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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 762)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	32718
Center	JAMIA	Date	10-11-16.

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

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

12.5X20=250

1. 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।

Representation of the People Act was formulated to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

Despite of long list of provisions criminalisation and influence of money power is a recurring problem in the Indian election.

Criminalisation

- According to RPI a person cannot stand in the election if he is convicted for a crime committed in the country.

According to a report more than 60% of the people in parliament have criminal charges against them. Within it 30% have serious criminal charges.

The case continues in the court and

they remain the representatives of the people. Even if they are convicted by the lower court they appeal in the higher courts and escape disqualification.

Because of this long delay in disposal of cases criminalisation has increased.

- Along with it, 'political vendetta' is also a reason against the filing of cases. This results in an increased number of criminal cases.

Money Power

- There are limits on how much a person can spend in the election but these limits are not respected. The flourishing black money in the economy is used to influence the votes by paying them freebies and other services. This defeat the very purpose of free and fair election.
- It also make it difficult for the common people to enter politics.

Role played by Judiciary

- Delay in disposal of cases has led to increased criminalisation.
- Disqualification norms set in the Constitution and RPI makes it difficult to debar people from contesting election.
- Judiciary has come out with progressive interpretation of laws to reduce money and muscle power.

Election commission

- It brings out Model code of conduct to be followed.
- Deploy officers to look into the menace of money power.
- In recent Tamil Nadu elections due to money influence election was postponed in a constituency.

More powers need to given to election commission like cancellation of election where money power is used, disqualification of members ^{from} the moment they are convicted in lower court etc. This will help in reducing the menace of money and muscle power.

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 account committee is considered as the ^{most} important among the parliamentary committees as it study the report of CAG on appropriation of money granted by the parliament.

PAC looks on the demand of the government and the expenditure incurred on different policies and programs.

Role played by PAC

- CAG and Public account ~~committee~~ are considered as friend, philosopher and guide to the parliament.
- PAC scrutinises the report on appropriation, public undertakings etc and present the report to the parliament.

- They act as a check on the spending of the government.
 - They ensure that the money is being utilised efficiently and in the prescribed manner.
 - The reports presented by them are debated in the parliament and government is questioned for their policies.
- But in the recent times several shortcomings have been seen in the working of CAG.
- Huge amount of reports makes it difficult for the committee to look into the intricacies of it.
 - Lack of technical expertise is creating problem in PAF working.
 - Frequent adjournment of Parliament disrupts the procedure.
 - Guillotine and kangaroo closure are used by the government for the passage of appropriations which makes it difficult for

PAC to analyse :

- Apart from regulatory audit, propriety audit of CAG has created issues on the expenditure of government.

Thus there is a need for providing technical experts as helping associates to the PAC. Along with it adequate resources, time and manpower need to be given to ensure healthy functioning of PAC.

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 a tool of direct democracy where the people directly vote on an issue or policy of the country.

The recent referendum held in Britain for the question on Brexit showed that decisions by the people may not be beneficial for the country. Despite of government asking for remaining with European Union people chose to opt out of it.

Referendum in Colombia for a deal with ~~the~~ FARC rebels was also shot down by the people destabilising the peace process in the country.

Though they are said to be measures of popular governance, they often

subvert democracy rather than serve it.

- People decisions are more based on emotions and values than on cognitions. This could create problems in the long run.
- There is a possibility that people who are voting are not fully aware of the situation. The facts, figures, issues all are complicated things.
- Percentage of voting also matters as if only 20-30% come out for voting, that could not be taken as decision of the majority.
- Along with it a small margin victory or defeat as seen in BREXIT raise questions on its efficacy.
- People who were on the opposite sides start asking for separate resolution as happened in Ireland.

These Referendums ~~now~~ should not be used for highly technical, security, political or global decision. Matters of day to day living could be facilitated with such instruments.

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 is given to the states which are backward and don't have enough resources to put themselves on growth trajectory.

National Development Council was the body which looked into this and once the status is given the state becomes eligible for special grants and funds from the centre.

Contribution in balanced regional development

- Hill states, border states and states with unviable financial and administrative structure were included in this.
- All the loans to these states are in the form 90:10 grants which help them

in fulfilling their developmental needs.

- Along with grants there is special focus on the implementation of central services in these states.

- Public sector undertakings are also constructed to provide development in these regions.

Because of these efforts states like Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal etc have benefited but issues of development still persists.

It has opened a Pandora box as other states like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh have also started demanding for the special status.

In the long run it is not sustainable as it makes the state dependent on the centre.

14th Finance Commission recommendation has to a extent solved the issues of grants to the states.

- 42% of the taxes collected by the centre within the sharing pool will be given to the states
- Reduction in central schemes which promotes One Model fit all approach.
- States have been given more autonomy in managing their finances through borrowing.

This will help in reducing the dependency of these states on centre and availability of adequate funds at their disposal which will make special category states redundant.

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?

GST is a single tax that will be levied in place of all indirect taxes levied on the country.

Impact of GST regime on federal structure of our polity

- States will lose their autonomy of fixing their tax rates for fulfilling the budgetary needs of the state.
- Taxation powers are the one which makes states as ^{independent} component of federal structure. Taking away these powers will make them as similar units like Municipalities and Panchayats.

- Apart from the taxation powers GST will help in promoting a uniform market in the economy with similar tax structures across the length and breadth of the country.
- They will become dependent for revenue shortfall and emergency situation on the central government.

GST bill has incorporated several mechanisms to solve the issue

- GST council will be there for fixing the rates which will have a composition of $\frac{2}{3}$ voting in the hands of states and $\frac{1}{3}$ in hands of centre.
- Alcohol, Petroleum which constitute a major part of tax revenues are kept out of GST.
- Any loss of the states for 5 years will be compensated by the centre.

- Different rate slabs with 5%, 8%, 18% and 28% are fixed to ensure healthy taxation in the economy.

Thus GST ^{with these provisions} will further strengthen the economic system resulting in steady flow of revenue which ultimately will strengthen the federal structure in the country.

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 cabinet has recently approved to shift the budgetary process one month before the one being done in the present times. That means instead of last working day of february it will be presented in the starting of february.

Rationale behind the changes

- The government and parliament would get more time for discussing on the budget.
- Issue of Gullabane and kangaroo closure due to lack of time could be solved.
- Issue of vote on account would be solved as the budgetary process could complete before the start of next financial year.

- Usually after the passage of budget, monsoon is there for two months. Thus effective spending starts from October and time is lost in the process. This could be solved and ministries will get ample time for spending.
 - Issue of March rush at the end of financial year could be solved.
 - Financial and budgetary year could start at same time.
 - This will help in many ways
 - Parliamentary discussion is very important in each clause of the budget. Availability of time will make the government more accountable.
 - Effective utilisation of money round the year will ensure fiscal prudence and governance in the country.
 - Adhoc allocation as done in vote on account will be gone and proper accounts of funds will be there.
- Thus it is a positive step in way of

good governance for the country. Along with it there is a need to ensure minimum use of Guillotine during the parliamentary procedures. Healthy debate and deliberation can only ensure smooth functioning of parliament.

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 पंथनिरपेक्ष सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध हैं?

Citizenship amendment bill 2016 is brought in to give citizenship to the ~~people~~ illegal migrants who came from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh in the country.

Provisions

- Illegal Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist and Jain Migrant who are residing in the country will be eligible.
- Migrated from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.
- Naturalisation time period will be reduced from 11 to 6 years to give citizenship to these people.

It is a good step as these people are devoid of any rights and services provided.

by the government. They live in misery in different parts of the country.

But the issue of selective criteria has raised questions in this regard. There are other people like Ahmadi who are considered as minority in Pakistan. Sri Lankan Tamils are also there who are residing in different parts of country.

The provision selecting people of particular religion questions the intent of such bill. Our constitution says that there should be no discrimination on the basis of religion or any other thing.

Selective criteria in this regard will affect the secular as well as the humanitarian fabric of the country.

There should be a National Convention on Refugees, migrants and other illegal

people based on their situation, deciding the kind of treatment given to them. Humanity or constitution doesn't allow us for selective criteria based on religion, region or other thing.

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।

Ratification of International treaties in United States

Rationale - There is a separation of power in the U.S polity. President is not elected from the legislature. Conduct of separate election for president vest in him the executive authority of the state.

The ratification of treaties by Senate is a check on the power of U.S president. Senate as a body could deliberate on the issue taken by an individual president.

Benefits

- Check and balance is created.
- Foreign policy is a big domain which

need not left only in the hands of executive.

- Check on the hasty legislations or agreement by U.S president.

eg In 2008 the Nuclear waiver given to India was approved by the Senate.

- Recently foreign aid to Pakistan was held up due to the terrorist issues.

- Kyoto protocol not ratified by U.S

• In India domain of executive.

Rationale Executive is selected from the legislature and is responsible to the parliament. There is no need of vesting similar kind of powers with Rajya Sabha.

- Executive enjoys the power only till parliament has confidence in them.

Benefits

- Quick implementation of agreement.
- Foreign policy guided by the national

Objectives

- No undue interference due to political compulsions

e.g. LEMOA signed with U.S.A

Recent ratification of Paris deal.

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?

Child adoption is a noble way to ensure healthy upbringing to a child.

In India child adoption is on a declining rate due to following reasons

- legal complexities involved in the process.
- Issues of caste, gender, religion identities play a major role in such cases.
- Stringent provisions in order to check trafficking, exploitation has also resulted in decrease in child adoption.
- New technologies like Assisted reproductive technologies, surrogacy etc have fulfilled the needs of infertile couples.
- Personal laws like Muslim law do not

give property and other rights to the adopted child.

Amended Juvenile Justice care and protection bill is a good way forward in this regard

- Adoption is made simpler
- Adoption can be done under secular Indian law.
- Records of the adopted children are kept in complete secrecy.
- legal complexities have been reduced.

Along with it there is a need to change the mindset of people regarding adopted children. That can only ensure in better living conditions to these sector of children.

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।

Child Labour amendment bill is passed to ensure prohibition of such activities in the country.

Provisions

- Children below 14 years of age are completely prohibited from being employed in any factor.
- Children in 14-18 years category could be employed only in non-hazardous industry.
- Children can work as helping hand to the family business after the school hours looking into socio-economic condition and reality of country.
- Rehabilitation fund is constituted for the purpose.

Prohibition of children under 14 years of age will ensure that they get compulsory education as envisaged in Right to education act. children in 14-18 years category could not be employed in hazardous industry ensuring their health and safety.

Along with this there is a provision for working in family business after school hours.

Reasons for it

- Traditional crafts and skills are imparted to the children by the people.
- People living under deep poverty have their children as their helping hand.
- Working with the family will ensure healthy surrounding and growth of the children.

But along with this issues of misuse of this provision is also there. In the name of family they could be employed by others also as seen in many cases. This issue also need to be addressed.

by restricting the family to the immediate
one.

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 ostracism and untouchability is a prevalent phenomenon in the Indian society. The Maharashtra protection of people from social boycott act is an important step in this regard.

Legal consequences and strict punishment act as a deterrent among the people indulging in such activities. Fear of law make people not indulge in activities prohibited by law. But it is only a first step. Much more need to be done to remove social boycott practices from the society.

- Force of values and ethics is much more than force of law.

A law is bound to fail if it is not

in congruence with the traditions and customs of people. khap panchayats are example where diktats are being issued without any legal basis.

There is a need to change the value system of people through education, empowerment etc.

- People indulge in such activities because they have minimal fear of law. They know that there will be no action against them. Law and order implementation is a necessity in this regard.
- Along with the reactive measures there is a need to bring those socially ostracised in the mainstream through education, reservation, bringing policies etc. This will help in improving their economic status creating avenues for social mobility in society.

Challenges in implementation of such act

- Against the prevailing custom of the society.
- Police can take action only after the complaint. People who are oppressed are very far off from administrative structures.
- The dominant people stand against these acts as seen in Maratha agitation in the recent days.

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।

Denotified tribes were declared as criminal during the british times as they use to reside in forest and indulge in practices prohibited by law.

Though after independence we annulled the criminal tribes act 1871 but these tribes remain the most discriminated ones in the country.

- officials and administrators still consider them as criminals because of the tag attached to them.
- social stigma prevailing among the society regarding these tribes.

- Their primitive cultural practices like chopping of head in north eastern tribes are not in congruence with the base of the country
- They live in deep inside the forest where state services have not reached
- They are also suspicious of the outsiders and treat them as their enemies

Steps taken by Government to improve their condition

- Tribal development blocks have been built to give effective administration in those areas
- Tribes advisory councils have been constituted within state legislature for the purpose of advising government on tribal welfare
- Policies like 'Van bandhu kalyan yojana' acts like Forest rights Act, PESA have

helped in bringing them in the fold
of governance structures.

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 भर्त्ति 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।

Pay commissions are constituted to look into the needs of revising pay scales with the changing needs of the economy.

7th Pay Commission constituted under Atk Mathur recommended the government to raise the basic pay by around 30%. This raise in pay scale ~~has~~ ^{will have} effect on the government exchequer. The services rendered by the officials are worth of the salary which they are getting is a ~~matter of~~ ^{financial} question need to be looked upon.

Performance linked Pay

- Bureaucracy is said to be status quolet.
- Security of tenure and salary make

them lethargic in effective discharge of their duties.

- People at the lower level are drawing substantially higher salaries as their private counterpart but their service is no match to the private employees.
- People at the higher level are getting very less as compared to private people.
- This anomaly has resulted in corruption and loss to the government exchequer.
- The services rendered by the officials are not worth the money they are getting.

Performance linked Pay will help in bringing the spirit of competition within the government employees. Those who will perform will get the hike. It will make them pro active in government activities.

Pay parity among various services

- In the Central services among the same group there is disparity. IAS has the most number of privileges.
- This result in distinction of certain services with that of other.
- It also result in culture of supremacy among the people.

Pay parity will help in making these services equal and lucrative to the people competing and working for them.

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 - Russia relationship is said to be all weather relationship in both the countries. Since Independence Russia has been an important foreign ally of India but the relationship has been immune to the changing power dynamics globally.

- During the cold war Russia helped India in vetoing any resolution against the interest of the country. India also signed Indo Russia Friendship Treaty in 1971.

- After the break up of U.S.S.R and end of cold war America viewed us with suspicion. They even put a ban on us after nuclear test.

Russia was all there in the

defence, technological and other sectors with India.

- But with the growing economic clout of India it has become necessary to have multi alignment with different countries. India in the recent times has done various agreement with U.S.A.

With the rise of Russia again there is a cold war like situation emerging.

America on one side is trying to assert their power in Indian ocean and south Asia, Russia on the ^{other} hand is trying to counter it.

The recent signing of LEMOA between Indian and U.S.A and the growing tilt of India towards U.S. has made Russia suspicious. Another block with Russia China and in some way Pakistan is emerging to counter Indian American influence. The recent military drills

by Russia on Pakistan and UEC project is an example of it.

India should tread the path carefully as the need of the hour is to maintain good relations with all the blocks of the world.

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 treaty brokered by World Bank.
Provisions

- Eastern rivers - Ravi, Beas, Satluj will be under India's control. India will utilise the water of these rivers.
- Western rivers - Indus, Jhelum, Chenab will be for the use of Pakistan. India can use the water of these rivers upto 20% without effecting the flow of water downstream.
- A permanent Indus commission to look after the issues arising out of it.

options India can exercise to pursue its strategic interest

- Construction of dams like Baffihaar in Jammu and Kashmir which will give India a strategic advantage.
- Run of the river projects could be constructed.
- Diversion of certain water for agriculture and other practices allowed in the locality.

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?

Iranian nuclear agreement and changing scenario

- Stabilising of Iran
- Oil trade will prosper in the Persian Gulf region.
- Iran serves as a route for central Asia. This could open up the market for other countries.
- Developmental and other works will prosper in the region.

With control on nuclear arms Iran could emerge as a player facilitating the east-west, south-north trade in the region.

Implications for India

Positives

- Oil import will get a boost.
- Chabahat port that we are constructing will provide dividends.
- Opening up of ~~the~~ Iranian market to Indian business.
- On security perspective also Iran could play a role in handling Taliban in Afghanistan and nearby region.

Negatives

- The vacuum that is created will attract global players.
- Closeness of Iranian government to China and other countries.

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।

Multi sectoral cooperation in PICs

- Trade - sea lines of communication which could prosper trade in the region.
- Security - Issues of Piracy, trafficking, smuggling could be tackled.
- Energy - Exploration of oil and gas in collaboration with other countries.
- Disaster - Issues like Tsunami, Cyclones could be tackled with a multi sectoral approach.

- Environmental protection of coral reefs, mangroves etc
- Joint drills along the ocean to ensure security

Strategic Importance of PIC

- large coastline of India
- To have an influence in Indian ocean
- Security issues like South china sea
- Piracy in the Indian ocean affecting trade.
- Oil trade which is a nerve of the economy passes through the region.

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

- It is an association of the emerging economies to put their concern and create available sources of funding for the countries.
- IMF and World bank - stringent rules and hold of developed countries
BRICS bank an initiative to change the way aid is done.
- WTO has become marred with conflict.
Consensus within BRICS about their cumulative goals.
- Reform in United Nations is needed
where BRICS countries put pressure

and lay their claim.

- Bilateral and regional trade agreement are a matter of debate in the multilateral world.
- BRICS ^{will} provide emergency help without any preconditions as seen in during 1990 crisis in India.

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।

Role of NAM after cold war

- Many East European countries moved out of Nam.
 - Consensus within the NAM was difficult to build as seen during bagr war, Vietnam issue etc.
 - South-South cooperation was missing
 - Countries like India started tilting towards different Nations.
 - In the emerging world NAM was not able to put themselves as a group of developing countries in WTO, United Nations etc.
- Thus the role of NAM declined in post Cold war period.

Relevance for India in emerging geo
political world.

- Principles on which it was formed
disarmament and peace are still
relevant.
- Non alignment is still a need in
the world where blocks have been
formed

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।

