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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	ATUL PRAKASH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	18443
Center	NEW DELHI	Date	8/10/17

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	
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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।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The idea of AIJS was first proposed in the 14th Law Commission Report, leading to its enunciation in the Art 312 by 44th Constitutional Amendment.

The advantages of an AIJS include :-

- ① Attracting the best talent in law to judiciary by stable career progression
- ② Addressing the current shortage of judges and raising it from

17/million to 50/million.

- ③ Increasing efficiency and meritocracy in the judicial services.
 - ④ An all-India outlook will eliminate the reluctance of judges towards inter-state posting
 - ⑤ Help reduce pendency by prompt recruitment without political interference
- However, various concerns shall continue to exist:-

- ① Recruitment in IAS, IPS have always been short of requirement with nearly 30% vacancies.
- ② Interpretation of law requires awareness of local content, customs

which may be not so much in case of all-India Judicial services.

③ Resistance from Judiciary to the proposed structure

④ could created new tussles between State and All-India Judiciaries

⑤ Inefficiencies plague IAS, IPS, IFS as well. Therefore, while AJS may seem a desirable step, the solution of judicial problem lies in:-

① Finalising Memorandum of Procedure for appointments

② Use of ICT via e-courts.

③ Expedited case hearing, restrain in granting adjournments, SLP by judiciary

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 is plagued by numerous challenges today :-

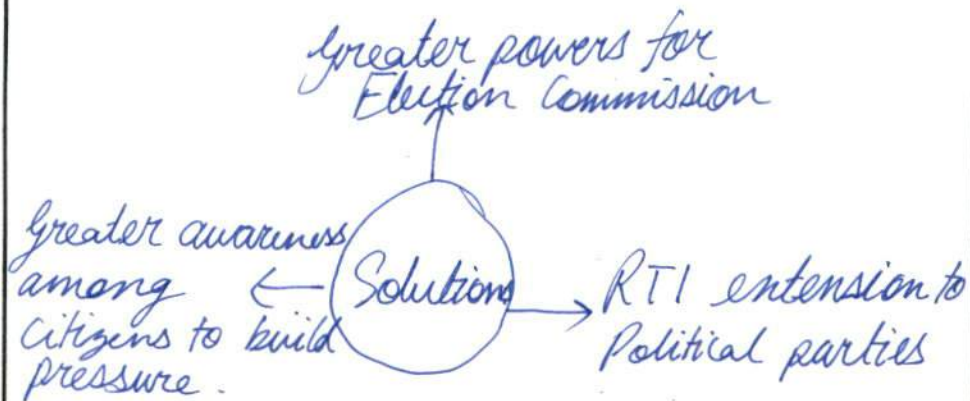


While the challenges are many, a lot of them can be traced to absence of intra-party democracy :-

- ① Nepotism is a direct result of intra-party non-democratic functioning where successive generations of current leaders by default are accommodated in the leadership.
- ② This nepotism leads to undeserving leaders who are not in tune with ground realities.
- ③ As a result, parties resort to caste-communal politics and give tickets to those with money and muscle power (criminal elements) to win elections.
- ④ Such parties also resort to practices like bribing of voters which require heavy financing which leads to corruption and nexus with businesses.

Thus it can be seen lack of intra-party democracy is perhaps the root of all problems affecting Indian politics.

Its solution lies in:-



The real solution can come if people are made aware and bottom-up pressure is applied

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent Finance Bill-2017 merged various appellate bodies and tribunals with the following objectives :-

- ① Addressing manpower deficit in these bodies
- ② Several bodies had very little workload and merging made perfect sense.
- ③ The cost of running some of these bodies was more than the utility they provided.
- ④ Merging would help address high pendencies in some of them.

⑤ Creating a uniform system for appointments would make their administration easier.

However, experts have pointed out various areas of concern in this move :-

① Unscientific mergers.

-TDSAT merged with AERASAT which seems incoherent

② Bodies like NGT had an independent system of appointment under their Acts which has now been superseded.

③ By making Govt supreme in all matters of appointment, the regulator shall be overly dependent on Govt.

④ A potential conflict of interest as in many of the cases govt is itself an interested party.

Therefore, additional measures to ensure ① Autonomy is preserved.

② Scientific, Technical expertise availability.

need to be ensured for their efficient functioning

4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

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

Election Commission of India is the 'watchdog of electoral process' of India set up under Art. 326 of our Constitution.

The electoral system has been plagued with numerous challenges in recent times :-

- ① *Rise in use of money power.*
- ② *Criminalisation of politics*
- ③ *Instances of booth capturing, voter intimidation.*

④ Serious allegations of electoral frauds which may lower the dignity, authority of Election Commission (EC).

⑤ Violation of Model Code of Conduct (MCC)

⑥ Use of unethical manifestoes, promises of freebies.

⑦ Voter appeals in name of caste, religion.

To tackle these challenges various reforms are needed:

① Amendments to RPA, 1951 to provide powers to EC to cancel elections in event of use of money power.

② Security of tenure to Election Commissions, promotion by seniority

- ③ Enforcement powers, punishment powers to EC to implement MCC.
- ④ Banning of candidates convicted for heinous crimes for lifetime.
- ⑤ Possibility of state funding of elections
- ⑥ RTI for political parties.
- ⑦ Powers of contempt to EC.

Recent judgements by Supreme Court in Lily Thomas Case and declaring use of religion, caste in voting appeals as illigal are steps in right direction and need to be further expanded.

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?

Privileges of Parliament and State Legislatures in India arise from Constitution, Rules of procedure and Parliamentary customs and conventions. However, there is lot of ambiguity and uncertainty over their ambit.

There are two kinds of privileges:-

① Personal

② Collective.

Ensuring the independent functioning of legislatures requires clear delimitation of privileges:-

- ① They should be well-laid in accordance with our system of checks, balances.
- ② They would help preserve freedom of thought, expression of MLAs.
- ③ It would lead to informed debates and frank discussions which would benefit the people.
- ④ Clear delimitation would also lay down limits of these privileges which would give room for genuine criticism.

A recent instance of legislature sentencing 3 journalists to imprisonment, raising the debate on Freedom of Speech vs Privileges.

The need to re-examine the balance is essential :-

- ① No checks are currently laid out on Parliamentary privileges.
- ② Courts cannot inquire even if injustice is done
- ③ Legislatures act as judges in their own case, which is against principles of natural justice
- ④ It may be misused to muzzle genuine criticism, affecting transparency, accountability.

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

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

It is said that ⇒

*Responsibility - Accountability =
Injustice + Corruption*

This highlights the criticality of accountability in upholding Rule of Law.

While role of security agencies is to protect and safeguard the nation and its citizens, various instances exist to the contrary :-

① *Allegations of killings, sexual abuse under AFSPA in North East*

and Jammu & Kashmir.

- ② Cases of high-profile extra judicial encounters such as Shtrabuddin, Nabha Jail break
- ③ Allegations of disproportionate cases of victims being from minority and disadvantaged groups.

The govt approach has included :-

- ① AFSPA region cases are handled by Armed Forces Tribunal, without any internal inquiry.
- ② Various prosecutors have alleged of being pressurized by security agencies to go soft on perpetrators
- ③ No proactive measures to address this problem

The Supreme Court has laid out various groundrules :-

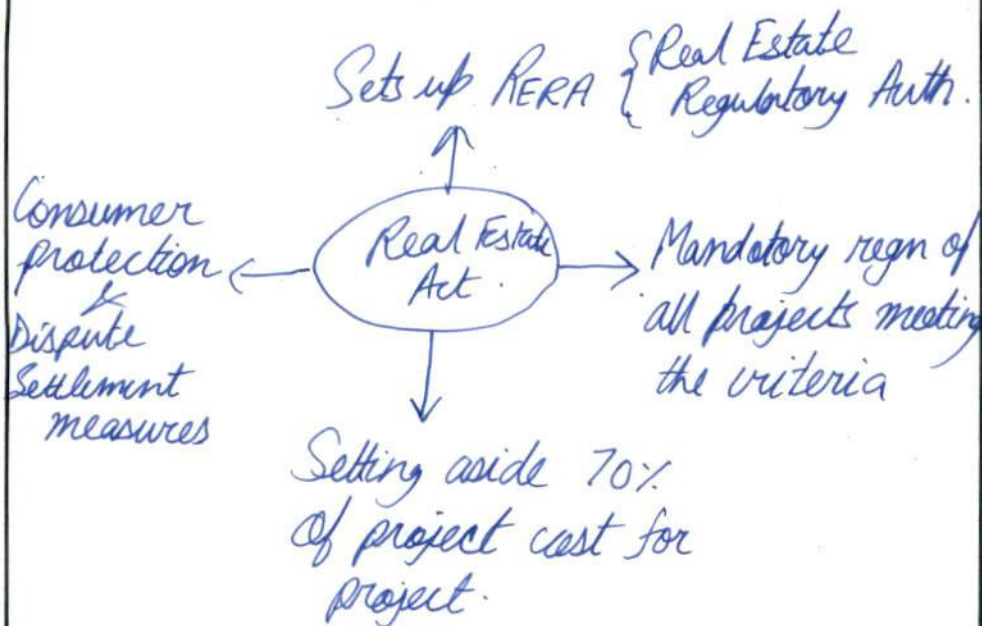
- ① Extrajudicial killing to be treated as cold-blooded murder inviting maximum punishments
- ② Ordered an SIT to probe 1500 cases in Manipur under AFSPA.
- ③ Strong condemnation of Govt inactivity

Govt needs to address this issue at the earliest as 'law must be equal for all' regardless of their status.

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

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

Real Estate Act, 2016 was enacted with following provisions :-



It was necessary because :-

- ① Cases of stalled projects, diversion of funds on the rise
- ② No regulatory architecture present

- ③ Non-transparent operation of ~~developments~~ developers.
- ④ Customers were exploited and information asymmetry prevailed
- ⑤ No effective dispute settlement mechanism.

Various provisions can help restore customer confidence :-

- ① Online display of information shall reduce info. asymmetry.
- ② Setting aside 70% funds in escrow account shall curb delays and misuse.
- ③ Customer protection by ensure repairs for 5 years by developers in case of structural defects

- ④ Penal interest payments to customers in case of delays
- ⑤ Dispute settlement by appellate body.

However, some hurdles remaining are :-

- ① States have not formulated rules
- ② Developers breaking projects into smaller sizes to avoid registration.
- ③ Increased costs for customers.
- ④ Project timelines have been extended deliberately.
- ⑤ Not applicable on current projects.

Measures to address them need to be taken at the earliest.

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 disputes are constant in free India with Cauvery dispute extending to over 3 decades.

Despite Art. 262 and Inter-State Water Disputes Act, no solution remains in sight.

Mihir Shah Committee has suggested moving water to concurrent list so that :-

- ① Inter-state river management can be taken over by Centre
- ② Centre can adopt a broader outlook with due regard to needs

ecology.

- ③ Setting up of river basin organisations to undertake integrated development of river bodies.
- ④ It would also help in planning for river interlinking project.

However, this may not be desirable as :-

- ① Water is a matter which affects everyday lives of the people which can be best addressed by States
- ② Implementation of decisions has been a problem and even after moving to concurrent list, implementing would be done by States which may

not be easy.

③ Goes against the trend of federalism and subsidiarity.

④ Centre may favour one state over other on political considerations

Therefore solution lies in :-

- ① Adapting ADR mechanisms for settling disputes
- ② Implementing new Water disputes Bill in right spirit.
- ③ Depoliticising issues.
- ④ Undertakes climate sensitive agri and micro-irrigation techniques.

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।

Political executive are custodians of ultimate authority, while civil servants act as policy advisors and implementers. While a harmonious relation between them is desirable, it is not always so :-

- ① Difference of opinion on certain manners
- ② Possible preservation of status quo by civil servants vs attempts to change by politicians
- ③ Decisions based on political considerations vs objective facts

- ④ Corrupt practices by either party
- ⑤ Differences in methods of policy implementation, schemes for policy formulations.
- ⑥ Short-term gains vs long-term planning.
- ⑦ Political interference in transfers, postings.
- ⑧ Civil servants use of media and social media against political executive and their policies

A healthy relationship between the two is essential as :-

- ① Policy formulation and implementation are two wheels of same cart, one incomplete without other.

- ② Good governance is possible only in case of harmonious relationship between the two.
- ③ Mistrust between the two could lead to policy paralysis.
- ④ Each brings their own areas of expertise to the table.

Therefore, a Code of Conduct and Ethics for both civil servants and political executive, on lines of 2nd ARC recommendations, need to be implemented for a harmonious relationship.

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, non-governmental organisations are bodies independent of government and seek to take up various issues and causes for public welfare:

They have in fact played a key role in India's politics :-

① Upholding Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability.

- Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan led the RTI movement in Rajasthan, which led to RTI Act in 2006.

② Advocating fundamental and human rights

- Naz Foundation's efforts to abolish 377 Sec of IPC have brought to limelight the issue of political rights of homosexuals in India.

③ NGOs like Vishakha have fought to address gender injustices and create an equal right to livelihood for women.

④ Activism by Anna Hazare and India Against Corruption for Jan Lokpal was crucial determinant of 2014 general elections in India.

⑤ Various other NGOs like POCL have continued fighting for

Expansion of political rights in
India

- Incorporation of NOTA was
also an outcome of such
activism

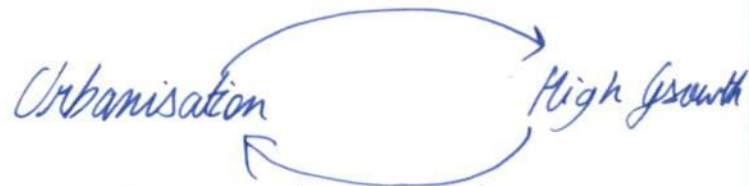
Therefore, Indian politics has
been greatly affected by
role of NGOs in India.

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 rapidly urbanising with 30% urban population, expected by Mo Urban Development to be 50% by 2050.

• Rapid growth of Indian economy in the past decade makes it an obvious effect



• However the pattern is unusual :-

① Proliferation of slums.

② Major growth in 5-6 cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore.

- ③ Suburbanisation despite well developed transport and support infra
- ④ Massive internal migration leading to rising urban sprawl beyond capacities of urban bodies.
- ⑤ Congestion, Pollution plaguing cities
- Issues of Governance include:
- ① Poor capacities of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
 - ② Little financial devolution to ULBs by States.
 - ③ Poor account-keeping and finances of ULBs
 - ④ Little authority with ULBs
 - ⑤ Overlap with district authorities and para-statal

A wide plethora of reforms are required to make cities as engines of sub-federalism :-

- ① Transfer greater powers by amending 12th schedule
- ② States should devolve more and give powers of taxation.
- ③ Training of staff, proper account keeping to leverage private sector funding under Smart Cities Mission.
- ④ Engage in Para-diplomacy by encouraging city partnerships
- ⑤ Focus on Rural Mission, Smart Villages to reduce burden.

Addressing problems of Funds + Functions + Functionaries is required with ULBs at the earliest.

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is the practise of boycott of an individual or group by the society in terms of access to social places, events and people.

It is an age-old concept of Indian Society and needs to be criminalised as :-

- ① It is the worst kind of discrimination making survival difficult.
- ② It is deployed by organisations like Khaps to enforce unethical diktats.
- ③ It challenges several Fundamental rights enshrined in the

Constitution. (Art 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21)

- ④ In a modern liberal society, such practices have no place.
⑤ Mostly discriminatory towards women.

The Maharashtra govt has recently come out with a bill to address this menace:-

[Maharashtra Prohibition of Social Boycott Act]

- Ban on such activities.
- Stringent punishment to perpetrators like caste panchayats
- Relief to victims

Apart from these, measures like:-

- ① Raising awareness among masses by Information, Education and Communication campaigns

② Introducing inclusive and moral education in school curriculum

③ Roping in local leaders to address the issue.

Such measures are required to complement laws for effective results.

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 is world's
3rd most profitable business (illegal)
after drugs and arms.

It is a serious issue in India
as :-

- ① Denial of basic human rights
and violation of Art. 23.
- ② Most victims are vulnerable
women and children
- ③ Human trafficking as a conduit
for arms and drugs.
- ④ Potential security implications
for country.
- ⑤ Strain on local resources

India faces this problem due to many factors :-

- ① Porous borders with Bangladesh and Myanmar
- ② Poor people are exploited by traffickers
- ③ India lying between Golden triangle and crescent which are drug centres of the world.
- ④ Many poor from Bangladesh take this route in search of livelihood and better lives in India
- ⑤ Support by enemy nations like Pakistan

The government has come out with a comprehensive Anti-Trafficking Bill :-

- ① Dedicated agency for investigation
- ② Speedy trials in special courts
- ③ Anti-Trafficking Fund to assist victims - short-stay homes.
- ④ Collaborate with NGOs for swift repatriation
- ⑤ Expanded offences list and stringent punishments.

Complementing this with increased border surveillance, addressing poverty issues shall help in reducing this menace.

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।

~~The~~ Indian education system lacks in quality as seen in ASER report with around 50% of Class 5 students unable to read Class 2 text.

A weak teacher education system is responsible as :-

- ① Most teachers currently are untrained
- ② Instances of teachers failing TET tests are common-place
- ③ Such an untrained system has led to rote-learning

④ High dropout rates also point to low levels of teaching.

⑤ Trend of shift to private schools

⑥ State Training Institutes are vacant.

Therefore, various evidences point to deplorable conditions :

SC appointed Commission suggests various measures which must be implemented at the earliest :-

① Dedicated cadre of trainers at State Level

② National level university for teacher training.

③ Standardised course development for teacher training

④ Mandatory qualification of
TET by teachers

⑤ Leverage MOOCs for the purpose.

These along with recommendations
of TSR Subramaniam Panel
must be looked into to
address the issues.

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498A addresses instances of violence against married women in their marital household. Owing to low conviction rates (~20%) and cases of fraudulent origins being filed, SC has issued directives :-

- ① No immediate arrest, except in cases of violence, injuries.
- ② Case to be evaluated by Family Welfare Committees within 30 days. (FWC)

③ Family Welfare Committees to be setup in each district by DLAs.

④ Role for civil society via membership in FWCs.

⑤ Designated police officer in each region for such cases.

However various concerns remain:-

① Low conviction does not imply fraudulent cases

↳ may be due to shoddy investigations

② 30 days too long a time

↳ danger to applicant.

- ③ Arbitrariness could prevail in functioning of FWCs.
- ④ Police training and sensitisation remains unaddressed.
- ⑤ More misuse threat of law is no grounds for its watering down has observed by SC itself in many cases

Therefore, steps to ensure protection of women by revisiting these guidelines by SC is needed to assure gendered justice.

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 US have seen a closer synergy in relations after Indo-US nuclear deal of 2008.

Defence has emerged as a major area in this regard e-

① Signing of LEMOA

Logistics Exchange - Memorandum of Agreement.

② DTTI (Defence Technology and Trade initiative) - joint collab. on defence projects

- ③ Major Defence Partner Status for India under DTPA Act placing it at par with NATO allies
- ④ Setting up IRRC (India Rapid Response Cell) in Pentagon, 1st of its kind
- ⑤ Convergence over common issues of terrorism, freedom of navigation
- ⑥ Potential transfer of tech in F-16 sale, Sale of Predator drones

It is highly significant and has major implications :-

- ① Significance :
- Natural convergence of largest, oldest democracies

- Potential ally for India to counter Chinese, Pak threat
- Benefits from tech. transfer, domestic defence industry development
- Support in entry to NSG, MTCR.

Implications -

- + Warming of relations between Russia, Pakistan
- Reduced Indian reliance on Russia for defense supplies
- Indian stance on North Korea - which is beyond Indian interests.

A deft balancing of interests is required by India to benefit from US without antagonising Russia.

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

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

India has been the largest contributor to UN peace-keeping missions :-

- ① Congo
- ② Korean War
- ③ Somalia.
- ④ Cyprus.

The UN has also applauded Indian efforts in this regard from time to time.

It demonstrates Indian commitment to international peace and stability as enumerated in Art 51 of Constitution.

UN missions have been of various forms :-

- ① International Conflicts
 - ↳ Korea
- ② Civil War
 - ↳ Congo
- ③ Piracy Control
 - ↳ Somalia

Indian contribution in all such instances has remained steadfast and is laudable.

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 growing with more than \$70bn trade and warmth displayed at 3rd India - Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) in 2015.

It is a harmonious relation as :-

- ① African development needs
 - Need of infrastructure development
 - Need capacity building, training
 - Instability calls for democratic modes of functioning
 - Strengthen military training, space technologies

- Fight tropical diseases, AIDS.

(2) India

- Significant investments in social infrastructure
- Indian model of inclusivity suits Africa
- Indian expertise in skill training, health, education is needed.
- India needs to promote peace and stability in the region.
- Potential source of agricultural raw materials and rich in oil and gas.

Therefore, India has taken various measures in this content :-

(1) \$ 50 bn of investments, \$¹⁰ bn line of credit extended.

- ② Indian assistance in development of schools, colleges and hospitals
- ③ ITEC programme for assistance in higher education
- ④ India pharma sector is major source of generics in fight against diseases like AIDS.
- ⑤ India-Africa Forum Summits have been a great success.
- ⑥ Cooperation in renewables via ISA (Solar Alliance), Solar Mamas.

Therefore, this synergy owing to young population and high growth needs to be well-utilised for mutual prosperity.

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।

ICJ is the premier justice dispensing body in international law.

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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।

In recent times, we are witnessing a rise in transregional corridor initiatives like :-

- ① SREB and 21st century Maritime Silk Route under One Belt - One Road .
- ② ~~And~~ INSTC (International North South Transit Corridor) linking West Asia to Central Asia and Europe
- ③ Asia-Africa Development Corridor by India and Japan.

In this context, an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor may be useful as :-

- ① Link with high growth regions of East, South-East Asia
- ② Diversify exports to Pacific regions
- ③ Develop linkages with India's North East
- ④ In consonance with Act-East Policy of India

However potential areas of concern could be :-

- ① May be seen as an attempt to curtail China

- ② We may be helpless in case of attempts to curb freedom of navigation of seas due to limited naval capacities.
- ③ Negotiating terms of such a corridor may be difficult.
- ④ Earlier FTAs with ASEAN have been more beneficial for ASEAN nations.

Therefore, a thorough analysis of pros and cons is needed before such an idea is mooted.