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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	PRATEEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28133
Center	ORJ	Date	17/09/17

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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 lower level judicial posts at the district level are currently filled based on different state level examinations. The constitution contains an Article that prescribes the creation of AIJS if ~~the~~ it seems fit to the Rajya Sabha.

Creation of AIJS through centralized recruitment will not solve other many problems of judiciary

- ① It cannot solve problem of judicial appointments at the higher level, which is a bigger problem.

② Ambiguity of laws will not be solved

③

It can cause new problems instead

① It may affect Centre-State relations

② Interpretation of various state laws will become difficult if all AJS appointees are required to have same set of laws to implement

However, AJS can address other problems.

① It will increase competition for judicial services & will make judicial service attractive.

② It will cut delays in appointment and hence disbursement of cases will be speeded up

- (3) More meritorious judges will be appointed. Hence, it will bring more efficiency in judicial administration.
- (4) It will streamline the judiciary of all states and will bring parity to judges of all states. This will enhance homogeneity of legal jurisdiction across the country.

Thus, centralized recruitment can have both advantages & challenges. It may not be able to solve all problems but still, it has potential to solve many.

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।

Political parties constitute an important part in our polity as they enjoy dominance with respect to independents when it comes to elections of representatives at all levels of ~~our~~ ~~for~~ state as well centre elections.

Thus political parties should uphold democracy as they are the flag-bearers of the Indian democracy.

However, intra-party democracy is lacking in many parties

- This results in
- ① Nepotism while choosing leaders or presidents of the parties
 - ② Favoritism to known individual ~~for~~ in internal elections, thus it discards merit
 - ③ Inefficiency in internal functioning because other party members lack faith in the party if internal democracy is not there
 - ④ Internal collusion to become the favorites of leaders of party
 - ⑤ Dynastic politics where only a family member gets the chance to rise within the party ladder. This discourages other members
 - ⑥ Image of party among the public also decreases if the dynastic

leaders are not able to manage the party well.

Thus, ~~inst.~~ there are the challenges that parties face due to lack of internal ~~elections~~ & democracy.

The lower level leaders keep waiting for the orders of the High Command and they themselves are not able to fulfil the public expectations.

Thus, it is parties must bring internal democracy through internal elections, giving opportunity to the deserving candidates & allocation of tickets ~~is~~ based on 'merit'.

~~It will~~

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।

Recently, 8 autonomous bodies were merged with other 8 bodies to curb overlapping work of two bodies.

~~There are~~ merger of bodies has these benefits :

- ① It will streamline the functions that ~~were~~ were earlier overlapping and will reduce conflict in decision making of the 2 bodies
- ② It will enhance ease of doing business
- ③ It will reduce overall expenditure to public exchequer as multiple

resources will not be ~~needed~~
required for similar work.

However, it can ~~have~~ ^{do} more
harm than good.

- ① specificity in the work may be lost, leading
- ② Lack of specialization of the members of these bodies. They are generalists and may get confused if work of different area is allocated to them
- ③ It is against the targetted approach to solve any problem.
- ④ Other Appellate tribunals will be required to be created.

- ⑤ It will further enhance litigation. Parties/ States/ Companies may not accept the verdict/orders of such tribunals and may appeal in Supreme Court/High Court. This will increase burden on judiciary.

Thus, merger of autonomous bodies should be done with utmost care.

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।

Electoral laws in India ~~was~~
are derived from the
Constitution and Representation
of Peoples Act 1950 & 1951.

But these laws are not well
defined. Also Election Commission (EC)
lacks effective powers for full
Implementation of these laws.

Major challenges

- ① Model Code of Conduct (MCC)
is not legally binding and EC
has ~~no~~ powers to punish
parties violating MCC.

② Allegations against EC :

Recently, many parties were blaming Electoral Voting Machines and their alleged rigging for their defeats. EC must have contempt powers to deal with such ~~at~~ false allegations on its image.

③ Independence of EC : Currently ~~only~~ chief to Election Commission has to depend on states and central organisations for purposes of election staff. EC must have an independent secretariat to deal with rising no. of elections these days.

- ④ Powers of Election Commissioners
should be increased. Currently
only CEC have security of
tenure. Other Election
Commissioners should also
have security of tenure to
~~deal~~ act in free & fair
manner.

Thus new challenges have
necessitated certain electoral
reforms to increase the
powers of EC and also to
clearly define the electoral
laws.

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?

The Constitution provides privileges to the legislatures for independent functioning. Recently, Karnataka Assembly speaker used his contempt of House powers and ordered a 2-year ~~year~~ imprisonment for journalist who violated the collective privilege of the Assembly.

Such cases give rise to debates between the importance of fundamental rights & parliamentary privileges.

Reasons for re-examination need ?

- (1) The House Acts like a judge in its case, thus violating the principles of natural justice
- (2) House takes up the function of judiciary, and is against the principle of Separation of powers
- (3) Fundamental rights of citizens under Art 19 (Right to freedom) are violated as it restricts the right to free speech & expression.
- (4) ~~It~~ even healthy criticism of the legislature ~~can~~ is often

⑤ Considered as contempt of House
Power is misused to stop criticism.

Thus there is a need to define
the privileges so that a balance
may be established.

However, defining is not easy:

- ① They cannot be encoded as a
set code is ought to have some
loopholes which may be misused.
- ② Cases of contempt vary. Hence,
a clear definition of contempt
can't be made.

Therefore, the need is ~~to~~ that
the speaker must use his discretion
wisely and strict actions should
be taken to preserve privilege
only when there is a need for that.

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।

Rule of law is necessary for good governance and Accountability of the power holders is essential to uphold the rule of law.

However, there are certain lacunae in the present system which does not ensure accountability

Lacunae in government's approach

- ① Lack of transparency & culture of secrecy
- ② Focus only on traditional Accountability & not on social accountability measures like Social Audit, RTI etc

~~lack~~
lacunae in judiciary's response

- ① It has still not reviewed laws like AFSPA which violate human rights by extrajudicial killings.
- ② It has not questioned the ~~however~~ accountability of many police personnel for custodial deaths in many prisons
- ③ Extrajudicial killings due to laws like AFSPA which is believed to be draconian by many has been upheld by Supreme Court.

However, Supreme Court has also said that such extrajudicial killings goes against the spirit of law and must be checked. This is a step in the right direction

Efforts should be taken to increase accountability of power holders to stop the phenomenon of extra-judicial killings.

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 for better regulation of real estate, which currently is marred with high degree of corruption and involvement of black money.

Rationale for the Act :

- ① Will reduce harassment of buyers.
- ② ~~will~~ reduced role of black money by increased vigilance
- ③ will bring real estate transactions under the purview of taxation department

- ④ Real Estate is a major sector and it was essential to make it transparent & fair.

It will help in revitalizing consumer confidence

- ① It will bring real estate prices down as role of black money will be reduced

- ② Creation of a separate escrow account will enhance confidence in the builder & will increase their accountability which will enhance public trust

- ③ Money will be charged on Carpet Area only. This will reduce exploitation of customers.

However, there remains ~~too~~
many hurdles :

- ① People are not aware about this legislation. Hence, they still may be exploited.
- ② Lack of e-governance in real estate regulation, ~~that reduce~~ and lack of transparency in contracts makes builders exploit the loopholes

Thus we should address the hurdles properly to make real estate a formal sector which is properly regulated.

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।

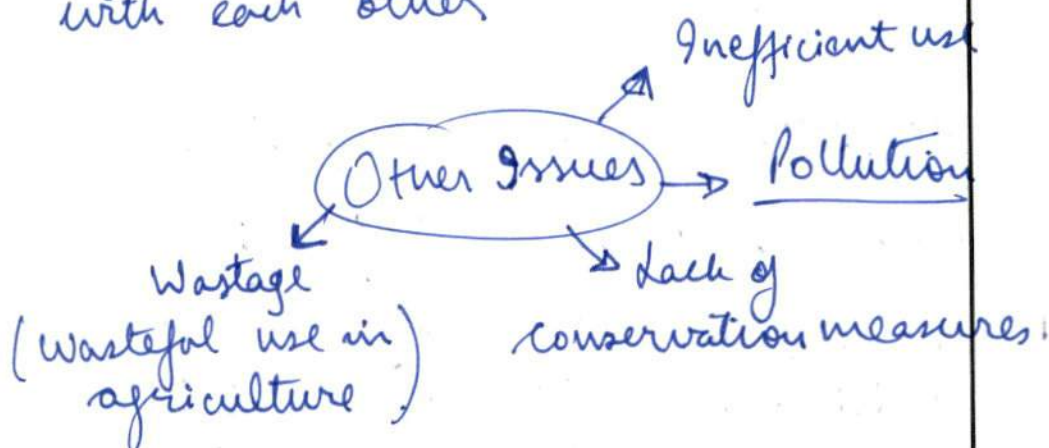
Water is currently a subject of under state list in VII schedule of the Constitution. All states have different laws to manage the water resources but there are currently many problems in water governance:

- ① Inter-state ^{river} water disputes is a major concern.

eg: Cauvery river dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

- ② ~~So~~ water disputes have given rise to ~~reg~~ increasing regionalism which hinders collaboration of state in managing water together.

- ③ Ground water as well as surface water in lakes and rivers have no boundaries, and many states have to share water resources with each other.



Moving the subject to concurrent list can help. Reasons:

- ① Centralized policy to manage water
- ② will streamline demands of all state based on requirements
- ③ will make water use more efficient

- (3) It can lead to more scientific and planned use of water through a. National Water Commission as recommended by Mihir Shah Committee

However, moving the subject also has some challenges :

- (1) States may not support such a decision as it will diminish their powers to manage water which is main component to manage agriculture, which is also a state subject
- (2) It will amount to dictation of Centre's authority on states, which is against states' federal interests

Thus, any such move needs to bring all states on the same platform at the first place.

9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

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

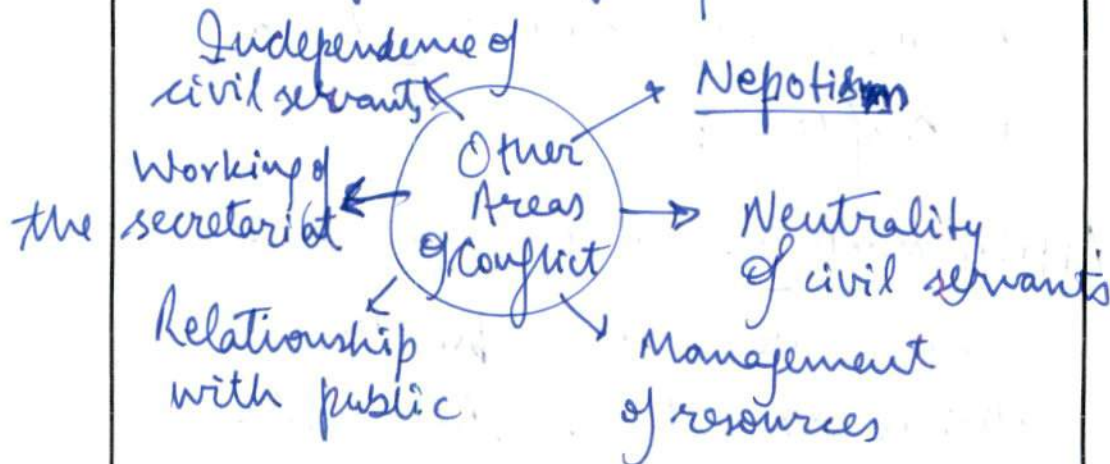
Executive constitutes of political executives (temporary) & civil servants (permanent executives).

The functioning of executive requires cohesion & collaboration between political executives & civil servants.

But there are certain Areas of conflict:

- ① Appointments & Transfers of civil servants are done by the political executive. This often leads to favoritism and lacks meritorious system of postings.

- (2) Code of conduct of civil servants is overseen by political executive.
- (3) Conflict may arise if values of both differ.
- (4) Civil servants may not like to fulfil ~~the~~ all orders of political executive if they are not neutral, and have bias in favor of some other political party.



But a healthy relationship is required for:

- ① Meeting public expectations from the executive
- ② To uphold democracy, ~~so that~~ (elected politicians ~~are~~ represent the will of the majority)
- ③ for good implementation of government policies.
- ④ To maintain accountability & transparency at all levels

Thus for good governance, both must share a good 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 are non-governmental voluntary organisations ~~are~~ and are non-profit entities with some specific domain of work. They do not participate in elections & hence they occupy the non-political domain of civil society.

However, NGOs sometimes have played key role in India's politics :

- ① They sometimes ~~to~~ act as interest groups and pressure groups to influence government policies and hence impact the politics

- ② Their work influences people, and they mobilize public in support ~~of~~ against political parties.
- ③ ~~Here~~ some corrupt NGOs are colluded with some parties or companies. They act as proxy bodies to play politics from back end.
- ④ some NGOs also receive foreign funding to influence domestic politics of the country. To check this, we have a law called FCRA.
- ⑤ They may sway public opinion for a particular environment cause. eg: Narmada Bachao

Andolan under Medha Patkar
influenced the future of
Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Thus NGOs do play direct or
indirect role in influencing
domestic 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।

India has a population of more than 1.21 billion and it is currently one of the fastest growing economy.

Cities are the engines of economic growth and rapid urbanization is not an unusual phenomenon for a developing country.

NOT UNUSUAL

- This happened in China ~~also~~ also.
- Historically, after industrial revolution, we observed that ~~the~~ urbanization is associated with development.

but Pattern of Urbanization is
a concern. Reasons:

- ① Unplanned roads & housing lead to problems in mobility & affects management of resources
- ② High inequality in cities as slums form a major part.
- ③ Improper waste management
- ④ Lack of adequate resources like water, electricity for all urban inhabitants.
- ⑤ Urban areas are not driving the growth of rural areas at a fast pace.

Thus reforms are required for a planned urbanization

Suggestions:

- ① Empower municipalities to manage cities properly so that people can hold them accountable.
- ② Increase financial autonomy of urban local bodies
- ③ ~~Introduce~~ Bring more indices to compare different cities like NITI Aayog's Swachhta Index which rank cities.
- ④ Introduce Municipal Bonds based on investment rating of cities.

Thus, making cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism will enhance the race ~~to~~ among them and will lead to better urban planning.

Smart City Mission & AMRUT must incorporate this

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 refers to boycott of some individuals or group of individuals from the society ~~or~~ by not enabling them to participate in the society.

Some forms of social boycott are very unethical in India

Examples :

- ① Boycott of couples ~~or~~ after love marriage
- ② Boycott of certain groups like Transgenders, disabled, old aged. Many transgender children are ousted from their families.

(3) Boycott of girls wearing westernized clothes

(4) Boycott of rape victims by not accepting them in the mainstream society.

→ Such offences hinders the rights of others to enjoy freedom of speech & expression in the society

→ There are against dignity of human beings ~~and hence~~ ~~is~~

Thus, they are much more than just a social evil as it threatens life of ~~at~~ the boycotted people which often leads to many suicides due to depression after being boycotted.

Hence, such forms of boycott should

be treated as a criminal offence.

However, some ^{other} forms of social boycott may be encouraged for change of behavior.

Examples

- ① Boycotting those who litter on road,
Or those who do not use toilets.
- ② Boycott parents who make their children marry at early age
or those who send their children for work (employment/child labor)

Thus, some boycott may be healthy. Others may be not.

We should treat unethical boycott as criminal offence if it impinges rights & morality.

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 includes kidnapping, harassment and trade of human beings. Children are trafficked for child labor, ~~and~~ begging or by criminal mafia groups. Many women are trafficked for prostitution.

It is a very serious issue because:

- ① Rights of the trafficked individual are restricted & it is against the dignity of their lives
- ② It leads to proliferation of crimes
- ③ Trafficked individuals amounts to Slavery as they are forced to

listen to their masters

The problem is very complex

- ① Not Trafficking across international borders (eg: Across Bangladesh)
- ② Lack of effective legislations to protect or rescue Trafficked individuals
- ③ Rehabilitation of rescued individuals is not up to the mark.

Thus, a proper strategy needs to be formulated to check human trafficking. It should include:

- ① Investigation to be strengthened
- ② Proper rehabilitation centers

- ③ Efforts to merge the rescued individuals with the society through vocational training
- ④ Enacting laws to severely penalize the traffickers

The recent Human Trafficking Bill covers a wide range of such issues. It must be enacted & implement properly.

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।

To educate children properly, it is essential that teachers themselves are educated well.

Teacher education system in India is weak:

- They do not know how to pass on important values to the students
- ~~It is~~ They are not taught how to manage the entire course curriculum properly.
- Teachers also act as administrators of various schemes to promote school education like Mid-

Day Meal scheme. They need to be educated to manage such programmes properly.

→ Certification of teachers is not done always and -this makes them incompetent to teach students properly.

Clearly, a weak teacher education system results in failures in our school education system.

Recommendations of Commission

- ① Make Certification of Teachers compulsory
- ② Training of teachers before joining schools to teach them how to teach in an engaging manner.

- ③ Align all teachers with Constitutional values to eliminate discrimination at school level
- ④ Teacher evaluation based on the performance of the students should be started
- ⑤ Feedback channels should be there ~~for~~ to be used by parents to complain against teachers

Teacher's role is very important for school education. We must train teachers properly, for good school education.

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 498 A empowers women to fight against social evils like domestic violence, dowry and gender inequality.

However, Supreme Court has ordered to restrict misuse of Section 498A which may reduce women's power to deal with such evils.

Also, it paints ^{some} women in bad picture ~~as it~~ and emphasizes to balance rights of men with women,

and not avoiding exploitation
of women specific laws.

However, it institutionalizes
the prejudices against women.

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 has been actively engaging with United States strategically, and it is India's move to secure our domestic interests.

Defence has become a major area of cooperation due to following

- (1) LEMOA (Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement) that will allow both countries ships to get logistic facilities like repair, maintenance & refuelling at ~~other~~ each other's coasts.

- (2) US has declared India as a major defence partner.

- ③ ~~DTI~~ DTTI : Defence Technology trade initiative will help India in importing defence technology from US.

Significance of growing ties

- ① It will strengthen India's global position. Eg: LEMOA will allow our navy to strengthen presence in Pacific Ocean
- ② Anti-China : Both countries do not want China to further grow its regional dominance in Asia. India-US relationship will help to contain China.
- ③ US has high number of expatriat Indians. Growing strategic ties will also increase ties in other

areas like trade relations and political relations.

Duplications :

- ① Russia may not like India's increasing ties with USA. Russia may now align with China & Pakistan as is observed by Russia's present relationships with China & Pakistan.
- ② ~~It will enhance India's regional power.~~
- ③ Other countries may see India as going away from its Non-Alignment Principles.

Overall, ties with USA will strengthen India as 'a global power'. But we must use this relationship wisely & should balance out ties with others as well.

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 ~~a~~ the largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions, and our contribution has remained steadfast.

Earlier missions

- They included establishing peace in war-torn countries after World War II
- Against cold war rivalry of the 2 super powers (USA & USSR)
eg: India helped bring peace in Vietnam & South Korea.

→ Missions to help the newly
decolonized countries

Thus earlier, the peace keeping
missions were large in number
and very dispersed around
the world.

CONTEMPORARY

UN Peace keeping Missions ~~at the~~
included:

- ① In Sudan after ^{its} partition in
North Sudan & South Sudan.
- ② To help refugees & migrants
eg: Refugees from middle-east
to Europe
- ③ In Sri Lanka to help address
the grievances of Sri Lankan Tamils.

Thus, later missions are not
a result of wars but
a consequence of internal
rivalries at different regions
~~and~~ or in different
countries of the world

However, India's contribution
to all the stated missions
show that we have contributed
in a steadfast manner
despite the changes in form,
nature & variety of these
missions.

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 has been strengthening its relationship with Africa and we share common history of de-colonisation struggle which makes our collaboration healthy.

It takes care of African development priorities

- ① India is investing in socio-economic development of Africa through health & education programmes
- ② It will ~~bring~~ ^{make} all African countries more confident in their diplomacy
- ③ The partnership addresses issues like climate change, trade

issues of WTO, disputes in UNFCCC, which are important for Africa,

(4) India acts as a leader for ~~the~~ the countries of Africa in G33, WTO etc.

It also meets India's development objectives:

(1) will ~~not~~ strengthen our support for UNSC reforms as Africa contains 54 countries.

(2) will help Indian manufactures diversify & will help in 'Make in India' initiative.

(3) Africa provides cheap raw material as well as cheap labor.

(4) Africa is important for the security of Indian Ocean.

- Major initiatives taken by India
- ① Asia - Africa Growth Corridor was proposed recently
 - ② India is a member of AARDO, Asia-Africa Rural Development Organisation
 - ③ India - Africa Summit was organised
 - ④ India is helping in socio-economic development of Africa through ITEC and SCAAP programmes
 - ⑤ Many Africans are given scholarship to study in India
 - ⑥ Health Tourism of Africans in India is also promoted

∴ India is actively engaging with Africa and this can have immense future benefit for both India & Africa

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 (ICJ) was formed by the Rome Statute and is based in The Hague, at Peace Palace.~~

~~Role of ICJ to uphold values of~~

ICJ is an organ of the United Nations and acts as arbitrator between different countries to resolve international disputes.

Role of ICJ :

- ① It upholds the value of equality by protecting the rights of all

countries:

- ② It helps the countries negotiate over bilateral & multilateral disputes
- ③ It helps in the right implementation of international laws
- ④ It also gives advice to countries and United Nations to uphold international values ~~based on~~ UN principles

India's association with ICT

- ① India is one of the founder members of ICT
- ② Since its constitution, India has always had representation

at ICT. But only recently,
India lost ~~any~~ ~~rights~~
representation for the first time

- ③ India has helped ICT through
legal advises from Indian
judiciary
- ④ India has successfully implemented
all orders of ICT, thus we
have uphold the International
law in its true spirit.

Thus, India has always been
an active participant in ICT,
and has helped in its
good & healthy administration.

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।

Focus on trans-regional economic corridor has risen and this is evident from initiatives like

- ① RCEP (ASEAN + India + Japan + South Korea + China + Australia + New Zealand)
- ② TTIP (Transatlantic) between EU ~~Europe~~ and USA.
- ③ China's OBOR.
- ④ Proposed ITI-DKA-Y from Turkey to Myanmar (via India)

Clearly, all countries and regions are trying to become part of important regional corridors, and focus on regional geo-politics &

geo-economics has tremendously increased.

In this regard, an India-Pacific Economic Corridor has potential benefits?

- ① It will boost our Act East Policy
- ② will increase India's dominance and presence in resource-rich regions of Pacific Ocean like South China Sea, East China Sea etc.
- ③ It will decrease our dependence on the unstable West Asia.
- ④ It will bring new opportunities for investment in countries of Indo-China & Pacific Island countries.

However, such a corridor also has some issues:

- ① India's focus on regional issues with its neighbors may decrease
- ② India's dominance in Indian Ocean will decrease as other countries like USA, China, Japan will have more access to Indian ocean
- ③ India might be forced to for TRIPS plus measures
- ④ Indian manufacturing may be impacted due to cheap imports

Thus, Indo-Pacific Corridor can have benefits & as well as challenges. India must balance these.