VISION IAS™

www.visionias.in
www.visionias.wordpress.com

VISION IAS 25 NOV 20 RECEIVED

Subject:

Name of Candidate	VIPIN	Test Code	492
Schedule		Registration No.	4952
Place	ORN	Time	11:30 - 11:30
Module			

Classroom ☐ Distance Learning ☐ Classroom & Distance Learning ☐

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	Essay 1	125	55
2.			
3.	Essay 2	125	50
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

Total Marks Obtained 105/250

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code) The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given be the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed the take away the question paper.

Observation

70% — Content

Introduction : V. good introduction
Idea development : Extremely thoughtful.
Word choice : very appropriate.
Supportive evidences :
Conclusion : missing.

20% — Organization

- Topical sentences : Comprehensive
- Paragraph order : Good. Effective.
- Transition : Effective.

10% — Mechanics

- Sentence structure : Complete and varied.
- Punctuation/ errors : Missing/Error free

- You have very good content and ability to write to the point.
- However, you need to be coherent in your essay. There are few sudden jumps in the essay which are jarring on the readers flow.
- Conclusions is missing. You need to be more insightful, give your ideas, you need to be perspective.

55/125

3. Has Capital Punishment lost its relevance in a civilized world

A girl was thrown out of the bus on a fateful winter night 2 years back. It was later found out she was brutally ~~ag~~ gangraped by a group of 5 men. The whole country was agitated. As the news broke out, Delhi was ~~on~~ on the streets shouting slogans and demanding only one thing - Hang all of them until their death. Proponents of Capital punishments would argue that

good

these are crimes so brutal, so grotesque which shake collective conscience of society and only capital punishment can restore the faith of society in the ability of state. widespread clamour for capital punishment would justify, retention of capital punishment in statute books. Democracy is after all people's rule and if people are demanding capital punishment, it must be relevant and must have its place in statute books.

In this essay, I would try to argue that people's demand for capital punishment may not really be their desire for blood but a disillusionment with a system that allow such crimes to happen. I would seek to explore reasons as to why capital punishment has lost its relevance in a civilized world and then in the

final section, I would suggest a way forward.

Crimes against women as also crimes in general are on the rise in India. Statistics by National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) suggest that cases of rape and murder are increasing every year. Conviction rate remains low (<30%). Cases take years to reach their logical conclusion. In the meantime, accused are free on bail. Many commit even more crimes. It is in this context that people feel there is no other solution but capital punishment as polls suggest people favour repeal of capital punishment laws.

contradictory statements

Argument in favour of capital punishment is, it is deterrent to further crimes.

mention one such study report

Don't write anything in this margin

Studies after studies have refuted this claim and demonstrated that it is in way little deterrent than life imprisonment.

Another proposition is that there are criminal who are so pervert that it is not possible to reform them, so it is better to execute them. But can we ever be sure of that? By this logic we undermine the power of human will. And as we can never be sure, it is better to give the person another chance.

good argument

[The argument goes that it is fair to execute a person who has committed a murder but as Gandhiji said, an eye for an eye would make the whole world blind.] ~~And we certainly do not follow this principle.~~

who?

They would say. it gives a sense of closure to the victim or the family of victim but interviews by journalist after many years of execution, provide us an insight into their mind and we find out that execution does not really give them any closure or sense of closure.]

give fact/s about instance one such interview

Real argument against capital punishment is a principled one. Right to life is most fundamental of human rights. It is at best debatable if state has the right to take life of its own citizen.

Many feel, state has no right to take any life. It does not even protect the rights of one who is to execute the final act of executing a convict. How does it make him/her feel about himself/herself.

It is inhorently inhumane. Though arguments are made that lethal injections or electrical chair kill almost instaneously but even in this age, instance of botched up procedure are not hard to find. Making 'the end' very very painful.

V. good

[On practical side, irreversible nature of capital punishment makes it impossible to correct any error.] To err is human but not leaving any scope for correcting past errors make it even more damaging. [Many innocents have been wrongly executed in many parts of the world and former judges of supreme court of India have accepted their error and requested president to pardon 34 convicts on death row.]

fantastic

Support it with evidence

Also research has conclusively established arbitrary nature of capital

punishment. There are no clear guidelines. This has been proved beyond doubt that capital punishment affects weaker and marginal sections of society disproportionately. So, capital punishment does not pass the test of fairness and equity. Reasons are not hard to find, poor & weak can not afford marquee lawyers to take up a case for them.

Sudden Jump.

Capital punishment to terrorists make them martyrs. It makes headlines and more people are attracted to violent ideology of terrorists.

Owing to these shortcomings, world over more and more nations are taking capital punishment out of their statute books.

Many more have put voluntary moratorium on capital punishment. UN general assembly (UNGA) also indorsed moratorium on capital punishment with the ultimate aim to take it out of statute books. Repeal of capital punishment law is one of the precondition for joing European Union (EU).

In India, Supreme court has made stringent guidelines for awarding capital punishment only in 'rarest of rare' cases and with its recent judgments try to make execution more humane.

So what is the way forward for the nations who have kept capital

punishment on their statute books?? And ans for those nations who have deleted the provision but many support reintroduction of it.

[Life imprisonment without parole is certainly an immediate answer to capital punishment but real solution lies in creating a swift and responsive criminal justice system which is the most effective deterrent for any crime. There is need to sort out deficiencies in our education system in our social system so that no one is left out. ~~and~~ ultimately ~~criminal~~ activities ~~go down~~. This would reduce incidence of crimes and improve people's faith in the system so that demand for capital punishment by people would come down which is given as justification to keep this inhumane punishment in our statute books.

V good suggestion

General conclusion

Don't write anything in this margin

Don't write anything in this margin

50/125

5. Disabled: "the invisible minority" in India's policy making realm.

While I was waiting for my turn once MD/MS counselling starts, I saw a dentist, apparently physically disabled, barely ~~walking~~ able to walk without the help of his father, climbing stairs to reach the stage to take part in Masters of Dental Surgery (MDS) counselling. There was no ramp. There was nobody other than his father to assist him. And this was happening in country's most prestigious medical/dental institution AIIMS, all India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi.

tense is incorrect

Avoid

If this is how policies and programmes for disabled are implemented in the country's premier institution, we can only shudder to think about condition of disabled in the periphery.

In this essay, I would try to argue that due to their unorganized character, disabled are the 'invisible minority' in India's policy making and that they have been left behind in the governance and growth process and without correcting these mistakes, neither would full potential of country be realized, nor the growth would be inclusive. In the end some suggestions would be explored to make things better.

When we hear of world minority, it is often in the context of religious, linguistic or ethnic minorities. Seldom do we hear of 'disabled as minority'.

Any community or group which is less in number and suffers some form of disadvantage in life due to ~~these~~ its share numbers. is minority

Disabled constitute anywhere between 2 to 10% of the population of country based on different parameters used and even if we take midway figure of 5%, they are certainly a minority and clearly suffer from disadvantage as any society ~~as it is~~ structured does not cater to their needs.

Disabled are not disabled, they are really differently abled but rendered disabled by society and by the state which does not fulfil

V. good.

their special requirements.

Unlike other minorities like religious or linguistic, they do not grab attention. It is because they are unorganized. They do not vote as a block. Political parties do not consider them vote bank.

Politicians take them for granted and there is no political will to improve their representation in the policy making circles or to implement policies and programme that have been designed for them.

V. good built up.

Their unorganized nature prevents them from articulating their demands clearly and precisely. Disabled are not able to influence results of elections as they are scattered in almost equal proportion all over the country and do not form a solid chunk of vote in any

constituency.

If we look at current council of ministers of GOI or top bureaucrats, not a single disabled comes to mind. If we look further not many disabled are sitting in parliament. So, who is there in top legislative body of our, in temple of our democracy to look at their problems and design policies and programmes for them.

too good

Studies suggest disabled are stuped in poverty and families with a disabled person have more poverty than is the case with rest of the population.

Disability and poverty reinforce each other and ~~a~~ sets in a vicious cycle ~~is created~~.

When we combined other disadvantages of caste, gender, religion in the life

of a disabled, situation become heart-~~rading~~. wrenching

Whatever policies and programmes are designed for disabled are not implemented properly and there is no accountability for lapses. Reason is simple lack of political will.

Why focus is more on political front?

Persons with disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of rights, no discrimat) act was passed in 1995. It provided for 3% reservation in education institutions and govt jobs. It asked for disabled friendly infrastructure. But as stated earlier, even country's premier medical institution could not provide a comp to its disabled students in these last 2 decades.

fullform

Don't bring out one a institution as such.

Recent supreme court judgement asking

govt not to reserve seats in only identified posts but in all posts, clearly states apathy of successive govt towards disabled.

So, disabled are unable to continue with their education, not able to access health care, basic govt services are denied to them and are thus excluded from a growth process which caters only to the majority ~~will off~~ population.

But it must be understood that disability of one affects entire family. so if a family of 5 is considered. 5% prevalence of disability would adversely affect 25% of population and in a country of 1.2 bn population it comes out to be 300 million population of United States.

good reasoning

It is self evident that no

country can achieve its full potential ~~as it~~ 5% of its population is excluded from the growth process and 20% are adversely affected.

Realising this, some reforms are underway. Govt has ratified marrakesh treaty of world intellectual property organization (WIPO) that would make it easier to create books which are disabled friendly.

fantastic

A bill to increase reservation for disabled to 5% from current 3% is pending in parliament. It also includes more categories in the list of disability.

More non govt organization (NGOs) have now started lobbying for the rights of persons with disability.

But in the end implementation of existing and future programmes

would depend on political will. Technology could help in it but technology has to be made disabled ~~fauty~~. friendly

For real change to happen, persons with disabilities i.e. different abled persons will have to organize themselves. With their family members, they constitute significant 25% of population which no political party can ignore. If they assert and demand their legitimate rights, it they would be granted.

Political parties should field more candidates with disability so that their concerns could be taken into account.

Disabled should not be discriminated in civil services jobs and only if they are promoted will govt. get an insight into problems they face.

Only with the inclusion of disabled in the 'policy making domain' and in the growth process could the full potential of country be realised. With the assertion of their rights, they would not remain an 'invisible minority' and incidents like the one in AIIMS would not happen. Then only can we dream of -

'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas'

avoid

Observations -

① Avoid pulling out one organization
② Conclusion needs to be more insightful.

Don't write anything in this margin

Don't write anything in this margin

Don't write anything in this margin

An apparently physically disabled aspirant walks ~~to~~ to take part in counselling for MDS seat in AIIMS. He was barely walking with the help from his father. He had to walk up to stairs to reach the stage and the he was told his disability certificate was incomplete and not valid.

That's

why the visible of

Is disabled - invisible ma -

why is that chan

why is visibility necess

why in policy mak

In this essay, I would like

focused on the invisible minority

in India

due to their unorganised character

dealt as the invisible mass

this needs an act

NGO

fulfilled

disabled friendly policy

1000

disability – poverty vicious cycle
Educat

Disabled → difficulty abled
special needs
Handicapped

invisible minority

India

Policymaker

Society is structured in such a way that it does not cater to their needs

~~of~~

linguistic minority
religious minority
ethnic minority

Invisibilized

S. not a vote bank

S – 10% disabled

(R) Prior with disabl (Equal opportunities
Protection of right
Non discrim)

Policy maker – Tit Bureaucrats
Minister

Reservation – 3% HB quota
↳ not properly applied
Supreme court intervene

Note

Call us : 9650617807, 9968029039
Blog : www.visionias.wordpress.com

Visit us : www.visionias.in
Email : ajay.visionias@gmail.com

Cause for NSSO data

Empowerment

Inclusive growth

Sabka Sath Sabka vikas

New bill sri, [illegible]

can't leave behind [illegible]

~~why is~~

who was

Economic Politics

dilluted

Women

PC

IT

Rural

Women's open se

IT

JRE

not dilluted [illegible]

Minority

Average literacy

Backward district

Ramps

~~While~~ a district for MDS counselling process come to

Introduction:

A girl was thrown out of a bus by 5 men. Claim to bring all of them were drunk was on the stout. Palpolle argue in the people

Human rights

Failing of a safety

Plane hijack

or a fateful night in Delhi

Slippery slope

→ media actions

positions were down

bag for their part

After all, in democracy

In

Thus

Practicality - [Hanging
Electrical shock
lethal injection]

what about person who is to execute the final act

Scope of Crime

Emotion involved
Right of victim
kin/kin family
Right of whole society

Capital punishment

why is bad ~~for~~ all agree it is not
what is the way forward

why Capital punishment

why it has not been ...

Capital Punishment | Relevance | Gandhi | Ahimsa

Different view | Civilized society | It was made ↑ in

Why capital punishment → its evolution
Mob lynching

Inhumane
No certainty
Arbitrary

modern notion of society

An eye for an eye would make Gandhi's whole world blind

Criminal justice system → Deterrent
Reformative

Ethical / Moral
Legal

Right to life
Right to die with dignity

Swiftness & certainty of punishment

Irrevocable
society

Justice/fairness
Equality
Common good
Rights
Consequentialism

No chance for reformation

Supreme → There are crime which shake the collective conscience of society as a whole, Brutal rape of a little girl

Better punishment → life imprisonment w/o parole

Create a society free of such crimes through better education, better health care, gender equality