

## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Answer the questions in <b>NOT MORE THAN 200</b> words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li></ul> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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8/9/2017

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name

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Date

1st Sept 2017

Signature

Amrita

## REMARKS

A Need to focus on framing  
of answer.

\* Do practice of writing more  
answer.

\* Try to write Answer in mixed  
format (para + point) as per  
the demand of the question

Q1. In the country's multi-party polity, the role of governors under the constitution has been a sensitive aspect of Centre-State relations. Given that some Governors have in the past played a partisan role during moments of political instability. In the light of the such matters, do you suggest US's spoils system be formally adopted in India? Enumerate the pros and cons of this system. (12.5 Marks)

The governor is the connecting link between the centre and the states. We need eminent personalities in the role but it has been seen that they sometimes behave as agents of the centre and play a dividing role.

The US's spoils system was a system where in the manner of elections gave away major political positions like they were his spoils of war to people of his choosing without requisite credits. This was discontinued after a massive uproar among the citizens who wanted people of credit to take up these places.

Though the constitution of India mandates eminent personalities to be placed on this coveted position, yet despite

Remarks

huge electoral promises of change. all parties that come to power resort to the system of appointing their men to these posts.

Usually people who have been actively involved with the respective party or have been in the good books due to favours are given this position, mostly as a sign of the centre's control over the states.

These people only work to damage the delicate federal fabric, so as to continue to remain in favour with the centre.

Making the US <sup>Spoils</sup> ~~spoils~~ system will only act to accentuate this problem and cause harm to a very respectable office in the polity of India. Sarkaria Commission has also recommended changes

Remarks to this system which must be implemented.

Q2. Indian Judiciary is alleged of judicial overreach in certain cases. Elaborate and how it is different from judicial activism. What should be the way out to ensure separation of power with adequate check and balances? (12.5 Marks)

India has seen a lot of issues from its coming into existence 70 years ago. The ~~an~~ important reason why we could defy world expectation of breaking into pieces was due to the strong culture of balance of power between the legislature, the judiciary and the executive.

This balance has been crucial at a number of stages. But after the coming of the coalition era in the Indian polity, the voice of the legislature has not been very clear and that has led to circumstances wherein the judiciary had to lead the way.

The defining issues of Public Interest Litigations, release of undertrials etc have been some of the many stellar achievements of Judicial activism. Judiciary has many a times questioned the executive

It should have been for the sake of the balance of power.

for judicial activism

Remarks

Aligning terms with concept a difference

on why they are not performing their duties leading to increased pressure over the executive to become more responsible and effective.

Many emergency situations specially those needing urgent notice like the western ghats, dams have been saved by the intervention of the judiciary.

2 But sometimes this leads to the judiciary taking matters out of its purview in its own hands leading to instances of judicial overreach. This has led to tensions between the judiciary and executive which has tried to control the judiciary by bringing it into its control like the NJAC, where the executive will have a say in the appointment of judges.

Controls to check such behaviour must be put in place to ensure the proper separation of powers in the Indian polity.

Remarks

Q3. Certain regions in India, like Western Uttar Pradesh are notorious for recurrent religion and caste based riots and violence. If such a region is created a separate state, as demand for Harit Pradesh, has gained further strength after the creation of Telengana, could it resolve the impact the present fissures and schisms in society; discuss. (12.5 Marks)

When states were formed in India, it was made clear by the makers of the constitution and the leaders that it ~~is~~ should be based on administrative convenience over any other consideration such as language, culture etc.

Give separate state  
to maintain  
its identity

It was the right decision in light of the number of different communities and cultures residing in India. Separating them all on basis of any criteria other than ~~is~~ administrative efficiency would mean and lead to a number of issues.

1. The number of elections and infrastructure needed for every state would be an unmanageable burden on the exchequer.
2. Instead of being a heterogeneous mix in the country, the areas will become increasingly polarised leading to problems in law and order.

Remarks

3. Formation of a number of states will lead to increased feeling of disunity among people, weakening down the fabric of India.
4. Increased number of representatives with very different interests will make the functioning of Parliament extremely difficult.
5. When states were created it was feared that they would lead to fragmentation, but because their interests were accommodated, they actually led to the strengthening of the feeling of nationality, but further divisions solely on basis of culture will defeat the purpose.

The strength of our democracy depends on the unity in our diversity, though genuine grievances should be addressed, but dividing states on basis of few grouches will not work to solve our problem.

Remarks



Q4. Is right to recall a necessary political reform for India in the current political scenario. Analyze and discuss the pros and cons of this. (12.5 Marks)

Right to recall is an instrument used by people to ~~revolve~~ remove the representative from office before the end of their term. It could be due to various reasons from malafide to incompetence. This right is available to people in Canada and various states in USA, but is not yet available to voters in India. Many members in the Constituent Assembly favoured this provision but it was not finally included.

*Recall  
Forming*

→ Pros

1. Power in hands of voters - will also help in reaffirming their confidence in democracy.
2. Accountability of representative - the elected representative will have to always remain efficient as he does not

Remarks

have the security of tenure.

3. Increase in citizen participation - as this recourse will be available to people they will be more sensitive to the work being done; direct democracy.

Act as check on corruption

→ Cons and Way ahead

1. Check needs to be kept on whether these demands are not frivolous and aimed at harassment of representative
2. We need to ensure that the representative is not recalled by a small margin of voters, it should represent the mandate of the people.
3. Safeguards must be kept in place to ensure the petition is genuine and later it should be put to vote.
4. Provisions for this need to be made in

Remarks ..... the Constitution.

Q5. The NITI Aayog has suggested introduction of a Judicial Performance Index to check delay in trial and address the issue of pendency of cases. Discuss the benefits of implementing this Index. (12.5 Marks)

One of the major issues of judiciary is the number of pending cases at all levels. This has also affected the business environment in the country and lead to financial burden on the small litigants.

In light of the above situation, the NITI Aayog conducted a study where it made a number of observations and made suggestions regarding the judiciary of our country. It was observed that our judge to population ratio was abysmal and the number of cases being filed was going on increasing.

Thus the NITI Aayog has suggested implementation of the Judicial Performance Index where in the burden on the judiciary, specially the lower judiciary could be greatly reduced.

The Aayog has suggested formation

Remarks

Benefits of  
J.P.I.  
write in point  
format

Uniformity in  
 data collection

of a special cadre of judiciary where the judges will be selected based on competitive exams to fill the ever increasing shortage of ~~lawyers~~ <sup>judges</sup> in the country. More recruitment of staff at all levels will be made.

Upgradation of the infrastructure and the technology will lead to better management of the cases. Encouragement of Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanisms like the Gram Nyayalayas etc should be done to ease the problems of the poor. The lawyers should be provided with adequate training to better guide people, the NGOs working in the sector should be encouraged and empowered with state support and machinery.

Thus leading to relief in various sectors affected by the issue like business environment, drain on the poor,

Remarks... administrative efficiency and speedy and speedy disposal of justice.

Q6. Supreme Court quoted that "our tradition teaches tolerance; our philosophy preaches tolerance; our Constitution practices tolerance. Let none dilute it". Do you think some recent events reflect that, mutual tolerance is taking a nose dive in India?

(12.5 Marks)

India is the mother of many religions, cultures and languages, for thousands of years people lived in relative peace, and thus prospered. Living between so much diversity has inculcated a feeling of not only tolerance but brotherhood amongst the people.

Even when India could ill-afford to feed refugees, we never refused to shelter them, contrast that with how the European nations are turning their back on refugees, we will know understand more about our spirit of tolerance.

But recently the scenario has taken a turn for the worse. We can see it in the case of the cow meat propaganda. Poor muslims are being targetted and ~~poor~~ victimised by certain

Remarks

elements of the society who have chosen to take law in their own hands. There have been instances of wrongful harassment of Muslims and other people in the name of cow meat. It is important to respect the religious feelings of people and try and persuade people to give up beef, but it is certainly illegal to take things in own hands.

Instances of racial discrimination against people from Africa, -North East India have seen a sharp increase in the past few years. Reasons, sometimes absolutely baseless are used to target them and harass these people only due to their different appearance.

An USA organisation has released a report in this regard further confirming the dangers these intolerant people are causing to the image of India.

Remarks

Q7. Police reforms in India are long overdue, with most significant among them being the political intervention. However, the executive is not willing to lose this control. In this light discuss reforms needed in political system, so that other agencies like Law and order can be freed-up. (12.5 Marks)

State is the only institution which is allowed to use force and violence legally. The main instrument of this is the police, when it comes to internal disturbances.

This police becomes as a weapon in the hands of the politicians who will be able to use it at will for their own causes sometimes. This has caused the image of the police to degrade in the recent times.

Reforms needed

Why needed?

- The appointment of the DGP should solely be based on seniority and should not be in the hands of the state home department to appoint these officers of their choosing; thus encouraging an unhealthy nexus.

Remarks

Police reform  
pol system

2

2. Security of tenure of 2 years should be provided to the officers to perform their duties effectively without fear of transfers.

3. Policemen, specially those in lower ranks should be given training in soft skills to deal more effectively with the people.

4. Training and evaluation of performance must be carried out and actions must be taken against underperforming officers and staff.

5. Grievance redressal mechanisms must be strengthened for all levels of police.

When the forces of the state will be able to operate and carry out their duty freely, it will create a lot more confidence in them and will allow them to carry out their duty more effectively.

Remarks

Footloose  
Case  
Model Police  
Smart Police



Q8. Hate Speech is one of the most controversial issues, especially during elections. Many a time government is also accused of using laws citing hate speech to subdue voice of dissent. What are the various legal provision have bearing on hate speech? In this regard, also discuss the various findings of Law Commission Report on hate speech?

(12.5 Marks)

India's Constitution has made hate speech illegal in India, by various laws and also sections of IPC. Hate speech is aimed at disrespecting people based on their caste, religion, race etc.

Hate speech is used most often during election to gather votes from a particular community, by attacking the other. But the government in power is set to have used this progressive law to subdue and stifle dissent from time to time.

Hate speech is banned under the limitations on freedom of speech. But freedom of speech used to express genuine dissent must not be branded as hate speech for short term political gains, which is the practice these days.

Remarks

Art 19  
Reasonable  
Restriction

Article 25 allows all citizens to practice their faith freely, Article 19 provides for freedom of expression with reasonable restrictions.

Also hate speech is punishable under various sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Criminal Procedure Code (CrPc). Sections 124 and 153 of the IPC to have made hate speech punishable.

The Law Commission of India has also made several ~~provis~~ observations with regards to hate speech. It has been observed that the use of hate speech spikes during elections. The state machinery has not been very effective in dealing with the menace. Though requisite punishment is available, the conviction remains low which is why politicians continue to use hate speech with impunity. The government in power also uses the

Remarks. police force to stifle the opposition by misuse and protect its own members.

- Q9. UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) is envisaged to transform the civil aviation sector of India which till now was considered to be a service for elite class. While highlighting the need of such scheme, discuss its major provisions, its benefit to various stakeholders and challenges it would face. (12.5 Marks)

Economic growth is leading to an increase in the middle class population in the country, with different consumption patterns with respect to the previous generation.

Technology upgradation and globalisation has made air travel cheaper and more desirable, thus no more being the service for the elite class.

In order to leverage all the three factors - middle class, technology and globalisation the UDAN scheme has been envisaged to upgrade the civil aviation in the country.

In the scheme, it has been provided that ₹20-2500 per hour should be the price of the ticket to make it more affordable to the people. Many small towns will be connected by air and companies will be assisted by government

Remarks

Write in  
pen  
format

tilt the route becomes profitable.

### Benefits

1. Air travel → safest mode of transport → reduced accidents.
2. Lower congestion on roads.
3. Increased opportunities in smaller towns with airports → increased economic activity.
4. Lower transport time significantly → increases productivity and connectivity and an integrated and expanded market.

### Challenges

1. Airplanes cause huge amounts of noise pollution → strategic location of airports.
2. Huge amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> released → find and train pilots to increase fuel use efficiency.
3. Burden on exchequer.
4. Lack of requisite infrastructure.
5. Reduce time for aircraft maintenance if they are flying more often → accidents.

Remarks

Q10. Government litigation reportedly constitutes nearly half of all litigation in the Indian judiciary, which is one of the main reasons for judicial backlog. In this regard a National litigation policy could be the answer. Analyse how policy would reduce the judicial burden. Also suggest what should be the critical features of it? (12.5 Marks)

Indian Judiciary suffers from many problems from being burdened with a huge backlog to being inadequately staffed. We do not have a digital connect between courts which makes matters more lengthy, and there is also the problem of huge amount of government litigations that the judiciary has to deal with.

The fact that government litigation amounts to almost half of the backlog explains how there is a need to check the ~~rights litigation~~ <sup>litigation</sup> by government.

The National Litigation Policy was envisaged to reduce judicial burden. It provided for various checks to ensure that government does not burden the courts with frivolous litigations.

Remarks

Provided to be submitted

It provided for increased capacity of the judicial system by increasing staff and infrastructure. Proper procedures were set in place to ensure responsible litigation by the government

3 But it has been observed that the Policy has done little in way of reducing the burden for the courts. The checks and measures are ambiguous and hence need to be made more specific if they are to work. The executive and bureaucracy must be trained in this direction in order to reduce unnecessary litigation.

It is necessary for the backlog murder to substantially come down if the courts are to do their job of justice dispensation.

Remarks

Q11. What is Tele-Law Initiative. Critically analyze the highlights of this initiative. (12.5 Marks)

In light of the huge backlog of cases that Indian judiciary faces, at all levels, the NITI Aayog has recommended the Tele-law initiative to reduce the burden on courts and to help people get justice rapidly.

The Tele-law initiative entails the use of local level of justice delivery systems and to reach and ~~connect~~ guide people on various legal technical aspects.

This initiative will be available ~~at~~ through Common Service Centres in various blocks. Separate ~~or~~ CSC for women have also been envisaged.

This will be a huge step in empowering the citizen, specially the people who live in rural areas and find justice and law beyond their reach. They can be made aware of the various

It is online facility  
Use of internet

Remarks

rights that are available to them leading to their empowerment and thus strengthening our democracy.

The poor face many problems and are not able to take legal recourse due to ignorance, which can be changed by this initiative. Personal counselling will be available through these centres thereby making them aware of the options available to them.

The challenge will be to spread such a huge infrastructure all over the country. The steps taken to provide women with separate centres is also very progressive and will lead to their empowerment and increase the reach of justice to every corner of the country.

Remarks

See model answer



Q12. What is SAMPADA scheme? What is the significance of it. Do you think this scheme could help in strengthening the food and processing industry in India? Analyze.

(12.5 Marks)

It is horrifying to see that in a country where malnutrition is a major concern, 40% of food is lost to waste and decomposition.

Loss of  
infrastructure

Not only is this a loss to the poor farmer who worked hard to produce food, but to the welfare of the people and economy of the country.

With so much of the population dependent on agriculture, we must devise more schemes to strengthen the food processing infrastructure in the country.

SAMPADA scheme is an umbrella scheme under which schemes such as mega food park and other food processing schemes have included.

It is aimed at improving the backward and forward linkage in

Quality assurance  
of infrastructure

Major  
BPOC

Remarks

food processing also also strengthen the supply chain management, for effective use of the produced food in the country

From food grains to horticulture and milk products, all foods are subsumed in this scheme to strengthen the food processing sector in the country. Farmers will be supported with ~~tech~~ technology and re-educated to process food for long term use.

**Challenges** Cold storage and packaging facilities will come up all over the country to support the food processing infrastructure in the country.

With climate change, fragmentation of land and other issues, the food production is slated to go down and in this scenario we must be ready to face up with the challenges of an increasing population and food security -

Remarks

Q13 Disable people are one of the most vulnerable and excluded section of our society. Inclusive development can be achieved only after taking them along and building their capacities, analyze. Also discuss the schemes started by in this direction. (12.5 Marks)

see model answer from

Over 2.2% of Indian population suffers from a varying range of disabilities with such a large population in special need for attention it is crucial for India to deliberate more for inclusive development of this vulnerable group.

2/68  
the mention  
of basic  
vulnerability

Steps taken by Government

1. Rights of persons with disability act has been enacted to give equal rights to the disabled population and make sure they are provided with good opportunities for economic and social development.
2. Infrastructure - Accessible India Campaign to make public places more friendly towards disabled.
3. Economic - 3% reservation in government jobs for people with disabilities.
4. Education - Government has started an

the mention of inclusive development  
Pr D

Remarks

initiative to build braille libraries for the blind.

5. Old age - ~~Kajoshree~~ Under the Kajoshree Yojana, the old will be given instruments like hearing aid, wheel chair at a subsidised rate to overcome their disabilities and live better lives.

6. Transports - Railways and bus stands will be marked with braille lettering to help with the blind.

7. Various scholarships are available to the persons with disabilities to pursue higher education.

8. Loans are available to them at subsidised interest rates to help them financially.

9. scheme for insurance is available to them for their long term health care.

Remarks

Q14. India and Russia relations as politico-diplomatic and defence-partner nations has been strong and time-tested however, economic content of the India-Russia partnership is extremely weak and alignment of China and Russia calls for caution for India. Examine. What should be the way ahead to keep momentum and enhance cooperation between India and Russia? (12.5 Marks)

The strong and time tested relationship the India and Russia share has been facing a few challenges especially recently. The rise of China and the threat emanating from it was also one of the factors that brought India and Russia together, but with shift in Chinese focus towards Russia, India needs to view the situation with ~~ca~~ caution.

### → India Russia Relationship

1. Economic co operation needs to be boosted by looking for avenues for engagement between the two countries.
2. With rapid climate change, India will be producing lesser grains, which areas in Russia will be opened for agriculture.

Remarks

this could be an area for co-operation.

3. Military co-operation is being strengthened but needs to be boosted with technology assistance to make in India program.
4. Energy co-operation
5. India has the full support of Russia on the issue of terrorism.
6. Russia also supports UNSC and NSG membership drive for India.

3/2

→ Chinese angle

Despite increasing co-operation between China and Russia, Russia remains wary of China due to border issues in the East. China's OBOR is also a matter of concern for Russia who views the area with strategic importance. Crimean annexation of Russia has not gone down well with China who struggles with these issues in Taiwan etc. Communism does not find favour in Russia. Thus

Remarks

there is an element of lack of trust which can be used constructively by India.

what need to  
do

G20 / BRICS  
platform

Q15 France has been evolving as one of the most significant strategic partner of India along with technology intensive cooperation. In this reference analyse the growing cooperation of India and France? (12.5 Marks)

The instance of France supplying technology to India can be dated back to Tipu Sultan and upgradation of his army with the French help.

France has had a deep and long connection with India. but we need to engage with France even further in light of the recent realities.

Cooperation with France

1. With US not taking any firm steps against the illegal activities in Pakistan France has always supported India's cause against terrorism
2. Growing proximity between China and Pakistan and with China vetoing all of India's attempts to bring Pakistan to the book France has always back India without second guessing.
3. Britain too has had a hard time between

Remarks

France  
 defence  
 S.I.

1798  
 Strategic Partnership

Pakistan and India and therefore France becomes an important candidate to improve and strenghten ties with.

### → Technology Co-operation

1. Stand-offs with China → need to upgrade armed forces → France provided 36 Rafale aircrafts.
2. Make in India → France technology transfer.
3. Defence manufacturing - FDI → France should be encouraged to invest.
4. Space co-operation - CNES (France) and ISRO (India) can forge a strong relationship in the field of space especially as ISRO is upgrading its technologies to make India a world leader in space technology.
5. Student exchanges and French training must be encouraged to upgrade the relationships between the two countries.
6. India-pharmacy of the world → address IPR issues and move ahead in co-operation.

Remarks

While ship go  
 Macro mission  
 Civil nuclear cooperation



Q16. Due to almost dysfunctional status of SAARC there has been transition of India foreign Policy from South Asia to the Bay of Bengal littoral and the Indo-Pacific as a primary tool of regional cooperation. Analyse. (12.5 Marks)

India has always known the importance of good relations with its neighbours which is why it always tries to engage with them in a mutually beneficial way. But India is in a very problematic neighbourhood which makes engagement difficult.

SAARC has been a tool of engagement with India's neighbours and India has played major roles over the platform. But Pakistan has made operations difficult. The issues and stand-offs between India, which is a major player, and Pakistan does not allow any progress in talks. Pakistan has vehemently opposed any good gesture from India's side, it even has opposed the SAARC satellite which is meant to be a tool against disaster.

Remarks

These stand-off, have been reason for major frustration for all members who are looking for other platforms to engage on.

For India, it is recently the Bay of Bengal area, where operations are a lot more smooth with countries looking for genuine co-operation. Platforms such as BIMSTEC have become a focus area with projects for infrastructure, economic co-operation etc going forward.

SAARC is a very important platform for co-operation for the South Asian countries and must not be ignored, and engagements and deliberations must be continued to work towards a secure and stable South Asia which is favourable for the entire world.

Remarks:

mention the aspects of alignment blocs

4

Q17 Fishing and fishermen have been a long-standing issue between India and Sri Lanka which could create wide range of dispute. Examine the reasons of dispute. What could be the possible way out to solve the issue? (12.5 Marks)

The inverted mirror image of India, which is similar in all aspects from geography to culture could be a great partner for India in all respects.

The history of co-operation that started over fifty years ago has seen many ups and downs but we have still managed to maintain a great bond with our southern neighbour.

One of the major reasons for downs in this great relationship is due to the fishing and fishermen issues.

1. Every week there are instances of poor fishermen unknowingly venturing into the other's territory leading to arrests and hence tensions.
2. Sri Lanka has alleged that the fishermen from Tamil Nadu are using unsustainable means of fishing - bottom trawling, yaniche

more points

Remarks

Use of machines  
big trawls

fishing etc and harming the ecology and balance in fishing grounds

There have also been complains about increased pollution in the waters due to waste dumping or leakages leading to fall in population of livestock and economic loss of for the other country.

Solutions

- ① Educating fishermen → sustainable fishing practices
- ② Technology upgradation for ensuring they stay in own territory.
- ③ Bilateral diplomatic talks to ensure regular exchange of captured fishermen
- ④ Joint studies to determine the right time and amount of fishing to not harm the ecology.
- ⑤ Regular deliberations to ensure that the problems from each side are addressed regularly.

Remarks

Q18: India and Indonesia though have shared two millennia of close cultural and commercial contacts yet for a long time two nations have kept each other out of focus while determining their foreign policy even though they have had converging strategic interests. In this reference discuss the areas of common concern and interests and how both countries can be mutually benefited? (12.5 Marks)

India and Indonesia are countries that share history, culture and also many interests in the current global scenario. Yet there has been a lack of activity to realise this great relationship which is why it still remains a potential.

Common concerns and interests.

1. China is one of the biggest point at which both the countries can find plenty to collaborate. China with its increasing assertiveness in the South China Sea and beyond is a cause of concern for Indonesia.
2. Indonesia has recently realised its strategic location in the vein of the world trade lines and has started building a strong navy which it can do with the help of India.

Remarks

Muslim Population  
Climate Change  
Green SD

Tourism between the two countries has been on the rise since the past few years, this can be leveraged for greater economic gains.

The bilateral trade is not upto the potential, which can be a point of interest and deliberation.

5. Both India and Indonesia have been very vocal when it comes to condemning terrorism.

6. Culture, language, religion can be a used to leverage relations.

7. Indonesia is having concerns recently with democratic institutions, India, with its strong democratic set up can be of a great help.

39

Thus India and Indonesia can become great Asian partners and it is necessary to start engaging deeply to realise this potential.

Remarks

Q19. Extending soft power has been the main focus of India's Africa policy, however, this policy has its own challenges. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

The relationship of India with Africa has been a historic one. From shared colonial past to the flag-bearers of demographic dividend, India-Africa partnership is one for the future.

Post liberalisation in 1991, India has had the capacity to extend aid and investment in Africa. Since then, India has come a long way with expanding the areas of its co-operation with Africa. From telecom to healthcare, from mineral trade to oil trade, India has maintained relations with Africa through its soft power.

From extending loans to Africa to providing scholarships for its students and technical assistance to

Remarks

Mineral  
attract an  
African student

upgrade African infrastructure.

But we are having competition from China which has greater capacity to invest with its huge foreign exchange reserves. Africa is a mineral resource rich country hence China has been attracted towards the continent. It has started to exert its influence in all spheres with a greater capacity than India. India does not have the efficiency with which China works! which has also affected relations. Eg- China built a road to rural areas in Zambia in record days which India has not been able to do.

White  
Shay  
more  
dimen

39

But Chinese aggressiveness is increasingly being felt with countries offering state to India as they do not want for one country to control its

Remarks

resources. Values of democracy also bring the two together. Hence, with continued engagement, the ties could be made stronger



Q20. Recently a number of countries have been moving towards protectionism. What challenge such steps pose for global organizations like WTO? What should be the WTO's policy response to such challenges? (12.5 Marks)

WTO was envisaged to facilitate the trade between the entire world by the formulation of policies that were favourable to and just to all the member countries to enable effective world trade.

Recently, it has been seen that due to a number of reasons ranging from economic slowdown in major economies and ~~decreasing~~ decreasing oil prices that the countries have started to look inwards and started to adopt protectionist policies.

Countries have started formulating policies favourable to domestic business all the while hurting the policies of free trade that the WTO has envisaged.

Because of this the WTO has suffered decreasing influence over its principle of world trade with countries

Remarks

Failing to incorporate the aspirations of LDCs  
WTO is dominated by developed countries

like china trying to dump their products in world markets, in order to protect domestic manufacturing countries are forced to put up tariff barriers.

In these cases the WTO is losing say in the world markets to the dangers of being rendered redundant.

In order to protect their own economies the countries are refusing to comply with WTO norms and hence the institution is at its all time low.

In these challenging times it is important for the WTO to keep reinventing itself to meet the the requirements of all times and stages of world economy studies and policies should be upgraded to fit the current situation in order for WTO to stay relevant.

④  
The decision  
then  
leeway  
monopoly

Remarks :