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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	24773
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar (ORNV)	Date	12/10/2017

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।

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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।

In a vibrant democracy, quick & efficient Judiciary is desired to maintain checks & balances. However Indian Judiciary is mired

by following issues -

- Pendency of 3 crore cases
- Poor judge to peoples ratio - 17 judges per million
- Vacancy in Judiciary - due to non-uniformity across states
- Average pendency of 5-10 years.

Law commission's 14th report, Swaran Singh Committee's recommendation led to incorporation of All India Judicial Services (Art. 312) via. 42nd Amendment Act is often said to

be panacea for above issues.

AIJS can be helpful as -:

- Present judicial recruitments are at state level which makes it non-uniform across states
- Hassles of transfers & postings at lower district judge level → less attraction to people/youth from good bar background.

AIJS focusses on quality rather than quantity & will be effective in Cadre management at All India level like IAS etc. State wise uniformity in service conditions will be adhered & an outsider in High Courts with expertise can be placed.

However, it faces challenges

- Opposition from present ranks of lower judiciary as their service conditions will be hampered

- Issue of language to outside judges &
• lack of understanding of laws of
state
- Will face stiff resistance & non-cooperation
from status quoist attitude.

AIDS is highly desired as present day
needs of judiciary is to reduce pendency
& ~~a~~ quick decision making. An effort
to make service attractive to youth is
desired..

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।

Over 70 years Indian democracy has matured as evident by increasing voters turnout & social media participation however on the other hand inter-party democracy has turned more opaque.

Issues with political parties

① lack of intraparty democracy

- Tickets or selection of candidates based on his ascribed status rather than on achieved status
- Nepotism, family dynasty rule
- Prevalence of people with Criminal records at apex position
- "Biwi-Bahu-Beti" Brigade overshadows -wing

ground level female representation

② lack of transparency & accountability

Consequences & fallouts on Indian Politics

- ① Caste & identity based politics has emerged.
- ② Grass root level leaders remains at lower levels - not the real representation
- ③ Sycophancy - leaders siding on party lines rather than people.
- ④ Father followed by son as CM candidates
- ⑤ Swaying faith of voters as a lack of development is seen
- ⑥ Increasing muscle & money power is seen.

Indian democracy will get mature and stable with simultaneous democratisation of party system.

- RTI should be extended
- Financial transparency should be maintained
- Inderjit Sengupta committee & Dinesh Goswami Committee - State funding of elections should be introduced.
- Code of ethics for political parties is desired.

The recent reforms in Budget 2017-18 to clean electoral funding is step in this regard & appreciated

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।

As in a developing nation like India, Government has a role of being a major player in various sectors, the role of a regulator increases to prevent conflict of interest & transparency in system.

However, over the years Regulatory bodies are created indiscriminately leading to overlapping of jurisdictions at various levels leading to everyone's authority but no one's responsibility & increase in pendency of cases & expenditure

To minimise the negative impact the regulatory bodies are merged & obsolete ones are discarded to reduce overlapping & reduce expenditure. For instance -

Forward Market Commission (FMC) was scrapped & merged into SEBI.

However such mergers may do more harm than good.

- Merger may lead to increased burden on single regulator → will increase pendency of cases
- lack of expertise of single regulator may hinder efficient regulations
- may lead to lawlessness & thus erosion in certain sectors
- may increase political interference in terms of appointment etc. - loss of autonomy etc.

Thus ~~both~~ what is desired is the rational merger of bodies in a way that efficiency, autonomy & expertise is not hindered & simultaneously expenditure & overlapping gets reduced.

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।

Election Commission of India (Art. 324)
is created by Indian Constitution to carry
free & fair elections in the country.

Over the years ECI has emerged has
a prudent regulator & effective & impartial
body. However it faces multiple issues:-

- Vague laws & provisions in RPA 1950 & 1951
leads to indulgence of corrupt practices
↳ Paid news not covered under electoral
offence
- Also, appointment of CEC & other EC
& lack of security of tenure of EC's
inhibits its free & fair functioning

- Lack of provisions which empower ECI to cancel elections in corruption cases etc.
- Lack of law for Social media illusage

Due to such issues ECI ~~off~~ often uses wide power as stated by SC in CCCVIS Gill Case, 1977 with broad interpretation of Art. 324, which is often criticised as activism & is not in spirit of rule of law

Thus for effective functioning & better conduct of elections following reforms are desired -:

- Paid news should be make electoral offence
- Enrich power of ECI to cancel election in case of corruption scam etc.

- Amend Art. 324 to provide 'Security of tenure, disability post retirement to CEC & EC's
- laws have to be simplified so as to curb excessive interpretations.
- Make suitable laws to punish electronic electoral offences.

ECI should be given such powers in making electoral process transparent, & ~~cor~~ corruption free.

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?

Article 105 & 194 of Indian Constitution

Provides ~~power~~ special privileges to member of parliament & state legislative assemblies environment. so as to provide free & hassle free & efficient law making.

Collective privilege is provided to prevent the undue & offensive criticism of Parliament & Parliamentarians, & thus contempt power has been given which often remains a dead letter.

However, the recent case of Karnataka assembly putting guilty & 2 years of jail as punishment to two

journalists highlights the abuse of the law. & ~~highlight~~ demands the need for codification of laws. & reexamining them.

② The balance between Privilege & Fundamental rights are desired because

- Abuse or illusage of Privileges leads to violation of Art. 19 (freedom of speech & expression) of Individual as well as Art. 14 (Rule of law)

- Thus codification is desired so as to
 - draw a line to identify / aware what tantamounts to breach of privilege
 - ~~rest~~ Restrain legislative overreach
 - will maintain balance with Fundamental rights.

However Codification of privileges may
restrict Parliaments freedom to an extent
as Breach of Privilege is a subjective
issue & varies case to case basis.

"Dissent is a life blood of democracy"

Said Dr. Ambedkar. & then one should
be fully allowed to express his/her
dissent in a reasonable & fair manner
& Parliamentarians should apply Self
restraint to prevent the abuse of
laws.

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

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

Extrajudicial killings refers to killing of individual or a group without judicial directions. i.e. a state suo-motu killing someone without the directions of court which is a violation of Art. 14, 19, 21 of constitution.

Extrajudicial killing is against human rights conventions & is an act of unaccountability & lack of transparency & is breach of Separation of Powers

Armed Force Special Powers Act (AFSPA)

has led to large number of extrajudicial killings, simultaneously, death of

People Undertrials (without complete judicial procedure) also tantamounts to extrajudicial killings.

The government's approach in extrajudicial killings is questionable -:

- Arresting killings right on name of national security is arbitrary.
- The evidence, witnesses & state's statement varies.
- Rising incidences of lynching, mob justice etc. & government's failure to curb them highlights lacunae in approach

Judiciary approach

- Judiciary has taken an activist role and has brought AFSPA & extra judicial killings under questioning of law

- In Manipur Extra Judicial killing case SC has ordered a high level enquiry to examine the cases.

Extrajudicial killings is adverse to democracies & should be stopped by proactive governance. Reforms in ~~the~~ Criminal Justice System as recommended by Malimath committee is desired.

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 sector in India generated high ~~job~~ number of jobs was mired by number of problems -:

- Prevalence of black money in sector leading to inflated costs
- Builder-Buyer dispute which led to
 - trust gaps between stakeholders
 - ineffective & untimely service delivery
 - Stalling of projects & rising buyer-builder dispute cases in judiciary.

Real Estate Regulation Act (RERA), 2016 tries to reduce & minimise the above issues.

Features of RERA

- Mandatory registration of property & plan with regulatory authority
- 70% of funds has to be parked into "escrow account" by builder
- Responsibility of builder to maintain building till 5 years from date of possession
- Time bound ~~resolution~~ resolution (within 60 days) of disputes.

It will help in

- reducing cost as prevalence of black money will decrease
- will regain Builder-Buyer ~~gap~~ trust by bridging trust gap deficit
- "Escrow account" will prevent disbursement of fund.
- 5 years of maintenance will ensure

minimum standards of construction.

Thus will revitalise consumer confidence.

However there are few challenges

- mandatory registration - may ~~be~~ promote excessive regulations - hampers ease of doing business
- High stamp duties still a case of concern
- Dispute resolution authorities may face same fate as DRT's.

Thus reduction in stamp duties & enforcement of building code along with RERA ACT is desired in ~~sector~~ real estate sector.

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।

Water being a vital component for sustenance is desired for sustenance, however vagaries of monsoon, receding of glaciers & misuse & unjudicious use of water has led to a clash between nations, states etc.

Governance issues → Water at present is a subject in state list & overall ~~now~~ thus it depends on states for proper utilisation of same.

However lack of expertise, improper governance, varied laws at state levels has led to depletion of water & increasing use of ground water which is unsustainable practice in nations.

Bringing water into concurrent list~~Positives~~ Positives

- will bring uniformity as centre will form skeleton law which states will adhere to
- will reduce inter-water^{state} conflicts
- Mihir Shah committee recommended the same → stating this will increase better governance practices.

Negatives

- Being in concurrent list, states will still ~~follow~~ make rules
- Will be undoing decentralisation ~~which~~
- may not be effective as still enforcement agencies remain the state (i.e. same)
- will not address supply & demand side issues

Thus bringing water into concurrent list will not be panacea as further issues such as reduction in demand from agriculture, industries etc & supply side issues of rain water harvesting, watershed development. ~~should~~ are also desired ~~then~~

Thus, multiple reforms are desired to reform the • governance issues related to water.

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 refers to those who are selected by electoral processes viz. citizens while Civil Servants are selected on merit basis viz. exams etc.

Potential Conflicts

- ① Political executive may try to go for populist measure while executive may vouch for rational one.
- ② Political executive may lack expertise on issues as compared to civil servants & thus differences may occur.
- ③ Political executives may demand excessive benefits while civil servant may abide by his/her conduct rules.

The major issue is political executives
~~sometimes~~ sometimes lacks patience to
listen to advice of civil servants on
other hand civil servants lack that
attitude to work under local level
leaders etc & thus conflict occurs

Political executives are elected by
people & thus are answerable to them
while Civil servants reports to executives
& thus follows anonymity principle towards
citizens. Thus for healthy working
relationship between political executive
& civil servant desires

- ① And impartial & unbiased opinion
of civil servants
- ② Acumen & Emotional intelligence of
politicians to hear his advice & take

decision

③ Principle of anonymity should be adhered by civil servant. {except in cases of corruption}

④ Civil servants are instruments of democracy & thus should not try to become institutions & on other

hand Political executive should ~~to~~ have attitude to listen to free & fair advice of civil servants. Thus good

governance can be attained.

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।

With the changing paradigm towards Citizen centric governance, the role of 3rd party governance has emerged & NGOs have ended up playing a key role in governance.

Role of NGOs in Indian Politics

① As a Watchdog

— monitors political activities of parties
ex — ADR. Reports the transparency & prevalence of black money etc.
Periodically

— keeps parties accountable & towards citizens.

- ② Supplements political parties but never take part in elections
- ③ Keeps democracy live between elections
↳ eg: in gram sabha etc. playing vital role in proceedings etc.
- ④ Criticises ill-works or lacunae in governance thus acts a constructive opposition
- ⑤ The role of NGO's in Corruption free politics.
↳ Example:- The bill for inserting political parties as exception in RTI was widely criticised by NGO which pressurised government to delay the bill ultimately led to failure (2014).
- ⑥ It complements, supplements, questions & confronts government.
- ⑦ Citizen awareness heightened
- ⑧ PL → liberally used for political reforms

NGO's have played varied & vital role in India's politics. NGO's like ADR, PUCL, MKSS (RTI establisher) have created wide awareness among citizen & thus has led to development of new paradigms of governance & increased voters turnout.

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।

Suburbanisation & Urbanisation are natural phenomenon in growth of nation. However, the way duo have emerged in India has led to unplanned & chaotic development of city & has led to misgovernance in city.

Issues of governance in Indian cities

- ① Overlapping jurisdictions of multiple authorities + lack of interdepartmental coordination
- ② lack of planning with keeping magnitude of migration in mind
(lack of use of effective data.)
- ③ lack of financial autonomy to Urban local bodies

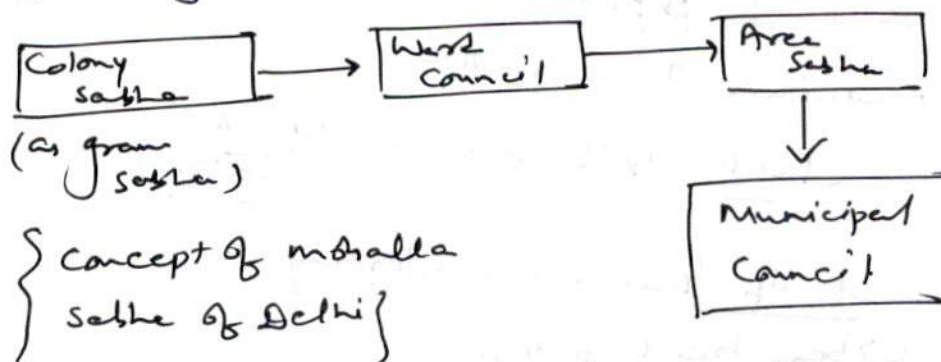
- ④ Lack of effective manpower
to carry out work
- ⑤ Undue political interference ~~from~~
- ⑥ Nexus corruption between leaders,
bureaucrats etc.

All this along with huge influx of
migration, issues of land clearance
etc. hinders developmental projects
which hinders effective development
of cities.

Reforms required.

ARC-2 has recommended (①, ②, ③)

- ① Setting up 4 tier structure.



- ② Direct election of mayor to fix accountability of elected representatives
- ③ Devolution of financial powers to ULB's — levy of property tax, Betterment tax etc. [Municipal bonds etc.]
- ④ Scrapping & merging of parastatal bodies with undue political interference
- ⑤ Stability of tenure to officers for effective decision making
- ⑥ Planning based on data analytics
- ⑦ Setup IInd Urbanisation commission to develop a wholistic plan. for Cities.

Indian cities needs to be made self-reliant so as to achieve complete decentralisation & make them dynamo of sub-competitive 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 अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently, Maharashtra government drafted a bill to prevent Social boycott & ostracism of people not adhering to societal norms.

Issues with Social boycott

- Used by Patriarchal society to establish fear among people to follow their old norms → violation of one's right to life & liberty
- Social boycott is ~~an~~ a punishment given by non-competent authority, thus evasion of judicial law.
- Violates one human rights
- Promotes old societal evils & discourages rational attitude in society.

Over the years society in India has ~~suff~~ suffered from social evils & thus social boycott etc. should be abolished & thus treating social boycott as criminal is desired

However, it is difficult to identify the cases & prosecute someone in such cases.

~~Also, it is a~~

Also, law will suffer from implementation as attitude of people will not change & thus merely declaring it a social offence won't help & attitudinal & behavioural change is desired.

In a liberal & democratic society it is quite sad to bring law to

repeat human rights violation but under the prevailing circumstances such laws are desired & appreciated. However, efforts to change peoples attitude & behaviour via. education etc. is desired.

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।

Recent NCRB data highlight 25%
year-on-year rise in cases of human
~~rights violation~~ trafficking & thus is a
case of concern.

Reasons for increasing cases of human
trafficking in India

- ① Porous International borders &
prevalence of activities in ~~some~~
neighbouring areas.
- ② Prevalence of Poverty, Unemployment
in India & neighbouring countries
- ③ Lack of effective intelligence sharing
to ~~sub~~ curb the existing
organised channels.

④ Presence of State actors & non-actors
in the trade

⑤ Demand → for Child labour — free &
cheap labour
↳ for females as Domestic workers
↳ Sex rackets & prostitution prevalence
in cities.

The prevalence of organised crime channel
& nexus corruption of such channels
with Police, Politicians & other vested
interests accentuates the issue.

Effective strategy

- MoU with neighbours for joint &
coordinated patrolling at borders
- laser fencing etc. at border — Strengthen
capacity of Border Security forces
- Intelligence & data sharing between
authorities — NATGRID & CCTNS

- Strengthen local level intelligence
↳ for instance - SPANDANA in
Andhra Pradesh.
- Stringent laws to curb child labour,
- mandatory registration of Domestic
labour with police
- National level Human Trafficking
Cell should be established.

A multipronged strategy at National
& international front is desired.

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's report highlighting the poor condition
of school education with Vth class student
not able to solve Class IInd problems
directs us towards declining quality
of school education
Problems with School Education

- ① lack of adequate qualified teachers.
- ② lack of teacher training mechanism
- ③ lack of timely periodic check on teachers teaching ~~tech~~ techniques etc.

Thus lack of pedagogy, lack of
desired learning outcomes & lack of

governance that supports innovative education system. highlights the issues in Indian education system.

Supreme Court constituted High Power Committee (Justice Verma Committee) on Teacher education

Recommendations

- Create an effective desired learning outcomes matrix.
- Establish merit based teacher selection & recruitment system.
- Develop institutions for teacher training — Develop content for the same.
- Teacher training certificates & clearance of certification exam should be mandatory for recruitment

- Training should not be an one time affair rather it should be on periodic basis
- Create an effective regulatory board for teacher training
- Created a effective assessment board for periodic assessment of teachers classroom

The recommendations should be followed in letter & spirit to revamp the teacher-training system.

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 - 498 A deals with Domestic Violence against women. The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act was incorporated in 1986 to prevent women from undue harassment of domestic violence.

Recent order of Supreme Court

- Over 96% of cases under 498A only 14.4% was convicted
- ↳ Highlights increasing frivolous complaints & abuse of law.

Thus SC has recommended :-

- No arrest till family welfare cell (Created by amendment to law) scrutinises the complaint & deems it fit to be

filed as a case

Merits of Judgement

- will prevent undue harassment of
• male due to frivolous complaints
- frivolous complainant will be punished
thus deter one from doing such acts

However this has also led to undoing of
what women's movement in India were
fighting for over decades.

- Creation of family welfare cell will
delay the proceedings of case

- Case ~~under~~ under family welfare cell
may not be taken with sensitivity
as • police may not be sensitive enough
to ~~to~~ deal with case

- may lead to public shaming if denied
to file case by FWC on wrong
grounds.

Thus the judgement of SC may hinder women to come out and speak against the cases.

To tackle frivolous complaints
Variations & Frivolous Complaint Act
on lines of madhya pradesh government
can be instigated rather than diluting
the much needed Domestic violence
Act.

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।

Growing relations between India & United States (US) is accompanied by shared democratic values & convergence on bilateral & regional & global issues

Over the year, India-US relations
Defence has emerged as major area
of cooperation as evident:-

Declaration of India as "Major Trade & Defence Partner" by US

Creation of "India Rapid Reaction Cell"
in Pentagon - 1st country specific cell.

→ Given status equivalent to NATO ally

- Defence deal for procurement of
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

- India - Japan - US trilateral
- Malabar Exercise
- Indian forces participated in RIMPAC
exercise
- Cyber security - US committed to safeguard
India's Critical
Information Infrastructure
- Signing of LEMOA - agreement
with BECA & CESMOA in progress.

Significance of cooperation

- ~~Increased~~
- Strengthened India-US relations
- Strengthening of Indian Armed forces
Capabilities
- With LEMOA, India can now access
US airstrips in Evacuation & in other cases etc.
- Exhibits India as growing military
superpower with huge global & strategic interests

Implications

- Highlights India's tilt towards USA
 - ↳ Russia & China dislikes the same
- Rise of Russia - China - Pak axis.
- China seeing India as USA's major partner & center to Pivot to Asia & thus border disputes & bilateral relations may get hampered.
- may lead to ~~test~~ geopolitical instability
- India needs to balance on both sides

Its evergreen friendship should not be hampered by increasing relationship with USA & simultaneously bilateral relations with China should be maintained.

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।

Since its origin in 1945, United Nations has engaged itself in promoting peace & reducing wars & its peace keeping missions has played vital role in it.

India since its inception has been the biggest contributor in terms of forces in this missions & has been part of more than 44 MISSIONS so far. At present, India's forces to UN so far accounts to 18,000 troops & has been hailed by United Nations on ~~many~~ multiple fronts as great act to attain global peace & stability

Over the years the nature of UN peace keeping missions has changed.

During cold war era, they were engaged in reducing war. Korean War, Vietnam war etc. evidents the same.

In later years & post cold war, due to nuclear deterrence & promotion of global peace, UN peace keeping missions work has changed from wars to defending & delimiting borders to eliminating the terrorist forces.

Not only militarily, UN peace keeping missions works on health, education & development of war zones & India has been biggest contributor in this regards as well.

Q

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।

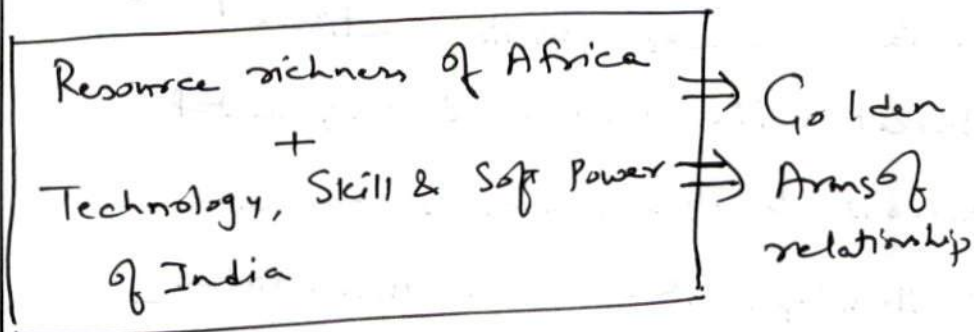
India - Africa relations are characterised by shared values of freedom liberation from colonial era & facing same issues of poverty, health & development.

India's partnership with Africa is unique & mutual amalgam of developmental priorities of both regions.

Economic front

- \$70 billions of trade with Indian private firms investing \$35 billion in region → the salient feature is capacity development & generation of employment by hiring local youths. Thus an organic relationship.

- Essar group acquiring Zico Steel of Zimbabwe is highest FDI in Africa evident, the same.
- Trilateral '15-17 agreement between AARDO & India to build Capacity & Infrastructure in Rural areas of Africa.
- Energy front
 - ↳ 4th India - Africa Hydrocarbon summit 2016 → discussion on ONGC videsh extracting oil from African regions



- Global Governance → Entire Africa supports India's bid for UNSC & supports India CCIT on terrorism

Indian government's measures

- \$125 million → 8-PAN initiative for tele-health & tele-education services
- \$10 billion line of credit for Infrastructure development of Africa
- Supply of medicines & generic drugs to African nations
- African Students given special seats for education in Indian universities
- India balances its national interest with African developmental interests & thus shares an organic relationship. The recent Asia-Africa Growth Corridor established the strength of relationship

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।

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।

Present day International Relations are
mixed by 3C's - Culture, Commerce &
Connectivity & Indo-Pacific economic
corridor tries to address them.
(IPEC)
Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor envisages
to connect Indian & Pacific Ocean & thus
South Asia, South-east Asia, Oceanic,
West Asia & Africa. Asia-Africa
Growth Corridor is a part of IPEC.

IPEC is desired,

- Will enhance connectivity & trade between stakeholder nations
- Will bring stakeholders from varied geography at one table which are

all developing in nature

- For India → will strengthen its reach in Indian Ocean
→ Development of Blue Economy
- Will help in achieving openness in Sea lines of Communication & reduce piracy etc.
- Will help in checking spreading wings of China over Indian Ocean.
↳ Counters to Maritime Silk route & String of Pearls

Challenges to

IPEC

- All stakeholders have varied interests thus ~~the~~ consensus building may suffer
- Economic might of China & its present influence by bilateral relation may not serve purpose well.

- lack of adequate infrastructure.
 - ↳ Strait of Malacca is already busiest lines of communication India along with Japan, ~~and~~ Australia can make IPSEC a reality. IPSEC is desired for growth of African & Asian continent & will be a harbinger of change for stakeholder nations.