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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
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10	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	
Total Marks Obtained:		
Remarks:		

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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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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.

5.

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।

All India Judicial Service on lines of IAS and IPS is touted as a solution to the issues of judiciary like delayed judgements, increased appeals, quality output, meritocracy vs nepotism.

Benefits of AIJS:

- (i) Uniformity in recruitment will ensure standardisation.
- (ii) It will check nepotism and corruption in recruitment.
- (iii) It will ensure proper training and professionalism making judgements better.

However various concerns have also

been expressed :

(i) An AJS will not help to solve problems like :

- a) Huge number of vacancies nearing 5000.
- b) Low judges per population ratio that is below 17 per million versus 170 per million in China.
- c) Huge burden of existing cases where government is the major litigant.
- d) Cost overruns and time delays as on an average a judge spends 2 minutes on one hearing.

(ii) AJS can create newer issues like

- a) Government interference can lead to issues with separation of power and independence of judiciary.
- b) One size fits all approach may not be successful in all states.
- c) Career progression to high courts and SC can be an issue.

In order to correct the malaise in judiciary and to make it attractive as a career option it is necessary that the recruitment process is based on realities, need and meritocracy. As such AJS can be tried ~~be~~ as suggested in CMs conference as well as by SC. However above concerns must be handled.

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।

Indian politics today is riddled with several issues. The multiparty system has flourished with several regional and national parties. But there is little democracy within these parties. Candidate selection has been on the whims of popularity and favoritism. This has led to various issues:

- (i) Dynastic rule leads to a barrier for newer ideas to percolate. This leads to stagnation and poor quality of leaders.
- (ii) Parties centered around a single charismatic leader can fall into despotism, boot licking and is

unsustainable after the leader.

- (iii) Many public service minded people as well as those following moral scruple are inhibited to consider politics as a career choice.
- (iv) It decreases legitimacy of the political party system as an organ of the democratic setup and people become either indifferent or cynical.
- (v) Lack of elections within the party also promotes corruption, cronyism and rule of money power. This feeds into a loop when the party comes to power and uses the state apparatus to fill its own coffers.

The reluctance of parties to adopt RTI, transparent funding, adherence to MCC and proactive

disclosure are symptoms of the root
problem of lack of democracy. This
does not bode well for the nation

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।

Autonomous bodies have specific function that they perform independently. The merger of autonomous bodies have following positives and negatives:

Positives

- (i) Consolidation of work and decreasing overlap leading to efficiency and effectiveness. Like merger of SEBI and FMC.

- (ii) It can help to make a bigger entity which can go global. Eg.

Negatives

- (i) It can lead to more delays due to conflicting issues as the merged entity will have a wider mandate.

- (ii) Two minuses do not make plus in reality. So, two weak entities merging will not

PSB consolidation.

tackle root problems.

(iii) It can help build synergies between the merged entities and they can benefit from each other. Eg. BPRD and NCRB merger.

(iii) The separate entities can act independently and build expertise in their respective fields.

(iv) It can lead to reduced expenditures and delays on justice. Eg. tribunal restructuring.

(iv) It can lead to increased government interference affecting independence of the body.

(V) It can help to improve Ease of Doing Business by reducing red tape.
Eg FSLRC suggested financial restructuring.

(V) The different entities can avoid conflict of interest.

In the wake of the slogan of Maximum Governance Minimum Government one should not go over the board with mergers. However where the benefits exceed the losses they are a hand tool.

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.

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

The present election institution is facing new challenges which need to be addressed for fair and free process.

Changes in electoral laws and Greater Power for Election Commission

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Suggestion</u>
(i) Structure and Composition: No tenure security for EC only for CEC, no qualification criteria and no bar for post retirement job.	(i) Need to extend protection of CEC to other ECs. The law for appointment of EC should define qualifications.
(ii) Use of money power and resort to special powers under Art 342.	(ii) Need to empower EC to countermand polls by including use of money power under RPA, 1951.

(iii) Fake and paid news as recently EC suspended an M.P. MLA for paid news for not including its charges in the election expenses.

(iv) Rising ~~not~~ political criminalisation with more than 30% MPs having serious cases.

(v) Communalisation and tagging areas based on votes received.

(vi) Concerns regarding hacking of EVMs and maligning EC.

(iii) Use of IT and making paid news an election offence. Strict action should be taken against accused.

(iv) More stringent measures of lifetime ban. Steps like Lily Thomas Case are in the positive direction.

(v) Totaliser machine should be used.

(vi) VVPAT will solve the issue.

Lack of autonomy and clarity due to vagueness of laws and powers of EC does not bode well for the ~~as~~ political democracy.

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?

Parliamentary privileges are aimed at ensuring impartiality and smooth conduct of business. It ensures that the MPs are not under any influence and the parliament's reputation is not maligned. Various privileges include restrictions of on press, visitors, arrest of members.

However there are various issues regarding the privileges:

- (i) Lack of codification under law leaves scope for arbitrary and selective implementation.
- (ii) Use against press and critics can lead to its use as a silencing

- too impinging on Art 19 freedom of speech.
- (iii) Retribution against opponents due to political considerations.
 - (iv) Discretion of the speaker in absence of any criterion leaves scope for favoritism and partisanship.

The balance between rights of speech, expression and dissent as well as parliament's reputation can be ensured through:

- (i) Codification and legal sanctification of privileges.
- (ii) Proper institution like Committee on privileges and process needs to be defined to ensure that the action is not arbitrary.
- (iii) Fair reporting with a margin of

discretion can ensure more discussion on issues.

Parliament must refrain from contempt and punishment proceedings. They must be used rarely to ensure that the principle of right of speech and democracy can flourish.

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।

Extrajudicial killings in the name of cow protection or those involving the murder of rationalists and journalists like Yashwantrao Chavan hit at the heart of democracy and fundamental rights.

Approach of the government :

- (i) Issues with laws like that of Gujarat which designates cow protectors as public servants.
- (ii) Lack of a stringent response from the government while some sections have defended such acts.
- (iii) Long drawn out investigations like those in case of Dabholkar and Pansare murders makes a mockery of

justice.

- (iv) Many people returned awards due to a feeling of curbing of dissent and chauvinist nationalism encouraged by government's silence.

Response of the judiciary

- (i) The courts are monitoring the murders investigation of rationalists.
- (ii) The striking down of prohibition on possession of beef in Maharashtra's law by Mumbai High Court.
- (iii) The judiciary has admonished the cow protectors as well as silence of the government.

While law and order is a state subject but this does not serve as an excuse to absolve the Centre's responsibility in such cases.

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.

स्थावर 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 सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate Act is a consumer oriented act. It aims to tackle various issues :

Issues and Rationale

Provision of Act

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Vague definitions of area of real estate construction. | (i) Defining of area as carpet area and not super built structure. |
| (ii) Diversion of funds and money deposited from registered people. | (ii) Setting up of an escrow fund to keep the collected money. |
| (iii) No responsibility of the developer after handing over. | (iii) Responsible for 5 years ensuring proper quality norms. |

(iv) Lack of regulation and grievance redressal.

(iv) Real Estate Regulatory Authority has been set up.

(v) Delays in construction and delivery.

(v) Makes it time bound.

The Act intends to ensure clarity, consumer protection and reduction in corruption and delays. However various hurdles that remain include:

(i) States cooperation as it is a land based issue.

(ii) Lack of funding for institutional and building state capacity.

(iii) It is restricted based on land and floor area.

(iv) Consumer awareness and developed registration are lagging.

(v) Punitive measures need to be used in

case of breach.

RERA act can usher transparency
in real estate if implemented well.

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।

Governance of water resources has
been mixed with concerns:

- (i) Overexploitation of groundwater.
- (ii) Inter state water disputes.
- (iii) Lack of basin area approach and hydrological data.
- (iv) Floods, droughts, silting and decreased flow of rivers along with pollution.

Moving water from state to concurrent list as suggested by commission on restructuring CWC and CWCGB has various aspects:

Positives

- (i) A more holistic approach on water resources can be taken. The whole basin area can be mapped.

Negatives

- (i) The states concerns can be overlooked and can be against federalism.

(ii) Synergies can be built in institutional and data sectors which can increase efficiency.

(iii) Water disputes can be tackled amicably with help of Centre as a neutral interlocutor.

(iv) Connections between watershed area, river bottom and groundwater can be better appreciated.

(v) Proper management and storage can be built by looking at the entire tributary structure.

(ii) A centralised data portal can obviate the need for transfer to concurrent list.

(iii) More disputes can arise due to a third party interest in form of Centre.

(iv) Funding will be left on to the states alone while centre takes a pie in decision and regulations.

(v) Parallel laws and inefficient bodies along with court interference can lead to conflicts.

The proposal deserves a thorough inspection of the pros and cons. However, the benefits endorse such a move but the concerns of states must be kept in mind.

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 सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

The executive branch of the government consists of the permanent (civil service) and temporary (politicians and ministers) executive. ~~Go~~ Various areas of conflict between them include :

- (i) Protection of vested interests in for of political vote bank and personal protection in case of civil servants.
- (ii) Decision making based on objectives which can differ as social welfare versus administrative efficiency.
- (iii) Political appointments as a tool of incentivisation or retribution for actions.

- (iv) Adhoc orders and corruption where either of the actor objects.

Good governance is marked by absence of corruption, efficient service delivery and public confidence in executive. A healthy working relation between political executive and civil servants ~~in form~~ will help in:

- (i) Smooth conduct of government and absence of conflicts.
- (ii) Looking at each other as important actors of governance.
- (iii) Respect for each other objectives and synchronization for public benefit.
- (iv) More point of views will help in making balanced decisions.

This can be ensured by proper incentives based on merit, settlement of disputes, regular discussions and grievance redressal.

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 are an important tool of participatory governance. Their role can be studied as follows:

Positives

- (i) Policy formulation as seen in RTI and NREGA due to efforts by MKSS and India Against Corruption.
- (ii) Policy implementation like FRA and Right to Education.
- (iii) Raising concerns on government projects like Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Concerns

- (i) Funding of NGOs has been opaque. Only 10% file returns.
- (ii) Anti development stance can hurt economic security. Estimated at 2% of GDP.
- (iii) Ulterior motives as suggested by IB in Kudankulam.

(iv) Empowerment of citizens and weaker sections like enabling of SHG bank linkage.

(iv) Usage of NGOs by companies to settle rivalries.

(v) Accountability and transparency is enhanced.

(v) Small NGOs lack IT and monetary capabilities.

The role of NGOs has been recognised in the National Policy on Voluntary Sector. This can be strengthened by:

- (i) Increased transparency in NGO funding and functioning.
- (ii) Government support to small NGOs in form of IT.
- (iii) Increased engagement of NGOs and government department.

Just as few bad apples bring

bad name to the entire lot. so do
the unethical NGOs. It is necessary
to weed these out.

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।

With urban areas contributing 30% of the entire population along with ever increasing migration is putting urban governance in spotlight.

Issues

- (i) Lack of funds due to improper use of available resources as well as lack of devolution.
- (ii) Multiple agencies leading to passing of buck and lack of accountability as in recent Elphinstone Stampede in Mumbai

Reforms

- (i) Municipal bonds, land and property tax need to be fully utilised. States must implement SFC recommendations.
- (ii) Proper designation of functions, jurisdictions and objectives is needed.

(iii) Poor waste management leading to overflowing landfills and pollution.	(iii) Proper waste segregation at source and plastic ban.
(iv) Poorly trained functionaries and vacancies.	(iv) Functionaries must be properly trained, paid and rewarded.
(v) Lack of housing facilities and huge number of slums contributing to 12% of urban population.	(v) PMAY is a right step. It needs to be supplemented with removal of encroachments.
(vi) Poor drinking water, sanitation, drainage and lighting facility.	(vi) Area maps and GIS technology can be used to better plan facilities.
(vii) Public participation in city affairs is on a decline.	(vii) Social audit and proper grievance redressal can raise public confidence.

The urbanisation pattern with poor facilities, issues with funds - functions and functionaries as well as poor institutional and human capacities need to be addressed. The steps of Smart City, HRIDAY, Urban Mission, Livelihood mission and AMRUT are in right direction.

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 the phenomenon of segregation and exclusion of a particular section or family due to aberration from social norms. It happens in form of ban on participation in functions, proscribed clothes, non delivery of services and eviction.

It must be treated as a criminal offence as :

- (i) It leads to physical and mental torture due to humiliation and exclusion.
- (ii) The majority tyranny can cripple the victim in economic, social and political sense leading to disempowerment.

- (iii) Caste and jati panchayats dictum are often extra legal and extra judicial.
- (iv) Various social issues involving women and SC will remain unaddressed unless social boycott is penalised.
- (v) Even efficacy of laws like SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Domestic Violence Act will remain ineffective.

Social boycott as a form of retribution can cripple social progress. The Maharashtra government act for ban on social boycott is progressive.

- (i) It has strict penalties like 5 lac fine and more than 2 year jail term.
- (ii) It recognised different forms of boycott like exclusion from functions and mandated wearing of clothes.

However it does not impose an outright ban on the jati panchayats.

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।

Human trafficking is prohibited via Article 23 and 24 of Constitution. However it is a major issue in the country.

Analysis of the problem

(i) Causes of trafficking include :

- Porous borders
- Ineffective implementation of law.
- Lack of coordination with neighbours
- Delay in justice and low convictions.
- Widespread nature of network.
- Poverty and lure of opportunities.

(ii) Impact of human trafficking:

- Human rights concern.
- Prostitution
- Spread of STDs.
- Forced labour
- Spread of terrorism.

- (iii) Cooperation with neighbours like Bangladesh is lacking. Also deportation and imprisonment under Foreigners Act leads to double incarceration.

Combat Strategy

- (i) Cooperation with neighbours to identify and deport victims.
- (ii) Increased border vigil as well as proper fencing.
- (iii) Effective implementation of anti trafficking law and proper penalisation.
- (iv) Mapping vulnerable areas and improving economic and livelihood opportunities in such areas.
- (v) Awareness generation, public participation and NGO capacity can be synchronized for synergistic output.

It is important to look at the issue from human rights angle.

Governments Mission Muskaan and Kailash Satyarthi's NGO have ~~also~~ shown exemplary results in addressing the issue.

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।

Teacher education and training
are one of the important issues facing
Indian education system. It is
needed as:

- (i) Under RTE many unqualified teachers were appointed who have been given opportunity to get the qualifications.
- (ii) Poor institutional capacity in form of inadequate ~~of~~ and poor quality Teacher Training Institutes.
- (iii) Lack of a regulatory body and poor human resources to educate teachers.
- (iv) Non implementation of National Curriculum Framework and NCERT guidelines.

Teacher education can help in proper pedagogy, improve outcomes, help in career progression and facilitate the use of IT in education. The SC commissions recommendations in this regard include:

- (i) Standardised training and creation of rule book.
- (ii) Strengthening of capacities in areas of
 - Regulation
 - HR
 - Institutions
- (iii) Proper funding mechanism and latest pedagogical training with incorporation of current trends.
- (iv) Regular monitoring and evaluation of teachers and periodic training and skill enhancement.
- (v) Improvement of B.Ed courses with more practical component.

Teacher training must accompany

capacity enhancement to ensure
outcome based learning.

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, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women empowerment has to deal with several patriarchal norms entrenched in the society. The anti dowry provisions of section 498A were intended to empower the weaker section. However in recent times various concerns have been raised as:

- (i) Low conviction rate of less than 13%.
- (ii) Misuse of provisions
- (iii) Concerns expressed in Parliament and SC.
- (iv) Stringent provisions leading to immediate imprisonment.

The SC judgement has various aspects :

- (i) Appointment of a committee to vet the complaint and no imprisonment until

it presents the report.

- (ii) Easier bail provisions and investigation procedures.
- (iii) The committee shall consist of NGOs, public and officials wise.

However the judgement raises various concerns:

- (i) Continued incarceration due to delays.
- (ii) Insensitivity towards concerns of women and generalising of few misuses of the provision.
- (iii) Concerns regarding the composition and functioning of the committee
- (iv) Vague standards and norms can provide escape route for perpetrators.
- (v) It will increase corruption in the system.

The judgement appears to be bereft of social realities. Few cases of misuse must not serve as an excuse to dilute the provisions. Low conviction rate is also related to social norms of hesitation to

Take husband to court.

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 जारी 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।

Defence cooperation between India and US are highlighted in :

- Agreement.
- Malabar exercises , Logistic Support ,
 - Joint meetings and defence dialogues
 - Role for India in US Afghan Policy.
 - DTII and faster approvals.
 - Priority status with presumption of approval.
 - Designation of Masood Azhar as global terrorist.

This increased cooperation is due to various factors:

	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Significance</u>
(i)	Growing Chinese assertive moves in South China Sea and on border with India.	(i) US and India can help to balance China and ensure freedom of navigation.
(ii)	Rising terrorism in form of IS, LeT, Haganmi.	(ii) Help to establish peace and security

- | | |
|---|---|
| (iii) Non cooperative attitude of Pakistan | (iii) Will help to decrease US support to Pakistan |
| (iv) Economic opportunities by defence sales. | (iv) Diversify supply from various sources. |
| (v) Continuation of procurement in Afghanistan. | (v) Will help to stabilise the region and increase contact with Central Asia. |
| (vi) Development of new technology. | (vi) Will help India to access latest arms and technology |

Implications of increased cooperation :

- (i) Strengthening of China-Russia-Pakistan axis which is not in Indian interests.
- (ii) More imports will only increase dependence and delay Make in India.
- (iii) Positive factors include countering of China and Pakistan, access to latest technology, procurement diversification and increased cooperation in other areas.

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's contribution to UNPK missions has been among the leaders. It was a part of the non aligned approach and Art 51 to establish peace and security in the Constitution. Earlier India served in Korean peninsula, Yugoslavia and several African nations.

Currently UNPK missions have seen changes:

- (i) They are intended at a mix of factors like internal conflicts, civil uprisings, border conflicts and terrorism.
- (ii) The form has undergone a change from monitoring to more active action aimed at relief.
- (iii) It is in nature of mandated presence in conflict areas.

India's role in the changed scenario has remained steadfast as:

- (i) India is one of the leading contributors to the mission.
- (ii) Strict adherence to UNSC resolutions has been followed.
- (iii) Non participation in any alliance formation outside realms of UN.
- (iv) Steadfast resistance against human rights violation, regime excesses and non state actors led extremism and terrorism.

India has contributed to missions in South Sudan, Yemen and Middle East. However a slight change from human resources to food and monetary assistance is in line with its growing economic lift.

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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।

Indian approach towards African nations is guided by :

(i) African Development priorities

- The issues facing the continent are identical to those faced by India like health, education and food security.
- India has helped in supplying cheap medicines to Africa.
- Incentives under WTO norms for LDCs has been extended to Africa.
- The achievements of India in conducting regular elections and achieving food security have been offered to Africa.
- Indian ~~is~~ advancements in ocean technology, IT and space has been leveraged in Africa.

(ii) India's Development Objectives

- Agriculture security like deal on import of pulses from Mozambique.
- Access of natural resources like metals from South Africa and oil from Nigeria.
- Maritime cooperation to encash blue economy.
- Security concerns in the ocean as well as better connectivity.

Initiatives taken by India

- (i) Asia Africa Growth Corridor has been planned with support of Japan.
- (ii) Forums like IONS and India Africa summits.
- (iii) Skill training in solar, scholarships for students, exchange of students.
- (iv) Water supply support in Tanzania and Kenya.
- (v) Cheap supply of medicines and opening up market for African goods.

The partnership can be based on
mutual benefit and synergy.

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 is an organ of UN. The role played by ICJ in past includes various positives and negatives:

Positives

- (i) It has upheld various agreed statutes like Vienna Convention.
- (ii) Issues of global commons like climate and high seas has been tackled.
- (iii) Standing up against China in South China sea issue.
- (iv) It has ample provisions to take upon issue even if a member contests it.
- (v) Neutral arbitrators and conciliators help in dispute resolution.

Negatives / Concerns

- (i) Concerns regarding jurisdiction.
- (ii) Undermines the sovereignty of nations and tackling of bilateral issues.
- (iii) Can be insensitive to local concerns and factors.
- (iv) It has failed to act against super-powers who ignore its verdict.
- (v) Effectiveness in implementation is missing.

Association of India with ICT has been largely amicable. The recent ruling of ICT in Kulbhushar Tadhari's case has led to a stay on his execution in Pakistan. The court agreed with India that Pakistan violated existing conventions in passing death sentence without acceding to India's representations.

Natural justice and established conventions have been upheld by ICT. India continues to be a part of the organ and has been elected to its judges in past.

However, India has tried to maintain its sovereignty and tackled bilateral issues without outside interference.

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।

Trans regional economic corridors are tools of globalisation and increasing trade and investment. The Indo Pacific Economic Corridor involving the Indo Pacific nations has following merits and demerits:

Merit

- (i) Increase in trade in good and services as well as rising investments.
- (ii) Regional integration leading to rapid economic development.
- (iii) Scientific advancement, sea exploration thus boosting blue economy.

Demerit

- (i) Instead of new trade it will divert trade and ^{cause} distortions.
- (ii) It can lead to inefficiencies in procurement.
- (iii) Issues of freedom of navigation might prove a hindrance.

(iv) Synergies of region like capital of US and Japan and labour of India and China can be avenue of mutual benefit.

(iv) An unbalanced treaty can be disadvantageous leading to focus on goods.

(v) It will help enhance regional security and ensure freedom of navigation.

(v) Additional stringent norms on labour and government procurement can be counterproductive.

(vi) With the fall of TPP, this corridor can help to fill the space.

(vi) With rising protectionism there are doubts over the corridor going through.

(vii) It can increase regional cooperation and tackle issues like North Korea's nuclear program.

The Corridor has immense potential but needs to balance individual concerns. It should be mutually benefitting without undermining sovereignty.

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