


## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

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Date 21/08/2017

Signature Swarnil

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

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

S.R. Bommai Case as well as Punchhi Commission have highlighted the partisan role of Governor. She has a role of executive <sup>head</sup> and link between centre and state enumerated in constitution.

However, recently, Governor of Tamil Nadu, Public Service Commission ~~was~~ appointed unqualified members to Public Service Commission and these were cancelled by High Court for being victims of spoils system.

The spoils system allows the party coming to power to appoint its loyal and party workers to take higher administrative positions. It is practiced in Presidential and Covernmental form of Govt. In vs.

Remarks

3

Pros:

- merit can be brought from outside.
- higher level of accountability towards elected leaders.
- quick decision making

Cons:

- reduced accountability towards public.
- executives dependent on and owe loyalty to leaders in govt.
- this makes them puppets to peddle views of govt.
- chances of corruption and ineligible candidates entering the system.

whether suitable for Indian system  
Mention S.R. Bommai case

In light of its challenges and the parliamentary form of govt. in India, such a system doesn't seem suitable.  
Even Supreme Court in

Ramashankar Jaghannani case reprimanded such a system on ground of being unfair.

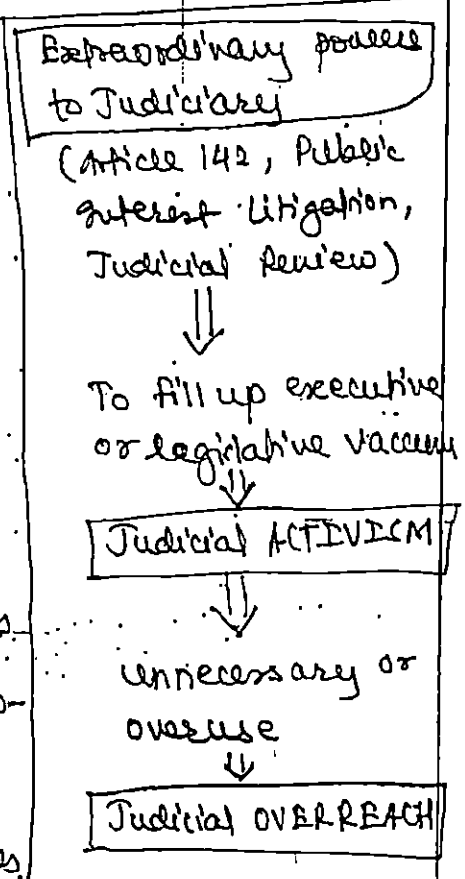
Remarks

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

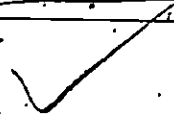
When Judiciary steps beyond its usual role of justice dispensation and enters into executive or legislative domain when they FAIL TO UPHOLD THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES, it is Judicial Activism.

When judiciary exercises its extraordinary powers to peddle own perceptions and ENCROACHES into executive domain then it is Judicial Overreach.

Judicial Activism has expanded the scope of socio-economic justice and has resulted into Vishakha guidelines, conviction of legislators leading to disqualification automatically (PUCI vs Union of India Case) etc.



Remarks



However, recent blanket ban on liquor under its powers of Article 142 has been considered as an example of overreach. Also the striking down of NTAC.

It has had negative repercussions

In the past like:

- Reducing policy certainty due to intervention
- Loss to exchequer and stalled development (eg. Coal allocation nullified) and even problem of non-performing assets.

Way out:

Supreme Court had said that judges should not peddle their own perceptions of justice and not step into spheres of executive or legislature. This needs to be adhered to.

Further, there should be self-restraint while exercising extraordinary powers. Legislations like Judicial Accounts

Remarks

Bill may also be helpful.

Q3 → Answer:

There have been demands for separate states in India like Marathwada, Nagaland, Kharik Pradesh in UP.

However, the experience of Telangana, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand as separate states says that it has not reduced the parochialism. Rather it has increased it.

Reason for protests  
Violence

It enhanced unhealthy competition over resources eg. water dispute between Telangana and Andhra.

It had led to violent incidents during separation movements.

Also, the lack of development and low HDI level in Chattisgarh and Jharkhand, despite being resource rich points that development has been neglected.

3

There had been riots in  
Muzaffarnagar and the area is  
communally sensitive. However, separation  
on this ground would not solve the

separati  
on  
is  
not  
the  
solution  
to  
the  
problem.  
The  
state  
may  
consider  
the  
possibility  
of  
decentralisation

The steps needed are:

balanced regional growth  
special emphasis on development of  
backward regions.

No guarantee  
of  
any  
increase  
in  
employment  
opportunities  
and  
enhanced  
levels  
of  
education  
and  
skills.

These ensure that there  
is no violence or agitation in jobless  
people and they are not deprived of  
benefits of development.



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

Right to recall is where electorate gets power to call back their representative before completion of her term.

It can be on account of dissatisfied voters or lack of performance by representative.

Pros:

- It enhances vertical accountability whereby people can hold to account their representative.
- Contestants are deterred from spending huge money in elections for fear of recall.
- Would enhance transparency and put pressure of performance on representatives.
- Would prompt parties to project clean candidates.

Cons:

It would be excess of democracy where

Remarks

populist pressure would dominate.

- Representatives would not be able to take tough and rational decisions for fear of recall.
- It would submit national and state duties in our representative democracy to local duties.
- Misuse by politically influential elements to destabilise government.
- Sheer expenditure and time, personnel use in elections would rise.

do you think recall is feasible or practical? This, in Indian context, is rather than recall, pre-election accountability mechanisms like disclosure of candidate details etc should be used to make informed choice.

Even in case of recall, there should be large margin (say 75%) to decide recall and electronic and transparent process should be devised.

Remarks

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

The overall judiciary of India has pendency of 3 crore cases as per Niry Datta NAO report. And 10 million more cases (only criminal) are added every year.

Very needed  
problem of judiciary

Judicial Performance Index:

- It would track the progress of cases over time and check the pendency.
- One problem in judiciary is lack of credible data. The index would collect data and make an integrated database.
- It would highlight delayed cases and suggest their prioritized disposal.
- This further reduces the pressure on jails to host undertrials which are two thirds of the total jail population according to NCRB data.

Remarks

It would also highlight particular courts where there is high pendency and then targetted approach to reduce pendency.

Would benefit poor, vulnerable, minorities the most as these are the major portion of undertrials and those without bails or access to legal assistance.

g/2

as per National Law School of Delhi Report  
 This has to be complemented  
 with the possible  
 to show why  
 the  
 Malimath Committee recommendation to  
 streamline criminal justice system by  
 reforms in investigation and victim centric  
 justice system.

Implementation Digital Mission on Courts  
 and Justice system to create credible  
database to track pendency.

Remarks

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

(12.5 Marks)

Indian tradition calls for Matsyandharma Putrambaram where whole world is a family where there should be tolerance. Even Gandhiji considered all to be light of the same reality.

However, recent cases like ban on Matiyasbagan book by Perumal Murugan, arrests of A.I.B crew over Roost Controversy etc. highlight the issue of lack of tolerance of dissent. Riots like Muzaffargarh show religious intolerance.

Also there have been increasingly instances of small riots, conflicts, misuse of provisions like section 124, ~~124~~ of IPC, s. 295 of IPC.

Remarks

These point to reduced tolerance in some sections. However, the broad vision of Constitution makers has given right to freedom of expression, religion by Constitution.

As per  
 story  
 of  
 misuse  
 of  
 law

Obama's  
 comment

Also these instances are that of misuse of law. But overall, the situation cannot be called 'intolerant' for we have seen movements like:

- Not in any sense movement
- fair criticism of policies being accepted and incorporated.

Thus, the spirit of law has

to be adhered to. Supreme Court has called for adding safeguards for expression in laws and has denied intolerance by rebutting restrictions. In Romesh Thapar case:

Remarks

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

India has archaic Model Police Acts. And despite Police Commission Recommendations and Prabash Singh case directives, the reforms have not progressed.

### Challenges:

- Political interference.
- Lack of finances for operations.
- 90% of budget allocations go to salaries and thus infrastructure for policing is not updated.
- Work hours are stressing; lack of housing etc.

### Reforms needed:

- Implementing directives in Prabash Singh case like:
  - Appointment
  - Organisational level
  - Police Complaints Authority - to handle
  - complaints against police.

Remarks

Training  
 Separation — Law & order  
 Investigation

- Fixed tenure for DAPs and field officers to shield them from unscrupulous political actions.

• Separation of investigation and law-order functions → skilling investigators.

• Increased fund allocations to build operational capabilities, training of workforce.

• Putting disciplinary control over police in independent authority to insulate from interference of state govt.

As pointed by Supreme Court in Vineet

Narain Case - appointment of CBI Director

through independent committee comprising CVCs, Home Secretary and putting operational control in CVC rather than DoPT. Also financial autonomy.

It is necessary to ensure independence to maintain law and order in country.

Remarks

Smart  
police

model police bill



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

(12.5 Marks)

Hate Speech is the one which incites hatred among communities and can be a source of violence and law-order situation.

Recent cases of AIB Roast controversy, cartoonist Aseem Trivedi etc. have brought into light the issue.

Issues:

- curbs freedom of speech and expression, creativity
- misuse by political class to curb dissent.

Legal Provisions:

- Section 124 of Representation of People's Act prohibits use of provocative religious speech to spread hatred.
- Section 295 of Indian Penal Code - bans use of religion, <sup>community sentiments</sup> to canvass votes.

Remarks

Section 124 of ~~IPC~~ also bears on: Hate speech.

IPC 153 ✓

Law Commission Findings:

Memory Points

Adding directives by Supreme Court like

'intentioned harm to public order' into

laws and provisions like section 124-IPC

Sensitising lower judiciary and Police on avoiding misuse of provisions.

The vague term of "Hate Speech" be defined.

32

Recently Supreme Court held that

Curbed Attempts

use of hate speech by any candidate or his supporters has to be curbed and religion, caste etc should have no role in election process.

Remarks

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

UDAN, as Regional Connectivity initiative, aims to improve connectivity by air to unserved and underserved airports in India.

Need of scheme:

- India has huge potential in its unserved and underserved areas to promote businesses, carry people and promote tourism.
- It would promote inclusion as hitherto elite places would be democratised.

Major provisions:

- Unserved and underserved airports like Nanded, Ajmer, Agra would be revised.
- Viability Gap funding would be provided to ensure sustainability of businesses.
- States would not charge parking and other fees from airlines.

Remarks

- Aviation fuel tax, would be only 10% of original.
- Fare for 1 hour flights capped to 2,500 Rs.
- scope of business innovation - half seats would be on market rate.

### Benefits:

- To people: - low cost and fast connectivity
  - democratisation of hitherto elite places
  - improved income through business and tourism opportunities.

### States: - improved connectivity

- business and tourism industry would enhance state revenues.
- Central grant would reduce their burden

- Overall: - business innovations,
  - increased employment opportunities

### Challenges:

- It is unclear whether the businesses would be self sustainable till the period VAP is withdrawn.
- skilling: for specialised crew on small flights and lack of such workforce

### Remarks

- limitations of small airports to handle traffic.



Aviation

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

Government is a major litigant and overall judiciary in India has backlog of around 3 crore cases.

National Litigation Policy:

Existing policy and challenges - There is one

litigation policy however, there are no defined targets on reducing litigation or specified time limit on case disposal.

In this light, a new policy is needed.

How it would reduce burden?

- It would provide time frame to clear cases.
- It would reduce government litigation in unnecessary or petty cases through pre-litigation measures.
- It would bind govt. to follow proceedings.

Remarks

like timely hearings and witness presentation and thus hasten the judicial process.

### Desirable features:

- Good
- (6)
- Time bound resolution of cases.
  - Govt. liable for timely evidence and information provision.
  - Pre-litigation measures like alternate dispute redressal to reduce litigation.
  - Allocation of special prosecutor for each case.
  - Special courts and hearing sessions.

Law Commission has also in past suggested overhaul of existing policy and the features above.

It would go a long way in easing burden on Judiciary.

Remarks

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

(12.5 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*



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

(12.5 Marks)

Sampada scheme has been launched as an umbrella scheme for food processing sector. <sup>supply chain</sup> It covers existing schemes and aims towards boosting the food processing sector.

The scheme is significant in the context that various food processing initiatives like Mega Food Park scheme have not taken up as desired due to one size fits all approach.

In this context, it would help strengthening food processing sector as:

- would enhance investments and FDI
- provide for transport and cold storage infrastructure.

Remarks

• would enhance backward and forward linkages to farm and market.

• focus on promotion and marketing of processed food products.

• It is significant in the context that more than 40% perishable food is wasted in course of transportation. It would reduce the losses and thus improve farm incomes.

Thus, the scheme is a step in right direction and should be implemented in earnest through proper funding and outcome monitoring.

~~Challenges~~  
Investment  
Promotion  
Marketing  
of farm

Remarks

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

India has one of the largest disable population in the world. Thus it becomes important to include them in development process.

Disabled <sup>people</sup> and Inclusive development:

- World Bank estimates that inclusion of disabled people in workforce would enhance economic growth.
- They are important part of economy and society and their specialised skills would enhance growth potential of India.

However, disabled are seen only through pathological angle and not societal or economic one.

They are considered burden and not as assets of nation.

Remarks

Further, there is lack of accessibility to banking, credit and other services to disabled.

Steps taken:

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill:

- increases disabilities from 7 to 21.
- rights based approach.
- reservation in govt. jobs increased.

Accessible India Campaign:

- to make public places accessible to disabled people
- enhance their access to digital services

Digital Library for blind - where many books are put into audio and braille format.

- India is also signatory to UN Convention on rights of people with disabilities.
- Binyang terminology.

Thus it is necessary that these initiatives are implemented in earnest to achieve real inclusive growth by including disabled population.

Remarks

UN Convention on rights & power  
 Binabro mohammed  
 Consultant

4

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

Russia has been India's all  
weather trusted friend - support in defence  
technology, Kargil war etc.

However, economic relations with Russia are far below potential than those of Russia and China.

Russia-China:

- Signed long term energy co-operation deal.
- Russia allowed Chinese hydrocarbon pipeline to pass through its territory.
- Mutual co-operation over radicalisation in their boundary area.

Way ahead for India:

Geographically - connectivity has to be

Remarks

Answers in politico-diplom  
in  
cold war  
New  
initially  
China  
post 1991

enhanced through connecting Chabahar with International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) to access Russian market.

Economically -

- Russia can be a source of raw diamonds which can be processed in India and forex earning by export.

- It can be a major source of hydrocarbons as India's growing demands of economy need it. Can help build strategic reserves and security over unstable West Asian region which provides over 80% of oil to India.

Strategically - It could be a leverage over rising and hegemonic China in South Asia, Indian Ocean and South China Sea region.

Thus it is important to revive economic and strengthen strategic ties with Russia.

Remarks

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

India and France have a strategic Partnership and Track II dialogue mechanism.

Growing co-operation:

- Defence purchase - Rafael aircraft deal has been finalised and others are on number of agreements and contracts.
- Counter Terrorism - Paris has been victim of terror attacks like India and counter terror mechanism has been planned to share experience and cooperate.
- Financial Intelligence sharing - to curb terror financing and black money.
- Renewable Energy - co-founder of International Solar Alliance with India. could boost cooperation in renewable technologies and funding.

Remarks

First world cooperation

M-Submarine  
 SSX Project  
 Smart City

Technology - for defence production;  
 knowledges would be shared.

Challenges:

↑ C/ES - ISRO

- Technology transfer has not happened in substance.
- Defense deals like Rafael took long due to delays in decision making.

However, new Defense purchase and manufacturing policy of India and enhanced co-operation with France would go a long way in ensuring peaceful world order.

Remarks



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

SAARC aims for regional cooperation and economic integration and development.

However, its performance has been lackadaisical.

- Cancellation Islamabad Summit due to terror activities and Pakistan's involvement.
- low level of FDI. Intra-SAARC - only 2-10% of ASEAN level;
- barriers to trade and connectivity like Pakistan doesn't allow Afghan supplies to travel to Wajah Border.

Thus, there is increased focus by India on Bay of Bengal and Indo-Pacific area.

- Increased focus on Bay of Bengal Multisectoral Technological and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC).

Remarks

how better projects

- BBIN Transport and Transit Corridor
- Caladan Multimodal Project to link India through Myanmar to North East
- Push for Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) with ASEAN + 6
- Also engagements with Vietnam, Papua New Guinea - hydrocarbon<sup>exploration</sup> agreements in Indian Ocean
- Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation Summits in Jaipur
- Civil Nuclear deals with Japan & Australia

However, despite these, SAARC has not been completely ignored as it is necessary for stability in the region and a stepping stone for India's ambition as an Asian superpower. South Asian satellite is testimony to this.

Thus there has to be push for Act East as well as Look West to achieve

Remarks

regional integration and development even inclusive of SAARC.

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

Fishing is an important livelihood source for India & Sri Lankan people on coast.  
Reasons of dispute:

- Use of deep sea trawlers by India
- Mechanised ships
- These cause harm to ecosystem, reduce fish catch for Sri Lankans who use traditional fishing and call trawlers as unsustainable.
- Inadvertent crossing over of fishermen to Sri Lankan Area in Palk Bay.
- Recently, the issue of fishing rights over Katchatheenu islet have arisen.
- No mutual agreement or policy has been formulated over the issue.
- Imprisonment of fishermen in other country.

use of  
 Trawling  
 by  
 Indian  
 fishermen

Remarks

Way out:

• Considering the humanitarian aspect of fishing along with economic one.

Dialogue between countries and communities.

Giving up of unsustainable fishing practices like trawling and protection of marine ecosystem.

• Demarcation of fishing zones on ground and policy of dispute resolution.

• An agreement has to be finalised over the issue.

This is an important livelihood as well as diplomatic aspect of India's foreign policy and needs to be resolved.

Remarks

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

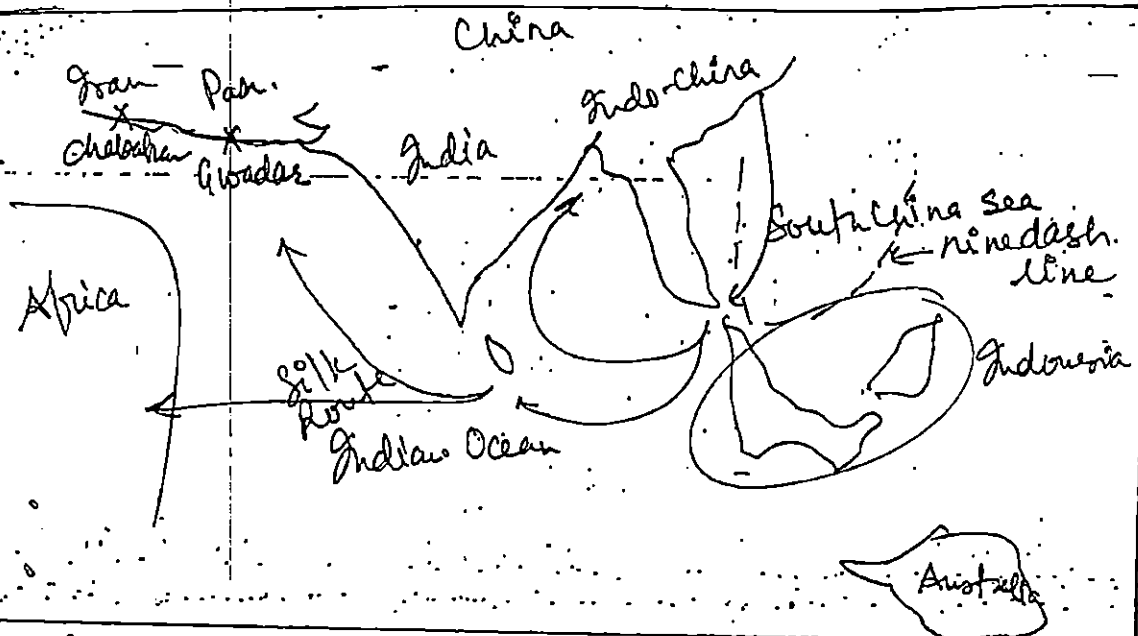
Indonesia is important for India's Act East Policy.

Areas of common interest

- Hydrocarbon reserves of Indonesia are security for India's energy needs and buffer our unstable west Asia.
- Counter radicalisation is important as both have large Muslim population.
- Indonesia professes a casteless and simple form of Hinduism - an example of peaceful co-existence for India.
- An important part of India's Act East Policy and a link to ASEAN region and key to RCEP negotiations.
- Indonesia can benefit from India's role in India Ocean as a Net Security Provider.

Remarks

- Both have grievances and common interests in China's hegemonic role in Indian Ocean and South China Sea.
- Together, they can provide security and stability to the high seas and protect freedom of navigation.
- Important link in ~~preventing~~ drug trafficking as Indonesia closely related to Golden Triangle.
- Counter to China's Silk Road Initiative.



Remarks

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

(12.5 Marks)

India's approach to Africa has been mostly through soft power like:

- humanitarian assistance
- reconstruction & rehab.
- ties through culture, diaspora
- Telemedicine and Teleeducation

programme of India.

- Historical ties through Non-Aligned

Movement.

- Largest Peace keeping force contribution.

Challenges:

- fierce competition from China. Interests of investments and resource use.
- China has been expanding very fast
- Other European countries and Japan are also competing.
- Soft policy cannot tide over all these challenges.

Remarks

Racial  
 atrocities

Pan Africa network  
 SADC  
 ITEC  
 African standards

- Businessmen from India do not find it very viable to set up there in absence of economic incentives.

### Advantages:

- (4 1/2)
- There is trust and co-operation for Indian initiatives in Africa.
  - Trust has gain India control over almost all oil fields and telecom operations in Zimbabwe.

### Way ahead:

- Boosting economic co-operation through initiatives like
  - (i) India-Africa Forum Summit
  - (ii) Asia-Africa Growth Corridor - focussed on people-people ties, regional development and cooperation in agri.
  - (iii) increased investments & encouraging entrepreneurs to go to Africa.

### Remarks

Thus Africa is a resource base and historical ally is important and needs both soft power as also economic approach.



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

World Economic Outlook by IMF pointed out that: there has been increased political support for protectionism due to slow recovery after 2010-11 crisis, less employment opportunities and lower income levels, especially in Developed world.

Merit  
H.B. Vishw

The challenges:

- It hampers effective multilateralism by adopting zero-sum games.  
Eg. Visa policy by US administration as also Australia and New-Zealand's stringent immigration norms.
- Reduced trade and hampers the envisaged Free Trade Regime of WTO - by increasing tariffs etc.
- Unduly put developing and underdeveloped

Remarks

Countries under stress is already slowing global economy.

- 3
- May lead to reactionary policies like currency devaluation by China to protect domestic industries.
  - Domino effect is also feared.

Policy response:

- WTO should promote more and more members to adhere to its principles of Free Trade - eg. recent Free Trade Agreement.
- Promoting equity between developed and developing world through pushing Doha and Nairobi negotiations.
- Restricting the visa policies of US and other likes under ~~WTO~~ ~~AGIS~~ GATT norms which stipulates free movement of natural persons under Mode IV.

It is necessary that there is free trade to ensure global growth and WTO and India can play a major role.

Remarks