

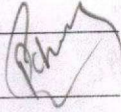
GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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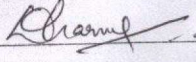
Supervisor Signature _____ 

Name K. Satya Dharma Pralap

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 201

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Section - A

- Q1. Despite finding place in the constitution and having many benefits, enacting Uniform Civil Code has not become a reality. Discuss the roadblocks in enacting the Uniform Civil Code. (10 Marks)

Article 44 of Indian Constitution under Directive Principles of State Policy states that 'it is endeavour of state to implement Uniform civil code'. It is equal application of civil laws like marriage, divorce, inheritance, alimony to all religions irrespective of the differences in religions.

There has been constant debate regarding uniform civil code from Constituent Assembly to current times. Supporters and opposers are there regarding the implementation of Uniform civil Code.

Benefits of Uniform Civil Code

- application of civil laws to all people irrespective of their religion affiliation
 - helps in generation of integration and unity fraternal among the citizens
 - it promotes gender equality among different women of different religion (Ex: Inheritance in Hindu society, Polygamy in Muslim)
 - Secularisation of Indian politics will get further boost.
- relate
 Constitutional
 articles
 ✓
 enclosed
 - Art 4, 15,
 21

Remarks

Road blocks

+ Conflict between Judiciary & Legislature. Opposition from certain minority communities due to misinterpretation of provisions by some leaders. Fear of imposition of majoritarianism on minority communities.

... Constitution provided freedom of religion more important than DPSP.

Implementation with all stakeholders of society to realise the dream of Uniform civil code keeping in mind that Unity does not mean uniformity and valuing diverse cultures.

(4)

Remarks

Elaborate their role in handling these two

Q2. Harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is essential to balance "Social Interest" over "Individual Interest". Discuss in light of the evolved relationship between the Fundamental Rights and DPSP. (10 Marks)

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are similar to two eyes of Constitution and there should be perfect balance and harmony between Social Interest and Individual Interest.

From initial first amendment of Constitution for creation of Schedule 9 to prevent it from judicial review of Courts. Sankari Prasad Case gave primacy of DPSP over fundamental rights and state can abrogate fundamental rights. In Gopalan Case, later Supreme Court gave primacy to fundamental rights because of impairable nature in Kesavananda Bharati Case, basic structure doctrine which implies fundamental rights can be abrogated but subjected to conditions and finally in Maharaja Mills Case, Supreme Court opined that there should be harmony between both of them.

Discussed
4th A
42nd
A
grelate champakam
Doraisajan
& Anilakrishnan case

Advantages of Harmony

- Implementation of many laws like Right to Education, reservations to weaker sections.

Remarks

giving importance to Individual Liberty as a part of society and both Individual interest, public interest is sound.

Did Arts
73rd & 74th A.A.
where DPSP
implemented
as FR.

development of Individual capabilities automatically translates into Social interest.

Right to Privacy important for digital age where data is used as public good.

Hence, perfect harmony, balanced nature of DPSP and fundamental rights should be maintained. State should treat them as two parents of child whose child's interest is ultimate for development.



Remarks

Q3. In order to safeguard the rights of the transgender community in India, there is an urgent need for affirmative action. Examine in the light of the shortcomings of the transgender bill. (10 Marks)

Transgender Community forms minority community among the Indian society where they face several forms of discrimination ranging from social, economical and political.

Article 15 states prohibition of discrimination on basis of race, religion, Caste, Sex and place of birth. Affirmative action is needed for social, economic, political justice of Transgenders and recent abrogation of Section 377 in IPC is welcome step.

Transgenders bill also considered as positive step in realising the rights of Community.

Transgenders bill considered as remarkable step towards rights based approach from paternalistic approach of State towards Community.

I must note the features of the bill in brief

Positives

- Rights based approach from older approach
- empowering the community through holistic methods to capacity building approach.
- providing much required, needed rights for Community.

Remarks

Drawbacks

Elaborate this part

- bill lacks definition of discrimination

- Absence of affirmative action

• diluted the provisions suggested by Community

• not required and sufficient methods to empower the Community

• needed much reservations in politics and opportunities

• Hence, all the stakeholders particularly Community must be consulted in further implementation of Bill. Kerala Initiatives of job reservation and education should be considered for better implementation and empowering Community

3 1/2

Remarks

Q4. Reforms in pedagogy and school governance structures are critical for addressing India's learning crisis. Evaluate with reference to the ASER report and recent amendments to RTE. (10 Marks)

Education and knowledge is best weapon with which we can change the world. 73% of Indian population is literate compared to 30% during independence.

India implemented various reforms like Right to Education Act (2009) to provide Universal Primary education from 6-14 years involving the local governments. However, it is not as easy as it is said.

ASER report findings that 50% class V students cannot study class II books and many 5th class students fail to do basic arithmetic like addition and subtraction.

RTE 'no detention' clause which states that no student should be detained up to class VIII which may affect his capabilities. However, this is affecting the learning capabilities of student.

The recent RTE amendments where states should decide regarding 'no-detention' clause by providing second opportunity to student after two months of special one to student. It is welcome step in right direction.

Highlight role of school & government structure & pedagogy in the learning crisis. Elaborate ASER finding.

Remarks

Similar reforms should be brought in pedagogy
 steps for the learning... The right to education must be
 changed to right to learning by holistic measures involving
 teacher training, digital technology to improve the
learning capabilities of student.

The Curriculum revision with interesting teaching
 should focus on sports and extra curricular activities and
 vocational training must be way forward for Right
to learning way forward.

3 1/2

- ↳ Regulation of Teachers Education Institute
- ↳ Focus on learning outcomes.

Q5. The absence of economic offenders during investigations poses problems for the probing agencies apart from undermining the laws of the country. To what extent does the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill intends to overcome this problem. Analyse. (10 Marks)

Economic offenders are individuals who travel or escape from the country ^{with} to repay their loans to banks and to evade the laws of country.

Impact of fugitive economic offenders

Describes the key features of the bill

- misuse of valuable capital of banks diverted to unproductive businesses
- impact credit culture of businessmen
- valuable resources diverted from public welfare schemes forming Resource Council.
- undermining the law of the land.

Good

Fugitive economic offender bill is a first step in the direction to arrest this situation with provisions like

- declaring fugitive who is having balance of repaying more than 100 Crores
- empowering the authorities to attach the local properties
- better cooperation with foreign countries to bring the culprits to law.

Remarks

Drawbacks

good

- ~~distinction between small size offenders with figure of 100 crores~~
- ~~local business investment climate should be improved by reforming land laws and financial, tax laws~~
- ~~Undermining the liberty of individual by attaching the property~~

Hence, it should be implemented in spirit to prevent further creation of economic offences like Nirav modi Nityaj ralia, with strict enforcement of law.

Discuss the extent to which the issues would be resolved by the bill

3½

Q6. In order to achieve the objectives of Smart City Mission, the urban governance needs to be improved. In this light, discuss the challenges in front of the urban governance in India. Also mention the steps taken up by the government to improve the functioning of urban local bodies. Suggest measures needed to be taken to improve the urban governance in India. (10 Marks)

Smart City Mission is flagship program of government to provide new ag infrastructure to urban population through participatory governance.

Challenges

- Lack of Infrastructure and Investments from government
- Lack adequate human resources and Capacity to implement the programmes
- Technology gap from World class cities to our cities
- People Participation among the programmes

Details of
features of
Smart City
mission

Lack of
Power
devolution
by
State
government

Steps taken Government

- Capacity building among the human resources for better implementation (G: training, Visit to foreign countries)
- decentralization of planning for mission + Finance Commission's
(G: City planning for problems of these cities like TOR.
Vizag, Coimbatore etc)
- Bottom up approach and Cooperative federalism.

Remarks

Measures

- raising the required resources through Municipal bonds, green bonds for investment
- Implementing the best practices - from the world
- Technology implementation and utilisation through enhanced Capacity building
- making it more people centric movement

Hence, all the measures should be implemented to make our urban cities to support 40% population by 2040.

(4)

Remarks

Q7. Keeping in mind the socio-economic benefits of cooperatives, The Constitution (Ninety Seventh) Amendment Act, 2013 has tried to ensure autonomous and democratic functioning of cooperatives, along with accountability of the management to the members and other stakeholders. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Cooperatives form important role in realising the potential of society. It is said that 'Samgh Sakti Kalyan' means the power lies in society in current times. 97th Amendment for formation of cooperatives milestone in recognising the cooperatives importance.

Advantages

- Better planning and collection of resources to provide to the required sector
- it is more decentralised people centric process compared to banks and other institutions
- it leads to social, economic justice as envisaged by Gandhi

Challenges

- They are dominated by some traditional caste
- Women are actively involved and keeping them away from - cooperation movement -

Don't miss relevant constitutional provisions

Highlight the major features under 97th AA to better understand

Remarks

- Lack of sufficient capacity to promote stakeholders and promoter interest
- Slow adoption of technology in operations

Cooperatives help in realising the potential of society. The Society and Cooperative members should be trained to adopt latest technology and best practices to provide the Stakeholder interest.

→ Explain how the provisions have ensured autonomous & democratic functioning

(3)

Q8. The 2017 EU-India summit ended with a joint statement, which shared doubts about China's flagship project, the Belt and Road initiative, pointing out to a lack of transparency. Further, with Switzerland joining BRI in April 2019, analyze the anatomy of India-EU-China trade policy's shifting stance with reference to BRI. (10 Marks)

Belt and Road Initiative's flagship programme of current Premier of China Xi Jinping to make China economic power house. It consists of two components of Maritime Silk Road and Economic Belt. China-Pak Economic Corridor, Central Asia Corridor, String of Pearls around Indian Ocean are various examples of BRI.

Concerns about BRI

- Lack of transparency and openness of project.
- China model of development of low utilizing China's engineers and resources like Steel, Aluminium etc.
- It further leads to ecological disturbance in fragile areas like Himalayas.
- Undermining Sovereignty of countries like India. CPEC Passing through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.
- leads to debt trap of many countries
(Ex: Hambantota Port of Sri Lanka lease to China to repay debt)

Good points

Remarks

↳ + lack of people centric approach

Despite these reservations many countries like Italy, Switzerland are joining the project. Economic infrastructure

DEI Gels
Shifting
stance

development by China is attractive to many countries because they are dependent on China's trade, market.

India despite having concerns in BRI continuing to trade with China. EU despite its reservations increasingly to sign their trade with China. Hence, they should put more any pressure on China to spell out clear policies of BRI and trade deal with countries may participate in BRI after evaluating their genuine conditions of Corridor.

- India has not explicitly opposed entire BRI but only CPEC component.

3 1/2

Q9. Discuss China's debt trap diplomacy primarily in Maldives. How changed regime in Maldives is beneficial for India? (10 Marks)

China's debt trap diplomacy is defined the way in which China Investment Country's infrastructure and take the control these assets due to non repayment of these dues to China. Example Hambantota port Development in Sri Lanka and similar example in Maldives.

Reasons for debt trap

- huge investment of China's resources both man, material
- Lack of knowledge transfer to local residents, engineers
- local capacity building is not given importance

Due to above reasons, the countries are unable to recover the loans made by China to these countries. It is also leading to overtake of these resources by China to repay the loan by these countries.

Maldives new President Ibrahim Solih after new government formation following 'India first' Policy complementing India's Neighbourhood First Policy.

Remarks

Disables
Indo-Maldivian
ties under
Solid admini-
stration

He also moved away from
China - Maldivian¹ Friendship Consider
It involved capacity
burdens of local people and line of credit to these
Countries and soft diplomacy is pursued.

↓

1.415 of
financial
assistance
to Maldives.
and may be move towards
Smart diplomacy for the
Implementation of its Neighbourhood first policy -

3

Remarks

Q10. Elaborate FATF's central role in combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Also, suggest ways through which India can reform its financial intelligence apparatus. (10 Marks)

FATF is international organisation formed Under G-7 Countries to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. It formulates and implements the policies to ~~reach~~ achieve above objectives.

Grey list, Black list are the lists of various countries which are providing help to terrorist financing and money laundering. For example Pakistan is placed in grey list and recently moved to Black list due to insufficient measures to combat the terrorist financing. The local laws and policies should be strong enough to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. Did all the impact of grey listing & black listing on countries

India even though not member of G7 always fought against terrorist financing and money laundering. India's initiatives like Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, Prevention of Money Laundering Act are various economic measures to combat these initiatives.

Remarks

National Acts like Declaring Individuals as
terrorists to close funding to terrorist organisations and
National Security Act. Black money control initiatives
technology utilisation to prevent corruption and
various measures.

These measures should be implemented with
spirit; cooperation among different countries
to secure country from money laundering and
terrorist financing.

(34/32)

Various measures.

These measures should be implemented with spirit; cooperation among different countries to secure country from money laundering and terrorist financing.

(34/32)

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. High number of custodial deaths and torture in India is undermining the human dignity. Examine the need of India ratifying UN Convention against Torture. Discuss the provisions of draft legislation against torture. (15 Marks)

India being second most populous nation also leads in high number of custodial deaths and torture by the security forces in country. It clearly violates the liberty, dignity and above all life of an individual.

discuss relevant cases & constitutional provision
↓
Article 21, 22

Impact of custodial deaths, torture

- attack on individual liberty -- by the state, with out following the due process of law
- all the legal remedies are not satisfied for accused persons
- ineffectiveness and incapacity of security forces in implementation of law
- Undermines the liberal, democratic nature of country in protecting the fundamental rights of people.
- As aspiring global power, it remains blat in its credentials.

Remarks

One convention against torture is International Convention to protect the rights of accused and prisoners

Need to ratify it

Protects the rights of individual, prisoners, accused persons against arbitrariness of state.

+ facilitates extradition

+ Advocated by Law Commission

makes India more responsible democracy and find right place in international community

They are in line with our principles of peace, non violence

Draft legislation against torture is in news to protect the accused persons from the ~~best~~ ^{torture} of security forces

Provisions

+ fixing responsibility to prevent torture against accused and prisoners in custody

Accountability of Custodial Deaths making Legal liability for use of force in case of physical abuse, deaths circumstances.

Remarks

• Provision for Compensation in case of Violation of rights / Explain it + Rehabilitation

There should be proper discussion before drafting and implementation of bill against terrorism. It should properly balance between individual rights and national security and at the same time obligation to international agreements.

5½

Remarks

Q12. Saubhagya, while focusing on household electrification targets seems to have ignored the larger objective of providing electricity access at a reasonable cost. In this context, critically assess the implementation of the scheme. What challenges lie ahead in achieving 24x7 electricity in rural areas. Discuss alternatives to achieve the objective.

(15 Marks)

SAUBHAGYA is flagship programme of government to provide electrification to all households. It complements Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana to provide 100 percent electrification of households.

Provisions

- Free electric connections to people below poverty line
- Providing connections to other people with choice of instalment payment
- Provision of solar energy lights for accessible areas like hills, forests etc
- Putting the responsibility on local governments for electrification

Limitations / challenges of SAUBHAGYA

Lack of clarity in economic, financial capacity of poor households for payment for electricity bills
inadequate infrastructure for electricity transmission

Remarks

- DISCOM resistance to provide connections despite Government assurances
- Electricity costs like solar energy is very high in inaccessible areas like hills forests
- Lack of transport and communication facilities to rural, tribal areas (EX: Central Indian forests, Hill areas of Himalayan Pradesh)
- Lack of cooperation among Central, State Implementing agencies

+ Lack of meter at household electrified under previous schemes

Alternatives

I illustrate the challenges in 24x7 electricity in rural areas

Good points

- Development of necessary infrastructure through MGNREGSA and PM Gramin Sadak Yojana
- Implementation of technology advancements with reduction of production charges of solar energy and Wind Energy
- Utilisation of traditional knowledge in tribal areas to use electric appliances and conserve them with awareness.

↓
- Power outage
- Scattered settlements etc.

Remarks

Hence, Government should focus more
 in reducing the cost of production of renewable energy and
 incentivise the households for utilizing the electricity for
 domestic purposes.

52

Remarks

Q13. The health infrastructure is under severe strain. The high cost of healthcare and out of pocket expenditure force families to sell their assets, pushing nearly 60 million people every year into poverty. Critically evaluate what impact Ayushman Bharat will create on the health, insurance and disease prevention. (15 Marks)

Indians pay 70% out of pocket expenditure in health care and 30% of Doctors are present in rural areas where nearly 70% of population lives. Accessibility, availability, affordability has become major problems for healthcare in country.

Briefly discuss impact of high cost of health care on Indian families.

Reasons for healthcare infrastructure strain

- Lack of sufficient medical colleges and medical professionals for the people.
- Doctors to people ratio is low compared to WHO standards.
- Tertiary, Secondary health care is costly and largely dominated by private sector which is unaffordable.
- Lack of awareness for health care products and insurance among the people.
- Low education levels particularly among women and lower castes of society.

relevant points

Remarks

Ayushman Bharat is flagship program to provide 5 lakh premium to family which benefits for to poor families. It is only for secondary and tertiary health care. It also provides 1.25 lakh wellness centers to focus more on primary health care and disease control, prevention, immunisation etc.

Positive impact

- + Insurance penetration. Out of pocket expenditure reduces
- + Monopoly of hospitals can be addressed. to poor families benefit and particularly women, children
- + Rural development through primary, secondary, tertiary education.

Challenges

- + Budget constraint. Lack of sufficient medical facilities in rural areas
- + Health is a State subject. Preference to insurance model rather than trustship model.
- + Private hospitals charging more on innocent people.

Remarks

Recent Government Initiatives like Ayushman Bharat, Bharatiya Janashahi Pariyojana, Fit India Programme, PM-JAN SHAKTI Yojana are welcome initiatives.

They should be accompanied with more medical College construction and incentivising doctors to work in rural areas (Maharashtra Example) and improving health infrastructure.

Way forward:

- Strengthening PHC
- Door to door enrollment

15

Q14. India's National Health Policy 2017 has its goal fully aligned with the concept of Universal health coverage and Ayushman Bharat Program aims to carry NHP-2017 proposals forward. Discuss this in the light of SDG-3 and state support to the health sector. (15 Marks)

National Health Policy 2017 envisaged to improve Health to GDP ratio from current 1.6 to 2.5 to provide health infrastructure to public welfare.

It also put time bound targets to decrease

Infant mortality rate, Maternal mortality rate, Child Mortality rate.

It also focuses on both communicable

and non communicable diseases. It is completely in

line with Sustainable Development Goal 3 of United

nations which is Affordable and Quality Health Care.

Ayushman Bharat Programme components

of 1.25 wellness Centres for Primary Health Care. Provision

of ₹ 5 lakh Premium for family upto to 10 cores families

which is max to 50 core population. It is first

step to Universal Health Coverage, to cover every

Indian with limited resources.

Remarks

Bharatiya Jananukadi Pariyogam is programme for generic medicines for affordable prices is also reduces out of pocket expenditure. They were opened in all cities with the help of NGOs, SHGs etc.

Government also encouraging insurance of people through programmes like PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojanas and PM Jeevan Suraksha yojana for ~~basic~~ accident and life insurance of people.

Government also controlling the price of various drugs and operations by placing them in to 'Essential medicines' list through National Pharmaceutical Authority.

Government also introduced FIT India Program along with YOGA with Ayush ministry to provide preventive health care. 1.25 lakh wellmen centres also help for preventive health care.

related Health & Wellness Centres + NPS with Kishan Bhaat

Analyse with efficacy in achieving UMC (SDG-3)

Lack of workforce funding

Remarks

Hence, Government recent initiatives to form
75 new ~~100~~ AIIMS medical colleges and increase of
medical seats, improvement of medical infrastructure
and health to GDP ratio to realise SDG 3 goal of
'Affordable and Quality Health Care'.

U.S.

Remarks

Q15. MSP methodology has been questioned off and again for flawed structural framework. A section of the farming community has been demanding shift from MSP governance to agro-climate zone based agriculture and open source marketing. How are these coincidentals to Swaminathan committee's recommendations? Discuss. (15 Marks)

MSP is minimum support Price for strategic
procurement of grains from farmers to provide required
farmer income to them.

Disadvantages of MSP

- it skewed cropping pattern in support of certain crops like rice, wheat
- Water intensive crops are grown in water deficient regions like Marathwada regions
- Neglect of traditional and nutritional crops like millets, Ragi
- it is useful only 6% of farmers according to Ashok Dalwai Committee
- Small and marginal farmers are not benefited from MSP methodology due to less bargaining power and productivity

Remarks

7 Farming Community for agro-climate zone based
agriculture and open source conserving water than MSP
Government due to following reasons.

- it is more ecological friendly with agro climatic zones
- MSP water than MSP for some crops.
- reduces stress on land, water resources
- it improves food, nutritional security.
- it helps in small, marginal farmers by promotion of farmer Producer organisations.
- it also adapts according to climate changes.

M.S. Swaminathan Committee recommendation

DES key to provide Minimum Support Price 15 times of cost of
production may be realised effectively. However, this

National be achieved by proper complementation of
network of structural reforms
Advanced
Soil testing labs,

Remarks
Promotion of
Conservation farming
etc.

Shri Dalwadi's recommendations of reforming the
agriculture marketing with Model and Contracting Act, Poorer
Agro export policy and implementation PM KISAN,
PM Krishi Sanchay Yojana, Paramparagat Krishi Yojana,
diversification of agricultural income should be way
forward.

(5/4)

Remarks

Q16. A stampede during a religious festival is as cruel as poll violence during the exercise of democratic elections. Critically establish the link and suggest ways to make the elections free and fair. (15 Marks)

Poll violence during exercise of democratic elections has become Common norm before the elections. Recent violence in West Bengal general elections is example for such a violence.

Reasons for Poll Violence

- Existing social cleavages like caste, community, religion, language is basis for violence
- Some political leaders exploiting these cleavages for personal gain and political purposes.
- Low education and awareness levels among the poor people and caste spoils away by political
- Winnability and winning at any cost motives behind political leaders.

Relate these points with challenged to free & fair election linking it with Stampede.

Remarks

- money politics and influence has increased in the elections
- Perpetration of criminals in to politics leading to 'Criminalisation of Politics'
- nexus between politicians, criminals and authorities forming an 'unholy alliance'

There is urgent, immediate requirement to make elections free and fair and violence free.

Various measures

- Strict implementation and adherence to model Code of conduct by all political parties
- + NOTA
- + Awareness through Campaigns like SVEEP
- Strengthening Election Commission by giving it power to deregister parties under Section of Representation of People Act
- Reducing money influence and state funding of elections (C&R: recommendation by Indrajit Gupta, Dinesh Goswami Committee)

Remarks

- Reporting the incidents by people
(Ex: G-VIGIL app by ECI)
- Political parties following ethical practices to
reduce Criminalisation of politics.

Hence, about all measures should be taken
to reduce Criminalisation of politics and make elections free
and fair.

(5)

Q17. Discuss the rights enjoyed by minority educational institutions. Examine why, despite constitutional protection, there is a debate over the status of MEI (Minority Educational Institute) like Aligarh Muslim University. (15 Marks)

Minority Sections are provided Cultural and education rights Under Article 30. The minority ^{Does not} ~~Community~~ ^{has} ~~are~~ empowered to establish and administer ^{the} ~~educational~~ ^{rights} ~~institutions~~ ^{to} ~~educational~~ ^{MEI} ~~institutions~~.

It is helpful to protect the minority rights and promote secularism, tolerance among the society by recognising the rights of people.

There is recent Controversy regarding Minority status of Aligarh Muslim University because it is not established by Muslim Community but through a parliamentary act.

Reasons for debate of MEI status

- denying the rights for other Communities, sections like SC / ST in institutions.
- non implementation of reservations.

Discuss about AMU & JMI Controversy

Remarks

- 7 → Conflict with article of funds, power
- occasional instances of corruption by misuse
 - 14, 15 • discrimination with in Community favouring only some representatives of Community

Need for Protection

good points

- Constitutional protection of educational rights
- Constitutional protection of minority rights
- equal treatment of all minority communities and positive discrimination
- Importance of education and low education levels among the muslim communities (According to Sachar Committee)

Measures

- improve governance among the administrators of institutions.

- strict action against corrupt officials
- Colleges may provide other lower sections like
SC, ST to make it more inclusive.

Hence, Government should take recommendation
of National Commission of Minorities before any reforms
in minority education institutes to make it more inclusive.

(5½)

Q18. What are the existing energy related challenges in Africa and India? What initiatives have been launched to mitigate them? (15 Marks)

Des. Invest
OVC & out
RIL
Investment
in
Sudan

Africa, India has been friends through
trade relations. Energy is
most important through. oil and more important
nuclear energy

Challenges in Energy Sector

Illustrate
separate challenges
of India &
Africa in
Energy
Sector

- India non signatory of CTBT is becoming
challenge for many countries to provide
nuclear fuel Uranium due to domestic
agreements
- Lack of proper diplomatic activity in many
African countries to promote dialogue on
energy concerns.

India Africa
- 60% of
energy
is imported

untapped
resources interest among Indian companies in Africa
due to lack of sufficient infrastructural
facilities.

Remarks

Initiatives to overcome Challenges

• India's entry in to NSCR, Australian Group and Wassenaar give more Credentials to trade with African countries

• India's adherence to Nuclear doctrine of 'No first use policy'

+ International Sales
+ No first alliance
+ Strategic petroleum reserves etc.

• Expansion of diplomatic activity to promote more negotiations

• Afro-Asia Growth Corridor for Capacity building and Creation of infrastructure to Counter China

• Expansion of African Development Bank and Provision of Loans for Investment in Africa energy sector -

Remarks

Also, Government should focus more on
Africa through Focus AFRICA policy and continuing
negotiations then regarding nuclear energy and involving
them in International Energy Alliance for Sovereignty
to promote its energy needs.

5

Remarks

Q19. With reference to New Development Bank, examine the extent of its relevance, effectiveness and operational challenges in the development market which is already populated by ADB and AIIB. (15 Marks)

New Development Bank is also BRICS
development Bank which were formed by all BRICS
Countries namely Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
It is headquartered in Shanghai to provide loans for
infrastructure, development for BRICS countries

It is seen as BRICS answer to IMF
due to discriminatory policies of IMF towards western
Countries. It promotes operational cooperation among the

BRICS countries. It provides more prominence to
South-South cooperation by expanding its operation to
Countries outside BRICS forum. It is much financed

required because of democratic nature of NDB due to
equal stakeholder ship of all countries. Decisions also taken
on parity with equal voting power to all the
member countries

Good

people centric projects are financed

Remarks

Effectiveness of NDB

- good
- required investment for developing countries like China, India etc
 - Technical expertise from countries like China, India, Russia
 - Effective alternative to IMF and ADB.
 - more useful for least developing countries
 - more active engagement of India in international affairs.

Challenges

- already dominated space by ADB and AIB for investment, loans to countries
 - China's involvement in AIB which is funded for BRI as opposed to New Development Bank
 - less effective countries like Brazil, South Africa which are suffering from corruption scandals in domestic policies.
- + challenges related to autonomy.

Remarks

Despite these challenges, ¹ new development
Bank has huge potential to become financing for developing
under developed countries with its ^{liberal} policies compared to
IMR's policies of IMR.

6

Remarks

Q20. What is a defence offset policy? In this context, discuss the challenges of India's defence industrial indigenisation. How can India speed up indigenisation in the defence sector? (15 Marks)

Defence offset policy is policy in defence

procurement where foreign company has freedom for

choosing local company as its partner for establishing

company. Example Dassault Aviation choosing

Reliance Defence Systems as offset partner.

Did not
its
objectives

Challenges of India's defence industrial indigenisation

much dependence on defence imports rather than
indigenisation. India is one of top importer of arms.

Low private sector participation
Lack of indigenous technology and insufficient
investment in Research & Development

Lack of stable government policy for defence
technology procurement

Corruption
Issue of Corruption in defence procurement
death (ex: Augusta Westland, Bofors some etc)

Remarks

Measures to speed up indigenisation

+ Defence offset development fund

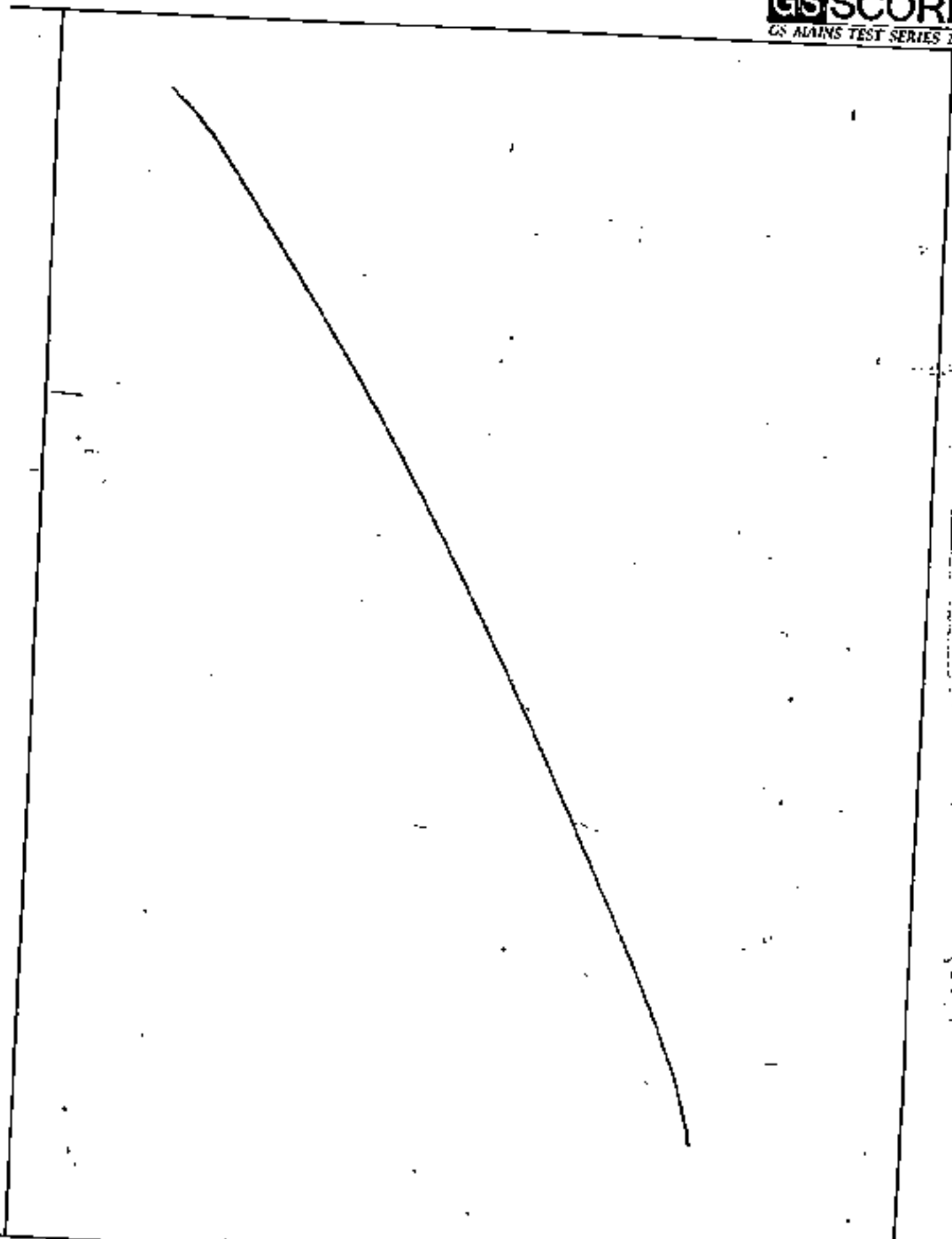
- Stable and sustained defence policy to promote local manufacturers
- Investing in Research & Development by DRDO
- Promoting private players in defence manufacturing
Like TATA, Mahindra, Reliance defence systems
- Reducing the corruption and improving the transparency in defence deals with foreign countries
- Identifying the requirements of armed forces and meeting the requirements with modernisation
- Agreements with various countries to promote technology transfer to local manufacturers.

Good points

Hence all the above measures should be implemented properly to promote indigenisation and improve self reliance in defence manufacturing.

Remarks

6



Remarks