



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	SAMEERA S		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	165062
Center	DISTANCE LEARNING	Date	13-10-2017

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
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:			

- 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 लिखे 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।

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

12.5X20=250

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

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

Whether India should adopt AIJS or continue with the existing system is a long drawn issue given the increasing vacancies and pending pendency of cases. Having a centralised recruitment have the following benefits

(i) it will be more attractive to the youngsters who are reluctant to take up the judicial role in current system.

(ii) it since already a competent recruiting agency exists, AIJS will only help in giving more credibility to the

systems.

(iii) Centralised recruitment will make the appointments and selections more professional, accountable and equitable.

(iv) it will truly represent the diversity of India in ~~profess~~ judicial profession.

(v) would incentivise students to learn judicially stream while preparing in legal studies much like in France.

The arguments against AJS include that

(i) it will be difficult to have All India service given the language barriers

(ii) it will acts against the selection and promotion of state level officials

Though the arguments are valid, it is important to give more

weightage to the problems of vacancies and pendency in courts which can be filled only when more people are willing to come forward to take up the profession.

Given the fact that other courts
All India services are running the administrative wheel quite smoothly overcoming the regional and language barriers, it may be too early to discard the idea of AJS.

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 party systems have evolved from a monolithic single party into a multiparty system over years. Differing ideologies, and differing regional and national ambitions made way for the split and grow system of party politics.

While analysing the growth of parties, ~~it come in~~ what comes in picture is the lack of intra-party democracy and internal elections in ~~each~~ parties. This is the most contentious factor behind the splitting of parties in India.

The challenges of this are many.

(i) it will create a dominance of a few and the party system becomes a class based

having people with high privileges and low privileges.

(ii) it creates a king-subject relation within the party

(iii) Lack of internal elections in candidate selection leads to the ~~contestant~~ choice of such candidate who are in the good books of party leaders and may be inept as ~~are~~ a representative causing the constituency to suffer.

(iv) Run against the moral ethics for which they stand for i.e. democracy in India

(v) Curbing the differing views eventually lead to the erosion of party structure and in many cases multiplication of parties.

(vi) Opaque decision making practices within party systems may get continue ~~over~~ when the party yields power reducing the

accountability and transparency in
governance.

It is important for parties
to have a structural framework which
encourages ~~inter~~ inner party dissents
and democratic way of selection of
candidates. In the long run, it ~~is~~ is the
party which is going to pay the penalty if
such good practices are avoided for the
short term gains.

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 Finance Act 2017 have
axed eight existing tribunals and merged
them with other tribunals to end the
overlapping of work and expenditure. In similar
way India also merged SBI associate banks
with SBI and is proposed to merge the
upstream and downstream oil companies

The idea behind merges are many.

- (i) to avoid duplication of work.
- (ii) to have economies of scale.

Ex: big ~~at~~ one oil company will
have more capital to spend.

(iii) Reduce the expenditure and operational
cost
Ex: ~~to~~ SBI associate banks merges
with parent bank ~~and~~ helps to ~~have~~ reduce

number of branches in the same locality.

But the other side of coin shows the drawback of merging plans. As

(i) it will affect the idea behind
modifying the autonomous body or tribunal

Ex: merging Cyber security Appellate Tribunal
with TDSAT does not make the cases on cyber
security strong but will eventually results in
dilution of it as ~~TDSAT is already~~ the
merges is between two completely different
bodies.

(ii) Though it may help in cutting
operational costs, it is at the expense of
employment cut

Ex: SBI merges led to lay off of
lower class employees affecting their livelihood.

(iii) it is important to have decentralised
bodies rather than a monolithic system to
take care of the risk

Ex: failure of the merged oil company will result in direct impact on India's energy security.

(iv) ~~it is also an~~

So it is important to take precaution and extensive discussions involving all stakeholders before such merger decisions ~~are~~ are taken. More than the peripheral gain on expenditure and work efficiency as said to be, it is the ground realities and implications of the move that need to be discussed and analysed. Else it may end up doing more harm than good.

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

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

Election Commission draws its powers to tackle the challenges from article 324 and Representation of Peoples Act 1951. It is been argued that existing powers of EC is limited to deal with new challenges such as

(i) questioning EC's impartiality in conducting elections. Ex: questioning EC after cancelling Tamil Nadu election in 2 constituencies

(ii) issues of tampering the EVMs

(iii) new ways of electoral corruption is emerging to woo the voters and to intimidate them

Ex: intimidating the voters after the results are out on the basis of constituency's poll percentage.

It is in this backdrop that well defined electoral laws and greater powers are needed for EC to conduct elections.

→ EC has recently recommended to have contempt power to curb the unnecessary criticism on the commission.

→ Well defined electoral laws will address the allegation that EC has acted in a partial manner. For example ~~RPA~~ RPA talks about only booth capturing as a base to cancel the elections. ^{For} Cancelling the contest based on corrupt practices, EC draws the extra power from article 324. It is important to have the codification in this regard.

Though ill motivated criticisms on constitutional bodies should not be entertained, giving EC more powers in the form of contempt power much like judiciary may have a chilling

effect on freedom of expression. Since EC already avails a great deal of autonomy and powers under article 324 regarding the free and fair elections what is of utmost

importance ~~to~~ in electoral reforms is the codification of ~~electo~~ electoral laws incorporating the changing times.

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?

Indian parliament draws the right
to parliamentary privileges from the
article 105 and the parliamentary conventions.
But often it is been argued that parliamentary
privileges run over fundamental rights of
citizens.

Recently Karnataka speaker has
filed cases against two journalists for writing
against him and other legislatures, using the
parliamentary privilege. This incident has again
open the debate on balance between privileges and
rights.

Unlike fundamental rights which
are codified in the Part III of constitution.

there is no codification attempt have done
for parliamentary privileges.

It is important to for the citizens
to know which act of them are causing
the contempt of parliament. In the absence
of codification, it only results in evolutions
of privileges over time.

Parliamentary committee which
discussed ~~this~~ the issue in 1990s discarded
the need for codification citing there were only
5 instances where parliament acted against
citizens. Even if the count is less, it is important
to give supremacy of fundamental rights
over privileges ~~and~~ ~~to~~ as constructive
criticisms only makes the system function
better.

While comparing with other nations,
US does not have a privilege option and UK

from whom India adopted the idea have not existed ~~the~~ it for ages.

~~Given the fact that parliamentarians~~
~~do not get criticised in~~

so parliamentary privileges is not a landmark for a democracy but fundamental rights are. Given that it is important to have a codified privilege for parliament so that citizens do not get deprived of their rights and parliamentarians do not ride arbitrarily on the vehicle of privileges which is evolving over time. What is needed is not the re-examining of the balance between fundamental rights and privileges but the codification of privileges so that it does not run over fundamental rights.

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।

Accountability is one of the most important pillars in ensuring good governance and it exists along with rule of law and transparency.

When it comes to extrajudicial killings, there exists a lacuna in government's approach as it says

(i) such powers are needed for the armed forces to fight against hard core criminals and terrorists.

(ii) impunity from legal action is required for keeping the forces' morale high.

It is in this background that judiciary accepted the plea of citizens' relatives

of citizens who are ~~died~~ killed in encounters or are in enforced disappearance under the controversial AFSPA.

Judiciary's response to extrajudicial killing was that

(i) it observed such ~~acts~~ acts erodes the law of the land.

(ii) there exists no absolute impunity for armed forces and if allegations arise, there should be proper investigation and recording against armed forces.

(iii) be it a criminal or terrorist, he/she is the citizen of land and have access to all the judicial remedies and rights like any other citizen.

Though there exists a lacuna in government's approach when it comes to accountability of extrajudicial

killings, it is important to ~~separate~~
~~the need of national security~~ from the
analyse the stand from the national
security's angle. There may be instances of
violations of law but there also exists a need for
balancing act to safeguard the country from
terror attacks.

Still judiciary's response needs to
be incorporated in the implementation of
law and order and security in the state
as extra judicial killing can not be justified
legally as well as ethically. In the long
run it will only lead to the erosion of the
law of the land.

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 (विनियमित 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 (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 was a major step towards controlling the real estate lobby which feed on blackmoney and safeguarding the interest of consumers.

~~The~~ The rationale behind the Act is clear from the mandates given as

- (i) to control the malpractices in the real estate and to regulate them.
- (ii) protect the consumers from being getting cheated and to have speedy access to justice.

The act helps in revitalizing the consumer confidence as

(i) it mandates 70% of the money to be kept in third party account so that the builder will not be able to ~~draw~~ ^{put} that money in other projects before completion.

(ii) changes in plans have to be accepted by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the buyers.

(iii) there will be data on legal status of properties so that consumers will not be cheated.

(iv) maintenance of the building for the 5 years after handing over is the responsibility of builder.

(v) there is Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Real Estate Appellate Tribunal for the speedy grievance redressal of consumers as well as builders.

Hurdles that remain in implementing the project are many.

(i) as compiling data on legal status of properties in the entire states is a

drummingous task -

(ii) Every state have their own version of Act which may dilute the intent

(iii) it may affect the business model of builders as the money is locked in third party account.

(iv) RERA's role is yet to be clearly codified.

Though the rationale behind the Act and the clauses of Act ~~are~~ are of utmost importance what need to be seen is how the act gets implement at the ground level.

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।

At present water is a ~~state~~ concurrent subject while ^{state} inter-water management and dispute ~~are~~ is a Union list entry. This makes the water management in India a difficult task.

Moving water from state to Union list have some advantages as

(i) it will enable the better surface water ground water management of the entire country by codifying and streamlining rules.

(ii) there will better resolution on inter-state water disputes as Union has say over water management.

(iii) Better drought management and inter-state water linking project

But the issues associated with transfer of subject include

(i) it is the state and ~~urban~~ local bodies who are aware of the ground level realities of people and regions

(ii) it will reduce the role of local bodies leaving them ~~more~~ with less importance

(iii) It is difficult to micromanage for centre the issues of drinking water, irrigation etc

(iv) Management of drainage, pipeline construction etc also come under the subject which may get affected due to delay in operation because of top-down approach

Instead of transferring the subject to address the issue of disputes and water conservation practices, it is ~~important~~ needed to realise water as a common resource and it is not the

private property of each basin state but state is just a trustee. Moving the subject to Union list will also act against co-operative federalism which is the backbone of Indian federalism. The need of the hour is not more powers to Union but the better management of water resources by incorporating suggestions from states, public and academics. It will be also helpful to emulate the successful practices of other nations in resolving disputes and planning 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 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।

The conflict between political executive and permanent executive in India is seen in many areas of work. They include

(i) Delegation of decision making power of politicians/ministers to civil servants making them responsible for decision and implementation

(ii) Benevolent approach from ministers to favourable civil servants giving them more incentives and the impartial civil servants to feel the brunt of arbitrary transfers

(iii) Widening gap of ethical work between ministers and civil servants

(iv) the increasing visibility of civil servants in the use of social media affecting the image of ministers

A healthy working relationship between the two is of prime importance as

(i) civil servants being the steel frame of administration and ministers being the decision makers, having no compatibility will affect the implementations of programs and schemes.

(ii) the conflicts between the two will eventually lead to the erosion of good governance as governance is the first thing to be affected by policy paralysis

(iii) Political executive being more visibly accountable to the public, not providing with good governance will affect the minister personally.

Since the idea of creation of both executives is to save the nation and its people, it is important for them to give service the prime importance of over differences. Differing views and ideas are common in a work culture but it is important for a permanent executive to not ^{to} cross over the line of separation however vague it may be. In the same way political executive too has to limit his/her endeavours to the assigned field without interfering into the implementation part which is handled by civil servants. Cooperation with separation of powers is the need of the hour.

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।

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

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

India is a fast urbanising country and its cities are rapidly turning into engines of growth. But the pattern in which India is getting urbanised shows the crises in the governance of cities.

The crises include:

(i) increasing slum dwellers though with more growth there should have been a reduction in slum growth.

(ii) Lack of better living standards and housing for people due to scarcity of land and is also partially related to caste-class structure, where poor is denied accommodation.

(iii) Huge deficit in social infrastructure
like healthcare and education

(iv) Lack of access to drinking water,
hygiene, and sanitation

(v) No scientific municipal waste
management system.

These structural deficits in the
supply side is making the urbanisation
pattern in India difficult to manage.

To address this, proper urban planning is
needed and competitive sub-federalism
is a way to address it.

The reforms required in this regard
include

(i) decentralised planning of
urbanisation to avoid increased thrust
on overly populated cities.

(ii) providing ~~sub~~ suburban
areas with financial resources to

initiate programs to fill the gaps in
social infrastructure

(iii) making the II, III tier cities the
investment hubs to attract people from both
rural and congested cities.

(iv) Ranking the cities over different
criteria like ~~socio~~ socio-health, hygiene and
~~economic~~ investor friendliness to make
them more competitive.

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

Discrimination, segregation and exclusion are different forms of social boycott and are considered to be the most merual form of social evils. But it is now time to consider the evil as a criminal offence as is still plaguing the society even after ^{terrendous} ~~enormous~~ social, economic and political growth of the country.

The idea of boycott emanates from different ~~mind of prejudices~~ ^{prejudices} reasons.

(i) from prejudices towards a particular community

(ii) from religious practices of purity and pollution

(iii) continuing the age old beliefs and superstitions without questioning the rationality.

The idea behind not dismissing the offence as a criminal act was that India being a traditional society needs time to imbibe the modern values of fraternity and equality. ~~thoughts~~ It is the continuous of the practice even after years of independence and constitutional mandate, that makes it to be considered as a criminal offence instead of just dismissing it as a social evil.

States like Tharukhand and Maharashtra ~~are~~ have come up with acts which bans social boycott and punishes the practices. Along with stringent laws it is important to appeal to the behavioural patterns of people who still resort to such discriminating practices.

Through know-ables

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 one of the major problems India is facing where India acts as both source and destination countries.

To address the problem, it is important to understand the root cause of it which may be

(i) poverty of people making them to sell their children.

(ii) Having limited access to social security schemes and poverty alleviation programs

(iii) the practice of bonded labour which is still prevalent in India making people targets of exploitation.

(iv) Illiteracy among poor who fall prey to the lucrative offers of trafficking agents.

(V) Lapses in implementation of existing acts

(VI) porous and open borders which makes international lead trafficking possible.

The increasing incidence of human ~~immoral~~ trafficking calls for devising new strategies. This may include

(i) Better targeting of schemes to address the poverty among families

(ii) strict actions against the intermediaries in the trade who are caught

(iii) An overarching legislation to stop the human trafficking ~~instead of piecemeal approaches~~ by codifying the existing laws like Immoral Trafficking Act, controlling beggary etc.

(iv) Better vigilance and monitoring near the borders

(v) As a part of long run program,
ensure the children are getting education

(vi) Networking NGOs and legal experts
to monitor the situation

(vii) Giving psychological assistance to
the rescued people and better rehabilitation
packages so that they will not again
end up in the same racket.

Human trafficking is a real menace
India facing and thus needed a
coordinated effort from government function-
aries, civil society and local people to
effectively address the problem.

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।

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

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

Section 498A of IPC deals with the arrest of people engaged in domestic violence. The section has ~~not~~ been more reinforced ~~was~~ with passage of Domestic Violence Act 2005. But it has been said that ~~recent~~ Supreme Court

The section mandates the immediate arrest of husbands ~~who are involved in~~ as soon as the case is ~~been~~ filed. The section is a non-bailable offence; Supreme Court has recently ~~ordered to~~ not to resort to immediate arrest of people before investigating the case. The rationale behind the order was that over 90% of the cases filed in this regard, ~~the~~ conviction rate is less than 25% and drawing the conclusion that there is ~~this is the~~ an unwarranted misuse of the provision.

The argument against the order are

(i) it militates against long drawn women empowering claim in domestic arena.

(ii) the mini role of pendency of cases is not considered while saying conviction rate is miniscule.

(iii) misuse of law is prevalent in ^{ex-like environmental law,} every realms, not just in ~~women's~~ pro women laws. Singling out women laws show the prejudicial attitude of society.

(iv) there is no scientific study quoted to assert there exist rampant misuse.

(v) ~~For against~~ the court order acts against the genuine needs of women who suffered under domestic violence and put them in danger.

Though the court's intention may not be based on the fact that it ~~has~~ has potential chances of eroding the women's

freedom, and may have considered the chances of reconciliation after the arrest and subsequent trial may be remote, it does have an angle of institutionalising the prejudices that most of the women's friendly acts are misused.

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-US relations in the 21st century is growing so strong and is overcoming the heritators of history. Of all the important actors, defence has emerged as the major area of cooperation.

The significance of this development is that

(i) India has been termed as a major defence partner of US and so have easy financing and access to defence procurements from US.

(ii) India being a major defence importer and most of the defence purchase is from US, having close ties will help them to negotiate trade deals in better way.

The possible implications of the development are

(i) Growing convergence of India with USA may be a cause of concern for Russia-India relations -

(a) Signing the defence agreements like CEMOA and the talks over the remaining BECA and CSMOA, which are the agreements US sign with its NATO allies may project India as an ally of US

Though there are significant benefits for India to have a US as defence partner it is important to analyse the geo-strategic implications of such moves given that the changing global order of the world.

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

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

India since independence, remains as a major contributor to UN's peace keeping missions.

→ India's peace keeping engagements with UN has its roots in NAM objective.

Even though NAM has lost significance in the aftermath of cold war end, India's engagement remains steadfast.

→ UN has over years given legitimacy to peace enforcing missions by accepting the Right to Protect clause. This is

Peace enforcing missions of UN, and other European and Russian countries are present in conflict ridden areas. But India has

sustained its activities to peace keeping
missions even after having pressure
from global leaders as it rightly
understands it is the keeping the peace
from subjugation more important than
enforcing it

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।

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।

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।

