


GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">30/9/2017</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Name JASROOP KAUR BATTI

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Date 24-9-2017

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REMARKS

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Q1. "A government with an absolute majority will see a conformist judiciary". To what extent is this applicable in Indian perspective. Critically examine, whether the confrontation between powerful legislature and judiciary affects the constitutionalism? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The Parliament, executive and the judiciary are the 3 important parts of Indian democracy. Without the proper functioning of any of these parts, democracy can't function.

• Usually governments try to suppress the judiciary and keep it weak and compliant. The judiciary on the other hand tries to assert itself.

⇒ Governments with absolute majorities in India have had different relations with the judiciary.

• Freedom to judiciary during Nehru years: Despite having an absolute majority the government of Jawaharlal Nehru gave independence and free play to the judiciary. The judiciary too exercised with ease and with the utmost integrity.

• Judiciary suppressed during Indira Gandhi years: During the years of Indira Gandhi and in particular during the Emergency period, the judiciary was tried to be suppressed.

eg. Appointment of Chief Justice by superseding 3 senior most judges.

eg. Curtailing powers of judiciary by 42nd amendment.

• Rajiv Gandhi years: Judiciary was again given independence & respect.

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- Recent times: After the 2014 elections it was seen that the government tries to impose its will through legislation eg - Aadhar act as money bill and also have some control over the judiciary eg - NJAC (National judicial appointments commission) with law minister as a member

=> Confrontation between legislature and judiciary -

- Part of constitutional dialogue: such confrontation is just part of constitutional dialogue and must not be seen as conflict.
- Essential to healthy democracy: some confrontation is even desirable in a healthy democracy as a way to sort out disputes.
- But can lead to abuse of power: such as the legislature resorting to frequent use of ordinances or the legislature trying to influence judicial appointments or promotions eg through NJAC and through rejection of appointment of judge on the basis of national security.
- Judiciary can misuse its mandate too: through excessive use of PIL and through judicial activism.

Judiciary in India has learnt to protect its freedom over time, even in presence of majority governments. And some conflict between it & legislature is essential for survival of democracy.

Remarks

Very good

Q2. "Though the Cauvery and Ravi-Beas Water Disputes Tribunals have been in existence for over 26 and 30 years, respectively, they have not been able to make any successful award till date". What are the deficiencies of the existing tribunals for inter water disputes? Mention the important provisions of Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 and explain in detail the pros and cons of the bill. (12.5 Marks)

Ans - Natural resources like rivers are increasingly becoming points of conflict between states due to an increase in state consciousness, regionalism, depleting water resources and competitive federalism whereby all states compete with each other for a share of resources, investment and high economic growth.

⇒ Deficiencies in existing tribunals =

- No time limit: The tribunals are given no time limit to give their award in due to which their life stretches over decades.
- Judicial members in majority: In such tribunals also hinders their fast resolution of disputes. There is a need for increased representation of experts from hydrology, planning, watershed management.
- No body for enforcement: of the tribunal's order exists and hence, the award cannot be implemented due to political opposition in states.
- Supreme Court has no oversight jurisdiction: over the tribunals & the awards given by them due to which they are regularly flouted.
- No provision for dialogue: between the various stake holders such as the political parties, people of.

Remarks

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two states is provided in the bill so they may come up with solutions acceptable to both parties.

⇒ Inter States River water disputes (amendment) bill, 2017 provides for

- A permanent Inter state river water body: to oversee the various shared river basins.
- Tribunals to deal with river water conflicts will be formed under this body.
- Time limit for the award to be provided in the act
- Enforcement machinery to be provided.
- More stake holder participation for resolving disputes:

good & thorough

⇒ Pros:

- A permanent body will ensure all river basins are mapped & datasets such as river flow, water availability are readily & readily available.
- Time limit will provide for fast resolution of disputes.
- Implementation of the award is provided by enforcement machinery
- Dialogue process due to involvement of state governments

⇒ Cons

- This is still a curative step & not a preventive one
- People to people dialogue is also not encouraged
- No provision of experts.

Thus the bill may help in faster resolution of disputes but steps need to be taken for more cooperative

Remarks to see disputes don't rise in first place

Q3. Indian constitution presents India as a compromise between the British Sovereignty of Parliament and American Judicial Supremacy. What are the arguments for and against the statement; elaborate with examples. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The Constitution makers, in order to provide India with a workable democracy provided for balance and checks between the judiciary and the legislature.

Both the wings of the government are essential for the healthy working of a democracy.

⇒ Indian democracy as a compromise between British sovereignty of Parliament & American judicial supremacy.

Parliament is not supreme: as the laws passed by the parliament can be nullified under the doctrine of Judicial review. eg Golaknath case - Supreme Court said constitutional amendment is law.

But the legislature can overturn the judicial pronouncement by passing another law or constitutional amendment.

eg - 24th constitutional amendment act was passed by the Parliament negating the Supreme Court order.

Judges can be removed by the Parliament.

But the judiciary also has overruling powers through Article 32: Right to Constitutional remedies through which it can pass writs & orders for enforcement of fundamental rights.

Remarks

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⇒ Indian democracy is not a compromise

- Constitution makers wanted a stronger Legislature:
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had himself said that
 "Judiciary can't ^{stand in the way} restrict the powers of an elected legislature"

VOY should differentiate India from USA and Britain on the basis of Parliamentary judicial supremacy

• To make legislature strong: ~~The~~ Procedure established by law was provided for in the constitution and not due process of law

But now the judiciary has asserted itself and seems to be stronger than the legislature -

- Doctrine of basic structure: given by the Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973 has made the judiciary all powerful.

- PIL (Public Interest Litigation): started in the 1980s by Justice PN Bhagwati has given the court powers to take up cases on a sub ro to basis

Political activism = as seen in recent times eg - Supreme Court banning registration of new diesel vehicles in New Delhi.

eg - Supreme Court declared NJAC unconstitutional

Thus the legislature and judiciary have evolved over time and at present it seems as the judiciary is more powerful.

Remarks

Q4. Does Supreme Court's Judgement on liquor ban on highways subject to judicial overreach and violate doctrine of separation of powers? Substantiate your arguments. Also mention the benefits of such directives. (12.5 Marks)

Ans- 1.5 lakh Indians died in road accidents on Indian roads in the year 2016.

To put a halt to such large number of casualties in road accidents, Supreme Court responded to a PIL by banning all liquor vendors within 500m of all National and State Highways.

⇒ Supreme court order amounts to judicial overreach and violates separation of powers as -

- Such a directions come under the domain of the executive; and the supreme court was seen to be encroaching in its domain.

- Article 19 of the constitution provides for the freedom to carry on any profession, trade or business & the judgement is violative of Article 19.

- Only 2% of road accidents are caused due to drink driving which result in fatalities. - according to NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) - 2016.

- Supreme court could have advised the executive to take the steps instead of taking it itself.

- Highways within city limits were also closed down.

⇒ Supreme court order was not violative as -

- People's welfare: also comes under the jurisdiction

Remarks

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of the court, especially when the Parliament is not seen to be doing anything.

- Art 21: Provides for the Right to Life and personal dignity which was being violated due to drunk driving of other persons.
- Supreme court was merely protecting this right.
- Article 19: can be curbed if the activity is harmful to the people as it was seen to be - due to large number of accidents.

⇒ Benefits of such directives

- Decrease in accidents on roads.
- More responsible drinking and less loss of life.

⇒ But the move had negative effects such as:

- Loss of employment
- Marriage Palaces close to highways couldn't also serve liquor.
- Liquor vendors within cities where the National Highways were present had to close.
- Decline in excise revenue to states.

The Supreme court decision was well intended by instead of banning outright, the activity could have been

Remarks effectively regulated through awareness & civil society participation.

What can be done to solve the issue?

Q5. What is integrated case management information system (ICMIS)? With fast growing IT system, India needs to cope with the changing world. Do you think ICMIS would help Indian judiciary be digital court. Critically comment. (12.5 Marks)

Ans- The Indian judiciary is burdened with a huge backlog of cases. 6000 cases in the Supreme Court, about 40 lakh cases in High courts and 3 crore cases in ~~subordinate~~ subordinate courts are pending.

To help deal with the backlog of cases, the ICMIS (Integrated case management information system) is to be introduced -

- It provides for a digital repository of pending cases.
- Case details, such as the defence and prosecution, the background, witnesses etc will be provided.
- Automatic roster of cases will be provided to the judges through ICMIS.
- Next date of hearing can also be automatically assigned.
- Appeals from subordinate to high & High courts to Supreme Court can be seen & managed.

What is ICMIS?

⇒ How ICMIS will help the judiciary.

- Reduction in paper work: will bring about ease & deal with problems such as -
 - Missing files
 - Difficulty of finding files of old cases.
- Judges can plan & manage cases digitally through this system.

Remarks

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- Culture of adjournments : will receive a setback as automatic allocation of next date of hearing provided.
- Lawyers & clients can access case details & date of hearing digitally through the system.
- Improve productivity of both courts & judges & increase disposal rate of cases.

⇒ But ICMIS can't help with problems such as

- Low judge to population ratio in India : at 13 judges per 10 lakh people compared to 107 in USA.
- Large vacancies of judges : eg nearly 40% of High Court judges seats were vacant in January 2017.
- Poor infra structure of courts & less budgetary allocation & only 0.2% of GDP.
- Government is an unresponsible & big amt
- Large & lengthy court orders eg Judgements run into hundreds of pages.
- Fast track litigation.
- Appeal from tribunals goes to regular judiciary.

To tackle these problems ICMIS will help but needs to be supplemented by.

- Increase in judges (2nd ARC recommendations)
- Develop alternate dispute resolution & Plea bargaining & Lok Adalat
- Fast track litigation but give more teeth

Remarks

Good

Q6. Do you think criminalizing marital rape may destabilize the institution of marriage and is more prone to be misused? Justify your opinion. Why India needs a law against marital rape? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Marital rape is a ^{horrific} reality not only in Indian society but across the world. But it is a reality that is merely talked about, let alone addressed.

The Court has recently taken a phenomenal step by raising the question of criminalizing marital rape.

⇒ Criminalizing marital rape may destabilize marriage and is prone to be misused as -

- Misuse of Dowry act : is widely prevalent today and is used as a tool to harass her husband and in laws.
- Introduced with a similar purpose to protect and empower women, it is being misused.
- Criminalizing marital rape will brand husbands as rapists and bring embarrassment, shame & social stigma.
- It will also reduce the chance of reconciliation between husband and wife.
- Thus it may increase chances of divorce in Indian societies.
- Custody of child : born through such marriage will also be given to mother only & father won't lose rights over the child.

Remarks

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⇒ Criminalizing it won't destabilize marriage or be misused as-

- Article 21: speaks of right to life and personal liberty. Woman will get right over her body which is sacred, even in marriage.
- Women will be able to assert themselves: which they are unable to do now due to low position of women in Indian society & only civil recourse available
- Article 14: talks of equality before law. Rape can't be differentiated whether it is done within a marriage or outside.

All rapes should be treated alike.

- ⇒ Why India needs a law against marital rape.
- Low status of women in Indian society due to which they may be subject to inhuman dignities
- to Financial dependence on husbands: due to which they can't support themselves in case of a divorce
- Social stigma in talking against marital rape.
- Only civil recourse available which brings no relief & she may be left to the mercy of her husband.

Marital rape needs to be criminalized as even suggested by Law Commission but it needs to be regulated

Remarks to prevent misuse

good

Q7. "Risk Profiling of the bureaucrats would result in improved accountability towards public services". Analyze in the context of 2nd ARC recommendations, how "risk profiling" can be done and its ramifications for administrative improvements? (12.5 Marks)

Ans- Corruption, low efficiency and lack of accountability are some of the worst problems of our bureaucracy.

To overcome these, the 2nd ARC (Administrative Reforms Commission) had suggested risk profiling of both bureaucrats and job positions.

Bureaucrats be divided into risk profiles -

Low risk - Those least susceptible to corruption, bribery etc & those with the highest integrity

Medium risk -

High risk - Those most prone to corruption - known as a result of enquiry or cases pending against them under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Jobs - must be divided into risk profiles too.

Low risk positions - where chance & access to corruption & corrupting influences is least.

High risk - jobs that provide access to money power etc.

⇒ How risk profiling can be done.

- On the basis of enquiries & cases pending against the civil servant against the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Remarks

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- On the basis of annual confidential reports & interviews over 5-10 years.
- A committee of outside experts can gauge the risk profile on the basis of:
 - Cases & enquiries pending
 - ACR's of the civil servant
 - Feedback from the public
 - Feedback from colleagues
 - Steps taken by the individual to remove corruption.

⇒ Demerits

- High risk individuals can be given low risk jobs & vice versa: so individuals prone to corruption won't etc have access to it. This will reduce corruption.
- Public grievance redressal will improve: as their feedback will be taken to form the risk profile.
- Efficiency will increase: as important positions will be given only to upright & efficient individuals.

But it may have negative effects -

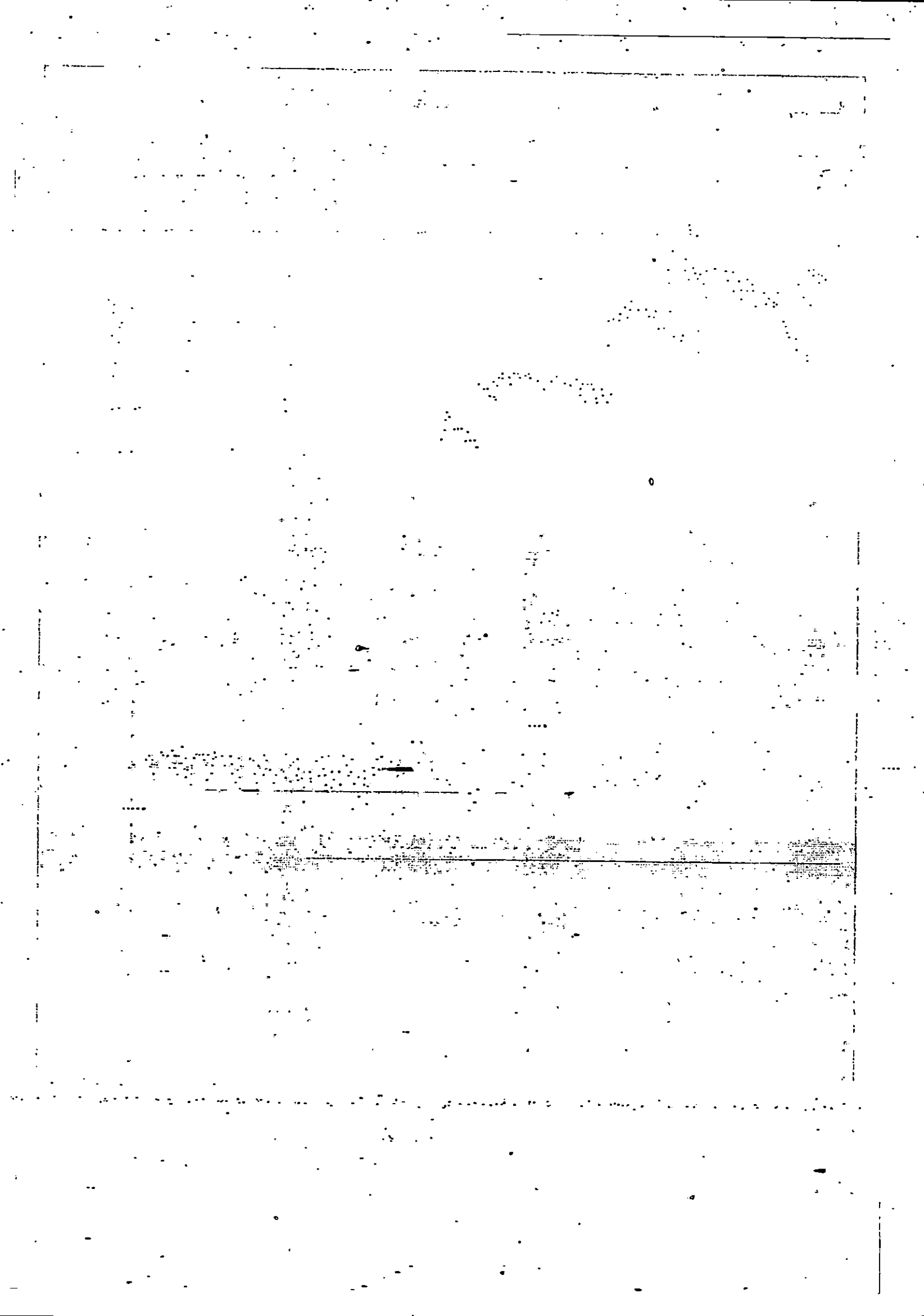
- Boycott: If the committee experts by officials may defeat the purpose.
- Corrupt seniors may give negative ACR's to subordinates who didn't listen to them, even
- Jealous peers may give negative ACR's

Thus it can improve efficiency while decreasing corruption

Remarks but the risk profile must be made in a careful way.

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Remarks



Q8. "Grievance redressal is the weakest link in the justice delivery in India". Evaluate the role of institutions of grievance redressal in India and their limitations? (12.5 Marks).

Ans. Grievance redressal is just as important a function of a public office as delivery services in an efficient manner is.

But often grievance redressal is the most neglected function.

⇒ Role of institutions of grievance redressal

In India many institutions are involved in grievance redressal at various stages.

• Public Office itself: By the provision of Citizen's Charter, grievance redressal desks, help-desks & online complaints. Like the office forms the first step where the disputes of the consumers/people should be redressed.

• Various tribunals: such as Consumer disputes forum, also address consumer disputes and redress their grievances.

• Courts: can also address grievances of the people and will be able to do it more effectively once the 'Time bound delivery of services bill' is passed in the Parliament.

• Central and State Information Commissions: also provides an opportunity for redressal of public grievances by giving information about the workings of public offices and departments.

Explain more clearly

Remarks

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⇒ Limitations of these institutions

• Delayed response: to public grievances taking upto several months to respond to complaints defeats the purpose for which they are created.

• Piling up of cases: at the Consumer Disputes forum leads to inordinate delays like the slow court process.

• Lack of transparency: in their functioning and openness leads to piling up of grievances against these grievance redressal bodies themselves.

good

Behaviour of public officials towards the public is still rude and unco-operative, especially in public offices.

In light of all the shortcomings, it would be advisable if the government would implement the recommendations of the 2nd ARC such as

- Citizen's charter in every department and office
- Training of public officials for its implementation
- Taking feed back from the people about office functioning etc

Remarks

Q9. Labour reforms are very significant in the light of automation of Industries and for mass manufacturing. To what extent has India been successful in implementing labour reforms. Suggest alternative measures to be implemented by the government.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans. The labour or the work force of a country to a large extent determines the path of economic development the country is likely to take. Industries, factories, agriculture and services sector employ labour in the economic operations and hence co-operation is essential for economic growth.

⇒ Shortcomings of Indian labour laws:

• Multiplicity of laws: There are about 40 labour laws at the central level and dozens of laws at the state level which result in confusion and decreased efficiency.

• Industrial disputes act, 1947: suffers from a number of defects as it is outdated, archaic and hinders growth.

• Rise to corruption and inspector raj: due to frequent inspections, checks & numerous returns that have to be filed by industries.

• Proliferation of trade unions: and against capitalistic methods of hire & fire - eg - A company with more than 100 workers needs permission of state government to hire workers.

⇒ Steps taken by the Indian government:

• All central labour laws are to be codified into just 4 labour codes to decrease confusion & litigation.

Remarks

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- Decrease in the number of firms & returns to be filed by industrialists, especially SME's (small & medium enterprises) has increased ease of doing business.
- Online return of files & returns: has saved time, increased efficiency and increased ease of doing business.
- Self attestation: instead of inspections (for compliance with labour laws) has reduced corruption and inspector raj.
- Increased threshold for which labour laws become applicable
 eg. earlier a company had to comply with labour laws if it had more than 20 workers. This limit has been increased to 50 workers.

⇒ Other steps that can be taken

- Contract labour laws: have enabled an increase in contract and informal labour ~~est~~ instead of permanent workers. This should be suitably amended. 93% workers in India are informal (NASSO survey).
- Improvement in working conditions: needs to be looked at in factories.

- Strict implementation of minimum wages act, maternity benefits act etc.

Government has taken numerous steps to advance rights of labour which promoting industrial growth. But issues of informal nature of work & strict implementation

Remarks of laws needs attention.

Q10. Is there a relationship between lack of innovation in India with the level of quality of education in India? Elucidate with examples. How does India Innovation Index provide impetus to Indian states to drive the innovative spirit? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Education is often cited to be the panacea for all social and economic ills of the country ranging from low status of women to the jobless growth faced by India. Increasing number of these problems can be solved by innovative solutions.

But if education itself is flawed, innovation is hindered. Problems of education in India -

• rote learning is promoted in Indian schools instead of a focus on understanding of concepts which can result in innovation due to better understanding.

• Conformists are promoted in Indian schools & colleges as free thought and spirit of enquiry is suppressed due to strict adherence to the syllabus.

eg - Dissent in universities is quashed eg such as done in JNU and Ramjas college.

• Outdated syllabus which isn't regularly updated and thus does not teach about current problems, technology and happenings.

• Excessive focus on exams or on jobs. This seems to have become the only goal of education today - clearing exams with good marks and getting a good job.

Remarks

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- Research and development is discouraged: due to
 - low funding (government spends 0.9% of GDP on R&D as opposed to 2.5% of GDP in China)
 - lack of income security for research scholars & innovators as neither universities nor government supports them
 - lack of linkages with industry - to translate ideas in viable products & market models.

⇒ Thus, to overcome these challenges and promote innovation NTI Aayog came up with India Innovation Index

- To rank states of India on the basis of innovation by patents filed, research papers published etc.
- To promote innovation by encouraging & fostering competition.
- To provide industry linkages to innovative ideas

But this step doesn't focus on the cause of low innovation that is education.

- No steps taken to improve education.
- System of board exams has outlived its utility.
- R&D funds have not been increased.

Thus government needs to focus on the basis & start by reforming education, encouraging questions in schools, free thought & projects & practicals, increase funds to R&D & industry linkages eg Railways teaming

Remarks up with IIT Kharagpur to design rail lines

Very good

Q11. Minimizing food loss has the potential to be transformative in multiple ways for India and the world. Analyze the statement. Why effectively dealing with food wastage can lead to development in India? (12.5 Marks)

Ans - By some estimates, 40% of food grains stored with the FCI (Food Corporation of India) are wasted - that is they either rot, are ruined by flood waters & soon on are eaten by pests & rats.

In a country like India where 30% of the population lives below poverty line (Rangarajan Committee report) this has serious ramifications.

⇒ How minimizing food wastage can be transformative

- To provide food security: all we need to do is save the food grains we have & not let it go waste.
- India and many other nations waste so much food grains that the entire continent of Africa could be fed just by minimizing food loss.
- Food security helps in poverty alleviation: as the family can divert their income for other productive purposes eg buying cows for milking, starting a business.
- Food security can improve efficiency of labour: as underfed and malnourished people can't work up to their potential.
- Food security can improve status of women: around the world by helping them tackle with hunger & malnutrition, reduce maternal mortality & infant

Remarks

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How does it affect environment

mortality rate.

Food minimizing wastage can help us tackle climate change as yields of crops will decrease ^{upto 30%} with increasing temperatures, and thus saving existing food will become necessary.

CNFS ref

Optimizing food wastage can lead to development in India as -

Construction of silos & other infrastructures will provide employment and wages.

Food security will improve health indicators such as malnutrition. (40% of children are malnourished in India - National Family Health Survey)

Food thus saved can be distributed among poor where it will lead to increased efficiency of labour.

Reduction of distress migration by labourers

Provide non farm technical jobs by construction & industries in packaging, pickles etc.

Inclusive development will be achieved.

What can be done to solve the problem

Thus minimizing food will increase access & affordability of food and spur other economic activities such as jobs

Remarks

Q12: Explain what is Track-II diplomacy, and analyze, why it doesn't work in India-China context, with particular reference to Doka-la pass and Doklam plateau confrontation?

(12.5 Marks)

Ans -

Track 2 diplomacy is the diplomacy conducted between 2 nations on the basis of informal channels such as people to people contact, the media, business meetings etc.

Track-2 diplomacy is often used between nations to diffuse tensions between the two when their respective governments are unable to or unwilling to do so.

It is considered just as effective or more effective than Track-1 or the inter governmental dialogue as people of the two nations can, through co-ordinal interactions, pressure their governments to decrease the risk for national interest.

For eg - working of Pakistani actors in Indian films, trade relations across the Wagah and other borders are considered as Track-2 diplomacy.

eg - China and India recently made a movie together with Jackie Chan and Indian actors

⇒ Why Track-2 diplomacy doesn't work in India-China context

- Lack of democracy in China and its hold over the activities of the Chinese people suppresses the informal contacts that Chinese can have with India.

As an authoritarian one party state, it can order its people

Remarks

not to have informal contact with Indians.

- Chinese media: and its aggressive stance, especially with respect to the Doklam dispute prevented its people from analysing the dispute from an unbiased point of view. eg It kept threatening India of infringing on its sovereignty & warned of an impending war.

- Traditional lack of informal channels: between the Chinese and Indians also adds to the issue. Only formal business channels and interaction exist between the 2 nations.

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Indian Media: has behaved irresponsibly and instead of advising caution and restraint and trying to bring people of 2 nations closer, it spread fear and hatred of the Chinese.

⇒ Way forward

Informal and people to people contacts between 2 nations can be increased by -

- Co-operation through movies: such as done lately with a movie jointly produced between India & China.
- Buddhist circuit: of holy places can be developed by India and Chinese buddhists and citizens welcomed.
- Cultural & historical ties: between 2 nations be reinvigorated & people made aware of them. eg Hieun Tsang, It Singh's visit to India.

Neighbours are bound to have some disputes. But in such cases people must come forward to help diffuse them even when their governments refuse to.

Q13. Discuss the significance of Indian Ocean naval presence in overall Indian foreign policy? How it affects India's bilateral and multilateral relations? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The Indian Ocean has gained an increased importance in recent decades. This is due to factors such as -

- Increased world trade
- Important SLOC (Sea Lines of communication) pass through the Indian ocean.
- Increased piracy, especially in West Indian Ocean.
- China's OBOR project (One belt one road)
- Terminism through sea (Terminism of Mumbai 26/11 came through sea)

⇒ This increased importance can also be seen in India's foreign policy.

- Indian Navy has become more proactive in the region with increased patrols and increasing coverage of Indian ocean.
- Anti piracy operations by the Indian navy have increased in recent years especially around Somalia & Ethiopia waters.
- Naval drills with other nations: such as the Malabar exercise with USA & Japan is meant as a show of strength & expertise.
- Extending training, expertise & equipment to other nations by the navy eg to Sri Lanka. Training provided.

Remarks

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eastward ships to Mauritius and Seychelles.

- Concluding new agreements e.g. LEMOA with USA for increased co-operation during drills, disasters etc.

⇒ How it affects India's bilateral & multi-lateral relations

- China: looks apprehensively to such steps by India

- It views Malabar exercise as a direct threat to its interests in the Indian Ocean.

- It uses cheque book diplomacy to extend its interests e.g. string of pearls & acquiring ports around India, docking its submarine in Sri Lanka

Very good

- Small island nations: such as Seychelles and Mauritius appreciate the help extended by Indian navy through training & equipment

- Humanitarian assistance: e.g. Operation Rahat also helps improve multi-lateral relations of India with other nations.

- Pakistan too is apprehensive of Indian navy's steps & steps up its portis such as Baluch issue.

- Increased co-operation with other nations navies e.g. For terrorism & piracy issues. India's standing.

Proactive navy in Indian foreign policy can advance India's interests of having a blue water navy, counter terrorism, piracy & increase trade.

Remarks

Q14. Discuss the contribution and failures of United Nations bodies in preventing major global crisis, since cold war? (12.5 Marks)

Ans

The United Nations was formed after the second world war, primarily to prevent another war from ever breaking out again. Its aim was to increase co-operation among countries of Europe and the world as a whole. To increase trade, help in reconstruction & diffuse tense situations before they erupt as conflicts.

Since the end of the cold war in 1991 with the break up of USSR, it has had some successes & many failures.

⇒ Successes -

• Gulf war of 1990-91 between Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Kuwait saw active participation of the UN.

- The UN sent troops to stop Iraq from capturing Kuwait and in that, it was quite successful as Saddam Hussein had to accept defeat.

• Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot seized power through force and headed a brutal regime responsible for mass killings. UN actively participated to replace his government.

• WHO (World Health organization): has been successful in dealing with many diseases & outbreaks: eg. It eradicated Small Pox, took steps to counter SARS etc.

Remarks

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- and recently has done commendable work to counter spread of Ebola in Africa & Zika in Brazil. Also provide medical facilities & aid to nations.
- Human Rights Commission: has managed to raise issue of and demand investigation into human rights issues of Sri Lanka during Eelam war years, African nations such as Rwandan genocide etc.
- ILO: works to raise standards of working conditions.
- UNICEF: works towards issues faced by children & help improve their access to education, food & shelter.
- Refugee Commission: dealt with African migrants to Europe.

Failures

- Failure to prevent US bombing of Iraq in 2003 on the pretext that Saddam Hussein had chemical weapons.
 - Failure to prevent destruction of Alghamistan by US from 2001-2009 to destroy the monster (Taliban) itself helped create.
 - Failure to ~~do~~ do anything against persecution of Rohingyas in Myanmar.
 - WHO failed to counteract Ebola in its early stages & find a solution to contain its spread.
 - UN failed to get European nations to accept refugees.
 - Failed to get a permanent cease fire in Syria.
- Thus UN has had both successes & failures by the

Remarks powerful nations fail to comply with its

Q15. In an ever-changing geo-political global scenario, new alignments and axis develop for self and motivated interests. In this reference what should be India's foreign policy approach taking consideration of China-Russia-Pakistan axis, the West Asian Theatre and changing South Asian parameters? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Foreign policy of a nation reflects the nation's interests vis-à-vis other nations. Because of changing interests, the foreign policy of nations might change.

⇒ Recent changes visible

- Russia: for the first time supplied weapons to Pakistan and even held military drills with it. This comes after decades of unconditional support for India (especially on ~~India~~ Kashmir) & ignoring Pakistan.

- West Asia: presents several problems

- Balancing Israel and Palestine

- Balancing support to Iran and Saudi Arabia.

- Iran & Saudi is core on opposing sides in Syrian conflict.

- South Asia

- Support to Myanmar despite its persecution of Rohingyas

⇒ Indian foreign policy approach

- Russia: Pakistan = China

- India should continue its good relations with Russia.

- Keep buying weapons from Russia. as decrease on weapons buying made it go towards China.

- Strengthen common interests - such as support in Afghanistan, Syria issue

Remarks

(4/2)

- Increase investment in Russia as its economy is suffering
- Build pipeline (as is proposed) for Russian gas to India.
- Keep good contacts with USA - as well but not too close as USA has self interest but India has an all weather friend.
- Keep healthy ^{economic & trade} relations with China don't let border disputes ruin relations

West Asia -

- Do hypenate relations between Israel and Palestine as was done here recently by the Prime Ministers by visiting Israel also.
- Deal with each nation individually while supporting state solution.

- Support infrastructure development in Iran eg Chabahar port

- Engage in talks on the Syrian civil war & try and bring both sides on the table.

South Asia -

- Though India needs good relations with Myanmar but it must speak against Rohingya's persecution & accept Rohingya's as well.

- Involve in talks on Afghanistan (Heart of Asia Conference) & help in re-development but oppose Taliban in government

Remarks

Also discuss

India's

enhancement

Cooperation in

BIMSTEC

IOR

BBIN etc

Q16. The recent standoff at Doklam Plateau shows the strong relationship between India and Bhutan. Why is Bhutan special to India? In the month long, high-tension confrontation, India's real test was to assure Bhutan, to not crumble under Chinese pressure. Examine.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans. Doklam Plateau in Tibetan territory lies very close to India's Siliguri corridor (Chicken neck area) because of which it holds special & strategic importance to India. Chinese road building activities in this region, claiming it to be its own led to a stand off between Indian and Chinese army.

⇒ India Bhutan special relationship-

- During the stand off: India was protecting Bhutan's sovereignty and its own interests as Bhutan holds a special place for India.
- Bhutan as ~~the only Hindu~~ ^{Buddhist} nation: in the world is culturally very close to India. Even after abolition by the King and transformation into a democracy, Bhutan remains close.
- Bhutan's constitution gives India a special place: as it says that Bhutan will decide on foreign policy only after consultation with India.
- New India Bhutan Friendship Treaty: It lays down co-operation with India for formation of foreign policy.
- Bhutan has no diplomatic relations with China: to

Remarks

protect Indian interests & respect its relations.

- Bhutan and India share an open border.
- Bhutanese citizens can even work in India.

⇒ But apprehensions in Bhutan are rising &

- Bhutan has adopted a more open policy and has established diplomatic relations with many nations.

- Bhutan does not want too much Indian interference in internal affairs.

- Bhutan wants to preserve its natural wealth and not destroy it for hy. elec. & economic growth etc. eg. it refused to join BRI project.

Despite the apprehensions India had to convince it. It is not given in to Chinese pressure of ceding part of its territory as Bhutan is a peace-loving nation & doesn't like conflict.

But constant explanation and persuasion by India helped Bhutan to resist the pressure.

What
is
the
problem
with
Indian
Bhutan
policy

Remarks

Q17. Does having close relations with Israel compromises India's historical support (along the UN lines), for Palestinian cause? Discuss critically in the light of the recent visit? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Israel and Palestine have had a turbulent history ever since their formation in 1945 by UN. Both the Jews and Muslims stake claim to the land but it was the Israelis who eventually managed to capture a large swathe of territory.

⇒ Indian relations with Israel and Palestine =

• Historically:

- Jawaharlal Nehru, being an idealist supported Palestine's cause and refused to give support or recognition to Israel.

- Relations changed over time & need for economic relations & buying defence machinery increased Indian interaction with Israel.

- But recognition to Israel was given only in 1950.

- But even since then, relations between Israel and Palestine were balanced - by support to a 2-state solution, economic & defence relations with Israel & visit to both states simultaneously by dignitaries.

• However recent Prime Minister's visit to only Israel leaving out Palestine is said to have dehyphenated the relations between them.

Remarks

5

- ⇒ It compromises India's historical support as-
- It dilutes support for Palestine and the 2-state solution.
 - Reduced opposition to Israel's construction activity on Palestinian lands by India, especially at the UN.
 - Economic relations between Israel - India have overshadowed ethical dimension & need to support Palestine.

⇒ It doesn't compromise India's historical support as-

India hasn't stopped supporting 2-state solution as

it still reiterates this at international platforms.

Only dehypnotization of relations: as both nations will now be dealt with separately. Otherwise, India maintains the same stand.

Evolution of foreign policy over time - according to the needs of the time & national interests is a natural process, all nations adopt.

Thus the step taken by Prime Minister recently doesn't dilute India's stand, it is merely the evolution of our foreign policy according to needs of the time.

Remarks

Q18. Is global ban of nuclear weapons feasible? Examine how effective will the ban be in making nuclear disarmament a reality? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The ~~pa~~ last US President Barack Obama hosted every 4 years, a conference to discuss disarmament of nuclear weapons by all nuclear weapon holders.

The conference was touted to be a failure which raised the question whether ban and disarmament of nuclear weapons is even possible in today's world.

⇒ Global ban of nuclear weapons may just be feasible because

• USA as the world power is in support of it.

• Non-use of nuclear weapons ever since World War 2.

has shown various countries of the world how peace can be maintained and war averted without their use.

More and more deadly nuclear weapons: has scared the countries of the world against their use.

Hydrogen bombs many times more powerful than those dropped on Japan will mean destruction on a scale never happened before.

Internet and hacking have recently emerged as the latest and most potent weapons by destroying a country's economy by the touch of a button.
 eg. Wanna cry ransomware affected thousands of computers across the world.

eg. USA elections were allegedly hacked by Russians

Remarks & their outcomes manipulated.

YBY should consider 2 points only which has been asked.

Yes

(4/2)

⇒ Concerns and challenges

- Opposition of Russia and China: 2 big powers of the world are against ban on nuclear weapons which can't happen without their consent.
- Lack of consensus among nuclear weapon holders: such as Pakistan, Britain and France. None of the other nuclear weapon holders want a ban.
- Rogue states: such as North Korea and Iran may go ahead with production of nuclear weapons anyway.
- Failure of United Nations: to get the world to agree to controversial issues or issues in which the big powers have an direct stake.
- Veto power of Security Council at UN: will be used to counter such a move.

⇒ How effective the ban will be

- The ban can be effective only if a large number of countries agree to it, especially those who hold nuclear weapons.
 - Presence of chemical weapons in Syria: despite it joining Convention against Chemical weapons & having claimed to destroyed its stockpile raises concerns that the same may happen again.
- Ban on nuclear weapons is desirable. But to make it a reality, all nuclear weapon holders need to agree

Remarks

Q19. What is Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction? With the rise in trans-national marriages and complexities involved in modern day relationships, do you think India should sign this? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Hague Convention on the Civil aspects of International Child abduction deals with cases of child abduction when marriages happen across nations and in case of difference / separation / divorce, one parent takes their child to his / her nation against the law or without by flouting divorce agreement.

⇒ Importance of the Convention -

- Increasing number of trans-national marriages: such as Indians marrying in USA or UK... in case of disagreement, ~~the~~ one parent, say the mother might bring the child back to India and ~~due to different~~ without lawful custody of child.
- Different laws in different nations: also means that the child so abducted may never return to the other parent, ~~say the father~~ and the father may have no other recourse left.
- Increasing number of divorces / separations: as a result of rapidly changing society also means that such cases are increasing.

⇒ Why India should sign this

- Increasing trans-national marriages - such as brides marrying Indian origin citizens of USA, UK,

Remarks

OH - NRI's marrying foreigners is on the rise.

- Cases of abuse and assault: especially of Indian brides by their husbands who are NRI's, PIO's and such brides/women have little knowledge of the laws of other countries & may often be illiterate.
- Child may not want to stay with the parent who took him/her against his/her wishes.

⇒ Concerns / challenges

- Indian brides who come back to India with their children due to abusive husbands may be forced to return their children.
- International law may not understand social norms of the Indian society.
- It may face opposition from the large Indian diaspora.

Changing nature of society and increased trans-national marriages as a result of globalization has certainly put a strain on marriages. Children born out of such marriages need to be protected from being taken illegally by one parent. But in doing so, social norms of Indian society also need to be protected. India needs to ascertain public opinion before taking such a step.

Remarks

Q20. China and Pakistan have invited India to join CPEC (China - Pakistan Economic Corridor), which is a part of OBOR (One Belt One Road) initiative of China. Should India join it or not, while having already declined to be part of OBOR forum? What regional implications CPEC is going to have in South Asia? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. OBOR (One belt one road) initiative is a massive infrastructure and economic project undertaken by China to build connectivity (both by land and sea) across several nations of Asia and Europe.

CPEC (China Pakistan economic corridor) is a part of the OBOR initiative and runs through Kashgar (Xinjiang province) through PoK (Pakistan occupied Kashmir) and ends at the Pakistani port of Gwadar.

⇒ Why India has declined OBOR.

- Objectives of China are unclear: though China claims to be doing this for economic benefit of every nation but it certainly stands to gain by -

- setting the rules of commerce.
- greater control over other nations through chequebook diplomacy.

eg. It acquired majority share in Sri Lanka Colombo port as Sri Lanka couldn't repay Chinese loans.

- Strategic advantage due to continuous presence in Indian ocean.

- Chinese means are often coercive: eg. It claims all of South China sea and threatens Vietnam, etc.

- String of Pearls: or China having acquired ports around India. eg. Gwadar, Colombo

Remarks

5

⇒ China India should refuse to join CPEC as

- It is simply part of the OBOR project that India has refused to join.
- It violates Indian sovereignty: as it goes through Indian territory which Pakistan claims ^{is} its own.
- Joining CPEC will amount to giving away Pak to Pakistan.
- Pakistan may then further expand in the area & claim greater part of Kashmir.
- India little to gain by joining CPEC: as Indian exports to Pakistan are limited. Chinese goods will then flood Indian markets.

How
it
is
going
to
be
positive
effect
Pakistan

Implications of CPEC on South Asia

- Increased prosperity and stability in Pakistan: as the CPEC projects will bring in employment, investments and greater infrastructure in Pakistan.
- It will ~~lead~~ in the development of Afghanistan: as China ~~and~~ through it other nations may have increased access to Afghan markets.
- But it may also increase terrorist attacks & instability as Baluchistani people are against CPEC, extremists from Xinjiang may go to Pakistan & Afghanistan vice versa.

CPEC as a project is