction for corruption can be said to be another reason.

These difficulties can be overcome by bringing about transparency and accountability in functioning of the government. E-governance and good governance can be a step in this direction. Also, good laws and regulations can be made to clear the ambiguities. Corruption should be dealt with seriously by promoting zero tolerance for it in the society.

14. There is a heavy ethical responsibility on the public servants because they occupy positions of power, handle huge amounts of public funds, and their decisions have wide-ranging impact on society and environment. What steps have you taken to improve your ethical competence to handle such responsibility ?(14/IV/4b/10)

Ans. Since public servants occupy positions of power, handle huge amount of public funds and their decisions have wide ranging impact on society and environment, therefore there is

heavy ethical responsibility on them. Being aware of this fact, I have taken various steps to improve my ethical competence to handle such responsibility.

Firstly, I have tried to inculcate the virtue of 'public service' and dedication towards 'duty' in my character. With great power comes great responsibility. To make sure that position of power is not misused for personal benefits I have tried to inculcate integrity in decision making and taking responsibilities for my actions in day to day life.

Secondly, I have tried to bring forth transparency and accountability in whatever I do. Respect for rule of law and strict adherence to law of the land is yet another virtue I have tried to develop within me. This will help me in handling huge amount of public funds with greater honesty and effectiveness.

Thirdly, I have always valued and practiced the virtue of compassion in my daily life. Also I have tried to inculcate the habit of efficiently utilising resources. This will help me in having a good impact on society & environment.

15. It is often said that poverty leads to corruption. However, there is no dearth of instances where affluent and powerful people indulge in corruption in a big way. What are the basic causes of corruption among people? Support your answer with examples. (150 words) (14/IV/5b/10)

Ans. Corruption is a mindset. There has been ample instances where both rich and poor individuals have been found to indulge in corruption. Therefore, it is not wise to say that poverty leads to corruption.

The most important cause of corruption amongst the people is lack of internalisation of morals and values. A person without ethics and strength of character is more likely to get involved in corrupt activities. At times - want of basic necessities essential for survival, forces individuals who are poor, to be corrupt. However, there are many who would prefer to suffer than follow corrupt practices. Greed is yet another reason which makes a person corrupt. Also the work culture of an organisation influences the functionaries and officials no whether they are wealthy or not.

For example, Ramalinga Raju, a wealthy and rich man was involved in Satyam Scam because of greed and lack of morals and values.

16. Suppose you are the CEO of a company that manufactures specialized electronic equipment used by a government department. You have submitted your bid for the supply of this equipment to the department. Both quality and cost of your offer are better than those of the competitors. Yet the concerned officer is demanding a hefty bribe for approving the tender. Getting the order is important both for you and for your company. Not getting the order would mean closing a production line. It may also affect your own career. However, as a value-conscious person, you do not want to give bribe.

Valid arguments can be advanced both for giving the bribe and getting the order, and for refusing to pay the bribe and risking the loss of the order. What those arguments could be? Could there be any better way to get out of this dilemma? If so, outline the main elements of this third way, pointing out its merits. (250 words)

(14/IV/12/20)

Ans. Here are the valid arguments for the two courses of actions provided above :

(i) **Arguments for giving the bribe and getting the order :** It is the expedient course of action because it will serve the stake holders. It will keep the company running and several hundred people employed. If they get unemployed, it will harm their families and children for no fault on their part. So, giving the bribe entails maximum happiness to maximum number of people, which is therefore an ethically right course of action. Secondly, this could be the one instance in which something bad is being done for the sake of something good. If the ends are good, the consideration of the means adopted becomes secondary.

(ii) **Arguments against giving the bribe and for refusing to give the bribe and risking the loss of order :** A company cannot stand on the pillar of bribery or dishonesty. If the means are bad even for a good end, the act is unethical. In other words, bribery or any other unethical act can never justify any action with even the best of intentions. So, whether or not employees become unemployed as the company closes down or whether or not their families are in dire circumstances, bribe must not be given.

There is a better way to get out of this dilemma. In other words, it is possible to get the order without giving the bribe. I will inform the concerned officer that I am ready to give the bribe on the condition that the letter of indent conforming that the order has been given to me is handed over to me as soon as I give the bribe. Meanwhile, I will inform the anti-corruption department of the incidence. As soon as I give the bribe and receive the order, the anti-corruption department people will come out of the hiding and arrest the officer. So, I will not have given the bribe and yet I will get the order. Having caught the culprit red-handed, it will also go a long way in preparing a strong case against the officer.

17. Rameshwar successfully cleared the prestigious civil services examination and was excited about the opportunity that he would get through the civil services to serve the country. However, soon after joining the services, he realized that things are not as easy as he had imagined.

He found a number of malpractices prevailing in the department assigned to him. *For example,* funds under various schemes and grants were being misappropriated. The official facilities were frequently being used for personal needs by the officers and staff. After some time, he noticed that the process of recruiting the staff was also not up to the mark. Prospective candidates were required to write an examination in which a lot of cheating was going on. Some candidates were provided external help in the examination. Rameshwar brought these incidents to the notice of his seniors. However, he was advised to keep his eyes, ears and mouth shut and ignore all these things which were taking place with the connivance of the higher-ups. Rameshwar felt highly disillusioned and uncomfortable. He comes to you seeking your advice.

Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. How would you help him to evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted ? (250 words) (14/IV/13/25)

Ans. In the above situation, Rameshwar found the following malpractices prevalent in the department: (i) misappropriation of fund earmarked for various schemes and grants. (ii) misuse of official facilities (iii) issues with the recruitment

of staff including cheating. In addition, the seniors were uncooperative because they themselves were a part of these malpractices.

Rameshwar has two options : (i) he must clean the stable alone and in the process make a large number of enemies which could be a threat to his career and even life. (ii) Rameshwar can take help of media, the civil society and the stakeholders who would act as pressure groups. Both of these options come with risks and benefits. Under the first option, the action will be quick and decisive. Rameshwar may suspend some officers, enforce the rules strictly and not tolerate any act of indiscipline. However, this may not prove to be a permanent solution because Rameshwar could most possibly be transferred, while the system would become weak and corrupt once again. In the worst case, he would find himself struggling with false cases against him and could also be facing threat to his life. However, under the second option, Rameshwar can go on to systematically build the case in his favour. By taking the help of the media and the civil society, he would ensure that he has evidences against the malpractices. Any disciplinary step he takes would have the backing of the media. Yet, there is no guarantee that he is not punished. However, even if he is punished or transferred, he would have ensured that the struggle would continue. The third and easy alternative is that Rameshwar reports the matter in writing to the highest level functionary in the department or even invite the vigilance enquiry into his department but it is not known how successful his effort is going to be. After all, what Rameshwar would be reporting is quite well known and going on with the connivance of the higher ups, so this step may not prove quite effective.

18. A Public Information Officer has received an application under RTI Act. Having gathered the information, the PIO discovers that the information pertains to some of the decisions taken by him, which were found to be not altogether right. There were other employees also who were party to these decisions. Disclosure of the information is likely to lead to disciplinary action with possibility of punishment against him as well as some of his colleagues. Non-disclosure or camouflaged disclosure of information will result into lesser punishment or no punishment.

The PIO is otherwise an honest and conscientious person but this particular decision, on which the RTI application has been filed, turned out to be wrong. He comes to you for advice.

The following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options—

- (i) The PIO could refer the matter to his superior officer and seek his advice and act strictly in accordance with the advice, even though he is not completely in agreement with the advice of the superior.
- (ii) The PIO could proceed on leave and leave the matter to be dealt by his successor in office or request for transfer of the application to another PIO.
- (iii) The PIO could weigh the consequences of disclosing the information truthfully, including the effect on his career, and reply in a manner that would not place him or his career in jeopardy, but at the same time a little compromise can be made on the contents of the information.
- (iv) The PIO could consult his other colleagues who are party to the decision and take action as per their advice.

Also please indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) what you would like to advise, giving proper reasons. (250 words)

(13/IV/9/20)

Ans. (i) **Merit**— It will show that orders are followed down the chain of command and also there is two way communication.

Demerit— It will overburden the senior official and at the same time shows that the PIO is shirking from his responsibility.

(ii) **Merit**— This will ensure that the PIO wants it to be investigated by an unbiased third party. This will also protect him from the mental agony which he is undergoing.

Demerit— It is against the spirit of the service, commitment and organisation's rules and charter as he withholds the information he readily possessed and delayed the services.

(iii) **Merit**— The PIO is protecting himself and his colleagues from strict disciplinary actions and is dispensing with his duties also.

Demerit— He is merely following the rules in letter not in spirit. It will pose a question on the honesty, integrity and accountability of the PIO.

(iv) **Merit**— He is taking the decision on the collective basis so that everybody acceptable to the repercussions of the decision.

Demerit— He is evading personal culpability behind the shield of collective wrong doings.

My advice— Since the very soul of RTI act lies in the correctness of the all available information regarding the case, PIO should give full discloser in RTI, explaining the potential reasons why the decision reached was possibly wrong. He should not consult his colleagues as it is his duty to provide correct information in capacity of his passion, and his colleagues might influence his decision.

19. Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu is known for its manufacturing clusters on firecrackers and matches. The local economy of the area is largely dependent on firecrackers industry. It has led to tangible economic development and improved and improved standard of living in the area.

(13/IV/11/25)

So far as child labour norms for hazardous industries like firecrackers industry are concerned, International Labour Organization (ILO) has set the minimum age as 18 years. In India, however, this age is 14 years.

The units in industrial clusters of firecrackers can be classified into registered and non-registered entities. One typical unit is household-based work. Though the law is clear on the use of child labour employment norms in registered/non-registered units, it does not include household-based works. Household-based work means children working under the supervision of their parents/relatives. To evade child labour norms, several units project themselves as household-based works but employ children from outside. Needless to say that employing children saves the costs for these units leading to higher profits to the owners.

On your visit to one of the units at Sivakasi, the owner takes you around the unit which has about 10–15 children below 14 years of age. The owner tells you that in his household-based unit, the children are all his relatives. You notice that several children smirk, when the owner tells you this. On deeper enquiry, you figure out that neither the owner nor the children are able to satisfactorily establish their relationship with each other.

(a) Bring out and discuss the ethical issues involved in the above case.

Ans. The basic ethical issue here is ensuring the right of children to education, nutrition and health, which will be undoubtedly entail them to leave their jobs at the firecrackers units. Thus, depriving them and their families a major or only source of livelihood. Children's rights cannot be safeguarded by reducing their income security.

Also, the issue of firecracker unit owners violating the basic principles of family relations to employ children below the age of 14 with low remuneration and escape illegality, but it has also raised the general prosperity of the area. It is a dilemma of whether to accept exploitation for economic development, especially if the exploited have little resource to other means of sustenance.

It questions the role of parents as caregivers.

(b) What would be your reaction after your above visit ? (300 words)

Ans. (i) I would immediately mobilize central and state resources to provide alternate employment opportunities to the adult members through several centrally sponsored schemes like MGNREGA. It will reduce the pressure over their children to earn.

(ii) I would make all my efforts to not only set up primary schools but also ensure that the teachers there are working sincerely for the children's education and also children are getting the best nutritional and hygienic food under the scheme of mid-day meal.

(iii) I will start legal actions against the errant fire crackers units.

(iv) I will also petition lawmakers to increase the age of hazardous employment from 14 to 18 years in consonance with international standards.

20. You are heading a leading technical institute of the country. The institute is planning to convene an interview panel shortly under your chairmanship for selection of the post of professors. A few days before the interview, you get a call from the Personal Secretary (PS) of a senior government functionary seeking your intervention in favour of the selection of a close relative of the functionary for this post. The PS also informs you that he is aware of

the long pending and urgent proposals of your institute for grant of funds for modernization, which are awaiting the functionary's approval. He assures you that he would get these proposals cleared. (13/IV/12/20)

(a) What are the options available to you ?

Ans. (i) I can accept the personal secretary's deal and hence hire the functionary's relative.

(ii) I can disagree and hire only on the basis of merit not nepotism.

(iii) I can file a complaint against the PS and the functionary for wrong-doing to the appropriate tribunal.

(iv) I can remove myself from the interview panel.

(v) I can hold the PS's request in abeyance and conduct my interview on the basis of merit. If by chance, the functionary's relative is the most capable candidate then I will hire him and ask the PS to honour his promise of granting funds for my institute.

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons. (250 words)

Ans. I would go for the last option as it sets a balance between the honesty and integrity of hiring process on the basis of merit and institute's urgent need of funds for modernization.

The option of agreeing with the PS's demands outrightly is not morally and ethically conscionable with my collective responsibility and accountability towards my institution, students and selection process, simply rejecting the PS's demands would not be a rational and practical decision, seeing my institute's development needs.

Removing myself from the interview panel is tantamount to shirking from my responsibilities and obligations and compromising with my commitment and spirit of service.

21. As a senior officer in the Finance Ministry, you have access to some confidential and crucial information about policy decisions that the Government is about to announce. These decisions are likely to have far-reaching impact on the housing and construction industry. If the builders have access to this information before hand, they can make huge profits. One of the builders has done a lot of quality work for the Government and is known to be close

to your immediate superior, who asks you to disclose this information to the said builder.

(13/IV/13/20)

(a) What are the options available to you ?

Ans. Listen to the superior and disclose information to the builder. Refuse the superior's request. Agree with the superior but not disclose information to the builder. Direct builder to all publicly available information. Ask builder to conduct his own research on the industry and draw his own conclusions. Report the superior to the disciplinary committee and issue a formal warning to the builder.

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons.

Ans. I will choose the last option of asking the builder to conduct his own research on the industry as any government policy will be inherently designed to promote industry, facilitate its sustainable expansion and mitigate any problems and drawback that are proving to be obstacles in the industry's growth path. Since the builder has done quality work, he must intelligent and well-versed with the industry's intricacies to make a well-informed decision. This way, not only well I retain the builder's goodwill and continued dedication to delivering excellent work for the government, but I will also save him from any potential legal repercussion of having 'inside information', if it is discovered through other channels beyond my superior's central, as well as stop the government from losing a trusted builder. I will also retain the faith of my superior as the builder will most likely not complain to him against my well-measuring and far sighted advice for the builder's own well being.

The other options, like agreeing or disagreeing to disclose information, estrange my relations with my commitment and intellectual integrity or with my superior and the builder without achieving anything concrete and constructive in return. Directing builder to publicly available information also serves no purpose as he most likely already has that information and deprives him of sage counselling and advice.

Corporate Governance

1. Corporate social responsibility makes companies more profitable and sustainable.

Analyse. (150 words)

(17/IV/4b/10)

Ans. Corporate Social Responsibility is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholder. CSR is generally understood as being the way through which a company achieves a balance of economic, environmental and social imperatives. ("Triple-Bottom-Line-Approach"), while at the same time addressing the expectations of shareholders and stakeholders. In this sense it is important to draw a distinction between CSR, which can be a strategic business management concept, and charity, sponsorships or philanthropy. Even though the latter can also make a valuable contribution to poverty reduction, will directly enhance the reputation of a company and strengthen its brand, the concept of CSR clearly goes beyond that.

Most executives believe that CSR can improve profits. They understand that CSR can promote respect to their company in the marketplace which can result in higher sales, enhance employee loyalty and attract better personnel to the firm. Also, CSR activities focusing on sustainability issues may lower costs and improve efficiencies as well. It creates a harmonious setting for a company's working and builds trust with local people.

The potential benefits of CSR include :

- Better brand recognition.
- Positive business reputation.
- Increased sales and customer loyalty
- Operational costs savings.
- Better financial performance.
- Greater ability to attract talent and retain staff.
- Organisational growth.
- Easier access to capital.