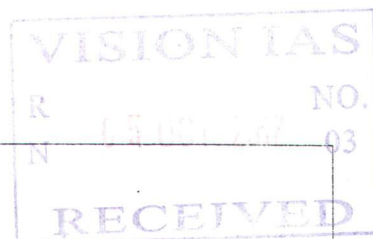




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	TANYA SINGHAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	98030
Center	ORN	Date	5 th Oct 2017

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।

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

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCQ 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 Services is the proposed all India service (Art 312) to infuse judges at district level in judiciary system.

Impact

It will not solve the problems of judiciary like pendency of cases [DAKSH Report: 15-20 years time for one case]. This requires "Business Process Reengineering" as well as good governance [Police Reforms - better investigation]

Rather it will create new ones like

- a) District courts are the local residents' judicial access. (AIJS) people will not understand the local languages, therefore access to the poor and vulnerable would be neglected.
- b) AIJS officials would be given the role without practising in the courts.

However, talented, for being a good judge one needs to have experience.

It will also create resentment among the older employees due to limited number of positions in promotion.

However,

AJTS's services have their own advantage like

- a) It will attract talent which is selected on a meritous basis
- b) It will lead to elimination of corruption in appointments.
- c) Efficient judges would lead to better decisions.

Access to judiciary is one of basic rights of a citizen. Therefore, AJTS can be introduced but the other pre-requisites like digitised infrastructure and introduction to ~~other~~ extra judicial methods should be done.

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 most prominent challenges faced by Indian politics today are

- a) Criminalization of politics
- b) Lack of women representation
- c) Nepotism / family system in politics
- d) Regional issues not gaining traction (Populism)
- e) Lack of discussion & debates in Parliament

Most of these challenges can be traced in lack of democracy as.

Party runs on family system which has no place for meritocracy in selection of party's key members. This discourages youth to participate. Hence, criminals enter through it.

Debates have found a back seat due to party's whip (Anti Defection law (Schedule X) and

Shadow of big leaders of party in parliament. Party is not inclusive and favours selecting powerful and people with black money as candidate. This leads to exclusion of women.

Intra-party's lack of democracy also leads to differences and feuds among the members. This give rise to horse trading. This again hurt the spirit of democracy.

however, other than this, Indian ^{system} political ~~party~~ faces problem like

- a) black money (due to poor electoral rules)
- b) lack of transparency (RTI Act not applicable on political parties)
- c) Non-constructive opposition

Therefore, it is essential to introduce political parties under ambit of RTI Act as suggested by Central Information Commission in Salish Chandra Case.

This will ensure a check on internal democracy and transparency in party's functioning.

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 in various sectors like telecom (TRAI), finance (RBI & SEBI) ensure regulation and fair markets. Other autonomous bodies like National human rights commission, Central Vigilance Commission are helpful for ensuring social-political equality.

However, it is seen that they are being merged (Tribunals are merged in Budget 2016-2017) to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure. But this has done harm as:

- 1) The merged bodies will not have adequate expertise, training in dealing with both the cases.
- 2) Work load will increase, this will lead to more inefficiency.

Therefore, before merging, the stakeholders should discuss about the shortcomings. Adequate training - capacity building and business process reengineering is required. To achieve the desired objectives.

To avoid overlapping work, clarity in job roles, standard operating procedures should be given preference. Expenditure can be reduced by cutting extra expenditures like hotels stays, transportation.

After adequate discussion and analysing options, the decision should take place.

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।

Elections are facing new challenges like fake news on cyber space (America's election), candidates filling wrong information in nomination forms, use of freebies and bribes for winning election.

Since there are new challenges,

therefore electoral laws should be changed like

- Mandatory disclosure of source of income of candidates and their spouses earlier only PAN card details)
- Punishment on filling wrong information
- To weed out black money, timelinet to fill IT Returns (now only required, but not mandatory)
- RTI should be applied on political parties to maintain internal democracy (CIC in Satish Chandra case)
- Women representation in Parliament should be increased (Reservation Bill)

Election Commission of India should be given new measures and training in cyber space to deal with issues of paid news, false news.

Decision on the issue of freelies / bribes should be included in the Representation of people Act (present, not included) to avoid malpractices.

Reforms within Election Commission

~~Election~~ Election Commission as a body should be transformed:

- a) Removal of Election Commission (Art 325) is presently on the discretion of President after the consultation with Chief Election Commissioner.
- ~~by Election Commission's member should be trained to identify~~
- b) Member and Chief Election Commissioner should be restricted to enter political arena at least for some years after retirement.

With progressive laws and reforms, India can achieve even more free and fair elections.

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

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

Privileges of parliamentarians ^{are} derived from three sources

- Constitution
- Sefferent laws
- Convention

There are two types of privileges available

- Individual
- Collective

due to various sources and violation of Principle of Natural Justice, it is often demanded that privileges needs to well defined and delimited.

Balance between fundamental rights and privileges

- freedom of speech and expression (Art 19)

~~Parliament~~ State legislation has recently punished two media persons in tamilnadu regarding the report, they have printed.

In this vibrant democracy, media which is the third pillar of governance should not be held by such anonymous (not objectively defined) laws.

b) Right to equality (Art 14)

giving individual privileges. like exemption from civil cases 'detention' (40 days before and after the sessions) clearly violate right to equality.

however, they cannot be completely neglected as

Parliament is of national importance and it is legitimate to give certain privileges like freedom of speech to members, to hold secret meetings, to give permission for publishing reports etc.

But, the bottom line of objectivity and transparency should not be breached. Therefore, adequate law at one place is required to give privileges, their real meaning.

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.

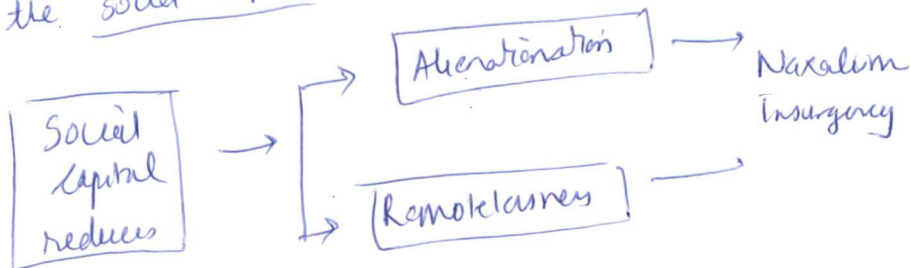
उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability refers to give explanations for actions, decisions and thoughts. It is an essential part of good governance.

India is facing the problems of extra judicial killings (AFSPA or in police custodies), and it is topic of concern due to government and court's response.

Government:

It tries to justify the claims in interest of national security and person's defence. In spite of vague terms like national security, a proper explanation with required evidences should be provided. Extra judicial killings lowers the social capital among the citizens.



Court:

However, court has given progressive decisions like bringing AFSPA under the judicial reviews, but the cases are not getting solved due to lack of evidences and the police/force which are themselves the preparators (being the investigator (violation of Principle of Natural justice)).

There is no doubt that there may be cases that extra judicial killings are necessary (self defence, national security threat), but their decision should be taken on objective criteria and in a transparent manner. Therefore, need of the hour is to improve infrastructure (CCTV surveillance : SC on Police Reforms case) to bring out evidences and clear the clouds of unaccountability.

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 (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016 [RERA] is a landmark decision as it makes mandatory for the real estate developers to get them registered at the authority, maintain an escrow account and also take care of the repairs for at least five years post occupancy.

Rationale

- Black market in Real Estate - Transparency was required to get better revenues and lower inflation.
- Lots of projects was on hold, due to which problem of Non performing Assets (NPA) was rising. Escrow account will provide accountability.
- Demonetization's aftermath required step. It help in maintaining the cordial relationship between buyer & seller.

Restoring consumer confidence

- a) Problem of postponing ~~of~~ occupancy dates was an issue. now with RERA, the real estate owners have to provide the houses within stipulated time period.
- b) Repair post 5 years is another panacea.
- c) No default in promises - Since the developer has to show all his promises on the website, so ^{one} no _{one} can cheat the consumer.

It will also help government to bring out growth in real sector as consumers will once again start buying.

Hurdles

- a) Poor governance

Weak institutions due to poor working culture, do not have adequate measures to regulate the real estate. [Lack of technology]

Corruption may ~~be~~ grow in the RERA as real estate will be an attractive sector

- b) Data gathering would be huge and such skills are not present in adequate amount.
- c) Difficult to process complaints by customers as RERA do not have adjudicating body.

Along with RERA, consumers will feel confident and sellers will be accountable. Therefore, it will be a good ~~begin~~ beginning of providing "Housing for all".

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 issue in water resources include adhoc tribunals, conflict among states, center's helplessness (Art 246). Therefore, it is often argued that water should be transferred to union list.

Advantages

- Center can take decisions on the water issues, rather than going to judiciary (Art 263) or making tribunals. This will speed up the process of resolution [lawyer Tribunal took 25 years]
- Uniform policy can be made so that future issues can also be solved easily
- State will be more satisfied as there is a predefined law rather than tribunal's award.

d) Center can provide ~~facilities~~ facilities like adequate water to both the states in conflict. While in today's scenario, this gives rise to water crises and violent activities.

However,

- it may not solve the problem completely as the conflicts has roots in faulty agricultural practices. (Samba - water intensive crop in Tamil Nadu in Cauvery water issue). Law will not correct them.
- Laws can be tweaked if the states in conflict belongs to opposite party, therefore ensuring fair system would be an issue.
- Parliament lacks the ability of scientific expertise which is required in such cases.

Therefore, it is better to have a permanent tribunal (as according to recent proposal) to solve cases scientifically. Long term measures should work on encouraging traditional water harvesting techniques and cropping according to Agro-climatic Regions.

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 executives and civil servants enjoy a special relationship of mutual benefit with the former as choice of people and later as implementing agencies. Therefore, there are areas of potential conflicts also.

1) Policy and scheme designing
Political executives often use populist agendas in policy designing (freebies distribution) etc. Civil servants have to determine the feasibility of schemes. Therefore, often the popular schemes don't have flexibilities.

2) Nepotism in Contract bidding
Politicians do pay back their patrons to commercial houses by paying contracts. Therefore, a civil servant should always oppose such partial tendencies.

3) Discontinuity of schemes of previous government
Political parties often tend to replace the old (even good ones) with the new. This leads to

duplication of efforts and unnecessary
wastage

However, it is important to see the conflicts
in different direction too. Sometimes, civil
servants also, due to their vested interest
(favourable postings) do not conflict with
political executives (nexus identified by
2nd ARC report)

A good relationship is essential to balance the
mandate and demands of people but with
objectivity and non partiality. Both should
have the same aim of public welfare.
A political executive should identify the
problems while the civil servants should
find solutions to solve them.

Political executive

people's choice
grievances
issue



Civil servant

policy design
good governance

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।

Civil societies, NGOs post 1991 economic reforms has become the third pillar in governance. They have played an important role as

① Political reforms

Introduction of NOTA (None of the above option) in electoral system is done after PIL filed by Association for democratic reforms.

② Socio-economic equality

They have fulfilled the social obligation on government like education and health facilities eg CRP, teach for India etc

③ Act as constructive opposition

Various NGOs like PAS act as good check on the government.

④ voice of the marginalised - Hence making

Indian Policy inclusive & representative
eg Narmada Bachao Andolan

however, they are creating obstacles also.

a) Destructive Criticism

According to IB report, NGOs have caused 1-2% GDP loss by their protests in developmental projects

b) ~~Radical~~ Radicalization of young Youth,
hence destroying the democracy
eg. Zakir Naik

c) Money laundering Activities - NGOs are also involved in money laundering.

NGOs are essential part of Indian policy but they should be transparent, accountable and responsible in their working. 2nd ARC suggested to bring NGOs under the ambit of RTI. NGOs should also be made to file IT Returns on time (penalty should be imposed - (AG funding))

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's urbanisation is growing but its pattern is hidden and messy (World Bank's

Developmental Report)

Hidden - Urban areas are growing outside the urban's administration boundaries

Messy → Urbanisation is not planned

Therefore, it is necessary to improve governance in cities.

Issues

1) Power Issues - According to 74th Amendment, power devolution to urban local bodies is per discretion of state governments. Since, state governments don't want to give powers (principle of subsidiarity), therefore, local bodies (ULBs) often face power crisis.

2) Revenue crises - ULBs have limited source and don't have capacity to even get them.

Limited Sources - property tax
professional tax (₹500 per year)
Tax on Hoardings
Octroi tax [not applicable]
fees on water supply [public building
electricity supply (exempted)]

Economic survey noted that UB's are
devoid of property taxes at such an extent
that tax compliance is merely 20-30% in
area of Bangalore and Jaipur. Even tax
compliance of 80% can get 4000 crore
for UBs.

3) Accountability issues
lack of transparency, citizen charter, mayor's
(figure head of legislative assembly with no
substantial implementation power) position.
UBs are even overlooked and citizens
trust more on NGOs.

Suggestions

Power devolution

→ Completely in hands of State government but Center can give incentives on ~~state~~ giving more power to ~~states~~

Sources of taxes

Municipal Bonds
(Judge Isher Ahluwalia's Committee)

14th Finance Commission's Recommendations

Economic Survey suggestions to improve training and capacity building for better tax compliance

Accountability issues

e-governance measure

Budget based on outcomes
Participative Budgeting

With the above recommendations, cities can become dynamo of competitive sub-federalism.

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

Social boycott practices like untouchability should be treated as a criminal offence as

1) It will create deterrence which is also in line with Art-17 (Right against untouchability), Art 14 and Art 15.

2) Social boycott is equivalent to murder of a person's choice and opportunity. By boycotting, you are making a criminal offence as it is crime to steal one's dreams, ambitions.

But this will be difficult to implement as

i) it can be misused - Boycott is very subjective. for example a person

can derived entry to an occasion due to several reasons. finding and concluding it on the basis of some social bias is difficult.

- 2) It is often not men's wisdom but rather family's customs and traditions that make him do so. Therefore criminal offence will be too much.

Therefore, it is better to strict implementation of present rules and regulation. Along with this value based education, awareness programs (Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao) should be given more thought to make this thought as part of attitude and value system.

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।

There has been tremendous rise in human trafficking (150% in last decade).

Reasons

- ① More people reporting it.
- ② Low sex ratio in particular areas - eg
Parsi - Marwara villages buy girls from poor
tribal belts of Odisha, Jharkhand.
- ③ Easy trafficking and selling through social media
- ④ Poverty in rural areas and this leads to
innocent people indulge in vicious cycle of
placement agencies.
- ⑤ Porous borders along Myanmar (16km),
Nepal and Bhutan. This facilitates easy
inter-country routes.
- ⑥ Weak laws like foreign Act which
punishes victim and trafficker alike for
travelling in country illegally.

⑦ Data base is poor due to which identification becomes difficult.
Even cross border deportations take lots of time (weeks) to happen.

Complexity of Problem

Reasons are social, political, diplomatic as well as technical. Therefore, it requires an interdisciplinary strategy.

① Using the sources

Regulation of placement agencies, awareness among the parents, youth for such activities.

Surveillance on social media regarding the human trafficking Rackets.

Target Areas and Hotspots should be cross checked.

② Routes should be blocked

Border Management should be better.
Check posts should be alert.

③ Lost Efforts

Websites displaying name, photo of displaced

(eg Khaya Paaya Portal)

New legislation and policy on human trafficking
to tackle this problem comprehensively.

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।

Economic survey has evaluated the ASER (Annual School Evaluation Report) by pratham and has found that

$\frac{2}{3}$ of the students of class V cannot solve the problem of $(3\frac{1}{2})$.

This shows the abysmal state of quality of education in India.

In spite of adequate pupil to teacher ratio in schools, quality observed is low. Therefore teacher's irregularity and ^{poor} training is to be at fault.

Along with weak teacher education system, problems of poor infrastructure (No toilets - girls drop out), no detention policy (TSR Subramaniam wants to revise it) are also the reasons.

Recommendations of High Powered Commission on Teacher Education

- a) Biometric to be installed for checking teacher's regularity in class.
- b) An adequate entry level test for teachers
- c) Progressive training programmes after promotions should be given.
- d) Feedback system to evaluate teacher's performance.

With these guidelines and other improvements like improving the drop-out rates (make-shift schools), Right to Education (Art 21A) can be achieved for all.

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।

Supreme Court has made section 498A to be ~~gender~~ more fair to those who face the grave injustice due to misuse of Domestic Violence Act.

At present, the husband was immediately put in custody after the wife's report but now, there will be prescreening by the committee of whether the case is genuine. This has definitely institutionalises the prejudices as

- ① Domestic violence conviction rate is just 6%. While the National family Health survey has shown that 30% of the married women face violence. Therefore, saying the cases are false is misleading. By this particular amendment, women will not come to report (even more than previous figures).

b) Women who is already a victim has to wait for another weeks or days to get the clearance of committee.

c) Supreme Court has even allowed the husband to flew away from country, again victimising the women.

However, the step is also rational in the sense that

a) the most marginalised ^{even} and victim women don't reach to the courts ~~events~~ due to their socio-economic conditions.

b) Men are becoming the victim

c) Law should be fair & just to both the genders. It is actual and real objectives.

Therefore, instead of mending the law altogether, gradual steps like better investigation at police end should be done to avoid the fake cases. Timely judicial decisions should be taken to help both men & women equally.

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 & US are both facing the problem of China's rising world and a peaceful Indian Ocean to protect trade. Both want multipolar world.

Apart from trade, anti-terrorism, climate change, defence is a major area of cooperation due to following reasons.

For US

India can be a major market for its products (At present India acquires from Russia).

Indian Ocean's peace can be acquired by stopping piracy, which again require defence.

India:

Access to technology of USA especially due to hostile neighbours like China & Pakistan.

India require humanitarian aid to fight cyclones, earthquakes, floods, etc. Indian & USA's defense can help.

As the result, LEMOA is signed between two countries. It does not provide access to each other's military bases rather gives more chances of approval from USA regarding various issues.

Significance → India's defense upgradation
Confidence building between two nations

Implications →

Russia can get problematic due to convergence
China will see it as a military alliance.

India's image of Non Alignment will get
hurt as on first reading it looks like military
alliance

Pakistan's relationship with America may get
affected.

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 peace keeping force has played its role in Sri Lanka (LTTE), Afghanistan, Western countries etc.

Due to its consistent efforts, now even Japan wants to tie relationships with India (Malabar exercise).

UN has changed the nature, form and variety of missions as:

1) Anti-Imperialism - the earlier missions includes the protest against imperialism.

eg Indonesia.

2) Cold War Period saw spurt in civil wars (Ireland, Afghanistan), UN peace keeping force (UNPKF) plays an important role.

3) Terrorism - Today UN is fighting
against the hydra headed terrorism
problem.

~~From~~
Despite the differences in the mission's
objective, Indian Peace keeping force
has always played its part.

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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।

Africa is the emerging market while India is a developing economy. Therefore both presents a complementary opportunity.

Africa

Oil, Coal, Gold,
Diamonds

Trade - low
development in
industries in spite of
raw material, labour

Poor education and
health status

Agriculture

India

India's import is
huge in crude oil.
Western disturbance in
middle Asia has added
to woes, therefore Africa
is great opportunity.

Indian companies can invest
and India can earn huge
foreign exchange (ON4C
videsh)

India's expertise in
education & health
facilities

Food security - Pulses
from Mozambique

Apart from this, both the areas have good cultural connect (Mahatma Gandhi, Indian diaspora), this even amalgamates their relationship to greater heights.

Initiatives

- MOUs on teleeducation, health facilities
- Opening of IITs in Africa
- Scholarship to African students
- Visits of India's ~~Prime Minister~~ President to Kenya, Gambia, Mozambique.

However, to completely ripe the relationships, it is essential to clear the clouds of racial discrimination existing between India & Africa (Noida episode). India's tradition of "~~Atithi~~ Atithi Devo Bhava" has to be revived in order to welcome Africa.

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

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

International Court of Justice (ICJ) also known as World's Court is the United Nation's body for international justice.

Recently, in Kulbhushan Jadhav Case, ICJ has upheld the values of transparency, objectivity and rationality in the case. ICJ has awarded that Pakistan should allow consular access to Kulbhushan Jadhav on the basis of Vienna Convention.

However, unlike International Criminal Court (ICC), it has held test of time. It is evident from the fact that South Africa, Gambia and Russia has left the International Criminal Court while all countries are still intact to International Court of Justice.

India is one of the founding members of International Court of Justice. India is always abiding the verdicts of court. This should be seen in context of countries like China (South China case) openly flouting the word. Previously USA, UK has also done the same.

Any body ~~should be~~ of such stature should be transparent, fair and just. Therefore UN should work for maintaining integrity of 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।

Trans Regional economic corridors like China's One Belt One Road initiative (OBOR) have changed the diplomatic calculation of world. In this context, it is not unlikely to discuss Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor's feasibility.

Advantages

- a) Since OBOR has already captured the Europe, Asia, Africa and Indian Ocean regions. Indo Pacific Economic corridor is the only left out opportunity to become a part of regional geo economics.
- b) Trade routes always lead to investments and business. Therefore IPEC will give opportunity to both India & America to overcome China's ambition of global power.

- c) Indo Pacific Economic Corridor will even take care of South China Sea which is full of resources
- d) India's Look East Policy also favours the Indo Pacific Economic corridor.

However

- a) Indo Pacific corridor would be largely based on the searoutes and land routes options are limited. Therefore, it won't be able to generate that effect as compared to OBOR.
- b) India - Asean pact is already signed, therefore IPEC does not offer much aspects as Pacific countries of ~~SA~~ South and North America have their respective trade agreements (NAFTA). Moreover India and Japan are already good diplomatic partners.
- c) It is difficult to pass IPEC as China also lies in this region. and this becomes even more difficult due to capture of South China Sea by China.

India should focus on external reforms like ease of doing business, labour reforms to get investments. And for diplomacy, India should offer space diplomacy to Indo-Pacific countries.

