UPSC Mains 2016

MODEL HINTS
General Studies

PAPER - I

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18. Present an account of the Indus Water Treaty and examine its ecological, economic and political implications in the context of changing bilateral relations.
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20. In what way micro-watershed development projects help in water conservation in drought-prone and semi-arid regions of India?
1. Early Buddhist Stupa-art, while depicting folk motifs and narratives successfully expounds Buddhist ideals, Elucidate.

Hints:

- In Buddhism, the earliest stupas contained portions of the Buddha’s ashes, and as a result, the stupa began to be associated with the body of the Buddha.
- Buddha had asked pupils to place the relics “where four roads meet”. This is probably to indicate the openness and universality of the Buddhist teaching, which invites all to come and try its path, and also to radiate loving-kindness to beings in all four directions.
- Stupas contain intricate lotus designs which symbolise the potential for spiritual growth latent in all beings, and the complete non-attachment of the enlightened mind, which stands beyond all defilements.
- Stupa is an image of the creation of the universe (the archetype of regeneration), with the stupa axis founded on the waters and rising through the earth, atmosphere and heavens so as to unite them and form a communicating link between them.
- The shape of the stupa represents the Buddha, crowned and sitting in meditation posture on a lion throne.
- While stupas have changed in form over the years, their function remains essentially unchanged. Stupas remind the Buddhist practitioner of the Buddha and his teachings almost 2,500 years after his death.
- The most elaborate stupa in Java contained Buddha images symbolizing Arûpajhâna, the sphere of formlessness. The main stupa itself is empty, symbolizing complete perfection of enlightenment.
- Thus the art and architecture associated with Buddhism symbolized the Buddhist ideals.

2. Krishnadeva Raya, the King of Vijayanagar, was not only an accomplished scholar himself but was also a great patron of learning and literature. Discuss.

Hints:

- Historians consider Krishnadevaraya as the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara kingdom. His greatest achievement is of the broad tolerance that existed during his rule in his empire.
- His reign marked a new era in Telugu literature when imitation of Sanskrit works gave way to independent works.
- His rule was an age of prolific literature in many languages, although it is also known as a golden age of Telugu literature.
- He was a gifted scholar of Telugu and Sanskrit and wrote many works in these languages.
• Sanskrit plays "JambavatiKalyanam", "Ushaparinayam", Madalascharitha, Rasamanjari, Satyavaduparinaya and a Telugu poem "Amuktamalyada" were written by him. This work beautifully subscribed the agony of separation suffered by Sri Andal for her lover Lord Vishnu.

• He was fluent in many languages including his mother tongue "Tulu".

• He extended his patronage to Telugu,Kannada and Tamil poets alike.

• He patronised many famous posts like Haridasu, Nanditimmana, Kannada poet mallanaraya etc.

• His court BhuvanaVijayamu was adorned by eight literary giants called as "Astadiggajas". The most celebrated of them were Allasanipeddana (father of Telugu poetry), Dhurjati, Tenali Ramakrishna.

• His munificence for scholars earned for him the title "Andhra Bhoja".

3. **Explain how the Uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India.**

**Hints:**

• One of the important events of Indian history is the 'Revolt of 1857' or 'India's first war of Independence' or 'The Sepoy Mutiny'. It was the first rebellion against the East India Company which took the massive form. It showed resentment towards British policies thus it acted as the watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India.

• Britishers felt that the efforts to westernize the Indian society were one of the reasons which caused the mutiny, after the revolt they tried to integrate Indian higher castes and rulers into the government and abolished any attempts of westernisation. Similarly the government distanced itself further from the Christian missionaries.

• The revolt depicted the Hindu-Muslin unity thus Britishers started to appease one community over the other giving rise to the divide and rule policy.

• It led to the dissolution of the east India company in 1858 with the passage of government of India act and was there after directly governed by the crown.

• A new post named Secretary of State was created to govern India and formulate Indian policy. The Governor General from now on called as viceroy implemented the policies.

• Doctrine of lapse policy was one of the main causes of the revolt was ended.

• Administrative changes were made in the executive, legislative and judicial arenas with greater participation of Indians .This change was visible in the Indian Council Act 1861, the Indian High court act 1861 and the Indian Civil Services Act 1861.

• After the rebellion British reorganized the army and brought changes in the financial system and administration as well. These troops were replaced by new units recruited from castes hitherto under-utilized by the British and from the so-called "Martial Races", such as the Sikhs and the Gorkhas, which were not part of mainstream Indian culture.

• The British increased the ratio of British to Indian soldiers within India. From 1861 Indian artillery was replaced by British units.

4. **Discuss the role of women in the freedom struggle especially during the Gandhian phase.**

**Hints:**

• Woman's participation in India's freedom struggle began as early as in 1817. Bhima Bai Holkar fought bravely against the British colonel Malcolm and defeated him in guerilla warfare.

• The role of Rani of Ramgarh, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tapasvini Maharani in the War of Independence (the Great Revolt) of 1857 was commendable.

• While women were involved in the political arena since the foundation of Indian national congress days (Annie Besant started Home Rule League) and especially during the Swadeshi movement but it was Gandhiji who initiated for mass participation of women in freedom struggle.
In 1920, Sarojini Naidu joined the non-cooperation movement. Many women participated in this movement by performing their domestic and social roles. Sarla Devi, Muthulaxmi Reddy, Susheela Nair, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sucheta Kripalani and Aruna Asaf Ali, Vijay Laxmi Pandit are some of the women who participated in the Non-violent Noncooperation movement. They participated in political protests, picketed shops selling foreign goods and organized Prabhat Pheri (singing patriotic songs).

Women's participation in the national movement helped in breaking several of the old barriers of tradition and custom. Women's organization side by side raised their voices for removal of social and legal disabilities.

Role of few women have been discussed below:

a) Arun Asaf Ali was a radical nationalist played an outstanding role in the historic Quit India Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi on August 9, 1942, and was a prominent leader of the underground movement.

b) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit represented India in many of the Conferences abroad. She attended numerous public lectures and challenged the British dominated delegate's rights to represent India therein. She was a great fighter and took parts in many of the freedom movement.

c) Women like Kalpana Dutt, Preeti Lathawaddedar have been actively involved in revolutionary activities as well like the Hindustan republic socialist association, Chittagong uprising, etc.

5. Highlight the difference in the approach of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom.

Hints:

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. This caused increasing differences in their approaches.

Differences are as follows:

a) Basic Ideology:
   - Bose was a nationalist who believed in the tradition of Tilak and Aurobindo (Extremists). Gandhi, on the contrary, was a nationalist who belonged to the tradition of his mentor Gokhale (Moderates) and Tagore.
   - Bose's strong revolutionary urge for the emancipation of his motherland made him critical of many of Gandhiji’s techniques.

b) Strategy to achieve independence:
   - Netaji’s demand for complete freedom of India from the British in contrast to Gandhi’s want for independence in phases through dominion status.
   - Bose has also been unambiguous that he would seek political emancipation through the most efficacious means which could involve armed conflict or even a total war.

c) Future of India post independence:
   - Gandhi was hostile to industrialization, while Bose saw it as the only route to making India strong and self-sufficient.
   - Gandhi advocated a back to the roots vision comprising of spinning, khadi and local self-sufficiency at village level while Bose held steadfast to a futuristic vision of large scale industrialization and a politics devoid of irrationality and religiosity.
   - 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.
Bose wanted to develop free India as a modern, industrialized nation with focus on advances in science, livelihood, and education for the masses.

d) **Idea about freedom:**

Bose believed that freedom is never given; it is taken, while Gandhi on the other hand sought to attain his Swaraj through loyalty to the empire and a change of heart on their part.

e) **Non cooperation movement:**

Gandhi wanted a mass non-violent movement. Putting pressure on British raj by non-violent means such as fasting. However when Chauri Chaura incident occurred Gandhi ended the non cooperation movement abruptly but Bose thought that was the right time for mass movement against British.

f) **Second World War:**

Bose wanted to strike down the enemy when it was vulnerable. During the second world war Bose wanted to take action against British which was opposed by Gandhi as he thought it was not ethically right.

g) **Military:**

Bose wanted a organized military campaign and he dint mind being included in a lot of international politics. Bose's Azad Hind force joined axis powers in WW2 against British.

6. **Has the formation of linguistic States strengthened the cause of Indian Unity?**

**Hints:**

- Language is closely related to culture and therefore to the customs of people. Besides, the massive spread of education and growth of mass literacy can only occur through the medium of the mother tongue. Democracy can become real to the common people only when politics and administration are conducted through the language they can understand.
- Thus States Reorganization Commission recommended a division of India based on dominance and geographical concentration of ethno-linguistic communities.
- Accepting linguistic diversity helped each state to officially patronize its language. It gave the assurance of respecting different culture and language.
- By accepting diversity India had indirectly strengthened the federal fabric of the nation. Regional representation ensured that all genuine grievances are channelized through democratic means and addressed.
- Government’s focus on Jnanapith awards, Classical language status to languages further encouraged scholar to do research in respective language and make Indians aware of the governments support.
- But on the flip side, it has also promoted local identity. It has created distinctiveness among people. The regional differences have come in the way of national integration. Extreme sense of regionalism has resulted in parochialism and ethno centricism; instances like Inter-state water disputes, boundary disputes have also increased.
- Hence steps should be taken to place language as a source of unity of the country by recognizing linguistic diversity and initiating tolerance for each culture.

7. **The anti-colonial struggles in West Africa were led by the new elite of Western-educated Africans. Examine.**

**Hints:**

- Independence movements in Africa often were led by individuals who had attended Western schools (either in Africa or abroad).
- These Western educated Africans spoke the language of the colonizers and knew the types of political activities and organizations which the colonizers understood; therefore, they were in a better position to communicate with the colonizers in their efforts to gain the independence which
their fellow Africans without European education appreciated, desired and often sacrificed their lives for.

- Some of them were: Kwame Nkrumah (Gold Coast, now Ghana), Léopold Sédar Senghor (Senegal), Nnamdi Azikiwe (Nigeria), and Félix Houphouët-Boigny (Côte d’Ivoire).
- They with the help of their counterparts in other continents, protested against the colonial order by publicizing the corruption and injustice perpetrated by the colonial master.
- However the independence achieved by these colonies has not been very fruitful because:
  a) Since independence, West Africa has suffered from the same problems as much of the African continent, particularly dictatorships, political corruption and military coups.
  b) The region of West Africa has seen a number of civil wars in its recent past including the Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970), two civil wars in Liberia in 1989 and 1999, a decade of fighting in Sierra Leone from 1991–2002, the Guinea-Bissau Civil War.
  c) The socio economic development in the African countries did not improve much even after independence and they still remain as the poorest countries in the world.

8. **To what extent globalization has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain.**

**Hints:**
- Globalization in its basic economic sense refers to the adoption of open and unfettered trading markets (through lowering of trade barriers, removal of capital controls, and liberalization of foreign exchange restrictions). There is also a significant movement of people from one country to another for trade and work.
- The **impact of globalization on local culture** and the changing role of the nation-state can be examined by observing the particularities of the social and cultural patterns and their local, national and transnational manifestations in India. These social and cultural realities have a plural character in terms of language, geography, ethnicity, religion and culture. Thus globalisation impacts the culture of the region. Some of them are:
  a) Family disruption and social and domestic violence are increasing.
  b) Concepts of national identity, and of family, job and tradition are changing rapidly and significantly.
  c) There is concern that competitiveness introduced by globalization is leading to more individualistic societies.
  d) Loss of tolerance for differences in religion and culture.
  e) The nation state is losing influence relative to global economic pressures, and in some countries there is a failure or hesitation to develop social policies. All of these changes increase the likelihood that vulnerable people will be exploited, and threats to the human rights of less able people will increase.
- However globalization has made the local culture more assertive in demanding their identity. They have, in fact, consolidated their strength. Apart from such empowering impact, the local communities and cultures are also inspired by the new telecommunication media to re-assert their cultural identity and reinforce their residence. It helps them maintain their identity by accessing themselves to cultural meanings and values rather selectively through an adaptive mechanism.
- Thus globalization with its intending consequences has revolutionised the societal dynamics and introduced functional/dysfunctional dimensions.

9. **"An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from the process of deprivation."**
**Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.**

**Hints:**
- Poverty is pronounced deprivation in wellbeing. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development.
• Economic growth is not the solution for eradicating poverty. Economic growth provides greater command over goods and services however, this does not necessarily imply higher wellbeing for everyone; the benefits of economic growth are never shared equally. Income allows an individual to purchase commodities with which he or she generates various functioning. But all individuals cannot convert commodities into functioning to the same degree.

• Thus, poverty should be viewed as the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as low level of income. Poverty encompasses not only material deprivation (measured by income or consumption) but also many other forms of deprivations in different aspects of life such as unemployment, ill health, lack of education, vulnerability, powerlessness, social exclusion and so on. Poverty is present when basic capability failure arises.

• Therefore, Anti-poverty strategy should comprise of a wide range of programmes aimed to strengthen and to generate more employment, create productive assets, impart technical and entrepreneurial skills and raise the income level of the poor.

• Government should focus on improvement of Human infrastructure by means of the provision of basic education and basic health care. Further, public investment in physical infrastructure should be supplemented with it to improve the access to the resources to form the vicious cycle of development.

10. 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.

Hints:

• Schedule Tribes are community of people who lived in tribal areas (mainly forest). They make up to 7-8% of Indian population. They have traditionally been marginalized and not in the mainstream of the society. They are also known as Adivasis.

• The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established.

• Constitutional Provisions / Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes; can be divided into two Protective Provisions and Developmental and upliftment provisions.

• The constitutional provisions are:

  a) Article 15(4): Promotion of Social, Economic and Educational interests:

     This article empowers “the state to make any special provision for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes”.

  b) Article 19(5): Safeguard of Tribal Interests:

     While the rights of free movement and residence throughout the territory of India and of acquisition and disposition of property are guaranteed to every citizen, special restrictions may be imposed by “the state for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe”.

  c) Cultural and Educational Rights:

     A cultural or linguistic minority has right to conserve its language or culture. ‘The state shall not impose upon it any culture other than the community’s own culture.

  d) Articles 330, 332 and 334:

     Seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in legislative bodies. There are provisions for reservations of seats in the parliament as well as legislative Assembly of every state (Article 330,332). Such reservations were cease to be effective after a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution (Article 334) but after every ten years it’s being extended through constitutional amendments.
e) Article 338:

It says that there shall be a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the President. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been established under 338A.

- The Government of India has also enacted progressive legislation, programmes and schemes for the development and empowerment of the SCs and STs. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA); The Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996; Minor Forest Produce Act 2005; and the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy.

- The Government of India has also enacted special schemes to enable access to opportunities including scholarships for education, financial support and skill building for setting up enterprises, reservations in jobs, and special courts to address instances of atrocities and violence.

11. With a brief background of quality of urban life in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the ‘Smart City Programmes’.

Hints:

- Urbanization has been an instrument of economic, social and political progress, but due to haphazard urbanization in the recent time, the situation relating to civic amenities such as water supply, electricity, public toilets, garbage disposal, etc. has worsened in particular.

- According to the 2011 Census, amenities available with the households has been listed as follows: 87% of households are using tap, tube well, hand pump and covered well as the main source of drinking water while 43.5 percent use tap water. Only 47% of households have source of water within the premises while 36% of households have to fetch water from a source located within 500 m in rural areas/100 m in urban areas and 17% still fetch drinking water from a source located more than 500 m away in rural areas or 100 m in urban area.

- This has increased due to rural-urban migration, financial crunch which affects the provision of civic amenities both in qualitative and quantitative manner; lack of autonomy of ULBs in generating revenues; inadequate user charges for civic amenities to cover the expenses for its provision and politics of populism.

- Against this backdrop it can be said that the concept of smart cities would be able to handle this crisis of civic amenities.

- Smart city mission is an urban renewal and retrofitting programme by Government of India with a mission to develop 100 cities to all over the country. INR 48,000 Crore to be spent over the next five year to build 100 smart cities. Each selected city is to be receiving assistance of 100 Crore per year for five year. Important cities located in hilly area, major and minor tourist spots are to be transformed into smart cities. Each city will receive special purpose vehicle to implement the scheme.

- Smart City Mission envisages the bottom up approach i.e. planning and implementation both at local level. The conceptualization of Smart City, therefore, varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents.

- However for the development of smart cities formation of smart villages is also important to reduce rural-urban migration and burden on urban resources.

12. What is the basis of regionalism? Is it that unequal distribution of benefits of development on regional basis eventually promotes regionally? Substantiate your answer.

Hints:

- Roots of regionalism in India are manifold, ranging from diversity of languages, cultures, ethnic groups, communities, religions and so on, and encouraged by the regional concentration of those identity markers, and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation. But for many centuries, India remained the land of many lands, regions, cultures and traditions even with this sense of diversity.

- However the unequal development of states, discrimination by state administration and concentration of development activities, administrative power and political power to a particular region have been
the main reason for demand of new states and emergence for secessionist movement in North-East India.

- 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.

- Further the economy’s failure to create enough employment opportunities for the educated youths created an acute scarcity of jobs, and led to intense competition for the available jobs.

- This disparity has caused the feeling of relative deprivation among the inhabitants of economically neglected regions.

- Thus, the need of the hour is to develop a realistic perception of regionalism at the conceptual level focusing on righteousness and judicious outlook maintaining unity in diversity

- With the promotion of cooperative federalism, establishment of NITI AAYOG, interstate council the negative connotation of regionalism can be further diluted and more inclusive and faster growth can be achieved.

13. **Discuss the concept of air mass and explain its role in macro-climatic changes.**

**Hints:**

- An air mass is a large body of air whose physical properties, especially temperature, moisture content and lapse rate are more or less uniform horizontally for hundreds of kilometres.

- The nature and degree of homogeneity of an airmass are determined by properties of the source area and the direction of its movement and changes introduced in the airmass during its journey away from the sources area and age of the air mass.

- The interaction of air-mass of different regions plays an important role in determining the temperature and precipitation of temperate regions in following ways:
  a) Laurential type of climate: Continental polar air-mass moves in southerly and south-easterly direction picks up moisture from great-lakes region of north American produces lake-effect snow and heavy snowfall in Appalachians.
  b) China type of climate: Maritime tropical pacific air-mass when enters the mainland china produces cyclones in the region of Yellow sea and Japan sea.
  c) Maritime tropical Atlantic air mass control the weather conditions of vast areas of USA near the Gulf of Mexico region producing thunderstorms, cyclones etc. Ex Hurricanes in USA.
  d) The interaction of polar continental cold air-mass and temperature air mass produces extreme cold conditions in winter causing heavy snowfall in temperate latitudes.
  e) According to Halley, the **monsoon** in Indian subcontinent is nothing but movement of maritime airmass (high moisture content) into Indian landmass.
  f) Convergence of African hot airmass and European cold airmass over Mediterranean produces **temperate cyclones** which is a major determinant of weather condition of temperate latitude.(also causes western disturbance over Pakistan and India, good for winter wheat)

- Hence Air masses play an important role in microclimatic changes, especially in temperate latitudes.

14. "**The Himalayas are highly prone to landslides.**" **Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.**

**Hints:**

- A landslide is a downward and outward movement of slope materials like rocks, soil and so on under the influence of gravity. It is a natural process that removes materials from the hill slopes and coastline.
• Gravity and accumulation of soft soil, debris and rocks on a steep slope are the primary reason for a landslide. There are various other factors that could increase the risk. For instance, erosion by rivers, weakening of rocks and soils by heavy rains, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, stockpiling of rocks and ores and deforestation could increase a region’s susceptibility to landslides.

• Himalayas are more prone to landslides because the earth’s structure consists of an outer silicate solid crust (about 30 km from the surface), a viscous mantle (2,900 km thick) and the core (3,500 km diameter). The uppermost part of the mantle and crust is broken into seven major tectonic plates- African, Australian, Eurasian, North American, South American, and Pacific. These plates can move over the low viscous region below them. The Himalayas are created by the collision of the Indian landmass with the Eurasian plate. The landscape in the Himalaya and the north east is highly susceptible to landslides. The slopes of the mountains have immature and rugged topography, high seismicity and high rainfall, all contributing to the region’s high vulnerability to landslides.

• Measures to control landslides are:
  a) Hazard mapping: locate areas prone to slope failure. Identifying areas prone to landslides and avoidance of areas for building settlements
  b) Land use: preservation of vegetal cover. Denuded path slopes provoke landslides and must be reforested with suitable tree species. Terrace farming, construction of bunds, etc
  c) Slope stabilisation: Afforestation, retaining walls, use of jute geotextiles, plastic geogrids to increase slope stability.
  d) Control human activities: prevent people from deforestation, urbanization, mining or infrastructural projects.*
  e) The presence of water within a rocky hillside is one of the major factors leading to instability. Knowledge of the water pressure and of the runoff mode is important to stability analysis, and to planning measures to improve hillside stability. Care must be taken to avoid blockage of natural drainage while constructing roads, buildings and canals.
  f) On community lands, fuel or fodder trees should be grown to increase forest cover to reduce landslide hazard in India.
  g) Grazing should be restricted and better grass must be grown on the surface previously grazed to increase the hold on soil by plant roots.
  h) Reinforcement measures generally consist of the introduction of metal elements which increase the shear strength of the rock and to reduce the stress release created when the rock is cut.

15. The effective management of land and water resources will drastically reduce the human miseries. Explain.

Hints:
• Human settlements, unsustainable agriculture, commerce, industry and tourism development have historically been competing for the limited land and water resources.
• As human needs and population grow, the pressure on land and water continue to increase and this competing demand has led to skewed resource distribution resulting in poverty, hunger, lack of equitable distribution of water, land and other social resources.
• Lack of institutional capacity to properly negotiate rights to exploit socio-economic activities continues to exert pressure on these critical resources.
• Various ways through which effective land and water resources management can reduce human misery are:

A. Land management:
  - Land capability classification to determine the different uses of land.
  - Land not capable for cultivation can be used for construction activities, infrastructure projects, settlements, industry, etc.

Hints: UPSC Mains Paper - 1
- The area set aside for forest cover needs to be utilised for afforestation, sacred groves etc.
- Land suitable for agriculture should be used to grow crops based on agro-climatic conditions to ensure effective land use and ensure optimum productivity of the produce to help reduce hunger and famine conditions and ensure food security.
- Some of the effective land use practices are agro-forestry, social forestry, plantation of trees along national highways etc.
- Land record management with proper legislation for land lease and land tenancy, mutation orders and limited accessibility etc so that land is effectively utilised in the land market.
- Geospatial technologies facilitate the mapping of land parcels, valuation of land, and the integration of data sets from multiple departments to realize a strategic land suitability assessment.
- Data integration from multiple sources, displaying the results on a map integrated with satellite images will help in effective decision making.

B. Water management practices that help in effective water usage to reduce human misery:
- Water conservation harvesting using some of the traditional water harvesting techniques like Zing in Ladakh, Kere in Karnataka, Tankas, etc. help in water storage that would help in water use in lean seasons, utilize water for multiple purposes like drinking water, agriculture, use for cattle, small hydropower generation etc. this water helps in fighting droughts
- Water use efficiency using micro-irrigation practices like sprinkler and drip irrigation can reduce indiscriminate water use and increase the efficiency of irrigation for agricultural crops
- As per national water policy the water use must be prioritized – drinking water, water use for agriculture, household activities, women needs and industries etc can help in reducing human misery and ensure equitable distribution of water resources.

16. South China Sea has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment.

Hints:
- The South China Sea is a marginal sea that is part of the Pacific Ocean, encompassing an area from the Karimata and Malacca Straits to the Strait of Taiwan of around 3,500,000 square kilometres.
- The South China Sea is ringed by Brunei, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam, and dotted with hundreds of small islands, shoals and reefs, many of them occupied by the disputants.
- Geopolitical significance of South China Sea is due to the competing demands and interests of various littoral states and other world countries in the region.
- Economic reasons:
  a) The SCS is a busy international waterway, being one of the main arteries of the global economy and trade. More than $5 trillion of world trade ships pass through the SCS every year.
  b) The SCS is also resource rich, with numerous offshore oil and gas blocks.
  c) Fishing presents another potential source of conflict. The South China Sea is the largest source of fish, an important foodstock, in each of the claimant countries. The fishing industries of each of the disputants include large numbers of vessels which travel increasingly farther from their home coasts due to overfishing in coastal waters, bringing them into disputed waters. This has led to frequent incidents of harassment of vessels, confiscation of catches and equipment, and sometimes imprisonment of fishermen.
- Political reason:
  a) The fundamental issue in the South China Sea is one of territorial sovereignty, that is, which state has sovereignty over the islands and their adjacent waters. Presently six countries are having
territorial claims in the South China Sea waters for trade, transport, hydrocarbons, freedom of navigation etc.

b) Given the ambiguities of international law over the Spratly and Paracel islands, countries in the region have occupied various islets, reefs, rocks and outcrops over the decades

c) China’s increased presence in the region by deployment of deep-sea rigs and drilling in the disputed area also raises many political issues.

- Growth of naval power in the region as joint military exercises has also increased.
- Hence the geopolitical significance of the South China Sea has increased in the present era.

17. **Major cities of India are becoming more vulnerable to flood conditions. Discuss.**

**Hints:**

- Urban flooding has become a common phenomenon in recent times with every city sees flooding during the monsoon or during heavy rainfall times. There is a complete disconnect between geological and hydrogeological cycle and urban planning.
- The problem of floods in urban areas became so acute that in 2010, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) recognised urban floods as different from riverine floods. It said urban floods “happen in a relatively short period of time and can inundate an area with several feet of water”.
- Some of the reasons for urban flooding include:

  a) Destruction of wetlands: Lakes and wetlands are an important part of urban ecosystem. They perform significant environmental, social and economic functions, ranging from being a source of drinking water, recharging groundwater to acting as sponges, supporting biodiversity and providing livelihoods. Destruction of wetlands leads to decreased absorbing capacity leading to floods. Ex Hyderabad has lost 3,245 ha of its wetlands. The vast network of lakes in the city had allowed the excess water from one lake to follow into another and eventually into the Musi River. With the destruction of this network any amount of heavy rains leads to flooding of the city as seen in 2016.

  b) Concretization: Management of Urban Flooding report, published by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in 2010, says that concretisation is a major problem in many cities and towns. Concrete jungles obstruct and encroach upon the natural flow of water bodies and create pockets that trap water, which increases the flood intensity.

  c) Destruction of river basin area of rivers flowing in the cities: Natural streams and watercourses, formed over thousands of years due to the forces of flowing water in the respective watersheds, have been altered/reduced because of urbanization. There have been large scale encroachments on the natural drains and the river flood plains. Consequently, the capacity of natural drains has decreased, resulting in flooding during heavy rains. Ex three rivers in the Chennai city are highly encroached upon and that has reduced the amount of water runoff into the Bay of Bengal. Kashmir floods of 2014 is the result of unplanned urbanization and encroachment of Jhelum flood plains decreasing its carrying capacity

  d) Migration: Explosive increase in the urban population without corresponding expansion of civic facilities such as adequate infrastructure for the disposal of waste. The sewage generated by the people gets mixed with the water and clogs the natural channels and storm water drains leading to flooding when it receives excessive water. Guwahati’s Deeporbeel lake is used by the municipal corporation to dump solid waste since 2006.

  e) Construction of dams on the river beds: Increased water that is released from these dams floods the low lying areas as in Kashmir the deluge was the result of the dam at Srinagar, its floodgates were opened without warning and the water carried all the debris from the dam site to the city.

  f) Unmindful sand mining from the catchment areas and river beds also reduce the river absorbing capacity of excess water leading to floods during heavy rains. Vembanad Lake on the outskirts of Kochi has water level halved its intial level after the mining activity.
• Steps needed are:
  a) Urban planners should undertake a detailed mapping of waterbodies, natural drainage and flood-prone areas in cities using remote sensing. And then integrate the drainage system of the city including rivers, rivulets, ponds, lakes and other natural drainage systems.
  b) Policymakers to relook the development plans approved by city authorities and find out whether they violate the hydrological cycle of the city.
• This calls for stronger laws to protect urban lakes and the setting up of a single authority for the management and restoration of water bodies.

18. Present an account of the Indus Water Treaty and examine its ecological, economic and political implications in the context of changing bilateral relations.

Hints:
• The Indus Waters Treaty is a water-distribution treaty of Indus river system between India and Pakistan. The treaty was signed in Karachi on September 19, 1960 by Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru and President of Pakistan Ayub Khan. According to this agreement, control over the three “eastern” rivers — the Beas, the Ravi and the Sutlej — was given to India, while control over the three “western” rivers — the Indus, the Chenab and the Jhelum — to Pakistan.
• The treaty allowed India to use Pakistan’s rivers for irrigation, transport and power generation, while laying down precise regulations for Indian building projects along the way. The treaty is considered to be one of the most successful water-sharing endeavors in the world today.
• The changing bilateral equation between India and Pakistan over issues like border dispute, Siachen, Kashmir and terrorist attack such as Uri, has significant implication on Indus water treaty (recently Indian government’s consideration of optimizing Indus water use).
• The implications will be:
  A. Ecological:
    i. Competitive and ecologically unsustainable constructions of big hydel power dam, can disturb the fragile ever ecosystem. (According to world bank both country have to maintain a threshold level of water flow for natural cleansing).
    ii. Bilateral rivalry can be a significant hurdle in putting joint effort for conservation of the river ecosystem and associated flora and fauna.
  B. Economic:
    i. India and Pakistan have used the waters for irrigation purposes like agriculture in Jammu and Kashmir, paddy in Pakistan, tourism, electricity generation based on run of the river hydro-power generation, flood storage capacity ex.Baglihar project, Kishenganga project. Hence any misuse, overuse and unscientific use against the spirit of IWT can seriously affect local economies and runs the risk of aggravating conflict.
  C. Political:
    i. As India enjoys respect and support for its adherence to global institutional arrangements (recent New Moore island with Bangladesh, Barkar river sharing, etc), any unilateral action may turn global community against India.
    ii. Again countries like China will use this (any breach of IWT) as a pretext to divert water from the international rivers like the Brahmaputra and Mekong, leading to regional political instability.
• IWT acts as a confidence building measure (CBM) between India and Pakistan. It plays a big role in India Pakistan cooperation and peace.
• Therefore Ecological sustainability and economic demands of the local people should be the core priority, while using water of Indus. Rather than turning it into a point of conflict; it must be transformed into a conduit of cooperation by strengthening the IWT.

Hints: UPSC Mains Paper - 1
19. Enumerate the problems and prospects of inland water transport in India.

Hints:
- India has about 14,500 km of navigable waterways which comprise rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks, etc. The systematic development of waterways will create progressive economic opportunities in the country.
- However, the potential of water transport is underutilized in India. The share of inland water transport is only 3.5% compared to 40% in western countries.
- Inland waterways are the most fuel efficient, cost saving and environmental friendly mode of transport. It will reduce the burden on road and rail transport which are comparatively less efficient. The cargo conveyance too is cheaper with little energy requirements.
- But the inland water transport in India faces following issues:
  a) Competing demands on the stressed water levels with existing users, between centre and state, human use and ecological need of the river particularly farmers who need water for irrigation, drinking water and use for industries, fisheries-based livelihoods, pilgrimage, or rights for local navigation remain unresolved.
  b) Accidental spillage of hazardous fuels could directly affect the health of millions of people in India that still depend on rivers for drinking, domestic uses, commerce, and livelihoods, and present life-threatening risks to aquatic species.
  c) Environmental and ecological concerns: Dynamic flow, flooding, changing river courses seen in most of the rivers are essential to maintain the river productivity and ecology of the rivers. The high sedimentation deposition and erosion patterns make navigation risky.
  d) The need for huge private investments in maintaining the dredging work. Ex Farrakha barrage is a case in point.
  e) Diversion of river water for irrigation canals has reduced the flow of water and declined the navigation capacity of the rivers.
  f) The presence of waterfalls, cataracts and sharp bends hinders the development of waterways.
  g) Silting of river bed reduces the depth of water and creates problem for navigation.
  h) Insufficient depth throughout the stretch of navigable waters.
  i) Non availability of low draft high technology vessels.
  j) Non availability of navigational aids resulted in restricted sailing over a long period.
  k) Most of the large rivers of the country enter the sea through shallow sand chocked delta channels. Thus navigation is hampered unless dredging is done.
- In other to increase the significance of inland waterways and to improve their efficiency, the government has identified important waterways and designated them as national waterways of India.
- The Government is also developing National Waterway-1 (NW-1) under the Jal Marg Vikas Project, with assistance from the World Bank. NW-1 refers to 1620 km Haldia-Allahabad stretch of River Ganga.

20. In what way micro-watershed development projects help in water conservation in drought-prone and semi-arid regions of India?

Hints:
- The watershed is a natural hydrological entity that covers a specific aerial expanse of land surface from which the rainfall runoff flows to a defined drain, channel, stream or river at any particular point.
• Water collected from all the sources is stored in lakes, ponds, subsurface soil, soil moisture and geological formation and building of check-dams, tankas, etc help in storage of water for lean seasons.

• Micro-watershed is a strategy towards achieving inclusive growth with the objective of giving impetus to treatment of degraded watersheds, augmentation of drinking water, agricultural growth and spreading the benefits of growth to all sections of population.

• Micro-watershed strategy includes:
  a) Development of waste lands in non-forest areas, checking of land degradation, agro-forestry and social forestry helps in conservation of soil moisture, recharge of ground water.
  b) Watershed development for improving water use efficiency for agriculture and also provides water in regular intervals that will help improve productivity ex Bamboo drip irrigation of Meghalaya.

• The outcomes are prevention of soil erosion, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

• Thus concept of watershed development improve community resilience for semi-arid and drought prone area which may lead to development of alternate livelihood activities, allied agricultural activities, cottage industry.
GS SCORE

UPSC Mains 2016
MODEL HINTS
General Studies

PAPER - II

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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?


3. The Indian party system is passing through a phase of transition which looks to be full of contradictions and paradoxes." Discuss.

4. 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.

5. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Republic' in the preamble. Are they defendable in the present circumstances stances?

6. 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?


8. What is a quasi-judicial body? Explain with the help of concrete examples.

9. 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?

10. "In the Indian governance system, the role of non-state actors has been only marginal." Critically examine this statement.

11. "Effectiveness of the government system at various levels and people's participation in the governance system are inter-dependent." Discuss their relationship with each other in context of India.

12. In the integrity index of Transparency International, India stands very low. Discuss briefly the legal, political, economic, social and cultural factors that have caused the decline of public morality in India.

13. 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?
14. "Traditional bureaucratic structure and culture have hampered the process of socio-economic development in India." Comment.

15. Examine the main provisions of the National Child Policy and throw light on the status of its implementation.

16. "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?

17. "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.

18. Evaluate the economic and strategic dimensions of India's Look East Policy in the context of the post-Cold War international scenario.

19. "Increasing cross-border terrorist attacks in India and growing interference in the internal affairs of several member-states by Pakistan are not conducive for the future of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)." Explain with suitable arguments.

20. What are the aims and objectives of the McBride Commission of the UNESCO? What is India's position on these?
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?

Hints:
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 Minister 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.

Hints:

In 1947, the princely state ‘J&K’ became a part of India by ‘the Instrument of Accession’. At that time, Ayyangar, (Constitutional Assembly Member) argued that for a variety of reasons Kashmir, unlikely other princely states, was yet not ripe for complete integration. Moreover he argued, “Will of the people through the instrument of the (J&K) Constituent Assembly will determine the Constitution of the State as well as the sphere of the Union jurisdiction over state”.

Belief was that it would one day integrate like other states of union. Assuming this could happen only when there was real peace and only when people of the state acquiesced to such an arrangement. Hence, the use of term “temporary provision” is used in the title of the article and Article-370 was incorporated.

Article-370 was and is about providing space, in matter of governance, to the people of state who felt deeply vulnerable about their identity and insecure about the future.

Article-1 of Indian Constitution states India is not a confederation but a ‘Union of State’. Hence no state has a right to secede from it, and union is indissoluble. Supporting this statement J&K Constitution itself claim that J&K state is and shall continue to be the integral part of India.

Article-370, in its true nature not intact- A series of Presidential Order has eroded it substantially and made most Union laws applicable to the state. In this context, half a century back in 1963, Nehru remarked, “The process of erosion of Article 370 has began, many things have been done in last few years which made the relationship closer between Union and J&K.”

In fact today the autonomy enjoyed by the state is a shadow of its former self, and virtually there is no institution of the Republic of India that does not include J&K within its scope of jurisdiction.

The only substantial differences from other states—(1) related to permanent residents and their rights. (2) The non-applicability of emergency provision on the ground of “internal disturbance” without the concurrence of the state. 

Article-370 cannot be revoked unilaterally, revoked only if a new Constituent Assembly of J&K is convened and willingly to recommend its revocation.

Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution to change 370’s provision, but this could be subject to judicial review.

Future Prospects-

1. It has been a tendency whatever party in Delhi and Kashmir parties are running away from debate. It should not be treated as suit and scoot policy.

2. It should be debated and discussed on more serious note eventually consensus and trust matters in political democracy.

3. Its time to review from both the Sides (union and j&k)—in last 66 years what has been net balance sheet of the gains and losses to the J&K and the Union of India.

4. The People who was or are in the Power only there vested interested have been served by this provision.

3. The Indian party system is passing through a phase of transition which looks to be full of contradictions and paradoxes.” Discuss.

Hints:

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.

4. **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.**

**Hints:**

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.

1. 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?

2. 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 formulating 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?

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.
5. **Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Republic' in the preamble. Are they defensible in the present circumstances?**

**Hints:**

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, PREAMBLE- Starts with,

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having

Solemnly resolved to constitute India into a

SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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 ism or to be limited by any economic doctrine. it was the constitution (42nd amendment,1976) that introduction this word socialist to qualify our Republic. Socialism to mean “free forms of exploitation-social, economic and political.” 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 sees 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 means? It means a way of life which recognize liberty, equality and fraternity.”

Present status on defendability-

The Indian constitution the right to equality to all person 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.

The developments in India, particularly give me confidence that in the new millennium, we will not face the World empty-handed whether in terms of civilization attainments or economic strength.

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.

6. **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?**

**Hints:**

- In the case, a 9 member bench of SC argued that all amendments to the constitution made on or after 1973 by with the 9th schedule has been amended by inclusion of various laws therein shall have to be
tested on the touchstone of the basic structure of the constitution. Further, after is placed in the 9th schedule, its validity has to be tasted on the touchstone of the basic structure doctrine.

- The bench held that judicial review of laws to judge its constitutionality and fundamental rights are the part of the basic structure of the constitution. Since no law should violate the basic structure as per the Keshavananda Bharati case, any law/act put under the ninth schedule are thus, not immune from judicial review.

- It says that the objective behind Article 31-B is to remove difficulties and not to wipe out judicial review. Therefore every amendment to the constitution whether it is in the form of amendment of any article or amendment by insertion of an article in 9th schedule, has to be tasted by reference to the basic structure.

- Laws included in 9th schedule do not become part the constitution, because they derived their validity on account of the exercise undertaken by parliament to include them in 9th schedule and that has to be tasted every time.

- It questions that can parliament increase the amending power by amending Article-386 but to what extent. Is it not possible that the ultimate power of amendment, destroy damage the fundamentals of constitution.

- Article 368, does not vest such a power in parliament. it cannot lift all restriction placed on amending power, It is not unlimited. The power of amendment has to be compatible with the limits on the power of amendment.(Kesvananda Bharti case)

- Parliament has power to amend the provision of PART 3 to abridge or take away fundamental rights but subject to limitation of the basic structure doctrine.

- The golden triangle of article. 14, 19, and 21 as it stand for equality and rule of law, along with article. 15, 20, and 32, etc clearly from part of the basic Structure and cannot be abrogated.

- Of course, judicial review is the cornerstone phenomenon which protects itself first to protect the essence of constitution as a basic structure doctrine. Thus, full judicial review is an integral part of the constitutional scheme and no law can dilute its powers.

7. **Did the Government of India Act, 1935 lay down a federal constitution? Discuss.**

**Hints:**

Government of India Act, 1935 mark a point of no return in the history of constitutional development in India. The Constitution of India with or without some modification adopted some important provisions from this 1935 Act,

- As it provides the establishment of All India federation including all provinces at that time under the paramountcy of the British Crown, Our Constitution of India provides the same mechanism under the President of India.

- The Act derived the powers between the Centre and units in terms of 3 lists—federal, provincial, and the Concurrent List as we adopted the same manner as Union, State and Concurrent List.

- This act introduced Responsible Government, which is same in our Constitution also. The Concept of Dyarchy, the type of Government, which was established in the provinces by the Act of 1935, it remains same in the constitution of India, Provinces were made autonomous in their respective subject. Out states are autonomous too now by the authority under constitution.

- It provides a Federal Court at Delhi. Now the Supreme Court of India is established under Constitution which has the same power and functions as of Federal Court.

- The establishment of RBI under this Act, it remains same in Independent India to control regarding monetary policy and currency creation.

- It introduced bicameralism which yet to be continued in many of the state.

- The Concept of Union Public Service Commission and State service commission also derived from this law.
Thus, while the 1935 act had some federal features, federalism in true spirit was established later-on, only with the passing of constitution.

8. **What is a quasi-judicial body? Explain with the help of concrete examples.**

**Hints:**

- 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.

9. **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?**

**Hints:**

According to the United Nations, education is a right to which all human beings are entitled. Since 2000, the UN has been promoting the Millennium Development Goal to achieve free universal primary education for all, regardless of gender, by 2015.

India is the only country in the world which is trying to become a global economic power with an uneducated and unhealthy labour force.

Prof. Sen regretted that primary education had insufficient coverage; there were a huge number of out-of-school children and the quality of education was low. “India needs to widen its education base radically. He has made a strong case for the need for a radical reform in primary school curriculum. This would reduce the curriculum overload in primary education in the country, making “home tasks redundant and private tuition unnecessary”.

Interpreting Article 21 of the constitution, Supreme Court has brought ‘Right to health’ and ‘right to primary education’ (21A) under fundamental rights. So there’s no reason to believe that health care is lesser important that these things. There should be minimum standard preventive, curative, diagnostic and emergency care for everyone.

The health status of the people in the country is an important flag-post to evaluate the success of the state policy. Health of the individual impacts the growth of the nation in a very material sense. It has been estimated that the differences in the growth performance of many countries can be attributed to the health status of the people.

The point is that, need to improve school education is vital, first because the need to have a properly school educated workforce is urgent and second because school education is the base for higher education and must be put into proper shape before we go about increasing enrolment in higher education.

It is a matter of common knowledge that primary education acts as a resource for secondary education, which in turn acts as a resource for higher education. Thus, all the three sectors create the final demand for and output of education for the country as a whole.

1. Following the Constitutional commitment to education, the Government aids schools financially. Only 80 percent of the schools in the country take this aid. By their own choice the remaining 20 percent remain unaided Government aided schools, serving the low and middle income population.

2. 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.
3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Poverty is the major factor for a very high drop-out of girls at primary and secondary levels.

6. Need to assess the appropriate role of the private and public sectors in the context of increased government financial contributions to the health sector.

7. The organization of primary care and hospital care needs improvement.

8. Expanding the reach of health services to rural and remote areas is hindered by the limited availability of providers there.

9. 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.

10. "In the Indian governance system, the role of non-state actors has been only marginal." Critically examine this statement.

**Hints:**

The concept of ‘non-state actors’ refers to “a wide range of non-governmental development actors like civil society in all its diversity, economic and social partners, including trade union organizations and the private sector”.

Today, non-state actors are actively engaged in community mobilization, economic development and societal transformation. They work at international, national and local levels and play different roles like capacity building, asset creation, representation, lobbying, advocacy, service delivery etc. These organizations and institutions have taken many forms based on their goals and purpose of involvement in the developmental process as described in the definition above. Essentially, they are instruments of people’s action and the means of protecting and promoting vital rights of citizens.

The role of governance in India has remained confined to “steel frame” which carried colonial legacy. In policy formation, execution, awareness generation the role of non-state actors is important due to its understanding of ground realities but we see many instances where the role of non-state actors has remained marginal such as:

1. In policy formulation the wide opinion of stakeholders is necessary but government follows top-down approach.

2. In execution of government schemes, programs participation of local people, NGOs is important but they have given very limited role.

3. Non-state actors are fundamental agents in helping to achieve both national and international development goals, such as those around climate change. This contribute significantly towards filling the greenhouse gas emissions gap left by non-ambitious or poorly executed national climate policies.

Non-State Actors (NSA's) continue to play a crucial role in the democratic process of any country. Civil society movements can significantly influence the government policies as well as social attitude. It must perform some roles to maintain and strengthen the democracy. They are:
• Non-state actors empower the citizens about their rights and duties and the necessity of them. It also encourages the traditionally excluded groups such as women, dalits and minorities to utilize their rights and the access to power.

• Civil society checks the political abuses and violations of law. An empowered non-state actor will be able to hold the state accountable in case of abuse of political power.

• Conflicts are not very uncommon in the democratic institutions constituting wide range of interests. A well established civil society mitigates the main differences and will help state in ensuring that the best interests are addressed.

• Non-state actors promote the democratic attributes amongst its citizens such as tolerance, willingness to compromise and respect for the conflicting views.

• It allows political parties and other organizations to represent their interests. This improves the quality of democracy.

• Without the support of public and the legislature, political and economic reforms cannot succeed. Civil society performs this role and paves way for reforms.

• If the state fails to represent the society’s best interests and if its interests are narrow and stagnant, non-state actors help in identifying and training the new political leaders to revitalize their government.

• Mechanism like social auditing should be promoted which will improve the participation of people in government.

• In many states, non-partisan volunteer organizations monitored elections to check the legitimacy of the process and the result. This enhances public trust in the government.

• NGOs like Akshay Patra, SEWA has played important role in marginalized society. Thus, government should regulate properly and accredited such NGOs which will benefit society.

By doing its duties, civil society can represent citizen interests while forming policies and can make their society more democratic. However, state should give fundamental liberties to its citizens, because civil society can function well in the democratic institutions. A non-state actor that is civil society plays an important role in building and maintaining the democracy.

11. "Effectiveness of the government system at various levels and people's participation in the governance system are inter-dependent." Discuss their relationship with each other in context of India.

Hints:

The basic objective of government is to evolve a system of democratic decentralization and devolution with a view to ensuring rapid socio-economic progress and speedier and inexpensive justice.

Effective Governance is defined to include pro-people agenda's, People’s participation, women empowerment, transparency, equal opportunity to youth. It includes economically and socially weaker section of society in decision making. It emphasizes in providing support to small businesses to strengthen the economy.

The essence of effective governance is making an impact of the lives of the people through effective utilization of government services, policies and regulation of the private sector through transparent procedures for optimum impact.

Effective governance is a comprehensive governance mechanism encompassing in itself inclusive growth and development of disparaged sections, citizen participation in decision making, women empowerment and equitable opportunity to all.

India’s middle class and neo-middle class is unique in terms of size and purchasing power. Policy making needs to focus on this economically vibrant section, which included almost all the subgroup of sections that completes the idea of Effective Governance.

India is a Participatory democratic country. The Indian Constitution believes in the doctrine of separation of power as basic structure of Constitution. The Constitution ensures that people’s participation at various levels is a fundamental for good governance.
According to father of nation, M. Gandhi, self Government is better than even good Governance. Unless self-government is ensured by clear devolution of power from the centre to the periphery, people are prevented from participation in Governance.

By the 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment act our Constitution assured the people’s participation at various levels in governance. Being a participatory democracy it regards people’s political participation is basic principle for effective governance.

A strong sense of public duty comes from empowerment. People’s attitude changes from one of obedience to authority to active participation in governance. A citizen as a political and social unit could alone take responsibility for transformation of the state of the society.

It encourages an active sense of public duty, replacing emphasis from authority and obedience to active participation. The system can deliver the goods through devolution, decentralization and democratization, thereby narrowing the gap between the base of the polity and its super-structure.

Government effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies which is interpreted as a design of social inclusion confined by people’s participation.

Thus, the goal of inclusive growth, as envisaged by the government cannot be achieved without the active participation and effectiveness of government should be considered as integral to the governance of the country.

12. In the integrity index of Transparency International, India stands very low. Discuss briefly the legal, political, economic, social and cultural factors that have caused the decline of public morality in India.

Hints:

Corruption is widespread in India. India was placed at 76th position out of 168 countries with a score of 38 out of a possible 100 in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2015. Corruption has taken the role of a pervasive aspect of Indian Politics and Bureaucracy.

Corruption is a global phenomenon and it is omnipotent. It has progressively increased and is now rampant in our society. Corruption in India has wings, not wheels. As the nation grows, the corrupt also grow to invent new methods of cheating the government and public. The causes of corruption are many and complex. The following are some other causes of corruption:

- **Socio-Cultural:**
  1. The long history of corrupt practices from ancient time which was strengthened during Mughal and British time in form of Baksheesh and gifts etc.
  2. Tolerance of people’s towards corruption, complete lack of intense public outcry against corruption and the absence of a strong public forum to oppose corruption allow corruption to rein our people.
  3. Most Indians will immediately recognize facilitative corruption from their regular interaction with the state machinery.

Ex. officials demanding bribes to perform or expedite the basic functions of their job, like issuing passports or ration cards

- **Political:**
  1. Emergence of political elite which believes in interest oriented rather than nation oriented programs and policies.
  2. Inadequate regulation of political finance
  3. Corruption is caused as well as increased because of the change in the value system and ethical qualities of men who administer
4. Election time is a time when corruption is at its peak. Big industrialists fund politicians to meet high cost of election and ultimately to seek personal favor. Bribery to politicians buys influences and bribery by politicians buys votes. In order to get elected, politicians bribe poor, illiterate people.

5. Amoral politics, self-aggrandizement, disregard of the constitutional norms in the pursuit of power, political survival at any cost is other main cause of corruption.

- **Legal:**
  1. The lack of enforcement capacity and regulatory complexity are deep causes, or foundational characteristics of India’s institutions.
  2. Complex laws and procedures deter common people from seeking help from the Government.
  3. Cumbersome and dilatory administrative procedures and practices are other major causes of corruption in India.
  4. Many laws and rules have become obsolete and breeds corruption, long delay in judicial proceedings and less severity of punishment, multiple investigative agencies with overlapping jurisdiction such as Lokpal, CVC, CAG etc
  5. Those in hierarchy vested with disciplinary powers shirk their duties and so unwillingness to use their powers against corrupt practices.
  6. Collusive corruption involves bribes paid to circumvent regulations, kickbacks from government procurement, and bribes paid to illegitimately obtain government contracts or licenses.

- **Economical:**
  1. Artificial scarcity created by people with malevolent intention wrecks the fabrics of the economy.
  2. Shortcomings in public sector recruitment and postings are more proximate offshoots of India’s institutional infirmities.
  3. Vast size of population coupled with widespread illiteracy and the poor economic infrastructure lead to endemic corruption in public life.
  4. Extractive corruption comprises diverse crimes, from embezzlement and harassment bribery to shirking and simply not showing up to work.
  5. In a highly inflationary economy, low salaries of government officials compel them to resort to corruption. Graduates from Indian institutes of management with no experience draw a far handsome salary than what government secretaries draw.

Endemic and deep rooted corruption is a major factor for most social and political ills. It is a serious threat not just too sustainable economic growth, but also to the sociopolitical fabric of the country.

Jose Ugaz, the chairman of Berlin-based Transparency International argued that “the Corruption can be beaten if we work together. To stamp out the abuse of power, bribery and shed light on secret deals, citizens must together tell their governments they have had enough.”

13. 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?

**Hints:**

The 1991 economic crisis, essentially a balance of payments problem, is generally seen as the overriding factor that led to the dismantling of the license/quota raj, but that is only partly true. The lacunae of the industrial and trade policies were well documented both within and outside the government. Contrary to the perception of reforms being foisted on the government by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), these reforms were entirely “made in India”. Following are the some areas where government responded adequately:

1. Private sector has excelled & created world class facility but government services remain poor.
2. The government focused more on financial reforms but no reforms in administration like police, education, judicial, labour, etc. they remain substandard.

3. New controls & regulations have come up which further lead to resources-Raj, still government have a control in allocating resources, pricing for gases, etc.

4. There are thousands of project which are stuck in red tapism, the lack of clarity over the reservation of industries from deregulation.

5. Infrastructural development is still below expectation, Indian industries are still suffering from lack of competitiveness.

6. Political resistance to reform was strong and that was reflected in the official recommendations, if not the analysis.

7. The growth is not inclusive there are many inequalities & unbalanced regional growth and it remained confined to pockets of few.

8. Subsidies are not well targeted and profit to usurped by non deserving people.

9. Disturbed the social fabric of society by transformed it into a profit based existence from trust based one. More work pressures and other aspects like urban migrations divided families and reduced social responsibilities.

10. International level organizations like WTO, IMFs rules & regulations of policies are in favor of developed world. This showed that India’s diplomatic failure in achieving required status.

In our zeal and enthusiasm of reaping benefits from these economic reforms, we need to keep in mind that still there is a part of population which is living under abject poverty in the country. We need to bring them in sync and further integrate them with these reforms. For tackling this government can focus on following areas:

- Creation of opportunities for skill development/formation of the unemployed and putting more focus on unorganized sector of the economy. For this government initiated programs like skill India, Make in India.

- Focus needs to be shifted towards social sector like irrigation, rural electrification, better communication facilities in villages, education. Government tackling this issue with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Mid-day meal Scheme and health NRHM, National Sanitation Campaign.

- Employment opportunities for the masses providing livelihood, means of income, increasing purchasing power to reduce absolute poverty levels. This problem can be curbed with schemes like MNREGA, UDAAN, etc.

- Increase agro-based industries in the country. For this government started initiatives like Make in India, Start up India, Stand up India, etc.

- Labour reforms and increase in their wages as the labour laws were framed much before independence and today’s scenario has changed drastically.

The reform process is still continuous. For success of reforms need wider popular acceptance which will ensure all stake holders pulled together in the same direction for ensuring India’s emergence as the leader of the 3rd world & fastest growing economy.

14. "Traditional bureaucratic structure and culture have hampered the process of socio-economic development in India." Comment.

Hints:

Sardar Patel famously called the Indian Administrative Service the “steel frame” of India’s government machinery. He, and many others, viewed the IAS as the solid foundation upon which the rest of the bureaucracy rested, a bastion of the nation’s best and brightest providing unfailing support to others in government.

Hints: UPSC Mains Paper - 2
To this day, even with vastly increased opportunities in the private sector, the IAS continues to attract India’s best and brightest. Yet, despite the exceptional talent within the IAS, the institution no longer serves the greater interest of the country. Instead, there are reasons to believe that it might be hampering the country’s development.

1. **Bureaucracy refers to a hierarchical organization in which functions and powers are divided as per formal rules and regulations. There is a hierarchy system and the lower ones are working under the upper management.**

2. **Officials remain unattached and are only concerned with their job without becoming personally involved. The British, of course, designed ICS and the rest of the government machinery around it with the explicit goal of allowing a very small number of men to control a very large population. To this end, they concentrated all power and authority in the hands of these very few men with the rest of government acting as a support structure.**

3. **Being a permanent executive not directly responsible to the popular demands and ensuring the system to work in a proper manner, irrespective of the elections results is seen as a prime work. Success of the schemes/initiatives depends upon the proper implementation on the ground level, and the implementation part rests with the bureaucrats.**

4. **The local political interference and the cold-war btw the local political representatives and the coveted administrator are not new, and it also gives wrong signal to the public in general when such things come in open.**

5. **Bureaucracy encourages the evil work of government into a number of isolated and self dependent sections each pursuing its own needs without any adequate correlation with the rest**

6. **The discretionary power which rests in the hand of the bureaucrats makes him look like the sole authority in the eyes of common masses. Such powers have been used by the ranks very fruitfully also as well as selfishly. So, it was referred as steel frame means whatever the mortar comes off, the structure and working of system will not get changed for the disadvantages of the people.**

7. **In recent times the red-tapism and policy paralysis has been pointed out by the Government. As well as Civil society as a cause of non-decisiveness and lack of works visible on the ground. Officials are bound by rules and these rules regulate the office conduct. Rules become more important at times than the goal of the organization leading to red tapism.**

8. **The Planning Commission has highlighted how the short tenures of civil servants have led to a far less effective management system for civil servants in India than in China. Very often, it leads to the elevation of ineffective civil servants in key administrative positions. This happens because pliant bureaucrats are much more acceptable to the political executive even if the effects of such postings are positively harmful for governance.**

It is a mix of both being a steel frame and caged, former because it steel enjoys the immunity and discretionary power. It has been provided the constitutional immunity as well and it works joining the shoulder with shoulder of the other wings of the “state”. It is caged because everything where it is rule of law is bounded by that cage, even in the case where other cages are not there.

Bureaucracy loves tradition and stands for conservatism which develops a negative psychology that breeds non-transparency and stoppage to information.

Arvind Panagariya, economic advisor of PM, Professor of economics and an expert on the Indian civil service has two sensible suggestions for improvement of bureaucracy:

- **More top positions in government should be opened up to competition from candidates outside the IAS.** At a minimum, all top secretary level positions should be opened up to competition from at least the state services, if not to outside candidates. In any democracy, ministers should be allowed to choose their top deputies. Going further and opening up all positions at the joint secretary level is also worth considering.

- **Specialization should be encouraged because today Indian bureaucrats must oversee the administration of a vastly complicated government apparatus and regulate an equally complicated private sector. In this context, specialized skills are an absolute necessity for an effective civil service.**
Lloyd George called it “the steel frame on which the whole structure of our government and of our administration in India rests”, and the IAS has kept the steel frame pretty much intact.

15. **Examine the main provisions of the National Child Policy and throw light on the status of its implementation.**

**Hints:**

India is a young nation; children constitute 39 per cent of the country’s population (Census 2011). Recognized by policy-makers as a supreme national asset, children deserve the best in national investment, for their survival, good heath, development opportunity, security and dignity.

The Constitution of India provides that the State shall direct its policy towards ensuring “that childhood is protected from exploitation and moral and material abandonment.”

This directive clearly positions children as deserving of the highest priority in national realization of the Fundamental Rights and the special provisions for those most vulnerable to discrimination and exclusion.

The adoption of the National Policy for Children (NPC) in 1974 was the first such major comprehensive initiative taken by the government.

The National Policy for Children, 2013 aims to protect and encourage the rights of the children to survival, health & nutrition; education & development; protection & participation for focused attention. It adheres to the Constitutional mandate and guiding principles of UN CRC and reflects a paradigm shift from a “need-based” to a “rights-based” approach. The Policy recognizes every person below the age of eighteen years as a child and covers all children within the territory and jurisdiction of the country.

It emphasizes that the State is committed to take affirmative measures to promote equal opportunities for all children, and to enable all children in its jurisdiction to exercise all the constitutional rights.

The salient features of the children's policy include the following:

1. Ensure equitable access to comprehensive and essential preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health care of the highest standard, for all children before, during and after birth, and throughout the period of their growth and development.

2. Secure the right of every child to learning, knowledge, education, and development opportunity, with due regard for special needs, through access, provision and promotion of required environment, information, infrastructure, services and supports, for the development of the child’s fullest potential.

3. Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.

4. Enable children to be actively involved in their own development and in all matters concerning and affecting them.

5. It is the first policy document in India that specifically highlights “disability” as a ground for discrimination that must be countered.

Though some suggestions of the civil society did not make it to the final draft, still, these provisions are a good reflection of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which emphasizes the rights of children with disabilities to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, on an equal basis with other children. Though it is yet to be seen how this translates into real practice, still it gives the hope that children in our country can look forward to a future without discrimination.

16. **"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?**

**Hints:**

With one of the youngest populations in the world and a large pool of young English-speaking people, population demographics favor India. By 2022, the average Indian's age would be 29, compared to 37 for China and the US, and 45 for Western Europe.
When the proportion of working people in the total population is high which indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to growth of the economy, called demographic dividend. India has the potential not only to meet its own manpower needs but it can also cater to the manpower demand of other nations.

Despite a vast majority of population in the productive age group, India has not been able to realize its demographic dividend since a good amount of working population are not employable and most industries are currently struggling with scarcity of skilled workforce.

Economic growth in India has, in the last few years, picked up considerable momentum with services and, recently, the manufacturing sector showing a great deal of buoyancy. While the jury is out on whether the country can sustain a GDP growth of 9% per annum, it is generally agreed that much greater attention would have to be paid to the area of skill development.

According to survey of Labour Bureau, “trend of employment generation in India has been declining. In 2015, employment generated in core industries was only 1.3 lakh jobs & it is the lowest jobs generation in last 6 years.”

There has been a lot of talk, not all of it well informed, about India’s becoming a Knowledge Power but, given our comparatively young population, we have a long way to go before we realize our full potential.

Countries with high skill capital tend to be prosperous from the perspectives of both GDP and per capita income. Higher national prosperity also manifests in better quality of life for citizens. As Indian economy evolves from being commodity-centric to knowledge-centric, growth becomes increasingly dependent on the availability of skills.

However, skills have to be marketable and relevant, resulting in economic value, otherwise there may be abundance of skilled people with sub-optimal employment, resulting in the ‘skilled unemployed’ conundrum. Thus, government takes following steps to enhance the capacity of peoples to become employable:

1. The government has been emphasizing on providing vocational education and training to the workforce. It formulated the National Policy on Skill Development and has set a target for providing skills to 500 million people by 2022. Providing a mechanism to acquire skills, empowering the disadvantaged sections of the society with skilling opportunities, and creating a skill growth program for continuous improvement is the surest way of achieving inclusive and sustainable growth.

2. The government has also professed skill development as a national priority over the next 10 years. The 11th Five-Year Plan had a detailed road-map for skill development and favored the formation of Skill Development Missions, both at the state and national levels. In addition, the government aims to set up 1,500 new ITIs and 5,000 skill development centers across the country as well a National Vocational Qualification Framework (NVQF) for affiliations and accreditation in vocational, educational and training systems.

3. The National Skill Development Mission aims to impart employment-oriented vocational training to 8 crore people over the next five years by working with State governments/State Skill Missions and incorporating the private sector through PPPs and for profit vocational training and NGOs. Basic education is also an important input for enhancing human capital.

4. PMKVY is a unique initiative of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship where it focuses on industry relevant training & certifications for Indian youth so that they can have better career opportunities.

5. DDUGKY is a special placement linked scheme for poor rural youth. Implemented through accredited training providers, the scheme focuses on the placement of at least 75% of the youth. It focuses on poverty alleviation of rural youth through its market-led placement initiative.

6. Udaan is a initiative for addressing the economic issues in J&K that is based on developing the human capital of the region and helping the youth getting gainfully employed

7. The Indian government has embarked on the right path with initiatives like Skill India, Ease of Doing Business, Smart Cities and Industrial Corridors to facilitate demographic dividends to flow through.”
In order to reap the benefits of demographic dividend there is need to increase productivity of work force. Hence, the workforce needs to be educated, equipped with required skills and healthy. The dreams of huge income flow and resultant economic growth due to demographic dividend could be realized only when we inculcate the required skills in the work force to make it as competent as its counterparts in the developed world.

If India’s working-age population, its so-called demographic dividend, is productively employed, India’s economic growth prospects will brighten.

17. "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.

Hints:

• WTO is a multilateral platform that allows smaller and developing countries to make concerted efforts at integrating trade and development by allowing these countries to negotiate international trade issues in blocks and together withstand the relentless demand of developed countries to open their markets without reciprocal benefits.

• The goal of any trade talks is to make it easier for goods and services to be bought and sold across national borders.

• The basic objectives of the Doha round was to lower trade barriers around the world, and thus facilitate increased global trade.

• However the progress in negotiations stalled due to issue between developed and developing nations over agriculture, industrial tariffs and non-tariff barriers, services, and trade remedies.

The reality was while Doha was a development agenda, domestic agriculture and industry interests in the U.S. (and in other developed countries) showed no appetite for making necessary concessions. Instead, the game moved towards ensuring that when emerging economies were showing signs of rapid growth, developed countries did not lose the lead.

It was time to demand a more enduring value for technology and IPR. Also Enforcement of higher environment and labour standards was sought to be made a norm even on a trade platform. More assured access for trade and investment was demanded with firm commitments about reform.

Developed countries should work on FTA’s such that it doesn't weaken the relevance of other multilateral organisations or grouping of developing and also least developed countries.

• Doha ministerial Conference of WTO was one such instance where developed nation wanted to further their domestic interest and thus introduced subsidies under Green Box, Blue Box and Amber Box. To highlight the discrepancy, US and Europe's subsidy to their farmers lies in Green Box to the extent of 90% whereas for India the ratio is 42%. Though under WTO Green Box does not come under monitoring, developing nations subsidies are monitored as they fall under other categories.

• This when contested developing nation of Special Product and Special Safeguard Measures. Though SP was adopted in HK Conference 2005, SSM (which deals with raising import duties in case of excessive hike in import volumes and resultant dip in prices) has not seen the light of the day.

• India negotiated and secured a re-affirmative Ministerial Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes honouring both the Bali Ministerial and General Council Decisions. The decision commits Members to engage constructively in finding a permanent solution to this issue.

• India negotiated a Ministerial Decision on another very important issue which recognizes that developing countries will have the right to have recourse to an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) as envisaged in the Doha mandate. Members will continue to negotiate the mechanism in dedicated sessions of the Committee on Agriculture in Special Session. The WTO General Council has been mandated to regularly review the progress of these negotiations.

• Members also agreed to the elimination of agricultural export subsidies subject to the preservation of special and differential treatment for developing countries such as a longer phase-out period for transportation and marketing subsidies for exporting agricultural products.
• The Ministerial Decision also contains disciplines to ensure that other export policies are not used as a disguised form of subsidies. These disciplines include terms to limit the benefits of financing support to agriculture exporters, rules on state enterprises engaging in agriculture trade, and disciplines to ensure that food aid does not negatively affect domestic production. Developing countries have been given a longer time to implement these rules.

• Ministerial decision extends the relevant provision to prevent 'evergreening' of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector. This decision would help in maintaining affordable as well as accessible supply of generic medicines.

• India supported outcomes on issues of interest to LDCs including enhanced preferential rules of origin for LDCs and preferential treatment for LDC services providers. India already provides substantial preferences in these areas to LDCs.

• Rule of fishery subsidy Like India, several other countries had strong reservations on this issue due to the lack of clarity. This was in tune with India's position. There was no outcome in this area of the negotiations. A group of 53 WTO members, including both developed and developing countries, also agreed on a timetable for implementing a deal to eliminate tariffs on 201 Information Technology products. Duty-free market access to the markets of the members eliminating tariffs on these products will be available to all WTO members. Though not a party to the Agreement, its benefits will also be available to India.

• Given the continuation of Development round agenda would only hurt Developed nations interest as they would lose market for their agriculture products they are insisting on dropping the agenda all together itself. Moreover, subsidies given to the farmers in developed world (300-400%) are also trade distortionary by its very nature. However they are unwilling to concede to this demand as well as it would hurt their interest. Permanent solution to food stockholding by government is another loose end which developed nation are reluctant to tie even when the major beneficiaries are poor.

• Having nothing to gain and only to concede in Doha development round, they are pushing hard to move to bring in a 'new' agenda which involves Labour norms, environmental standards, E-commerce, global value chain among others. Though these issues have their own International fora like ILO and UNFCCC, the insistence to include them in WTO is primarily to harmonize (lower) them worldwide to suit their interest and thus being aggressively pursued.

• However, G33 group including India and China are pushing to not concede and stick to the already unresolved issues of Doha round as the lives of millions of farmers are at stake.

• India and China provide that 'makeshift bat' to developing nations and are thus, viewed as 'obstructionist' by Developed world and thus there are attempts to isolate them.

• In this perceptive of geopolitics aimed at furthering economic interests it is important that all the nations unite against the bullying ones and don't give up on their legitimate right to play.

• India offer proposals of our own that further our interests as, offering little in exchange while asking a lot of others is a sure way of becoming a marginal player with negligible influence on the outcome of negotiations. Since unilaterally opening our markets to international competition is in our own interest regardless of whether our access to markets of others is enhanced, getting such enhanced access in return in negotiations is a bonus. India's defensive posture is longstanding.

• Besides articulating a coherent position, India needs to remove the domestic constraints on our international competitiveness and attractiveness to foreign capital, and improve our domestic investment climate.

• The need to bring down India's fiscal deficits to manageable levels, address festering problems in our energy, transport and telecommunications infrastructures, and remove legal obstacles to exit from unprofitable activities and to smoothly functioning labour markets.

• India steps towards a firm future date for making the rupee convertible on capital account and immediately undertake the needed reforms in our financial sector to bring it about. In short, we have to speed up, extend, deepen and complete the reform process expeditiously if we are to attain our legitimate position.
18. Evaluate the economic and strategic dimensions of India's Look East Policy in the context of the post-Cold War international scenario.

Hints:

- India's Look East Policy was initiated during the period of Narasimha Rao in 1992 for better engagement with East Asian and southeast Asian nations. Such a policy for the first time prioritized our relationship with countries located to the east of India. Its strategic and economic dimensions can be seen as the growth and development of the entire region.

1. India-ASEAN FTA raised annual trade from $30 billion to $79 billion in 2012 and FTA in Services and Investments is expected to raise it to $100 billion by 2015. For example Singapore helping in building capital of Andhra Pradesh state.

2. Trilateral Highway between INDIA-MYANMAR-THAILAND helps in connecting Indian Highway system to ASEAN Highways.

3. This policy is driven by cooperation on counter-terrorism, humanitarian relief (Tsunami diplomacy - 2004), maritime and energy security, securing the Sea Lines of Communication (Malacca straits), piracy, narcotics trade, poaching and balancing of influence of other powers, importantly China. Most of the ASEAN nations have maritime disputes with China and they want India to counter the influence of China, which India is reluctant to do so. While staying away from their bilateral disputes, India must engage with them forcefully in situations where her vital interests are involved such as in Vietnam’s offshore oil blocks - very important for her energy security.

4. India's attempt to promote trade with Bangladesh and Myanmar through Preferential Trade Areas has failed due to undue consideration of the law and order situation of the Northeast and the military and security establishment having a say in India’s foreign policy with these two countries.

5. There was Systematic institutionalization of economic and trade interactions with East Asian countries.

6. With increase in trade and investment security problems can be tackled simultaneously. It is said that where goods flow there is no need of guns.

7. India extended $500 million Line of Credit to Vietnam for facilitating deeper defense cooperation. This defense cooperation will counter China's influence in the region.

8. Coordination- of policies on economy and defense- safe haven for industry to grow with common concerns of terrorism, black money, trade restrictions etc address on unified platform.

India being a big nation has the capital, labour, and experience potential to lead the way for other nations and help create a united Southern Asia that serves best interests for all participant countries. Thus the region would rightly fulfill the economic, strategic and global interests and India stands keen on achieving them.

Also, for India, it is not a matter of choice, with China aggressively increasing its footprint into India's neighborhood; it also needs to extend its sphere of influence up to South China Sea and East China Sea and this is only possible if, India has deep strategic ties in East Asia, including ASEAN and Japan and Korea.

19. "Increasing cross-border terrorist attacks in India and growing interference in the internal affairs of several member-states by Pakistan are not conducive for the future of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)." Explain with suitable

Hints:

- India's engagement with SAARC has been developmental and focused on increasing people to people contact to reduce the social tensions in South Asia. This is evident from the following examples.

1. South Asian satellite:

South Asia being a tropical country has been affected by unforeseen torrential rains, drought, cyclone etc. SAARC satellite which India promised in 2014 at Kathmandu will help in this context.
2. South Asian University:
   Located in DELHI, the degree of this university is recognized by all 8 SAARC countries. Again this is an attempt to bring students and thereby countries together.

3. India has always supported SAFTA.

4. SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) and SAARC Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS Centre (STAC) are some of the initiatives of SAARC which India is a part of and is actively contributing.
   But Pakistan has been a sticking point in SAARC, even here India has tried to manage differences and work for the better of SAARC as a whole. India's historic relations with Pakistan have been of a stress and strain from both sides. This casts shadow over the regional cooperation and economic integration. Increasingly SAARC is being seen as SAARC minus Pakistan. This coupled with geopolitical tensions in the region is a grave danger for India. Some of the issues are:
   1. The issue of Kashmir is the foremost one which doesn't allow the nations to work jointly. Pakistan's militant action in Kashmir raises internal issues in India
   2. The offer of SAARC satellite by India has been stalled by Pakistan.
   3. Pakistan obstructs the way on any move at Trans border Commercial Corporation with India.
   4. South Asian Motor Vehicle Agreement which is not signed as Pakistan's reluctance.
   5. Therefore Pakistan should not be indulged in SAARC. 'SAARC minus Pakistan' can be a beneficial concept.

   Isolating a member who has a different vision will not affect the development process; infact may help in accelerating growth in the region by ratifying agreements early. Motor vehicle movement agreement, railway linkages, SAARC satellite program, etc are signed up by all SAARC members except Pakistan. Countries can engage bilaterally and over other regional forums such as BIMSTEC, SASEC, etc for heading towards South Asian development. It will impact Pakistan as its trade and treaties with SAARC nations will be affected. Terrorism supported by Pakistan too is a challenge for South Asia. Such a move will send a strong message that not just India but other countries too are victims of and strictly against terrorism which Pakistan supports.

   Although, cooperation of Pakistan could have speeded up the growth in the South Asian region, but the prevailing environment of deep mistrust and tension with Pak renders it imperative to keep it out of SAARC. The sustained hostilities are detrimental for both the nations. In the short run the impact would be marginal but if this thing continues and escalate, there would be lot of concerns in rest of the world and international organizations that the situation does not go out of hand and is contained.

20. What are the aims and objectives of the McBride Commission of the UNESCO? What is India's position on these?

Hints:

- 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.
- It stated that developing nations saw mostly foreign 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'.
- The UNESCO acknowledged these concerns and set up a commission under Sean MacBride. This was known as MacBride Commission.
- It supported the democratisation of communication characterized by equal opportunities of access, dialogue and participation for all including strengthening of national media to avoid dependence on external sources.
- It stated that equal opportunities in communication were part of the basic human rights in the same way as freedom of expression.
• Today, even in India, modern media technologies, particularly the Internet and satellite communication, have become the infrastructure that has made possible a new global market system and a new context for the spread of political, economic and cultural ideas.

• The globalization of information has played both positive and negative role.

• It has increase awareness among the people about the internal and external activities, informed them about their rights.

• But along with the many positive changes these new means of communication violate the dignity and humanity of others through public deception, economic exploitation, political surveillance and repression, and other abuses of power.
UPSC Mains 2016
MODEL HINTS
General Studies
PAPER - III
1. How globalization has led to the reduction of employment in the formal sector of the Indian economy? Is increased informalization detrimental to the development of the country?

2. Women empowerment in India needs gender budgeting. What are the requirements and status of gender budgeting in the Indian context?

3. 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 poorer section of the Indian society? Give arguments to justify your opinion.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. What is water-use efficiency? Describe the role of micro-irrigation in increasing the water-use efficiency.

8. What is allelopathy? Discuss its role in major cropping systems of irrigated agriculture.

9. Discuss the role of land reforms in agriculture development. Identify the factors that were responsible for the success of land reforms in India.

10. Give 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 (PMGBY).

11. Give an account of the current status and the targets to be achieved pertaining to renewable energy source in the country. Discuss in brief the importance of National Programme on Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs).

12. 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?

13. 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.

14. Rehabilitation of human settlements is one of the important environmental impacts which always attracts controversy while planning major projects. Discuss the measures suggest for mitigation of this impact while proposing major development projects.
15. 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. With reference to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines, discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of the recent incidents of cloudbursts in many places of Uttarakhand.

17. 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.

18. "Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades." Analyze the above statements.

19. 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.

20. 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.
1. How globalization has led to the reduction of employment in the formal sector of the Indian economy? Is increased informalization detrimental to the development of the country?

Hints:

- 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 labor 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.

Considering only formal employment situations, the wage at which workers are willing to accept jobs will depend in large part on the other job opportunities available to them. As such, informalization will also place downward pressure on wages and working conditions in formal jobs as well. Thus, the process of informalization proceeds in part through a vicious cycle: a relatively high proportion of informal jobs make it increasingly difficult for workers to bargain for decent wages, working conditions and social protections, so that what had once been formal jobs become increasingly informalized over time.

Hints: UPSC Mains Paper - 3
2. Women empowerment in India needs gender budgeting. What are the requirements and status of gender budgeting in the Indian context?

Hints:

Gender Budgeting is a method of planning, programming and budgeting at different levels of government administration that helps advance gender equality and women's rights. Every Indian budget since 2005 has a statement that lists out schemes meant specifically for women and along with that many ministries also issue the GBS (Gender budgeting statement)

Status of Gender Budgeting:

In the last 10 years (2005-2015), if we see the gender budget percentage to the total Budget of the Central Government, it started with the lowest (2.79 per cent) in the year 2005 and increased to the highest level with (6.22 per cent) in the year 2011. But from the year 2012, the percentage of the gender budget saw reduction in the total Budget of the Central Government and in the present Budget (it is estimated at 4.5 per cent.

The Budget year 2005-06 was very significant for women in the country, as for the first time the ‘Gender Responsive Budgeting’ (GRB) was adopted. The GRB is a method of planning, programming and budgeting that helps advance gender equality and women's rights. It serves as an indicator of the government's commitment towards the above mentioned objectives. So far, 57 government Ministries/departments in India have set up Gender Budgeting Cells, which is a positive step and will bring improvement in the lives of the women in society. While the number of ministries and departments reporting in the GBS have reduced from 34 to 31 this year.

However, Gender Budgeting has faced many challenges and requires many major changes to make a meaningful impact.

1. Over the last ten years the allocations for women as a proportion of the total budget have remained constant at approximately 5.5 per cent.

2. It is relatively easy to identify specifically targeted programs for women from the budgets. However, these form less than 1 per cent of total budget. Therefore the real challenge of the gender budgeting exercise lies in the analysis of the remaining 99 per cent budget through a gender lens.

3. Gender disaggregated benefit incidence analysis can be a useful tool for analyzing the distributional impacts of public expenditure across gender.

4. The analysis of the revenue side of gender responsive budgeting is at the embryonic stage due to lack of gender disaggregated tax data, namely direct tax, and indirect tax user charges.

5. Effective Gender Budgeting requires data. Hence, it is necessary to put mechanisms in place for mandatory collection of sex disaggregated data. Further, incorporating gender perspective in expenditure and performance audit by CAG can prove a crucial steps in achieving the objective of gender budgeting.

The broad conclusion is that gender responsive budgeting, though it began as a promising fiscal innovation in India, has not translated effectively into policies that impact on women. GRB is not primarily an issue of additional resources for gender development, nor is it confined to specifically targeted programmes for women. Gender responsive budgeting is making the entire budgetary exercise more responsive to gender issues. India should deepen the gender responsive budgeting process by reprioritising the policies related to planning and budgeting through a gender lens to effectively translate them into better gender development.

3. 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 poorer section of the Indian society? Give arguments to justify your opinion.

Hints:

• About 40 percent of Indian population still doesn't have access to formal banking system. In terms of numbers, the scheme has become an overnight success with its high-speed implementation even bagging a Guinness record. The government achieved this by pushing all government-owned banks to meet the targets.
- Jan Dhan is arguably the biggest-ever bank account opening drive India has ever witnessed and was designed to offer at least one basic bank account to every household, besides access to credit, insurance and pension facilities and offering financial literacy.

- It also promised RuPay Debit card for every account holder, an inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs 1 lakh and life insurance cover of Rs 30,000. Besides, the scheme also envisaged channelling all government benefits to the beneficiaries’ accounts. The scope of the scheme was later expanded to offer other products too.

- The scheme has, so far, managed to open 25 crore accounts, which have mobilized Rs 74,000 crore deposits approximately. Of this, about 14 crore accounts have been linked to Aadhaar numbers and 20 crore RuPay debit cards have been achieved issued to these account holders. The numbers indeed signify a remarkable achievement.

- The whole process of subsidy reforms is built on the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) channel, based on the unique identity number, or Aadhaar awarded to each citizen. It holds particular importance for the government, and the success of its financial inclusion push under the JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile) trinity.

- For sure, leakage in subsidy has been a grave concern for India’s exchequer for years. Hence, linking bank accounts to a unique social identity number will help plug the spillage.

- However, some other number reveals that financial inclusion may not be achieved by opening accounts alone. As despite Jan Dhan’s record-breaking feats, basic savings account penetration in most states is still relatively low – 46 per cent on average and above 75 per cent in only 2 states (Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh).

- Comparing the reach of Jan Dhan with that of Aadhaar suggests that the unbanked are more likely to constrain the spread of JAM than the unidentified.

- However, going by the latest government data, the number of zero-balance accounts has come down significantly since the scheme was launched to 24 per cent from about 45 per cent initially. It shows that even if accounts did receive deposits initially, but later on they were mobilized.

- MicroSave’s numbers assess that nearly 56% of JDY customers have signed up for an insurance or pension scheme primarily due to its “excellent value proposition and low cost showing that the scheme is actually leading to financial inclusion, if not fully.

4. **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.**

**Hints:**

Cities accommodate nearly 31% of India’s current population and contribute 63% of GDP. Urban areas are expected to house 40% of India’s population and contribute 75% of India’s GDP by 2030. This requires comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure. All are important in improving the quality of life and attracting people and investment, setting in motion a virtuous cycle of growth and development. Development of Smart Cities is a step in that direction.

Smart Cities focus on their most pressing needs and on the greatest opportunities to improve lives. They tap a range of approaches - digital and information technologies, urban planning best practices, public-private partnerships, and policy change - to make a difference.

The share of ‘urban’ in India is expected to grow, both in terms of population and economy. However there are gaps in attaining the required conditions of liveability, fostering equity and inclusiveness and building urban resilience.

In terms of economic growth policy making in India, the supply of affordable housing and large enough public transportation networks is central to the growth prospects of any large metropolitan area. States need to prioritize the long-term development of these areas, with the Centre stepping in wherever they overlap across states.
Socio-economic imperatives are the key factors behind the rapid urbanization in India. Livelihood, security and prosperity are some prime movers. Ironically, cities, which on the one hand are considered the growth engines of economy, also attract poverty (socio-economically marginalized population) in large proportion. Consequently posh urban sprawls in Indian cities exist amidst impoverished habitats called slums where the poor inhabitants are condemned to live in sub-human condition. Reconciling growing affluence and abject poverty in cities is a difficult task too.

Formidable challenges exist in setting the urban trajectory on a path which is sustainable in the long term. The positioning of the Smart Cities Mission can be seized as an opportunity to address these challenges and attain the larger goals of urbanisation in the national development agenda. The areas of interventions that the Mission needs to focus on include:

- Establishing an Efficient Urban Management Systems
- Building Adequate Capacity of Urban Institutions and Local Governments
- The technology domain and its application in cities are developing at a fast pace.
- Achieving the Decentralization Agenda
- Minimizing Conflicts in the Urban Environment
- Creating Enabling Conditions for Inclusive and Equitable Urbanization

As discussed earlier, being smart is not just a feature, but a lifestyle aspect and it is deeply affected by the role of technology and its penetration and thus, the areas which are penetrated by the technology would be first to transform and Indian Rural areas are devoid of basic infrastructure and let alone the access to cutting edge technology and IT infrastructure. Thus, the given scenario and limited investment funds, it is difficult even to extend the good infrastructure, such as all-weather roads and 24 hours electricity supply to rural areas and thus, Smart Villages may be an attractive moniker, but not feasible in short-run. Similarly schemes like PURA and Rurban also acknowledge this prima-facie and focuses on providing basic facilities and services.

5. 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.

Hints:

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 & 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 then are really made.

Number of times, business cycle downturn or financial strain can prevent investment in a 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.

6. 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.

Hints:

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.

The necessary and most important measures are:

- A national level labour reform code, based on the revised Rajasthan state labour law
- Exit Policy
- Bankruptcy Code
- Very strong focus on Human Resource Development by investment in education and health
- Skill development of labour
7. What is water-use efficiency? Describe the role of micro-irrigation in increasing the water-use efficiency.

Hints:

Main Idea and concept of the question:
• Despite India’s rapid development and urbanization, industrial and domestic water users in India consume 10 percent and 8 percent respectively, while the agricultural sector consumes 82 percent of total supply.
• With limited water supply and the continuing importance of agriculture, illustrates the critical need for improved Water use efficiency in India.
• The answer can be explained by defining water efficiency and explaining the role of micro irrigation in increasing water use efficiency.

Introduction:
• In a purely hydrological context Water use efficiency has been defined as the ratio of the volume of water used productively.
• 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.

Role of micro-irrigation in increasing water use efficiency:
• Micro-irrigation (MI) is proved to be an efficient method in saving water and increasing water use efficiency as compared to the conventional surface method of irrigation, where water use efficiency is only about 35-40 percent.
• The on-farm irrigation efficiency of properly designed and managed drip irrigation system is estimated to be about 90 percent.
• Productivity gain due to use of micro-irrigation is estimated to be in the range of 20 to 90 percent for different crops.
• The reduction in water consumption in micro-irrigation also reduces the energy use (electricity) that is required to lift water from irrigation wells.
• Farmers using a pumping systems to irrigate their fields should ensure that the pump and pipe size are fitting with their needs, thus avoiding water and energy overuse and consequent leakages.
• Emerging computerized GPS-based precision irrigation technologies for self-propelled sprinklers and micro-irrigation systems will enable growers to apply water and agrochemicals more precisely and site specifically to match soil and plant status and needs as provided by wireless sensor networks
• Recent research in Spain shows that the alternative subsurface drip irrigation system (SDI) has improved the irrigation water use efficiency in comparison with a traditional Drip irrigation system.
  – The SDI system provided relevant yield increases for the same irrigation water use. This could be a recommendable option to save water in areas where water resources are particularly scarce without compromising the crop yield.
• Based on water use efficiency values, it is recommended that potato should be cultivated using furrow and drip irrigation to achieve the optimum quantity and quality of tuber yield and water use efficiency.
• Drip irrigation systems are often used in arid or semi-arid environments to improve WUE, and are valuable production tools in areas where water is limiting.
  – This irrigation method has several advantages over furrow systems, including reduced water use,
  – The increased water efficiency in drip irrigation systems is generally related to reduced soil percolation and surface evaporation as compared to other irrigation systems.
8. What is allelopathy? Discuss its role in major cropping systems of irrigated agriculture.

Hints:

Allelopathy:

• 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 a sub-discipline of chemical ecology that is concerned with the effects of chemicals produced by plants or microorganisms on the growth, development and distribution of other plants and microorganisms in natural communities or agricultural systems.

• The allelochemicals can have beneficial (positive allelopathy) or detrimental (negative allelopathy) effects on the target organisms and the community.

Role of Allelopathy in major cropping systems of irrigated agriculture:

• Allelopathy is strongly coupled with other stresses of the crop environment, including insects and disease, temperature extremes, nutrient and moisture variables, radiation, and herbicides.
  – These stress conditions often enhance allelochemical production, thus increasing the potential for allelopathic interference. In the paradigm of interactions, the data indicate that crops are more sensitive to allelopathy when moisture, temperature, or nutrient conditions are less than optimal.

• 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.
  – Allelopathic interactions between plants and other organisms may become an alternative to herbicides, insecticides and nematicide for weed, disease and insect control.

• 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 auto-toxicity 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.
  – For instance, there was relative abundance and population suppression of plant parasitic nematodes under C. odorata fallow. Experts suggested that the use of bush fallow with C. odorata might become an integrated management practice in the management of nematode pests in crop production in south-western Nigeria.

• 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.
  – The allelochemicals from decomposed straw can suppress weed growth in farmlands, and reduce the incidence of pests and diseases. Moreover, straw mulch can improve the soil organic matter content and improve soil fertility.

• The structure of allelochemicals can be used as an analogue for the synthesis of new pesticides. These biopesticides will perhaps be far less harmful for the environment as compared to synthetic agrochemicals.

• Allelopathy is a novel approach offering multiple solutions to conundrum of decreasing food availability under rising global population. With vast application in weed management, it can replace hazardous chemical and mechanical approaches being used in crop production.

• Development of crop cultivars with more allelopathic potential may help in better resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses.
• Research efforts should be focused on screening more allelopathic plants, to search potential cultivars producing more allelochemicals and to identify promotory allelochemicals in plant water extracts.

• It would be a luminous direction to proceed in order to achieve agricultural sustainability, environmental safety, food security, resource conservation and economic stability.

• By understanding and applying allelopathy we can sustainably maximize crop yields while minimizing disruptive and costly chemical input.

Concerns:

• When grown in rotation with tobacco the stand establishment and growth of maize were improved compared to mung bean. **Mungbean stand establishment and growth were suppressed.** Therefore, the allelopathic nature of crops must be considered in crop rotation, intercropping and stalk mulching.

• Although there are several promising rice allelochemicals reported to inhibit weed growth and some pathogenic organisms, **their direct use as pesticides is not successful due to several reasons**, viz. their stability under natural environment, selectivity and limited activity, effect on non-target organisms.

• **Many important crops, such as rice, sugarcane, and Mungbean, are affected by their own toxic exudates or by phytotoxins produced when their residues decompose in the soil.**

• For example, in Taiwan the yield of the second annual rice crop is typically 25% lower than that of the first, due to phytotoxins produced during the fallowing period between crops.

9. **Discuss the role of land reforms in agriculture development. Identify the factors that were responsible for the success of land reforms in India.**

Hints:

The important land reforms introduced after independence in our country are:

1. Abolition of zamindari system;
2. Accepting the fundamental principle that lands belonged to those who do the tilling;
3. Enacting Land Ceiling Act;
4. Encouraging Bhoo and Sarvodaya movements; and
5. Devising suitable rational basis for obtaining land revenue. The proposal ‘land belonging to the tiller’ was meant to redistribute rural income to the advantage of those who work in the fields and to the disadvantage of those who do not.

Another effect of this proposal was that control of a very considerable amount of land was to pass from rent-receivers to tenants, crop-shares and labourers. Major reasons for success (very limited) of land reforms and its role in agricultural development were:

1. It abolished exploitative land tenure systems started by the British under Permanent Settlement System
2. Land transfers across the world have always happened with force; major merit of Indian case was that it was largely non-violent.
3. In many cases, tenants were also given ownership.
4. rents were fixed in the range of 25-33%
5. Even though these land reforms were met with limited success, they made a significant positive impact on poverty removal.
6. 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.
7. Brought fundamental changes in the agrarian economy, rural social structure, and rural power structure. Moved India society towards the egalitarian society.
8. 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.

10. *Give 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 (PMGBY).*

**Hints:**

All over the world, agriculture is synonymous with uncertainty and risks. On an estimate, the agriculture sector contributes around 24 percent to the GDP and any change in the same can have multiple effects on the economy. The agricultural growth and the economic growth are inevitably linked with each other. Nowadays, the Indian government has also been showing great concern about the risks and uncertainty related to agriculture. We are all aware of the avoidable deaths of farmers in Maharashtra and many other states of India. These farmers got caught in a debt trap that had a disturbing effect on them and their family.

A crop insurance plan assists in the stabilization of crop production and related income of the farmers. It assists in the best allocation of resources in the production procedure. It becomes more of a necessity considering the current scenario of farmers and agricultural-related issues. It is a need or necessity and many other things. This article will help you understand about crop insurance, what it covers, benefits etc.

**Benefits of Crop Insurance in India**

**Yield Protection:** This plan provides required coverage to farmers against a production loss for crops. It also offers preventive planting and replant security.

**Revenue Protection:** It is one of the most common plans. It acts like a tool that allows farmers to manage their yield and price risks.

**Revenue Projection with Harvest Price Exclusion:** This is basically the same as a Revenue Protection policy, except that the cost of insurance is based upon the anticipated price only.

**Group Risk Protection and Group Risk Income Protection:** It protects the farmers and crops from any disastrous loss.

**Salient Features of PMFBY**

**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a new crop insurance scheme** that was announced by the Government on 13th January 2016. It was rolled out from June 2016.

- This scheme will let farmers pay a very low premium to insure their crops. Farmers will have to pay a premium of only 2% of the sum insured for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi crops and 5% for horticulture and cash crops. The difference between the premium paid by the farmers and the premium fixed by the insurance companies will be subsidised and there will be no cap on the maximum subsidy paid by the Government. The subsidy will be borne equally by central and the respective state Government.

- Currently, farmers pay around as high as 15% of the sum insured as premium under the existing National Agricultural Insurance scheme and the modified National Agricultural Insurance scheme. The new scheme will replace all these existing crop insurance schemes.

- Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Though, it contributes to only around 16% of India's GDP, it provides employment to around 60% of our population. Hence, the prosperity of the agriculture is linked to the prosperity of the economy. The growth of this sector is an essential prerequisite for inclusive growth as well as reduction of poverty in India.

- But, Indian agriculture suffers from myriad problems and one of them is excessive risk and uncertainty faced by the farmers. We lack proper irrigation facilities in India. 56% of the total cropped area in India has no irrigation facilities at all. This makes agriculture highly dependent on monsoon. Two consecutive monsoon failures in 2014 and 2015 led to wide-scale crop failure. As per data, 207 districts in 9 states have been hit by drought. It led to farmer suicides due to inability to repay their debt. Market prices of crops like pulses increased due to this supply-shock.

- It is against this backdrop, that a crop insurance scheme to deal with risks associated with weather fluctuation is imperative for alleviating the distress caused to the farmers.
At present, only 23% of cropped area in India has access to insurance. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana Scheme envisages covering 50% of the area.

Apart from lowering premiums, there will be no capping on the sum insured by the farmers. This scheme promises to provide prompt and easy settlement of claims through the use of technology like GPS, smart phones, remote sensing and drones to access actual crop damage. The claim amount will be directly transferred to the bank accounts of the farmers.

The scheme also provides for coverage of post-harvest losses and localised crop losses like hailstones.

The other benefit of the scheme could be that banks will be willing to lend more to farmers as the risk of lending to them will reduce due to insurance.

All in all, though the scheme will impose burden on the exchequer, it is worth paying for the benefits of the farmers as well as the economy.

11. Give an account of the current status and the targets to be achieved pertaining to renewable energy source in the country. Discuss in brief the importance of National Programme on Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs).

Hints:

Main Idea and the concept of the question:

• Renewable energy has been the focus of India’s energy goals especially after India set targets in the light of the Paris climate agreement.

• The question demands the current status and targets set by India with respect to renewable energy and the significance of LED programme launched by India.

Introduction:

• India’s quest for green energy has crossed a major milestone, with renewable plants, mainly wind and solar, surpassing the capacity of large hydroelectricity projects, which were once the countries’ biggest source of electricity and regarded as “temples of modern India”.

Current status and targets related to renewable energy sources in the country:

• 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

• Recently the government has set a Rs 6 lakh-crore target of building renewable energy plants. This includes 1lakh mw of solar power capacity by 2022, five times the earlier target of adding 20,000 mw.

Importance of National Programme on Light Emitting Diodes:

• 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 Program) 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
• It aims to install LED bulbs for domestic and street-lighting in 100 cities across India
• The government plans to replace 77 crore incandescent bulbs and 3.5 crore street with energy efficient LED bulbs
• UJALA scheme aims to promote efficient use of energy at the residential level; enhance the awareness of consumers about the efficacy of using energy efficient appliances and aggregating demand to reduce the high initial costs thus facilitating higher uptake of LED lights by residential users.
• 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
  – In the era of climate change Lesser consumption of power also means lesser emission of CO2, and thus reduced carbon footprints.
  – This programme will help in mitigating the climate change by reducing the CO2 emission by 85 million tonnes annually
  – National LED programme will also facilitate India’s commitment towards reducing its emission intensity per unit of GDP by 33-35 per cent by 2030 under its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).
• 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.
  – As per the Economic Survey 2015-16, this change will see a savings of Rs 45,500 crore by reducing 21,500 MW electricity demand
• 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.

12. 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?

Hints:
Main Idea and the concept of the question:
• Space science and technology under the supreme guidance of ISRO has heralded India into the world map.
• The question expects the India's achievements in this particular field and how far this technology has been beneficial to the development of the country and impacted the common man.

India's achievements in the field of Space Science and Technology:

Aryabhatta, 1975:

Indian National Satellite system, 1983:

PSLV: India produced one of the most reliable launch vehicles in the form of PSLV. With the successful launch of the PSLV C28, the heaviest commercial mission undertaken by the Indian space agency, added to its credibility.

Chandrayaan

Mangalyaan

GSLV MK3: With GSLV MK3, by 2020 India will be in a special group of space cruising nations capable of taking humans to space.

Hints: UPSC Mains Paper - 3
Reusable Launch Vehicle, 2016: Recently, India successfully tested the Reusable Launch Vehicle Technology Demonstrator (RLV-TD) that was built for Rs 95 crore.

NAVIC:
- IRNSS is an ingeniously built constellation of seven satellites which has been now given an operational name of NAVIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation).
- The satellites can provide accurate real-time positioning and timing services and extend its service to regions 1500 km around India.
- will provide services in marine navigation, disaster management, vehicle tracking and fleet management, and navigation aide for drivers
- will reduce the country’s dependency on US Global Positioning System (GPS).

India achieved a milestone in its space exploration programme recently when it successfully launched multiple satellites from one rocket into two different orbits.

How does Space technology help India's socio economic development:

General Applications:
- Space technology can be used to monitor crops, provide precise location, linking remote areas, map water courses to determine water storage locations, develop risk maps for areas prone to floods or droughts etc.

INSAT:
- The Indian national satellite (INSAT) system, commissioned in 1983, is a multipurpose satellite communications system used for a range of functions including television broadcasting and meteorological imaging.
- It plays a vital role in delivering cyclone warnings and is used in search and rescue operations.
- Growing applications like DTH, Satellite News Gathering, VSATs, Internet services etc.
- Use of INSAT for e-governance and developmental communication applications is also fast expanding.

TELEMEDICINE:
- The satellites are also used for “telemedicine”, connecting speciality hospitals in India’s major cities to hundreds of hospitals in rural and remote areas of the country.

REMOTE SENSING:
- The data is used for several applications covering agriculture, water resources, urban development, mineral prospecting, Environment, Forestry, drought and flood forecasting, Ocean resources, Infrastructure development, Rural development, and forecasting of potential fishing zones and disaster management.

Culture:
- Inventory and site management plans for 4000 heritage enabling ease of business

Earth science:
- Space derived inputs for operational weather forecast, tropical cyclone tracking & Ocean State forecast
- Potential Fishing Zone Advisory.

GPS:
- Productivity enhancements and quality of life improvements from the above, such as: Efficient tracking and positioning using GPS.

Economic benefit:
- The Mangalyaan mission made India gain spotlight in the international arena as it was the cheapest Mars mission ever made.
Weather:

- ISRO has designed and developed indigenous systems for ground based observations of weather parameters. It includes:
  - Automatic Weather Station (AWS) to providing hourly information on critical weather parameters such as pressure, temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind and radiation from remote and inaccessible areas
  - Agro Metrological (AGROMET) Towers to measure soil temperature, soil moisture, soil heat and net radiation, wind speed, wind direction, pressure and humidity
  - Flux Tower for multi-level micrometeorological observation as well as subsurface observations on soil temperature and moisture over the vegetative surfaces
  - Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) to monitor severe weather events such as cyclone and heavy rainfall.

13. 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.

Hints:

Main Idea and the concept of the question:

- Along with Genetics, Biotechnology Nano technology is considered as one of the key technologies of the 21st century.
- The question demands the reasons why this technology is considered as a key technology of this century. Explain the salient features of the Nano mission and how far the applications of this technology help the development process of India.

Introduction:

- Nanotechnology primarily refers to the use and/or creation of particles that are smaller than 100 nanometres in at least one dimension.
- A consequence of the small size is that particles and structures created this way exhibit new physical property because they often have a new surface-to-mass ratio.
- The result is, that one can sometimes significantly alter a product’s properties by using nanoparticles while keeping the same overall chemical composition unchanged.

Reasons why Nano technology is one of the key technologies of the 21st century:

- Because nanotechnology can be applied in many different areas.
  - 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.

Mission on nanoscience and technology:

- The government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1000 crore for a period of five years for the mission.
- Recognizing the success of Nano Mission, the Union Cabinet accorded approval for continuation of the Nano Mission in its Phase-II during the 12th Plan period with an allocation of Rs. 650 crore.
- The Department of Science and Technology is the nodal agency for implementing the Nano Mission
- Salient features and thrust areas 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.
• Besides, the mission is funding about 235 individual scientist-centric research projects on fundamental research in Nano-systems.
• To encourage industries to take up projects in Nano technology, the Nano Mission launched by the Government of India plans to provide loans to start-up firms up to Rs. 10 crore

Scope:
• Huge scope in the upcoming generations. It is the third highest booming field when compared with IT and Internet.

Applications:
• Nanotechnology can be applied to every item humans use in day-to-day life to make it more user friendly and intelligent.
• Centres of Excellence for Nanoscience and Technology set up by the DST help students and scientists to test their materials for minimal price

Agriculture:
• When inputs such as water, fertiliser and pesticides are delivered in nanoscale at appropriate spots in the soil or plants, they yield far better results than those obtained from their normal bulk application.
• slow release and efficient delivery of water, plant nutrients, pesticides and livestock drugs; monitoring of soil and plant health through nano-sensors; detection of pests; and removal of soil and water contaminants with nano-magnets.

Medicine:
• The same is true for the use of nano drugs on farm animals or human beings since the active ingredients of these drugs strike precisely at targeted pathogens.
• These instruments will be used to identify and kill cancer cells, deliver oxygen in diseased tissues, create artificial RBCs and map DNA structure and repair them in case of genetic disorder.
• ‘Nanodrug’ and ‘Nanocoat’ are two recently developed nanotech proprietary drug delivery technologies which can produce improved pharmaceuticals with high yield.
• A new nanotechnology-based drug delivery system, Nanoxel, has been made available in India for the anti-cancer drug paclitaxel. Introduced by Dabur Pharma Ltd., the new system marks the first time that a nanotechnology based pharmaceutical product is being commercialised outside of the USA.

Computing:
• Nanoscale computing is all set to usher in tremendous changes in personal and industrial data storage.

Military applications could include nano-sized sensors to speed the detection of chemical and biological weapons
Others:

- Nanoparticles of titanium dioxide have been added to some suntan lotions and cosmetics. These tiny particles are transparent on the skin and can absorb and reflect ultra-violet rays.
- Nano-membranes have been produced that are portable and easily-cleaned systems that purify, detoxify and desalinate water meaning that third-world countries could get clean water.

Concerns:

- **Biosafety has to be the watchword in nanotechnology** research and its application. If mishandled, nano-products and processes may pose health and environmental risks.
- **Time taken for a nano-product to enter into the market is significantly higher** which in turn deters the funding agencies.
- **Facilities required for research are expensive** and become quickly out-dated due to technological advances.
- **Lack of proper policy** that governs the technology transfer from universities to industry.
- **Environmental effects** of nanomaterials are not receiving due attention.
- **Insufficient attention to toxicological studies of nanomaterials.**

14. **Rehabilitation of human settlements is one of the important environmental impacts which always attracts controversy while planning major projects. Discuss the measures suggest for mitigation of this impact while proposing major development projects.**

Hints:

The magnitude of challenge that major projects poses a rehabilitation challenge for thousands and lakhs 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 observation, 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 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.
15. 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.

Hints:

• There are two types of climatic events related to rains, high intensity rainfall and drought. Both are increasing and we are experiencing, both these events simultaneously. High intensity rainfall has increased in last 20-30 years. Monsoon pattern has changed in northern region with increasing possibility of floods in September, but increasing water scarcity in April.

• Due to climate change frequency of heavy rainfall events are decreasing in major part of central India, east and north India while increasing in peninsular India that is the region extreme rainfall and flood risk increasing significantly in Urban cities except some part of central India.

• The tropical monsoon zone is having spatial variation in rainfall and its frequencies. CC factors like rainfall availability, snowmelt or glacier retreat in river catchment and evapotranspiration.

• The northeast Monsoon (winter) caused by retreating monsoon winds that attain moisture from Bay of Bengal on the way back south from the northeastern direction, would be stronger. These winds are responsible for the rains in southern States of AP, TN, Kerala and parts of Karnataka. The IMD forecast did little to prepare the states for situation.

• Chennai and its neighbouring areas have witness unplanned urbanization in recent years that has destroyed the city's natural flood sink such marshland and river channels. Storm water drains are either clogged or just don't exist.

• Same in case of J&K floods are not because of only unusually rainfall, but due to destroyed drainage. Following pattern in Delhi, Bengaluru City municipality is mindless about drainage. Most of the lake, ponds have been eaten away by real estate.

Mechanism for preparedness to reduce the risk

• First and most important is to upgrade the drainage system in urban areas

• The outreach of public healthcare centers in urban area is limited, which hinders rehabilitation work in such case is to minimize mitigation public healthcare should be revamped for fast response.

• Need more investment for logistical support in latest equipment for disaster management team

• Efforts to decarbonize electricity production, Focus on clean energy

• policies to promote public transport, promote walking and cycling, reduce private cars that will increase air quality

• Abandoning the use of biomass fuel or coal to reduce emission.

16. With reference to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines, discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of the recent incidents of cloudbursts in many places of Uttarakhand.

Hints:

The unusually heavy cloudbursts that stuck in many places in Uttarakhand, is an example of how extreme weather events can have severe consequences for our society and a new challenge to Disaster Management Agency.

NDMA guidelines are:

The hilly regions of India are susceptible to landslides, avalanches and cloudbursts from Himalayan Mountain followed by North-Eastern hills; the very reason is unplanned and unscientific development activity, deforestation, urbanization and increasing population.

India is identified as one of the six major disaster prone countries in the world, about 2 percent of GDP losses, because of natural disaster. 27 out of 35 states and UT are prone to such hazard. Among all the disaster, River Floods are the most extensive and devastating. From the overall pattern of incidence of hazard and its impact across the country, it can be noted that 95 per cent of the people are affected due to
hydro-meteorological events such as FLOODS and TOO LESS WATER CC increases the frequency and intensity.

**MEASURE**

A paradigm shift in 'NDMA' approach is focus on community based disaster management (CBMD), as a part of globally prevalent trend.

Use Community's ability to cooperate and organize, their knowledge, their means and resources that is critical in the immediate aftermath.

Under UN Convention" Hyogo Framework for Action"; focus on 5 priorities (1) formulating national policy, (2) building capabilities at local level, (3) Across the country increasing awareness, (4) putting communities at the centre of disaster risk and (5) Management

Special attention to vulnerable groups to person to disability, Pregnant women, Women , old person and children and emphasize on training, simulation and mock drills and stakeholders participation including NGOs, GRAM SABHA, URBAN BODY.

Financial devolution keeping in mind (PRIs) through a tiered structure from the district downward to Gram Sabha and same in Urban self-Government

It also recognizes the animal care at the time of disaster.

**SUGGESTIONS**

- Research and Strengthen early warning mechanism on cloud bursting
- Managing waste water over ground and control it through suitable stream, it may be natural and artificial (As Copenhagen experimented well)
- Light rescue helicopter should be incorporated for fast delivery of services.
- Food dropping system by helicopter need to make it more functional through design and innovation.
- while focusing on smart city need to align with holistic approach (Dharamshala as chosen for smart city)
- Houses shall be located and designed as per a disaster severity map.

17. 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.

**Hints:**

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.
18. "Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades." Analyze the above statements.

Hints:

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against person or Property to intimidate or coerce a 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 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.

19. 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.

Hints:

- 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.

- Insurgent groups in different parts of the country are receiving foreign support and encouragement. Illegal infiltration and smuggling of arms and explosives, narcotics and counterfeit currency are pressing
problems. The porosity of our borders in many parts, makes the task of the anti-national forces much easier. All this underscores the need for utmost vigilance on the borders and strengthening the border guarding forces.

- 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.

20. **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.**

**Hints:**

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 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.
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Section A

1. (a) Explain how ethics contributes to social and human well-being.
    (b) Why should impartiality and non-partisanship be considered as foundation values in public services, especially in the present day socio-political context? Illustrate your answer with examples.

2. (a) What do you understand by the terms 'governance', 'good governance' and 'ethical governance'? 
    (b) Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's concept of seven sins.

3. (a) Analyse John Rawls's concept of social justice in the Indian context.
    (b) Discuss the Public Service Code as recommended by the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission.

4. (a) "Corruption cause misuse of government treasury, administrative inefficiency and obstruction in the path of national development." Discuss Kautilya's views.
    (b) How could social influence and persuasion contribute to the success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

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.
    (a) Discuss how they achieve this objective.
    (b) Giving examples, show how the two differ in their approaches.

6. 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.
    (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?

7. Anger is a harmful negative emotion. It is injurious to both personal life and work life.
    (a) Discuss how it leads to negative emotions and undesirable behaviours.
    (b) How can it be managed and controlled?

8. "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 realise that the State bureaucracy might possess its own independent bureaucratic morality." Critically analyse this statement.
9. 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 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.

(a) What arguments can you advance to show her that keeping quiet is not morally right?

(b) What course of action would you advise her to adopt and why?

10. 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 traditional ways of community living are destroyed. Thus, the benefits of development go 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 you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of Your suggested policy?

11. 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 fulfils the eligibility-criteria. But after meeting her and listening to her you feel that she certainly needs support. Your enquiries 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.

(a) Can you think of a rational way to resolve this dilemma?

(b) Give your reasons for it.

12. 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 a 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 behaviour is very bad at home with his wife. He also beats up his 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. 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.

13. ABC Ltd. is a large transnational company having diversified business activities with a huge shareholder base. The company is continuously expanding and 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 wave 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.

(a) Identify the issues involved in the case.

(b) What can be suggested to satisfy the company's goal and to address the residents' concerns?

14. 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 the delays, callous attitude of officials and constant demand for bribes. Her experience and the experience of many others like her 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?
Section-A

1. (a) Explain how ethics contributes to social and human well-being.

Thinking Line:

- Well-being is a state of being with others, where human needs are met, where one can act meaningfully to pursue one's goals, and where one enjoys a satisfactory quality of life.
- But as human beings live their lives, they acquire a wealth of information about the world. These ideas keep the human being active to achieve something bigger in life.
- But in the race of Scientific and technological advances, economic realities, and global communication pattern, life has turned to be materialistic and places us apart from the true meaning of life and happiness. The concept of well-being attached to being satisfied changes to being materialistic.
- At this point of dilemma Ethics teaches to differentiate between concepts of good and bad in our moral life in community. Ethics set some standards to guide behavior, choices and actions.
- Ethics helps a person to look at his own life critically and to evaluate his actions/choices/decisions. It assists a person in knowing what he/she really is and what is best for him/her and what he/she has to do in order to attain it.
- It sharpens general thinking process of the human being.
- Thus ethics contributes to social and human well-being by maintaining peace and stability both external and internal.

(b) Why should impartiality and non-partisanship be considered as foundation values in public services, especially in the present day socio-political context? Illustrate your answer with examples.

Thinking Line:

- The public service plays an indispensable role in ensuring peace, order and good government. Whether they are providing advice to ministers, effectively managing a program or providing service directly to people, all public servants must ensure impartiality and non-partisanship.
- However, due to politicisation of the Public Service with respect to recruitment, hiring, promotions and terminations, the foundational value of impartiality and non-partisanship is decreasing.
- But Public Officers owe loyalty to the Government of the day. They should always serve the Government of the day. Public Officers should observe impartiality in their day-to-day functions.
- They should not, therefore, act in a way that is determined by party political considerations or use official resources for party purposes.
- They should maintain non-partisanship so that successive governments can have confidence that the public service will provide the support in their ministerial functions and mandate without biasness.
Similarly in social context public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

2. (a) What do you understand by the terms 'governance', 'good governance' and 'ethical governance'?

**Thinking Line:**
- "Governance" means the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented).
- Whereas, Good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It’s not about making 'correct' decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions.
- Good governance share several attributes as being participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption gets minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.
- But the concept of inclusive growth requires amalgamation of ethical perspective in the decision making process.
- Ethical governance denotes administrative measures, procedures and policies that fulfill criteria required for the ethically good or acceptable handling of public affairs, such as in public administration, public health care, education, and social security.
- For example government programs and policies related to developmental projects come under the concept of good governance as it aims at inclusive growth and development with proper accountability and transparency system but it becomes ethical governance only when the people displaced due to land acquisition are rehabilitated properly with required livelihood facilities.

(b) Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's concept of seven sins.

**Thinking Line:**
- The social sin applies to every action against justice in interpersonal relationship, committed either by the individual against the community or by the community against the individual.
- Mahatma Gandhi's concept of seven sins include:
  a) **Wealth without work:** This refers to the practice of getting something for nothing. This includes playing the stock market; gambling; sweat-shop slavery; over-estimating one's worth, like some heads of corporations drawing exorbitant salaries which are not always commensurate with the work they do.
  b) **Pleasure without conscience:** People find imaginative and dangerous ways of bringing excitement to their otherwise dull lives. Their search for pleasure and excitement often ends up costing society very heavily.
  c) **Knowledge without character:** Our obsession with materialism tends to make us more concerned about acquiring knowledge so that we can get a better job and make more money. A lucrative career is preferred to an illustrious character. Our educational centers emphasize career-building and not character building.
  d) **Commerce without morality:** When profit making becomes the most important aspect of business, morals and ethics usually go overboard. We cut benefits and even salaries of employees. People get indulge in commerce without morality to make more money by any means possible.
  e) **Science without humanity:** The person due to very little understanding of the higher human purposes that the technology is striving to serve, becomes victims of technocracy.
  f) **Religion without sacrifice:** Religion has been reduced to meaningless rituals practiced mindlessly. Temples, churches, synagogues, mosques and those entrusted with the duty of interpreting religion to lay people seek to control through fear of hell, damnation, and purgatory. True religion is based on spirituality, love, compassion, understanding, and appreciation of each other
g) Politics without principle: It states that having politics without truth(s) to justly dictate the action creates chaos, which ultimately leads to violence.

3. (a) Analyse John Rawls's concept of social justice in the Indian context.

Thinking Line:

- Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex and so on.
- Social justice principle of John Rawls identifies that each person should have equal rights to the most extensive liberties consistent with other people enjoying the same liberties; and that inequalities should be arranged so that they would be to everyone's advantage and arranged so that no person would be blocked from occupying any position.
- From these two principles Rawls derives an egalitarian conception of justice that would allow the inequality of conditions implied by equality of opportunity but would also give more attention to those born with fewer assets and into less favorable social positions.
- He argues that the only way we can arrive at a fair and just rule is if we imagine ourselves to be in a situation in which we have to make decisions about how society should be organised although we do not know which position we would ourselves occupy in that society. Rawls describes this as thinking under a 'veil of ignorance'.
- He expects that in such a situation of complete ignorance about our possible position and status in society, each person would decide in the way they generally do, that is, in terms of their own interests.
- This concept can be used in case of distribution of resources, like education, Food health, shelter, etc., are available to all persons, even if they are not part of the upper class.
- The decision should be taken based on rationality not the benevolence or generosity.

(b) Discuss the Public Service Code as recommended by the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission.

Thinking Line:

- Civil servants have special obligations because they are responsible for managing resources entrusted to them by the community, because they provide and deliver services to the community and because they take important decisions that affect all aspects of a community's life.
- The community has a right to expect that the civil service functions fairly, impartially and efficiently. It is essential that the community must be able to trust and have confidence in the integrity of the civil service decision-making process. Within the civil service itself, it needs to be ensured that the decisions and actions of civil servants reflect the policies of the government of the day and the standards that the community expects from them as government servants.
- In a democracy, an efficient civil service must have a set of values that distinguishes it from other professions. Integrity, dedication to public service, impartiality, political neutrality, anonymity etc are said to be the hallmarks of an efficient civil service.
- The public service code recommended by second ARC includes:
  a) At the apex level, there should be a clear and concise statement of the values and ethical standards that a civil servant should imbibe. These values should reflect public expectations from a civil servant with reference to political impartiality, maintenance of highest ethical standards and accountability for actions.
  b) At the second level, the broad principles which should govern the behaviour of a civil servant may be outlined. This would constitute the Code of Ethics.
  c) At the third level, there should be a specific Code of Conduct stipulating in a precise and unambiguous manner, a list of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour and actions.
• The Code of Ethics should be given a statutory backing by including them in the proposed Civil Services Bill.

4. (a) "Corruption cause misuse of government treasury, administrative inefficiency and obstruction in the path of national development." Discuss Kautilya's views.

Thinking Line:
• It has precisely been defined as a deviant human behaviour, associated with the motivation of private gain at public expense and, as such, has persisted for centuries.
• Corruption promotes illegality, unethicalism, subjectivity, inequity, injustice, waste, inefficiency and inconsistency in administrative conduct and behaviour.
• It destroys the moral fabric of society and erodes the faith of the common man in the legitimacy of the politico-administrative set up.
• Kautilya argued that 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.
• Further Kautilya advocated hefty fines to be imposed apart from the confiscation of ill-earned hordes. If a functionary was charged and proved even of a single offence, he was made answerable for all other associated offences related to the case. Since taxes paid by the people are utilised for their welfare, any loss of revenue affects the welfare of the society at large.

(b) How could social influence and persuasion contribute to the success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

Thinking Line:
• Social influence and persuasion is the change in behavior that one person causes in another, intentionally or unintentionally, as a result of the way the changed person perceives themselves in relationship to the influencer, other people and society in general.
• As the behavior and attitude of person decides his actions, social influence and persuasion technique can be used to change one's actions and participation towards government schemes.
• Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is being an essentially 'Clean India Programe' based on participatory process to achieve considerable success. The foundation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is to create a chain of people who will work together and inspire others to clean their surroundings.
• But mindset of a major portion of the population habituated to open defecation. Many of them already have a toilet but prefer to defecate in the open. There is need to change triggering behavior and involve the citizen in vast section of rural population regarding need to use toilets.
• For social influence several celebrities have been nominated and each would, in turn, nominate others and the others would nominate accordingly - making the whole of India to come under one fold.
• An army of ‘foot soldiers' or ‘SwachhataDoots' on sanitation could be developed and activated.
• People can be persuaded towards sanitation by providing Incentives for individual household latrine units.
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.

(a) Discuss how they achieve this objective.

(b) Giving examples, show how the two differ in their approaches.

Thinking Line:

- Law can be defined as a consistent set of rules that are widely published, generally accepted, and usually enforced. These rules describe the ways in which people are required to act in their relationships with others in a society. They are requirements to act in a given way, not just expectations or suggestions to act in that way. Since the government establishes law, the government can use police powers to enforce laws.

- Ethics is the voluntary framework of guiding principles, which brings order and purpose into what would otherwise be a void between laws. Ethics are internal obligations on an individual whereas laws are external obligation.

6. 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.

(a) Discuss such undesirable values prevalent in today's educated Indians.

Thinking Line:

- Values are standards, rules, criteria, attitudes, guidelines, desirable ideas/beliefs and important things, which play a crucial role in shaping the life of individuals.

- The values that a person holds have been derived from family, friends, neighbours, teachers, mass media and so on.

- The undesirable values prevalent in today's educated Indians are:
  a) Tendency to consider material possessions and physical comfort as more important than spiritual values.
  b) Intolerance towards recognizing and accepting characteristics that differs from one's own.
  c) Insensitivity towards people
  d) Lack of integrity and truthfulness in private and public life

(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?

Thinking Line:

- Each person's actions should be guided by following principles:
  a) The person should perform one's Duties. This includes the behaviors expected of persons who occupy certain roles; that is, the obligations taken on when assuming a role or profession.
  b) The person should have righteous virtues. It is the qualities that define what a good person is; moral excellence
  c) The person should be guided by principles that form the basis for behavior.
  d) The actions of person should be for the benefits to society i.e. the actions that produce the greatest good for the greatest number.
7. Anger is a harmful negative emotion. It is injurious to both personal life and work life.
   (a) Discuss how it leads to negative emotions and undesirable behaviours.
   (b) How can it be managed and controlled?

**Thinking Line:**
- Anger is "an emotional state that varies in intensity from mild irritation to intense fury and rage. The instinctive, natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively and it is a natural outflow of emotions.
- But the anger can be converted or redirected. This happens when person hold in anger, stop thinking about it, and focus on something positive.
- Hence for managing anger following steps are needed:
  a) Angry people need to become aware of their demanding nature and translate their expectations into desires.
  b) Angry people tend to jump to - and act on - conclusions, and some of those conclusions can be very inaccurate. Hence, listen carefully to what the other person is saying and take time before answering
  c) Listen to what is underlying the anger.
  d) Find healthier ways to express your anger.

8. "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 realise that the State bureaucracy might possess its own independent bureaucratic morality." Critically analyse this statement.

**Thinking Line:**
- Weber has characterized bureaucracy by hierarchical organization, delineated lines of authority, action taken on the basis of and recorded in written rules, career advancement depends on technical qualifications judged by organization, not individuals, etc.
- He has made a clear distinction between the private and official life of a bureaucrat. He stressed that bureaucrats were personally free as they were subjected to legal rational authority with respect to their impersonal official obligations.
- They have to work under the clear schedule of duties for which they were responsible and this excludes them from unlisted duties.
- But there has been an enormous increase in the scope of governmental activity and in the range of its objectives. This expansion has deposited immense power and authority in the hands of public officials, thereby increasing opportunities for abuse of power and authority, as well as incidents of unethical activities. For example top position holders may prioritise their power and privileges at the expense of the bureaucracy goals.
- But as they are responsible for managing resources entrusted to them by the community and to work for the betterment of people, thus basic ethical principles have to be maintained to establish ethical governance.

**Section-B**

9. 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 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.

(a) What arguments can you advance to show her that keeping quiet is not morally right?

**Thinking Line:**

- In the above stated case study the dilemma is to whether take the side of villagers who depends on the river for their livelihood and getting affected due to pollution or to keep quiet and save one's job.
- It is a case study related to dilemma between job security or working for the greatest good of the people. Absolute morality is not feasible and practical also.
- Keeping quiet is not morally right because:
  a) Decision of giving a blind eye to the situation is incorrect as water pollution is affecting the lives of many villagers including children.
  b) Keeping quiet for the sake of job and salary is incorrect as due to this selfish act many lives are at stake. Other jobs can be persuaded but the impact of water pollution is irreversible.

(b) What course of action would you advise her to adopt and why?

**Thinking Line:**

- The course of action can be:
  a) Collecting data about the impact of water pollution on the villagers and designing a proper report on that to depict its negative impact.
  b) As stated in the case study seniors are indifferent towards this issue, thus the report can be submitted in government organization (NGT).
  c) Other job can be persuaded and the PIL on the above stated issue can be filed in the court submitting proper data and records.

10. 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 traditional ways of community living are destroyed. Thus, the benefits of development go 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 you approach the problem and what would be the main elements of Your suggested policy?

**Thinking Line:**

Compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose including infrastructure projects displaces people, forcing them to give up their home, assets and means of livelihood. Apart from depriving them of their lands, livelihoods and resource-base, displacement has other traumatic psychological and socio-cultural consequences.

The compensation-cum-rehabilitation policy should be based on the following principles:

- Rehabilitation of tribals with proper arrangement of basic amenities.

- Compensation should not be equated only with monetary compensation, proper vocational and skill development training should be provided.
c) The cultural structure of the tribals should be preserved while formulating rehabilitation policy. Thus the steps which can be initiated are:

- Principle of rehabilitation before displacement;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Option for shares in companies implementing projects to affected families;
- Housing benefits to all affected families including the landless;
- Monthly pension to the vulnerable, such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Necessity infrastructural facilities and amenities at resettlement areas.
- Initiate a livelihood development programmes such as initiation of financial inclusion drive or formation of self help groups to improve their suitable skills.
- Provide a basic education ground for all people and create awareness about their rights provided under different laws, programmes and policies.
- Help them in using their indigenous knowledge for improving crop yield to maintain food security in the long run.
- Provide vocational education.

Compensation is not a replacement for property, it is only indemnification for the losses of the private owner. So, the right to property cannot be regarded as merely a right to compensation and it cannot be said that a state has a power to take private property as long as it compensates the owner.

11. 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 fulfils the eligibility-criteria. But after meeting her and listening to her you feel that she certainly needs support. Your enquiries 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.

(a) Can you think of a rational way to resolve this dilemma?

(b) Give your reasons for it.

Thinking Line:

In the above case study being an officer in-charge of implementing a social service scheme, it is one's duty to help the old and destitute women. But sense of dutifulness should not be swayed by the emotions. Thus as stated above the documents required for availing the benefits are missing, the steps which can be taken are:

a) The officer in charge after proper verification can send her with reference to the required office for getting the documents. This will not be violation of rules as identification of beneficiaries and providing benefits comes under one's duty.

b) He should aware her about the other government schemes (antyodaya scheme, pension scheme) so that after getting proper documents she can avail other benefits also provided by the government.

c) The campaign can be initiated to identify the beneficiaries for the scheme and to organize camps for formation of required documents bi-monthly.
12. 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 a 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 behaviour is very bad at home with his wife. He also beats up his 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. 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.

Thinking Line:

The above case is related to incident of domestic violence. In the official duty the person is good at behavior but at home he is involved in domestic violence. The steps which can be initiated are:

(a) Just ignore thinking about it because it is their personal matter

It is a personal matter and being a subordinate one should not interfer in personal matter of others. But as stated, it is a matter related to domestic violence thus a blind eye cannot be given to that.

Steps need to be taken to resolve the issue.

(b) Report the case to the appropriate authority.

Reporting a case to the appropriate authority without any evidence will not serve the purpose. It will deteriorate the relation more between the two and will alert the senior.

Also the judicial laws with respect to family relationships are needs to be accurate and with fair determination of guilt or innocence. Thus reporting a case should be a last resort. Steps should be initiated to rebuild it.

(c) Your own innovative approach towards the situation.

As cleared in the case, victim is bearing the pain of domestic violence but has not complained about it. So moving out and complaining to authorities will not serve the purpose as women might not move against his husband.

Hence, my innovative approach will focus on rebuilding the relationship. The steps which can be taken in this direction are:

1. I will develop the informal talks with the senior so that issue can be raised.

2. I will try to persuade the senior by referring him to different incidents or cases and its implications on reputation and status of individual.

3. The support of colleagues (close to boss) in office can be taken to bring change in the mindset of the officer.
13. ABC Ltd. is a large transnational company having diversified business activities with a huge shareholder base. The company is continuously expanding and 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 wave 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.

(a) Identify the issues involved in the case.

(b) What can be suggested to satisfy the company's goal and to address the residents' concerns?

Thinking Line:

The business should include the sense of social responsibility. A social responsibility is an obligation that businesses have to act in ways that benefit the society. It means that businesses have an obligation to help out the poor, or to help clean up environment.

(a) Identify the issues involved in the case.

In the above case study the issues involved are:

- Mistrust between the local people and the company over the intention of goals of the company.
- Influx of people from other region may disturb the socio economic condition and may also affect the culture.
- As it is underdeveloped region, the employment opportunities for the local will be related to unskilled and resources will move to others who are more skilled and educated.

(b) What can be suggested to satisfy the company's goal and to address the residents' concerns?

- Providing better life opportunities in areas as good schools, better health options under CSR.
- The employment opportunities can be provided with proper skill development mechanism.
- The strategy for management of waste and other environmental issues should be transparent. Participation of local people should be there in designing the strategy.
- Company should invest in enhancing community livelihood by incorporating them into their supply chain.
- Transparency and proper accountability system should be maintained.

14. 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 the delays, callous attitude of officials and constant demand for bribes. Her experience and the experience of many others like her 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?

**Thinking Line:**

Cases of involvement of NGO in corruption and mis-utilisation of funds are increasing. But there are many genuine initiatives also which require government support to initiate positive steps for the betterment of the marginalized people.

The steps which can be taken are:

a) Single window clearance mechanism can be established to reduce the registration time.

b) The centralized system can be designed for registration of NGOs and then they can be linked with respective ministries to improve coordination and transparency in funding pattern.

c) The funding mechanism from the donors should be made accountable and money beyond a certain amount should be disclosed to the government.

d) Third party Audit mechanism should be made mandatory so that genuine efforts can be differentiated properly with malpractices.

e) The mechanism for registration for opening schools, health facilities or other social initiatives should be made more people friendly.

f) Changes should be proposed in the management and marketing of the NGOs.