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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 762)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	16475
Center	ORN	Date	17/11/2016

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

12.5X20=250

1. Even though the Representation of the People Act has been amended from time to time, the issues pertaining to criminalisation and influence of money power remain unresolved. Comment. Also discuss the role played by the judiciary and the Election Commission in this context.

यद्यपि जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम को समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जाता रहा है, तथापि अपराधीकरण एवं धन-बल के प्रभाव से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान अब तक नहीं हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही इस संदर्भ में न्यायपालिका एवं चुनाव आयोग द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Criminal Parliament has around 40% of members as criminal case charged filed or alleged. This is the situation, despite RPA, 1951 and 1950 amended time to time, Supreme Court made several judgement and election commission put forward various guidelines.

Reasons for criminalisation of politics

- Rising cost of contesting elections
- First past the post system : In which despite less than 30% of vote persons can get elected.
- Failure of legislature - to make the simple and strict law. It is often

used to save the cellpits. For e.g.
recent amendments in FCRA regarding
foreign funding

d) Failure of Criminal Judicial system

- Inadequate Intelligence
- Political interference in investigation
- Lack of evidence
- Delay in prosecution
- Low enforcement

all these encourage criminals to
contest election

e) Failure of society - Lack of social stigma
regarding criminal activities. Clean
and person with integrity are
not pursuing it as a career.

In this regard supreme court decision

a) Right to informed choice - ADR versus

VOZ case

b) NOTA (None of the above) button was
introduced

c) Complete the disposal within one year
for unspent parliamentary

d) Directed high courts to not suspend the conviction, only ~~section~~ conviction can be suspended

e) Section 8 of RPA, 1951 — unconstitutional of giving 90 day after conviction

Election Commission — functions

- a) Model code of conduct enforcement
- b) Election observers
- c) Cancelling and re-election at certain booths.
- d) Other reforms proposed.
 - Two ballot system
 - Right to Reject
 - Disqualification, if charges framed, enquiry set up by Internal etc.

What is required is to reform the functioning of political parties — Internal democracy, transparency, accountability, strict punishment, funding mechanism and awareness among society then only criminalisation of politics can be solved.

2. The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to ascertain that the money granted by Parliament has been spent by the government within the scope of the demand. In this context, critically analyse the role played by the Public Accounts Committee.

लोक लेखा समिति का प्रमुख कार्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत धनराशि का सरकार द्वारा व्यय स्वीकृत सीमा के अंतर्गत किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, लोक लेखा समिति द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Public Accounts Committee is
a standing committee comprising 22
members (15 Lok Sabha, 7 Rajya Sabha) is
responsible for —

- scrutinising the CAG's reports
- Ascertaining the propriety of the
grants
- Audit report by various other
agencies also, scrutinised.

Therefore public Accounts Committee is
fundamental to —

- Financial Accountability and Integrity
of the government — i.e. scrutinising
various audits
- Helps governments to change their
spending mechanism if something

It's going wrong.

c) makes suggestions and reason
for any financial irregularity in
appropriation

d) Presents the report to the parliament.

However, various flaws are there -

a) Post-spending scrutiny — It scrutinises
only after the spent is incurred
therefore less effective and enforceable

b) Advisory nature of the committee
Its recommendations never accepted
or implemented in true spirit

c) Lack of capacity and expertise -

Given the complex nature of audits
they do not have expertise. However,
CAG assists them, but it is very
indirect

d) Lack of time and delay in scrutiny

e) Vested interests

Therefore, they helped in maintaining financial integrity but at large remain ineffective. In this regard CAE can be made responsible to the parliament, just like in United Kingdom, for improved financial accountability and better scrutiny.

3. Referendums are portrayed as popular governance in its purest form, however, it is also argued that they often subvert democracy rather than serve it. Examine in the light of recent developments across the globe.

जनमत-संग्रह को लोकप्रिय शासन के शुद्धतम रूप में चित्रित किया जाता है, हालांकि यह तर्क भी दिया जाता है कि वे लोकतंत्र का प्रयोजन सिद्ध करने के स्थान पर प्रायः उसको विकृत देते हैं। हाल की वैश्विक घटनाओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Referendum is direct democracy tool, unlike representative democracy where elected executive takes decision, here people are asked to whether a decision is to be taken or not. Based on majority of votes government takes decision. Just like in Brexit where around 48% voted for 'yes' or in Switzerland where majority voted for 'No' for uniform basic Income.

Benefits of Referendums

- Direct democracy from grass root level
- Participative democracy, where people are asked to vote every time

c) Increased transparency and accountability of executives

d) Good Governance and moving towards co-governance.

e) Increased interest of people in politics.

However there are various problems

a) Majoritarian view - Like in Brexit

One major part Scotland voted for NO (54%). Still Brexit happened. So, it is against the protection of minority rights

b) People's opinion often formed by radical ideas rather than rational which harms the economy and therefore welfare of the people. Which is again against the democracy.

c) Reduces the accountability of elected executive - as now people themselves

are responsible for their actions

d) It keeps the situation on ground political charged, which harms the fraternity and integrity of the nation

e) Actually, it can lead to regionalisation and separation demand for e.g. Scotland.

So, Referendum in this immature society and polity often subvert democracy rather than serve it.

It should be taken only in few cases of substances and where there is no political immaturity. For e.g. Brexit in light of refugee crisis could be avoided.

4. What do you understand by special category status for states? Examine its contribution in bringing balanced regional development in the country. In light of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, analyse whether this categorisation has outlived its relevance.

राज्यों को विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा प्रदान किये जाने से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास लाने में इसके योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए। 14वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के प्रकाश में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या इस वर्गीकरण ने अपनी प्रासंगिकता को बनाए रखा है?

Special category status as a concept was mooted in Fifth Finance Commission. And National Development Council (NDC) is responsible for granting special category status (SCS) based on following ~~terms~~ criteria —

- Hilly/training
- Border areas
- Low population density
- Low socio-economic indicators

currently 11 states enjoys SCS status
→ north-east, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim.

Benefits of SCS

- More financial outlay for planned expenditure. (central sector schemes)

- b) more grants than loans
- c) exemption for excise duty and other tax incentives
- d) special support from central government.

All these helps the states to increase economic growth and streamline with other states, thus by balanced regional development.

However, economic disparity has been increased vis-a-vis other states because, they grew, but other states grew much faster.

It is because of political instability neglect by national parties, corruption and leakages, under-utilisation of funds and no fiscal prudence.

Current Relevance after fourteen FC.

There is ~~no~~ ^{less} relevance of SCs after 14th FC -

- a) It has done away with planned and non-planned expenditure.

- b) Increased share of disposable tax revenue (42%) so, overall decreased in centre's assistance
- c) Competitive and co-operative federalism has been the focused
- d) After, GST, excise duty and other exemption will not be available

Therefore, it has very less relevance. Though funds are important, but it is the policies, laws and political will which is more important. Then states can attract funds also. The 'special package' for Andhra Pradesh and foreign funding is a case in point.

Therefore, stable policy regime with support from centre to backward state is need of the hour, rather than symbolic status or special category.

5. It is contended that GST regime will significantly curb the financial autonomy of states by taking away substantial taxation powers. In this regard, examine the impact of the GST regime on federal structure of our polity. What are the proposed mechanisms in the bill which seek to address this issue?

यह दावे किए जाते हैं कि GST व्यवस्था, राज्यों की कराधान शक्तियों में पर्याप्त कटौती कर, राज्यों की वित्तीय स्वायत्तता पर उल्लेखनीय रूप से अंकुश लगाएगी। इस संबंध में, हमारी राजव्यवस्था के संघीय संरचना पर GST व्यवस्था के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए विधेयक में प्रस्तावित प्रावधान क्या हैं?

Good and service tax is a destination based tax based on the principle of one-tax - one nation. It will remove all the other indirect taxes except few more by improving ease of doing business, increasing competitiveness and attractive more investment.

However, it will affect the federal polity in the following way —

- Loss of autonomy — to tax goods and other excise duty etc.
- Loss of finance — in initial years to because of transition,
- Centre's role, will increase in deciding the rate of tax etc.

d) Disbursal of the collected tax is also
in the hands of GST council
all this will impact the financial
autonomy of the states and will
impact federal autonomy structure

Various provision to balance

- a) Increased jurisdiction - state will
allowed to tax services (until the
centre's prerogative)
- b) Increased tax based and compensation
from centre will help to dilute
the loss of finance
- c) GST council - where every decision
will be taken taken by 3/4th majority
and states have 2/3rd of votes. so
they will have greater say.
- d) Revenue neutral rate - will also
do away apprehension regarding
loss of revenue

So, GST will pave the path for
co-operative federalism in real
sense. Where both centre and state
giving up some rights for the benefits
of the people. It will bring more
strength to federal structure by
increased co-operation and coordination.

6. What is the rationale behind the changes in the budgetary process approved by the Union Cabinet recently? Do you think it is a step forward towards efficient governance and fiscal prudence?

हाल ही में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा बजटीय प्रक्रिया में स्वीकृत परिवर्तनों का मूलाधार क्या है? आपके विचार से क्या यह कुशल शासन एवं राजकोषीय दूरदर्शिता/बुद्धिमत्ता की दिशा में उठाया गया कदम है?

Union government has changed budgetary process in following way to improve governance and move forward towards fiscal prudence —

- Merging of Railway and General budget
- Doing away with plan and non-plan expenditure
- Shifting the date of presentation from 28 Feb ~~2014~~ to end of January.

Rationale Behind

- It will help in doing away with political populism, ~~to~~ building long term planning, ~~a~~ remove the duplication of works, increased efficiency and effectiveness.

b) It will help in fiscal prudence and state will have more autonomy and flexibility to spend the grants and loans. It current emerging economy relevance of plan and non-plan is of no-use.

c) Forwarding date of budgeting will help in better planning, reduce the problem of march-rush, no need of vote-on account. Early disbursement of amount will help easy starting of the work that will help in efficient and effective utilisation of funds.

However there are various challenges—

- a) Transition process
- b) Collection of data and processing it
- c) Capacity of state is also doubtful.
- d) It may decrease transparency of

railways and there by accessibility.

Nevertheless, progressive steps will definitely help in efficient governance and fiscal prudence, given if the opportunity is harnessed by the stakeholders in a true sense.

7. Critically examine the provisions of the recently introduced Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016. Are some provisions of the bill against India's secular principles?

हाल ही में प्रस्तुत नागरिकता संशोधन विधेयक 2016 के प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या इस विधेयक के कुछ प्रावधान भारत के पंचनिरपेक्ष सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध हैं?

Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016 was recently introduced in the parliament which gives the citizenship to persecuted minorities by way of naturalisation.

Provisions

- It liberalises the provision regarding normalisation like 12 years to 7 year for persecuted minorities like Hindu, Christian, Jain from Pakistan and Bangladesh and Afghanistan.
- It also have the provision for rejection of citizenship if person indulged in some criminal activities of severe nature.

Pros.

- It will help grant citizenship to

to the refugees in the country and persecuted minorities.

There by providing them their basic rights and -welfare. of the people.

b) It will help reduce the number of refugees and better functioning of governance

Cons.

a) It may encourage people coming to India, therefore increased pressure on the resources

b) Some of the minorities are not included like Ahmadiya from Pakistan, Rohingyas of Myanmar and Tamils of Sri Lanka.

c) Secular principle is also threatened by discriminating refugees on the basis of religion.

What is needed a proper, robust,
objective National refugee policy without
any kind of discrimination, prejudice
or stereotype with focus on national
interests and protection of human
rights.

8. Whereas the legislature is empowered to regulate the ratification of international treaties in the United States, in India it is mostly the domain of the executive. Examine the rationale and benefits of these two approaches with examples.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में विधायिका को अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधियों के अनुसमर्थन को विनियमित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है, जबकि भारत में यह मुख्यतः कार्यपालिका का अधिकार क्षेत्र है। उदाहरणों सहित इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों के औचित्य और लाभों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 51 of the Constitution empowers the union government to ratify international treaties. And for implementation of such treaties Union is responsible and can force the states to go with the direction.

This executive ratification of international treaties was based on the principle of parliamentary democracy and form of government.

- It helps in easy ratification of the treaties and easy implementation for ex. Paris climate change by India.
- Better foreign relations and power to move forward
- Increased accountability of executive

However, it become difficult to address parliament, co-ordinate with the states therefore could hamper proper and adequate implementation of the treaties. For Teesta treaty, until and unless West Bengal is not on board, it is very difficult to enforce it.

On the other side, US follows the principle of presidential form of government with doctrine of checks and balances and separation of power.

- a) It helps in better scrutiny of the treaties
- b) smooth implementation because of consensus by senate (states)
- c) It will help in doing away any harmful impact on nation.

However it tooks very long time to build consensus and some time they do not agree. For e.g. US never signed Kyoto protocol and UNCLOS

because of lack of consensus.

Therefore, here is deadlock and inconsistency in executive commitment and legislature approval undermining the near foreign relations.

What is needed is ratification by executive with proper debate and deliberation in parliament with centre-state co-ordination, therefore doing away deadlock, increased flexibility and better foreign relationship.

9. What are the reasons for the declining rate of child adoption in India? Discuss whether the amended Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 can address this issue.

भारत में बच्चों को गोद लेने की दर में गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं? चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संशोधित किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 इस समस्या का समाधान प्रस्तुत कर सकता है?

Declining rate of child Adoption
in India -

- a) Lack of institutional and legislative framework
- b) Harassment by bureaucrats and investigation
- c) Citizenship issue
- d) Domestically, - child adoption is yet to be developed as a social practice and various stigma is associated with it like impotency etc
- e) No political will to encourage child adoption.

JJ Act, 2015 can address it
some way by creating various
shelter houses, care to juvenile
and - protecting the rights of
children.

What is needed a Child Adoption
policy for seamless adoption and
monitoring of being exploited
for sex racket or human trafficking
without harassment of parents.

10. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill passed recently aims at striking a balance between education and India's economic reality. Critically analyze.

हाल ही में पारित बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक का लक्ष्य शिक्षा और भारत की आर्थिक वास्तविकता के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करना है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Child Labour Amendment Bill was passed recently with provisions like

- a) Complete ban for hazardous industries upto age of 18
 - b) Allowed to work in family enterprises for earning livelihood of family
 - c) Allowed to work in Audio-visual Industry
 - d) Increased responsibility of employer for education and welfare
 - e) Can not made to work in school hour and leisure time.
 - f) Strict punishment
- So, it has been argued that it is striking a balance between education rights of children and economic reality of India i.e. Poverty, lack

of livelihood etc.

It will encourage families to send school without disincentivizing them of financial loss.

However, following are the major concern

- a) Definition of family enterprises is not cleared
- b) Exploitation of child in the name of family enterprises
- c) Audio-visual enterprises have been found to be some of the most exploitative industry with sex racket, child trafficking
- d) Informal economy - very difficult to enforce and monitor these provision

Instead of allowing in family enterprises government could have worked towards 'earn as you learn', vocational training, could allowed in formal employment of low intensity where child welfare is major concern and

easy to monitor and enforce. Parliament
could amend the bill include these
provision and therefore protect the
rights of children.

11. Though the Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016 is an important step in the long-standing struggle against social exclusion, it is only the first step. Comment. Also discuss the challenges in implementation of the act.

यद्यपि महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा पारित "सामाजिक बहिष्कार से लोगों का संरक्षण (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम, 2016" सामाजिक बहिष्कार के विरुद्ध लंबे समय से चल रहे संघर्ष की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, किन्तु यह केवल पहला कदम ही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

social boycott based on parallel judicial branch of society have been the used discriminatory and for various orthodox measures like Honour ~~Inter-state~~ Inter-caste marriage or some thefts etc. leading to social exclusion of individuals and families.

As this Maharashtra bill is very important and first step towards its prevention, prohibition and redressal as -

- a) It will set-up legislative and institution set up for grievances and any mis-appropriate judgement.

- b) Court can work or take cases of social exclusion and could judge the appropriateness
- c) It will act as a deterrence
- d) Increase awareness about social exclusion among the people
- e) It is first time that social exclusion have been recognised as the social menace by ~~par~~ legislatures

However, there are various challenges in implementation—

- a) Low awareness and high regards for such social pronouncement
- b) stigma regarding boycotting or challenging their decision
- c) Institutional capacity, training and human resource yet to be developed
- d) Society is still not ready for such a progressive step.

A good step in right direction for
empowerment of marginalised sections
and fighting with social evils.

~~Each~~ Constitution itself prohibits
double jeopardy, if any wrong is
done then justice will take its
course and any extra-judicial body
can not determine the correctness of
a wrong.

12. Though the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was annulled soon after independence, the communities designated as Denotified Tribes (DNT) and Nomadic Tribes (NT) remain amongst the most discriminated and disadvantaged groups in the country. Comment. Also discuss the steps taken by the government to improve their condition.

यद्यपि आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम, 1871 को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद शीघ्र ही रद्द कर दिया गया था, किन्तु फिर भी डिनोटिफाइड (विमुक्त) जनजातियों (DNT) और खानाबदोश जनजातियों (NT) के रूप में निर्दिष्ट समुदाय देश में भेदभाव से सर्वाधिक पीड़ित और वंचित समूहों में से हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी दशा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

13. The idea of a Pay Commission is to revise the pay scales of the government staff. In light of the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission examine the need for the introduction of performance linked pay for government employees as in the case of private sector. Also comment on the need for the introduction of pay parity among various services.

वेतन आयोग का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों को संशोधित करने के लिए है। सातवें वेतन आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के आलोक में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए निजी क्षेत्र की भाँति कार्य प्रदर्शन पर आधारित वेतन आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विभिन्न सेवाओं के बीच वेतन समानता को लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

7th pay commission recommended

rise of 23.8% of salary of public employees without any rise of quality standards.

Need of performance linked pay

- a) Motivation for innovative and good performance
- b) Reduced corruption because better pay will keep the desire fulfilling
- c) Overall increase in efficiency and effectiveness of governance
- d) Increased accountability
- e) Bad elements could be sorted out

f) weak one could be trained and skilled.

• Overall, it will improve the management of human resource and therefore better work environments and good governance.

However, it faces challenges like how to identify the performance criteria of evaluation, monitoring and enforcement challenges, could increase fiscal burden.

Therefore in subtle manner with proper scientific study this could be started on pilot basis at a upper level specially and then gradually spread.

Need of pay parity

In military it is necessary

because of low tenure of service and other problems after retirement, and civil services it is not desirable because of post-retirement employment, long tenure of service and good pension.

Otherwise it could lead to fiscal drain on economy.

14. Even though India and Russia have enjoyed a close relationship over the years, it has not been immune to the changing power dynamics globally. Comment.

यद्यपि भारत और रूस के बीच वर्षों से घनिष्ठ संबंध रहा है, किन्तु यह संबंध वैश्विक रूप से बदलती शक्ति गतिकी के प्रभावों से प्रतिरक्षित नहीं रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India and Russia - relationship

Is one of the oldest and loyalist relationship, both co-operating and co-ordinating in every domain and sphere.

However, changing global dynamics have led to change in relationships like

- a) Strategic Interests of India towards US, US is not biggest importer of Arms.
- b) Declining status of Russia
- c) Rising Russia-China partnership and friendship

d) slowing down of Russia economy

e) India's Aspiration for global power and UNSC seat.

*) ~~the~~ Foreign policy of a country is always driven by strategic and national interest. There could be little change in the relationship. But Russia is still a very important partner for India for energy security, BRICS, multi-polar world, balancing US, co-ordinating with china and access to central Asia.

So, the perceived tilt is just because of diversification of interest of India and rising aspirations.

15. The Indus Water Treaty has survived multiple wars and is often cited as a successful example of transboundary sharing of river waters. In this context, identify the key provisions of the treaty and examine the options that India can exercise to pursue its strategic interests vis-a-vis Pakistan.

सिंधु जल संधि कई युद्धों के बाद भी अक्षुण्ण रही है एवं इसे प्रायः नदी जल की सीमापार साझेदारी के सफल उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, संधि के प्रमुख प्रावधानों की पहचान कीजिए एवं उन विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन्हें भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान के विषय में अपने रणनीतिक हितसाधन के लिए व्यवहार में लाया जा सकता है।

Indus water treat sponsored by World Bank between India and Pakistan has the following provisions -

- a) Right on eastern river of India of Ravi, Beas, satluj
 - b) Right on western River of Pakistan Jhelum, Indus and Chenab.
 - c) India could build specific amount of storage capacity on western River
 - d) Review after bilateral consensus.
- Given its objective nature and clear demarcation of rights IWT
survived multiple wars and is
one of the best example of

transboundary sharing of water.

Various options for India, to pursue strategic interest -

a) Stop or reduce the flow of water

It will be completely wrong decision because, India will punish the people of Pakistan (Human Rights violation), increased apprehension among neighbouring states, China card, global shame and economic loss.

b) status quo - Better relations.

with Pakistan and global example of responsible power

c) Electricity generation and tourism

on western river could be ~~given~~ harnessed in the form of run-of-the-river project just like

China & on Brahmaputra River,
secured and peaceful Pakistan
is India's strategic interest and
for that India must take every
step with more precaution and
with its global implication.

16. The Iranian nuclear agreement presents an opportunity for moving towards a new security order in the Persian Gulf. Elaborate in the context of changing scenario in the region. What are the likely implications for India in this context?

ईरानी परमाणु समझौता, फारस की खाड़ी में एक नई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ने का अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। इस क्षेत्र के बदलते परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में इसे विस्तार से बताइए। इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

After removing sanction
over Iran (after Nuclear Deal) Persian
gulf could be secured more better.

- a) It could help in diluting the rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia (two major powers)
- b) Regional co-operation is increasing with Russia, China and India coming in Persian gulf
- c) Increased capacity of Iran: to deal with ~~terrorism~~ group like ISIS and Al-Qaeda
- d) Seizure of territory of Iraqi from ISIS is also good sign.

e) pulling oil prices → could enforce
gulf countries to work in coordination

However, there are challenges too like
Yemen crisis, slowing economy,
Saudi-Iran cold war, instability
in Iraq and rise of terrorism

Implication for India

secured Persian gulf has economic,
strategic and political interest
for India.

- a) energy security
- b) Access to central Asia
- c) secured India ocean
- d) Increased geopolitical stature with
cooperation with Iran (Chabahar
Ports)

However, India has to compete with
China and other global powers. At the
same time has to work for better
security of the Persian gulf via
economic, political and military. And.

17. Considering the diversity among Pacific Island Countries (PICs), India has a huge scope for building multi-sectoral cooperation tailored to the specific conditions in these islands. Discuss. Also examine the strategic importance of PICs for India.

प्रशांत महासागरीय द्वीपीय देशों (PICs) की विविधता को देखते हुए, इन द्वीपों की विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बहु-क्षेत्रीय सहयोग का निर्माण करने हेतु भारत के पास अपार संभावनाएं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के लिए PICs के रणनीतिक महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Pacific island countries of
micronesia, melanesia and polynesia
represents huge diversity and expertise
in different sectors. There are
all kind of islands coral, volcanic,
continental etc.

Scope of co-operation

- a) disaster management — Tsunami
and earthquake recent newzealand
Tsunami and Vanuatu earthquake
- b) Bio-diversity conservation of coral
and speical diversity
- c) Trade and economy between
them and India
- d) Climate change and Rise of sea level

d) Exploration of resources like gas and oil

e) Deep sea exploration, fishing, shipping and navigation

~~g) space~~

f) space cooperation - is very important for PIs because of their fragmentedness, small size and non-viability of other mechanisms

g) Defence and security cooperation -

Navy, Army joint exercise and capacity building would help in augment security (Piracy, maritime security)

Strategic Importance

a) UNSC reform - very high

number could help in UNSC reform via UN GA council

b) Indian diaspora - For ex. PIJF

has "60% Indians

c) Protecting sea lines of communication and choke points

d) Energy security

e) China card could also be diluted via PIC cooperation

f) making Asia-Pacific to Indo-Pacific

g) Act East and extended neighbourhood policy

For better coordination India have organised APEC (Forum for Asia and Pacific Island countries) summit in Jaipur. India has to go forward and a step forward to keep them in line of India's strategic interests

18. Though BRICS is neither an economic union nor a political coalition, it creates space for India to move the contemporary international order towards alternative models of development and governance. Comment.

यद्यपि ब्रिक्स (BRICS) न तो एक आर्थिक संघ है और न ही राजनैतिक गठबंधन, तथापि यह समकालीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को विकास और शासन के वैकल्पिक मॉडल की ओर अग्रसर करने हेतु भारत के लिए अवसर सृजित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

BRICS as a concept of emerging economy with huge middle class is neither a political coalition nor a economic union like EU. But it has great relevance for providing alternative model of development and governance. because

- a) Emerging market economies, increasing interest of developed world and huge market is forcing them to change the name (recent IMF reforms is case in point)
- b) Economic and military power
- c) Geopolitical power with china and Russia as members of P-5 in UNSC

- d) Huge population of 40% of world
- e) BRICS country have the potential to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries at various international forums like WTO.
- d) India plays great role in WTO and Paris climate deal
- e) China and Russia were at the forefront of Iran Nuclear deal.

However they are facing various challenges —

- a) Declining economy of Russia, Brazil and China
- b) India-China rivalry and increasing tilt of India towards US
- c) Russia-Pakistan engagements, China-Pakistan engagements hurting the India's interests
- d) New development bank and AIIB

still to be operationalised

until and unless these countries remain strong and united there can not be a space to provide a alternative form of development and governance based on principles of democracy, participation, inclusion equity and equality.

19. Since the end of Cold War, the focus and role of NAM have changed significantly. Discuss. Also analyse its relevance for India in the emerging geo-political order.

शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद से, गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के फोकस एवं इसकी भूमिका में उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उभरती भू-राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently, NAM summit was not attended by PM Modi, ~~there~~ India the brainchild of NAM and all foreign policy of whom was revolved around NAM.

This ~~re~~ shows decreasing relevance of NAM, actually this relevance started decreasing (as a third pole) just after ~~this world~~ cold war ended. It led to shift in focus and role of NAM.

- a) Increasing economic, trade and investment talks and deliberation instead of political talks
- b) Bilateral and regional sideway summits and conferences
- c) New issues like climate change,

Issue of least-developing countries, extension of democracy etc are discussed

d) security threats like terrorism, piracy, drugs and arms smuggling, organised crime etc the new focus.

e) Technology coordination etc.

so, from a pure political platform

it has become the platform for co-ordination and co-operation among third world countries.

Various reasons for this —

a) multilateral world

b) Increasing capacity of NAM's countries

c) Powers like India as part of it increase its global status

d) Increasing globalisation and inter-dependence.

However, it is facing challenges like consensus making, group formation,

low economic capacity and poor administrative mechanisms

Relevance for India

- a) India is most powerful country in the NAM and could use this platform for national and global interests
- b) UNSC reform
- c) Reform in WTO and IMF
- d) Increased trade and investment in NAM.
- e) Consensus on CCIT and climate change

So, NAM has a great relevance for India because of its size, its numbers and its capacity. NAM is emerging economies and will be new-pivot of the great game.

20. Despite a consensus that a collective global effort is needed to alleviate the ongoing refugee crisis, efforts made so far have hardly yielded the desired results. Do you agree? Briefly highlight the socio-political impact of this crisis on destination countries. Also highlight the role that India can play in this situation.

वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट को कम करने के लिए सामूहिक वैश्विक प्रयास की आवश्यकता के विषय पर आम सहमति के बाद भी, अब तक किए गए प्रयासों से वांछित परिणाम शायद ही मिले हैं। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? गंतव्य देशों पर इस संकट के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक प्रभाव को संक्षेप में रेखांकित कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति में भारत द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका को भी उजागर कीजिए।

Present refugee crisis is ~~low~~ aggravating day by day and has highest number of refugees after second world war. To address such a big menace global effort is needed.

It requires preventive, rehabilitative and ~~re-set~~ re-settlement measures to address root cause and prevent any adverse impact. For such measure global efforts are very necessary.

Various efforts like quota system, UN aid, UNHRC help etc have not yielded the result because, it is

Increasing day by day, aid and assistance for inadequate and destination are not willing to accommodate them.

Socio-political impact on destination

- a) Increased tension among the native regarding use of public money, unemployment and use of resources
 - b) ~~the~~ security threats increased
 - c) Politically not feasible because of global slowdown and declining economy could lead to loss of political power eventually.
 - d) ~~So~~ However it can also help where work force is not upto mark like in Germany, therefore increased economic activity.
- So, it can have both positive and negative impact on destination

Role that India could play

- a) Experience and expertise sharing for resettlement and rehabilitation

- b) Financial support
 - c) Global consensus for preventive measures like Syria conflict
 - d) Regional co-operation for handling some of the refugees.
 - e) Persuading destination states about temporary nature
- Given the global status and aspiration for UNSC permanent seat India must help in this grave situation, which is moral, pragmatic and in national interest is feasible.