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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	41166
Center	ONLINE	Date	3/10/2017

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

- 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 All India Judicial Services (AIJS) were introduced in the 42nd Amendment but they have not seen the light of the day.

Rationale for AIJS

The AIJS will ~~be a~~ bring a transparent and uniform ~~so~~ system of recruitment of judges to the lower courts. At present, ~~the~~ different states have different recruitment exams conducted by their SPSCs, resulting in different standards of lower courts in the country.

They will also attract the best legal talent in the country. and help to clear vacancies in lower courts.

Potential problems of AIJS

- (1) The issue of promotions and Transfers still needs to be clarified.
Only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the High Courts are filled by lower court judges.
So, promotional avenues still scarce.
- (2) An All-India Exam can place weaker-rural students at a disadvantage and mushrooming of coaching centres.
- (3) Different states have different needs. The problems, similar to NEET, can arise. Can affect the federal structure.
(IAS, IPS, IFS)
- (4) The present All India Services have a vacancy of 25%, while the lower courts have only 20% vacancy.
So, it is unlikely the AIJS will also solve the problem of vacancies.

Other ~~for~~ problems in judiciary
needs to be taken care of -

- (1) Deadlock in Memorandum of Procedure between government and judiciary.
- (2) Bringing the courts under the ambit of RTI Act.
- (3) ~~Have~~ Increasing the judicial strength to 50 judges per 100000 population as recommended by Law Commission.
- (4) Digitization Need for digitization of courts ~~to~~
- (5) Lack of access to legal aid to the poor
- (6) Inefficient investigation by the police leading to acquittals

Thus, there is a need to address all issues simultaneously.

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 facing a number of challenges, like criminalization, money and muscle power, corruption and appeal to communal feelings.

One of the reasons is the lack of intra party democracy in our political parties. These manifest in different forms —

- (1) Dynastic politics, with politicians children taking party leadership
- (2) Tickets are sold to the highest bidder, rather than looking at credentials.
- (3) Party membership and tickets are given on caste and communal lines to garner maximum votes.
- (4) Very little debate and discussion within the party. Any member

who disagrees with the leader is removed from the party.

(5) Top party posts are usually given to loy leaders loyal to the ruling family.

The examples are - Sainikala in AIADMK, Yadav family in Samajwadi Party, Nehru-Gandhi in Congress.

There is, thus, a need to instill intra-party democracy in the party.

The Election Commission can ~~ask~~ make it mandatory to hold free & fair intra party elections

for recognition and registration of parties. Further, parties should be brought under RTI Act.

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।

Many autonomous bodies, like Tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies are ~~been~~ being merged to reduce expenditure and curb overlapping jurisdiction

eg- ~~TDSAT (Telecom Disputes Appellate Tribunal)~~ will be merged with

But there is a possibility of harm -

- (1) Government is a major litigant and it also appoints most of the members of these bodies. This is a conflict of interest

- (2) Many of these bodies have sectoral expertise and deal with specific issues which might be ~~missed~~ not be possible for ~~the~~ a large merged body.
- (3) Possibility of regulatory capture.

Given these issues, there is a need to approach this with caution.

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

सुपरभाषित चुनावी कानूनो 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।

New challenges have emerged in electoral politics and along with the old ones have made the Election Commission (EC) unable to deal with them. Some of them include -

- (1) Role of money → The EC had to cancel the RK Nagar by-poll due to rampant use of money to bribe voters.
- (2) Paid news → Recently, an MP ~~was~~ government minister was disqualified for paid news.
- (3) Communal propaganda by major parties.
- (4) Using newspaper and print advertisements → There is no law to prevent advertisements in print

48 ~~hrs~~ hours prior to polling.

(5) Parties are also used as havens for storing black money, and they need not file IT or pay taxes if they file their IT returns.

(6) Disqualification of MPs/MLAs by Speakers under 10th Schedule

In most of the above cases, the EC had to resort to extra-ordinary powers under Article 324 to deal with the situation ~~under~~ in the absence of well defined laws on the issue.

~~Thus~~ Thus, there is a need for well defined laws dealing with paid news (as given in the Law Commission's 255th Report), black

money, ~~disqualification~~ disqualification on grounds of conviction, appealing to communal feelings (The recent SC judgement on sec 123(3) of RPA, 1950 should help).

Further, the laws ~~need to be~~ should allow the EC to decide cases in a time bound manner, using the help of investigative agencies like CBI or ED.

EC should also be allowed to decide disqualifications of members MPs/MLAs under 10th Schedule rather than the Speaker, whose impartiality has been questioned in the last few cases (eg - Arunachal Pradesh).

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?

Article 105 defines the privileges (special ~~ex~~ exemptions, rights and facilities) available to the Parliament and MPs. These include Freedom of Speech in the premises and right to publish its proceedings. Other privileges flow from British House of Commons.

These privileges were given to preserve the independence of the Parliament and to allow the MPs to voice their opinion freely.

→ But, in recent times, these have been used to silence freedom of speech. eg- Speaker in Karnataka Assembly sent two journalists to jail for breach

of privilege.

→ Further, there is a conflict of interest, as the members ~~de~~ define get to judge cases involving themselves.

~~This violates rule~~

This violates right to equality (Art 14).

~~Given these issues, there is a need to see~~

→ The absence of codification of privileges gives discretion to the Parliament and Assemblies which goes against Article 14. (Rule of Law)

In this context, There is a need to codify the privileges properly and to ensure that there is a balance between the Fundamental Rights and

protection of independence of the
legislature.

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।

Extra judicial killings have occurred in the conflict ~~points~~ zones of North East (NE), ~~J~~ Kashmir (J&K) and Naxal Areas.

Judiciary's response to this killings

The judiciary has always held these killings to be a violation of rule of law and fundamental rights (especially Art. 21).

➤ (1) The Supreme Court (SC) ordered the investigation of encounter killings in Manipur

(2) The SC also ruled out blanket immunity under AFSPA to the armed forces

Government's response

(1) ~~The go~~ It has held that 'encounter killings' can take place in

Conflict zones, and it is very difficult to prevent it.

(2) The immunity under AFSPA is necessary to deal with a 'war-like' situation.

(3) In case of Manipur, the deaths could not be proved as they happened long time back, which was not acceptable to the SC.

Thus, ~~these~~ the government appears to be shirking its accountability to the extra-judicial killings.

These killings violate Article 21 (Right to Life) and Rule of Law and it is essential that the government investigate these cases.

This helps build trust in the Indian state among the people in NE, J&K and Central India and prevent the growth of terrorism.

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।

The Real Estate sector faces a number of challenges as given below -

- (1) Builders cheat on home-buyers by taking advance amounts but not construct any flat.
- (2) Delays in getting permits and delays in construction.
- (3) Buyers have no forum for redressal of disputes, except the time consuming consumer courts.
- (4) Many buildings do not follow construction rules, leading to frequent collapse or damage.

Given these issues, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 (RERA)

was ~~pre~~ introduced.

It can help ~~in~~ in revitalization
of consumer confidence as follows -

- (1) Builders have to keep 70%
of the advance funds in an
escrow account till for the
construction of the apartment.
So, they cannot divert funds to
other projects.
- (2) All housing projects have to
be registered with the Real
Estate Regulatory Authority to
ensure They follow all rules.
- (3) Builders will be responsible
for after-sales services and maintenance
for 1 year after handing over
to buyers.
- (4) The Regulatory Authority will
also be a forum for consumer
dispute redressal, along with consumer
courts.

(5) Online tracking of projects and
complaints.

But other challenges remain -

(1) Large NPAs in the construction
sector, leading to fall in credit
flow

(2) ~~Other~~ The problems of getting
approvals from multiple bodies
still remain

(3) Black money in Real Estate
leading to sky-rocketing prices
making homes unaffordable.

These challenges need to be
addressed to make RERA
implementation a success.

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 resources face a number of problems in India -

- (1) Declining sources
- (2) Pollution
- (3) Inter-state water disputes
- (4) Excess Droughts and floods.

Since water is in state list, different states have different legislations, leading to inter-state disparities. Further, this also leads to inter-state water disputes.

But given the importance of water, it is necessary to have central legislation to streamline state laws and

help in better governance.

~~This will~~ The existing provisions

under Article 262 are inadequate.

In this context, the Mishra Shah
~~the~~ Committee recommendations can
be looked into. A separate
National Water Commission to deal
with all water resources and
manned by experts is a right step.

The recent amendments ^{Bills} to the
Inter State Water Disputes Act to
have permanent Tribunals ~~are~~
will help in better management
of ~~water resources~~ inter-state
disputes.

Finally, the Inter State Council
should be empowered to discuss
~~these~~ inter-state water disputes.

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.

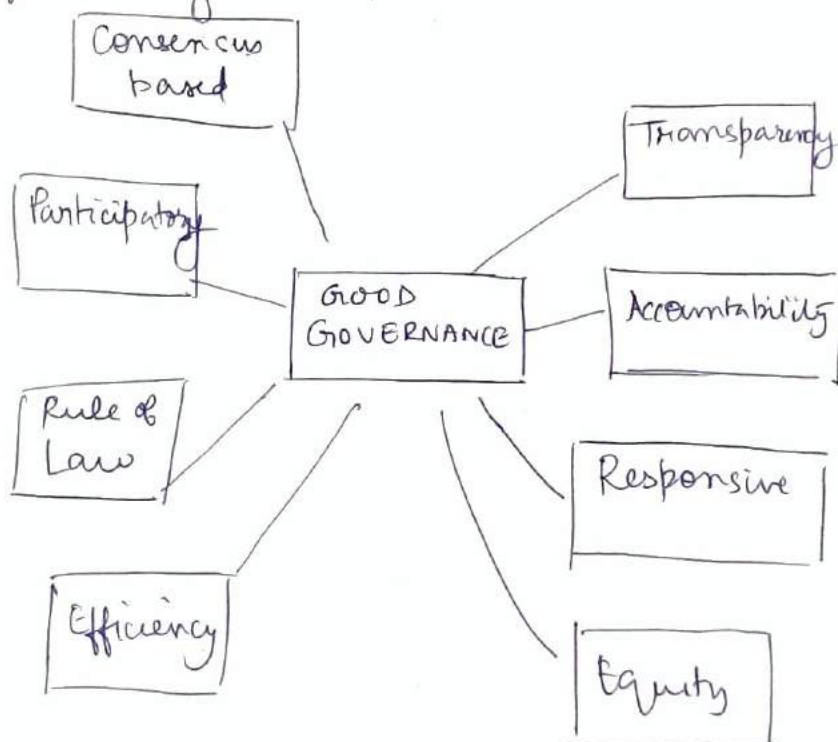
राजनीतिक कार्यकारी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Areas of potential conflict between the political executive and civil servants are -

- (1) Permanent ~~a~~ nature of civil servants v/s temporary tenure of political executive.
- (2) Ministers might want civil servants to be 'committed' to ~~the~~ party's ideology which goes against neutrality of civil servants towards different parties.
- (3) Party in power might want cater to only one section of people. This violates impartiality of civil servants.
- (4) Ministers might introduce greater transparency, through say RTI Act. This might be resented by civil servants.

(5) Civil servants ~~under~~ do not face criticism. Only the political executive has to take responsibility

Good governance consists of the following components -



For all the above, a healthy relationship between the two executives is essential -

- (1) A Secretary can provide sound advice to ministers ~~to~~, which follows rule of law and responsive to the needs of citizen
- (2) The Minister can also expect the civil servants to work with efficiency and ensure better service delivery.
- (3) ~~The~~ Both the executives will be willing to ~~give~~ bring in more transparency, accountability and ~~to~~ work with the people in a participatory and consensus oriented way.

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 a part of social capital (norms, trusts and interactions that facilitate societal cooperation) and they have played an important role in India's politics.

- (1) They give voice to the marginalized. eg - Dalit Panthers.
- (2) They bring accountability to the government and transparency.
eg - MKSS & campaign led to the RTI Act.
- (3) They shape public opinion and determine electoral outcome. eg - India Against Corruption (IAC) & movement against corruption led to fall of

UPA II. and rise of Aam Aadmi Party
(4) They also fight against injustice
and displacement. eg - Narmada
Bachao Andolan

(5) Help in better public service delivery. eg - PRATHAM,
SEWA

Although these are positive roles,
there are also some negative roles
played by NGOs -

(1) Many NGOs ~~help~~ are frontal
organizations of terrorist groups
and generate public opinion in
favour of terrorism.

(2) ~~Now~~ They are foreign funded.
Foreign govt use them to
create subversion in India

(3) They are a source of
black money and money
laundering.

(4) Some of them stall development
projects in tribal areas.

Given the issues raised, there is a need to regulate NGOs.

The govt Centre has made rules for foreign funding under FCRA more stringent. This is a good step, but this should not lead to muzzling of NGOs.

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।

About 30% of India's population lives in cities. ~~But~~ This number is rising rapidly, leading to governance issues in urban areas as follows -

- (1) Lack of actual power to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
- (2) Lack of funds to ULBs
- (3) Multiple bodies with multiple overlapping jurisdictions.
- (4) Absence of grievance redressal mechanisms for citizens.
- (5) Large number of regulations but none properly enforced leading to unplanned development

Given (1) - (5) above, basic services like sanitation, electricity, drinking water, public transport have been completely lacking in urban areas.

Reforms to make cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism

- (1) ~~Need to do~~ Principle of subsidiarity — State govt need to devolve actual power and funds to ULBs.
- (2) Allow ULBs to raise municipal bonds, ~~It~~ after improving their credit ratings.
- (3) Professional experts should be inducted in the ULBs.
- (4) Para-statal agencies should be kept to the minimum

- (5) Public Service Delivery Acts should be ~~was~~ introduced, which penalize officials for non-delivery.
- (6) Place citizens' charters and grievance redressal mechanisms in the government agencies.
- (7) Use participatory governance involving citizens in decision making.
- (8) Reward cities for doing good jobs. This can encourage competition among cities.

The initiatives like SMART cities, AMRUT, HRIDAY, etc are right steps in helping ~~the~~ cities achieve the goals of UN HABITAT III

and emerge as dynamoes of India's development.

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 seen in many forms in the country. Some are as follows -

- (1) Dalits are boycotted or excluded from social festivals.
- (2) Women are boycotted by villages for marrying outside caste or against parents' will.
- (3) Khap Panchayats enforce orders on boycotting couples who marry in the same gotra.
- (4) Even religious communities boycott people from another religion.

This has continued even after 70 years of independence.

Recently, Maharashtra made a law making this a criminal

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

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

offence. This is a right step, as it provides a legal recourse to people ~~whose~~ for whom Article 21 has been violated. Even Article 19 is also violated. Thus, making it a criminal offence will help in ensuring the protection of Fundamental Rights of citizens.

Along with this, ~~steps should~~ be taken to

This is in consonance with steps taken ~~to~~ to prevent Dowry (Sec 498 A of IPC) or Untouchability (Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955) which ~~are~~ are also social evils.

Steps should also be taken to spread awareness and education about this social evil.

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human Trafficking involves buying and selling of women and children for sex, domestic work, factories, etc.

It ~~is~~ clearly violates Articles 21, 19, and 23 of the Constitution.

It has emerged as a serious issue

(1) Girls from Assam are smuggled out to Bangladesh.

(2) Women from tribal areas in Central India are sold as sex workers in other parts of India

(3) Children abductions have increased 4-fold in last 10 years (NCRB)

~~There~~ (4) There is also an international dimension. Most Indian women are trafficked to the middle East

as wives ~~to~~ of Arab Sheikhs.

~~Some~~ Some ways to tackle the issue -

- (1) Need for greater research on this issue
- (2) Collaboration with other countries, especially Arab and East Asian countries.
- (3) Education and raising awareness especially among Bribals.
- (4) Reducing poverty
- (5) Need for an effective law to deal with the issue.

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।

A weak teacher education can affect school education in the following ways -

- (1) Lack of competence to teach
- (2) Inability to convey concepts to the students.
- (3) Inability to understand students' mental and psychological needs and problems.
- (4) Frequent resort to corporal punishments.

~~Given the above~~

~~The~~ In India, this weak teacher education system has contributed to declining school education

standard
level.
reaching
level
20

standards, especially at the primary level. Most states have different recruitment methods for ~~the~~ primary teachers, but very ^{few} ~~little~~ place emphasis on teacher education.

This can explain falling ~~at~~ school attendance among students and inability to properly read and write (as given in the ASER Report).

The High Powered Commission, like many other commissions in the past, has recommended -

- standardizing teacher education in the country
- Creating Teachers should pass a Teacher Eligibility Test at regular intervals for promotions
- Set up a Commission ~~to~~ to ~~standa~~ prepare a syllabus and other modules for teacher 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।

The Supreme Court (SC) has ordered the setting up of committees to study ~~the case~~ whether an arrest is necessary under Sec 498A of IPC, related to Dowry Harassment

These committees are to consist of civil society and other members in the locality, ~~who will~~

Sec 498A allows immediate arrest of the accused in a Dowry Harassment Case. The SC opined that the provision was misused by jealous or angry women against their husbands or in-laws

But this is the very myth and prejudice that women's organizations

have been fighting for decades. The SC judgement only reinforces them. Many ~~activists~~ activists ~~have~~ and scholars have criticized this judgement while also pointing out that many women are victims of dowry harassment in India. This is a blow to their fight for justice.

Further, the committee is likely to go against the woman as it is made of society members who are likely to be patriarchal

The SC's argument that ~~this~~ the low conviction rates under 498A

point is misuse ~~is~~ is not
~~is~~ acceptable, as conviction
rates are low for murders
and rapes also.

There is an immediate need
to review the judgement.

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 come together in recent years, ever since the Indo-US Nuclear deal and now, under Modi's leadership. Defence has emerged as major area of cooperation -

- (1) India signed the LEMOA agreement for exchange of military logistics with the US.
- (2) India also is a part of Malabar Trilateral military Exercises with US and Japan.
- (3) Lockheed Martin of US plans to set up factory in

India

- (4) India ~~has~~ also purchases defence equipment and aircraft, like Apache and Chinook Helicopters.
- (5) India ~~is~~ signed an agreement to procure drones from the US.

The Significance

- (1) It shows a shift in India's policy away from Russia to US
- (2) It is a way to counter China's aggression in the Pacific
- (3) It is a scope for increasing FDI into defence.

Implications

- (1) It can anger China, which might become more aggressive

as seen in Doklam.

(2) It can alienate Russia, our largest defence partner.

(3) It can help India establish freedom of navigation in Indo South China Sea and Counter China's String of Pearls.

(4) It can also help in counterterm ~~Lee~~ Act East Policy as US has good relations with most of ASEAN countries.

(5) India might be forced to send troops to Iraq and Afghanistan.

There is a need to approach this growing cooperation with caution and ~~keep~~ continue the friendship and cooperation with Russia, at the same time.

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 one the largest contributors to the UN Peacekeeping forces. CRPF personnel mostly go for these peacekeeping missions.

Sudan (Darfur), Haiti, ~~Cen~~ Congo are some of the missions to which India has sent its troops.

Given India's steadfast commitment to the Peacekeeping Missions, there is a need for greater say ~~is~~ for India in the UN Security Council which approves these missions. That is why India has been demanding UNSC reforms.

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India's partnership with Africa works on multiple dimensions as follows -

- (1) Strategic → Defence treaties with South Africa or Nuclear material supply from Namibia
- (2) Food Security → Pulses procurement from Mozambique
- (3) Climate change → India has helped in drought-proofing, afforestation and setting up of solar farms in Africa.
- (4) Electricity → Solar Mamas are ~~trained~~ African women trained in running solar appliances for their household chores. They were trained in India.

(5) Development finance → India is a net donor to Africa. It also is a member of African Development Bank (AfDB) and headquarters of AARD are in India.

(6) Indian Ocean → India provides early warning for Tsunamis ~~are~~ to the ~~sum~~ nations ~~are~~ of East Africa.

(7) Diaspora → There is a large Indian diaspora in Africa which has played an important role in setting up businesses there.

(8) UN → India has voiced the concerns of the African community in ~~India~~ UN

Points (2)-(8) are ~~also~~ clearly ~~the~~ development oriented objectives

in ~~the~~ the India - African
partnership.

~~Both these countries also
play~~

Both Africa and India are
major trading partners
and India also imports
oil and fertilizers from
North Africa.

India has also invited the
African nations to join the
International Solar Alliance

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।

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is ~~an~~ the judiciary organ of the UN. It works as per the UN Charter and resolves disputes between nations.

Over the years, it has resolved many such disputes and upheld international law, ensuring a peaceful world.

The judges are made up of many nationalities which lend ~~of~~ a credibility to its rulings.

India has ~~used~~ been associated with the ICJ since the beginning and has approached the court

to settle disputes, ~~with~~ ~~na~~ such
as the ENRON scandal ~~an~~
and recently, the Kulbusham
Tadhar case, where India
got a stay on Pakistan's
execution of Tadhar

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।

Geo-politics and geo-economics
determine ~~the~~ trans-regional
economic corridors. India is
a part of such corridors, like
International North South Transport
Corridor (INSTC), Eurasian Economic
Union, South Asian Free
Trade Area (SAFTA), Bangladesh,
China, India, Myanmar (BCIM)
Corridor, etc.

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor

This corridor can serve the
following geo-political and
economic objectives of India—

- (1) Counter China's dominance
in South China Sea (SCS) and

and Indian Ocean.

(2) Establish close trade relations with ASEAN and Australia.

India can sell its services to them and procure Uranium from Australia.

(3) Establish relations with the Pacific Island Nations. They are the largest voting bloc in the UN.

(4) Obtain a cheaper and faster trade route to the Americas (especially NAFTA and MERCOSUR).

(5) This region is also a source of important minerals and petroleum.

There can be potential problems -

(1) This can make China more

aggressive.

(2) India might have to compete in the garments industry with countries like Vietnam which can be harmful to Indian SMEs.

(3) The RCEP agreements are already in progress, and these can create problems with issues on IPRs and investments.

(4) Many countries have divergent interests in this area. It

we see in ~~in~~ SAFTA, which has made the whole concept of SAFTA defunct.

~~given this~~ The idea of such a corridor is a good one. But this needs to be aligned with India's Act East Policy.