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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	PIYUSH SINHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	18816
Center	ORV	Date	16/10/17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
2	12.5		
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17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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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।

Ans)
2

effective judicial system is at the core of any vibrant democracy. In India, poor judge to people ratio is a lingering problem. Hence, there have been demands for an alternate recruitment system such as AIJS.

AIJS is envisaged to solve following problems:

1. Judge to people ratio will get improved. Currently it is 12 judges per million population compared to 112 judges/million in USA.

2. Transparency in recruitment as it will involve professional agencies like UPSC.
3. Best talents could be brought into the system.
4. Being an all India service, it will prove to be at par with IAS, IPS in terms of efficiency.
5. Judicial delays will be resolved.

However, it will lead to few problems too!

1. Experience is a necessity in judiciary. Recruitment at early age may not ensure the required experience.
2. Giving judgements cannot be a just an on-job learning ~~problem~~ process.

Judgements should be effective and have transcendental value.

3. There will be stiff resistance from the bar associations who see this as a loss of hegemony.

However, keeping in mind the necessity of resolving the issue of pendency, alternate recruitments have to be tried.

AIIS may be started on a pilot basis and full fledged implementation can be done after proper review of performance.

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।

Ans)

Indian politics is wired with several paradoxes. Lack of intra party democracy among the political parties is just one of them.

Issues in candidate selection

1. It is often observed that instead of giving tickets to the most popular candidates, nepotism is practiced within parties.
2. Dynasty politics is also gaining ground
3. As a result, the non selected candidate runs as an independent

candidate in elections damaging the prospects of the party to which he originally belonged.

Issue of inter elections

1. More often it is now observed that internal elections have become a formality only.
2. There is growth of high command command culture.
3. Dissenters could not put their voice in the party forum.
4. Bandwagoning is the most visible symptom.

It is to be noted that lack of intra party democracy is also resulting in use of

money power in ticket distribution
as well as growing criminalization.

It is therefore required
that parties adhere to their
own ^{party} constitution which generally
~~require~~ has the requirement of
intra party democracy. The role
ECI as well as veteran parliamentarians
is also important to
encourage the process.

Parties are a pillar of
our representative democracy
and intra party democracy
is necessary to strengthen it.

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।

Ans→

The finance bill in budget was used to merge several tribunals. Further there have been attempts at merging autonomous bodies.

Reasons

Issues

1. While the bodies have been created by separate acts, a finance bill is not the right way for merger.
2. Pendency ~~is~~ may increase.
3. Merging Airports Authority Tribunal with National Highways

- tribunal makes no sense.
4. This has been interpreted as executive power-pushing.
 5. expenditure reduction may not be achieved as the employees have to be retained.
 6. There can be ~~too~~ an activism from employee union too.

Owing to these reasons, merging autonomous bodies has been challenged. Further it may lead to increased litigations too reducing the overall benefits.

Hence, the aim of

curbing overlapping work and
reducing expenditure remains
to be a challenge.

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

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

Ans Article 324 provides of the Constitution provides for the powers and functions of the Election Commission. It is however not explicit to deal with the emerging challenges. As a result there is a need of new laws.

Existing mechanisms

1. Election Commission is an independent, autonomous, constitutional body having enormous powers as well as security from political interference.
2. Model Code of Conduct by the ECI

ensures that parties abide by rules for a level playing field.

- 3- Representation of People Act 1951 also provides source of power to ECI.
4. Constitution under Article 324 gives implicit powers.

However, there have been new challenges:

- Issues in Rajya Sabha election as evident in the recent Gujarat case.
- Allegations of unfair means, malfunctioning of BVMs in elections.
- Growing criminality in political electoral process.

Thus, there have been demands for greater powers as:

1. Power of contempt. As of now

- ECI lacks any power to punish the violators.
2. ECI is also demanding powers equivalent to that of a civil court.
 3. Electoral laws & specifying the emerging malpractices, horse trading etc.
 4. In the absence of any ^{such} power, ECI has to resort to Article 324 as it did in a cancelling the by polls in Tamil Nadu.

Hence, newer laws providing greater powers to ECI is demanded which should be looked into.

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?

Ans

Article 105 and Article 194 provide privileges to the MPs and MLAs in ~~to~~ the legislature.

Recently, the Karnataka Assembly awarded jail term to an ~~alleged~~ person for hampering the privilege of the legislature.

There has been a question that whether jail term too could be awarded or not and hence there have been demands for a codification of privileges.

Fundamental Rights^(FRs) and the Parliamentary therefore come at loggerheads as happened in Karnataka.

FRs under article 19 provide freedom of expression. It is to be noted that there are restrictions too but the restrictions need to be reasonable.

Privileges have been provided to the legislators so that they could their viewpoint fearlessly in the assembly or parliament.

It therefore becomes an extended right of the citizen itself.

Codification of privileges has several challenges. It will impact the powers of the speaker as well as it is difficult to codify as to what exactly constitutes a breach. Also, by far ~~in~~ the privilege has not been misused until recently.

Balancing the FRs of citizens, freedom of expression of individuals ~~therefore~~ with that of privileges therefore is important.

Privileges can't be a curtain for illegitimate use of power to sanction curb of FRs.

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।

Ans) extrajudicial killings which include acts like fake encounters, are a challenge to a democracy where fundamental rights guarantee right to life as well as to the rule of law.

Government's approach

1. Reluctance has been observed on part of government.
2. It has also been found out that encounters are staged but government prefers to

protect the officers.

3. Common man also sees ~~these~~ those being killed after being ~~to~~ framed terrorist/ criminals as a strong step by the government.

4. ~~A~~ Despite Supreme Court's judgements ~~on~~ ^{over} ARSPA that extra judicial killings have to be proved, government has remained indifferent.

Response of judiciary

1. Apex court has held that many encounter whether it is of ~~least~~ a terrorist also, CID investigation is required.

2. SC has held that powers under APSPA doesn't amount to depriving someone from right to life.

3. Court has taken suo moto cognisance of such cases.

4. ————— extrajudicial killings when a person is under arrest needs to be investigated and the guilty are to be punished under rule of law.

~~That~~ extrajudicial killings are not in accordance with rule of law and must be stopped.

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।

Ans) RERA, 2016 has been enacted to provide security to ~~those house~~ owners who are interested in buying a proper flat.

Rationale

1. It puts onus on the builder to do the handover on time.
2. It ensures that money is not spent otherwise which has been paid by the prospective house owners.
3. It aims to provide comfort to the customers.

Overall the sentiments in real estate get a positive push by RERA 2016.

The RERA, 2016 enhances customer confidence as:

1. There is security over his payments.
2. Delay in handover ~~could be~~ is punishable.
3. Black money use is made limited.
4. ~~It~~ puts responsibility on the builder.
5. Provision of fast early hearing & disposal of cases is there.

As in the recent case of Jaypee builders, customers had ~~had~~ to suffer because of delay from builder's side. RERA, 2016 will prevent such issues

Two Hurdles

1. Lack of cooperation from state governments.
2. Awareness among people remains limited.
3. effective police actions is not guaranteed.

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।

Ans:

Entry 17 of state list has the subject of water. However entry 56 of union list also gives powers to Union ~~is~~ on the subject of water relating to dispute resolution / distribution among states.

Growing issues of drinking water, water for agri purposes has therefore ~~become~~ made the governance problematic.

Positives of transferring water to concurrent list :

1. ~~It~~ It will allow greater ~~and~~ ~~more~~ powers to Union to make

- laws regarding water use in a state.
2. Both groundwater as well as surface water related issues could be solved.
 3. Mihir Shah Committee has also recommended to bring water in concurrent list for better governance.
 4. Misuse of water resources as well as underuse and inefficient use could be resolved.

Issues

1. Union has not shown ~~g~~ real interest in resolving water related issues.
2. Tribunal system under Article 262

- have not been efficient as expected.
3. Union get bowed under public pressure before going for a decisive solution.
 4. Powers under entry 56 have not been used effectively.

While governance problems are multifaceted owing to different interest groups like farmers, industrialists, household use etc., a robust system has been lacking.

Putting water under concurrent list will allow a more objective view and scientific solution devoid of populism. Hence, it is justified.

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।

Ans Civil servants have the role of anonymity. They act as a bridge between the political executive and the people.

Areas of conflict

1. When anonymity is ~~removed~~, not present, the political executive feels that the civil servant is gaining more popularity among people which is uncalled for.
2. Civil servants can have a rigid bureaucratic approach while

political incentive is not averse to tweaking norms.

3. Implementation of policies can be a sticking point.

4. Policy formulation also has a conflict prone.

Need for healthy relation

- 1) Civil servants are the steel frame of government.
- 2) For effective policy implementation.
- 3) Identification of the correct beneficiaries for service delivery.
- 4) Ensuring that finances are properly spend at the

ground level.

Hence, a healthy working relationship ensures good governance characterised by efficient service delivery, transparency and accountability.

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।

Ans

Civil society is an important part of the democracy which helps in bringing out the issues of diverse groups in front of the political class. It acts as a ~~to~~ bridge between citizens and poli government.

NGOs are a part of civil society too ~~so~~ which generally have a very specific field of work.

Role of NGOs

1. Women empowerment has been a key role. Greater awareness

among women of the political process has increased their participation too in politics.

2. NGOs have played important role in improving and strengthening the grassroot democracy.

3. There have been active NGOs in the field of judicial system too. Rise in PILs ~~have~~ has been effected by NGOs ~~on~~ also.

e.g. Common Cause has been playing important role.

4. NGOs are also shaping the viewpoint of political representatives. Greenpeace has worked in the field of environment laws.

5. Also, NGOs have helped in bringing the backward people including tribal into electoral politics as evident in SVEEP programme of ECI. ~~How~~ Their role has remained indirect. They have been dependant upon contributions and donations and are not actively engaging in the political discourse.

However, there have been issues also. FCRA regulations have been a major pinpoint in NGO foreign fundings.

Despite these NGOs have played a key role in Indian 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।

Ans) As ~~se~~ India is transitioning from a developing country in its pursuit towards a developed one, it has been recognised as the sweet spot in emerging market economies. Urbanisation has been a universal phenomenon for any emerging economy.

Current $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of the population is living in urban areas. Due to a sudden exodus from village to cities, the pattern has been bit unusual.

Unusual pattern is evident from:

1. Urbanisation has been region specific. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka have been more urbanised compared to states like Bihar, Odisha etc.
2. Governance has not gone hand in hand with urbanisation.

Issues of governance in cities:

1. Urban Local Bodies ^(ULBs) have not been efficient or effective. One of the main reason is the Panchayati Raj System ^{of rural area} has been copied without much deliberation.
2. Financial issues of the ~~the~~ ULBs is intense. Taxation powers are not well devolved.

3. Overlapping jurisdictions of several institutions have made problem worse.
4. Poor planning of cities: There have infrastructural issues, waste ~~recycling~~^{disposal} issues among other.
5. Decentralization despite 74th amendment has been inadequate.

suggested reforms

1. Municipal bonds should be encouraged as held by the monomonic survey.
 2. Actual Greater decentralization by state governments is required.
 3. Planning of cities should be done keeping all stakeholders along.
 4. More taxation powers such as advertisement tax, vacant area tax, property tax is required.
- ∴ These measures will ensure effective ^{competitive} sub-federalism.

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।

Ans) Social boycott refers to alienation of an individual or community ~~from~~ by the local people for various reasons such as caste basis, diseases etc.

Our Constitution under Article 24 also prohibit any form of exploitation.

While social boycott is a social evil, yet making it a criminal offence has been demanded.

Pros:

1. Criminal offence will ~~not~~ provide a deterrent effect.
2. It is inhuman to practice social boycott in the present era.
3. It is against the basic human rights to practice social boycott.
4. existing legis laws are found to be insufficient as in social boycott whole group which is often in majority in an area is involved. ~~That~~

Thus having a separate section in CrPc making social boycott a criminal offence could be helpful.

At the same time, there needs to be greater effort towards sensitizing the people. Behavioral change can't be brought solely by laws. Role of NGOs and civil society also gain importance in alleviating these menace.

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।

Ans Human trafficking involves inter-state, cross border sale / trafficking of people mainly women and children by underworld groups as well as mafias.

The constitution of India explicitly provides for banning and punishing any such offence.

Problems associated

1. Illegal prostitution rackets have been ^{growing} more and more in recent times.
2. Minors are engaged in this problem.

3. Being an interstate challenge, jurisdiction as well as policing has limitations.
4. Trafficking from Nepal border has also been growing as per media reports.
5. Trafficking has been highlighted in case of Goa as where tourism is the economy driver.
6. Human trafficking is against not just ^{against} Right to life but a blot on a vibrant democracy like India.

A multipronged strategy is therefore required.

1. Interstate cooperation over the issue needs to be enhanced.
2. It has to be treated under a non bailable offence.
3. Vigilance across borders have to be improved.
4. Engagement with media, NGOs needs to be ascertained.
5. Fast track courts should be set up for early disposal of such cases.

to

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।

Ans

An effective education system requires an efficient pool of teachers also. Weak teacher education system acts as a roadblock:

1. Teacher's training is not up to the mark in India.
2. Government schools face the brunt as teachers lack the zeal to teach owing to lack of training.
3. There have been very limited number of institutes for teachers.

education. Trained educated
Teacher's programme has not
taken off.

Implications

1. Students ~~task~~ also lose interest.
2. Dropouts increase
3. Poors who could not afford private education are worst impacted.
4. Overall quality of teaching as well as quality of education is hampered.

¶ Hence, to have a good education system, teachers training is also very important.

Delhi Government has been focussing on teachers' training among several aspects and there has

been greater satisfaction among parents too as highlighted in the ASSOCHAM survey.

- Recommendations of High-Powered Commission:

1. Minimum benchmark standard to be fixed.
2. Teachers be given time till 2019 to attain the required qualifications.
3. Those who don't attain the required qualifications to be filtered out.
4. Robust system of appointment based on merit.

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।

Ans ~~Supreme~~ Section 498 A relates criminal offences relating to Acts of violence against women.

It includes domestic violence among other forms of violence.

~~The act for~~ section 498A provided for immediate arrest ~~under~~ ^{for} an offence under this section.

SC order

1. Supreme Court has held that immediate arrest ~~was~~ shall not be done.

2. Intended family members who live outside may not be required to ^{be} present physically during the hearing.

3. In case of tangible marks of injury or death, arrest will be done.
4. In other case, a welfare committee will be formed to take future work.

Court has held that there has been growing misuse of 498A. ~~by the~~ Also, it goes against the fundamentals of human rights when immediate arrest is done.

The decision has been taken as a bitter pill, ^{especially} by the feminists ~~espere~~ battling for women rights.

Issues

1. It again puts women at a disadvantaged position.
2. It treats women as the war which has been the hallmark of

our patriarchal society.

3. It ignores the courage a woman shows while going against social red lines to complain against domestic violence.
4. Myths of male superiority are indirectly established.

As a result of the severe implications, there have been backlash.

The Supreme Court has also entertained a review petition in this regard.

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।

Ans) Since the end of cold war, India-US relations have gained more prominence. Former PM Vajpayee called USA as a natural ally. Currently India and US are strategic partners.

Strategic interests

1. US pivot to Asia policy has India the main balancer against China.
2. India also see country USA in its favour in view growing Russia-China anims.
3. Indian Ocean has been an area of strategic cooperation for the two. India is emerging as a net security provider.

4. US Afghan policy also has a greater role for India.
5. India has been able to highlight the role of Pakistan ~~which~~ in terrorism. Pakistan is a strategic challenge for India.

Defence cooperation has been an important pillar of the strategic cooperation.

1. India has been classified as Major Defence Partner.
2. ~~The~~ USA will supply high grade weapons like Howitzer tanks, drones to India.
3. Both countries have also signed LEMOA which has strategic significance.

Significance

1. India gets more diversified options in weapon purchasing.
2. India's bargaining power increases.
3. Make in India will get a boost

as companies like Lockheed Martin are willing to ~~ma~~ open manufacturing in India.

4. It has greater implications for the whole geopolitics of South Asia as well as the geoeconomics.

Implications

- As India goes for more defence purchase from US, imports from Russia will decline. This may strain relations between the two time tested allies.

For Pakistan, it can be a signal of US antagonism which could strengthen the China-Pak-Russia axis.

It will give India a upperhand in defence of the borders. Pakistan sees this as a deviation of balance of power.

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।

Ans) UN peacekeeping missions aim at policing functions in disturbed areas so as to entail peace in the region.

India's contribution to UNPK has been significant from the beginning.

In the Korean War just after our independence, India had sent medical mission.

Since then the nature of UNPK has changed. There has been a rise of intrastate conflicts.

Human rights violation has become a major part too.

Further the present peacekeeping is not just limited to policing functions. There is a greater dimension of ensuring developmental works.

Also the regions where peacekeeping is required has got diversified. Presently Africa has the maximum number of peacekeepers.

Peacekeepers are now also required to get engaged in ~~post dist~~ disaster management

activities.

India's contribution has remained significant. With a professional security force, India provides very efficient UNPK services.

Our peacekeepers have been involved in Congo, Somalia, Sudan among other countries.

We have contributing efficiently in the financing part also for the peacekeeping missions.

Role of Indian peacekeepers in disaster management has been well acclaimed.

The significant contribution to UNPK provides a basis for demand of permanent seat in UNSC too.

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।

Ans) India & Africa have ancient ties in trade and people to people contact.

Currently India has a great role in Africa which is complementary to African needs as highlighted below:

1. Africa is a great source of raw materials including minerals. Africa is also willing to export the resources. India which has a developing manufacturing base finds it a win-win deal.
2. Indian investments have been

increasing in Africa. It has been led by the private sector.

3. Africa suffers from several tropical diseases. ~~of~~ Indian pharmaceutical companies are the best at cheap generic drugs. These drugs are also exported to Africa.
4. ~~India~~ The Asia-Africa growth corridor envisaged by India & Japan will further enhance the connectivity.
5. India also held India-Africa growth summit with representatives from 48 African nations. Investment and trade opportunities were explored.

~~Thus, Indian & African~~

6. India is also the key destination for African students.

Hence the priorities of both India & Africa form an amalgamation.

Initiatives by India

1. Asia Africa growth corridor in partnership with Japan.
2. Loans and grants in aid being given to African nations
3. ~~Aut~~ Private sector is being encouraged to step up investment.
4. SAGIAR initiative has helped the African countries bordering Indian Ocean.
5. ~~At~~ PM has visited South Africa, Tanzania to enhance bilateral ties.

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।

Ans)

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is an arm of the United Nations. It looks after disputes emerging among the member nations of UN.

The chief aim of ICJ is to uphold international law. It is responsible for ensuring judicial role in UN treaties, ~~bilateral agreements~~ conventions, Universal Human Rights etc.

While the member nations are free to have their say on

whether the accede to the jurisdiction of ICJ or not, certain international laws like Geneva Convention, laws related to diplomatic missions etc. are covered by ICJ.

Non abidance by an ICJ verdict could result in sanctions by the UNSC.

~~UNSC has~~

ICJ has played important role in the interstate disputes between US & Germany, USA Russia related to spies and conviction of foreign nationals

Though India has been a part of ICJ, it has rejected its intervention in issues such as Kashmir. When Pakistan tried to drag India to ICJ over Kashmir in 1949, India refused as it held ICJ has no jurisdiction owing to Shimla Agreement which made the dispute bilateral.

Recently India has approached ICJ over the issue of consular access to Kulbhushan Jadar. India argues that Pak is violating international conventions by not allowing access. The issue remains subjudice.

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।

Ans>

With the rise of emerging market economies like India, there has been a change in the global geopolitics. BRICS which is a grouping of 5 major emerging economies is being seen as a rival to G20.

Further the stalling negotiations in WTO has made countries to look for regional treaties.

Some of the major ^{trans-}regional economic corridors have been Trans Atlantic Trade ^{partnership} ~~corridor~~ (TATIP), TPP (which is now ~~to~~ dead) etc, RCEP etc.

India has been part of the RCEP group.

~~The~~ Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor ~~is being~~ can be seen in terms of geopolitics & geoeconomy!

1. The region has ASEAN block, Japan as well as India and Australia which are all global ~~for~~ major powers.
2. It will be a big market owing to the populous nations as well as the Indian Ocean littorals.
3. It will connect to the South America continent where emerging economies like Brazil are a bright spot.

4. The region will be free from the issue of entrenchment. Hence, non conventional challenges are limited.

Challenges

1. USA is going more protectionist and isolationist.
2. Internal instability in South American countries remains a challenge.
3. Chinese BRI (Belt Road Initiative) is already integrating the regions of west which may well be extended.
4. Lack of deep pockets amongst the nations.