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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28070
Center	KB	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।

All India Judicial Service (AIJS)

has been mooted multiple times from the First Law Commission to the previous Chief Justice of India.

Benefits of AIJS

1. Uniformity of standards can be ensured through centralized recruitments
2. Better competition may lead to better personnel
3. Easy transition if transferred
4. More professionalism and better oversight

5. Judicial service may become more attractive for the youth.

Multiple problems of judiciary

1. Huge pendency of cases - more than 3 crore cases
2. Delayed justice - some cases take more than 15 years to end
3. Poor quality of justice - especially in the lower courts.
4. Lack of judicial accountability - not under RTI, opaque collegium
5. Shortage of personnel - huge vacancies in all levels

Limitations of AJS

1. AJS will be ineffective in solving most of these problems like fendency, delays, poor quality of lower judiciary etc.
2. It can also lead to centro-state conflicts and over appointments.
3. It can also lead to elitism.

Though there are limitations to AJS, they certainly bring in advantages like professionalism, uniform standard, accountability etc. Therefore they should be constituted along with other structural reforms to redeem the Indian judiciary.

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।

It is ironic that political parties, which are the most visible element of any democracy, themselves lack inner-democracy.

Challenges of Indian Politics

1. Role of money and muscle power in election
2. Black money in electoral political funding
3. Personality cult
4. Political accountability
5. Deteriorating political discourse

Why lack of inner-democracy is the root?

1. Lack of inner-party democracy leads to dominance of a few individuals rather than ideas, leading to personality cult
2. Money and muscle power dominate as there is no avenue to put forward competing ideas
3. Internal elections can bring about accountability of the leaders
4. Black money flows in as there is nobody to question it.
5. Political discourse becomes vitiated due to personal attacks as there is not room for debate and deliberation to form idea within the party

It is a bare minimum expectation that political parties be democratic internally. Inner party democracy and ~~more~~ internal election can weed out many negative aspects of our politics. Though not a panacea it can have a lasting effect in cleansing our political system.

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।

*Merger of similar functioning
bodies lead to economy and efficiency.*

Merger of autonomous bodies

1. SEBI and FMC have been merged for better oversight.
2. Recently many tribunals have been merged in the Finance Bills.
3. SBI and its associate bank have merged to fight the NPA problem.

Benefits of merger

1. Reduced cost of operation
2. Holistic oversight of activities
3. No overlap of function
4. Better coordination of activities

Demerits of merger

1. Loss of specialization
2. May lead to loss of efficiency

There may be some benefits to merger, but the cost should also be taken into consideration in decision making

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।

Electoral malpractices have been the bane of our democracy in which needs an urgent intervention.

Problems in electoral system

1. Increasing role of money in elections
2. Model Code of Conduct^(MCC) is not legally enforceable
3. Issue of electoral funding.
4. Promise of dole-outs in most of the manifestos
5. Frequent flouting of expenditure cap
6. Issue of paid news and role of media

How can well defined electoral laws help?

1. It will reduce discretion and lead to prompt action
2. It will remove ambiguity in many practices like appeal to religion in indirect manner
3. It can act as a deterrent for malpractices

How empowering Election Commission of India (ECI) help?

1. ECI should be empowered to countermand election if there is overt use of money power
2. ECI can ensure implementation of MCC to act and punish violations.

3. An empowered ECI can better regulate political funding and manifesto content
4. Prompt punitive action on breaching expenditure limit and paid news can act as a deterrent

Indian political system has become a ~~negative~~ very poor in standard due to various malpractices. Well defined laws and an empowered ECI can be crucial agents in cleansing the system

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

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

Parliamentary privileges are certain provisions ~~which~~ which help legislators in independent discharge of duties.

Collective privileges

1. Holding secret meeting.
2. Publishing reports and barring others from doing so.
3. Punish outsiders for breach of privilege.

Individual privileges

1. Freedom of speech without any restriction.
2. Freedom from jury service during session.
3. Freedom from arrest in civil case 40 days before and after a session.

Problems

1. Most of the privileges have been derived from British Parliamentary conventions
2. They are not defined and leave scope for discretion.
3. They do not have constitutional ~~base~~ enumeration and are maintained by the presiding officer
4. They have been used to curb free-speech by initiating contempt proceeding against journalists. Eg: Karnataka

Way Forward

1. As privileges are prone to misuse, it is important that they are defined unambiguously with their restrictions

2. Privileges should not be used as a means to curb Fundamental Rights like right to free speech.
3. There should be minimum scope of discretion to prevent misuse.
4. They should be widely published and if possible enumerated in the Constitution itself.

There is a need to strike a balance between privileges and Fundamental Rights for a proper functioning democracy.

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 ensures answerability
as well as enforceability and hence is sine
qua non for Rule of Law

Issues of accountability

1. Accountability for joint responsibility
for actions and helps in ensuring minimum
breach of law. But certain provisions
tend to dilute accountability
2. The Armed Forces Special Power Act
(AFSPA) provides legal immunity
to the Armed Force personnel of any
harm resulting from their action

3. This has led to allegation of illegal extrajudicial killings, kidnapping, rape etc against Armed Force personnel.
4. Due to legal immunity, no case has been registered and justice denied.
5. The Government ~~protects~~ defends its stance by saying that legal immunity is essential for maintaining the morale of the Armed Forces.

Supreme Court's intervention

1. Both the Justice Jeevan Reddy committee and Justice Verna committee have asked for repeal of AFSPA.
2. Recently the Supreme Court (SC) has said that there is no absolute

immunity available to the Armed Forces personnel.

3. For ~~any~~ ^{every} death, a probe must be conducted and there is no recourse to the legal immunity of AFSPA.

As accountability is the bulwark for Rule of Law, the Supreme Court has ensured through its judgement that there is no lacunae in case of extrajudicial killings.

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।

Real Estate in India has been
plagued with a number of issues like
black money, mafia, delays etc. The
Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act,
2016 aims to address these issues.

Need for the Act

1. To eliminate black money from the
real estate sector.
2. To assure consumers of the reliability
of service
3. To impose accountability on the
developer of timely delivery of quality service

How does the Act help consumers?

1. A Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) to be established in each state.
2. Developers have to register the plan with the RERA before it can begin sale.
3. 70% of the consumer contribution to go to a separate bank account dedicated to the project.
4. Developer to compensate the consumer for any delay or defect in service.
5. Developer to provide basic services till the establishment of a registered residents' association.

Challenges

1. Real Estate is a state subjects and some states are reluctant in implementing the act
2. The real estate has taken a hit due to the stringent provision of the act.
3. The act disproportionately imposes accountability on the developers.
4. Differences in state specific laws.

The challenges needs to be addressed for proper implementation of the Act

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।

Due to gross mismanagement of
water resources in the country, it has
been suggest to move water from state
list to concurrent list for better regulation

Issues of water governance

1. Irresponsible agricultural practices like flood irrigation have depleted water table
2. Subsidies for electricity to farmers has incentivized misuse
3. Ground water is treated as private property of the landowner and used irresponsibly
4. Severe water stress is most parts of the country

How will moving water to consurvent list help

1. Better regulation through uniform legislation
2. Water can be made a public good and fee can be charged on ground water usage.
3. Rationalization of electricity subsidy all over the country
4. Mandatory rainwater harvesting on a pan-India scale
5. Incentivising integrated watershed management through check dams, soil percolation pits etc
6. Better management of scarce resources through river-linking

7. Reduced conflict over water resources
8. It will provide impetus for inland
waterways

Q. Water management in India requires planning with the entire watershed or drainage basin as the unit. This requires central legislation and hence water should be transferred from state list to concurrent list.

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

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

Efficient functioning of a democracy
requires coordination between the political
and permanent executive. But there are
certain areas of potential conflict.

Areas of potential conflict

1. Public interest vs Political interest

Civil servants have to serve public
interest and sometimes they receive orders
to do something with vested political interest.

This can lead to conflict. Eg. Implementing
measures to appease a certain community

Short term vs Long term interest

Political executive think generally in the short term and aim to ensure their return to power. Hence they may resort to populist schemes like loan waivers.

Civil servants on the other hand have a long term perspective which can lead to sustainable growth.

Why a healthy working relationship is necessary?

1. Both political executives and civil servants are public servants and have to coordinate to provide efficient public service.
2. Coordination between the two will ensure good policy design as well as implementation.

3. Civil servants work under the direction of political executive and a healthy relationship can ensure public welfare
4. A healthy relation is vital to retain public confidence and enhance credibility
5. Both have similar objectives of public welfare and must coordinate to achieve the same

Good governance entails efficient public service delivery for which a healthy working relationship between the political executive and civil servants is absolutely necessary

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।

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
are voluntary association of individuals to
work for a common aim of citizen
welfare

Role in politics

1. NGOs are a part of civil society but
play crucial role in influencing its politics
2. NGOs act as pressure groups to
influence policy making. Eg: environmental
groups like Greenpeace try to nudge
government for green acts
3. NGOs become voice of the voiceless
but it's working at the grassroot level

and hence enjoy considerable sway in their area of work

4. NGOs sometimes play a crucial role in bringing changes in laws -
Eg: India against Corruption movement to bring in Lokpal Act.
5. Some NGOs evolve to form political parties. Eg: Aam Aadmi Party from the Anti-Corruption Movement.
6. NGOs have grassroot presence and provide essential services in remote parts of the country. Hence they are a partner of the state in development strategy.

7. NGOs resort to lobbying to influence policy in their favour.

8. Some NGOs work to ensure reforms ~~All these instances for~~ is political system. Eg: Association of Democratic Reforms effort led to publication of electoral affidavits with assets, educational qualifications and criminal antecedents.

All these NGOs play a key role in India's politics even if indirectly.

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।

Urbanisation is the process of increase
in the proportion of population living in
cities.

Pattern of India's urbanization

1. Big cities are expanding faster
2. The expansion is more horizontal than vertical
3. Indian urbanisation is hidden and messy due to proliferation of slums, squatter settlements etc
4. Most of our big cities face heavy congestion

Issues of urban governance

1. Most of the states have devolved only a few of the 18 items listed in the 12th schedule of the constitution; leading to empowerment deficit.
2. Most cities depend on the state grants for fund and have limited financial power
Financial deficit
3. The urban local bodies ^(ULBs) are dysfunctional with very low civic engagement - Accountability deficit
4. All these have manifested in poor planning and governance leading to congested, unlivable and dirty cities

Reforms

1. Proper devolution of administrative and financial powers to ULBs
2. Use of municipal bonds to augment financial resources
3. The fourteenth finance commission (FFC) has recommended property tax expansion and collection of advertisement tax by ULBs
4. Greater civic engagement to ensure accountability.
5. Competition among cities on defined benchmarks and incentives
- Swachhta Survekshan, Smart City Challenge etc are good examples.

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 the practice of ostracizing someone due to some deviance from traditional norms like inter-caste marriage

Problem of social boycott

1. It gives power to traditional elements to impose their conservatism on the entire society
2. It empowers illegal institutions like Khap Panchayat to ostracize or discriminate against people

3. It increases caste distinction in the society
4. It leads to violence against vulnerable section like women and children

Why should it be a criminal offence?

1. Social boycott leads to division in the society and perpetuates social evils like untouchability, caste discrimination etc
2. It violates fundamental rights like Right to Freedom, Right against exploitation
3. It promotes violence against certain sections of the society

3. It preserves status quo and resist
any social change

All these point to the need for
criminalising social boycott like the
way the Maharashtra government has
done

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

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

Human Trafficking is the illegal process of sale of human beings for ~~deg~~ derogatory practices like bonded labour, prostitution etc. It is outlawed by Article 23 of the Constitution

Complexity of Human Trafficking :

1. It is an organised crime involving a large global syndicate
2. It is caused due to myriad of reasons like destitution, lack of awareness, entrapment etc.
3. It operates at all level - from local to global

4. The victims are generally the most vulnerable sections of the society
5. Poor enforcement of laws lead to a thriving market for human trafficking
6. Porous international borders like that of Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc act as conduits for human trafficking

Strategy to counter human trafficking

1. Addressing destitution in the society
2. Spreading awareness about the practice of trafficking and its mode of operation.
3. Proactive vigilance in vulnerable areas like international borders
4. Helplines etc aid in rescue operations
5. Treating the victims in a human manner

and ensuring their rehabilitation.

6. Integrated approach of rehabilitation
involving family members.

7. Coordination among various agencies
and international governments

Human trafficking is a complex
problem and understanding its nuances
will help in developing an effective
strategy

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।

The teacher is the linchpin of the entire education system and empowering them is essential to address our education problems

Manifestation of weak teacher education:

1. Poor learning outcomes in the class
2. Lack of motivation among teachers to educate the class
3. Lack of clarity in teaching objectives
4. Out of touch with contemporary requirements
5. Boring classes disinterest the students

6. Ineffective education leads to dropout at secondary stage

Re

Teachers are the pivot around which the entire education system depends. They need to be empowered and invested in. Capacity building and re-orientation of objectives can make them more effective

Recommendation of High-powered Commission on Teacher Education

1. Greater emphasis on Teacher Education.
2. Annual workshop to build capacity of teachers.
3. Teacher exchange programs to facilitate collaborative learning

4. Periodic review of Teacher's capacity

B.

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 498A deal with the provision of domestic violence and ~~componers~~ leads to imprisonment of the accused as it is ~~Repro~~ a cognisable offence.

Allegations of misuse

1. The supreme court (SC) observed that there has been a very low conviction rate in domestic violence cases.
2. This lead the SC to conclude that the provision has been misused and needs some change

SC directive

* To prevent misuse of the provision,
the SC order the institution of a
Sond Committee to first look into
the complaint before registering the FIR.

* If the committee is convinced of the
genuinity of the case, the FIR should
be registered or else declined.

Implication

1. The poor conviction rate is not solely
due to false charges. It is also due to
poor investigation, intimidation and
prejudices against women.

2. By requiring a vetting process, the SC reinforces the prejudice the most women file bogus cases
3. By delaying the process of filing FIR, the life of the complainant is endangered
4. Rather than supporting women who are a vulnerable section in our patriarchal society, the SC judgement raises questions on their integrity leading to double victimization

There is a need for the SC to review its decision and support women in their movement to assert their rights.

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।

India and US relation are getting stronger with time with convergence of strategic interest.

Convergence of strategic interest

1. Concern of international terrorism
2. Concern of rising influence of China
3. Preventing proliferation terror groups in Pakistan
4. Peace and stability in Afghanistan
5. Joint interest in the Asia - Pacific region

Defence cooperation

1. India has been upgraded as a major
defence partner of US
2. The Logistic Exchange Memorandum of
Agreement (LEMOA) allow mutual
use of defence establishments for refuelling,
disaster relief etc
3. Malabar joint exercise leading to better

Naval cooperation

4. Acquisition of drones from US for
defence purpose.
5. Acquisition of Howitzer M-777 guns

Significance

1. Close Indo-US ties have brought China-Russia-Pakistan closer
2. Balance against Chinese/Pakistan threat.
3. Joint action and development in Afghanistan
4. Better ties with US allies.
5. Cooperation in other dimensions such as space, climate action, technology etc.
6. Strong support for membership in NSG

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's contribution to peacekeeping mission of United Nations (UN) has been exemplary with remarkable success stories.

India's roles

1. Indian peacekeeping forces (IPKF) led to the cessation of the Congo Crisis
2. India also deployed IPKF in many other parts of Africa and brought stability
3. India's role in resolving the Korean crisis is well documented

4. India ensured independence of Indonesia on the face of mounting pressure from the Dutch
5. India has been one of the largest contributors to peace-keeping mission even today.
6. Despite the changing nature of peacekeeping missions, India's contribution has been remarkably consistent

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 - Africa cooperation has a long history with common themes of anti-colonialism, anti-racism, etc

How is India's partnership with Africa complementary for both?

1. India is mainly ~~con~~ concerned with collaborating with Africa for mutual benefit.
2. India can leverage its technical know-how to build human capital in Africa.
3. India can use Africa for its project-exports which can create jobs

and ensure constant flow of ~~resources~~
people, capital and knowledge

4. India can use its agricultural expertise
to improve agriculture in Africa and
make it the grain basket of the world.

5. India can leverage its demographic
strength to help Africa utilize its
demographic dividend

6. So close India - Africa ties can mean
a good market for Indian products

Initiatives taken by India

1. The India - Africa Forum Summit is a
platform for cooperation

2. The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation
(ITEC) helps in developing human capital

3. The Pan Africa e-network helps in digital connectivity
4. India-Japan Africa growth corridors provides cooperation for rapid growth of Africa
5. There is cooperation between India and Africa for tele-medicine and tele-education initiatives
6. India has provided concessional ~~over~~ line-of-credit to Africa.
7. India and Africa have common concern of terrorism, climate change etc

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 the specialised branch on the United Nations to adjudicate international disputes

Role of ICJ:

1. Acts as an international judge and resolves disputes to maintain peace.
2. Has wide representation of 15 nations in its bench giving it impartiality and credibility
3. It has two jurisdiction - binding and advisory

4. Binding jurisdiction is for members who have accepted to follow the order
5. Advisory jurisdiction is mainly for international organisations regarding interpretation of international law.
6. By allowing peaceful negotiation of dispute, it has prevented many international conflicts.
7. However due to lack of enforcement mechanism, it success has been limited

India's association with ICJ

1. Last year ICJ ruled in favour of India in a case made by Marshall Island for nuclear proliferation

2. This year ICT again ruled in
favour of India and directed Pakistan
to grant consular access to India
for Kulbhushan Jadhav case under
Vienna Convention

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।

Trans-regional economic corridors are much vogue in contemporary times and India should also engage in them to preserve its interests

Rise of trans-regional economic corridors

1. The trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) was a major move with streamlining of labour, IPR, environment etc regulation to US standards. Though it has been stalled, it showed how India can potentially lose out due to trade diversion.
2. Similarly Trans Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is also under negotiation.

3. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) involves ASEAN and some regional economies including India. It is under negotiation process.

Indo Pacific Economic Corridor

1. It can enhance India's influence in the Pacific region.
2. It can increase trade with Japan, Australia, New Zealand, USA etc.
3. It can act as a balance against Chinese dominance.
4. It can ensure a good market for Indian goods through tariff reduction.
5. It can spur industrial growth in India through technology transfer.

Challenges

1. India may be required to amend its labour, IPR, environment laws
2. India may be flooded with cheap imports.
3. Technology transfer is doubtful

Though there are considerable benefits of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor, its cost should not be neglected.