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6941

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	SAAD MIYA KHAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6941
Center	ONLINE	Date	18/Sep/17

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	12.5		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	12.5		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	12.5		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	12.5		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	12.5		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	12.5		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।
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:			

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।

A centralised All India Judicial Service can be created under Article 312 of Indian Constitution to fill up the vacancies in lower level/subordinate judiciary.

But it won't address multiple problems of judiciary eg:-

- Judicial overload can't be addressed.
- Vacancies in High Courts and Supreme Court are still high. Nearly 30% vacancies in State High Court.

- The cost of Justice is still high.
- Cases take nearly decades to get over.

Eg. The rape case involving Gurnmeet Ram Rahim took nearly a decade to get over.

- The problems related to collegium system would not be addressed by AJS.

•
New Problem which can be created

Judiciary

- State high courts do not want to give up their control on sub-ordinate courts.

Frictions may develop between two.

- AJS could lead to extension of bureaucracy in judiciary.

Govt.

- Even State Government do not favour AJS.
- Recruits of AJS would not have knowledge of local laws.
- It will be against principle of federalism.
- Paying for new Judges will be a fiscal burden on States.

However AJS has been recommended by Law Commission because:-

- it will be means to fill up vacancies at lower level of bureaucracy earlier.
- A wider talent pool will be available.
- Better promotional prospects will attract youth
- The lack of transparency in appointment of Subordinate Judiciary can be addressed.
- Through AJS rules judicial discipline can be easily introduced.
- Availability of more qualified Judges will help in better serving of justice quickly.

Thus, AJS is an idea whose time has come and Centre must consult with States and Judiciary to bring the reform.

Integrated
Judiciary
Supreme court
|
High Court
|
Subordinate courts

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।

Most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics are :-

- use of money power. 5 to 7 crore ^{are} spent by an mp to contest an election.
- criminalisation of politics. 33% of the legislators of ruling party have criminal cases against them.
- concentration of power → corporate - bureaucrat nexus.
- paid news → nepotism → dynastic politics → use of black money in election campaign.

These can be traced to ^{lack of} intra party democracy :-

- There are many parties who take money to award tickets.

- parties do not have a party constitution or even if they have it it is ignored.
 - To secure a place in a party or post like secretary, spokesperson, etc. elections within party are not done.
 - Tickets are easily given to industrialists not to grass root workers
 - Sons, in laws, daughters, nephews of sitting MP, MLAs are promoted.
 - Close position or being a YES MAN of party leader becomes useful in grabbing a party post or nomination to Rajya Sabha.
 - Cash calculus while awarding tickets.
- Some parties have tried to introduce reforms like:
- increasing membership of party via social media.
 - tracking work of MLA MP to award ticket in future.
 - voting by local party workers to choose the future candidate.

However these are piecemeal approaches.

Way Ahead

- Party must come up with a constitution which must be strictly followed.
- Parties must be brought under RTI.
- Cap on how many tickets can be awarded to person who belong to same family.
- Cap on corporate donations.

If internal party democracy is strengthened then it will lead to deepening of 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।

In the recent Finance Bill various tribunals have been merged, Eg.

Competition tribunal in ~~FDSAT~~ NCLAT

Airport Appellate tribunal has been merged with Cyber Appellate Tribunal.

Regulator: Forward Market Commission merged with SEBI.

proposal to merge SEBI, PFRDA, IRDA into a unified financial Agency.
(Justice BN Srikrishna report).

Rationale

Governance

- Brings better co-ordination.
- Introduces economies of scale. Economy.
- Economic sectors are integrated hence merged is a good option. Govt.
- Less pays and reduced expenditure.

- Govt - does not have to go through cumbersome recruitment processes again and again.

Arguments against

- Nature of 2 bodies can be different
example.

Competition Commission - promote competition

NCLAT - corporate governance.

FMC → Future Market

SEBI → Stock Market

IRDA → Insurance regulator.

hence all bodies have different domain.

- Sectoral growth can be hampered.
- Members of tribunals will be overburdened.
- They may not have expertise to deal with wide variety of cases.

- Merger of tribunals has been done via Finance Bill. Which in itself is a controversial move as merger does not qualify to be a matter of money bill.
- Autonomy of tribunal/body can be compromised.

Way Ahead

- Merger should be done only after due consideration.
- It should be done via a law.
- Autonomy be always maintained.

Autonomous bodies are needed for development of market sectors and protect interest of consumers hence they must be given safeguards.

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।

Present powers of Election Commission flow from various sources :-

Constitution

- Election Commission appointed by President of India.
- They can be removed only in a manner prescribed in Constitution.
- Expenditure charged on Consolidation Fund of India.

Representation of People Act deals with.

- Disqualification of candidates.
- deals with electoral malpractices
- electoral offence.

Model code of conduct

- prohibits various do's and don'ts for candidates during election time.

New ChallengesMoney power

In 2014: 30,000 cr spent in General Elections.
Recently RK Nagu by poll- milk coupons,
digital transactions, freebies were distributed.

Criminalisation of politics

Nearly 30% of Legislators in UP Legislative
Assembly have criminal cases against
them.

Social Media

EC not able to monitor campaigns run by
party media cells on social media.

Even guidelines of Exit polls are
being flouted. Eg. Dainik Jagran case

UP.

Social

Other concerns

- Caste based, communal based speeches.
- Hate speeches in rallies.

Violence in polls : Eg Sainagar polls recorded
2nd polling this year.

New changes in Electoral laws

- Manner of removal of all 3 Election Commissioners should be same as judges of Supreme court.
- paid news be made Electoral offence.
- chargedetted politicians should be debarred from contesting polls.
- A limit on corporate donations to Political parties should be introduced.
- For monitoring MCC, EEC should be provided with more funds, flying squads, video surveillance teams.
- EC should be empowered to debar a candidate who has flouted RPA or MCC.

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?

Presently MPs and MLAs are given certain privileges :-

- their speech or behaviour in the house cannot be questioned in a court of law.
- During session of the house they cannot be called for a judicial attendance or be arrested.
- Any ~~part~~ House can take action against a person who has scandalised reputation of house.

Hence privileges help in free functioning of legislatures.

Balance between Fundamental Rights and privileges :-

- the behaviour of MPs and MLAs is becoming unruly. However, still people are shy to write against them as they can be pulled up for breach of privilege. Hence, Freedom of Speech is affected (Art. 19)
- privileges should not be given in a democracy. It is against Right to Equality Art. 14.
- If a MP/MLA has committed a criminal offence then he/she can seek refuge during the days House is in session. Article 21 - Right to life of victim will be affected in this case.

Way Ahead

- Codification of privileges
(Law Commission)

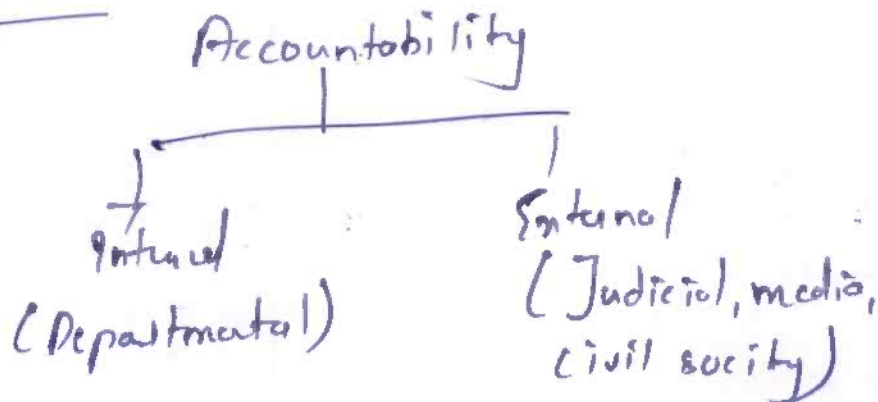
- Code of Ethics for MPs/MLAs
(2nd ARC)

Privileges are necessary for legislators but
not at cost of fundamental Right of
Citizens.

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।

Principle of Accountability ensures accountability on part of those who wield power. It is a sine qua non of rule of law, it prevents rule of man, it prevents tyranny of executive and is hall mark of Good Governance.



Extrajudicial Killings in India

- In Uttar Pradesh 15 encounters have taken place under the new Government.
- Army role in JK, North East has been questioned. Eg. Patribhal encounter.
- AFSPA related issues.

- In 2016 gunning down of Red Sanders smugglers was vehemently criticised.

Govt. approach

- In case of AFSPA Govt. has taken a pro-army position and says it is necessary to ensure morale of Army and ~~pre~~ national security.
- State Governments in a hurry to clamp down ~~the~~ criminals have given a free hand to state police forces.
- Encounter specialists are awarded.
- Reports of Human Rights Commission are continuously being ignored.

Judiciary

- Has recently asked to investigate Manipal encounters.

- Even in case of AFSPA it has ruled that AFSPA does not give a blanket security to Army officials and each encounter should be probed.

Way Ahead

- To tackle crime or terror activities, modern policing, intelligence gathering is need of hour.
- Police Reforms.
- Govt should set up robust Human Rights mechanisms and seek a balance between tackling crime and Human Rights.

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।

Rationale behind REAL Estate Act: -

- to protect consumer interest, prevent unnecessary delays in projects.
- to oversee parking of black money in real estate. ~~and hence~~. Hence, check price.
- give boost to affordable housing projects of Government.
- It is a step for sustainable urban development.

How Consumer interest will be protected.

- 70% of the money will be kept in an escrow account hence project will be completed early as money won't be diverted for other projects.

- Builders liable for structural design faults for 5 years.
 - Any change in plan or layout of project must be approved by ~~consumer~~ customers.
 - Setting of Central and State Real Estate Regulator Authority to check implementation.
 - Money charged on new definition of carpet area which includes staircases.
- Hurdles Sector
- Escrow account will hurt liquidity in sector.
 - There are provisions of imprisonment in case of non compliance hence confidence of builders can be hurt.
 - decrease profitability of sector.
- ~~At~~ fact is a state Legal subject
- close co-operation with states will be needed.

Way Ahead

- Real Estate can be brought under GST.
- It can be given a industry status.
- Imprisonment can be replaced with heavy fines.

Real Estate is core of services sector and must be developed by policy intervention.

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।

There are several issues plaguing water governance in India which has led to severe water shortages due to over exploitation of water resources.

Why water can be moved From state to concurrent list

- many water resources like lakes, rivers, and ground water resources are inter-state in nature.
- ~~Various disputes~~ like inter-state water disputes can be amicably resolved.
- Better execution of multipurpose projects of Government.
Eg. Polavaram has been made a Central Government project
- Better management of river pollution, & hoarding of hydrological data.

- It will lead better disaster management in case of floods.
- Timely release of water in agricultural seasons.
- Better pricing of water especially Ground water.

Impediments:

- Water is a emotive issue, directly impacts agriculture, hence. State government would not give up their control.
- There might not be enough synergy between Centre and states.
- Water is a resource which should be managed locally via a bottom up approach.

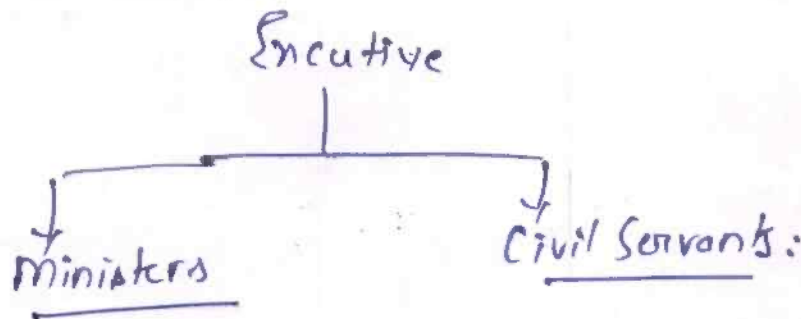
Way Ahead

- For the time being water as an issue should be discussed in inter state council meetings.
- State Govt. should promote better auditing, harvesting, management of water.
- ~~Centre~~ and states should adopt Groundwater Sustainable management Bill as early as possible.

Water is a precious resource and must be conserved.

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।



Areas of potential conflict can arise between the two wings of executive:-

- politicians may give emphasis to political considerations and vote bank politics while civil servants may give consideration to administrative concerns.
- politicians may want immediate completion of a project while civil servants may also consider legal/procedural aspects.

- A civil servant has job security and can't be removed while politicians have to face test again and again after 5 years.

How they can complement each other.

Political Executive

- have local knowledge,
Know local issues

- are public ^{representative} ~~representative~~
tative

- can serve as a platform for public to interact with officers.

- public can inform them of administrative excess.

Administration

- have expertise and motivation

- are public servants.
- ensure continuity in governance.

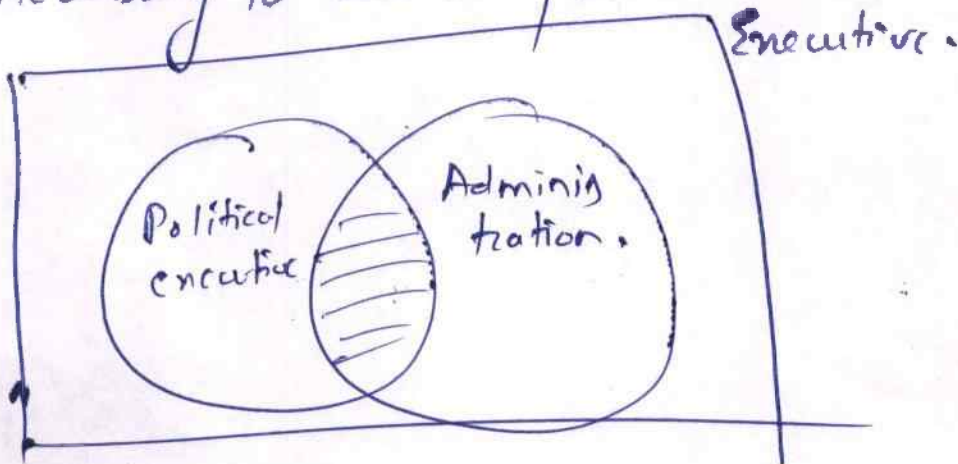
- they can be informed of woes of public vis-à-vis political executives.

- public can inform them of any illegal activities by supporters of any politicians.

Way Ahead

- Both should regularly interact with each other to look into various issues.
- Bureaucrats must follow
 - anonymity
 - neutrality
 - impartiality.

A close co-operation between two is necessary to secure public interest.



10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs are part of civil society hence they are outside of political domain. But recently their social, political, economic impact has increased. Presently there are 31 lac NGOs in India.

Role of NGOs

- Various political reforms have been initiated due to work of NGOs and petitions filed by them.

Eg. Annulment of 3(1) of Representation of people Act - Lily Thomas case. Supported by Association of Democratic Reforms.

Introduction of NTA :

PVCL case.

Social

NLDs have worked in amendment of rape laws (Example Jagori).

SEWA of Ela Bhatt has been working to develop entrepreneurial skills of women.

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan has popularised Social Audit.

Environment

- Save the Rivers Campaign
- Narmada Bachao Andolan Andolan

India against Corruption has worked for implementation of Lokpal law.

Corruption

Governance

- Government has been utilising reach of NGOs to implement their

schemes like NRHM, ICDS, Swachh Bharat. NGOs are even recruiting personnel to implement schemes.

All is Not Well

- Cancellation of FCRA licenses of many NGOs. Eg. Greenpeace.
- Administrative expenses of many NGOs are way too high.
- NGOs are not consulted ^{during} ~~via~~ drafting of Bills.
- Many NGOs are closely linked to various parties.

Way Ahead

- Govt. must regularly interact with NGOs on various platform.
- NGOs should put a cap on expenses.
- NGOs are necessary to ensure better delivery of governance.

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।

Magnitude of India urbanization

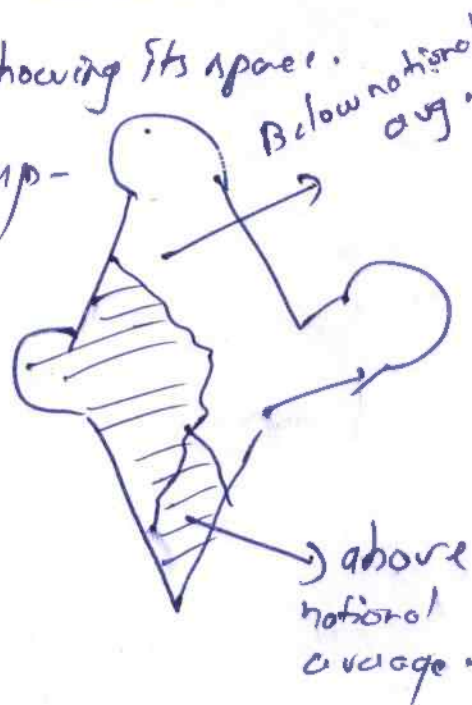
32% urban population, 53 metros,
3 megacities, 4041 statutory towns.

Pattern

- West and Southern States are highly urbanised.
Eg Gujarat, Maharashtra; Kerala.
- North and East ^{states} are less urbanised.

- Urban sprawl is showing its space.
- Cities are rapidly expanding.

Rural land is being eaten up.



Issues in Governance of citiesULBs

- Lack 3fs — Functions, Functionaries and funds.
- Lack expertise with respect to city governance.
- Not all of the 12 functional items are devolved to them.
- Encroachment on their domain by parastatals.

Police

- Lack of modern police force which can tackle the modern patterns of crime.
- Emphasis on IG system of policing.

City planning

- done on concepts which were 10 or 20 years old.
- Lack of integration of various aspects like environment, transport, sewage management.
- Lack of cooperation between Centre and States.

Reforms

ULBs -

- Principle of subsidiarity must be followed while devolving functions to ULBs.
- Promotion of municipal Bonds.
- In long term parastats can be eliminated.

- Switch to commissionerate system of policing in all metros.

POLICE

- promotion of Transit oriented Metro policy, pedestrianisation of streets, Green Buildings, Sewage disposal, Waste to Energy plants.

Infra

of all reforms in Integration
SMART CITY and AMRUT schemes.

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 implies denial of service like residential, food, clothing, shelter, usage of public places etc.

It is very rampant in rural areas of Maharashtra, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan.

Why it should be treated a criminal offence

- it is an infringement on constitutional rights 14, 21 of the citizens.
- it is a violation of Human Rights.
- most of the affected are poor and vulnerable sections of society - SCs, STs, minorities.

- couples who marry outside caste are also targeted.
- people who are boycotted live under constant stigma and depression, they lose their sources of livelihood.
- it disrupts social fabric of society.

Impediments

- it will be difficult to prove social boycott.
- Government should not venture into what society decides for itself.
- Government may not criminalise it because of political reasons.
- Law enforcing officers belong to same society hence they may not enforce law.

Maharashtra has set up an example by
promulgating anti-social boycott law
and other states must follow the suit.

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

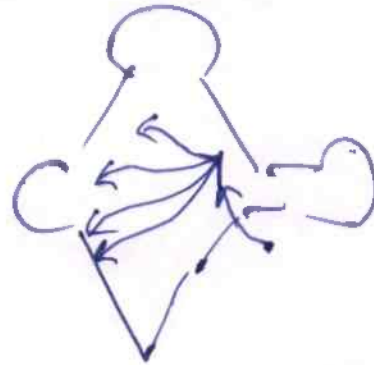
भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking has become an organised crime India.

Various poor people are brought from East UP, Bengal, Bihar and trafficked into urban areas like Delhi, Mumbai, Noida etc.

Complexity of problems

- it is interstate and intra country in nature.
- lack of co-operation between various state police forces.
- politician nexus surfaced in Bengal Human trafficking cases.
- Human trafficking leads to
 - sex trade
 - organ trade racket
 - begging rackets.



Strategy needed

- Immoral Traffic Prevention act needs to be amended to recognize transnational and interstate nature of crime.
- Close co-operation between State police forces, especially along state borders.
- Formation of anti trafficking cells by state police forces.
- For profiling of migrants in urban areas ULBs should set up dedicated cells and Aadhaar potential should be leveraged.
- Co-operation between with Nepal and Bangladesh.
- Leveraging reach of NGOs ~~and~~

Human Trafficking is violation of Human Rights
and must be ended.

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

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

Teacher education system ~~needs~~ weaknesses

- ~~late~~ Teachers have relied on archaic ways of teaching.
- They have failed to incorporate new developments.
- They have failed to incorporate critical thinking in students.

Teacher Education Commission Recommendations

- in service training of teachers.
- They should be trained about various needs of Indian educational system.
- They should be trained to harness ICT while educating children.

• They should be aware of various socio-economic needs of country and modern educational values which should be imparted to children.

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 - deals with dowry related cases

Recently SC has passed an order ^{under} which if ~~in case~~ a complaint has been lodged under 498A there arrest should be done only after preliminary enquiry and there shall be no immediate arrest.

Arguments in favour

- 498A became a tool in hands of disgruntled wives to harass husbands.
- gave arbitrary powers to police to arrest husband, in laws, sisters, cousins etc.
- ~~had~~ poor conviction rates under 498A.
- was against rights of man.

- it was even against right of woman as most of the arrested were mother and sisters of accused.
- it disrupted family structure.
- it was against presumption of innocence.

How it institutionalise the prejudices

- the low conviction is more due to poor investigation rather than an ad hoc complaint.
- it was a potent tool in hand of woman suffering domestic violence or dowry related harassment.
- Dowry in India is a reality and NCRB reports that dowry related deaths is one of the leading causes of women deaths.
- SC has asked to set up committees at district level which will become another forum for negotiations. Where

powerful in laws will arm twist the poor woman.

- Similar dilution of rape laws can follow.

Way Ahead

- Govt while making laws should avoid knee jerk reactions.
- SC has provided a checks and balances in use of 498.A but it should not have delegitimised it by using terms like "disgruntled wives".
- Social evils should be tackled via education and sensitization.

Securing Women Rights is necessary for wholistic development of society. hence legal safeguards for them must be preserved.

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 USA have converging strategic interests:-

- containment of China.
- War against terror.
- Rebuilding Afghanistan.
- co-operation in Indo pacific.
- combating money laundering.

USA has accorded major defence partner status to India, LEMOA agreement has been signed and Defence Technology and Transfer Initiative DTII has Also been signed.

Significance

- It will help both countries in building defence partnership.
- A strong India is necessary for USA for its pivot to Asia.
- USA can build a chain of second tier powers like India, Japan Australia in Indopacific.
- It will boost India's defence and address its security concerns/needs.
- It will rejig balance of power in Asia in particular and South Asia in general.
- It will help India in securing a strategic position in Indian ocean and counter terror operations.

Implications

- Russia may move closer to Pakistan.
- China may not remain silent and a Russia-Pak-China axis is already forming.
- Trump administration may ask more from India
 - Boots on ground in Afghanistan
 - on participation with USA in various international theatre.

The era of strategic altruism is certainly over in Trumps era.

Thus India must maintain cordial relations with Russia, USA and China taking maximum out of every country.

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 significantly to UN peacekeeping missions by c

→ contributing to UN funds for peace keeping missions.

→ giving boots on grounds in various missions like in Somalia, South Sudan, Eritrea etc.

→ Supplying logistical support.

It will help India in raising:

→ its global prestige.

→ India can become more vocal in putting a case for UNSC reforms.

• India can learn better practices of other nations.

But India must come up with a proper policy that in what way and in which manner it must contribute to UN missions.

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 has been significantly ~~partaking~~ involved in Africa and both compliment each other.

African development priorities

- needs investments to utilise its resources especially minerals and energy.
- needs investment to build up infrastructure.
- need help in pharmaceutical sector to combat various diseases and improve its social indicators.
- needs to secure its interest in global forums like WTO and UN.
- peace keeping and nation building

India goals/objectives.

- Africa is rich in minerals especially copper, tin and lead in which India is deficient.

- Development of Indian ocean Rim region, blue economy; countering String of pearls; freedom of navigation.

- Developing oil/gas well especially in North Africa.

- Africa becoming a major export destination for Indian manufacturers.

- Securing support of Indian African countries in UNSC reforms; WTO agricultural subsidies.

- Combating Terror.

Initiatives

- 3rd India-African Summit was hosted in Delhi and MoUs on various matters like cultural exchanges, blue economy, maritime co-operation were signed.
- India recently hosted African Development Bank meeting in Gujarat.
- Under ITEC program India has been extending scholarships and micro loans to Africa.
- Loans to African Nations via New Development Bank.
- PM visit to South Africa, Kenya etc.
- Concern • India can't match deep pockets of China.
 - Racial attacks on Africans in India.

Securing partnership with Africa is necessary for India.

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 is based on Hague

- its jurisdiction extends to individuals.
- it looks into war crimes, genocides, crime against humanity.

It has played instrumental role in :-

→ awarding punishment to perpetrators of Tutsi Genocide in Rwanda.

→ Bosnian Serb leader who carried out ethnic cleansing of Muslims.

Criticism

- It has no institutional enforcing mechanism.

- Nations like USA, China, Russia have ignored its orders.

- 9th role in Syrian Civil War, Iraq war has been suspicious.
- Not every nation has ratified ICJ statute.

India

- has recently approached ICJ against Pakistan
- A military court in Pakistan ^{gave death penalty} ~~sentenced~~ Kulbushon Jadhav, an Indian national.
- ICJ has ruled in India's favour and has asked Pakistan to not to execute the sentence. ICJ cited that Pakistan has flouted Vienna convention.
- This is a diplomatic victory of India.

Concan

- India has never followed internationalisation of its bilateral disputes.
- Like Pakistan can drag India into ICJ on various matters.

Thus, India should be cautious while approaching 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।

OBOR of China is touted as project of the Century. It involves investment of 1.4 trillion dollars and seeks to connect Europe and Asia via land and sea routes

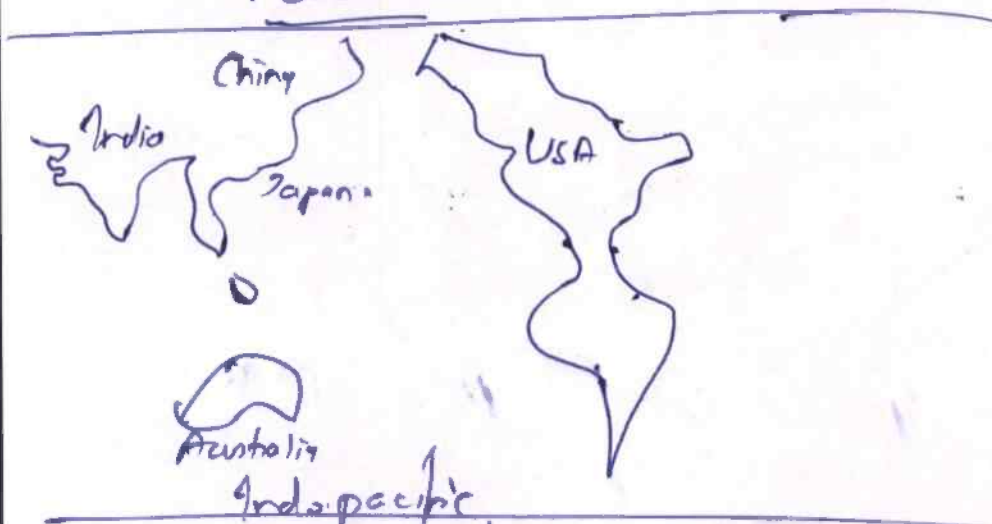
This will improve connectivity and change global geopolitics and geoeconomics

- Shaping of international order.
- rise of china.
- Retreat of USA.

- ↳ movement of people, goods
- ↳ flow of energy supplies
- ↳ job creation.

A similar Indopacific corridor can be envisaged:-

- it can connect littoral states of Indian ocean with littoral states of Pacific oceans.
- it can have
 - development of port infra.
 - reduction of trade barriers.
 - navigation of in sea.
 - joint development of marine resources.



- setting up of coastal development zones.
- joint disaster management team

India, USA, Japan and Australia can be the project initiators. It can not only boost trade and GDP but can also counter China.

Concerns and Impediments

- No nation has deep pockets like China to implement such a huge project.
- Already many states of Indian ocean are involved in OBOR.
- USA is looking inwards, in era of protectionism a project like Indo Pacific corridor is a far fetched idea.
- China has strategic position in ~~Indian~~ ^{Pacific} Ocean, hence it will oppose.
- It will be difficult to bring Russia and USA on same table.

Thus, India should look at developing small sub continental level corridors like BIM corridor, BDIIN initiative, Koladan project.