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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	16885
Center	ORN	Date	13/10/17

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	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
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।

AIJS has been provisioned
in Art 312 of constitution
and also recommended by
various Law commissions.

Advantages →

- 1) The present system of Judicial recruitment has some issues as mentioned by Law Commission
 - Unattractive terms of service.
 - Inefficient state public services recruitment.

- unassured career progression

Hence AITS will help in
addressing these lacunae and
help in attracting best talent.

- by
- first appointment at rank
of District judge
 - clear career progression
 - standard service entitlements
 - One national recruitment exam.

2) It will help in meeting gap
in vacancies.

3) All India character will impart
diversity to profession of Judiciary.

Yet there are some issues →

1) Recently 9 High courts objected citing evasion of its administrative authority.

2) Language Barrier → Regional courts conduct trials in regional languages which will be an issue for non native judge.

3) Possible turf wars between AJS and state service judges.

Way Forward →

AJS offers tremendous advantages. But some of the issues need to be solved first through →

- clearly demarcating authority of HCs over AJS

- Rigorous language training before inter regional transfer of judges.

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 issue of lack of intra party democracy has been highlighted by ~~the~~ National Commission on Review of Working of constitution NCRWC.

Challenges faced by Indian politics ⇒

1) Criminalisation of Politics - ADK report indicated 34% of current MPs have criminal cases.

2) Black money and muscle power in elections - eg ECI recently countermanded 2 elections in 2 constituencies of TN due to

voter bribery.

3) Party "High Command" decision making structure

4) Vote bank politics based on caste based mobilization, religion based mobilization etc.

[Recently SC banned demanding
vote based on caste, religion etc]

There are many other challenges as well but the common thread is that all are derived from lack of intra party ~~politics~~ democracy.

- Party Tickets are decided based on opportunism and psychofancy instead of consensus based decision.

- The presidents of parties are appointed without consensus building in parties. Thereafter they dictate decision from top to bottom leading to 'High command' structure
- Dynastic politics is emerging withing national and regional parties. They tend to politically mobilize people based on vote bank politics.

Way Forward →

- ECI can come up with guidelines regarding intra party elections.
- Masses should be made aware to elect parties which undertake intra party democratic functioning.
- All parties can come up with self regulated code of intra party democracy.

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।

India has been witnessing merger of some autonomous bodies like -

- SEBI merged with FMC
- Merger of SBI and associate banks.

Such mergers have advantages →

- 1) Remove multiplicity of Authority - Eg The spat between SEBI and IRDA regarding authority over universal Insurance bonds.
This will streamline governance.

- 2) Curb overlapping work →
- 3) Efficiency in financial expenditure
Eg SBI will rationalise branches.
- 4) Coherent decision making.

Yet there are some concerns →

- 1) Possibility of administrative lacunae and vacuum. - If the merged body is unable to discharge all earlier responsibilities of the merged bodies.
- 2) Reduced oversight - Multiple autonomous bodies ensure multiple accountability. Eg in case of regulators.

3) Issues in integration of the workforce of bodies.
↳ Technological differences like e-governance platforms.
↳ work culture differences.

This could hamper functioning of the merged body.

Hence the idea of merger of autonomous bodies is a double edged sword. The solution is comprehensive study of proposed mergers and deciding on a case to case basis.

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।

ECI has been instrumental in ensuring smooth democratic functioning by providing a level playing field for elections.

Yet ECI needs additional reinforcements →

- 1) Giving constitutional protection to Election commissioners against their removal. Currently only CEC has been provided to be removed on the process for removal of SC judge.

2) Financial autonomy → Its
budget should be charged
upon the CFI.

3) Administrative autonomy → It
should have separate secretariat.

4) Banning reappointment of
CEC under govt just like
CAG, CVC to ensure political
neutrality.

Other powers and laws needed →

1) ECI demands amending
~~RR~~ RPA 1951 to make
paid news on electoral offences.

2) Power to countermand polls
in case of evidence of

voter bribery. Eg Recently ECI had to resort to extraordinary powers U/A 324 to countermand polls in 2 constituencies of TN.

3) Model Code of Conduct should be applied on date of notification instead of waiting for declaring election schedule.

These will help ECI in dealing with new challenges like

- Paid news
- Voter bribery
- Use of Muscle Power

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.

बिधानमंडलों 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?

Constitution provides for Parliamentary Privileges which include -

- No court can question the proceedings of Parliament or conduct of MPs in Parliament.
- To punish offenders for contempt of Parliamentary Privileges.
- To publish about proceedings of Parliament.
- ~~Exempt~~ MPs need not appear in courts for civil proceedings during ongoing session of Parliament.

These privileges are important for

- sovereignty of Parliament
- separation of powers.
- Freedom to MPs to express their views on floor of Parliament.

such privileges are also extended to state legislatures on similar lines.

Yet there are some issues →

- 1) Conduct of members of legislatures - violence, abuse etc
- 2) Absenteeism from sessions
- 3) curb to freedom of speech to criticize functioning of

legislatures.

4) Inefficiency and decreasing
output of legislatures -
constant obstructionism

Hence parliamentary & ^{state} legislature
privileges
are in some way leading to
issues in legislative functioning.

It demands a rebalance
~~is~~ between fundamental rights
and parliamentary privileges.

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।

Accountability, simply put, means
answerability.

John-F. Kennedy had said —
"Accountability breeds
responsibility."

Hence accountability principle
is essential to uphold
rule of law.

In this light, extrajudicial
killings can be said to be
~~are~~ getting impetus from
lack of accountability.

Phenomenon of Extra judicial killings has been prevalent -

- Fake encounter cases. Eg - Ishrat case
- Accusations of excesses by army in AFSPA areas.
- Dictates of extra judicial organisations like Khap Panchayats, Kangaroo courts

The causes are →

Lacuna in government's approach →

1) Rewards instead of accountability.

Police officers are given incentives of promotions and bonuses which motivate them for fake encounters.

2) No institutionalised mechanism for assessing all extra judicial killings.

- 3) Protection from investigation to accused officers → Laws regarding prior govt. approval to investigate fake encounter cases.
- 4) Lack of Political Will to address issues of Khay Panchayats, Kangaroo courts, AFSPA.

Judiciary's Response →

- 1) In various cases, SC has directed govt. to address above mentioned issues.
Eg → Recently SC ~~decided~~ ~~dis~~ judgement that AFSPA will not lead to impunity to army men against human rights violations.
- 2) Issues of judicial delays add to problem of extrajudicial killings as justice is delayed.

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 (विनियमित 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 had been suffering from many issues. →

- 1) A report on corruption declared that Real Estate is one of the four sectors resulting in maximum corruption and black money generation.
- 2) No transparency and accountability in real estate projects.
- 3) The prices were set arbitrarily and resulting in windfall

profits to builders at
the cost of consumers.

4) ~~for~~ customers had NO
involvement in decision making.

Such lacunae had resulted in
enacting RE Act 2016.

Provisions →

- 1) RE Regulation Authority and
tribunals set up.
- 2) All builders and property agent
had to ~~and~~ mandatorily register
with authority.
- 3) Details of projects to be
declared online -
- 4) Maintaining 30% of collected
upfront fees in separate

eschew account and to be used for project finances only.

5) Any changes in project had to be approved by customers.

Yet there are some hurdles →

Parliamentary Standing Committee recently gave a report citing some issues in its implementation →

- 1) Many states have yet not notified the rules.
- 2) Definition of projects is arbitrarily changed to give relaxations to builders.
- 3) Customer Awareness about their rights under the act is lacking.

Hence there is long way to go before RERA can meet its objectives.

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 schedule 7 of our constitution has kept water as a subject in state list.

Experts have opined that there are many issues related to governance of water resources which have arisen due to this →

- 1) Inter state rivalry → Eg Inter state water disputes.
- 2) Populism → Eg Punjab gives free electricity to farmers leading to groundwater exploitation.

- 3) Incapacity of states to ~~dev~~ develop irrigation infrastructure
- 4) Lack of investment as state finances are constrained.

Hence it is recommend that water as a subject, if moved to concurrent list can solve these issues →

- 1) Mediation and control of center over inter state water disputes.
- 2) Coordinated governance policy for governance of water resources.
- 3) Potential to leverage water ~~trans~~ resources for waterways, blue economy in seamless way.

4) Interlinking of rivers, water resources will be easier for more inclusive distribution of water resources.

5) Coordination in preventing pollution, exploitation of water resources.

Yet this step can pose challenges like $\Rightarrow$

- 1) backlash from states citing erosion of federal structure.
- 2) Regionalism over water issues could erupt.

Hence the move is not simple and has drastic challenges. It is better to try to resolve governance issues within present framework by improving governance capacity of states and more coordination among them.

Platforms like NITI Aayog can help here.

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।

Political executive is derived from legislatures which is periodically elected by the citizens

Civil servants are part of professional bureaucracy who are permanent and appointed based on merit.

There are areas of potential conflict in relationship of two as reported by Second ARC →

- 1) Clash of Opinion → Political executive basis decisions on its ideology whereas civil servants are trained as per ~~for~~ professional ~~and~~ bureaucratic functioning.
- 2) Clash of Ego → Especially when civil servants have their associations to mobilize strength from and political executives are their masters.
- 3) ^{Civil servants'} Appointments, Promotions, Transfers are in hands of political executive. This creates resentment among these civil servants who fall out of favor.

Healthy working relationship between the two is critical →

1) Both offer their own strengths

- Political executive represent will of the masses

- civil servants give stability to government structure and experience in policy making and implementation

Hence both need to coordinate.

2) Even if any one is curtailed, good governance suffers.

Such healthy working relationship can be cultivated by -

- value training of both about respect, professional conduct etc
- Joint forums to discuss and address mutual differences.

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।

NGO's as the name suggests are outside structure of government and hence not part of ~~democracy's~~ politics of political parties.

Yet NGO's have ended up playing role in politics of Indian democracy.

— Environmentalism as political subject arose in masses due to works of NGOs in chipko movement, save silent valley etc.
Hence nowadays Indian politics

floats around ideas of National Action Plan on Climate Change, Ganga Action Plan etc

— Corruption - India against corruption movement led by Anna Hazare arose Indian masses against corruption. This even led to birth of a political party [Aam Admi Party] and corruption becoming important issue in manifestos of political parties.

— Healthcare - Organisations like Bill and Melinda Gates, Public Health Foundation Ltd. etc have brought healthcare as

center piece of Indian politics
through their work among in
Indian healthcare sector. Now
we witness National Healthcare
Policy, Mohalla Clinics etc as
proposals by Indian political parties.

These are some examples among
many others. NGOs have thus
been able to mobilize some
issues among masses which have
eventually become part of
Indian politics. Thus they have
shaped India's politics.

Yet there must be some safeguards as well
1) IB report indicated propaganda propagation
by some NGOs against India's benefits.
2) Many NGOs are defunct are used as
tools to launder political money.
hence their importance and also potential

misuse in Indian politics raises voice for
their better regulation governance as
mentioned in National Policy on Voluntary
n.

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।

It is believed that India's urbanisation will reach 50% by 2050. considering the fact that Brazil has 80-85% urbanisation presently, one can say India's magnitude of urbanisation is not unusual at all. But the ^{unusual} pattern of urbanisation has raised some issues of governance →

- 1) Urban Local Bodies →
 - a) Lack of financial resources.

b) Lack of authority in wake of insufficient devolution of powers

c) Elections not regular.

2) Infrastructural

a) Over strained public transport, water supply etc.

b) Disaster Management not incorporated in construction and planning. Eg Chennai, Mumbai floods remind of this.

c) Infrastructure does not anticipate future demand and inflow. Results in slums. Eg Dharavi in Mumbai.

3) Others →

a) Women safety. Eg Nishchay case

b) Pollution of air, water, land.

- c) social issues like formation of ghettos
 d) Communalism, casteism is reflected in settlement patterns.

Hence we need Reforms →

- 1) Govt. initiatives → SMART cities, AMRUT, PM Shakti Awas Yojna, HRIDAY etc are schemes to rejuvenate urban infrastructure.
- 2) Governance Reforms → ^{some} Municipalities have
 - direct elections of Mayors
 - Raising funds upto ₹10,000 by issuing Municipal bonds.

Apart from this we need to develop multiple big urban centers instead of few metropolitan centers to ensure more equitable distribution.

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 is a practice of social exclusion of some victims in order to enforce social dictates.

It is a grave social evil ⇒

1) Against fundamental rights
like right to life VIA 21, right against untouchability VIA 17, right to freedom VIA 19 etc.

2) Extra judicial in character
enforced by jati panchayats

Khap Panchayats, etc.

3) Source of perpetuation of
other social evils - A mechanism
to impose caste discrimination
norms, occupational norms etc.

4) Against principles of humanism,
rationalism and equality.

5) Source of harassment

Thus victims of social boycott
are reduced to lives of
inhumans. It is often directed against →

- Violators of social norms. Eg Inter caste marriages
- Patients of diseases like HIV, leprosy
- Transgenders etc.

Hence it must be treated as a criminal offence.

Recently Maharashtra passed Prohibition of Social Boycott Act which recognised the above issues and made it a criminal offense

- Provisions →
 - Rehabilitation mechanism
 - Mechanism to report violation anonymously.
 - Holding the jati panchayats responsible.

Hence we need similar legislations elsewhere to help realise social justice.

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।

Art. 23, 24 prohibits human trafficking including children and begar workers.

First we must realise the dimensions in which human trafficking is prevalent →

- 1) Sex workers.
- 2) Forced Labour
- 3) Child Labour.
- 4) Forced marriages. Eg Indian express reported trafficking of brides from NE India to villages of Haryana in wake of declining

sex ratio.

- 5) International human trafficking
Eg Across India Bangladesh
border.

The problem has various roots →

- 1) Ineffective implementation of
laws like Prevention of child
labour Act, Anti Human trafficking
laws etc.
- 2) Widespread poverty → forcing
parents to sell their children
for sex work, child labour etc.
- 3) Distorted social indicators & like
sex ratio in case of forced marriages
by human trafficking.
- 4) Lack of development (inclusive) and
creation of healthy livelihood.

Hence the strategy must be multi pronged →

- 1) Development [Inclusive and boosting employment]
- 2) Effective implementation of laws.
Eg special police teams to track human trafficking -
- 3) creation of intelligence networks
- 4) stringent Laws as advocated by Kailash satyarthi.
- 5) more inclusivity in social indicators and regional progress.
- 6) Effective Rehabilitation is a must to address the problem
 - Economic - providing livelihood, skills.
 - Political - mobilizing victims into pressure groups
 - Social - Value education of society to give them equality and status.

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।

ASER reports indicate that only 30% of class V student are able to read class II school texts. This shows declining quality of education.

At the core is a weak teacher education system.

- Pedgogic techniques are ineffective.
- Emphasis on rote learning.
- Discrimination and lack of sensitization with respect to

- students from weaker background
- Insufficient knowledge - ASER indicated that 20% of class V teachers are incapable of solving class V mathematics problems.
 - Recruitment lacunae, lack of performance incentive.
 - Value education and work ethics of teachers are lacking. It leads to absenteeism, lack of commitment, dedication.

Hence MP Commission on TE by SC recommended that improving Teacher Education is indispensable.

Recommendations →

- 1) Teacher recruitment should improve - objectivity and competitiveness in recruitment process.
- 2) Regular training and capacity building.
- 3) Monitoring of performance of teachers and followed by suitable training
- 4) Central Authority for Teacher accreditation, registration monitoring.
- 5) mechanisms to report lapses by teachers

Thus Right to education will be bolstered and our demographic dividend will be better harnessed

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।

section 498A provides for
prohibition of domestic
violence in all forms →
physical, verbal, mental..

It is central to ensuring
gender justice and women
empowerment.

But recently the SC ordered
that the section is rather
misused by women to gain
legal advantage over 'innocent
husbands' in divorce settlement cases.

In this process it cites the
low conviction rate and
high withdrawal of cases
upon mediation. Hence the 'burden
of proof' should be shifted from
accused to complainant.

Yet the move is incorrect →

- 1) Low conviction rate should
have been read as ineffective
investigation or judicial proceeding.
- 2) High withdrawals of cases are
often due to intimidation of
the complainant.
- 3) The possibility of misuse
should not result in
diluting the law. Rather the

burden should fall on
judiciary and investigation
agencies ~~that~~ to prevent its misuse.

4) Reports indicate that 90% of
victims of domestic violence never
report. This number will rise as
it will be harder to prove
occurrence of crime which happens
within 4 walls.

Thus the order reinforces the
prejudices and myths which put
burden of proof on women
who are victims. Social stigmas
and attitude already term the
victims of such acts as "deserved
victims".

Hence we should rather strive to
strengthen such laws instead of diluting
them.

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।

India and US's strategic interests have been converging in recent times →

1) Joint Vision Statement on Asia Pacific - about securing sea lines of communication in Indian Ocean and South China sea.

2) Countering dominance of China over the region - Eg. OROB

3) stability in Afghanistan, Middle East.

4) Counter terrorism.

Hence India and US have a strategic partnership wherein defense has emerged as major area of cooperation →

- 1) India's defense imports are now maximum from USA.
- 2) Logistical Exchange Memorandum of Exchange Agreement and Defence Technology Agreement
- 3) Joint exercises like Malabar exercise, Red Flag etc
- 4) Make in India in defense will receive USA's investment.

The significance of this development is that India diversifies its defence

relationships, aligns India's interests with Asia Pivot policy of USA, greater accessibility to Indian military to world through LEMOA. etc.

Possible Implications →

- 1) Russia could be alienated.
Eg Russia Pakistan conducted joint military exercises for first time.
- 2) China's efforts to isolate India could gather momentum as it plans to counter Asia Pivot Policy.
- 3) Over reliance on USA which has historically placed many conditions on its defense partners.

Thus India and US cooperation is step in right direction but needs to be balanced with the raised issues.

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 has contributed
to peace keeping mission of
UN by sending military
contribution in 46 missions
till date → Eg

- 1) In Sudan conflict
- 2) Sri Lankan civil War
- 3) Middle East missions.

The continuity of India's
contribution must be seen
in light of changing

form, nature and variety
of UN peace keeping
missions →

- The nature of conflicts for
which peace keeping forces are
deployed has changed.

- Terrorism
- civil War
- Disaster management
- Management of Refugees.

- The composition of forces
has changed. Now developing
countries also have significant
contribution.

India's ^{continuous} contribution rests on
its Foreign Policy →

- 1) DPSP to help maintain International peace and order.
- 2) India's commitment to multipolar world order.
- 3) Ideals against colonialism, neo-colonialism, and adherence to values of sovereignty.
- 4) India's strive for permanent seat in UNSC

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
rests on historical ties

- Gandhiji's advent in S.A.
- NAM ~~was~~ pioneered by Ghana, Egypt, India
- India's assistance on decolonising Africa.

Yet today the ties have progressed
based on →

African development priorities →

- 1) Widespread poverty, hunger,
- 2) Institutionalisation of democracy.
- 3) Need for rapid economic

development.

India's development objectives →

1) India's interest in natural resources of Africa. Eg South Sudan has Natural Gas, Namibia has Uranium

2) Vast African market for Make In India initiative.

3) Energy security

4) strategic interests in securing sea lines of communication in Indian Ocean.

Thus Indian Government has taken various initiatives →

1) India Africa Summit - 3rd held in 2015.

- 2) soft power → India by the Nile program for internal integration.
- 3) Indian corporations like OVL exploring natural resources in South Sudan and Sudan.
- 4) PM's visits to SA, Seychelles etc builds political trust.

Yet there are some concerns which need to be tackled →

- 1) Growing China's influence. Eg OBOR
- 2) Racism against Africans residing in India.
- 3) India lacks deep pockets to invest in Africa.

such ~~contentions~~ issues need to be resolved parallelly.

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 in Hague Netherlands
was institutionalised by
the Rome Statute.

ICJ is not affiliated
with UN. Its primary
objective is upholding
international law but only
for those who are its
signatory [Rome Statute].

Recently Russia has withdrawn from ICJ after it termed Russia's conquest of Crimea as annexation.

India has never been signatory
b/c of some issues.

Issues with ICJ →

- 1) Compromises sovereignty of nations.
- 2) India believes that Indian judicial mechanism must be exhausted first before ~~going~~ going to international platforms. ICJ instead ends all proceedings once it assumes.

- 3) Misused by bigger powers
to dictate its terms over
a third world countries.
4) Appointments are not democratic

Hence the authority of ICJ
is being questioned increasingly.
It must go for democratisation
of its processes while ensuring
sovereignty of nations is kept
intact. Otherwise it will
suffer from question of
legitimacy.

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।

