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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	198493
Center	ONLINE	Date	13/10/17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

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6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Judiciary suffers from massive issues of delays, vacancies, inclusion transparency -

- (1) 42 lakh cases in Higher judiciary, 30% are in all pending.
 - (2) 40% vacancies in High Courts.
 - (3) Judge / population ratio much below desired - (India - 18 / million; US - 150 / million)
- Here proposed solution $\Rightarrow$ AIJS.

Pros

- (1) Attract talent as prospects of promotion enhanced.
- (2) Reduce vacancies by orderly recruitment.
- (3) End mismanagement of profession by Bar Council.
- (4) End nepotism, favouritism in appointments - attempted by NJAC; accepted by J.S. Khosla.

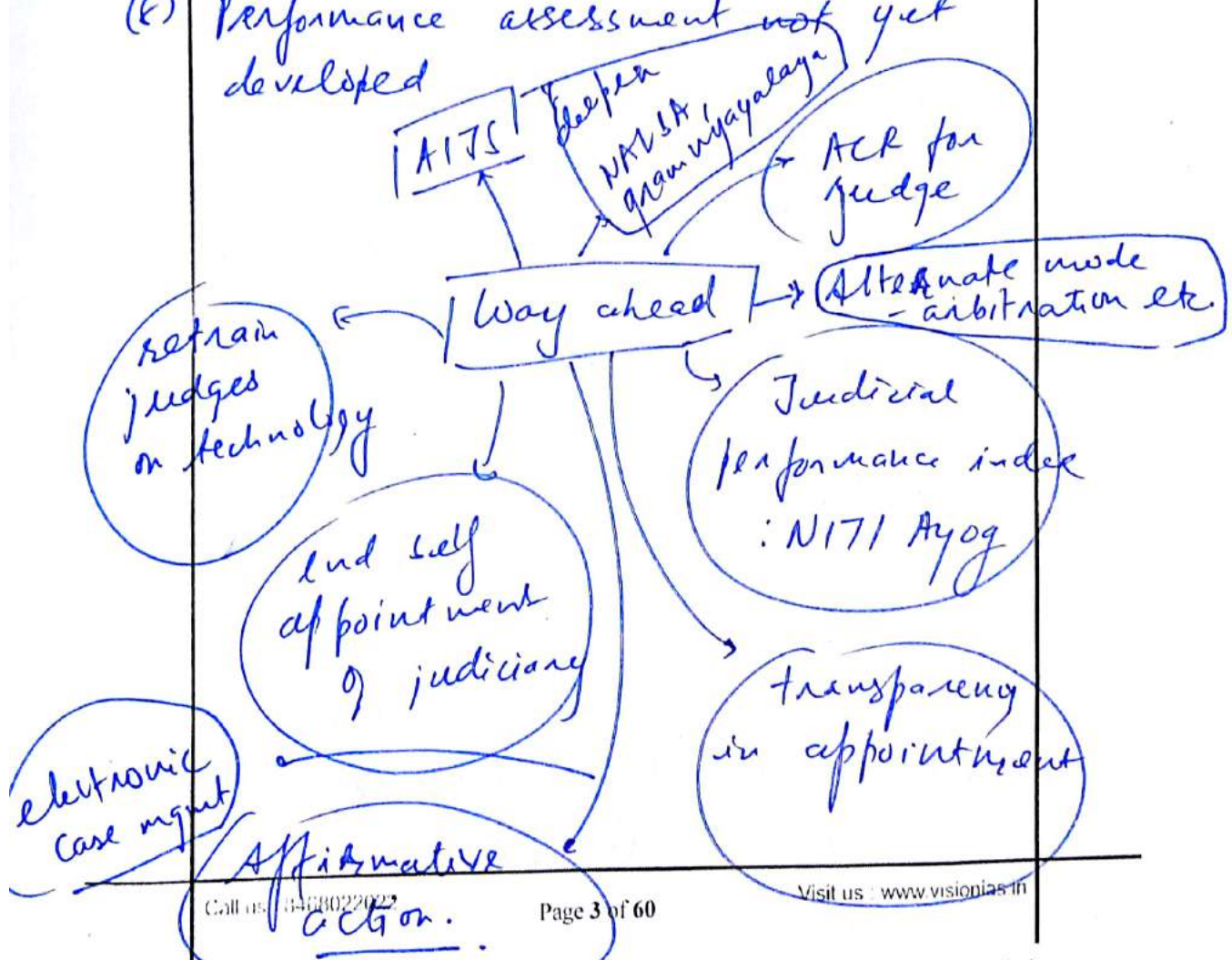
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- (5) would give chance to SC/ST/ women/ PH candidates to reach higher judiciary as well as lower
- (6) Healthy competition between bar and bench for promotions - overall better service
- (7) Constitutionally mandated

However

- (1) Opposition due to local laws of states - not possible to test.
- (2) All India posting V/s local language incompetence of recruits.
- (3) Opposition by bar whose prospects would be dulled.
- (4) Judiciary needs more reforms - liberal adjournments, re-skilling of judge, use of technology, codification reduction of contempt power; not just more people

- (5) Manpower is also needed in other bodies - polices.
- (6) Transparency of higher appointments yet not addressed by AITS.
- (7) Exams are themselves biased against those from humble background - eg NEET, IIT-JEE etc - thus excluding talent.
- (8) Performance assessment not yet developed



These serve the bottom of pyramid.

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Politics in India is conflicting in the sense that the largest democracy which enfranchised all adults at the same time is run by parties which run counter to those very democratic ethos that underline our constitution. This is manifest.

- (1) Money power - where the powerful are able to buy support of others in party.
- (2) Nepotism - party dynasties in the absence of 'one person one vote' election of leader.
- (3) Personality cult where conscience is drowned out to favour the leader. People learn to elect

- (4) Tight grip on parliamentarians, MLAs, etc. by the whip and anti defection laws - Short circuiting democracy.
 - (5) Exclusion of youth as well as those without background.
 - (6) Rejection of RTI since parties do not see themselves as public authorities as decided by leaders without any voting on issue
 - (7) Tussle between party leader and government leader - I. Gandhi versus Congress Syndicate in the absence of true democracy
 - (8) Subversion of ideologies and focus on vote banks, motivated coalitions and absence of stable government in 1990s.
- Solution.
- (1) LCI has recommended intra party democracy.

Don't write anything in this margin (You will lose marks)

- (2) Manish Tewari (Congress MP) has suggested limitation of whip to no confidence votes only.
 - (3) RTI to be implemented in parties as suggested by LCI.
 - (4) Transparency in funding to unearth politician corporate nexus - they end money power through surreptitious means.
 - (5) End criminalisation of politics via pantral state funding.
- LCI, Indrajit Gupta Committee
 - (6) Empower ECI to tackle muscle power, black money in politics
- to frame rules under PoPA (1958).
- Thus deepen democracy to bodies that enliven it.

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

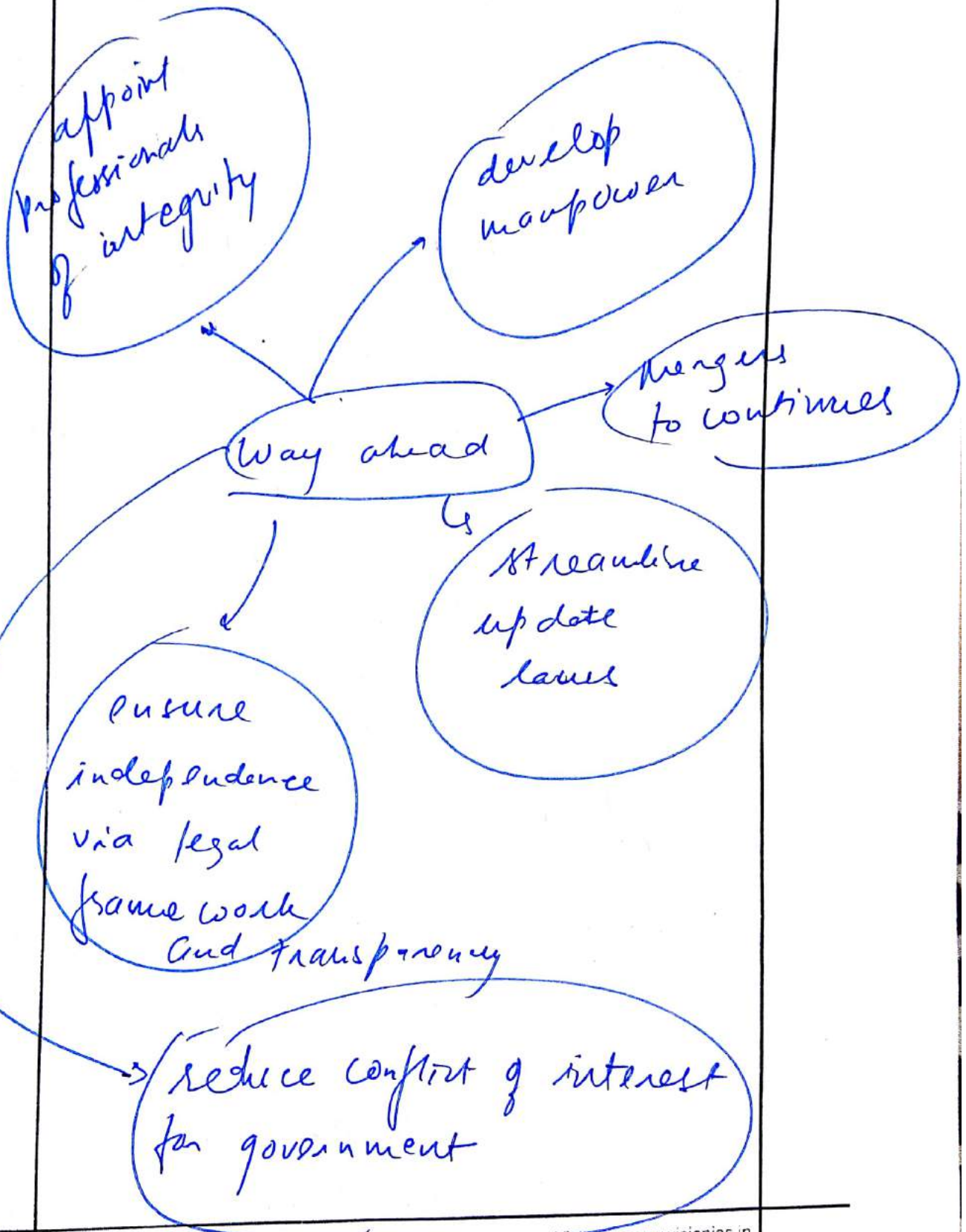
यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent finance bill sought to merge several tribunals and autonomous bodies. Advantage are obvious in several domains

- (1) Reduced regulatory arbitrage to pleadings
- (2) Reduced turf wars.
- (3) Enhance ease of doing business.
- (4) Better use of manpower.
- (5) Position India as a centre for arbitration eventually reducing losses of \$5 billion annually.
- (6) Attract investments thus boosting growth - to 8% in near term.

However, issues arise

- (1) Shortage of manpower to address diverse issues - due to technical overload.
- (2) Reduced access for the common man
- (3) Could hinder advantage due poor merger of clashing work cultures.
- (4) Illusions could play spoil sport.
- (5) Reduced redundancy in case of government interference - reduced checks and balances.
- (6) Pave way for over centralisation reinstating inspector raj, license raj and collusive / coercive corruption



4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ECI is required to conduct free and fair elections in the largest democracy at centre and state levels. Critically of need for laws cannot be ^{over} emphasised with changing political milieu.

- (1) Security of tenure to Election commissioners - like CEC, to maintain independence.
- (2) Contempt powers to some extent to ECI - as demanded by ECI
- (3) Expenses charged on consolidated fund to maintain independence
- (4) EC has demanded the power to make rules under Rop Act, 1958 - thus ending conflict of interest.

- (5) EVM, VVPAT, NOTA are new innovation - EC should be empowered to enhance their transparent functioning as well as defend itself from targeted propaganda - by contempt powers
- (6) Paid nexus - EC can only punish if expenses are not included in account details.
- (7) Powerless to regulate the use of corporate and use of black money - deepening as corporate politician nexus deepens.
- (8) CEC appointed by government and not by committee - idea committee containing lot to enhance independence
- (9) EC cannot regulate muscle power and does not enough powers to punish violation of code of conduct
- (10) Suggested disqualifying candidates with criminal cases pending, charges framed and filed a year before elections - Should be empowered to do so.

(ii) Empowered to regulate / make
rules for e voting by NRIs
etc. to deepen democracy.

Thus, as society, economy, change
the political implication of
money power, technology need
new empowered ECI to ensure
democratic rights of all.

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुनः परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Privileges were provided to parliamentarians MLAs to ensure free speech, hinder influence and maintain dignity of august house of legislatures. However, they have recently come adverse to free speech to citizens under article 19(1)(a). There are reasons for reform -

- (1) People not the parliament is true sovereign.
- (2) Truth never hurts a cause that is just - Gandhi
- (3) One cannot shy away from criticism - Honest differences are often healthy sign of progress - Gandhi.
- (4) Our rights are only as strong as our capacity to assert them - free speech should face minimal restrictions.

- (5) Natural justice violated - hous
is the judge as well as the plaintiff
- (6) Absence of codified privileges,
contempt leave space for innovation
- a chilling effect on democracy.
- (7) Accountability begins with accepting criticism.
- (8) Precedents - UK used them in 1880s (att.
Recent incidents in Karnataka
assembly suggest the need for
reform. ✓
way ahead
- (1) Codification
- (2) Exercise with the limits defined
by judiciary
- (3) Maximum penalties be defined.
- (4) Limit to proceedings only -
Individual members can use
defamation proceedings.

- (5) learn from global precedents.
UK (1880s /ast Use), Australia
(none exists).
- (6) appellate mechanism to challenge
adventurism
- (7) honest apolitical criticism not
amounting to sedition should be
allowed to all extent.

Thus, restriction to Article 19(1)a
Should only be exception not norm.
- a mark of a true democracy.

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently there has been perceptible fall in accountability in dealing by executives and judiciary - unlike the post independence trend. eg

- (1) Human shield issues in Kashmir
- (2) AFSPA
- (3) Handling protestors in Kashmir
- (4) Inaction unexplained by police to curb vigilantes.
- (5) Unexplained use of excise tax despite falling fuel prices.
- (6) Judicial accountability in appointment
- (7) Extrajudicial killings in MP.

These set a dangerous precedent
of short uncaring democracy.

- ① In a democracy our rights are
only as strong as our capacity to
assert them. Assertion starts
with accountability.
- ② Rule of law transitioning to rule
by law as seen in Aadhaar Act
passed as money bill.
- ③ Judiciary reluctant to reform despite
NJAC and slow progress on reform.
- ④ Extra judicial killings despite
media reports suggesting no.
immediate threat by the convicts.
- ⑤ Judiciary should have held the
government to order and set up
a commission to investigate.
- ⑥ Police should have upheld utmost
transparency in operations.

police should have included
media in the loop.

- (7) The executive should have
held press conference to clarify
facts.

Thus, Transparency and accountability
are used to sustain rule of
law in a democracy and need
to be adhered to steadfastly.

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थायर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 (रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016) को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः मशक करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real estates act has been welcomed as a game changer in the real estate industry. Following issues necessitated the act

- (1) Black money in real estate
- (2) Power asymmetry: where politician contractor nexus runs deep.
- (3) Knowledge asymmetry - technical as well as procedural between buyer and contractor.
- (4) Slow legal enforcement deters investors / customers.
- (5) NPA crisis needs such streamlining measures to stem the fall of consumer sentiment
- (6) Encourage FDI by enhancing ease of doing

- (1) efficient private participation to meet "Housing for all by 2022".

How it can help?

- (1) Escrow account to use funds collected for project would reduce channeling of funds from project to project - reduce contagion from projects to others.
- (2) Grievance redressal on structural defects - no apparent at time of handing over to customers.
- (3) Plan changes only after 75% customers agree - reduce power asymmetry.
- (4) Penalty for delay in handing over to customers - empowers them.
- (5) Compulsory registration - reduce black money flow, illegal construction, violation - thus reduce costs of real estate.

Hurdles

- (1) Corporate - bureaucratic - politician nexus still not addressed could lead to poor implementation.
- (2) EoB also depends on contract enforcement, registering businesses construction permits - yet to be addressed.
- (3) Land acquisition, environmental clearances yet to be made streamlined.
- (4) Slum redevelopment not yet addressed - needed for housing for All by 2022
- (5) Registration/application to already existing projects not clarified.
- (6) Cartelisation by contracts yet to be addressed.

Thus way ahead would involve further formalisation, and streamlining

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of industry as a whole including
role of LSGs

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India supports 18% of world's population on 2.5% of world land and with 4% of fresh water resources. Considering the socio-political economy associated with water as seen in recent kaveri dispute b/w Tamil Nadu and Karnataka as well as climate change reforms in 'water administration' are imminent.

Suggestion moving water to concurrent list.

Pros -

- (1) Reduce political opportunity cost due to delays in implementation of laws.
- (2) Uniformity across states in administration.
- (3) Expedited dispute resolution.
- (4) More power / functions to central bodies like CWC/CWB to implement.

policy ideas -

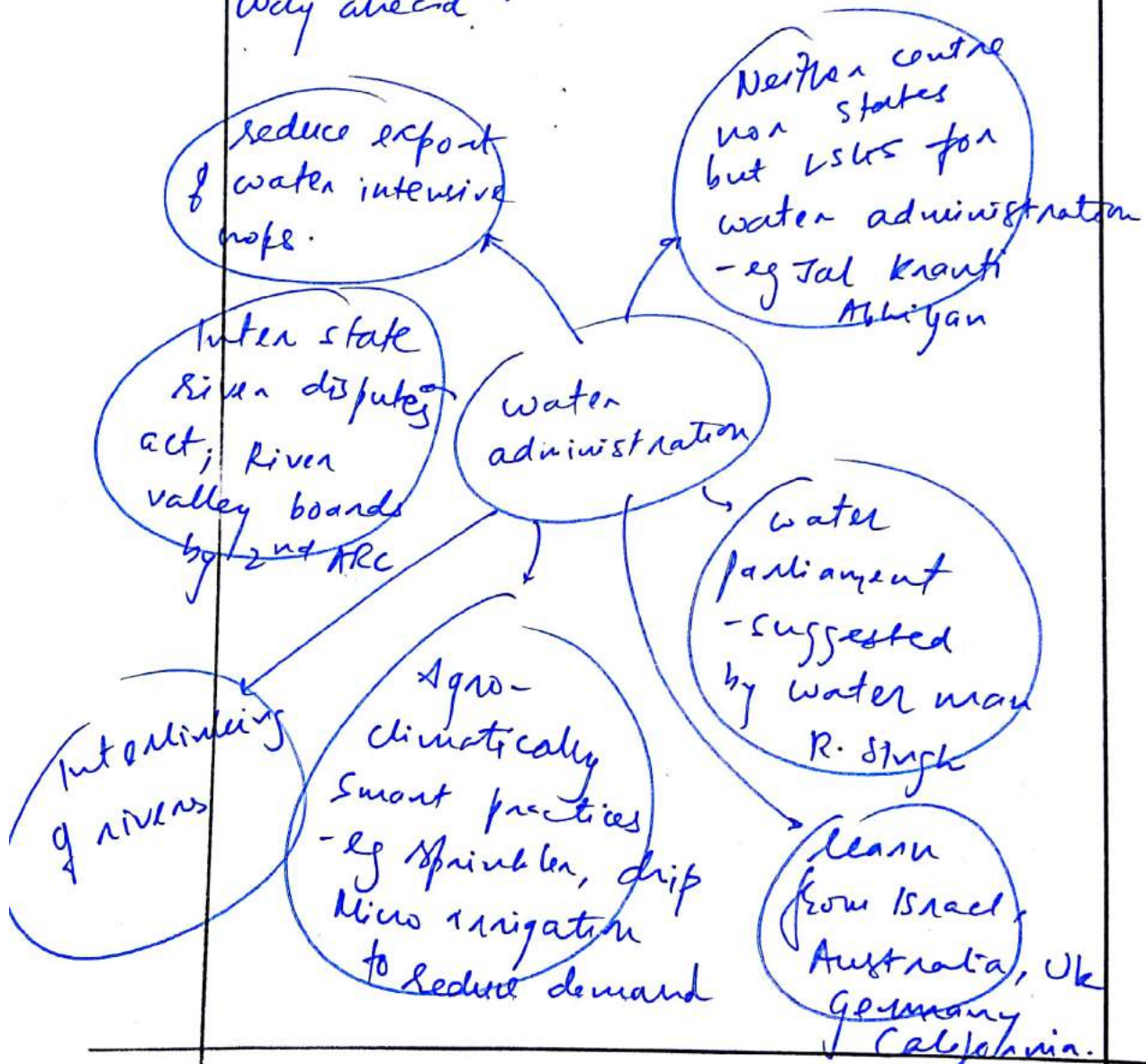
- (5) Already inter state rivers come under Concurrent / union list in some aspects - moving water $\Rightarrow$ homogeneity in all aspects.
- (6) Concurrent list would not reduce power of states yet enhance that of Centre $\rightarrow$ cooperative federalism.
- (7) Could help deepen cooperation with states on international issues - eg West Bengal on Tista issue with Bangladesh.
- (8) Centre would get more authority in dispute resolution.
- (9) Put in place watershed approach rather than political boundary approach.
- (10) - suggested by 2ND ARC.

However,

- (1) Centre may not have manpower for efficient administration
- (2) Political backlash at unitary trend

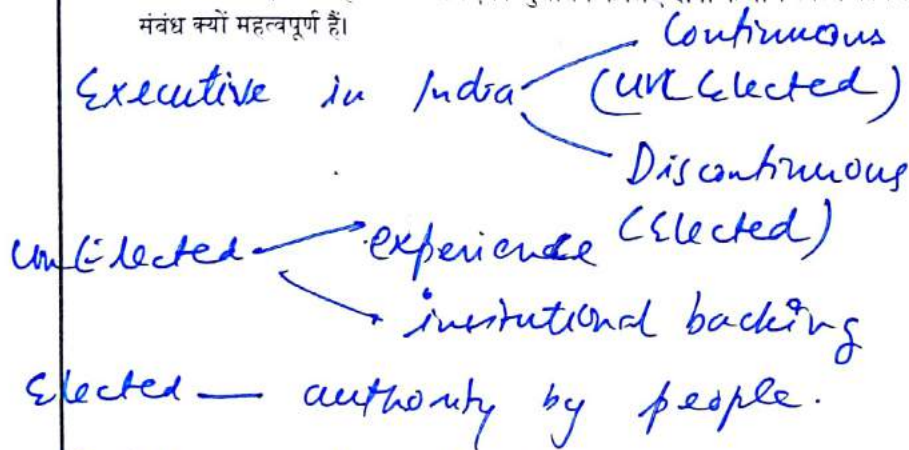
- (3) Geographic diversity of rivers - perennial, ephemeral, intermittent etc. need state led policies. Overlapped with varying cropping patterns and monsoon - one size does not fit all

way ahead.



9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि मुशामन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।



Civil Servant - political executive relationship has been marred by following issues.

- (1) Discretionary powers in promotions and postings with elected executives
⇒ power asymmetry
- (2) Knowledge asymmetry often hinders mutual cooperation/respect and gives way discord.
- (3) Demand for committed bureaucracy vs demand for cordial relations and behaviour - often hindered by COLONIAL

ATTITUDES.
of leaders.

- ## Need for healthy relationship

LD People are the true sovereign
- not government / elected
- selected.

United channel for service of people needed.

- (2) Civil servants selected for acumen and leader elected for vision could unite to produce results eg. US7 with H. Adhwa and Anna Jaiety..
- (3) Reliable implementation of policies thus generating trust between civil servant and leaders.
- (4) Honest advice / neutral guidance needed for new leaders (during learning curve) on jobs - need institutional memory (civil servants).
- (5) Confidence in government of people - thus generate virtuous cycle of give and take; else people withdraw.
- (6) Nothing emboldens anarchists (domestic and global) more than a government struggling within itself.

Hence way ahead should be collaborative

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learning and cooperative implementation.

Reforms suggest by 2nd ARC to reduce discretion in postings needed.

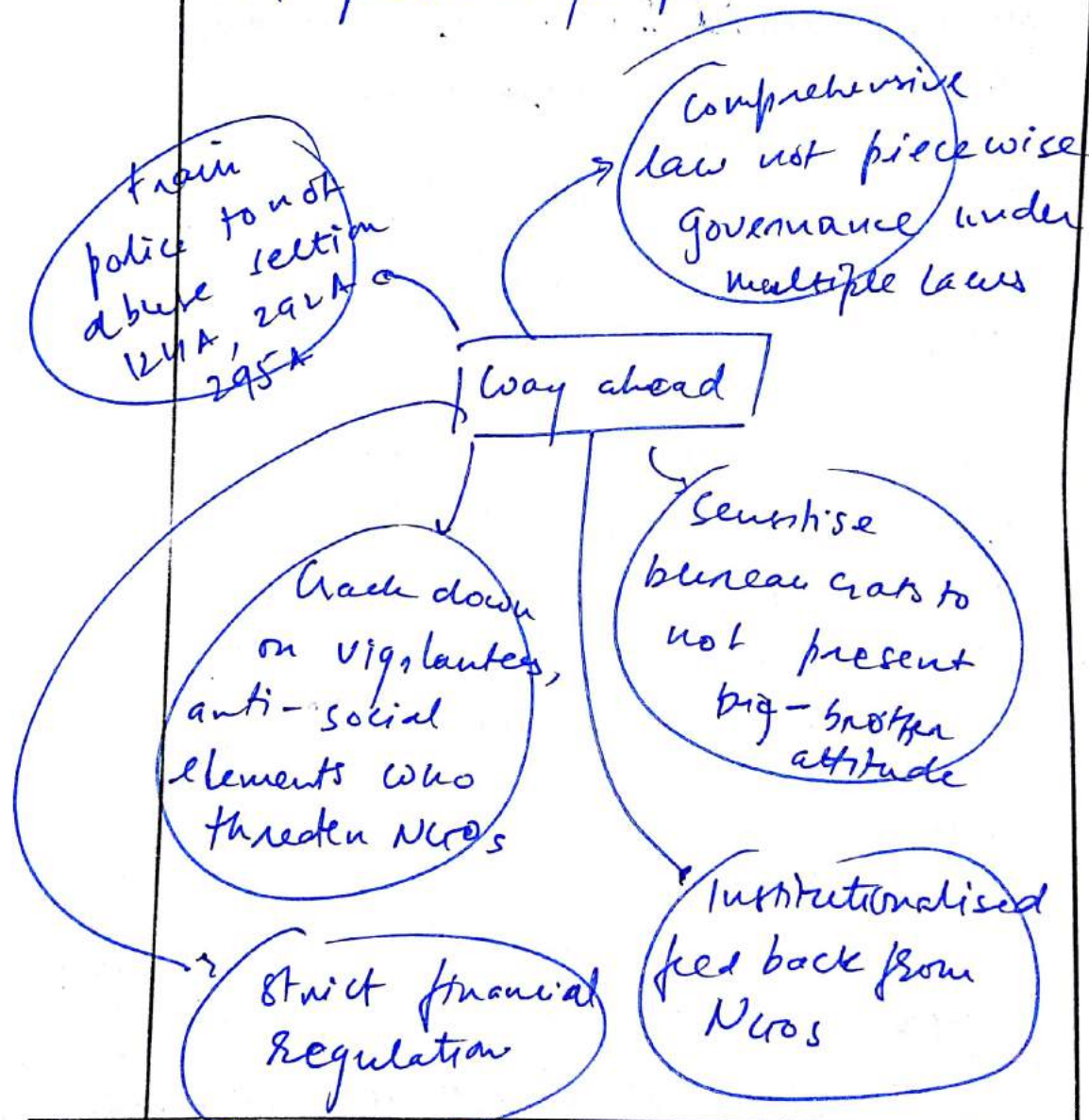
10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
- सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं।
टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs have emerged as another pillar of democracy. This trend has been visible since late 1980s - where centre of political activity shifted away from political parties to civil society organisations (CSOs)

- (1) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan led to institutionalisation of RTI with RTI law - changing trend of secrecy
- (2) Anna Hazare's movement led to discussion of corruption in public domain - awareness to rejection of it as fact of life
- (3) Leaders like Arvind Kejriwal emerged without any money/muscle

- (4) Movements like those by Medha Patkar have put environmental consciousness at centre of policy making in dams.
- (5) Mother's Association in Nagaland's 'no more bloodshed' movement has helped controlling insurgency
- (6) NGOs have helped pick up issues of social justice (eg LGBT rights by Naz foundation)
- (7) Financial inclusion initiatives by NGOs which helped develop SHG-Bank linkage via NABARD has helped empower people - socially economically politically
however issues remain
 - (1) Channeling black money.
 - (2) 30 lakh NGOs did not file returns - Supreme Court
 - (3) Socially disparaging activities - eg Zakir Naik's NGO.

- (b) Emerged as highly political and meddlesome bodies of RSS.
- (8) Frequent violations of FCRA.
- (6) Dominated by vested interests and pressure groups.



Thus, deepen democracy to the bottom of pyramid

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian urbanisation is messy and hidden : World Bank. The famous Ziff's law of magnitude of cities does not apply to India : Economic survey. Thus the pattern of Urbanisation does not follow precedents - Reason along with economic there are several socio-political issues - eg caste, gender issues, census and governance issues with governance

- (1) Poor devolution by states to LSGs. - LSGs under 73rd/74th Amendments
- (2) Poor devolution of funds. - financial crisis is ubiquitous.
- (3) Capacity of functionaries low.
- (4) Irregular elections $\Rightarrow$ short circuiting democracy

- (5) Multiplicity of bodies thus hindering cooperation between them $\Rightarrow$ poor service delivery
- (6) Recommendations of state election commission ignored $\Rightarrow$ financial crises $\Rightarrow$ poor service $\Rightarrow$ haphazard growth
- (7) figure head Mayors + empowered LRS officers under control of state $\Rightarrow$ power asymmetry at local level $\Rightarrow$ poor service delivery.
- (8) frequent changes in policies by Union. Eg ~~the~~ Recent shutting down of JNNRM after investments

Solutions:

- (1) 2nd ARC: principle of subsidiarity $\Rightarrow$ empower LRS to do all except what is needed to be done by states/union
 - (2) 14th FC - performance based grants
 - (3) Property tax at source
- be revitalised: 14th FC.

- (4) Panchhi commission - extend the idea of cooperative federalism to LSCs.
 - (5) Empower mayor (elected - to be head) in a spirit of democracy
 - (6) Capacity building of functionaries
 - (7) Local level surveys, censuses by LSCs rather than just centre.
 - (8) Singapore precedent - change idea from planned cities to managing cities as they grow.
 - (9) divide city in areas/zones - each service provider (eg water, transport, electricity) to follow the same zones - unlike different ones - SINGAPORE MODEL
 - (10) Fine/penalty on states for poor/delayed devolution of funds to LSCs - as in AMRUT.
- Thus, realise true participatory democracy.

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिषम करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is a blot on the fabric of our society that no civilized people can condone. Radical change in approach needed to end it - Idea: treating as a criminal offence as in Maharashtra.

Procs.

- (1) Strict / timely enforcement
- (2) Strict / effective deterrence to people
- (3) Legal framework would generate pressure on officials to act
- (4) Passive attitude of reform has produced 'unacceptably' slow pace of reform.

- (5) Empowering the victim to get redressal - not just targeting the perpetrator to reform.
None are so fit to break the chain as they who wear them'

however,

- (1) "Killing a man is easy, killing a legend is difficult." You can punish the perpetrator but need is for attitude change to bury the ghost of boycott
- (2) More enforcement would not work where higher castes dominate police, panchayats - a case of punishing self here → limited profits
- (3) Address the children - If you want real peace in the world start with the children - 'Gandhi'. Thus uproot the boycott from roots.
- (4) Just social reforms - not suffice. Target economic empowerment.
RTI (25% reservation implemented)
MUDRA, Stand-Up India; SKUs etc

- (5) Reform of laws where police fail to follow up due to procedural issues. Laws are only as good as implementation. Eg procedural issues lead to non-punishment in PoA act
- (6) Target the socio-economic as well as political "vote bank" motives that seek to perpetuate these boycotts.
- (7) Crack down on vigilantes by addressing lynch mob violence
- (8) Eschew top down approach - generate demand and bottom up approach. Generate employment, land reforms, police recruitment to address power relations in society.
- (9) Implement LCR reservations.

Thus, reform society from below
not top

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Organised crime has emerged as a deeper issue transcending international boundaries. This requires deep systematic research into actions laws, cooperations, exchanges.

Issues

- (1) Socio economic angle - where poor people are dupped in the name of jobs.
- (2) Gender sensitivity - 70% of the victims are girls.
- (3) Nexus with terrorism / smuggling / trafficking in human organs need to be understood for joint operations.
- (4) Awareness of laws - fundamental rights article 23, united nation

- (5) Transnational nature - should be addressed to understand the depth and need for cooperation.
- (6) Corporate involvement via money laundering needs to be probed.
- (7) Victims of war crimes and refugees are especially vulnerable - needs to be addressed.

way ahead



around laws to plug loopholes; fake documents' abuse

14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Indias school education problems are plenty and diverse.

- (1) Poor learning levels
- (2) Poor infrastructure
- (3) Poor pedagogies
- (4) Inefficient curricula.
- (5) Political meddling in courses as seen in deletion of chapters, Tnter Min issue, Nader issue etc.
- (6) Poorer management.
- (7) Seniority based promotions reducing competition stoking complacency.

Weak teacher education is reason

- (1) Poor skills of teachers = poor

teaching outcomes.

- (2) Poor management skills in teachers promoted to headmasters.
- (3) National curriculum framework $\Rightarrow$ give freedom to teachers to design curriculum, yet teachers not trained to do so.
- (4) No detention was to be implemented with CCE and ATCE. Teachers unaware $\Rightarrow$ low learning levels.
- (5) Attitude where questions by students are taken as disrespect $\Rightarrow$ need reforms to develop critical thinking in students and teachers.
- (6) Caste hierarchies replicated in schools teachers are not yet sensitised/trained.
- (7) Political power as voters for MLAs and election based on vote banks reduce transparency in work as teachers - incur arbitrariness

in administration and reduce outcomes. They need to be educated of their role.

- (8) Poor technical ; e-process -
reduced use of e-technologies
for learning-

Recommendations

- (1) Training and retraining regularly,
- (2) Pay scales be linked to outcomes of learning
- (3) Reducing political interference in school management - promoting accountability.

Afterall a "learned teacher makes education enjoyable and makes you keep thinking about what you learnt after you leave"

- Paraphrasing
Thiruvalluvar

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498 A address the issue of violence for dowry / domestic violence by husband and in-laws. However NCRB data of less than 20% Convictions suggest rampant abuse by married housewives.

Thus, amendments provide for

- (1) No impounding of passports
- (2) No immediate arrests of husband in laws
- (3) Constitution of welfare committees to investigate
- (4) Dedicated units at police stations.

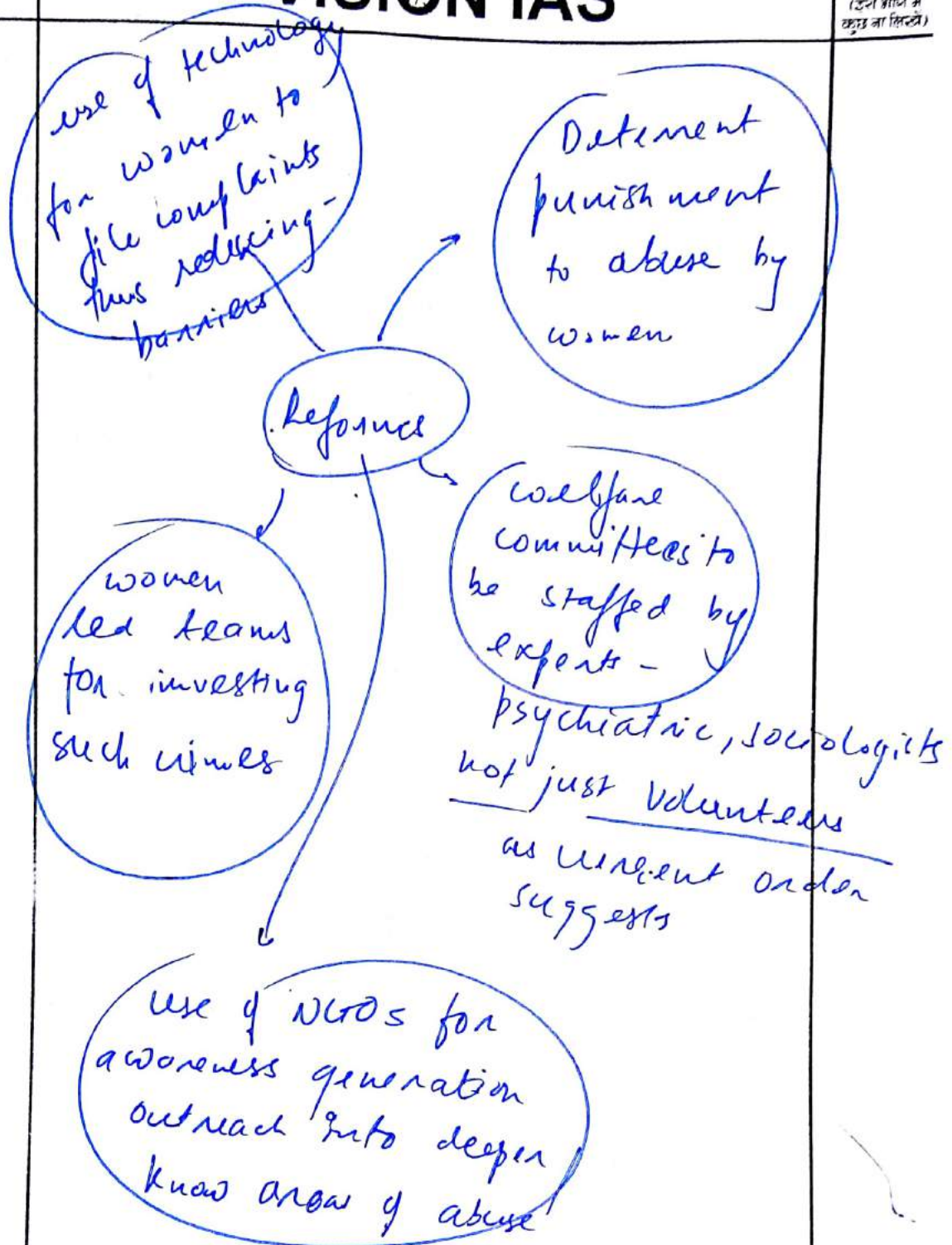
However, this reduces abuse yet still also reduces safety to victims.

- (1) No immediate arrest => possibility of reprisal for seeking legal help

- (2) Women's movements put forth
reluctant of women / ability of
women to seek legal recourse -
the Order enhances it further.
- (3) Low convictions are true for
several other laws of Prevention
of Atrocities Act - does not
mean the law should be
deleted $\Rightarrow$ order reflects
prejudice to women's agency.
- (4) Myths of family dignity / honour
individual suffering have
been rehabilitated by such act
- "our Constitution chose individual
as its unit" - B R Ambedkar.

way ahead.

"One can judge the moral
progress of a nation by seeing how
it treats its weaker sections."



These meet gender justice of SDGs
CEDAW and Beijing Convention.

16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जाग्री है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India - US relations got boost ever since 1998 Pokhran nuclear tests. This led to nuclear deal and further led to special status to India in NDAA of US Congress. Now demand is for India to be treated at par with NATO members. Convergence of strategic interest/defence cooperation root this

(1) Belligerent China in South China sea as well as Indian ocean where Indo US interest coincide

(2) Afghanistan peace process where Indo access to Central Asia, US's dispair with Pakistan have

brought us closer.

- (3) Failure of Pakistan to handle terrorism as noted by US senate has brought India and US closer
- (4) India's quest for defence indigenisation
US's quest for new markets (India being biggest importer) has led to convergence

Significance

- (1) Pressure on Pakistan to act against LoT, JeM
- (2) Recent call for Afghan cooperation would deepen our reach
- (3) Latest technology access to India eg Howitzer gun etc
- (4) Pressure on China to accord NGC membership to India
- (5) Reduced dependence on Russia for supplies.

- (6) Could deepen cooperation in other sectors eg business, nuclear-non weapon uses etc.

Implications

- (1) Ebb in Indo-Russian relations.
- (2) Straining relations with Iran
- (3) Pressure on India to toe US line on several issues including Korean peace process, middle east crisis.

Way ahead

- (1) Assert strategic independence as we have always done
- (2) Use multiple fora to keep relations - old (Russia) and New balances (eg BRICS, SCO)
- (3) Steady march to defence diversification
- (4) Use of soft power and

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is the second highest
contribution to peace keeping
missions.

India has always abided by
UNCA, UNSC decision. Indian
contingents were appreciated
for work in Kosovo, Libya
as well in disaster hit
regions.

Skill exemplified by IPS officers,
doctors etc have inspired
appreciation despite dominance
of west.

UN sees a fall of legitimacy

despite the fact India has
~~continued~~ continued to abide
by decisions yet calling
for inclusive reform.

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Both India and Africa have suffered under the scourge of colonialism, race riots, tribal communities and challenges of development in a rapidly western dominated world while resisting neocolonialism. Hence partnership was natural.

- (1) NAM - to maintain strategic independence and march towards South-South cooperation
- (2) Climate change resilient development has enhanced South-South cooperation after abdication of roles by west
- (3) Lifting masses out of poverty rampant in India.

- (4) Infrastructural development to support economic growth
- (5) India's search for markets and Africa's quest for cheap imports as well as FDI
- (6) Democratic development converged African, Indian interests
- (7) Challenges of tropical environs and healthcare to masses cheaply leads to cooperation.
- (8) Massive illiteracy both in India and Africa promoted cooperation
- (9) Equitable sharing of benefits for natural resources to local inhabitants boosted cooperation
- (10) Terror resilient development
- (11) Global reform in UNSC, NSC, WB IMF => Cooperation.

Initiatives by India

- (1) Partnership with as well as being headquarters of AARPO.
- (2) Massive investments in Pan-Africa highway
- (3) Digital network development
- (4) Asia-Africa Summit to deepen cooperation - social issues, economic political.

Issues

Racism by Indians, completion of projects, matching competition from China.

Way ahead

- Use of soft power - democratic ethos
- IOR etc other platforms to be used
- Gujarat doctrine extended to Africa.

19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

ICJ as one of the organs of UN has been efficient yet with blemishes.

- (1) Stopping of execution of Kulbhushan Jadhav. has been an achievement.
- (2) Yet ICJ has failed to take US to record for intrusions in West Asia.
- (3) ICJ constantly upheld India's right construct project on Kishenganga river in line with 1960 WB, India - Pakistan agreement. - achievement.

India has sought and given
fair cooperation to ICJ
and has adhered to its
decisions.

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Geo economics, economic clout has always been used by countries to 'buy' geopolitical clout eg Marshall Plan of USA, recently OBOR, CPEC by China. Here India should encourage ideas like IMT highway, Asia Africa growth corridor, BBIN, INSTC, TAPI etc.; Indo-Pacific economic corridor is of special significance -

- (1) In line with Act east policy.
- (2) Deepens cooperation with JAPAN - A neighbour is an enemy, neighbour's neighbour is a good friend - countering China

- (3) Boost economic cooperation with ASEAN - hasten RCEP, counter TPP.
- (4) Encourage our presence in South China sea and counter string of pearls of China.
- (5) Deepen opportunity to win exploration contracts for ONGC Videsh etc PSUs privates.
- (6) Deepen our soft power by I-DI, B2B, FII, P2P contact.
- (7) Diversify sources for import of critical technology eg. High speed railway thus reduce costs and strategic dominance.
- (8) Enter new defence markets in SE Asian region.
- (9) Better cooperation with Australia.

Thus India should pursue
as well as diversity to
other eg Asia Africa growth
consider - backed by
Sustainable investments, Gujarat
doctrine, democratic ethos
to emerge as regional leader.