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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	33682
Center	ORN.	Date	12/10/2017

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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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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।

Indian judiciary is 3rd pillar of democracy and it keeps checks and balance on legislature and executive. It is also provider of social justice

Problems faced by Judiciary

▷ Large no. of pendency of cases leading to delay in justice

1) Judiciary is highly under staffed with high vacancy of judges

iii) Tussle in appointment for higher courts
⊗ between executive and judiciary.

In above context centralised recruitment

through AIJS ~~is~~ will address these
problems as:

▷ It will relieve from large vacancy

by providing manpower.

- 2) The talent from across the country can be attracted ~~are~~ whose potential is untapped.
- 3) It will reduce corruption in states for appointment of judges in District and lower courts.

However the AIJS will create many problems such as:

- i) Appointment for higher judiciary may not pass scrutiny on the basis of curbing independence of judiciary which is a part of "basic structure" of Constitution.
- ii) It will put fiscal burden on government to pay the AIJS judges and staffs.
- iii) It may give rise to preference

for home state posting and may promote nepotism and favouritism; undermining fairness of justice system.

iv) It will need ~~sanction~~ sanction from Rajya Sabha for an All India service under Article-312.

v) Large number of cases pending may not reduce due to appeals on higher judiciary.

way forward

Rather than going for all India judicial service. use of technology, alternate dispute resolution, strengthening of legal service authority and. Lok Adalats is need of the hour

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 political system faces many challenges

~~which~~ some due to political system of First past the post in election which gives emphasis on party rather than individual of party.

Challenges faced by ^{Indian politics} political parties

1) Dynasty and caste based politics in which the political positions are transmitted from one generation to next ~~on~~ basis of family and caste members. SP and INC.

2) Individual centric politics which is manifestation of ^{lack of} internal democracy.

3) Crony capitalism and black money for funding of parties

- 4) Criminalisation of politics and use of money and muscle power. 16th L.S. has 34% of MPs who have criminal charges against them

All above challenges find its root in lack of intra party democracy in candidate selection and internal election. ~~Q~~ because:-

- 1) Internal election for party posts are not conducted democratically rather on whims of party leaders.
- 2) Lack of transparency in internal political party leads to chronic capitalism and funding from ~~Q~~ black money.
- 3) ~~the~~ The role of money power is evident from election of large no. of criminals. Parties only concerned about winning an election not

credibility of candidate

~~Time~~

Way forward.

- 1) There is a need to have right to recall it will lead to internal democracy while ~~etc.~~ selecting candidate for electo
- 2) Transparency through state funding of parties

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

Idea behind merger of autonomous bodies

875

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

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(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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 (EC) is a constitutional body deriving its power under article 324 of constitution. EC ensures fair and free election for Lok Sabha and state legislatures. It derives its power from representation of people Act 1951. Existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges.

- 1) Election commission do not have contempt power which should deter the politicians from detracting trust of public.
- 2) Paid news is prevalent in modern electronic media, which is not an electoral offence.
- 3) Regarding disqualification of legislature on being charged of heinous crimes Election commission derives its power to disqualify for 6 year on conviction.

4) The financial autonomy is not given to EC.

(a)

Hence new electoral laws and greater power should be given to EC to deal with electoral mal practices

1) It should be given power of contempt.

2) Amendment in RPA, 195 should ~~be~~ make paid news an electoral offence. Section 8(u) should be amended for providing lifetime ban on legislator on become being convicted for a heinous crime

3) security of tenure to other Election commissioners

4) The financial autonomy should be provided such as charged from consolidated fund of India.

5) RPA 195 should be amended to empower Election commission to invalidate election on money power use.

Election commission is watchdog of
Indian election system. It's independence
is necessary for free & fair election.

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 are provided under Article 105 and 194 of constitution for members of parliaments and members of legislative in states

These are exemption to members from any judicial summons, freedom to punish who violate privileges and no arrest before and after 40 days of a session.

In many instances the privilege power of parliament members are against the democratic principles ~~here~~ :-

D They restrict the media persons from free and fair criticism of their act thus violating right to freedom of speech under article 19(1)(a).

2) The power of punishment ~~for~~ makes the legislators landing in domain of judiciary which has power of delivering justice hence against theory of separation of power.

3) They are not codified, thus it depends on privilege committee to decide which is breach of criticism.

Recently

Need of privilege powers:-

1) They ensure free and fair discussion in parliament without any fear of criticism.

2) It holds idea of democratic rule making be free from interference

3) These privileges protect them ~~in~~ against dissent, shown by them as per free will.

Recently Karnataka Assembly punished two journalists for breach of privileges. It goes against fundamental rights of free journalism.

Hence there is a need to establish balance by re-examining the privilege provisions.

Way forward.

constitution under Article 105 and 194 provides for codification of privileges which should be done to set a domain of privileges.

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

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

Extrajudicial killing is the violation of fundamental right to life under Article 21 and right to justice under Art 22 through free and fair trial.

National human right Commission (NHRC) in its report has told rising instances of extrajudicial killing by police and armed forces.

It violates the rule of law and signifies lack of accountability among power holders. This is also violative to right to equality under Article - 14 of constitution.

Lacunae in Government's Approach
in dealing with Extrajudicial killings

1) Government has not taken stringent actions against those accused.

- 2) Lack of standard operating procedure and clear delineation of function of armed officials.
- 3) Lack of accountability enforcing mechanism.
- 4) Lack of sensitization of officials on human rights violation.
- 5) Imposition of AFSPA in north Eastern areas which is accused of largens of human right violation.

Response of judiciary:

- 1) Judiciary has been active in dealing with such cases.
- 2) It ordered that AFSPA holding is not immune from judicial proceedings and responsible officials are accountable to judiciary.
- 3) Supreme court has given police

reform guidelines in "Prakash Singh"
Case to prevent judicial killings.

India is a signatory to UN convention
of civil and political right and also
a member of UN human right council
~~and~~ Hence extrajudicial killings will
malign its image, which is needed to
be checked and accountability to
be enforced.

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 state sector in India is highly unregulated and involves huge amount of black money.

Rationale behind enacting real Estate Act 2016 was to bring transparency in Real Estate sector.

Builders often siphon off consumer's money and do not deliver flats on time due to lack of regulation.

Main features of Real Estate (regn) Act 2016

- 1) RERA Real estate regulatory authority will be established in each state to monitor and regulate the sector

2) Builders are required to register ~~the~~ with RERA and provide 70% of cost in an escrow account.

3) It brought the concept of floor area instead ~~for~~ of carpet area.

It will revitalise customer's confidence by

- 1) Ensuring timely delivery of flats.
- 2) ~~pro~~ Ensured quality of construction
- 3) Fraud builders who used to run away with money will be tackled.

Hurdles that still remain:

- 1) Lack of customer awareness
- 2) Difficulty in identifying the fraud builders
- 3) Corruption in ~~at~~ authorities and officials under RERA may hamper

The objectives

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 is in state list of schedule VII of constitution. It leaves little that central government can do for uniform water governance policy. Thus water resource management is fragmented across states.

Recent Mishra Shah committee has recommended for ~~exact~~ bring water in concurrent list.

Benefits to governance of water management

- ① It will lead to uniform policy of water governance at the same time states will have enough scope.
- ② It may pave the way for interlinking of rivers project.
- ③ Regional imbalance can be addressed in water management.

4) Southern states face frequent drought ~~and~~ due to mismanagement of water resources. The all states may bring policies for rain water harvesting and aquifer recharge.

5) It will be easy to implement Mihir Shah panel recommendations.

The panel has further recommended to make a single national water commission by merging central ground water board (CGWB) and National water resource council.

However, making water a subject of concurrent list has some drawbacks:

- 1) It will lead to "one size fits for all" approach
- 2) It may hamper local water

*governance and community water
management*

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।

Civil servants are the permanent executive of Indian bureaucratic setup whereas political masters are the people's ~~see~~ mandate.

Areas of conflict :

1) On anonymity and political neutrality

civil servants some times cannot ~~seek~~ perform neutrality and seek political patronage and above concept of bureaucracy gets diluted.

2) On account of multi^{ple} orders when more than one authority of political masters control the civil servants

3) Civil servants poses knowledge and demand of irrational act from political executive leads to resistance and conflicts.

4) The posting and transfers are on hands of political executives which hampers the desirability of civil servants to be impartial and non-partisan.

5)

A healthy working relationship is essential because:-

- ① It will promote effective decision making and proper implementation of orders and policies.
- ② It will ensure the trust between political executive & civil servant which would benefit the public at large
- ③ It makes service delivery effective.
- ④ It brings transparency in governance.
- ⑤ Civil servants can utilize

their full potential and political
executive can fulfill their
promises to public.

For smooth and effective governance
healthy working relationship between
political executive and civil servant
is necessary.

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 the civil society organisation who work for larger betterment of society and protect rights of citizens

There are around 33 Lakh NGOs in India.
Example: Goonj working for child rights.

NGOs have non-political domain since they do not participate in election and policy making. Even if they are distantly located they have profound influence in India's politics :-

- i) The foreign NGOs provide funding to domestic NGOs to spread their cause and work for civil society.
- ii) There have been many instances when NGOs have exposed lacunae in policies and safeguarded interests of people.

a) NGO Common Cause has fought for rights of disabled and influence persons with Disabilities Act 2016.

⑥ NGO Pratham has exposed quality of school education through ASER report, ~~force~~ which forced government to review "no detention policy" of RTE Act and focus on teacher education.

c) Bachpan Bachao Andolan has launched campaign to abolish child labours, forcing government to bring law and sign ILO convention 182 and 138 on child labour.

~~The~~

iii) Bill and Melinda Gates foundation is working for health ~~and~~ care services availability.

Thus most of M.G.Os have indirect but
key role in the India's politics

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।

As per 2011 census 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas and this number is projected to rise to 50% by 2030.

It signifies that India is facing rapid urbanisation but this urbanisation is uneven, both regionally and from development of urban facilities.

Regional imbalance of urbanisation is evident from faster urbanisation in industrialised states and slow rate in backward and tribal state.

The rising population in big city has been complemented with adequate infrastructure and services in cities. It results in various governance issues:

- ① Large no. of slums due to lack of housing facilities. It poses problem

of health and sanitation.

- ② Lack of transport facilities, overburdening of public transport forces the individuals to private transport which aggravates pollution and traffic congestion
- ③ Problem of identification for beneficiaries of government initiatives due to huge population of migrants
- ④ Increasing crime due to conflicts among various diverse societies
- ⑤ Good management becomes a difficult task.

The better living standards attract rural people to migrate towards cities where they face pathetic treatment; due to poor infrastructure

Reforms to make cities dynamic of federalism

- 1) Robust transport and health infrastructure
 - 2) Leverage Smart cities, AMRUT, HRIDAY schemes of government
 - 3) Most crucial requirement of funding can be achieved through municipal bonds and value capturing funds
 - 4) Urbanisation of rural areas through better facilities to reduce migration
 - 5) Attracting investment through fast clearance, tackling red tapism, reducing corruption
- Cities will become life line of country in coming decades hence need proper planning and fixed pattern of urbanisation

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 process of rejecting an individual or a group by larger group in society. It involves social unacceptance of such group.

Indian society has diverse cultural, ethnic, linguistic and religious people. In such circumstance rising intolerance makes minority groups vulnerable to social boycott.

It should be treated as criminal offence because :-

- 1) It violates the human right to life as per article 21 of constitution.
- 2) Many instances it leads to mob lynching.
- 3) This is violative of other fundamental

rights such as right to reside, right to practice religion (Art-19) A-25, 26, etc

4) It creates intolerance and hatred in society thus hampering peaceful coexistence of diverse cultures.

•
•) Making it criminal offence will create deterrence among antisocial elements who are often behind such motive of boycott.

Recently Maharashtra government has brought the social boycott (prohibition) Act to make it criminal offence which is a progressive step.

social boycott is taking law in hands and acting bypassing judiciary and

law of the land hence it should
be made a criminal offence

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 the sale of human beings for economic gains. It involves many other crimes, such as organised crime, terror funding are supported by it.

Human trafficking a serious issue:- 1) It is against the UN declared human rights to treat human being as commodity. It also undermines ethics of human dignity.
2) It also involves child trafficking and pushing the girl child in sex trade.

Complexity of problem:-

1) Prevalent poverty, unemployment coupled with illiteracy makes people in developing countries more vulnerable to human trafficking.

- 2) South Asia specially India, Bangladesh Pakistan have become hub of human trafficking.
- 3) It perpetuates a cyclic phenomena of crime and poverty. ~~It~~ It radicalizes the youth who have faced human trafficking to take up arms against civilization and government for sake of revenge.
- 4) It involves the criminals, political backup, police backup and all this requires huge corruption and black money in the economy.

Strategy to combat human trafficking.

- 1) Curbing the black money, demonetisation and digital transaction is a good step.

- 2) Implementation of immoral trafficking Act.
- 3) Strong anti corruption law,
- 4) Education among people and awareness about such crimes is the key.
- 5) Poverty alleviation to achieve economic empowerment.

Human trafficking is against the human dignity of individuals, it needs to be used to make society inclusive, equal and egalitarian.

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।

As per ASER report of Pratham only 40% of students at 5th class level can do elementary mathematics and not more than 50% can ~~do~~ read texts. It shows the degrading quality of school education in India.

out of many reasons such as lack of accountability grading system, no definition policy of Right to education act 2009.

The weak teacher education is core of these problems because

- ① Huge number of untrained teachers
- ② low pupil-teacher ratio
- ③ Low salary disincentivises teachers
- ④ Irregularity and absenteeism of teachers

⑤ Lack of ethical values and accountability

Inspite achieving nearly 100% enrollment ratio in elementary education quality of education has not improved.

Rec.

In this context see recommendation of high powered committee on Teacher Education

- 1) Providing adequate training before recruitment
 - 2) Post recruitment and inter-session training and education for teachers.
 - 3) Monitoring of teacher education through district level authority
- School education forms the seeds of future educated citizens Hence

quality ~~can~~ is necessary It can be
achieved when teachers are
educated.

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, जिसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498A of IPC provides protection to women against dowry related harassment and physical abuse.

Recently due to low conviction rate as per NCRB data and frequent misuse of section 498A by women to harass her husband and family members, Supreme Court has given guidelines to be followed for by police and agencies.

These guidelines are:

- ① The arrest can only be done on recommendation of a society faculty welfare committee including of social workers.
- ② It makes the offence ~~non~~ bailable.

Earlier Supreme court ^{in 2014} had given 9 point guidelines for police to be followed before making arrest in complain under sec. 498A.

It attracted protest from women organisations as it institutionalises the prejudices.

- 1) Indian society has been patriarchal traditionally. It will restore to such notion.
- 2) It leaves the women vulnerable to harassment for demand of dowry.
- 3) The law does not address mental harassment as it is difficult to prove.
- 4) It will promote prejudice of dowry and endangers women empowerment.

The sec. 498A was inserted after a prolonged movement by women activists, thus it was a result

of a battle over decades.

Supreme court guidelines have negated these efforts. hence it is termed as 'rehabilitating myth of male dominant society.

However the supreme court order is progressive. in terms of modern societal ~~norms~~ conditions where women misuse such laws for monetary gains against innocent husbands and family members and to harass them.

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 inclined towards USA for better bilateral cooperation with start of 21st century.

Its aim was to diversify its defence cooperation and secure strategic goals.

Strategic interests between India and USA.

1) India wants to counter China's string of pearls in Indian Ocean regions, where as USA wants to take forward "pivot to Asia" policy.

2) Both nations carry military Exercise Malabar (naval exercise) now joined by Japan Also.

3) In case of Afghanistan USA is fighting Taliban and India wants its commitment to protected in Afghanistan.

④ Countering terrorism is aim of both the national strategic policies. USA support adoption of ^{UN} International comprehensive convention on terrorism (ICCT) of India. Thus strategic interests of both countries converge.

Defence as a major area of cooperation

① USA has declared India as a "major defence partner"

② Both nations have started Defence technology and trade initiative (DTTI)

③ Recently both have signed LEMOA logistic exchange of memorandum agreement and talks are going on for CISMOA.

④ USA-India deal for unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) have been finalised.

Significance of strategic and defence cooperation

For India →

- ① India can counter Chinese influence
- ② India gets diversification of defence procurement
- ③ Boost to "make in India" & by development of technology by us help
- ④ India can emerge as major power in South Asia.

④ Implication

- 1) The cooperation in terrorism will bring peace in Afghanistan and force Pakistan to take action.
- 2) Chinese hegemony will be countered.
- 3) India will emerge as a major partner of USA.

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।

UN peace keeping operations have objective of deploying security forces, medical teams, humanitarian assistance to war areas of the world.

Earlier it was more dependent on security forces and India was one of largest contributor of troops in peace keeping missions.

Example India sent its troops African mission West Asia and Afghanistan also.

Changes in nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping operation:

1) Now intelligence, investigation teams, humanitarian assistance are more focussed.

2) ~~to~~ The conflict in middle east

requires humanitarian assistance to refugees fleeing the war torn areas.

③

~~Role of In~~

- 3) Deployment of personnel and assistance during natural calamities such as Earth quake, Tsunami floods etc are more emphasis area of UN.

Role of India

- 1) India always comes forward for help in UN peace keeping operations.
- 11) India had sent medical assistance to middle East and African nations.
- 14) India provides affordable generic medicines in conflict areas.
- 10) India has accepted large

no. of refugees from Tibet, Rohingyas
from Myanmar.

Thus India's contribution has remained
stead fast and proactive even in
changing nature, form and variety of
UN peace keeping operations.

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 share historical ties with Africa both becoming victim of colonialism and imperialism.

India has accorded strategic partner status to many of African countries such as Rwanda, Kenya, South Africa.

African development priorities :-

- i) Most of African nations are poor and are need of development.
- ii) Huge requirement of infrastructure, in health, education, transport and communication in African nations.
- iii) African countries are resource rich such as minerals, labour availability which can be utilized for quick development.

Indian development objective and amalgamation

① African priorities

① India has a huge pharma industry at Africa provides huge market for generic medicines and health equipments it would give boost in India's "make in India" in health equipments.

② India offers quality education to many of African students at affordable cost.

③ Medical tourism wants to attract foreigners which can be attractive for Africans being affordable and cheap.

④ India is 3rd largest economy and fastest growing in the world hence it can provide investment in infrastructure, education & health.

- (v) International Solar Alliance has been signed by many African countries.
- (vi) It is an opportunity to counter Chinese influence in Africa.

Initiatives taken

- ① Asia Africa Growth Corridor along with Japan
- ② India joined East African Union in many MOUs for investment and development project.
- ③ India has provided fund for African development bank also.

Africa is a huge market and India can utilize its excellence in telecom, health, education, to tap it.

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 one of
6 principle organs of U.N. Its objective
is to solve disputes among member
nations of ~~IEJ~~ U.N.

Role of ICJ in upholding values of international
law

- (1) It acts as a court for dispute resolution among nations
- (2) It helps in ~~follow~~ making nations follow international statutes and laws.

Recent Kulbhushan Jadhav case in which India claimed that Pakistan violated Geneva convention on consular access by denying access to Mr. Jadhav.

The court stayed the execution of Jadhav passed by martial court of Pakistan.

- 3) It helps in protecting sovereignty of nations by recommending sanctions to UNSC. (UN security council)
- 4) UNSC can refer any case to ICJ for hearing and resolution.
- 5) It upholds the freedom of navigation on ocean, (provisions of UNCLOS), international ~~crimes~~ crimes, war crime responsibilities etc.

Association of India with ICJ.

- (1) India has benefitted from ICJ by bringing case against Pakistan on hydro electric projects in Jammu and Kashmir.
- (2) Latest Kulbhushan Jadhav case, led to upholding of values of Geneva Convention.

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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।

Economic agreements nowadays are becoming more regional. in terms of freed trade agreement for example. TPP, RCEP, TTIP, etc.

Trans regional economic corridors such as China pakistan economic corridor (CPEC); International north south transport corridor (INSTC) etc.

changing regional geo-politics have led to threat to economic partnerships. USA has called to withdraw from TPP (trans pacific partnership). Britain has exited from EU and protectionist policies of western countries.

In such circumstances idea of Indo-pacific Economic corridor holds following advantage :-

① It will encompass South East Asian nations and countries across Pacific.

This crucial for Act east policy.

② India has Global strategic partnership with Japan and it would bring trade between the two at new heights.

③ It would bring countries at better regional cooperation in economy and trade.

④ Involving China will also foster freedom of navigation in South China sea.

⑤ Flourishing trade will make Asia and Pacific region more integrated.

⑥ Some strategic interest of India.
Concern about new idea of Indo-Pacific economic corridor.

i) India already has free trade Agreement with South Korea, ASEAN.

- (11) RCEP is already going through negotiation.
- (14) It may call resistance from China as a threat to its "OBOR" initiative
- (17) western world especially Europe will feel alienated from trade corridor

