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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	NAVNEET MANN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	36473
Center	ORN	Date	10/10/17

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 ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

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

Recently the ideas of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) to fill in the seats of the lower judiciary.

Art 312 provides for the creation of an AIJS, which does not require any constitutional amendment after the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

The benefits associated with the introduction of an AIJS include:

- bringing better, fresh talent to the lower judiciary

- uniformity at level of judiciary in terms of justice dispensation
- attracting youth towards the judiciary.

However, AJS does not solve the main issues faced by the Indian judiciary which includes:

- slow, onerous, delayed ^{judicial} system
- increasing cases of corruption in judiciary
- rising number of unfilled vacancies in higher judiciary
- pendency of cases, approximately 2 crore cases in trial courts.

Moreover, the introduction of an AJS creates additional challenges:

- issue of promotion of those already in ~~senior~~ judicial service in lower judiciary
- inter-state transfer becomes difficult due to lack of uniformity in state laws, language
- undermines the independence of the judiciary.

Therefore, the idea of an AITS should be introduced after having taken into account all pros and cons and ensuring the status of the Indian judiciary remains unchanged.

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Political Parties are the key institutions in Indian politics. Democratic political parties are necessary to maintain India's democratic polity.

~~However~~ Democratic political parties follow the healthy trend of intra-party democracy. Intra-party democracy requires regular ~~international~~ elections for leadership posts and for candidature to elections.

However the lack of intra-party democracy present certain pertinent

challenges for Indian politics today. These include:

- criminalisation of politics
- rising corruption especially during times of corruption
- lack of adequate representation of marginal sections, minorities
- dynastic politics, politics being controlled by a single family or person
- rising incidents of hate speech

Thus, in order to tackle these challenges, intra party democracy is vital. The Law Commission of India makes it mandatory

to hold intra-party elections at regular intervals. The failure to do so will lead to de-registration of the party.

Thus, intra-party democracy is a key to deepen democracy in India.

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently the idea of merging various autonomous bodies in India was mooted.

The obvious advantages in such a merger include:

- prevent overlapping of work
- minimising expenditure
- supports the idea of "maximum governance, minimum government"
- efficiency in functioning

However, such a merger may

pose certain challenges which may undo the accruing benefits:

- complexity in processes
- power sharing and distribution among the leaders of different bodies
- difficulties in joint administration of diverse mandates of different bodies
- may slow down processes if not having a robust, inter-department coordination interface.

Therefore, the merger of autonomous bodies poses certain challenges.

Tackling these issues should serve
as a precondition before bringing
into effect such a merger.

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

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

Free and fair elections form the 'basic feature' of the Indian Constitution and the edifice of Indian democracy.

However, the Indian election landscape faces certain newer challenges:

- rising criminalisation of politics
- phenomena of paid news
- greater use of social media
- rising corruption during times of elections

- growing nexus between politicians and corporate houses

In this respect the existing laws and mechanisms include:

- Representation of People Act 1950, 1951
- Model Code of Conduct
- various judgments of Supreme Court for electoral reforms
(eg - UOI v/s ADR 2003 case)
- Conduct of Elections Rules by the Election Commission of India

However the existing laws and mechanisms have not been able to adequately address the new challenges.

In order to tackle these challenges
there is a need to ;

→ have well defined electoral laws
which include norms for :

- intra-party democracy
- declaration of paid news as a punishable electoral offence
- regulation of electoral funding

→ great power of the ECI :

- delay, countermand elections in case of money power (by adding section 58(B) to RPA 1950)
- in anti-defection cases
- reforms in ECI itself
- ECI also seeks a lifetime ban on ~~the~~ those convicted in a court of law

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुनः परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

The Indian Constitution provides certain auxiliary powers to the legislators in the form of parliamentary privileges under Art 105 and similarly for state legislators in Art 194.

Privileges ^{given} on the individual basis include:

- freedom from speech
- freedom from arrest
- freedom from jury-service

Privileges are also given on a collective basis.

However ~~the~~ Constitution does not
explicitly mention the privileges
enjoyed by the legislators. It
simply declares that the legislators
enjoy the same set of privileges
which were enjoyed just before the
44th Amendment Act.

The issue of parliamentary
privileges in conflict with fundamental
rights was first discussed by
the Supreme Court in the
Searchlight Case and later in
the Blitz Case. The S.C. ruled
that fundamental rights and
parliamentary privileges are
not anti-thetical to each other.

The SC. gave the doctrine of
Harmonious Balance between the
fundamental rights and the
~~judicial~~ parliamentary privileges.

Yet today there is a need to
re-examine the privileges
today. Privileges need to be
written down explicitly in black
and white. This is ensure
that privileges are not misused
by the legislators in any
which manner, as recently seen
in the case of the Karnataka
legislature announcing jail
sentence for 2 journalists for
infringement of the privileges.

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability is a primary consideration for maintenance of the rule of law. ~~the~~

Answerability ensures answerability and responsibility which is necessary in case of extra-judicial killings as well.

Custodial death or even death caused in "disturbed areas" may qualify as extra-judicial killings.

The judiciary has time and again expressed its resentment against extra-judicial killings. Recently, the Supreme Court declared that the Armed forces

Special Powers Act does not provide "absolute immunity" to the ~~armed~~ ^{army} personnel.

However there exists a lacuna between judiciary's response and the government's approach as:

- in many case government adopts a lackadaisical attitude
- in some instances, "immunity" is justified as under AFSPA so as to boost the morale of the Armed Forces
- inadequate ~~mechanisms~~ mechanisms to ensure accountability
- lack of adequate police reforms.

Prakash Directives of the S.C. ~~Committee~~ are not fully operational.

Accountability in matters of
extra-judicial killings can only
be ensured if both the judiciary
and the government take
incremental steps and collaborate
to tackle this phenomenon.

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 (रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016) को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The enactment of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 is considered as one of the most dynamic reforms in India's real-estate sector.

The Real-Estate Act / RERA was enacted based on the rationale to better regulation of the real estate sector, minimise developer's arbitrariness and boost consumer confidence.

The RERA has great potential to revitalise consumer confidence because:

- it offers better protection of consumers from frauds
- rationalises the real estate pricing
- brings greater certainty in the real estate sector in terms of project completion, tackling delays, payments

However, the RERA faces certain impediments, hurdles in its functioning and implementation. Those include:

- prevalence of black economy
- cumbersome property registration process
- inability of local bodies to appropriate property ~~tax~~

Therefore, the challenges need to be overcome and tackled in order to implement RERA both in law and spirit.

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

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

Water is a strategic asset in India. with more than 16% of the world's population and just 4% of the world's water resources, availability of water remains a critical issue

At present water comes under the State list as Entry No. 17.

Moving water from the state list to the concurrent list can address various issues related to governance of water resources & - resolve inter state water disputes (for inter-state rivers)

- aid in groundwater conservation and prevent its exportation.
- inter linking of rivers will be easier.
- construction of water reservoirs, dams
- construction of inland waterways

However, shift of the water subject alone does not offer the panacea because:

- what is required is greater political will to resolve issues
- Centre enjoys sufficient mandate under the Constitution as "inter-state rivers, river valleys" features.

in the concurrent list.

Therefore, shift of the water subject along with additional measures can help address

issues in water governance.

In this context, the government has recently even proposed the Inter State Water Dispute (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

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

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

Political Executive serves as the non-permanent executive in power as per the people's mandate, while the civil servants form the permanent executive.

Potential areas of conflict between the political executive and the civil servants include:

- issue of the government of the day pushing for populist measures
- while the political executive favours quick implementation,

it is the duty of the ~~the~~ permanent executive to ensure procedural correctness

- Ideological inclinations: while civil servants are supposed to be neutral in their approach & however the ruling party is driven by a particular ideology
- financial issues: sometimes the politicians advocate increased fiscal spending but the civil servants may advocate fiscal prudence.

A healthy working relationship between the two is of utmost priority for good governance because:

- it helps maximise public welfare
- it ~~boost~~ both inter-ministerial/department and intra-ministerial coordination
- it prevents creation of a spoils system due to politicisation of the bureaucracy
- A healthy relationship ensures that both the people's mandate is respected and ~~the~~ feasible implementation is also ensured.

Thus, the ideal of good governance requires greater collaboration and cooperation between the political executive and the civil servants.

10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The NGOs are said to have
expanded the non-political space
and are denoted as the
"non-party political actors".

NGOs are voluntary organisations
which function independently
and/or sometimes in aid of
government ~~aided~~ the bodies.
The chief end of NGOs is
promotion of public welfare not
necessary through governmental
mechanisms.

Despite being 'non-political', NGOs have played an indirect role in Indian politics in the following ways :

- Since independence, communal or caste based groups have wielded considerable influence. For instance, the RSS
- and in political mobilisation and spreading political awareness regarding pertinent issues like the Narmada Bachao Andolan
- have many a times put pressure on the political system to provide for reforms.

- government bodies
- aid in developmental works
(like NREGA, NPSA, PDS, etc.)
 - even the reach of transnational
NGOs has increased after
globalisation
 - have aided in strategic
decision making for the
government, for eg → in the
National Security Council

Thus, NGOs have played a
crucial role in Indian political
system which is going to only
increase in the passage of
time.

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

Presently one-third of the Indian population resides in urban areas which is set to increase over 50% by 2050.

Thus, even though India is increasingly getting urbanised but the pattern of such urbanisation seems distorted.

This is because of the various issues faced by cities in matters of governance. These include:

(PTO →)

- 74th Constitutional Amendment Act : aims at creating units of self-government at local urban level but leaves it to the state in matters of powers and finances
- lack of uniformity in administration. Various types of municipalities exist with different sizes of population under them.
- lack of mohalla sabhas like grama sabhas in the rural panchayati raj system
- lack of effective service delivery mechanism
- lack of access to basic amenities of shelter, water, electricity, etc.

The Economy Survey 2016-17 on the lines of competitive federalism at the level of the states calls for promoting cities as dynamoes to bring about competitive sub-federalism. This should include:

- creation of mohalla sabhas
- increased transfer of powers, finances by states to urban local bodies (as under the items of the 12th schedule)
- amended 74th Amendment Act to bring about uniformity in administration
- some states have mooted the idea of an elected City Mayor

Thus, reforms are necessary to promote competitive sub-federalism so that cities emerge as "engines of inclusive economic growth".

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशाप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is a practice wherein a person or a group of persons are socially ostracised such that the boycotted person/people are no longer socially acceptable for the members of the community and ^{LOST} ~~lose~~ all privileges and rights to be a member.

It is manifested in various forms like evident from the practice of untouchability, boycott of single women, widows, boycott of those who are inter-caste married.

Social Boycott should be treated as a criminal offence rather than just another social evil because:

- it is most importantly illegal.
Khap panchayats, lega jati panchayats have no legal mandate to take punitive actions
- it suppresses individual choice and liberty
- it lowers down human dignity through the practices like untouchability
- it is against social harmony and peace
- sometimes bodies administering such boycotts make such actions which may adversely affect the lives of the victims • foreg →
HONOUR KILLINGS

Therefore, social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence. Inputs can be taken by the centre and the state governments from Maharashtra which has emerged as the first state in India to ban social boycott.

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India today faces the grave issue of human trafficking.

However, in order to tackle the issue there is a need to first understand the complexity of the problem of human trafficking. This can be explained as:

- generally women, girls, children are most prone to trafficking
- they face great exploitation in all forms-mental, sexual, etc.
- traffickers generally use the ploy of economic upliftment,

steady employment to lure
potential victims

- generally it is the tribal
population which is most
prone to trafficking

- the politician-trafficker nexus
is also hard to miss in some
areas

- prevalence of cross-border
networks of trafficking
(eg- North East)

- Human trafficking with its
linkages to terror financing,
organised crime also poses
certain internal security
concerns

An effective strategy to combat human trafficking should encompass:

- Art 23 provides fundamental right against exploitation which also includes human trafficking.
- ~~even~~ strict enforcement of Human Trafficking (Prohibition) Act
- improved international border management to cut cross-border linkages
- developing integrated local intelligence networks

Thus, tackling human trafficking requires a calibrated effort in all dimensions - social and security.

14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India today faces a phase of "demographic dividend" which can reap in benefits only when the educational system can transform the children into literate, contributing members of the society.

However, one of the chief problems of India's school education system is the weak teacher education system.

Teachers have the most important role to play in the educational ~~parade~~ paradigm both in the

scholastic and co-scholastic realm.
However today we witness a
situation of :

- lack of adequately qualified
teachers
- absence of a teachers'
evaluation mechanism
- ~~is~~ rising issue of contraction
of the teaching profession

In this respect the recommendations
of the High-Powered Commission
of the Supreme Court are
worthy of implementation.

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498 A of the IPC

broadly deals with the issue of violence against women. Under

Sec 498A, any person can be punished for upto 3 years along with fine for committing violence against a woman. It is applied in case of domestic violence.

Recently, the Supreme Court (SC) proposed sweeping changes whereby:

- district level family committees are to be constituted which will look into the complaint

under Sec 498A and only on its approval a case can be registered.

- The committee may comprise of ~~one~~ ^{two} ~~wives~~ ^{wives} of government officials, local heads and leaders, etc.
- it gives the option of video conferencing instead of physical appearance in cases under trial courts.

The chief aim of these measures is to :

- prevent misuse of the law, avoid filing of 'frivolous' complaints
- prevent harassment of family members against whom the case is filed

However, the measures have certain inherent problems which only perpetuate prejudices and myths. These ^{problems} include:

- it can make genuine complaints even more difficult to file
- it does not address the issue of delayed judicial process and insensitivity of police
- it does not address the issue of lack of awareness among the poor, rural areas, tribal areas.

Thus, the issue of protection of women and prevention of violence against women should remain paramount.

16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Defence Cooperation is steadily emerging as the core area of the India-USA Strategic Partnership.

The significance of ~~and~~ the growing defence partnership is evident as:

- India has emerged as USA's "major defence partner"
- introduction of the defence trade and technology initiative (DTTI) in 2015
- defence partnership is worth 17bn USD today

- India and us have emerged as "logic partners" after the signing of Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)
- joint military exercises (Yudh Abhyas) along with Malabar maritime exercises

The partnership is significant for India:

- as it helps us diversify our defence imports
- get access to state-of-the-art defence technology and equipment
- elicit support for membership to the NSG after becoming member of the MTCR

- as US' "major defence partner"
India will be treated at par
with US Allies like NATO,
Australia, etc.

The burgeoning defence partnership
has certain implications as well:

- India moving from non-alignment
to alignment with the US
- distancing from traditional
allies like Russia
- may contribute to increased
tensions with China and
Pakistan

The defence partnership for sure is
a new element of India-US
partnership, but India should
continue on its path of non-alignment and
strategic autonomy.

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is one of the most significant contributors to the UN Peacekeeping (UNPK) missions. This has turned out to be ~~one of~~ India's advantage in its quest for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

UNPK missions at present faces certain changes in the nature, form and variety:

→ NATURE : UNPK missions today are not only involved in peacekeeping but also in peace building.

→ FORM : Missions today not only involve the army personnel but even the police forces and the civilians, non-profit organisations

→ VARIETY : Earlier UNPK missions were created in cases of conflict between 2 or more nations but today we witness UNPK missions working in intra-state conflict resolution (eg- South Sudan, Kosovo)

Nevertheless, despite such fundamental changes, India's contribution remains steadfast:

→ more than 1.5 lakh Indians have worked as 'blue helmets'

- India has ~~is~~ suffered the highest number of casualties in the mission
- India also provides ~~also~~ training in UNPK

Therefore, India has garnered much respect and has contributed to ~~also~~ evolution of norms in matters of peacekeeping despite all the odds.

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India and Africa share a lot of complimentarities in relations—historical, economically, in ~~accordance~~ accordance to development objectives.

The burgeoning partnership presents an ab amalgamation of Africa and India's development objectives and priorities. This is evident as:

→ • AFRICA sees India as a nation with similar problems of poverty, hygiene and thus requires access to India's cutting edge technology

- Africa seeks India's collaboration in the fields of renewable energy, creation of social infrastructure, infrastructure development.
- FOR INDIA, Africa provides :
 - access to an upcoming ~~area~~ commercial market
 - civil nuclear cooperation
 - renewable energy collaboration (International Solar Alliance)

In this respect, the initiatives taken by India include :

- India Africa summits
- Africa Development Bank conference in India
- The present government has ensured that all Africa nations have been visited atleast

- once by Indian ministers
- idea of ^{Asia}Africa Growth corridor
 - India has contributed \$7bn
in about 140 infrastructural
projects in Africa
 - India has contributed 1bn USD
in development partnership
with Africa.

Therefore, the present dynamic
policy of engagement should be
continued in order to provide
shared growth of "2 growth
poles" of the world.

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

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

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is also referred to as the UN Court or the World Court.

The ICJ provides for upholding the international law through:

- its mechanism of compulsory jurisdiction
- providing advice in matters of legality to UN designated agencies
- The UNSC can legally enforce the ICJ judgments.

As part of the VN, India too is a party to the statute of ICJ, however India has not accepted the ICJ's compulsory jurisdiction in a number of matters.

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor
has the ability to create a
"free and open" Asia-Pacific
Region.

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor
offers various ^{potential} benefits in the
form of :

- increased economic cooperation
and collaboration
- securing SLOCs (sea lines of
communication)
- also offers geo-political
advantages

Asia Africa Growth Corridor as recently proposed by India and Japan can be seen as an application of the ~~the~~ idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic corridor.

It can be seen as an alternative to China's OBOR. In some respects it has an upper hand as it provides for:

- development ~~partnership~~ partnership which is people oriented
- transparency
- less carbon footprints

Thus, the idea of an Indo-Pacific

Pro →

Economic corridor is worth consideration in times of proliferation of trans-regional economic corridors which are changing geopolitical and geo-economical dynamics.