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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Center	Jaipur.	Date	10 Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		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।
2	12.5		
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17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
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.

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।

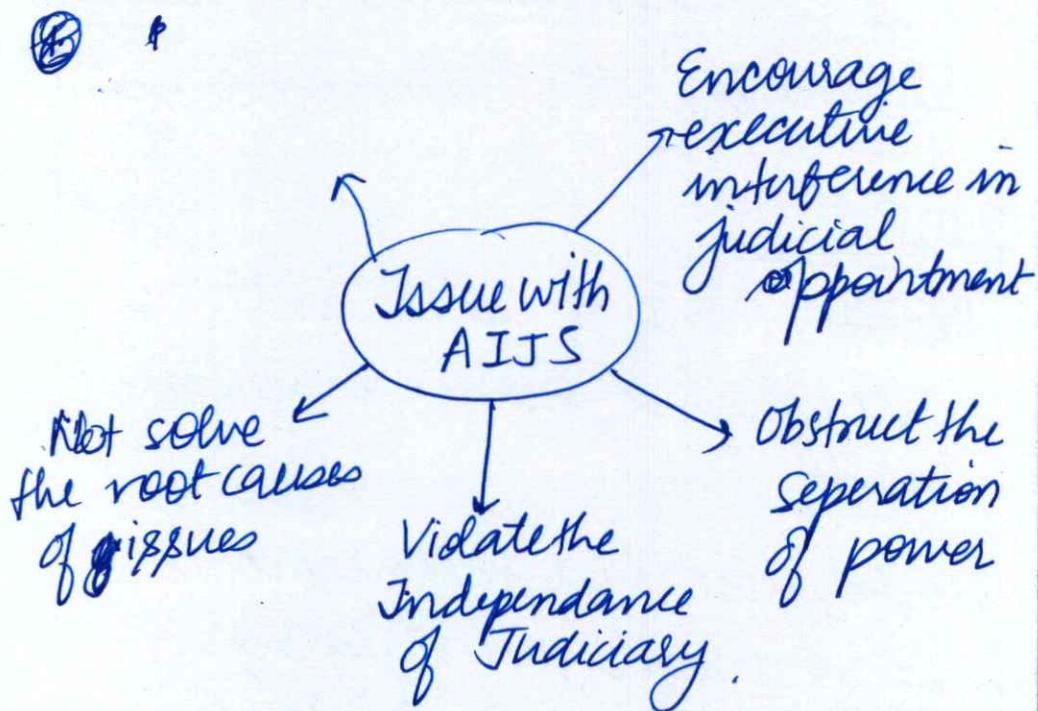
All-India Judicial System
is ^{being} proposed as a revolutionary idea to strengthen the lower judiciary by bringing in better human resources.

BENEFITS:

- ① Recruitment of better and more skilled judges based on merit.
- ② Incentivise best talent pool to come to lower judiciary by reserving 50% seats in High Courts for promoters from lower judiciary.

- ③ Bring transparency in selection process of judges.
- ④ A strong lower Judiciary means lowering burden on Higher Judiciary.

However, this will create greater problems, it seems, because:-



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।

The Indian politics faces various challenges today such as:-

- ① Criminalization of politics
- ② Dynastical politics taking a toll on work & merit.
- ③ ~~Anti~~ Defection within party (Arunachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand)
- ④ Coalition politics (as seen in Bihar).
- ⑤ Unethical politics (eg. cash for vote issues).

ROOTS OF THE ABOVE ARE:

- ① Lack of intra-party democracy:
 - a. Disincentivizes genuine workers from participating in politics.

- ⑥ Increase influence of money and muscle power in party decision making.
 - ⑦ Lack of transparency gives roots to crony capitalism.
 - ⑧ Pushes people to adopt unethical way to reach good positions.
 - ⑨ Results in Harassment of people.
- ② Other ~~also~~ causes:-
- ① Social degeneration of values.
 - ② Deep rooted corruption nexus between corporates & politicians.
 - ③ Electoral competition highly aggressive.
 - ④ Lack of enforcement of rules & code of conduct

The following are the SOLUTIONS:

- ① ~~④~~ Making inter-party elections mandatory in all political parties

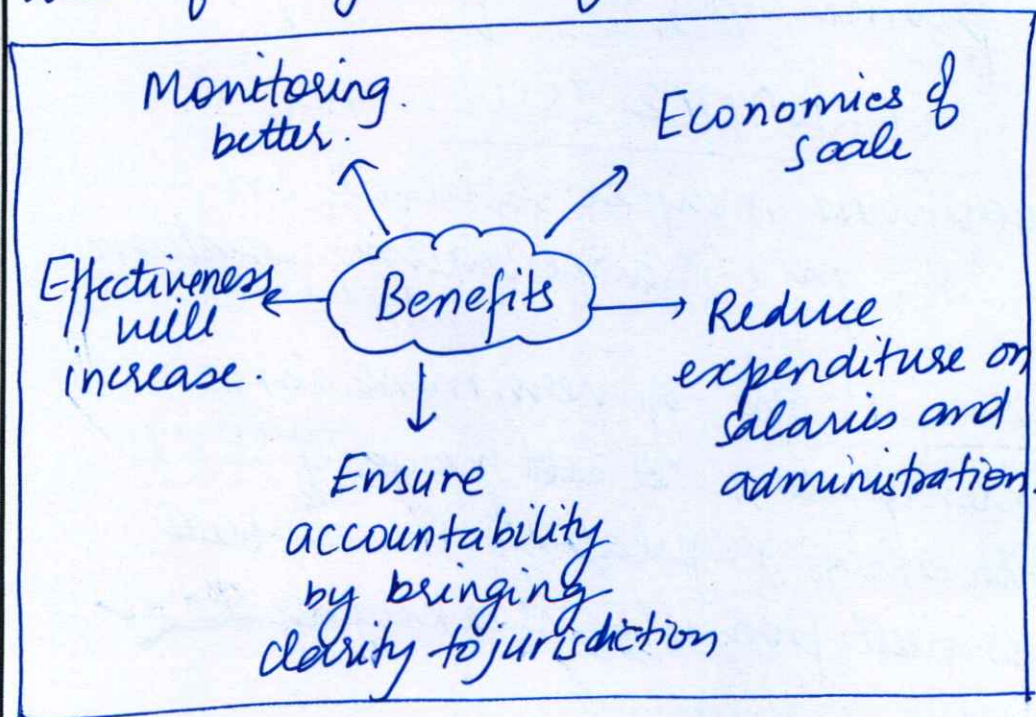
- ② Giving income-tax rebate ~~only~~ on the basis of governance and ethical standards of party.
- ③ Electoral Reforms to check money & muscle power.
- ④ State funding of Elections (in kind) as suggested by the Indrajit Gupta Committee.
- ⑤ Enforcement of laws in letter and spirit.
- ⑥ Bringing political parties under the RTI.

Politics is the driving force of the governance and subsequently ethical standards of the country as politicians assume great powers. However, they must use power responsibly and democratically to truly achieve the objective of public service.

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 under the government have clearly defined purpose and goal. However, due to rise in number of such bodies, an overlap in jurisdiction, conflict of interest became evident. Therefore, idea of merger is being proposed.



However, a lot of challenges are being cited ~~by~~ such as :-

- ① CHAOS & CONFUSION: As a major governance and authority change will happen.
- ② LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT: As a number of lay offs may happen.
- ③ DEMORALIZING STAFF: As they may undergo changes in promotion, transfers etc.
- ④ GOVERNANCE ISSUES: As loopholes may be evident in the governance & administration.

Example, the government is contemplating ~~a~~ ~~and~~ merger of SEBI with other regulatory bodies, ~~and~~ this will possible weaken sector specific regulation.

Way forward:

Restructuring of autonomous bodies is needed to fulfil the aim of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance'. The process should be made smooth will provide guidelines and well thought regulations. This can potentially strengthen the functioning of autonomous bodies.

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 है, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

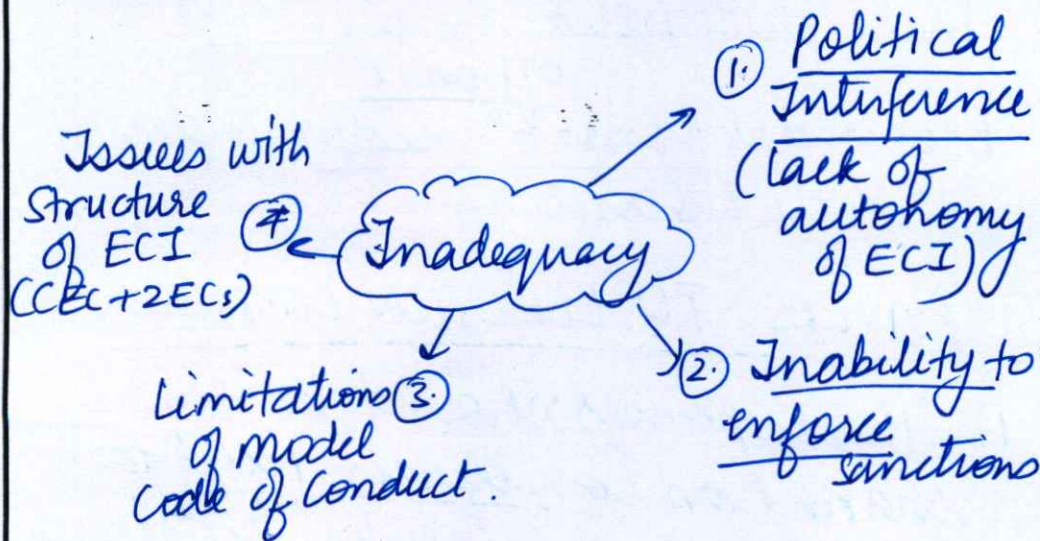
(ECI)
Election Commission of India
functions under Article 324 of the
constitution and is responsible for
a free smooth conduction of the
election process in free and fair
manner.

Inadequacies of Present Mechanisms

In the light of ^{of new} challenges, such as:-

- ① Criminalization of politics.
- ② Menace of freebies
- ③ Paid-News for publicity
- ④ Use of social media, print media for campaigning
- ⑤ Biased media challenges

the inadequacies got exposed.



Therefore, the reforms needed are:-

① WELL-DEFINED ELECTORAL LAWS :

- 1) Check and plug loopholes in electoral laws. eg. Make money power a appropriate ground to postpone/cancel elections.
- 2) Punish those who misguide and manipulate.
- 3) Stringent sanctions against criminalization of politics.
- 4) Give more teeth to Model Code of conduct

- ⑤ Make paid news an electoral
offence
- ⑥ Bring all forms of media under
strict scrutiny

⑥ POWERS TO ELECTION COMMISSION

- 1) The expenses should be charged on Consolidate Fund to check political interference
- 2) Independant secretariat
- 3) Quasi Judicial powers to take/enforce sanctions timely.
- 4) Promotion of ECs to CEC based on seniority.
- 5) Removal process should be made independant of government control.

Electoral Reforms are the much needed change that can help in making Indian politics ethical and augmenting governance.

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?

The recent issue where Karna-
taka state legislatures invoked Parlia-
mentary priviledges to punish people
~~for~~ brought to fore the debate
between Freedom of speech & Expression
(Under Fundamental Rights) and Parlia-
mentary priviledges.

Need of Parliamentary/Legislative
priviledges

- 1) Maintain credibility of the
legislature.
- 2) Allow the members to discuss
and deliberate openly without
fear.
- 3) Smooth functioning of legislature
for public welfare.

However, on the other hand, Article 19 of Fundamental Rights is violated which is needed to:-

- 1) Bring in accountability on legislatures.
- 2) Monitoring and regulating the behaviour of the people in the parliament
- 3) Encourage public debate & awareness in parliamentary functioning.
- 4) Legislatures are answerable to people and people have utmost right to criticise them.

In the recent times, it has been seen that privileges are being misused for:-

- ① Victimization of People
- ② Curb Dissent
- ③ Harassment
- ④ on unethical grounds.

Therefore, there is a need to find a balance between fundamental Rights and privileges by:-

- 1) ~~Use~~ sparingly using the privilege clause with consensus of a good number of member.
 - 2) Clearly citing reason for the ~~the~~ privilege motion.
 - 3) Allowing Judicial Review of the privilege clause invocation.
- This will help in checking conflict of interest and ensure right use of privilege clause.

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।

The judiciary (SC) recently said that "impunity is not absolute" and every person is accountable for his/her actions in regard to 1528 extra-judicial killings in Manipur.

This highlights the importance of accountability for maintenance of Rule of Law.

REASONS:

- ① Will help in enforcing righteous in one's action as one is answerable for the same.
- ② Prevents concentration and abuse of power.
- ③ Ensures justice for all.

Government has however created AFSPA, 1958 to ensure peace, in terrorist and insurgency affected areas of N-E and J&K.

Provisions - Lacunae:

- ① Gives impunity to armed forces -
∴ It results in misuse of power as they are not answerable.
- ② Protection of people through search, seizure etc. have proved counter productive with rapes and murders.
- ③ Prevention Detention resulted into extra-judicial killings.

Therefore, the ~~problem~~^{solution} has become worst than the problem and AFSPA has become a contentious issue in J&K and NE.

JUDICIARY'S ROLE :

It was in this regard that the judiciary enforced accountability to uphold rule of law.

WAY FORWARD

- ① Checks and Balances are an imperative to maintain rule of law.
- ② Unbridled powers of impunity are not in accordance with principles of democracy.
- ③ Enforcement of laws is needed to set right precedent.

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.

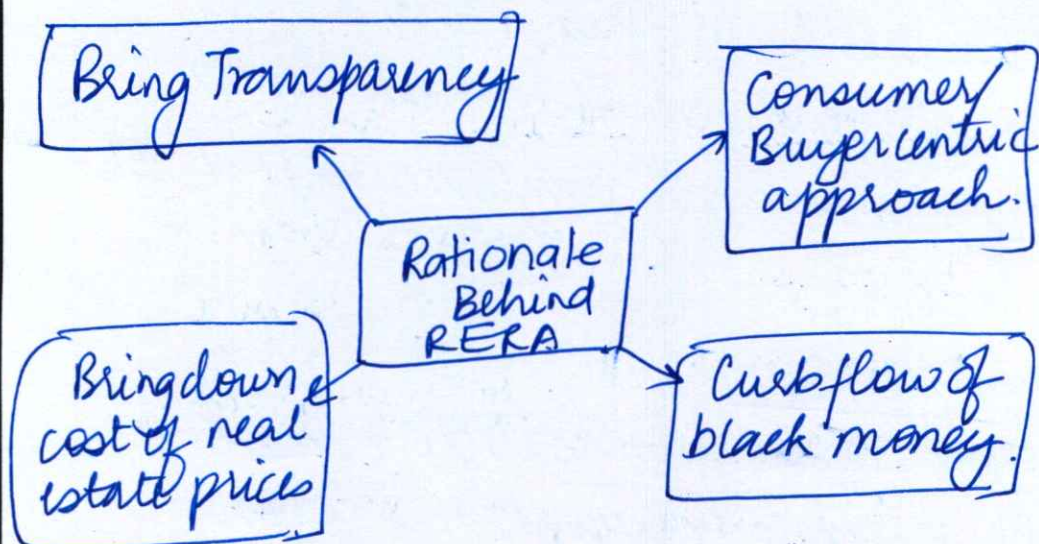
स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 (रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016) को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान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

The Real Estate Sector is plagued by challenges of black money, corruption, financial frauds etc. This will in this regard that government brought Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 [RERA].

PROVISIONS:

- ① 70% of the funds will be parked to Escrow Account to prevent diversion of fund.
- ② Creation of Real Estate Development Authority to regulate and monitor affairs.

- 3) Strict penalties on delay of the project.
- 4) Agreement/Design cannot be unchanged unilaterally by the designer.
- 5) Grievance Redressal Mechanism available for buyer
- 6) Limits on carpet/floor ratio.



How will it improve confidence?
(in buyers).

- ① Close monitoring/regulation of the sector by RERA.

- ② Timely completion of project
- ③ Consensus based approach.

Hurdles that exist

- ① The restructuring of Stamp Duty is needed to check tax evasion
- ② Enforcement of laws remain uncertain.
- ③ Awareness about rules and regulation in the masses.

RERA is a welcome step. which must be strengthened by making it more comprehensive, clear and widely publicized.

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।

The Mihir Shah committee recently constituted recommended moving subject of water from state to concurrent list. Earlier, Parliamentary Standing Committee on water had recommended the same.

PROBLEM OF WATER GOVERNANCE

- ① One size fits all approach by the Centre
- ② Top-down approach without involving local communities.
- ③ Operates in silos without a comprehensive, integrated strategy
- ④ Not a visionary approach to ensure sustainability.

CONCURRENT List

Schedule VII of the Constitution contains the concurrent list where subjects on which both Centre and State can make laws are mentioned. §

Utility?

- ① Encourage state's role and follow principle of subsidiarity
- ② Participatory governance will be promoted.
- ③ People's ideas will be taken into account.
- ④ Solution will be customised based on felt need of people.

Therefore, concurrent list must incorporate water. However, issues are:-

- ① National level vision will be blurred.

- ② States will make policies based on narrower interests.
- ③ Integrated management will not be there.

Way out :

As concurrent list allows both States & Centre to make laws, it ~~is~~ seems to be prudent to bring water under concurrent where Centre can make broad guidelines and States can fill specific details depending on needs.

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 executives of India are of 2 types - selected (civil servants) and elected (political executive).

Differences:

<u>CIVIL SERVANT (CS)</u>	<u>POLITICAL EXEC (PE)</u>
1) Stable system	1) Change in 5 year
2) Indirect accountability to people.	2) Accountable to people directly.
3) Implement policies.	3) Make policies
4) Backend of system (anonymity followed).	4) Front-end of system

POTENTIAL AREAS of conflict:

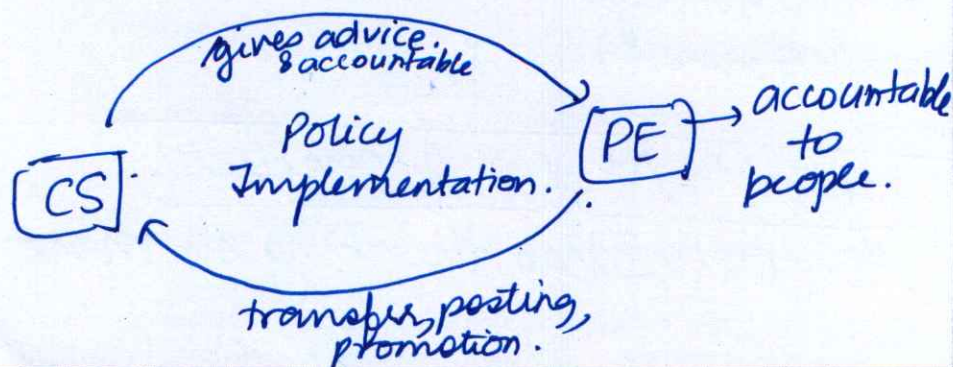
- ① Politicians thinking in short

term (populism) but CS have to be visionary.

- 2) PE and CS tussle over the policy making & implementation means,
- 3) PE control CS by influencing transfers and posting while CS have no such control. (asymmetry).

Ideal Governance

~~Pe~~ In an ideal set-up, the PE and CS are expected to work hand in hand in an integral and accountable manner.



- ① If CS give best advices, better policies will be formed.
- ② If PE control CS ethically & morally, they will not be corrupted and
- ③ Therefore, governance will be efficient, responsible, impartial and accountability.

However, a healthy working relationship must be not based on corruption and connivance.

It is of utmost importance for both politicians & bureaucrats to have high ethical standards to make the relationship beneficial to society.

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 though are in the non-political domain have been increasing playing an important role in Indian politics.

E.g. ① NGO being opened up by retired politicians

② Influencing decision making of the political parties.

③ Politicization of NGOs due to excess regulation.

Advantages:

① Helps in greater lobbying for the NGOs.

② Consensus & broad-based approach in politics.

③ Better coordination between the government & NGOs.

Disadvantages:

- ① Unethical practices being seen in the NGOs.
- ② Misuse of NGOs for personal vendetta by parties to stop developmental activities.
- ③ Unnecessary manipulation of people.
- ④ Impedes the benign role of NGOs.
- ⑤ Violates checks & balances in the governance.

Recently, the Srijan NGO in Bihar was found to have usurped 700 cr of rupees through nexus with administration and politician.

Therefore, there is a need to facilitate NGOs to cooperate in positive sense with the Government.

Role of NGOs indirectly in governance is welcome but they must abhor unethical & nefarious practices keeping in mind their aim of public welfare.

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।

India is urbanizing at a fast pace with about 40% people in urban areas by 2030. The magnitude seems to be fine but pattern is unusual.

Issues in governance of cities

- ① Low revenue generation
(less than 1% of total GDP)
- ② Institutional capacity is poor
- ③ Technological ^{usage} capabilities are low.
- ④ Unplanned city growth
- ⑤ Over population of cities is a major challenge.

Impact:

This has resulted in:-

- 1) SLUM CULTURE: As migrant people do not find suitable living options.
 - 2) Increase in CRIME rate in cities (eg. Delhi).
 - 3) TRANSPORTATION CONGESTION and environmental degradation. eg. Bangalore.
 - 4) WATER SHORTAGES is a norm.
 - 5) VULNERABLE TO DISASTERS
E.g. Chennai became victim to floods due to over crowding of ~~the~~ and ~~lakes~~ encroachment of lakes.
- WHO report recently brought to fore that average life in Indian cities is reducing. Eg. in Delhi, it is 9 year shorter.

Reforms to make cities dynamos of sub-competitive federalism

- ① Let cities raise revenue through municipal bonds.
- ② Rating of cities to encourage them to bring reforms.
- ③ Institutions must strengthened
 - Ⓐ Technology improvement
 - Ⓑ Human Resource Training.
- ④ Give awards/incentive to states with maximum complaint cities
- ⑤ Encourage people participation in working of cities.
- ⑥ Governance reforms in the cities ie. Accountability & Transparency.

Cities are the future of India and therefore to ensure good standard of living, cities must be empowered.

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 अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

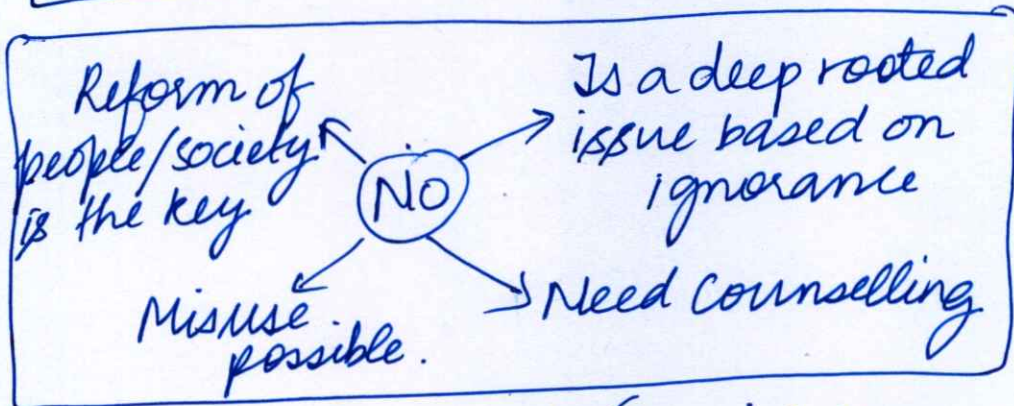
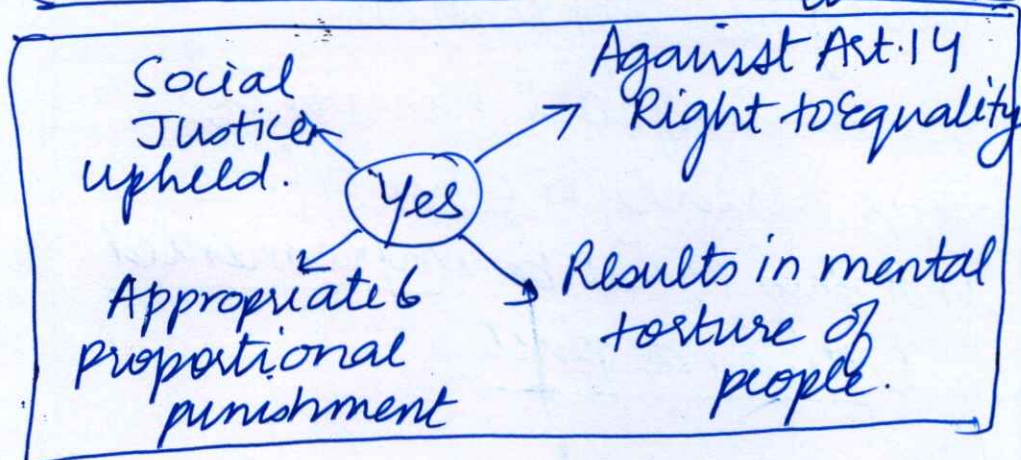
Social Boycott means severing ties or excommunicating an individual or group in the society based on:

- ① Caste, Religion, Transgenders.
- ② Nefarious Activities.
- ③ Personal Habits etc.

① In India, caste based social boycott is a menace and needs to be checked. Government has enacted several laws Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. However, not much has been achieved on the ground.

② Similarly, other challenges are witchcraft accusation, religion based discrimination, ill-treatment of transgenders & disabled.

Should it be a criminal offence?



Gandhiji has said, 'Punish the crime and not the criminal'.
moreover, 'social boycott' has many manifestations and it may not be possible to check misuse.

Way out:

It is important to bring a social transformation in people from

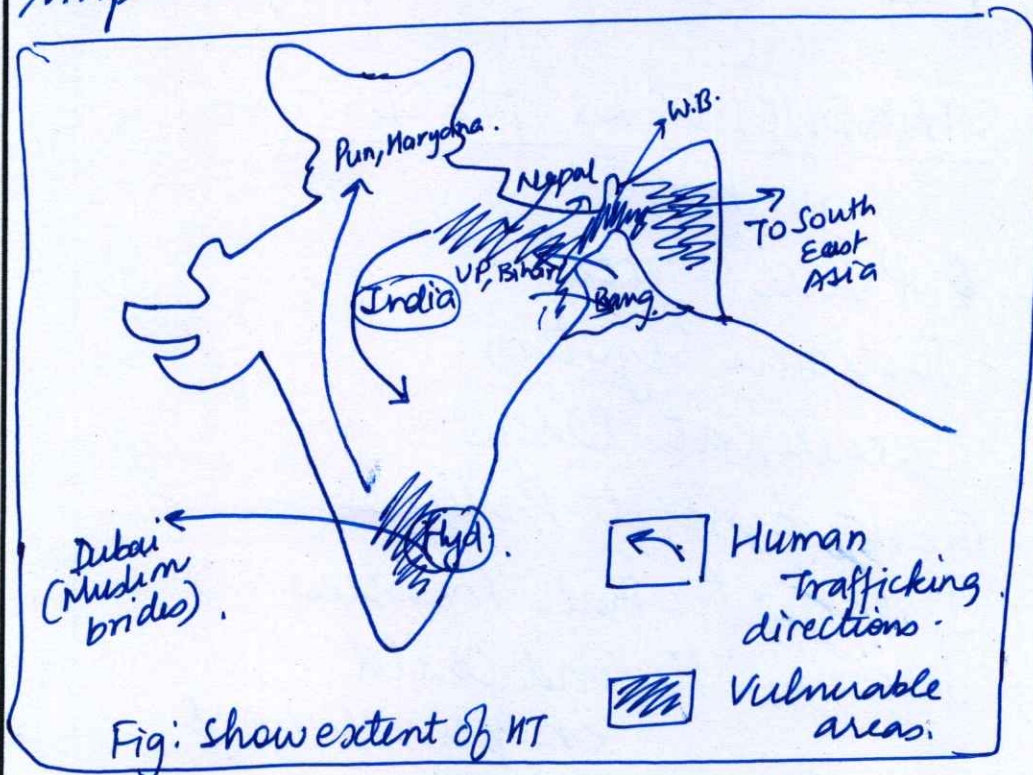
within by teaching, education,
awareness generation.

- ② Social Boycott, however,
~~the~~ is already a civil offence
and this must be implemented
in letter and spirit.

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।

(HT)
Human Trafficking in India
is a major challenge having national
and international Human right
implications.



HT has acquired roots all over
the country and requires a
deep and clear understanding.

CAUSES:

- ① Poverty is rampant; making people easy to be manipulated
- ② Degeneration of societal values; materialism.
- ③ Lack of law enforcement
- ④ Weak criminal justice system.

STAKEHOLDERS NEEDED to combat :-

- ① P, Police Force
- ② Judicial System.
- ③ Society at large.
- ④ Government Policies.
- ⑤ International Treaties.
- ⑥ Women ~~Emp~~ and Child Empowerment.

STRATEGY TO COMBAT:

- ① Policy reforms to make stringent law against human traffickers.

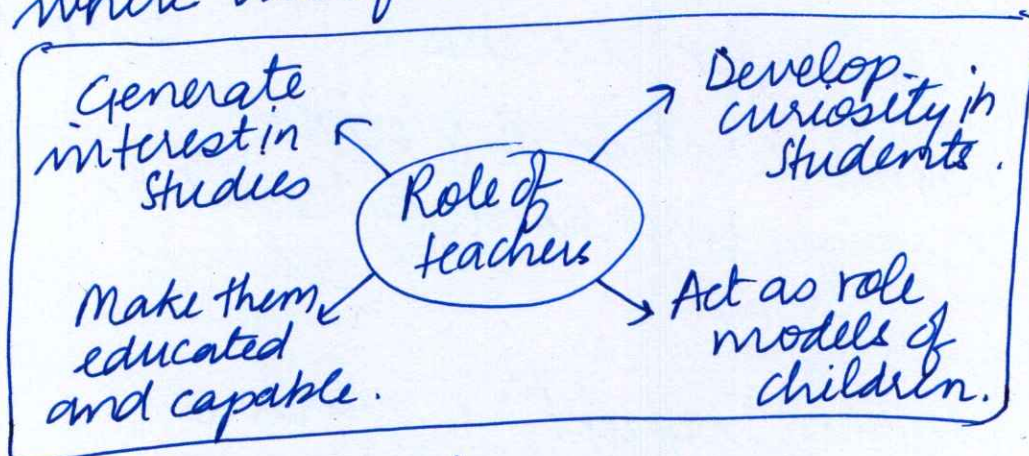
- ② Law enforcement by police to set right precedent.
- ③ Quick and efficient decision making by judiciary.
- ④ Society - should be involved in community policing.
- ⑤ 'Victim-centric' approach.
- ⑥ Helpline for victims.
- ⑦ Rehabilitation of victims through livelihood. eg 'Swadhar Scheme'

Human Trafficking is grave ~~travel~~ violation of Human rights and must end using suitable and multi-pronged approach.

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।

Teachers are the lynchpin of any education system particularly in traditional education system where use of internet is limited.



However, India has seen:—

- ① Low quality of teachers
eg. Delhi's teacher test was shocking where English teachers were not able to write simple English sentences correctly.
- ② Contractualism in teachers.

- ③ Poor teacher-training.
- ④ Low attendance (40% absenteeism in teachers)
- ⑤ Focus on Rote Learning.

This ~~has~~ has taken a toll on the Indian education system as seen in ASER report by Pratham as students of class 8th ~~were~~ were not able to do 2 digit division.

SC constituted High-Powered Committee which recommended :-

- ① Regular Training of teachers at timely intervals.
- ② Giving incentives to teachers for better work capabilities and objective outcomes.
- ③ Tests must be conducted for teachers ~~as~~ ~~of~~ regularly.

Education is an impu-
tine for social change and
therefore it should not be
compromised. Teachers must set
high bars and benchmarks for
students to emulate and gover-
nment should create such
teachers.

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।

Sec 498A refers to the Domestic Violence Act, ~~so~~ which is allegedly being misused by women. The Supreme Court (SC) therefore introduced:

- ① Made it gender neutral by removing 'his'
- ② Minors can be ~~also~~ charged as well.

Argument against SC judgement

- ① Victimization of women in the process as counter-accusation ~~also~~ can be filed against her.
- ② Will give way to gender discrimination.

- ③ Abrogation of women's rights.
- ④ Promote domestic violence which is the single largest crime committed against women.
- ⑤ Against social justice.
- ⑥ Enforcement of DVA, 2005 will become difficult.
- ⑦ Rights of minors and their protection under threat.

Counter-Arguments (PRO CHANGE)

- ① Will check victimization of male.
- ② Lawes should be gender neutral to be just & fair.
- ③ Implementation will be better as even mother-in-law etc. can be charged if involved.
- ④ Progressive judgement.

Way out :

The SC decision seems to be progressive and is a welcome move to promote gender neutrality.

However, sufficient and clearcut implementation of law is needed. Scientific evidences & impartial investigation involving community will form the key to success of DVA, 2005.

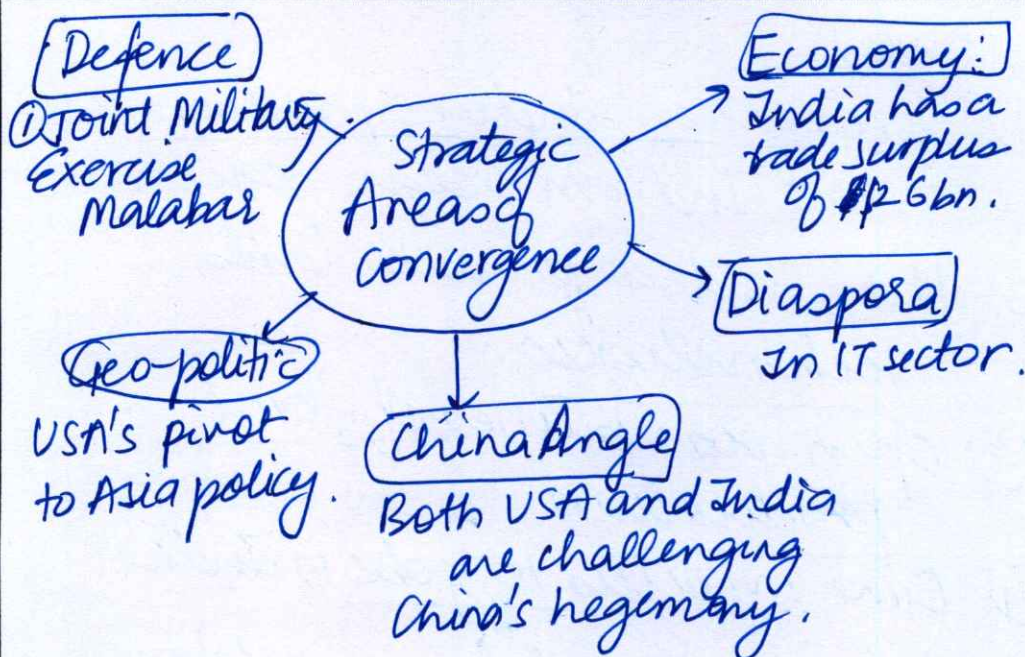
16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

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।

As strategic interests between India and USA converge, there is an increasing cooperation and inclination seen in the 2 countries during recent visits.

- ① 'Major Defence Partner' title to India given by USA.
- ② Signing the LEMOA agreement for logistics support to the ships.
- ③ India is acquiring hitch aircrafts from the USA

Therefore, defence is clearly the winner. The areas of convergence of strategic interests are as follows:-



Implications:

- 1) Geo-political: This may upset Russia and balance of power will shift. Encourage Russia to side with China, Pakistan.
- 2) NAM: India's non-aligned credentials will get blurred.
- 3) China's aggressiveness in the region may increase towards Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka.

(Positives)

- ① Strengthen India's position
in Indian Ocean region.
- ② Help India procure latest
technologies.
- ③ Open possibilities of Joint
production.
- ④ Give impetus to jobs in India.
- ⑤ Augment military capabilities.

Way out:

There is a need to balance relationships through multi-lateral approach and keeping NAM at the centre-stage. India must be cautious in seeking/strengthening defence relationship and give primacy to national security.

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।

UN is a global organization created to promote global peace & order. However, of late a major shift in UN policies is seen due to over-influence by few countries.

UN Peace Keeping Missions: (UNPKF)

- ① UN sends peace keeping forces to countries under conflict and war.
eg. UNPKF are in Syria, Afghanistan.

India's role:

India is one of the major contributor to peace keeping missions and has been applauded worldwide for its efforts.

India has made demand for UNSC permanent membership based on its ~~demand~~ contribution to UNPKF.

Changes in UNPKF

- ① Nature: UNPKF missions have become reactive, and influenced by Western powers, esp. USA.
- ② Form: Weapon and violence ~~originated~~ rather than truly bringing peace.
- ③ Variety: Variety has increased but largely confined to middle-east, Africa, Asia.

However, India's role has remained steadfast:-

PROS: ① Shows commitment towards UN.

② Faith in international body

③

Issues :

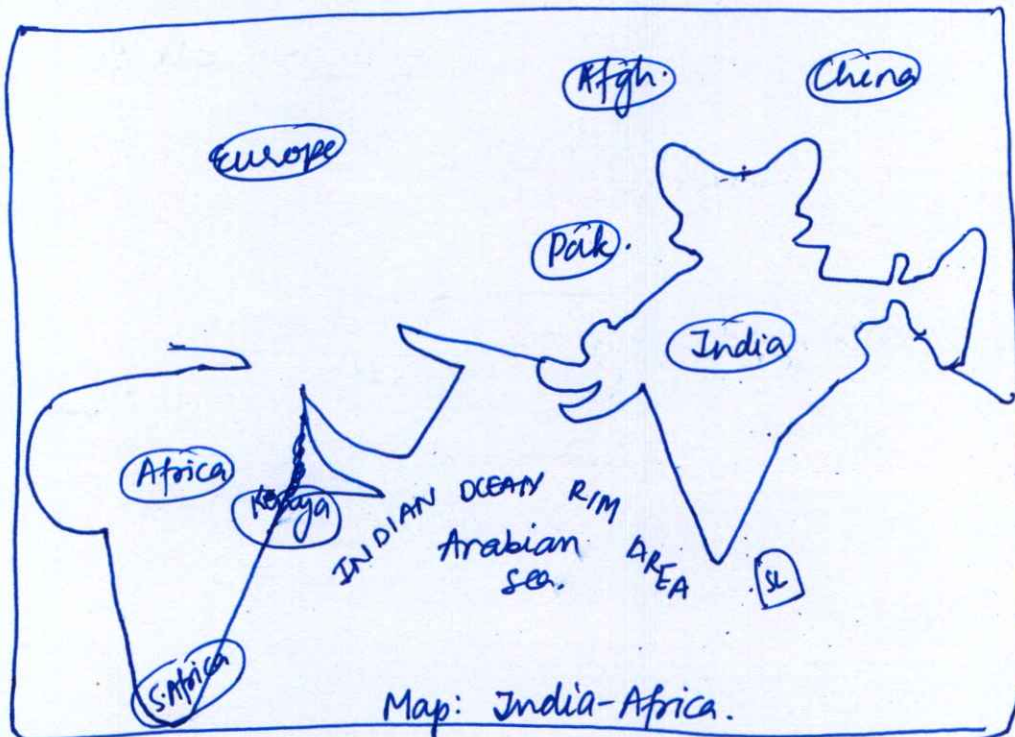
- ① Misuse of India's benign support.
- ② Against justice.

Therefore, there is a strong case for India to revisit its policies towards UNPKF and make them ~~a~~ inclined toward human rights, justice and ideals rather than institutions.

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।

India's partnership with Africa is age-old based on migration of people since time immemorial. The countries previously together have fought against ~~to~~ colonization and racial discrimination and today ~~it~~ again there is an amalgam based on developmental needs.



DEVELOPMENTAL SIMILARITIES:

- ① Both need to boost Human Development Index by focussing to health & education
- ② High levels of malnutrition and poverty in both regions.
- ③ Ecologically, they similarly placed (tropical regions).
- ④ Both of them have huge population base ∴ Need people centric approach.
- ⑤ Energy needs are similar as both strive to produce renewable energy.

Initiatives by India:

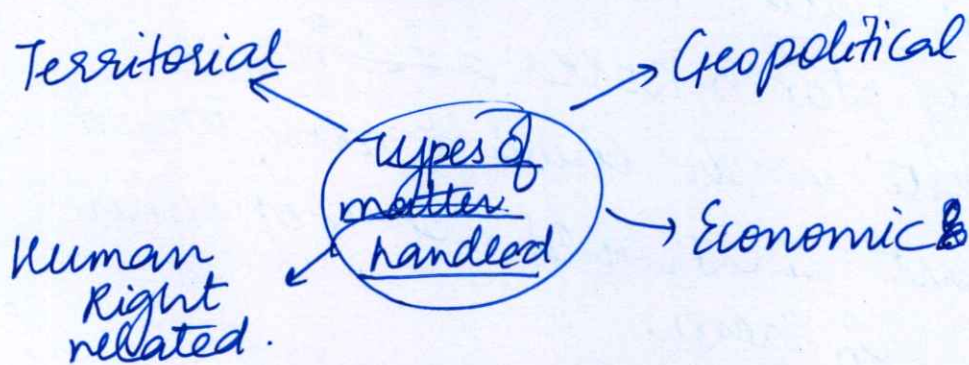
- ① Education: Use of MOOC to spread and make top class education available to them.
- ② Health: ① Generic medicines

- are made by India for Africa
- ⑥ Medical Tourism as many Africans come to India for treatment.
 - ③ Economy: skilling people of Africa in ~~low~~ entrepreneurship and skill development.
 - ④ Energy: making Africa part of International Solar Alliance
 - ⑤ Security: is a necessity for development where India's DRDO can guide Africa.
 - ⑥ Therefore, India has taken several steps to bond with Africa based on common objectives & development.

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।

International Court of Justice
(ICJ) has a very important
role in upholding values of
international law and ensuring
law & order as well as justice for
the world countries.



The decision of ICJ is final and binding on the countries.

However, it ~~is~~ has been very effective in upholding the law because:-

- ① No mechanism of enforcement
- ② Alternative justice systems eg. ICC, PCA etc.
- ③ Special mechanisms made for special disputes.

Thus, role of ICJ has been high limited in the world affairs.

Case Study: Recent nuclear testing by North Korea ~~and~~ ^arogue state with China trading with it. But ICJ could not stop either of them.

India's Involvement

India has been deeply involved with ~~se~~ several ~~pr~~ judges from India in ICJ.

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।

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridors idea is conceptualized to connect Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean. It is in response to the recent OBOR corridor by China.

BENEFITS:

- ① By-pass choking points i.e. Strait of Malacca.
- ② Reduce China's role in the Indian Ocean.
- ③ Augment India's role in the region
- ④ Boost trade in the region.
- ⑤ Better connectivity and people to people ties.

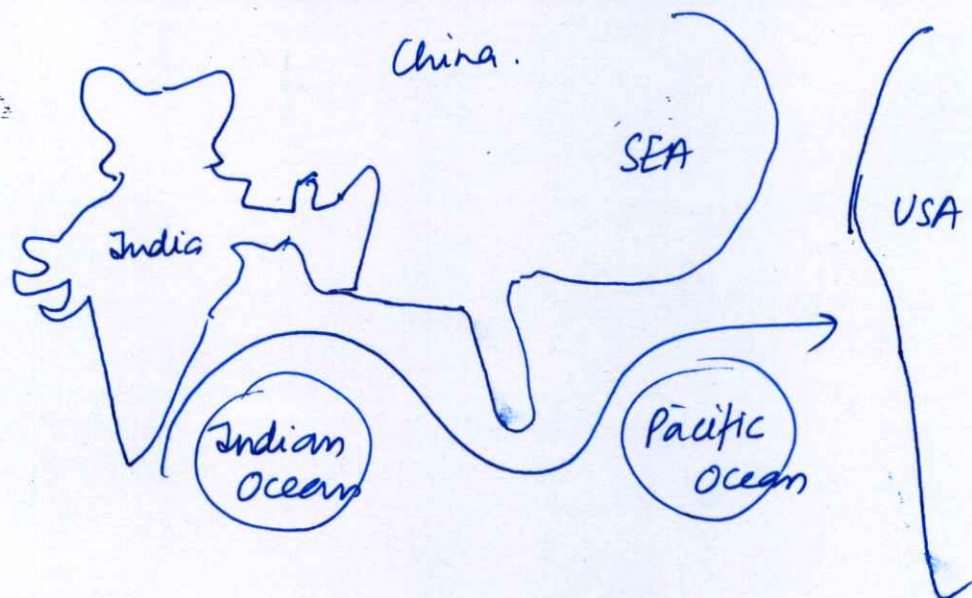


Fig: Indo-Pacific Corridor.

Issues that may come up.

- ① Too many corridors will dilute the overall impact
- ② may ~~of~~ ~~co~~ severe ties with China and Russia.

Solution: Consensus based approach involving all stakeholders and taking Russia into confidence

