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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO LATHER		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JP	Date	21/8/18

### INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. (150 words) 10

Opposition is the second largest party elected to Parliament led by leader of opposition.

ROLE PLAYED:

1. Hold government accountable by critiquing their policies
2. Ensure ~~the~~ interests of total population are represented in Parliament
3. Provide divergent viewpoints as key inputs into policy
4. ~~As~~ has its members as chairpersons of important committees like Public accounts committee to keep government in check
5. Debate and deliberation which is the spirit of any democracy is promoted
6. Part of important appointment processes like that of Lokpal.

shadow cabinet as existent in British polity constitutes of opposition leaders who act as alternatives to actual ministers of cabinet.

### POTENTIAL BENEFITS:

- ① Alternate government is readily available in case of dissolution. This will ensure stability.
- ② Opposition can play a more deliberated role.
- ③ will help keep government accountable and in check.
- ④ shadow cabinet can produce alternate policies to improve our political discourse.

Thus it can be helpful in a country like India and thus must be ~~discussed~~ discussed.

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. (150 words) 10

Constitution of India under Article 32 recognises the right to constitutional remedies as a key fundamental rights.

Under this Supreme Court can issue writs. Under article 226 this power to issue writs is also expanded to High Court.

### Types of writs

1. Mandamus
2. Habeas Corpus
3. Certiorari
4. Prohibition

### NATURE

These writs are directed by the court to:

- Individual
- Corporation's
- Courts
- Administrative institutions  
eg. tribunals

- they aim to prevent violation of fundamental rights if issued by Supreme Court
- High Court can issue writs for other purposes as well

### SIGNIFICANCE

- ① Prevents violation of rights of individual
- ② ensure supremacy of constitution
- ③ prevent institutions from overstepping their mandates  
eg. in Prohibition Case courts are prohibited from action
- ④ promotes individual liberty

therefore they are extremely important part of our constitution

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. (150 words) 10

NITI Aayog was established in 2015 as a public policy think tank of government by dismantling Planning Commission.

#### OBJECTIVES:

- ① To promote cooperative federalism across levels of government and between them via Team India Hub
- ② To foster spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship via its knowledge hub
- ③ To provide and conduct research on challenges facing India to govt.
- ④ To provide policy inputs and recommendations.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Unique model of cooperative federalism developed in its governing Council.
2. Has ~~been~~ developed various indicators to promote competitive federalism.

- like: Water management index,  
performance of health index etc.
3. key model laws formed like  
model land leasing act, Model  
Agriculture Products and livelihood  
management Act
  4. key reports released on various  
subjects like simultaneous elections
  5. Centre of the Start up India  
revolution via Atal Innovation Mission

### MEASURES NEEDED:

1. make recommendations more  
localised to be suitable
2. More personnel needed as currently  
has only 4 full time members
3. consultation with public should  
be mandated.
4. states should set up similar  
think tanks to improve quality  
of research.

NITI Aayog is India's  
unique institution and must be  
strengthened for better performance

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment.

(150 words) 10

Article 356 or President's  
power is to be implemented only  
when:

- Art 355 - failure of constitution in  
State
- Art 365 - failure to follow Centre's  
order.

However in real world  
it is misused by many as  
seen in Arunachal Pradesh  
and Uttarakhand in 2016.  
Bommai case acts as a clarity  
providing in such cases.

- ① Article 356 to only be  
recommended after a floor  
test is conducted to see  
whether government has support  
or not.
- ② to not be implemented in  
case of failure of administrative  
machinery or any such non

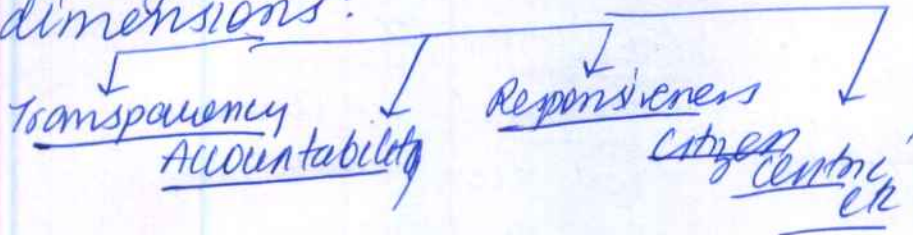
constitutional issues.

- ③ Article 356 to be a last resort and stay a dead letter
- ④ Governor appointed should be independent, from outside the state and apolitical
- ⑤ Assembly can only be suspended not dissolved,
- ⑥ The same government to be reformed if urgent funds proclamation to be fruitless.

Thus instead of using Article 356 as a means to punish rival parties in power and destabilising the country, Common judgement should be followed in letter and spirit

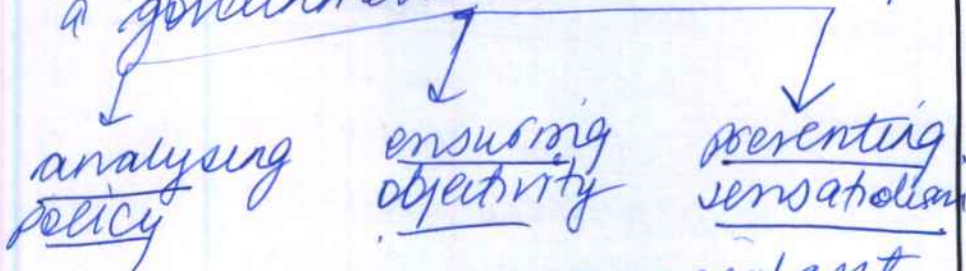
5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. (150 words) 10

media is the fourth pillar of any democracy. Good governance has many dimensions:



SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE TWO:

- ① Free press can help hold a government accountable by:



- ② Press plays an important role in perception management in the public about various policies.
- ③ It can also provide information and create awareness among citizens about government initiatives.

④ A key part of good governance is to ensure Right to Information of public. Free Press can help here too.

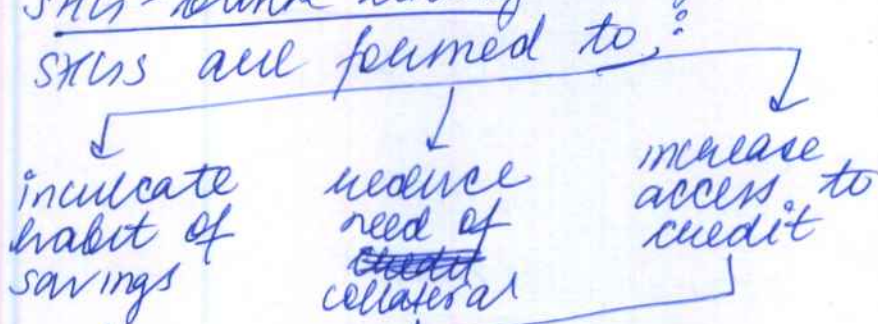
⑤ Promoting free press will lead to development of multiple opinions and view points. This can act as ~~input~~ input in policy making process.

India ranks low on the Press Freedom Index by Reporters without borders. It is important to develop a free press for better governance.

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. (150 words) 10

Self help groups are a collection of people who come together to avail benefits like credit, vocational training etc.

CURRENT MODEL  
Under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Mission and various other scheme like NABARD's SHG-bank linkage program SHGs are formed to:

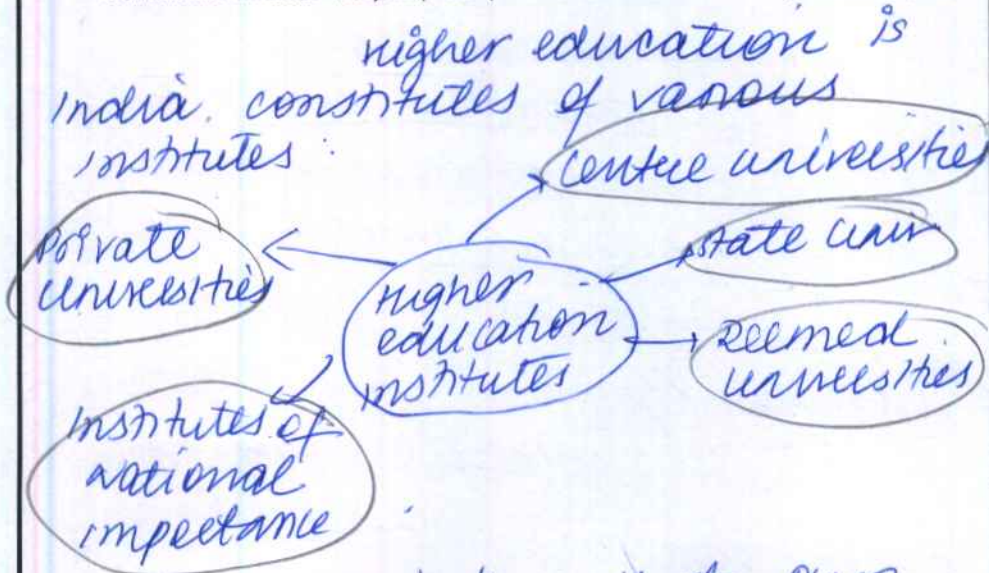


From here to evolve SHGs into viable enterprises following steps are needed to be taken -

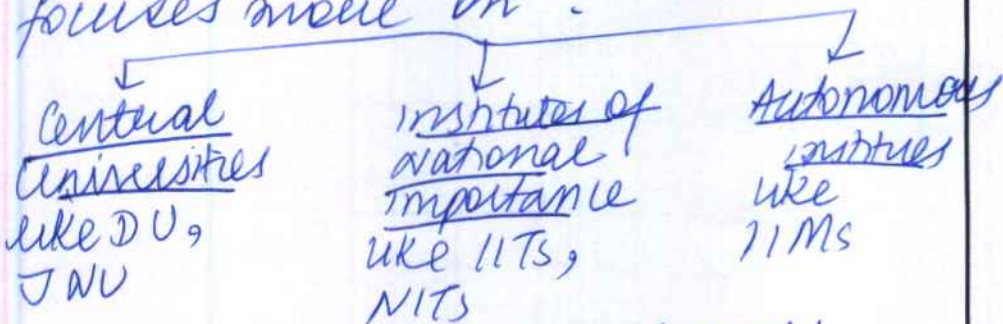
- ① Provide vocational training to members
- ② Link them to start up India incubators etc. to promote entrepreneurship
- ③ Improve risk appetite of members.
- ④ Ensure loans availed are not for personal reasons but for capital development
- ⑤ Women ~~not~~ SHGs should focus on cottage industries, like textile, khadi etc. to promote entrepreneurship
- ⑥ There is a need to focus on social empowerment of these women to encourage entrepreneurship.

Addressing to above -  
will ensure SHGs become engines of rural growth and women entrepreneurship as seen in cases like SEWA and Kudumbashree

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. (150 words) 10



It is true that our higher education system focuses more on:



The RUSA schemes aims to correct the above inequity by focusing on —  
+ infrastructure development in all universities —

- Transferring funds to state for their universities
- emphasis on increasing higher education enrolment from current 24% to 30%.
- Equitable regional development in higher education.

In addition to recent schemes like Graded Autonomy Plan or World class institutes, there is a need to look at other institutes. Yashpal committee's recommendation on higher education must be implemented for that.

8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation.

(150 words) 10

As per economic survey  
2017-18, 44% elected PRIs's  
representatives are women.  
It has played key role in  
political empowerment of  
women -

- ① ~~Article 73~~ constitutional &  
Amendment Act 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup>  
reserve 33% seats for women
- ② Similarly seats are also  
reserved for heads of panchayats  
etc.
- ③ By bringing government to  
dearest PRIs have aided  
political empowerment of  
women.
- ④ Gram Sabha, ~~etc~~ which is  
a key PRI, also includes all  
adult women, giving them  
voice and an opportunity to be heard.

MEASURES :

- ① Saamanch Pati syndrome  
This should be prevented  
by empowering elected  
female politician
- ② Training and support  
Special training and support  
should be provided to these women
- ③ Reservation :  
Reservation for women should  
also be provided at higher  
levels of government - Bill  
Constitutional Amendment  
103<sup>rd</sup> must be passed for  
this.
- ④ Social change  
Taboos associated with  
women's participation should  
be addressed head on.

Only when women  
are equally represented in politics  
will genuine development happen.

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. (150 words) 10

strategic autonomy is ability to ensure a country has freedom and autonomy to decide its own actions, policies and decisions. It stems from National Sovereignty. Strategic autonomy ensures decisions which are taken are in best interest of nation and not influenced by others.

India being a country that follows non alignment has always been strategically autonomous. as is visible in its recent developments as well -

1. Despite partnering with Israel we voted against Israel - condemning it at UNHRC.

2. While USA is a key partner of India we didn't vote for US when they announced shifting of Israel's capital, at UN
3. While our interests with China clash ~~with~~ in various spheres like security we partner with them on forums like WTO.
4. India has equal and flourishing relations with cold war rivals Russia and USA
5. We have developed a special relation with UK despite ~~to~~ them being erstwhile colonisers.
- need all all outcomes of our strategic autonomy that prevents loss of sovereignty.

10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. (150 words) 10

IBSA and BRICS are key institutions for India's multialignment.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| IBSA  | BRICS  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>members - India, Brazil, South Africa</li> <li>Since 2004 when they came together to develop a fund</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>members - Brazil, China, Russia, India, South Africa</li> <li>since - 2001 when Jim O'Neil identified them</li> </ul> |

Despite IBSA's members also being part of BRICS there is key difference in orientation

① Origin: BRICS is a grouping of fast growing economies of the world that came together to ensure equity in global development

IBSA on the other hand is a grouping of three developing countries with similar challenges like poverty, hunger etc

② Tools:

~~while~~ BRICS uses platforms like annual meetings, New Development Bank etc to foster economic development. IBSA uses its IBSA fund for poverty instead.

③ Purpose:

BRICS aims to provide a platform for these countries to come together. It aims to improve bargaining power of the nations.

IBSA on the other hand focuses on SOUTH SOUTH cooperation among developing countries to overcome common challenges. Thus both are different but relevant for India.

11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness.

(250 words) 15

Alternate Dispute (ADR) Redressal mechanisms that are unconventional and different from the traditional means of justice delivery like courts.

### VARIOUS MODES IN INDIA -

① Arbitration - Third party <sup>process</sup> that ~~can~~ has no control on ~~award~~ but only award.

② mediation - opposite of arbitration, under Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1986.

③ Negotiation / Conciliation - Out of court settlements

④ Nyaya Adalats - Under 2008 Nyaya Adalat Act

⑤ Lok Adalats - Under National Legal Service Authority Act 1987

⑥ Others - like Nyaya Panchayat

PROBLEMS FACED

- ① Lack of awareness:  
About availability of ADR mechanism
- ② Lack of infrastructure and resources - That prevent free ADR mechanisms from developing
- ③ Appeal culture - Appeals to decisions via ADR mechanism make the process redundant
- ④ Public nature - Some of these like Nyaya Panchayats and Lok Adalats are public in nature and don't prevent public from becoming public
- ⑤ Overburdened - Just like traditional means these too are overburdened
- ⑥ No compulsion - In many cases ADR is not compulsory.

SOLUTIONS

- ① There is a need to formulate a nationwide policy promoting ADR
- ② Need to train more personnel ~~and~~ in ADR mechanisms
- ③ Need to reform the Lok Adalat and Nyaya Adalats by providing more resources, holding more frequently etc.
- ④ The Arbitration and Reconciliation Amendment Bill 2016 must be passed to strengthen system.

WAY FORWARD  
 recommendations of the BN Srikrishna Panel need to be adopted to promote ADR and make India an international centre of arbitration.

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

Article 19 of the constitution places restriction of contempt of court as a restriction to freedom of expression. Article 226 and other allow Supreme Court and High Court to punish for their contempt as per Contempt of Courts Act 1971.

Contempt is defined as ~~no~~ twofold:

Civil  
To disobey and not follow orders from a particular court

Criminal  
To malign the reputation and dignity of a court by words and other actions.

MUCH NEEDED TOOL

- ① Protects dignity of courts which are the final interpreters of constitution and final destination in any journey for justice
- ② Empowers judges against misdoings of others.
- ③ Reduces pressure on judiciary to be affected by others or to be biased
- ④ ~~Ensures~~ Civil contempt is punished to ensure deceler of the law is followed and thus will of law prevails.

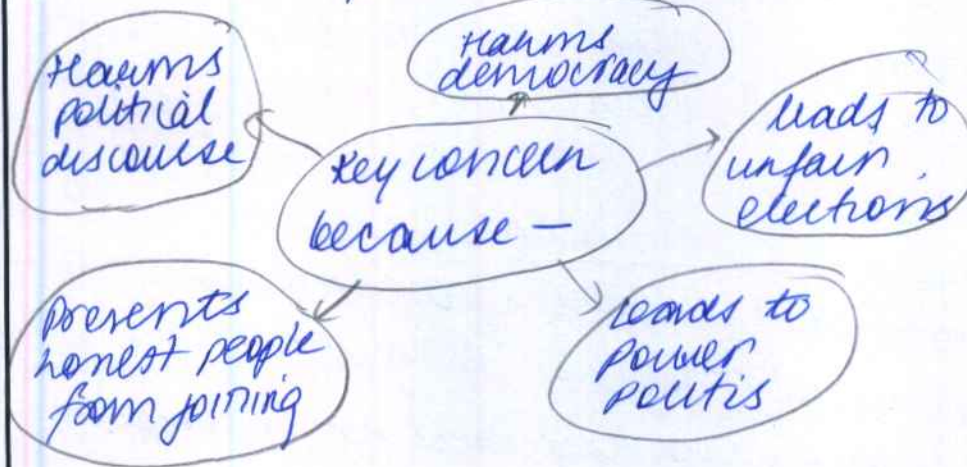
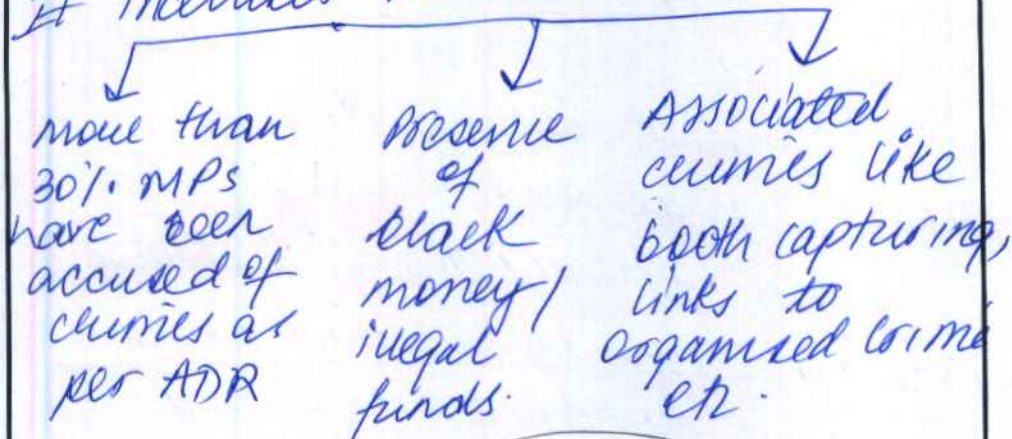
Despite the above, there are concerns regarding contempt powers of court as —

- ① It has a chilling effect as freedom of speech is hampered
- ② May allow judges to carry out personal vendetta in the garb of punishment.
- ③ Since 'contempt' is not well defined it may lead to vague and arbitrary interpretations
- ④ making public representation against courts or criminal misconduct is wrong and disproportionate.

Thus while ensuring independence, dignity of judiciary is important it should not imply absolute powers. ~~that~~ ∴ there is a need to re-~~over~~look the powers while preserving basic features.

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? (250 words) 15

Criminalisation of politics is a reality in India. It includes various dimensions.



Role played by Supreme Court

various judicial pronouncements have helped -

1. PULL vs Union of India 2003  
Requires detailed information disclosure by those filing for nomination for elections

2. Vijay Thomas vs 2014  
Sec 8 of Representation of People Act amended taking away right to appeal and delay justice of elected officials accused of crimes.

3. Abhiram Singh vs CD Commachen 2017  
Sec 123(3) of ROPA 1951 interpreted to make investigation on basis of religion a criminal offence etc.

### ELECTION COMMISSION

① Has requested government to amend Sec 58 of ROPA 1951 to make countervailing of polls due to both capturing possible

② made government reduce maximum amount of anonymous payments to 2000 from 20,000

③ Has observed and independent machinery to ensure integrity of elections

- ④ Requires elected officials and political parties to submit detailed financial information

### ROLE OF MEDIA

<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>
① Hold politicians accountable by critiquing policies	① As per EC paid news should be made a punishable offence.
② sting operations to catch the accused	② media channels at times owned by politicians
③ coverage based on facts and objectivity can <sup>improve</sup> <del>attenuate</del> the political discourse	③ Used to channel funds to politics
	④ TRP race promotes false promises in elections.

CONCLUSION:  
media must play the role of a responsible, independent referee. EC's other recommendations like banning convicts from contesting should be contemplated.

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

National Commission for minorities was established as a statutory body under National Commission for minorities Act (NCM).

MANDATE :

- ① To safeguard the interests of religious minorities in India
- ② suo moto take up cases of wrongdoings against minorities
- ③ Submit reports ~~on~~ to ~~the~~ government
- ④ Provide advise to government when required
- ⑤ Ensuring promises made to minorities in terms of law, schemes, policies etc. are fulfilled.

CHALLENGES FACED

- ① lack of constitutional status implying it is not at par with NC for scheduled Caste/ Tribes
- ② lack of independent investigating machinery
- ③ lack of awareness about its existence
- ④ Appointments being made on basis of spoils system
- ⑤ Division of powers with other institutes like:
 

↓	
special officer of linguistic minorities	National Commission for minority education institutions
- ⑥ Does not have review of a civil court
- ⑦ Advice only is commendatory in nature and not binding.

SUGGESTED MEASURES

- ① Increase budgetary allocation to ensure strategic independence from government of the day
- ② report can be submitted for consideration of parliament to ensure detailed scrutiny
- ③ to be provided with detailed investigative machinery
- ④ Appointment criterion to be well established and stated in advance
- ⑤ make policy consultation with NCM ~~for~~ mandatory for policies wot minorities

CONCLUSION - our constitution promises protection of and equal development of minorities. This <sup>NLM</sup> should be strengthened to make that a reality.

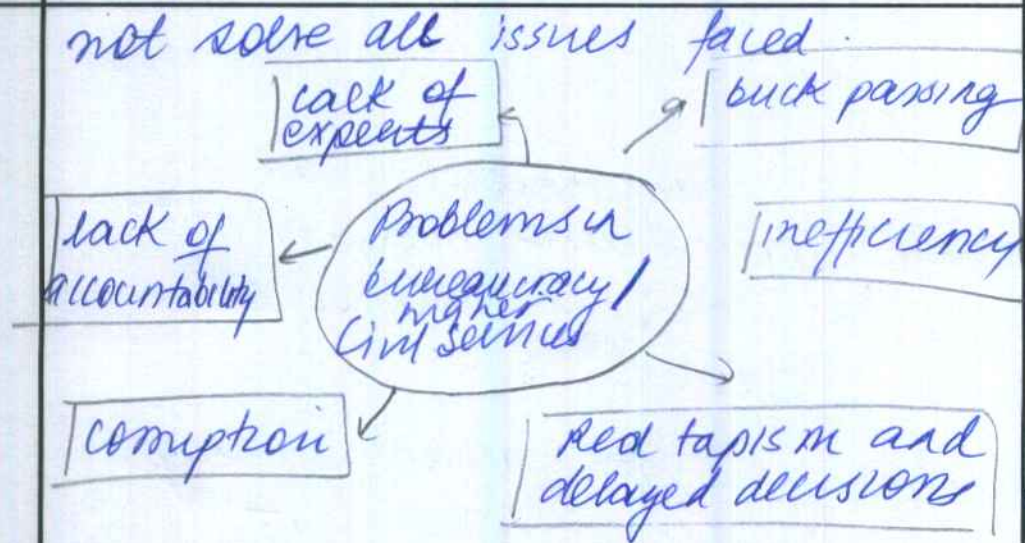
15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. (250 words) 15

Government has invited applications from private sector for 10 Joint secretary level posts.

Assuming that lateral entry is an important step as -

- ① It will promote competition within bureaucracy. This will improve performance.
- ② It will bring experts required for policy formulation.
- ③ It will reduce dependence on generic bureaucratic cadre.
- ④ It will bring in energy of private sector.

However it is an ad hoc solution to the problems of the bureaucracy. Thus while being important it will



BROADER REFORM are needed to address the above:

① Recruitment:

- As stated in Jota committee report this system needs to be revamped.
- Emphasis to be increased on leadership aptitude.

② Training:

- instead of learning focus to be on overall development.

③ Specialisation:

- As per Surendra Nath committee report specialisation should be allowed after few years on field.

④ Independence :

To ensure independence from politicians recommendations of 2nd ARC committee report and supreme court judgements like establishing civil services board are needed

⑤ Governance :

To improve governance, reduce corruption etc. focus should now to be on citizen led and citizen centric governance with use of tools like technology

⑥ Performance review :

Focus should be on 360° performance review to ensure merit based promotions at higher levels of judiciary

Way forward :

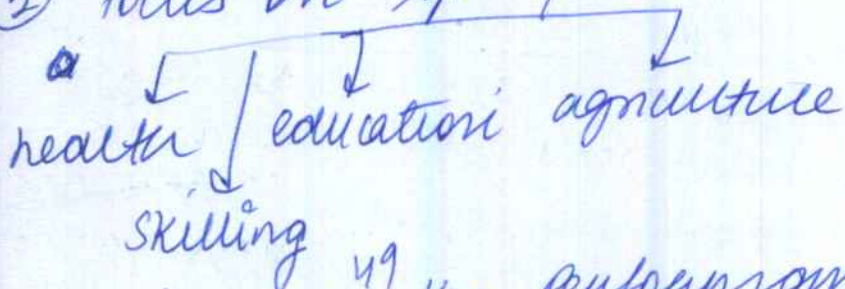
Higher level judiciary is not only policy implementor but maker. While lateral entry does solve some issues, more reforms are needed for better governance.

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. (250 words) 15

Concomitant with NITI Aayog has launched the Transformation of Aspirational districts program with special emphasis on 115 backward districts in the country.

### BROAD CONTOURS

- ① 115 districts to be covered
- ② focus on specific sectors



- ③ will use <sup>49</sup> key performance indicators or KPIs to track progress in these districts.

It addresses backwardness in the country by pushing more on backward regions.

to ensure balanced regional development

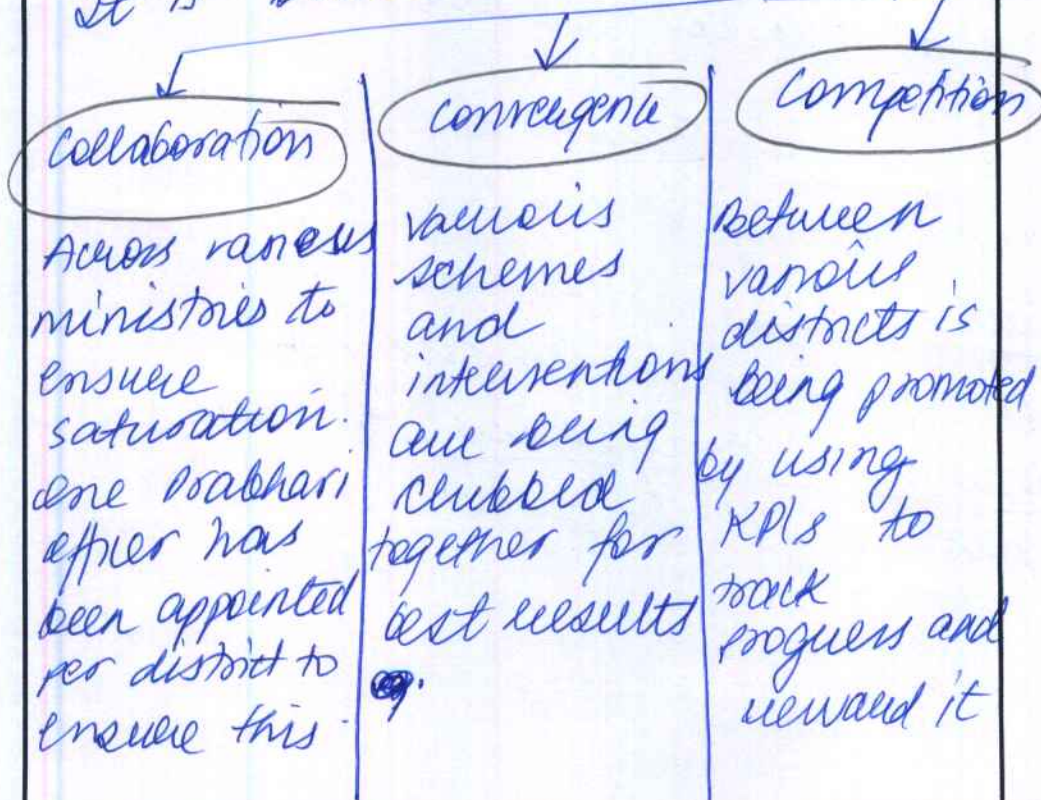
### NOVEL STRATEGY

#### ① Identification:

The 115 districts have been identified in a transparent manner ~~to~~ basing decision on DATA

#### ② Strategy -

It is based on 3 pillars of:



### ③ Sectoral approach

emphasis on specific sectors is ~~now~~ being laid. These are sectors which are more crucial for backward regions

### ④ Use of technology

In addition to being data driven, technology like RPIs is being used to ensure ~~eg~~ transparency and better performance measurement.

Thus it is a novel approach to ensure 'sabka saath, sabka विकास'. This will go a long way in ensuring mission Aatyaadaya, to reduce poverty is successful.

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. (250 words) 15

millenium development goals are 8 goals set for 2000-2015 under the aegis of United Nations.

MDGs on or related to health	India's performance
1. Eliminate extreme poverty	India reduced poverty to 21% in 2011 from 42% in 1991
2. Half hunger	slow progress on this
3. Improve maternal health	India has done so successfully via schemes like PM Matritva Sahyog Yojana yet MMR is high.
4. Reduce and reverse incidence of AIDS and other diseases	• AIDS - successful reduction and reversal • others - Malaria etc. have seen slower decline.
5. Child mortality	slow progress as infant mortality rate is still high

To build on these MDGs, Sustainable Development Goals for 2015-2030 have been set up.

Health Related SDGs	Preparedness and India's capacity
1. Minimize all forms of poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic growth is high</li> </ul>
2. Eliminate all forms of hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schemes like NFSA, PDS in place</li> <li>• Yet, stunting is at 38%</li> <li>• <del>At 38%</del> National Nutrition Mission will ensure this</li> </ul>
3. Universal Health Care (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While India has low doctors and operation bed capacity, National Health Protection scheme aims to ensure UHC</li> </ul>
4. Complete gender equality (includes access to <del>unique</del> healthcare for <del>unique</del> need of female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifecycle approach is being followed to ensure women <del>can</del> get health as baby, adolescent, mother etc.</li> </ul>

5. sanitation  
for all

under Swachh Bharat  
Abhiyaan government  
is ensuring capacity  
is developed for this

6. climate  
change and  
associated  
health issues

India is battling  
Climate change head on  
under National Action  
Plan on climate Change  
COP. Air component will  
prevent air pollution  
which will prevent  
Asthma

~~is~~ India's capacity  
is being developed under  
various schemes and policies  
to achieve health related  
SDG. The National Health  
Mission acts as the bedrock  
~~on~~ in which basic  
infrastructure for healthcare is  
being developed.

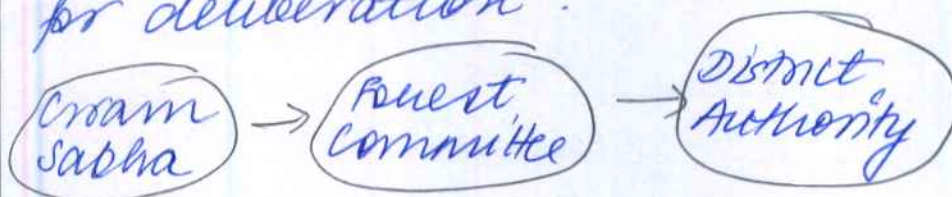
18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. (250 words) 15

The Forest Rights Act 2006 was legislated to recognize rights of traditional communities, scheduled tribes etc. who dwell in the forests.

### RIGHTS RECOGNISED

- ① land rights
  - of individual families who have resided for over 75 years. Restricted to 4 sq. ha.
  - community land rights - given to collective community
- ② usage rights
  - given for minor non timber forest produce
  - given to individuals as well as communities.
- ③ title rights to land

Each of these rights follows the following hierarchy for deliberation:



### CHAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- Communities have been awarded forest use rights for livelihood
- However community forest rights i.e rights to land as a community are yet to be provided.
- This is because that acts as a hindrance in developmental activities.

### MEASURES TO ADDRESS ISSUES

- Strengthen the Gram Sabha to be more decisive and make community rights claims

2. prevent interference of forest bureaucracy in allotment of these rights.
3. ensure judicial cases pertaining to these issues are fast tracked.

Baigas have become the first community to receive forest community rights recently. This must be expanded to truly empower the forest dwellers.

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. (250 words) 15

In the post cold war world India and USA have become natural allies.

### PROGRESS IN INDIA-US TIES

① Nuclear technology  
with the signing of 123 agreement in 2008, India US ties entered a new chapter of cooperation.

② Defence cooperation  
Starting from the defence trade and technology initiative 2015 to signing of LEMOA by India and India being made a strategic defence partner, defence cooperation is well developing.

③ Diplomacy:  
As seen in recent 2+2 dialogue, India-US diplomacy has deepened over time. ~~It includes~~

④ Indian Ocean Region (IOR)  
via the Malacca exercise and  
USA's Freedom of Navigation  
operations we are supporting  
independence of IOR

⑤ People to people ties (P2P)  
India's largest diaspora is in  
the US. ~~and~~ Track II diplomacy  
via P2P platforms like  
US India Business Chambers has  
emerged

Despite the above there  
are significant divergence on  
key issues:

- ① TRADE: Current USA administration  
has ~~the~~ singled out India with  
which it has large negative Balance  
of trade. Anti protectionism  
measures of USA are worrisome.
- ② WTO: USA and India clash  
at the WTO eventually due to  
diverging interest as developed and

developing countries -

### ③ MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

The H1-B visa issue in USA is a concern for Indians going there

### ④ INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

USA wants India to strengthen its IPR regime which can be detrimental to India's growing knowledge economy and industries like Pharma -

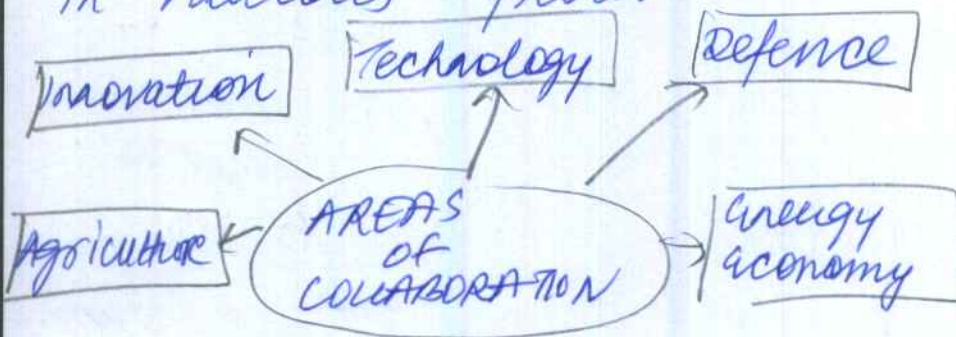
### ⑤ PAKISTAN

USA is a provider of significant aid to Pakistan which is at times diverted against India. There is also a difference in position on Kashmir.

As the largest democracy (India) and oldest democracy (USA) it is time that they work out differences and build a better world.

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

India and Israel have become partners and collaborators in various fields.



Despite the above there are key structural differences between the two —

### 1. National Security situations

India	Israel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its chief concerns are Pakistan, China</li> <li>• No ongoing large-scale warfare</li> <li>• Large country with multiple concerns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On going war on its Gaza strip</li> <li>• High instability in the West Asian neighbours like Syria</li> <li>• War with <del>multiple</del> Palestinian militants and supporters</li> </ul>

## 2. Worldviews

- India
- Follows non alignment as a key tool of foreign policy
  - seeks peaceful coexistence and cooperation
  - Is a democratic, tolerant nation which welcomes diversity and plurality

- Israel
- Came together as a nation to protect identity of the Jews
  - Retaliatory and expansionist at times
  - Squaredly aligned with USA
  - Denies rights to Palestinians as seen recently

## 3. No common adversaries

- India
- Its key adversaries are:
    - China
    - Pakistan
    - Naxalites
    - Terrorists
    - Insurgents in Kashmir

- Israel
- Key adversaries
    - militants
    - Saudi Arabia
    - Iran
    - Iraq
    - Islamic fundamentalists

Despite these differences there are growing commonalities like:

- stand against terrorism
- Realpolitik
- growing affinity to USA for both countries
- against Islamic fundamentalism

Due to this unique relationship India chose to oppose Israel at the UN Human Rights Council vote while still collaborating with it on many issues.