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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	53666
Center	ONLINE	Date	09/10/2017

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

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

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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.

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।

various parliamentary committees, law commissions
chief justices conferences have recommended
establishing All India Judicial services to
which provide multitude of benefits -

- i) Increase in professionalism in working of the judiciary
- ii) Reduction in pendency of cases at lower levels which are currently estimated at 35 million crores.
- iii) Tackling delay in recruitment of judges due to tussle between judiciary & executive
- iv) Tackling the problem of nepotism & like-wise ill practices [quid pro quo] in appointment at high courts & district courts
- v) New attractive career option for law graduates.

However critics have pointed out following

obstacles to the successful working of AIJS

- i) centralized recruitment would require the appointees to learn the local language of state which is primarily used in judiciary & administration
- ii) Increasing the role of centre will further weaken the federalism & skew it in favour of centre due to central command over district courts.
- iii) This would mean erosion of authority of high courts concurrence & recommendations of which are required for current appointments.

Therefore, any decision to be taken on above matter should involve all stakeholders [Executive, Judiciary] & all aspects viz. pros & cons should be thoroughly explored.

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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।

Indian politics today faces ~~the~~ multiple challenges which if not tackled can erode the very trust of general public in democratic processes. Some of those problems are due to lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection & internal elections

as

- i) Dynastic politics prevails in many state parties wherein the successor of leadership position is always hereditary. This encourages sycophancy & breeds corruption.
- ii) Some parties which hold elections too hold it for namesake as successor is fore-decided & the whole process is a sham.
- iii) The above practices prevent the entry of meritorious & passionate candidates as young cadres in parties.
- iv) Public trust in political processes is also lessened as they get limited options to

choose from.

v) candidate selection is done sometimes on basis of muscle power or ticket is directly 'sold' to highest bidder. This leads to increased use of black money in electoral process which furthers corruption.

#

Election commission should take matter into own hands & prepare procedures to be followed in case of candidate selection. disclosure of these procedures & intra party elections should also be held under the helm of EC.

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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 व्यस्र अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Autonomous bodies are those bodies which enjoy significant independence in daily administration, discretion in decision making & minimum interference from government except in exceptional circumstances.

Various Autonomous bodies are being merged to solve the issues of -

- overlapping jurisdictions causing conflicts
- reduce operational expenditure thus increasing financial propriety
- changes are required in view of fast changing environment & increasing oversight

But, as experts have pointed out ~~that~~ this can be a potential cause of harm to public interest in following ways -

- i) Decreasing specialization - An autonomous body possesses specialized skills required for optimum conduct of its daily administration & jurisdictional

duties. Merging many bodies may prove detrimental & loss of special expertise in the field.

- i) Increasing workload → This can cause significant reduction in operational efficiencies of the bodies
- ii) Increasing government interference in selection, administration can reduce the impact & powers of such bodies.

Thus, recent government decisions to merge autonomous bodies like SEBI, FMC etc. & rationalizing autonomous tribunals from 26 to 19 can have counter effect which need to be considered before taking further such decisions.

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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 है, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election Commission, though a constitutional body derives its operational & procedural powers from Representation of people Act, 1951, amendments of which have not kept pace with the increasing challenges of society & politics.

The growing challenges can be shortlisted

as-

- i) Increased use of money & muscle power for influencing voters as recently seen in Tamil Nadu by-polls.
- ii) Instances of paid news in both print & audio-visual media.
- iii) unchecked spending by political candidates during elections, significantly above prescribed limits
- iv) criminalization of politics - more 70% of legislators & parliamentarians have criminal records against them.

v) Growing dynastic politics, instances of horse trading & switching alliances post polls.

vi) ~~No~~

Thus it can be seen that power of enforce has taken a backseat in absence of proper legislations which needs to be corrected as quickly as possible through measures like

- i) Power to EC to punish for its own contempt
- ii) Power to disbar candidates from ~~to~~ standing in elections against evidences of money/muscle power being used
- iii) significantly raising financial resources to supplement the cause of adequate staff & technologies
- iv) prompt introduction of VVPAT to instill confidence of voters in electoral processes.

These changes along with other structural policy measures will go a long way in ensuring EC remains a bulwark of our democracy as imagined by our forefathers.



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?

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Article 105^a of constitution provide for parliament power to enact/~~provide~~ codify privileges for Parliament & legislatures respectively, in absence of which they enjoy the privileges which British house of commons did at the time of enactment of constitution.

It should be noted that privileges still haven't been codified in Indian case & this has led to multiple occasions on which privileges were used to undermine fundamental rights of other citizens, mostly press members & activists. e.g. recently Tamil nadu legislature barred & issued arrest orders against 2 press reporters for 'violating' their privileges.

The privileges need to be codified in form of a legislative pronouncement so that a balance needs to be struck between

privileges & fundamental rights of freedom of expression & thought (e impliedly enjoyed by press), in absence of which

- i) Parliamentary privileges are used for matters which are to be settled through ordinary judicial route
- ii) They are used to curb reporting the behaviour of members inside the house.
- iii) some state legislatures have used them for quelling criticism against their members.
- iv) They have been used to hurt fundamental rights of press to constructively criticize proceedings of house.

Thus, delimiting & defining privileges would enable to strike a balance where parliamentarians can use the house for freely expressing themselves, voting in any favour without fear but also ensure they are not used to harm the fundamental rights of other law-abiding citizens

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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 मिद्धांत 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।

Extra-judicial killings mean when state authorities kill victims without sanction of any judicial authority. Such killings are practices through way of

- i) encounter killings
- ii) custodial deaths
- iii) targeting insurgents & their family members in their own house e.g. in Manipur & J&K.

Extrajudicial killings diminish accountability of police & other armed forces, thus creating problems in operation of rule of law. Government's "hasn't" lacunae can be observed

viz.

- i) enacting no legislations to guarantee compensation to victims of such families
- ii) Passive enabler & support to forces to ensure 'crime free' society.
- iii) enactment of AFSPA & other acts to grant discriminatory powers to forces which go against the rule of law.

- iv) not punishing the culprits immediately makes them fearless & boost their morale.
- v) Prohibiting NHRC/SHRC by curtailing jurisdiction/forces

→ Judiciary for its part has although with some delays awarded many judgements to curtail these extra-judicial killings. eg.

- i) various enquiries into encounter cases (Ishrat Jahan, Sethrabuddin) by Maharashtra & Gujarat high courts
- ii) ordering governments to pay compensation to kins of victims of such killings
- iii) suspending or directing govt. to suspend erring officers in such cases.
- iv) Recent supreme court judgement to order CBI probe into extrajudicial killings by forces in Manipur insurgency affected areas.

Judiciary alone can't check such practice being operated on such large scale. For that all stakeholders viz. ~~Social~~ civil society, govt, forces, NHRC/SHRC, Judiciary, NGOs need to come together & establish SOP'S & safeguards.

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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।

Increasing pace of rapid urbanisation has created many potential buyers & investors in real estate sector which are prone to ill practices, frauds of developers. Real Estate (Regulation & development) Act, 2016 was passed with the objectives of -

- i) Protecting the interests of potential home owners by regulating practices, operations of real estate developers
- ii) Ensuring that money paid by buyer for his home doesn't get diverted for other purposes by developer by required ment of keeping 70% of money in seperate account
- iii) Prohibit fraudulent advertising, defining carpet areas in own terms & other mal-practices.
- iv) Ensuring that development takes place keeping in mind the interests of consumer,

govt & whole society.

✶

But, many hurdles remain in effective implementation of such good law as

- i) Low awareness amongst developers, consumers, general public
- ii) state government not establishing RERA'S promptly, only 13 states have done so.
- iii) Loopholes like exempting existing construction from provisions of the Act.
- iv) Delay in clearances might impact cost of projects & their financial liability.

A strong institutional structure of RERA, combined with robust technologies, stakeholder awareness & involvement programmes can effectively overcome those hurdles.



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।

Moving any subject from state list to concurrent list would give parallel legislative power to central government over that subject. e.g. previously it was done with 'Education' which enabled central govt. to bring 'Right to Education Act'. Following the same mechanism ^{for water} can help us in many ways like-

- i) Better management & solving inter state river water disputes
- ii) uniform national policy for water usage, costs, pollution
- iii) It can help solve trans-national water disputes e.g. west bengal's dispute with Bangladesh over teesta waters so that friendly relations can be enhanced.
- iv) Better planning & management of river water catchment areas which span over multiple states as well as with other nations.
- v) ~~It can act~~ A central water regulatory can both act as a platform for coordina-

-tion among water sharing states as well as their conflict resolution.

vi) Problems like water ~~abundance~~ abundant municipal ~~ities~~ charging low rates of water can be addressed.

vii) It can give thrust to ~~in~~ River linking plans as well as development of National & inter-state waterways.

But as seen in the past, moving any subject in such manner raises various issues as

- i) States losing exclusive domain over their water resources.
- ii) Instead of ~~some~~ cooperative federalism, it skews the balance in favour of centre.
- iii) Party governing at central level can use it to benefit the states having their own party ruled government vs opposition ruled states.

Therefore, water planning should involve the voices of states instead of centre taking unilateral action/decisions which can promote cooperative federalism instead of weakening it.

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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 कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Areas of potential conflicts between political executives & civil servants arise in realm of

- i) Civil servants are politically neutral, political executives are guided by the ruling party's ideology & vision.
- ii) Civil servants favour meritocratic & objective decisions while political executives often yield to populist demand to win elections.
- iii) Responsibility & accountability is another area where both finger-point each other in absence of proper mechanisms.
- iv) Political executives face liability from public & ~~also~~ take credit of success as well as responsibility of failures while rarely civil servant's contributions are recognised in public.

A healthy relationship between the two is not only mutually beneficial but creates synergical benefits for governance such as

- i) Better on the ground implementation of the policies yields greater results
- ii) Rapid development of nation in all spheres e.g. economical, social, political etc.
- iii) ~~Constructive critic~~ Alignment of goals of both civil servants & political executives leads to greater efforts.
- iv) Better cooperation & recognition of each others efforts boosts their morale & generates greater passion for work
- v) It strengthens the values of both democracy as well as bureaucracy.

Therefore, a healthy relationship between civil servants & political executive yields benefits to whole nation, scale of which might not be imagined as such.

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

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

NGOs are often formed for taking up social upliftment causes & benefit of those sections for whom government schemes remain unreachable. ~~NGOs~~ NGOs can be formed for various reasons along with social upliftment viz. economic, cultural, charity purposes but in recent years it has been seen that their impacts have spilled over to India's politics. Some examples can be given below.

- i) Right to Information Act, 2005 is prime example of how an NGO (Rastriya Kisan Mazdoor Sangathan, Rajasthan) ~~and~~ inspired govt. to bring a regulation that enforces political & executive accountability.
- ii) NGOs create public opinion & mould those opinion in such form that political parties have to take recognition of such

opinions & include them in their manifests

iii) They create pressure over administration to bring in the ~~at~~ attention the issue they support / their cause.

iv) some NGO's have also taken up positions which favour some political party's ideologies & oppose other.

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

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

India is undergoing massive wave of urbanisation preceded only by china & soon will surpass it. It is estimated that by 2025, $\frac{1}{3}$ of Indian population will reside in urban areas.

This rapid, unplanned & uncontrolled urbanisation pattern creates many challenges in governance of cities e.g. by ULB's eg-

- i) Population of suburbs expanding beyond supporting capacities of cities.
- ii) Development of slums along peripheries of cities & suburbs
- iii) Inadequate infrastructure to support the health, education, mobility requirements
- iv) Growing traffic congestion & overburdened public transport system
- v) Increasing levels of pollution in the cities.
- vi) The most disturbing aspect of the pattern

is that ~~the~~ few cities are expanding astronomically e.g. Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore while others aren't facing huge influx of migrants. This makes uneven urbanisation a critical challenge.

vii) Lack of financial autonomy & self financing resources make them dependent on state governments.

Some reforms can be initiated as:

- i) Smart cities mission should add a dimension to ~~make~~ ~~inde~~ create financing mechanism for urban local bodies to reduce their dependence on state grants.
- ii) Multi-modal transport systems should be planned where public transport is able to ensure last mile connectivity.
- iii) All constructions should be done keeping in mind the floods, fire other disasters.
- iv) Satellite cities should be promoted to ease the burden on new metros.
- v) Capacity building of Urban local bodies to be done keeping in mind the global Standards.

Thus, a slew of reforms have to be initiated now to ensure India benefits from this wave of urbanization & it doesn't become potential disaster & bottleneck for the nation.

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

Social Boycott means systematic isolation of an individual / group / family / caste from any specific sphere or all spheres of society. They are not allowed entry in specific places & face severe isolation from other members of society.

It should be treated as criminal offense as

- i) It violates fundamental rights of Equality, & liberty enshrined in Article 14, 15 of constitution
- ii) victims have to face severe psychological brunt
- iii) It is mostly practiced against Dalits which are already face marginalized to a great extent.
- iv) It pushes individuals to ~~ex~~ take extreme steps such as self hurt, violence or suicide.

Recently, Maharashtra has passed a law against social Boycott which should be emulated by other states too. ~~It~~

However, implementation of such laws always have to face challenges such as

- i) These are not written orders but oral decisions, tracing responsibility of such decisions is a huge task.
- ii) The background main issue is changing the mindsets of the society which is a ~~to~~ difficult task.

Therefore, creating awareness against such practices, passing strong legislations, ensuring robust implementation should be prime focus of governments.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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 involves involuntary trade of human beings pushing them into conditions of work which is indignified & harmful for human life too.

Human trafficking has emerged as a serious issue & complex problems which involves many situations viz-

- i) ~~isolati~~ Gross violation of all human rights of a person
- ii) treating a person as a commodity
- iii) pushing into child labour, menial labour, sexual work (prostitution), smuggling precious items in them
- iv) organized groups have emerged as biggest transporter of victims & these groups have also acquired international links
- v) most affected are those who are from lower rungs of society.
- vi) It infringes upon fundamental rights &

rule of law as in this case humans are not even considered humans but just commodities!

some steps can be taken as counter force for above

- i) Passing strong legislations & amending existing laws to make such cases fall under 'rarest of rare' crime against humanity
- ii) capacity building of local / lower level police forces & having robust networking among police stations, NGOs
- iii) Govt. should devise ~~per~~ effective rehabilitation schemes for victims of human trafficking, in this they can take help of NGOs.
- iv) quick judicial redressal of cases involving such crimes
- v) Strengthening international cooperation especially with neighbour countries to counter ~~an~~ international organized groups.

Thus, it is ensured that only a multi pronged strategy involving ideals of cooperation, equality, empathy, robust law enforcement will work in case of such a serious crime.

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anything this
margin
(इस आला में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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 शिक्षर प्रणरली स्कूली शिक्षर के क्षेत्र में भररत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भररत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षर पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसरओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

It is said that '~~It~~ A teacher is an architect of a nation' & rightly so, as it is the teacher who moulds future citizens of the country.

But a weak teacher education & training program system produces ineffective, lethargic & ill-equipped teacher which leads to rotting of entire school education system.

Pratham foundations analysis found that 75% students of class III, 50% of class V & 25% of class VIII can't read study material designed for class II. Inefficient teachers are prime cause behind such situation.

- i) Lethargic teacher is not able to motivate students
- ii) weak teacher education system promotes rote learning culture among students
- iii) Teachers don't put extra efforts to ensure attendance of children & their interest in studies.

- iv) Improper modes of teaching impact learning outcome among students as mentioned above.
- v) ill-trained teacher can't make benefits of latest technology & interactive techniques available to children.

Supreme Court Committee's guidelines -

- i) Review system
- ii) Performance rating system
- iii) Proper training & certification

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(इस मरग में कुछ नर लिखें)



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।

Supreme court in recent order on section 498A has made the crime of harassment gender neutral & optional for police to ^{not} file FIR/arrest before enquiry into the case of domestic violence & harassment by family welfare committee.

The above order was given in lieu of ~~fact~~ SC observations such as

- i) women also being responsible for domestic violence against women/men in many cases
 - ii) Fraudulent cases reported by ~~the~~ women which caused undue harassment to men & his family.
 - ~~iii)~~ iii) low conviction rates under sec 498A.
- However, critics have argued that such an order is setback to the progress achieved by Indian women in recent decades as -
- i) It is grim reality that massive harassment of women in cases related to dowry

Still exists in India. Dilution of law will
embrace shield such perpetrators

ii) Family welfare committees in district,
~~are~~ if dominated by male members can
prove to be harmful to cause of gender
equality

iii) No time limit for resolution of a
case by family welfare committee is
prescribed.

iv) There lies a risk of affluent family
'paying off' members of FWC.

Therefore, SC could have pronounced
safeguards & ~~police~~ observed caution in
such cases instead of diluting the section
498A itself which can prove to be detri-
mental for gender neutrality in the long
run.

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

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।

The partnership of two of the largest democracies in the world India & USA has been described as most defining partnership of 21st century.

Defence has emerged a major area of cooperation between the two countries as their due to congruence of strategic interests of both countries viz-

- i) security across whole Indo-pacific & non-aggression, rule based behaviour by all parties
- ii) Peace in Afghanistan, to check the support provided to terrorist outfits [& sanctuaries] by Pakistan.
- iii) To check the rise of china as dominant world power
- iv) To maintain freedom of navigation in sea & rule based order set on United nations convention on law of sea [UNCLOS]

- *) This can be highlighted through many steps
- i) malabar exercises in Bay of Bengal involving India, US & Japan
 - ii) Approval of sale of guardian drone
 - iii) US designating India as major defense partner
 - iv) signing of Logistic Exchange memorandum of agreement (LEMOA) to use each others bases & logistical supports.
 - v) ~~the~~ US surpassing Russia to become largest arms supplier to India

Implications -

- i) India needs to strike out balance so that Russia doesn't get closer to Pakistan & china
- ii) India-US partnership can successfully check aggression of china in Asia.
- iii) India has to be careful as US is still largest aid provider to Pakistan with more than \$298 million in 2016.

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

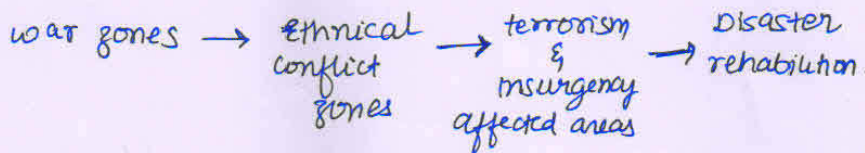
संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India since its admission in UN in 1945 has been engaged in efforts promoting peace all over globe especially through troop contribution in UN peacekeeping missions in various countries.

Some examples are

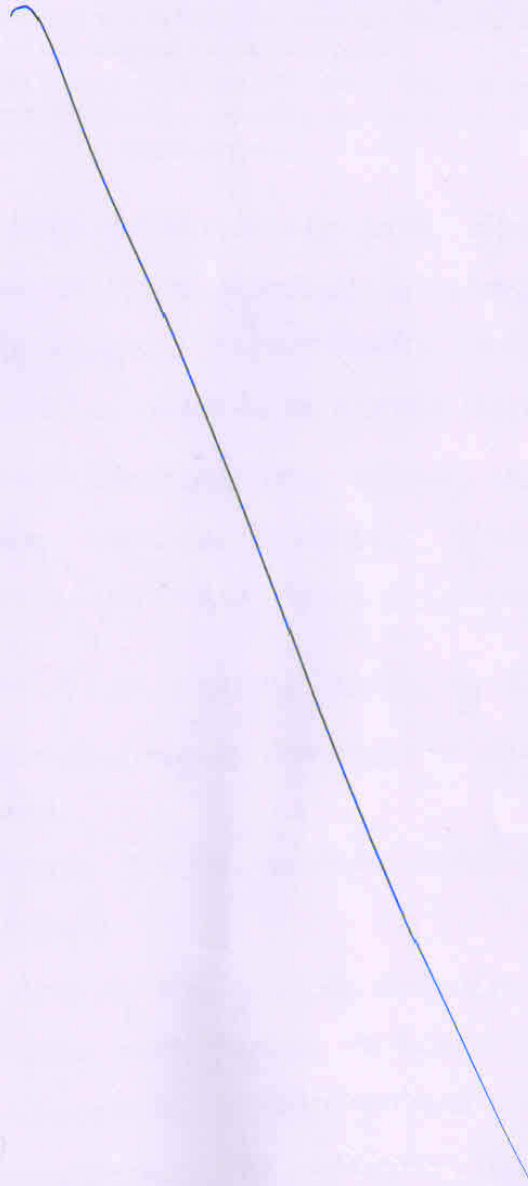
- i) Korean war
- ii) Congo ethnical conflict
- iii) Yemen-syria conflict zone
- iv) Haiti earthquake destruction & restoration

The nature of UN peacekeeping has changed steadfastly



In all of above cases, India has remained largest troop contributor to UN in its history.

This rich experience & contribution can help India's cause for permanent membership of UN security council. It also boosts India's image as peace loving & rule abiding humanistic nation.



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's partnership with Africa has evolved from support against colonialism to wide ranged economic, cultural, social as well as people to people development.

These strategic ties signify the importance India attaches towards Africa & views them as partners in development.

Some of Initiatives taken by India are

- i) Second largest investor in Africa after china
- ii) trade grown multiple times over last decade
- iii) Asia-Africa growth corridor in partnership with Japan to boost infrastructure, education & development
- iv) scholarships to african children for studying in higher education institutions
- v) developing parliament block for South Sudan

- vi) India - Africa summits held regularly to elevate existing ties.
- vii) India is involved in systematic capacity building of African health, education, democratic institutions.
- viii) Recent Africa Development summit held in Ahmedabad in partnership with African development Bank.
- (ix) India is source of cheap generic medicines used to treat diseases like Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS etc.
- x) National solar alliance includes many African countries, together which we can promote faster development & deployment of Nuclear energy.

Hence, it is clearly seen that partnership of India & Africa has expanded over multiple areas & the future of which only seems to be more bright & robust.



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

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

International court of Justice is permanent arbitration & Judicial arm of United Nations.

~~A nation agrees to be part of ICJ & its jurisdiction~~

ICJ is primarily concerned with two types of cases

- i) cases involving dispute between two or more states wherein one state has applied to ICJ for exercising jurisdiction over intern. law/treaty
- ii) Advisory role (opinion) regarding international law & ~~its~~ treaties & their interpretation.

ICJ has 15 judges selected by UN general assembly on recommendation of UN security council for a term of 9 years. Its seat is in Hague.

Recent case of India's application to ICJ involving death sentence awarded to Kulbhushan Jadhav by a Pakistan military court without proving

him sufficient chance to defend himself or exercising rights under vienne convention.

It came as surprise as India has rarely accepted jurisdiction of ICJ when bilateral treaties & agreement to solve the dispute are in place.

This standpoint has even been confirmed by ICJ as in 1997 Indian shooting of a pakistani military plane.

India has provided its experienced judges for discharging such high responsibility & also issued favourable statement over ICJ's decisions over prevention/solution of international disputes on basis of objectivity



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।

Economic corridors spanning across multiple countries, oceans & even continents are new innovative ways to spur growth of infrastructure, trade & development.

However, dominance of a single country & unilateral decision making instead of a consultative & participative one brings into question the intentions of financier country. If not we not exercise due caution & care, these corridors can become tools of encroaching economic, political, territorial & cultural sovereignty of another nations, as has been evidenced by china's debt trap policy to seize assets in other countries.

Non-consideration of infringing upon territorial sovereignty of another nation is also an issue which can disturb peaceful relations as CPEC passes through territory which legally belongs to India.

An Indo-pacific corridor involving all countries

in Indo-pacific zone is a good prospect, potential benefits for which are as follows-

- i) It can counter excessive aggression & dominance of china in Indo pacific.
- ii) It can significantly boost trade among economies leading to shared prosperity
- iii) The region is a good source potential storehouse of crude, gas & minerals which can be tapped into with cooperation
- iv) The spillover benefits would include increased security cooperation, better infrastructure, increased cooperation in areas such as maritime security, climate change, terrorism etc.
- v) It would lessen the pre-eminent positions of western economies & their & china's dominance in world trade
however, certain other aspects need to be considered to
 - i) This move can antagonise china if it sees this as an alternative to one Belt one Road (OBOR) & disturb our ~~relat~~ already fragile relations.
 - ii) securing such broad cooperation from different countries at varying levels of development

is a herculean task.

iii) It can't match the china's investment as it has more forex reserve & greater world exports at this time

iv) It has potential of polarising countries not included in it.

Given ^{that} the potential benefits would outlast the costs as most economies in region are developing economies, it can spur growth unparalleled in modern times, this idea has worth to be explored further