

# **G|SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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## **IAS TOPPER'S**

## **TEST COPY**

# **VIRENDER KUMAR DAS**

**AIR - 854  
(CSE 2022)**

## **GENERAL STUDIES**



**8448496262**



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## 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></ul>
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1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Virendra Jor Das

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**REMARKS**

**GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2019

**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 on Directive principles provides for uniform Civil Code, it directs states to bring a UCC for the whole nation.

Discuss what is UCC & what is the need for UCC.

→ It promotes unity by removing the hindrance of different rule for different religion people. — Uniformity

→ It provides similar benefit to all including women & children in case of inheritance & divorce & ~~etc~~

→ It provides administrative ease, as the judiciary then follows the same principle & little adjournment.

→ It also in consonance of Article 14 (promote equality), Article 15 (no discrimination on the

Remarks

promotes gender justice

basis of religion)

However there are many road blocks like:-  
all minorities

~~→ Discontent of Muslim minority as truck~~

it is unjust to impose majority law  
as all threat of Majoritarianism

→ Political tussle, since it is now become  
a political issue & required a strong  
political will

Against the popular  
et al's Law Commissions held that there is no  
the demand to of uniform civil code, there  
is just requirement of removing  
inequalities in various religious law.

SC has already ruled selection of laws must not be by majority but  
out certain practices it should be by all in a democratically  
& we need to uphold the democratic  
values, but inequalities should be  
removed, & these discriminations should  
not be allowed in name of religion

Remarks

Need for a Consensus

- 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)

Supreme court in its various judgments upheld the balance between the fundamental right & directive principles. For example Article 31C was upheld by court, despite it is against article 14 & 19. Discuss the importance of P.Rts & DPSP's.

Fundamental right provide promote individual right & directive promote social right. Harmony between two is required to balance social & individual interest. Good

For example in Kadia case Supreme Court upheld right of individual to choose of a life against the core value of family & life, but on the other hand, Shankaray Supreme Court upheld collective right when ~~also~~ balancing article 31B & 31C against right to property.

To highlight the relationship b/w the two concepts was raised.

Remarks

Society is the basis of nation & individual identity too is sacred. The idea of fraternity in freedom try to find a balance between individual identity & society.

In Aadhar case Supreme Court upheld right to privacy but allow the mandatory issue of Aadhar for social security scheme to balance between the individual & community right & society right.

The ~~there is a need~~ of harmony between discrete inimical & fundamental right is the basic structure of Constitution.

Their rule implies to balance, individual identity is important as it promotes new ideas, remove outdated theory, strengthen democracy, on the other hand, way social right provide stability.

most basic should remain a balance between them.

- 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 in India enjoy same political, social & economical right like others. Article 14 provides equality of law & equal protection of law to them.

Similarly under Article 15 states can't discriminate with transgenders. Article 21 provides them right to life & live with dignity.

Need for a dignified life - 9/A 21

But transgender in India face various social problem like segregation from large society, stress stereotype, prejudice & discrimination

NHRC report

So there is a urgent need of <sup>92%</sup> <sub>free economic</sub> affirmative action, which upheld by exclusive Supreme Court & ask centre to provide

3Y.
reservation to trans genders.

Government draft a transgender bill in 2017  
 briefly to provide a well secured life to  
 discuss the  
 provision of trans genders.  
 the  
 & the  
 short comings  
 thereby  
 which is not in ~~contrary to the~~ the limit  
 Supreme court judgement.

Government also promote high handed rule  
 that coerced into finally doctrine like  
 Newton ~~announced~~ <sup>recently</sup> ~~se~~ <sup>authorised</sup> gender when asked by  
 NALSA ~~recognition~~ <sup>as</sup> other.  
 Therefore genders a need to uphold values enshrined  
 in our preamble like equality, justice,  
liberty & fraternity, this can be done by  
behaviour change & providing reservation so  
they get economic & social prestige.

- 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 in India is not well aligned with the modern need. After achieving universal enrollment in primary education system. There is a need to reform education structure.

Reform in pedagogy & school governance structure are necessary. The need to move from rote learning to critical thinking & from promoting student to evaluating them.

ASER report prepared by PRATHAM NGO help India to find the lacunae in the education sector, according to this find

- 50% of the student from 5th class are not able to read class 2nd book
- Class 5th student is not able to solve

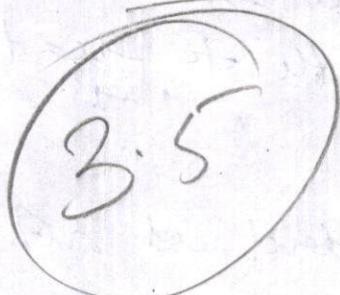
a class 2nd mathematical problems.

To ~~change~~ <sup>change</sup> the situation government  
 need to ~~away~~ <sup>change</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>the</sup> RTE act & end  
 with ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> promotion of children without passing  
~~detention~~ <sup>the</sup> exam.

~~Policy~~ <sup>for</sup> Till now student are promoted upto  
 Class 8 under no detention policy.

After addressing infrastructure, there is a  
suggest <sup>measures</sup> required to enhance governance of school by  
to improve <sup>governance</sup> more <sup>autonomy</sup> to school  
the government <sup>task</sup> & of providing <sup>some</sup> control to local  
structures government.

Periodic innovation at school level should be  
assessmnetioned & Tech education should be  
TET's honored.



- 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)

To overcome the problem of economic offender & to extract the amount of offence government introduce Economic offender bill 2018.

Briefly introduce the concept of EO's

The major hindrance in investigating the fugitive offender & extracting the amount is the absence of offender. Since this property can't be liquidated by court due to this absence in court.

Fugitive Economic offender Bill 2018 try to fill the vacuum as it provides under Sec 2 it define who is a fugitive economic offender ✓

under Sec 4 & 5 it allows the court to liquidate the asset of the fugitive offender

Provision of confiscation of property & arrest without a warrant

Remarks

the act allow for special court to  
get deliberate a person economic offence  
& allows the court to make an  
administrator that liquidated the asset.

However there is no need of the presence  
of offender in court

However, the act don't solve the  
 problem completely as the introduction  
of person is to always remain  
difficult for India, as in case of  
Vijay Mallya.

Also discuss similarly most of the assets of fugitive are  
 the concepts & remain in India after them, so  
there may not be the full extraction of  
proposed cast.

India need to make strong extradition law  
 need to & bilateral agreement should include  
 both a law & extradition.  
 in sync with the remarks

(4)

- 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)

Government of India launched Smart Cities mission to improve the urban governance

- Discuss the importance

Challenge in front of urban governments & the need for Urban area

→ Poor financial form of urban local bodies

→ According to Economic Survey 2017-18, India cities (municipalities) are able to earn only 44% of this income from own sources, & can contribute just 18% of it

→ ~~Kiddies & too~~ & hidden urban areas (areas not declared urban by government) & urban sprawl create more problem.

Step taken by government to improve the functioning of urban local bodies

→ Smart Cities project & Pradhik Sangrahan

of urban local bodies in the Special  
taxes on vehicle tax

- Lack of funds
- Provide 41% of net tax issued to functions, so that they increase functionaries bound to the local government
- Introduction of municipal bond, it is in initial stage.

To improve urban government in India,  
 some measure needed to be taken  
 such as

- citizen charter should be introduced for urban local bodies,
- financial redressal
- competitive governance in local bodies like competition federations
- provide more finance
- provide transparency & accountability by monitoring & government

U.S

Remarks → Strengthen the SFCs

- Q7. Keeping in mind the socio-economic benefits of cooperatives, The Constitution (Ninety Seventh) Amendment Act, 2011 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)

A constituent amendment Act 97<sup>th</sup> in

will introduce a new fundamental right, right to form cooperative society

& introduce a directive that state should enable development of cooperative. Briefly highlight the need for the

cooperatives

The act would substantially autonomous & democratic control & professional their socio-economic management of the cooperative society. benefits

It provides that state legislature can allow

→ auditing of accounts

→ ~~no more~~ annual meeting

→ maintenance of account

→ furnishing of information to all of its cooperatives members

→ Authority to hold elections to cooperative

Remarks

All these provisions help in transparency & functioning of cooperative

The bill also provides representation to women & SC & ST. To make inclusion

⇒ However there are lacunes in the Parliament of the act.

→ It is found that election are not held   
 ~~to make them~~ regularly

~~for making the annual report & bind are not~~   
 ~~done to all members~~

~~their benefit of some members promoted some~~   
 ~~aspects~~ the members of cooperatives.

This is aimed to make permanent rule  
that make them truly inclusive &  
professionally managed. The election  
should be held regularly & government should  
should include financial losses of these cooperatives

Remarks need to be improved.

- 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)

Italy & then Switzerland join the Belt and Initiative of China, that embittered Europe because of China non transparent policy.

~~EU-India summit now take a new turn after EU alert of China entry in trade.~~

Since China is employing its money diplomacy to influence Country & most of them fail to counter China like Moldova, Pakistan, & a debt-trap diplomacy

The condition of European Countries is not good in Economic slowdown, so there is a chance that more European Countries would join Belt & Road Initiative after India

blood

L may act as a push factor

Remarks

Now far looking toward India & allies  
is a push toward India - to talk.

# promote better coordination between  
 to fix India relation to Counties China.

Discuss ~~briefly~~ ~~India~~ there is high chance that China will  
concerns ~~dominate~~ for market, so there is need  
of ~~new~~ addition of new partners to Countys, that  
 push India-fu.

↓  
 India work of table of transparency &  
 issues of sovereignty to also restrict transparency  
 (CPEC) so thus is a push toward bilateral

↓ trade

threat to India-china relation going to be  
 external security concern in upcoming time, there is  
 need to Countie China in Central  
asia, & alternative of china debt  
trap diplomacy should be find.



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

china & maldives sign 14 free trade agreement during the 5 years anti India rule in maldives. <sup>Briefly highlight what is</sup> debt trap policy.

This pact under maldives, maldives market are filled with chinese good & the cost of maldives too like sri lanka & pakistan are in danger of being transferred of china.

Now after changing the regime in Maldives maldives that is India friendly help India to counter China. (The first visit of Maldives president was to India.)

India also brought \$1.4 bn to cancel china loan to maldives.

China Maldives setting visas of  
 saving of India working in Maldives, & thus  
visa norms refugee survival in visa abroad.

India large diaspora live in Maldives  
 & important for both Maldives &  
China India, in terms of remittance.

importance friendly  
 of viz n-viz  
 rivers - Indian ocean - will  
 result in better cooperative  
 deviation on security aspects  
Ind. ocean

(3)

**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)

*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)

Custodial death is the violation of human right, fundamental right & a departure from responsibility of the state & police. Custodial death are common in India. There are various reason for it

- Community pressure or Police lead to death of by torture
- Lack of legislation on the
- Political preference also work, subject
- High handedness to solve cases

India signed the UN Convention against torture on 2017 1997, but still not ratified it. There is a need to ratify the Convention, that will be a commitment of government of India to reduce custodial deaths.

It also help in make police office India - a largest democracy in be in sync with progressive

allowable, as they can be then prosecuted.

There is also a ban on removing death sentence from any Indian law, then Custodial death should also not be allowed

India is a signatory of UN Convention on Human Right, thus rati the Torture Convention help in better handling the human right issue.

Bad India has failing left very indifferent

Ratifying <sup>UNCAT</sup> also help <sup>in</sup>

In that of Government of India to introduce

the prohibition of torture, the bill aims

economic at reducing or even eliminating

offenders the Custodial death. <sup>Some</sup> of the provisions of

from the bill are

countries it introduce penalty & imprisonment

of upto 10 years to prosecution applies

- It provides Compensation to the victim or its family in case of death
  - It defines torture, which inflicted serious injuries or lead to death <sup>Excludes mental & psychological aspects of torture</sup>
  - It puts the responsibility on state to implement the act
  - It has been added IPC & CrPC to provide punishment <sup>Along side discuss the Montrommy of the act</sup>
  - It保障s safety of the witness <sup>Montrommy</sup>
- How India need to remove the inhuman way of police handling the case, A modern democratic nation which has Justice as a ideal in strength can't afford such type of inhumanities.



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 Scheme launched by government to provide electricity connection to all houses by 31 March 2019.

The scheme tries to provide electricity connection at minimal rate which will be connected in installment. All the process will be completed at village level by lamp service in a single go.

The scheme don't provide free electricity it just provide free connection to some people incorporated in SECC-2011 data.

However there are shortfall in implementations of the scheme like

→ Most of the village don't doesn't have any grid connection, then it is difficult to provide connections to household.

- In <sup>many</sup> hilly area there is no grid connectivity, then scheme provides a solar powered DC Board with a fan & light, but there is very less sunlight in winter. Difficult Geographical terrain
- There are various challenges in achieving 24x7 electricity in rural area to enough states has connected with electric grid, but the villages are not connected until by state, there is infrastructure shortage to provide electricity <sup>lack of material</sup>
- High cost of electricity hindered the adoption of electricity, people take the connection but unable to full fill the bill than, the bill become debt <sup>o Poor paying capacity in rural areas -</sup>
- In hilly area the grid has not been reached & the solar is also not issue as cover work efficiently <sup>+ low wages</sup>  
 in previous

Remarks  
 front

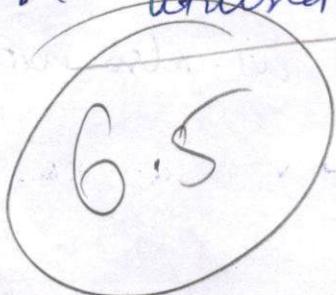
This Solution \*

→ Install mini-grid at local level, that  
to run on solar or wind

~~shift to renewable sources~~ promote Bio energy at local level, that  
~~referred~~ ~~process~~ ~~introduce~~ ~~for mass~~

~~connections~~ ~~full tariff~~ on electricity, more  
~~separations~~ ~~feeders~~ ~~substation~~ will be provided to those  
~~feeder~~ ~~area which remain unconnected still.~~  
~~household~~  
~~consumption~~

Electricity is major mid of life today, India  
is the 3rd largest economy & it is  
a paradox that many of its village is  
unconnected. More project need to be  
taken, private investment like CSR fund  
can be utilised for providing electricity



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)

Ayushman Bharat, a scheme launched by government of India to increase the care of health care to all. It want to achieve. Briefly Discuss the state of health infrastructure in India

- 1.5 lakh primary health & wellness centre
- home to home household, with population of 50 lakh & provides them health insurance of upto 5 lakh in case of secondary & tertiary healthcare segment

The Ayushman Bharat can change the condition of India's health care, which is faced huge problem like

- poor infrastructure, India creating just 60000 doctor every year while population rises at much higher rate
- out of pocket infrastructure in India

is upto 67%. The expenditure of medicine is 87% in ~~rural~~ area + 81% in urban area.

→ Huge shortage of doctor & 57% of Indian doctor ~~do~~ doesn't have a dyre

OPP  
Powerful  
Visions  
circle → Every year ~~dis~~ 60 million people push below poverty line due to out of pocket expenditure

→ Hospital building Capabilities is lower than demand, which forced by AES selling in cities.

A high man threat can have change the health scenario in India.

→ It promote ~~current~~ health care insurance which is very low in India.

→ It can save people from high out of pocket expenditure at ~~setbacks~~

→ It promote hospital to be open in rural areas

However Ayushman Bharat is not the only solution in India facing health problem for enough

- Increase in use of Antibiotic, make multi drug resistance gene, & Since Ayushman provide primary & tertiary health care & can't reduce the MDR bds.
- Hygiene is another problem, which can be solved at primary level & a home level & not on secondary & tertiary level
- Doctor shortage can't be fulfilled by Ayushman
- Infrastructure is poor, & hospital are not in condition to handle more patient.

There is a need synergise all the level & home level hygiene & sanitation facility to improve health outcome. Increasing problem creating complex problem, which should be solved. More step are required like norms of data

- 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)

Sustainable development goal target to  
briefly provide a better health care & healthy  
but forward life for all, including women & children.  
It is trying to provide universal &  
good quality health care to all.

India National Health Policy 2017 set  
target to universal health coverage &  
increase contribution to health sector  
about 2.5% of GDP, ~~2025~~

Under National Health Policy target 100  
maternal mortality rate, achievement of 90:90:90  
babies of AIDS & reduce out of pocket  
expenditure. Immunization new born upto 90% by 2020.

As Ayushman Bharat program launched  
by government is the major step to provide  
universal health care to all of India people

It provides cover of upto ₹ 25 lakh for a family & to bread 1.5 lakh primary health care centre. So it covers all level, primary, secondary & tertiary.

So the Ayushman scheme is in congruence with NHP-2017 towards universal health coverage & reducing out of pocket expenditure & increased government spending.

- o Briefly discuss the goals of the NHP 2017

Ayushman threat promote health institutions in rural area, so the scheme to show intention doctor to serve in rural area, as the hospital now get financially people.

in sync with its objective

It also be since Ayushman threat has no relation with the size of the family, no one will be excluded. Similarly all type of diagnostic, treatment will available under the Ayush law so that, no one remain excluded

Implementation make easier by creating  
cadre of local people to bring  
awareness among people.

Most of the state govt has adopted  
the scheme or some introduced  
their own similar scheme

On the other hand government also provide  
drugs at lower price under  
Amrit centre, PM BJP etc.

This scheme along with NHP-2017 help  
India to achieve SDG-3, by the time.

But still the government spending is low  
when it come to health, 86% of expenditure  
of people spent on medicine, &  
in India are not have any doctor.

So doctor  
there is need to increase the no of doctor  
in medical institutions & also open more  
Amrit centre. Immunisation need to be achieved  
for achieving SDG-3

- 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)

Minimum Support Price introduced during 1970 to help farmers to get earn atleast the basic amount they invest in field. MSP helped many farmers to come out from low income trap & provide suitable price for their crop.

- However, there are always raised upon the effectiveness of MSP. Now there are demand asking to shift from MSP governance to agro-climate zone based agriculture & open source marketing. Discuss the
- There are many benefit of it as MSP method
- In different agro-climatic zones, there will be different output put into the field, for example, farms in Punjab & Haryana will use latest technology & grow crops from the water, but ground water can't be used policy in certain areas required more family labor.

Remarks

incurs a huge cost

✓ In eastern India, use of tractors & to less ground water as less than west India.

~~horticultural~~ ~~annexure~~ not for ~~xx~~ crops

~~Agro climatic zone~~ based agriculture help climate farmers to cluster themselves & then & economy & they can utilised technology & markets model their crop. Under collective bargaining ~~they~~ can get more price compared to MSP ~~market~~ ~~incentive~~ ~~direct~~ climatic zone based agriculture promote ~~agri~~ contract farming & food processing industry to establish themselves.

M.S. Swaminathan Committee (2004) advised government to promote region wise agriculture, & to encourage ~~contract~~ & not provide MSP at C<sub>2</sub> + FL + other rent & interest as land value.

Remarks

MSP model does not cover the vagaries of climate & ~~varies~~ ~~over~~ ~~five~~ ~~years~~ ~~for~~ ~~a~~ ~~model~~

Since fr(family labour) is not high more utilized in eastern India than western India, & similarly rent in western India is more compared to east.

On these parameters the recommendations <sup>1+ also recommends estb. of network of soil testing labs among others.</sup> are co-inherited to Swaminathan Committee.

Moving ahead from MSP is not alone solution to agriculture problem, when it also to link with industry - like food processing, export & value addition.

zero budget farming & organic farming <sup>need to relook at APMC & open doors for market kettling</sup> can be promoted on the basis of agro climatic zone, government may provide support to farmers. <sup>for tech</sup> & It also promote climate resilient farming & help India to mitigate climate change

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)

Election is the basis of democracy.

The root of democracy stand as pillars of election, electorate, elected & election machinery.

~~Discusses~~ ~~importance~~ ~~of~~ ~~election~~ give the purpose of democracy.  
~~free~~ ~~poll for~~ ~~violence~~ during election generally  
~~elections~~ ~~serious consequences~~. Some of these  
~~are efficient~~ ~~consequences~~ are

~~the working~~ ~~democracy~~ ~~elections~~ not free neither fair, as  
 People fear while poll, & it changes  
thus perceptions about election, democracy  
& influence this voting behaviour, thus  
 result in participation less election.

→ Trust of the people blame illusions on  
election machinery & election result,  
cause long term discontent among  
people

~~Discusses recent~~ ~~poll violence~~  
~~of~~ ~~recent~~ ~~poll violence~~

→ Like religion, Democracy is also a way of life, intrusion in life of people creates hatred & promote people to alienate from it or change it.

✓ There is need to remove all type of fear from the mind of people so they can cast their choices according to their need & idea & not of fear.

Measures needs to be taken for make election more fair & free. Some of the measures may be

→ give more power to election commission, like to ban nomination in case of violence, disregister parties, powers to postpone or cancel election in case of use of money power as demanded by election commission under Article 58B of RPA Act 1951

reform required  
in ECI + RPA

Educate people, remove distinction & promote equality so that people have their idea & choice to choose.

A equitable society can only enjoy free & fair election.

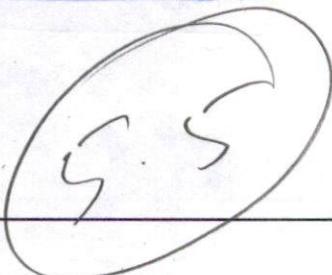
→ ~~the elimination of Paid news, wrong news~~

→ ~~Latred on social media, which is used by parties & people to create wrong discuss image of their opponent & to promote wrong various tendencies like Communism, communalism~~

→ ~~Regulation Model Code of Conduct, so that punishment can be inflicted upon the various law breakers & to control Latred during elections~~

→ Election must be free & fair, it is the basic structure of our Constitution & Constitution must be followed.

+ V.C.C  
+ E.C.D



**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)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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

Africa & India are growing rapidly, so the energy demand. There are different challenges for both African countries & India but have common linkage which can solve the problem.

### Africa

Africa has huge latent resources of oil & gas, but doesn't have human capital to exploit it. + Lack of Technology

The infrastructural problem also hinders Africa's oil & gas exploration.

The land is rich in uranium resources but, there are some problems

Africa has world 10% of oil & gas, Nigeria has 37.7 billion barrel oil reserves & it extracting 2 billion barrel daily.

### India

India has just 0.5 % of world oil,  
its energy demand depend on coal,  
solar & renewable energy is costly &  
nuclear energy required import of  
uranium.

India can ~~the~~ uranium import from  
African countries is hindered due to  
Treaty of Africa.

Initiative has been taken by India for  
 its signing to deal with many countries  
with in Africa to get uranium,  
Namibia, Uganda, & Africa now has  
interest to sell uranium to India.

Similarly India providing credit to  
African countries to export & import  
more oil & gas..

Africa - Africa I Corridor trying to built  
capacity of African countries & connect

them effectively with Asian countries.

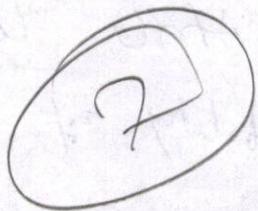
Solar nomas as the program in which women from African countries learn to set install, maintain & operate solar panel.

India focused on renewable technology both Solar & Wind, A offshore wind plant is target to set, similarly unless plant all in plan.

India & Africa has some different need & both have their own installation solve each other problem. China has already field in Africa, India must utilin it's solar relation with African countries to fulfilled its need & also provide support to African countries.

There is a mutual benefit & must be utilised

Need to complement & supplement each other.



- 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 also called ~~BRICS bank~~ was created in 2010, with its headquarters in China & equitable ownership of BRICS nations.

New development bank open a new window for Asian countries to fulfill their need. The relevance of NDB can be summarized as follows from the following to form statement.

NDB is wholly owned by ~~BRICS~~ a nation, so the concept of western dominance is not in NDB. It gives the need for such a bank, despite the already rising from

It provided loan in local currency, so the dependence on dollar decline. The market & economic fluctuations can be handled in case of NBB.

Good

Discuss the  
mandate  
well.

There is a strong commitment in last of NDB, which can be seen in recent years, despite economic slowdown, all countries show its commitment & pay their required amount.

The strategy of NDB is lean, clean & green. All the members are strictly committed towards no corruption in NDB. Good

It provides an alternative source of funding with low interest rate to the developing world.

Since every member has equal share, there is no chance of dominance of a single member.

There are some challenges too in the functioning & effectiveness in NDB some of them are

→ financial slowdown, all around the instability, challenges in external terrorism & piracy

World, since, four out of five countries  
 in BRICS are developing, the committed  
factor may become weak.

The countries are already have large  
amount of debt, so the credibility of  
NDP can be challenge. • Poor financial  
 health of the VDC's  
 & developing countries can pose  
NDP could become potential tool in  
 Asia & other developing countries.  
 More members would be admitted, then  
 its credibility become more strong.

6.5

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 in India was formulated in 2005, to promote private industry in defence sector.

Defence offset policy allows a foreign company to choose an Indian company of indigenous choice & start project. This cooperation in the defence sector includes, joint development of project, technology transfer, equipment transfer or both human & financial capital.

India's defence facing the problem of indigenisation, due to which its dependence on import is increasing & India is being behind China. The some of the challenges in industrial indigenisation are

→ finding - Indian most of defence expenditure

Spent on buying Salaries, Pension & maintenance of army. A very small portion goes for modernisation & Research & Development good

(Poor nexus) between Academia and defence industries. the training required for defence manufacturing is not provided missing in Indian institutions

- Poorly skilled man-power

Private interest & involvement both are very little. whereas in western countries & China, it is the private sector which is leading.

Off legislation like Wall Street Act hindered the growth of private sector, though it's sensitive subject, the implementation of Select Act is necessary but it's vanish the right for private sector way to improve indigenisation  
 → Built military nexus with industry

- Balance b/w the two interests is important

that focus on advance technology

- Priority IPR regime, so that private industry shows interest
- engage private sector atleast in these area where they can earn profit & then gradually a full partnership can develop.
- Increase expenditure on research & development
- Reduce size of army, so that expenditure can be savoured & utilised for effective training & defence manpower

~~Submarine~~ Slovakian link alert the whole country, so it should be <sup>kept</sup> Kept in mind while form prioritisation that security must remain supreme. India can also become exporter in arms as it shows ~~for~~ it potential with Vietnam & Maldives. India now must focus on independencies in the Chengal policies