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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	ABHIJEET SINGHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English		
Center	Distant Learning	Registration Number	22839
		Date	11/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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.

Don't write anything in this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

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.

12.5X20=250

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीकृत भर्ती व्यापकता के विपरीत विभिन्न समस्याओं को समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उनके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

All India Judicial Services in a proposed All India Services that was legislated via 42nd Amendment of Constitution, but it is yet to be notified.

It has become handy like :-

- i) It increases meritocracy based system
- ii) UPSC based recruitment would enhance respect of the services & attract best talent
- iii) It standardises entry in various courts across India

- iv) It helps in Professionalisation of lower (District) level judiciary
- v) Better transparency would help check against admissions of corruption & nepotism.
- vi) Help to fill vacancy (50% at HC level)

At the same time, judiciary today is plagued with multiple issues like executive - judiciary lack of coherence (NATC issue), delays in court cases, accusations of transparency being inadequate, pendency in cases, etc.

While pendency can be tackled using more judges and transparency

Can improve, AITS raises
other issues like :-

1. Encroachment of Executive
in domain of Judiciary
(against Article 50)
2. Standardisation may lead to
one-size does not fit-all
issue & flexibility reduces
3. May cause more delays in
selecting judges due to
procedural rigidities in selection
4. Could increase the work
pressure on UPSC & delays
in other recruitments.

Nonetheless, overall it's
a welcome suggestion. Although,
it must be backed by
greater transparency in overall

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Judicial functioning & capacity
addition for more effectiveness
& to deliver True Justice.

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।

refers to intra-party democracy
party workers
being sovereign in deciding
policy goals of a party.

However, Indian political
system has been accused
of Nepotism, Criminalisation
& use of Money Power
within a party & stifling
voices of ordinary party
workers.

Issues created because of this

1. Nepotism in Distribution of tickets denies True choices to voters. It leads to collusion.

- self aggrandising aims & reduces sanctity of political parties & election process.
2. Giving tickets to criminals rather than dedicated & deserving party workers → leads to use of Electoral Malpractices (like Rigging of votes, booth capturing) & it stifles democratic ethos. It also propagates Violence in society.

3. Tickets to richer candidates hurts the goal of Political empowerment of masses. It leads to excessive electoral expenditure (NCRWC → 20 times limit) & hurts free competition. It also promotes use of money.

to 'buy' votes & hurts Honest
Parties & candidates.

4. Similarly, granting of 'tickets'
based on caste, religion,
creed, language, race lines
leads to Vote Bank politics
& violates the spirit of
Section 123 of RPA Act.

5. Denial of vote proportionate
'tickets' to women (around 15%)
sows a seed for gender
discrimination in politics &
society.

Hence, as Geeta
Mukherjee Committee of 2nd ARC
point, reforming internal
democracy is a must.
Use of RTI using legislative
banking to political parties

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Can be a way to
initiate such a change.

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 निम्न कारण उनके कार्यों में व्यय अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent budgetary proposal to merge various appellate bodies and some tribunals has a dichotomous impact.

Positives

Curbs overlapping work

- It helps to reduce duplication of efforts by related tribunals
eg. PFRDA & IRDP have a common regulatory goal
- It also reduces the friction between regulators.
eg. (CCI & RBI recently)
- ~~Lesser~~ lesser no. of regulators would enhance clarity

among stakeholders & helps
in Ease of Doing Business.

Reduces Expenditure

- Multiple regulations ~~to~~ without proportionate work load reduces increases total unnecessary expenditure from the side of government. Hence, merger helps in directing money well.

Other benefits

- Reduces the total Veto Points & redundancies can reduce.
- Has been recommended by agencies like 2nd ARC
- Would help in better monitoring by Parliament.

At same time, it raises multiple issues like:-

1. It leads to accumulation of oversight of Executive into Regulatory work & reduces Independence of agencies.
 2. The manner in which such an amendment was brought → using money bill has led to accumulation of stifling opposition voices.
 3. Merges may lead to decline in specialisation of agencies & tackling dedicated complex issues could be challenging.
 4. It reduces sanctity of regulators due to possibility of collusion with government & regulatory capture.
- On a whole, some merges may be desired. But what is more important is

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to enhance their capacity,
accountability & self-regulation
 to bring true empowerment

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.

सुपरभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और मंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election Commission is a bulwark of Indian democratic setup that was set using Article 324 of Constitution.

However current electoral laws like Representation of Peoples Act are said to be inadequate because :-

1. They are silent about the Appointment procedure of Election Commissioners which remains opaque & under Executive control.
2. Election Commissioners other than CEC do not enjoy a proportionate independence.

3. Election Commission depends on state governments for officers, staffs and resources.
4. New challenges like social media based political campaigning, paid News proliferation, use of indirect tactics to distort voting, lack of clarity over issues like Hindutva, ^{Parliamentary} meaning ^{substantive} have led to have been inadequately dealt.
5. Structural issues like No bar on being employed with government post retirement, need of more changes.
6. ~~It is~~ It is ~~forced to use Article 324~~ forced to use Article 324 to countermand polls

because of no clarity or
clear cut provisions in case
of use of money power
in elections.

Hence, as 2nd ARC
recommends, new reforms are
required such as: -

1. More independence to Election
Commissioners proportionate with
EC
2. 3 member independent committee
(PM + CJI + LoP) to appoint EC
3. Capacity enhancement of EC
using (Funds + Secretarial
support + Dedicated staff +
New technology like VVPAT)
4. Providing power of to annul
membership of objection to EC
5. Clarifying Parliamentary Secretary

Simultaneous election issue.

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 होते चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुनः परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Parliamentary Privileges
are provided under Article 105 of Constitution. They are of 2 types → collective Privilege (eg. Privilege motion) & Individual Privilege (eg. emphatic from arrest during session)

Privileges have helped in -

1. Providing greater freedom of Expression (Article 19) to Parliamentarians.
2. It helps to check against 'Tyranny of the elected' (eg. Judicial overreach)

3. Allows a conducive & free debate to construct most optimal policies in lines with Democratic ethos.
4. Privileges like meeting in secrecy are needed to legislate over sensitive issues.
5. Some privileges like exemption from arrest protects from Executive overreach.

However, as the recent Karnataka legislature use of privileges to arrest prosecute 2 journalists show, it has its own cons such as :-

1. It can be used to stifle Freedom of Expression (Article 19(1)(a)) especially of media

2. It violates the spirit of Article 14 and Article 15 for equality of all.
3. It leads to conflict of interest where Parliamentarians become their own judge.
4. It can be used arbitrarily & violate Right to life & Dignity of Individuals (Article 21)
5. Subjectivity in its use can lead to Legislative Overreach.

While, Article 105 has been upheld in the M Sharma Case, we need to codify some provision if it is done in Australia to prevent misuse. Similarly, appointing of Ethics Commissioners (2nd ARC) in Parliament

may help to check against misuse & would ensure true freedom is upheld.

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 न्यायनिर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Extrajudicial killing refers to the process of killing accused criminals without necessary approval by law.

Such an approach is violative of Article 14 of Constitution and Rule of law (no citizen can be punished except in manner described by law) and violates Article 21 of Constitution.

Government has been accused of lethargic & approach towards extrajudicial killings. This is seen in

way fake encounters are seen. As the ~~judicial~~ honourable Supreme Court observed in AFSPA case, extrajudicial killings are becoming a norm.

In some cases, government has itself been accused of fake encounters to polarise society ~~and~~ for political gain.

Further, huge delays are seen in taking action against policemen/lawyers indulging in such crimes (eg. Bhagalpur case is yet to be solved)

Also, government has been accused of paying inadequate attention to violence in jails by policemen and an NCRB

data show, conviction rates in such offences are abysmally low.

Hence, judiciary has issued some guidelines recently

1. Every Encounter death would be investigated
2. No impunity under AFSPA would be provided if encounters are found fake.
3. It has asked to clearly differentiate between a peaceful meeting & terrorist strikes
4. It has said 'Democracy is the norm'
4. In Shatrughan Chauhan case, SC clarified that even a prisoner under death penalty has human rights under Article 21 that needs to be protected.

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Hence, recommendation of
Justice Verma Committee needs
to be followed with respect
to AFSPA.

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमित एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 (रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016) को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित नके की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः मजबूत करने में किन प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate Act, 2016
is a Model Act by center
to restructure the construction
industry & Real Estate with
provisions like maintaining
Escrow account, changes in
plan layouts only after approval
of 2/3rd buyer, restrictions on
advertisements, maintaining
website, ~~etc etc~~ Regulator (RERA), etc.

Rationale

1. As CAH showed, Corruption & Black Money in real estate is one of the highest
2. lack of Transparency, &

Accountability is seen.
3. Accusations of unilateral
termination of contract by
builders, charging exorbitant
fee, diverting project money,
duping consumers, are seen.

9. At same time, delays in permits,
license raj that promotes
crony capitalism are seen in
construction industry hurting
Ease of Doing Business.

Customer confidence increases
because -

1. Provisions like website maintenance
increase transparency.
2. Regulator presence will act
as an assurance against
malafide.
3. Restrictions on pre-approval

advertisement, rate on basis of carpet area, escrow account maintenance, payment of penal interest rates in case of default/delay by builders reduces anxiety.

Hurdles remaining

1. It is only a Model Act & as of May, 2017 only 13 states had adopted it.
2. Inter-state differences in models are seen.
3. ~~Bill~~ Act is silent about corruption related issues.
4. Without sensitisation from public, duping may continue.
5. The bill ~~provision~~ does not provide time limits on execution.

Nonetheless, it is a

wellcome step & should be followed by Banarji Proportion Bill to reduce corruption in the area.

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 comes under
7th state list in the 7th
schedule of constitution.

However, recently, Mishra Sen
Committee has asked to
move it to concurrent list

It will help in solving
many governance related issues
like :-

1. Integrated water basin approach
can be followed to
distribute the proceeds of
a river water.
2. It would help in Politicisation
& inter-state disputes over
water & reconciliation of
Water Dispute Resolution would

- be made easier.
3. It could help in streamlining the issue of Inter-State Waterways and Canal system & ~~the~~ constitutional crisis such as that posed by Ravi - Yamuna Canal can be avoided.
 4. ~~The~~ International water related grievances (such as Teesta) with Bangladesh can be tackled in a better way.
 5. ~~The~~ Greater power to center may help in providing for Water framework Bill, and rights of safe, clean water to all. Currently, the Bill is only a model bill.

6. It also aids in better policy formulation related to Multi-purpose Inter state Migration projections ~~like~~ and River Interlinking. & disputes (like Narmada) can be avoided.

At same time, it may lead to greater infringement in domain of Water, ~~also~~ violates Federal Ethics, and can lead to subversion of interests of State with different party than at center. Also, issues of water-tax on arise. Hence, Punchhi Commission has recommended against such a movement.

~~Nonetheless,~~

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 क्यों कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ सहकारिता संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है।

~~Lettered~~ The democratic setup in India is founded on the base of a Democratic leadership & a Meritocratic Bureaucracy and their synergy ensures greater development.

However, a conflict area Increasingly rising between the two :-

1. Premature Transfer of Civil Servants are seen usually due to divergent interests (2nd ARC $\rightarrow$ 50% IAS have less than 1 year tenure)
2. Conflict between Secretaries

Departments and Ministers
are seen over nature of
advice & exact accountability
of each.

3. As 2nd ARE shows, infringement
of political executive in domain
of civil services are seen
(i) creating confusion & overlap
(y. Appointing District - In-Charge
Ministers)

4. Issues can arise also
because of divergent solutions
to a problem, seeing long
term goals vs short run
goals, etc.

Healthy relationship
between the 2 in
Sine - Qua - Non for : -

1. It leads to greater collaboration which enhances efficiency of execution.
2. It helps in bureaucrats to maintain professionalism & give advice without fear or favour.
3. It improves longer work Environment that has Psychological benefits.
4. leads to greater stability of tenure which helps in maintaining work standards.
5. It leads to clear delines distinguishing between Accountability of political executive & civil servants that leads people to become true sovereign.

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Hence, having a Civil Services Board Outcome - Output framework for accountability of each becomes crucial.

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.
मिविल 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 civil society organisation outside the domain of government.

However, in spite of that they have played a key role in Indian politics as seen by :-

1. NGOs & Political Parties ~~are~~ often work in association. NGOs act as Pressure Groups to raise demand from parties, & lobby them & help them to get elected.
2. NGOs sometimes raise direct demands for political transformation. eg. India

Against Corruption (Nao)
theerheaded Lokpal demand.

2. NAOs mobilise civil society
& that increases accountability
of political system.

3. Nation campaign for people's
Right to Information helped
RTI to be formed.

4. They work with government
in securing development goals.

5. Help Age India works
with Ministry of Social Justice
to advance welfare of aged.

6. NGOs help in shaping
voting ~~pattern~~ pattern by
modifying ideologies of
people.

7. NGOs efforts in religion

Don't write anything this margin left side & right side

1 sphere ~~to~~ bridges gap between citizen & religions.

2 lastly, they allow common citizen to be part of Development industry & empowers them, true to the spirit of Democracy (e.g. NAO led Bank linkage programs)

At same time, unlike USA, NAOs in India are less organised. Hence, in India, they are not recognised as 4th pillar of democracy. Plus, they have also been accused of corruption (Srijan Scam), subverting development goals, etc.

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Nonetheless, they truly help in enriching Democracy

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 dynamism of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असाधारण नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असाधारण है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन में संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघान के दायरे में बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव कीजिए।

India's urbanisation
at about 32% is lower than
the world standards. However
the growing increment in
the urbanisation rate, skewed
urbanisation to a few mega
cities like Delhi and rising
issues like, slums, Disease,
crime, fertilisation has raised
concerns.

Issues of governance in cities

1. Urban local Bodies (74th amendment) face ~~adequate~~ shortage of funds (revenue) < 1% of GDP.

2. Interference by state Governments remain high (e.g. Municipal Commissioners appointment)
3. Lack of adequate capacity with ULBs (as seen in recent MCD strikes)
4. Allegation of corruption within ULBs.
5. Inadequate representation of Businesses in ULBs.
6. Lack of standardisation → different states follow different criteria.
7. Devolution of power is incomplete (all the 18 jurisdictions under 12th schedule → yet to be done)
8. Weak representation of common people in large city sizes leads to Centralisation.

Measures required

1. 2nd ARC → recommends ward Sabha creation to empower & give voice to common people.
2. Businesses needs to be represented in ULBs
3. To enhance financial empowerment → using property tax, monetisation of land resources, Municipal Bonds be done.
4. A group of secretaries recently recommended, there is a need to professionalise municipal staff base.
5. Direct election of mayor may be explored.
6. ~~There~~ Greater devolution of power as in Kerala should be done.

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A holistic approach would increase Decentralisation & would make cities dynamos of 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 बसतः भारतीय समाज को अविषम करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक अपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social Boycott refers to ostracism of people from certain communities / backgrounds.

In India, this is seen in the way Khap Panchayats in Haryana & Gaviks in Maharashtra have used power indiscriminately to boycott people.

It should be seen as a criminal offence because :-

1. It violates Article 14, 15 & 17 of constitution and is an indirect form of Untouchability.

2. It impinges upon Right to live with Dignity of Individuals.
3. It sets the seed for communal divisions & propagates riots & crimes (as seen in Muzaffarnagar)
4. It leads to abuse of power with few individuals and hurts Rule of law
5. Social Boycotts impinge upon Right to freedom of Individuals
(eg. Boycott of consenting couples)
6. It creates disharmony & may even lead to Panchayat sanctioned crimes (such as tongoring)

In this light, ~~that~~
the recent Maharashtra
Boycott Bill is a welcome
act that criminalises
Boycott offense.

However, it also needs
to check against more
silent forms of discrimination

(like denying houses to
North Eastern people).

Plus, sensitisation of
society needs to follow up
to. Main changes from
within societies.

Such holistic changes
would advance true
freedom & justice in
our country.

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 refers to the process of traffick of individuals from place to another ~~is~~ against their wishes, usually for slavery.

It has emerged as a serious issue as seen by :-

- i) Rising Trafficking in Tribal ~~near~~ regions.
- ii) Trafficking to other countries like Bangladesh & Middle East.

~~due to~~ It is on a rise due to :-

- i) Low sex Ratio and finding a way to locate Brides.

- i) Open Borders with other countries. (Bangladesh, Nepal)
- ii) Complicit involvement of Politicians. (e.g. arrest of a recent minister in Tharkhand)
- iii) lack of literacy & prevalence of poverty
- iv) lack of dedicated umbrella laws creates multiplicity & confusion
- v) International collaboration is weak & it leads to delays in expatriation & Victim become further victimised.

Thus, there is a need for greater purposefulness in action. While Recent

steps like Trafficking Bill, 2016,
setting up of homes like
Awadhar are welcome, additional
measures are required such as -

1. Better sensitisation of border
personnel & using technologies
like CCTV cameras to check
human smuggling.
 2. Collaboration with NGOs like
YUVA, Bahpan Bahao
Andolan.
 3. Having a dedicated District
Child Protection Force.
 4. State level collaboration
for quick repatriation.
 5. Setting up of more Awadhar
like homes.
 - c. Sensitising people especially Tribals.
- Such steps would be

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be need help in executing the
spirit of Article 23 of
Constitution

document is personalised for ABHIJEET SINHA(sinhaabhiijeet93@gmail.com)

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।

Teachers education is the core problem for issues like Declining Education Outcomes (ASER) because: -

1. ~~As recent~~ Teachers themselves are unqualified, as seen by recent Bihar TET results where 90% teachers failed.
2. Justice Verma Committee observed high corruption levels in teacher education levels.
3. ~~As~~ An TSR committee showed, Around 60% of

teachers lack dedicated TET requirements. This problem is particularly intense for Contractual Teachers.

4. Shortage of Teacher Training Institutes are seen.

5. Weak teacher education also leads to complementary issues like Absenteeism of teachers.

At same time, this remains one of the problem.

And other serious concerns like Inadequate Budgetary support (Kothari Commission),

10 lak teacher shortage,
teachers being 'diverted' to

other roles like Election
conductors are equally responsible.

In this light, the
recommendation by High
Powered Committee to
have more stringent Entry
Tests for Teachers, focussing
on more ~~qualified~~ Teachers
Educators, setting up more
Teacher training institutes,
collaborating with Private
schools to skill their
teachers, laying an
evaluation framework etc
is crucial to correct the
failure. This is important
to transform Indian education

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ecosystem & TSR Committee
recommendation (B-Ed compulsion)
needs to be adopted too

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 पूर्वग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent order by honourable SC in Byesh Thamma case, to have a screening mechanism in form of family welfare committees, involving civil society ~~is~~ has been a controversial judgement.

On one hand it reduces the growing ~~incidences~~ incidence of trivial cases (as seen by only 15% conviction rates), involves civil society in Mediation.

process & reduces
Judicial Burden & Pendency
& helps in creating a
Gender Neutral norm.

On the other hand,
it has been criticised because:-

1. It institutionalises the myth that low conviction rates imply misuse. Instead, it is probably because of midway mediation, pressure from families to withdraw cases & because of lapses in Criminal Investigation system. Hence, this victimises the women.
2. It would create unnecessary

delays & could lead husband
to abandon

3. Privatisation of justice violates
Rule of law (Article 14)

4. ~~It~~ Lack of Privacy may deter
Genuine victims from coming
forward.

5. It may lead to abuse of
power by family welfare
committees.

6. The decision has been
accused of Judicial overreach

Hence, ^{although} there is a need
to differentiate between genuine
case & myths, this must
be ensured that genuine
case don't become
victims, As Article 15(3)

say, promotion of women
interests need to be a norm

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 convergence on Defence has grown as seen by : —

- i) India is now a Major Defence Partner of USA.
- ii) India ratified LEMOA Treaty & White Shipping Agreement with USA.
- iii) USA is now the largest defence weapon supplier to India.
- iv) Military Exercises like Malabar have grown.
- v) Defence Trade & Technology ~~Initiative~~ Initiative for Technology Exchange was ratified.

Significance

It leads to a departure from India's NAM based approach that was isolationist. It also indicates shift away from Russia. And it indicates USA's desire to cooperate with India more in Afghanistan and in South China Sea. (Pivot to Asia)

It ~~will~~ also signifies growing collaboration between 2 target democracies especially on issues like Terrorism & China.

Implications

1. The now defunct Strategic Quadrilateral (India - USA - Japan + Australia) may be restarted to contain China.

2. India will gain from more competition in Defense weapons & better Technologies.
3. It could dissuade China from aggressive ambitions against India.
4. It may alienate Russia & the counter axis of Russia - Pakistan - China may multiply.
5. Naval exercises help in Confidence Building & Disaster Relief & Anti-Piracy operations.
6. Growing role of India in Afghanistan could help check against Terrorism.

Nonetheless, India should be wary of USA pushing India to provide for

troops in global geopolitical wars.

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 शान्ति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, स्वरूप और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शान्ति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Peacekeeping Missions
refer to using force to
punish the warring
factions and maintain peace.

India has remained
one of the earliest contributors
to UNPKF.

Then, Indian troops helped
maintain peace in Congo,
Sudan and other parts of
world.

Even now, with around
8,500 soldiers, Indian
soldiers are one of the

largest contingents and
more than double the total
peacekeeping forces of
Permanent 5 to UN SC
countries.

Even now, ~~South~~
countries like South Sudan,
have large ~~the~~ Indian
contingent of peace keeping
forces.

In addition, India
has also helped by non-
military ~~ways~~ ^{ways} to maintain
peace such as:-

- i) India was the Chair
country in mediating between
North Korea & South Korea

ii) after Korean war,
providing Military Doctors & Observers
Thus, India's effort
have remained consistent.

At the same time,
India has opposed any
use of Indian forces to
'Peace-Making', by using
Aggressive tactics

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 partnership is an age-old friendship that began in colonial times, matured by NAM ~~has~~ treaty & has risen since.

It has twin goals :-

1. African development

→ Indian investment made up 70 billion \$ in the last decade & has helped in its growth & development

→ India provides soft loans, conventional grants

→ soft Diplomacy measures like training 'Aolar Kaman'

are used.

2. Indias Development objectives

i) India finds African resources like vast land resources, Gold in Ivory Coast, Uranium in Nigeria, crude oil in South Sudan, vital for Indian ~~at~~ economic interests

ii) Africa is a growing Market & Indian companies heavily depend on it. In part, it helped our generic medicines to become "Pharmacy of the poor"

iii) Politically, African countries can help in UNSC Permanent seat.

iv) Africa is vital to goals on anti-piracy, containing China (Djibouti base), sale of Meke In

India's defense platform, etc.

Initiatives taken

1. India Africa ~~And~~ Summits
are held periodically
2. Recently, India invited Africa
Development Bank summit
in India
3. Alignment with countries like
South Africa in IBSA, BRIC
4. Project Mausam & Indian
Ocean - Rim Summit for
cultural ties.
5. Recent proposal of Asia-Africa
growth corridor.
6. Loans, grants ^{extension} At same time, it is
vital that India tackles
growing racism against

Africans to further develop
own relations.

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, निम्न वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिए।

ICJ is one of the 6
Organs of United Nations.

It plays an important
part in upholding international
law as it helps to

resolve State - state disputes

Hence, when recently ICJ was
instrumental in 'delaying'

Kulbhushan Yadav's execution.

Further, ~~multi~~
multinational judges helps
in harmonising understanding
of each other's laws.

ICJ was instrumental
in resolving disputes in a
peaceful manner by Kishanganga

water dam issue)

However, ICT has been
accused of being ineffective
as it depends on UN
Security Council to sanction
for Prosecution. It has
failed to avert wars
like Israel - Jordan war.
And its records against
Permanent 5 nations has
been accused of being
'Parties'.

India was a
founding member of UNO
and ICT.

India accepts the
jurisdiction of ICT as

recently seen in Kulbhushan
Yadav case.

However India has
defined the following exceptions
to ICT's jurisdiction :-

- i) ICT jurisdiction does not
extend to Indian ~~multilateral~~
multilateral treaties especially
over NPT.
- ii) It does not extend to
bilateral treaties with
Commonwealth countries.
- iii) Not to Acts of War.

Now then, India provides
support to ICT. And even
now, an Indian judge makes
up one of the 9 judges 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 की दृष्टि से देखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor is a proposed Economic Corridor covering United States, India & other Asian countries.

Benefits

1. It would help to expand trade & investment between India & USA.
2. It would reduce trade diversion due to TRP.
3. It would act as an alternative to Chinese OBOR.

4. It could check against Chinese aggressive interests.
5. and counter Chinese 'String of Pearls'
6. It would strengthen Indian relation with East Asia (East Asia Policy) as well as with USA.
7. It could boost the complementary project of Asia - Africa corridor.
8. Make in India can be boosted.

Criticism

1. It could undermine Indian strategic autonomy & would alienate Russia.

2. US could push for stringent economic conditions like 'TRIPS+' with few or stringent labour, environment laws that could hurt India.
3. Feasibility of such a corridor is difficult due to vast geographical distances.
4. Participation of other Asian nations with which India has trade deficit may worsen India's BOP.
5. It may ask for heavy fiscal expenditure from Indian side.

Thus, while the idea is welcome, a feasibility

analysis needs to be done first.