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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	11916
Center	ORN	Date	06 Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

12.5X20=250

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

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

The provision for creation of All India judicial services had been inserted through 42nd amendment, but none has been created yet.

centralising recruitment ^{to} ~~through~~ lower judiciary through AIJS will not address the multiple problems such as -

① Issue of vacancies in the lower judiciary. Despite ^{centralised} recruitment to other AIS such as IAS, IFOS, there is exist lot of vacancies in this services.

② It will not address the problem of appointments to higher judiciary.

The judiciary and Government are yet to arrive at a consensus on the memorandum of Procedure for such appointments.

③ The issue of backlog of cases and huge pendency would not solve until the adoption of efficient case management system and judicial procedures.

Though centralising recruitment to AIJS would be beneficial as

① It will make career prospects better for all India recruits compared to the present system of recruitment through state level examinations.

- ② Thus it will be able to attract talent from all over India.
- ③ All India service would help in national integration and introduction outside elements in the state high courts.

way forward

Till there is consensus between higher judiciary and government over AIJS, small scale reforms such as

- ✓ efficient case management system
- ✓ Adoption of alternate dispute resolution mechanisms etc should

be adopted to make judiciary more efficient.

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।

India is the largest democracy in the world and is able to uphold the principle of free and fair elections, vital for the functioning of democracy.

Though Indian democratic politics is facing a number of challenges, whose roots can be traced back to the lack of intra party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections.

Some of these challenges include

- ① Growing criminalisation of politics as candidates are given tickets on the basis of their muscle and money power.

rather than integrity and capability.

- ② Dynastic politics which favours nepotism and favouritism
- ③ Rise of crony capitalism as growing nexus between politicians and business house
- ④ Coalition politics to hold on to power has blurred any ideological divide.

Some of the steps that can be taken to address these challenges

- ① Bringing political parties under the ambit of RTI which would bring transparency and accountability in their functioning.
- ② Barring convicted politicians from contesting elections for lifetime.

③ completely removing cash donations to political parties to check flow of black money in elections.

way forward

Such far reaching changes would require greater awareness and political mobilisation on these issues. People's demands would force political parties to make these changes.

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।

Autonomous government bodies had been created in India to provide for efficient functioning free from interference, inclusion of expertise and extract accountability.

But recently the idea of merger of many such autonomous bodies has been mooted.

for eg.

- ✓ merger of tribunals
- ✓ merger of numerous regulatory bodies such as TRAI, IRDA, SEBI into a unified body.

The idea is to curb overlapping

work and reduce expenditure.

Though it may end up doing more
harm than good such as-

- ① Blurring of accountability mechanism
due to extended hierarchical structures.
- ② It will affect their efficiency and
capability to take autonomous and timely
decisions.
- ③ such supra level monolithic bodies
would invite vested interest and
political interference in their functioning
- ④ The benefits of reduction would be
⊖ outdone by delays in decision making.
way forward
Thus the merger of autonomous bodies

would do more harm than good.
Instead there is a need to promote
effective coordination through joint
implementation and cross deputation
of functionaries to bring in holistic
functioning. understanding of each others
work and domains.

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।

The conduct of free and fair elections are vital to the functioning of our democracy. In this regard well defined electoral laws and greater power for the election commission are required to deal with new challenges such as -

- ① Rise of social media and technology platforms in political mobilisation and electioneering.
- ② Lack of legal enforceability of model code of conduct and inadequate powers to the election commission in this regard.

③ Inefficiencies of the judicial system and pendency make election petitions infructuous.

④ Asymmetry of protection ^{and powers} to election commissioners regards to CEC.

⑤ Absence of criteria for selection of election commissioners.

Thus to address above mentioned inadequacies there is a need for well defined laws and greater power to election commission such as -

① Bringing in a law to define the method and criteria for selection of election commissioners.

② Giving equal powers to the election commissioners.

③ The expenditure of election commission
to be charged on the consolidated
fund of India.

④ Greater powers to manage and
monitor social media and electronic
platforms to the election commission.

Way forward

Independent functioning of election
commission and well defined electoral
laws are vital and needs to adopted
with greater urgency.

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?

Parliamentary privileges are special rights and immunities granted to the MPs and MCAs to ensure their free and fair functioning.

There are two types of privileges

- ① Individual privileges such as freedom of speech in the house
- ② Collective privileges exercised by the house, such as right to publish its proceedings.

Though the privileges have not been well defined, it often leads to the misuse of the power of

contempt given to the legislatures
for the breach of privileges.

for eg. & recently the Karnataka
assembly sentenced editors to two
magazines to one year imprisonment for
its criticism.

- Thus it leads to violation of the
fundamental right of the freedom of
expression of the people.
- Moreover, it is against the principles
of natural justice as one can not
be judge in his own case.
- The legislature also lacks expertise
to deal with such legal matters.

Thus there is a need
to reexamine the balance between

fundamental rights and parliamentary
privileges.

Way forward

Codification of privileges through a
law ~~is~~ would ensure that the power
of contempt is not exercised in a
arbitrary manner and at the same
time ensure ~~for~~ independent
functioning of legislatures and its
members

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 refers to the processes and mechanisms that holds those exercising power and authority answerable and responsible for their actions. It is essential for the rule of law. In this context the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings has been found in contravention to the tenets of accountability for eg. the special powers granted to the armed forces working in 'disturbed areas' under the armed

forces special powers Act (AFSPA) and the provision of judicial immunity.

Government approach

The government has argued that the protection granted to the armed forces is necessary to maintain law and order and peace in these border areas and frontiers.

Moreover it protects the moral of the armed forces who put their lives ~~of~~ on the line of fire for the safety and security of the country.

Judiciary's response

The supreme court recently held that the immunity granted to the armed forces does not hold for the

extrajudicial killings and the armed forces are subject to the judicial process. The investigation agencies can enquire into all such cases

Way forward

Accountability is necessary for functioning of all organs of the state. It would ensure that armed forces are humane in approach and subject to the law of land for any lapses.

There is a need to enforce standard operating procedure to ensure rule of law in these disturbed areas.

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 parliament recently enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

Main provisions include

- ① Establishment of state Real Estate regulatory authority.
- ② Registration of all real estate projects with the authority.

The act would help in revitalizing in the real estate market as -

- ① The act mandates deposition of 70%.

of the project amount into an escrow account. It would ensure that the funds are not diverted for other purposes.

② The developer would be responsible for structural defects in the building for 5 years.

③ It provides for registration of real estate agents with the authority, it will prevent fraud and exploitation of investors.

④ It will bring in transparency and check circulation of black money in real estate

Though hurdles remain in its implementation such as

① Many state governments have not established the Real estate Regulatory

authority

- ② Lack of awareness among the people about the provisions of the law.
- ③ High stamp duties and circulation of black money encourages evasion.
- ④ The problem is aggravated due to corruption in state level machinery

way forward

There is a need to bring down stamp duties and adoption of information technology to bring in transparency and check the circulation of black money and corruption in the sectors.

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Water is a state subject, thus management of river water is under the control of state governments.

It has resulted in a number of issues in the governance of water resources such as

- ① Interstate river water disputes
- ② Inefficient management of water resources.
- ③ Over exploitation of groundwater resources
- ④ Politicisation of water ^{resource} governance that affects sustainable development of water resources.

Moving the subject of water from

state list to concurrent list would solve many such issues & through

① River basin based management and development of water resources

② central laws would take water disputes out of state politics.

③ It would facilitate implementation National interstate linking of river project.

Though it would also create a number of issues

① It is against the concept of cooperative federalism

② Effective management of water resources is best possible only through decentralised control and involvement of local people.

way forward

There is a need to promote rain water
harvesting and micro irrigation techniques.

~~water~~ Culture of water conservation
would ensure that disputes does
not arise and problem of water scarcity
is managed efficiently.

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

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

The civil servants in a democracy are responsible and answerable to their political masters, the representatives of the ~~peo~~ people.

However, conflict between the two can arise in a number of areas -

- ① Crony Capitalism, where rent seeking behaviour of politicians may demand bureaucrats to favour corporates.
- ② Spoils system and ~~absen~~ presence of favouritism and political partisanship in transfers and postings of civil servants.

- ③ unstable tenure of civil servants in operational position.
- ④ Absence of political neutrality among civil servant may affect trust of political executives.

Healthy relationship between the political executive and permanent executive is critical for good governance

as -

- ① It ensures the trust of political executives ~~that~~ in civil servants that the policies would be implemented in impartial manner.
- ② Assurance among civil servants that merit and performance would be rewarded ~~to~~ rather than political patronage.

③ It enhances trust among the public about the legitimacy and in the working of public administration.

④ It ensures that national priorities are not sidelined and program neutrality is maintained

⑤ Wayforward

There is a need for greater understanding among the two of their distinct roles and responsibility to ensure free, fair, frank relationship. ~~be~~

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 despite their location in non political domain of functioning, they have played significant role in India's politics and further the cause of good governance as -

- ① extracting accountability from public officials
for eg mandoor kisan shakti sangathan
in institutionalising social audit mechanisms.
- ② ensuring transparency and openness in Govt.
eg National Campaign for People's Right to Information (NCPRI) played a pivotal role in enactment of RTI Act.

③ socio economic development

the SHG movement in India has
been pioneered by NGOs

for eg. MYARADA in MH

ADITHI in Bihar

RUDSETI in Andhra and Karnataka

④ environmental protection and protection
of the rights of the tribal population
from development works.

for eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan

⑤ Food security

eg. Akshay Patra Foundation

⑥ education

eg. Pratham foundation

Way forward

Non Governmental organisations are integral

part of democratic politics and play a dominant role in protecting the rights of the marginalised population.

Development of effective and transparent procedure for registration, accreditation and functioning would go a long way in their evolution in India.

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 rapidly urbanising and already 30% of its population lives in urban areas.

Though the pattern and quality of urbanisation is a cause of concerns

- ① Growth of slums, squatters and ghettos.
- ② Urbanisation is primarily concentrated in the four mega cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata
- ③ growth of urban sprawl and inadequate infrastructure

It is a result of a

number of issues in governance of cities & such as -

- ① Appointed executive exercising real authorities rather than elected representative. The commissioner of the municipality is responsible for policy implementation and the mayor is only a symbolic head.
It affects accountability and performance.
- ② Inadequate devolution functions by state government.
- ③ Lack of financial autonomy and excessive dependence on state government.
- ④ Lack of capacity building and devolution of functionalities to improve governance.

Thus reforms that can be adopted

- ① A directly elected mayor with authority over city administration would ensure accountability of the executive.
- ② The potential of municipal bonds can be explored to ensure financial autonomy coupled with greater devolution of funds.
- ③ Capacity building of the functionaries at the city level.

Way forward

Empowered cities are vital for the success of programs like AMRUT, Smart City etc. and act as dynamos of 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 अभिशाप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott as an instrument of coercion at village level depict the continued authority of Khap Panchayats and Kangaroo courts which work outside the formal judicial system.

Social boycott is adopted to reinforce caste based hierarchy existing in Indian society.

for-eg.

- ① Issued against intercaste marriages.
- ② To continue the exploitation of the lower caste and dalits by the upper caste.

③ As an expression of the authority and domination of upper caste and check any progress of the people of lower caste.

④ It also reinforces gender discrimination.

Thus there is a need to treat social boycott as an criminal offence as rather a than just another social evil. It is a tool and mechanism for the continued existence of other social evils.

Way forward

Making social boycott a criminal offence and khap panchayat to be abolished to end the social evils that plague

our society. ~~A~~
Along with it there is a need to
provide easy access to the judicial
system through gram Nyayalay and
Lok Adalats

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 has emerged as a serious issue for the protection of human rights in the country, specially of the down-trodden and marginalised section of our society.

The problem requires understanding the complexity of the issue and the reasons for its recent rise.

① Regional inequality and unequal development specially of the tribal areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand ~~and~~ and Madhya Pradesh.

- ② Unregulated functioning of the placement agencies leads to exploitation of those aspiring to head towards cities for employment prospects.
- ③ Organized gangs which operate in child trafficking and prostitution, often with connivance of police authorities.
- ④ Porous borders with Nepal, Bangladesh Myanmar and problem of illegal migrants of who often fall prey to human trafficking rings.

Thus there is a need to devise effective strategy to combat it which could include -

- ① effective regulation of placement

agencies

- ② Raising awareness among the public to report such activities in their vicinity.
- ③ Reforming labour laws to ~~and~~ safeguard rights of domestic helps and monitoring.
- ④ Sealing the borders and checking illegal migration.
- ⑤ legislative reforms of existing laws such as foreigners Act which treats victims of human trafficking as criminal

The menace of human trafficking can only be curbed through effective laws and increased public awareness.

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।

India's school education system suffers from both quantitative and qualitative problems.

According to ASER report of Pratham foundation the quality of education and learning levels among students are poor.

A weak teacher education system is at the core of the problem as -

- ① state recruitment processes are often marred by corruption and fail to attract the best talents.
- ② Inadequately trained teachers

are unable to adopt new methods to teaching and utilize developments in technology.

③ Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) courses have been commercialised and private teacher education ^{institute} produce poor quality teachers.

④ There is absence of mid career teacher training mechanisms to update and equip them with changes in teaching methodology.

In this context the high powered committee has made following recommendations

- ① Establishment of Indian education services as an All India service
- ② Mid career review of teachers

through a transparent and objective process to evaluate their performance.

③ Effective regulation of B-Ed colleges for quality teachers to graduate.

The recommendation needs to be adopted to ensure quality teachers in our school education system.

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।

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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।

As the world's largest and oldest democracies the interest of ~~the~~ India and US have ^{seen} convergence significantly

In this context defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation. It is visible in -

- ① US has designated India as a 'major defence partner' enabling sell of sensitive ^{defence} technology.
- ② Defence Technology and Trade Initiative is enabling co-development and co-production of defence equipment.

③ India has recently signed Logistic Exchange memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)

Significance of cooperation and convergence

- ① It will significantly enhance defence capability of India.
- ② It would lead to indigenisation of defence production in India.
- ③ It will help India to counter the aggressive and expansionist China.

Implication of this development-

- ① It could affect India's relationship with Russia.
- ② It will further enhance convergence and cooperation between China and Pakistan

③ It will enable India to emerge as a ~~the~~ global power in a multipolar world order.

④ It might increase mutual distrust and rivalry between India and China.

Way forward

India should pursue a multipronged strategy of engaging with all the countries ~~are~~ and articulate its objectives such as Russia, China so that the potential of conflict is minimised.

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 the largest
contributor of forces to the
UN mandated peace keeping missions
It is despite changes
in the nature, form and variety
of such UN peace keeping missions
such as -

① The rising menace of terrorism
and intra tribal conflicts is, specially
in Africa where such missions are
increasingly deputed.

② Rise of pandemics such as ebola,
MERS, swineflu where such forces
are deployed to provide healthcare

provides security in remote areas

- ③ Climatic disasters ~~such~~ and concerns such as food security, ~~climate~~ refugees are increasingly coming under the ambit of UN peacekeeping missions,

Thus it is a testimony to the immense contribution of India to United Nations and its objectives.

Thus it makes a sound basis for inclusion of India in the United Nations security council which works to prevent international conflicts.

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 and Africa relationship is based on historical ~~ties~~ ties and the principle of south-south cooperation.

Thus it is an amalgam of African development priorities and India's development objectives. It is reflected in

① Development of human resource and capacity development in Africa.

Asia Africa Rural Development Authority (AARDO) is a good example.

② Humanitarian assistance and aid

→ India pharmaceuticals and ~~af~~ generic

medicines are playing a significant role in providing affordable health care.

- ③ Employment ^{to} of Africans in the development projects unlike Chinese which employ Chinese workers.

India has taken a number of initiatives in this context

- ① The recently launched ~~of~~ Asia-Africa Growth Corridor for development of ^{part} infrastructure and connect Africa with Asia.
- ② Pan Africa e-network to provide tele-education and telemedicine facilities
- ③ 50000 scholarships for African students.
- ④ Indian Technology and Economic

cooperation project (ITEC).

* India and Africa
can go a long way and have
significant convergence of interest.

† The relationship needs to be taken
forward with greater speed.

19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

International Court of Justice is
the highest judicial organ of the
United Nations

It has played a significant role
in upholding the values of
International law.

A recent example is the stay on
the execution of ~~Hegeat~~ Kulbhusan
Yadav by Pakistan. ~~in~~ ~~stopa~~

It upheld the principles of Vienna
Convention

India has been the founding member

of the ICJ and has been a member since then.

→ Indian judges have time and again have become part of the ICJ.

→ India also contributed financially to help the functioning of ICJ.

Thus the association of India and ICJ has been long that reflect India's commitment to international law and justice.

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।

With the ~~for~~ continued inability of WTO to promote multilateral trading, regional economic corridors have gained currency. It is visible in the negotiations on

① RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) involving ASEAN and its FTA partners.

② TPP (Trans Pacific Partnership)

③ TTIP (Trans Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership)

④ OBOR (One Belt One Road) initiative of China. It is also a result of

changing geopolitics marked by rise of China as global economic

superpower and receding US involvement
in world affairs.

In this context the the idea
of Asia - Africa Economic corridor
or Indo - Pacific growth corridor
seeks to connect Africa to South
Asia, South East Asia and East
Asia via a number of sea corridors.

The idea is mooted by India and
Japan

Benefits

- ① Development of Africa
- ② synergies between India and Japan
could be utilised.
- ③ It will ensure sustainability and
environmental protection.
- ④ It will be based on equitable
financial mechanism and would not

induce debt trap

④ Challenges

- ① Coordination between India and Japan with African countries would be a challenge.
- ② The financial might of China can be countered with modest resources of India.
- ③ Conflicts in African countries and political instability.

Way forward

Africa holds the future developmental potential and account for most of the growth in coming decades. The idea has rich potential and needs to be taken forward.