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INSIGHTS Q&A

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Team Insights
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INTRODUCTION

Following are the 'Best' Answers to the Questions posed on [Insights Daily Answer Writing Challenge](#) – which is running unabated for past three months.

In this document, 25 Days of Q&A are included.

These answers are chosen from the responses written by participants. The criteria followed are:

- Good Structure
- Good Content
- Good Language
- Good Flow

For some answers, word limit criterion is not applied because they have good content which might be beneficial to some aspirants.

Answers are copied and pasted as they are without modifying them in any way. So, spellings and grammar mistakes can be seen throughout the document.

Names of aspirants whose answers we have picked are not given. More than sixty percent answers written so far at [Daily Answer Writing Challenge](#) are very good and it was difficult to pick just one or two good answers. But as this exercise had to be done at any cost, we have chosen two best answers for each question (in some cases, three)

Read these answers for getting an idea about how to approach the question. These answers are not perfect, but they will certainly give an idea about orientation, structure and language to be used – at least for freshers.

We hope this document benefits you all.

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1. “The Snowden saga has brought out underlying tensions in the international diplomacy”. Critically comment.

1.

Edward Snowden, an intelligence analyst, working on contractual basis with the National Security Agency of the USA recently revealed that the USA has been spying on various nations of the world by secretly collecting information about patterns and manners of internet usage.

This, he has said, that USA has been doing in the name of “its own” cyber security. The revelation has created shock waves across the world. Many countries have expressed their shock and disapproval to such unacceptable acts of the USA. It is to be noted that the USA, till recently, has been complaining about hackers of China invading its cyber security.

The revelation by Snowden has questioned the credibility of the USA’s accusations. Moreover, besides China, many nations of the Europe and the rest of the world which are in good diplomatic terms with the USA have expressed disapproval of such snooping acts. Besides the snooping acts accusation and its disapproval, the Snowden saga made more implications in the international arena. Snowden who may face trial in the USA for treason is currently seeking political asylum. Many countries in the fear of antagonizing the US relationship has refused asylum to him.

Few countries like Ecuador Venezuela and Russia have told that they are ready to grant asylum. However, whether the Snowden saga has brought out underlying tensions in the international diplomacy to the fore is a matter of question.

The Snowden Saga has indeed raised questions about cyber security of developing nations. Countries like India have revealed Cyber Security -policy post Snowden revelations. However, the China- US diplomatic tussle over hacking, the Latin American countries’ taking a stand against the hegemony of the US or the Russian offering to Snowden are not new elements surfacing as a result of Snowden’s revelations. In fact there are underlying reasons for each.

1. China’s growth as economic superpower even amidst tough economic conditions and its emergence as an alternative area of power to the West has been creating uneasiness in EU and in the US for quite few years

2. The Latin American Opposition to the US is basically because of the socialist-capitalist ideological divide between them and the result of US hegemony in the South America

3. Russia has historically been a potential alternative to US dominated world polity and has expressed itself this stand whenever situations necessitated it. A recent example is the vetoing of external military intervention in Syria in the US Security Council.

2

So considering the past and the recent developments in world polity, we can conclude that the tensions in international diplomacy have been prevalent since few years and Snowden saga has not created anything new.

Diplomatic relations between countries are largely based on the fundamental principle of respecting the sovereignty of nations and non interference. Nations reiterate their commitment towards creating a multipolar world and general well-being However in the background nations maintain clandestine negotiations with other nations to protect encroachment to their authority. In a crisis like situation similar to the one that arose when an American national Edward Snowden released in public domain classified documents, diplomatic relations become vulnerable to pressures.

Snowden episode challenged the American authority therefore granting an asylum to him would attract hostile future relations with America in future.

The Snowden episode made very clear that in the current international environment nations are no longer free from diplomatic pressures in their decision making. Their decisions are no based solely on national laws. Powerful nations use their strong position to their advantage. The response of certain European nations is a sign of this.

Also such situations bring to surface confrontational relations between nations. The divide between the USA and Latin American nations was clearly visible here.

The use of pressure and confrontations is not healthy for maintaining peaceful and cordial relations in the world. Such practices can bring in tensions and further accentuate them leading to negative consequences for the world. Sovereignty of all nations should be respected.

2. Is democracy a viable alternative form of government for some of the countries in the WANA region? Substantiate your answer in the light of recent developments in the region.

1

The West Asia and the Northern African region has been a seething cauldron of politics since last 5 years. There have been civilian uprisings overthrowing of government, military takeovers etc. Tunisia, Libya and Egypt witnessed civilian uprisings. In Libya and Egypt, military dictatorships came to an end and other forms of government were experimented.

Recently in Egypt the elected president Muhammad Morsy has been brought down and an interim govt is going to be formed. Turkey is witnessing civilian protests against a authoritarian though democratic government. Syria is undergoing a turmoil, armed conflict between the government forces and the rebels who want to ouster the Bashar al Assad government. Afghanistan is going to face elections in 2014. This is particularly significant considering the presence of fundamentalist Taliban and the recent US exit.

Democracy is the form of government in which the people of the country are entrusted with the power to decide who should rule them. It also means the existence of political rights like right to peaceful protest, freedom of speech, right of peaceful assemble and a free press. Such democratic governments with all political rights ensured in letter and spirit have been examples of assuring the people a meaningful, rights-based, secure life even in multi-cultural, multiethnic and multilingual societies. Examples are South Africa, Brazil, India, France, United States.

In case of WANA nations, a true democracy with assured fundamental political rights is the best way of giving a hope for peaceful existence. Though a few countries in the WANA region have democratically elected governments like Turkey, Syria, Afghanistan, the people of these countries are divided by religious schism, ideological divides etc.

In many countries minorities are not given freedom to express their opinion. There is flagrant existence of fundamentalism, hegemony of the rulers over the ruled, crushing of freedom of press etc. Syria witnesses armed clashes between Shia and Sunni sects of Islam. Egypt is facing pro-Morsy and anti-Morsy clashes.

Turkey's Erdogan government has been too harsh on civilians who claimed the right for free spaces in crowded cities, Afghanistan has been reeling under the frequent attacks of the Fundamentalist Taliban who are totally against women's education, modernization of country etc.

Considering all these aspects, it would be right to say that the immediate requirement of the WANA nations is a 'real' democracy which ensures it citizens the choice of electing their rulers, basic political rights and freedom, watchful oppositions and a free press.

2

The region of West Asia and North Africa is of huge geopolitical importance. This region is resource rich and strategically placed. The resource attracted the colonial rule in the region and colonial rule got replaced with authoritarian and dictatorial regimes. Essentially these regimes are exploitative in nature. The region has become

a geopolitical playground of Western as well as Asian Countries.

Few countries in the region like Tunisia, Egypt, Libya have experienced civil uprising largely led by the people, demanding a representative model of government. Countries like Syria, Turkey already have democracy in place, however here too people have come out on the streets demanding a "Functional Democracy." People are demanding that politics in their country should not be influenced by external forces and should work for the betterment of their people. The civil movements has led to successful over throw of authoritarian rulers and Egypt, Libya, Tunisia have adopted a democratic set up.

However recently the democratically elected President of Egypt has been removed with the intervention of military. The rebels in Syria have adopted violent means against the government. Such armed rebellion led to over throw of Muammar Qaddafi in a violent clash. Democracy is a right of every citizen of the nation in WANA region but civil uprisings should not disrupt peace in the region and democratic form of government should be given enough time to stabilize.

3. "The growth of the Indian economic class in the colonial period was substantial that too in spite of and in opposition to colonialism" Comment.

1.

Both in absolute and relative terms, the growth of the Indian economic class during the colonial period was substantial. In absolute terms, from the period between 1910-1947 the share of Indian enterprises in the domestic economy was around 70%, which is a significant achievement. In relative terms with the colonial capitalists, this is a further big achievement as Indian enterprises received no support from the colonial government, not to mention the Government's favorable inclination towards British capitalists.

This considerable achievement of the Indian enterprises gain more significance because, unlike the growth of domestic enterprises in other colonial countries, the Indian enterprise's growth was not because of its pro-imperialist character. In fact, it would be right to say that it achieved this growth despite being against imperialism. In 1927 the Federal Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry was started by Indian Industrialists like JRD Tata, GD Birla, Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Jamnalal Dwarkadas etc. It functioned as an institution which served as a lobby for securing the interests of Indian capitalists. However, it did not act as a subservient to the colonial government in any

way. In fact, it too opposite stands against the government in many instances. One such example is its opposition to the Public Safety Bill.

The Indian capitalists achieved substantial growth mainly by means of import substitution, carving out a place for themselves in the domestic industry and edging out British capitalists where they could.

Thus it is evident that though the Indian capitalists and enterprises were not socialistic, they were definitely not subservient to imperialistic policies and their colonial masters. The growth they achieved during the 1st half of the 20th century is mainly because of their entrepreneurship skills, indigenous growth and a united network.

2

India has missed out on industrial revolution being a colony under British. India under British capitalism, has turned into a supplier of raw materials and markets for cheap, manufactured goods and avenue for investing foreign capital.

Any modern industry worth its name took its roots in India during mid 19 Th. century. Initially it was mainly confined to jute, cotton mill industries and sugar, centered mainly in Bombay and Calcutta. However plantations are controlled by British, railways machinery were imported, access to finance was mainly in British hands, railways were so constricted to serve the interests of British capitalists for markets and connecting resource rich areas to ports.

The exchange rate was so controlled, so as to favor Britain industrialists interests. Indian exports faced exorbitant tariff rates in Britain unlike imports at zero duty. Colonialism has had an adverse impact on Indian industrialists in every area- finance, connectivity, tariffs, markets, taxes, working hours etc..

However, Indian economic class- capitalists and trade worker- two new classes emerged during mid 19th century, has endured the difficulties. This, they did, by including their demands in and supporting nationalist movements. By 1920s, forays have been made to basic industries like iron and steel, cement etc. unlike capitalists of other countries who often side with colonialists, Indian industrialists were fully convinced of the fact that they can truly prosper only under an Indian government.

This can further be seen when Indian national movement under Indian national congress threatened a left turn, industrialists didn't take shelter under British but instead influenced the movement to its

side. Their take and support to public sector has been clear in Bombay plan and national planning committee reports.

Indian economic classes- capitalists and workers – have both grown substantially taking help of national movement led by ideologically diverse, pluralistic INC and further left their imprint on the national movement, opposing the colonialism all through the way.

4. “The changing bilateral equations between India and Japan reflects the increasing importance of India to the Asia-Pacific region”. Critically Analyze.

1

India and Japan have maintained cordial relations in the past. Japan has assisted India in the infrastructure sector substantially and India's consumers have created a good market for Japanese enterprises. India's PM visited Japan in May 2013 and a strategic dialogue between the two countries followed. They discussed about economic integration, nuclear cooperation, maritime security etc. Observers believe that growing ties between India and Japan shows increasing importance of India in Asia Pacific region. However, it is not exactly as it is because of the following observations:

1. The Nuclear Cooperation proposed between India and Japan is to be seen in the light of post Fukushima scenario in Japan. Japanese enterprises of Nuclear energy are looking for new markets as there is stiff resistance to Nuclear energy in Japan. It is not exactly to strengthen ties with India

2. The China-Japan tussle over the Senkaku islands is hovering since last year. India in spite of being a prominent actor in Asian politics has not taken a solid stand in the issue. Even regarding China's aggressive claims in South China sea where India has stakes in petroleum exploration, India has not taken a tough stand stating international seas are to be governed by UNCLOS and not by traditional claims.

3. India itself witnessed Chinese aggression recently in its Daulat Begi sector of Jammu and Kashmir. After a two week drama, the militaries of both sides went back to maintaining status quo.

In 2011, India and Japan signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Even then trade balance between India and Japan is mainly inclined towards Japan. Moreover, India's volume of trade with China is more than that of Japan

In the view of above arguments, we can conclusively say that though India Japan relations are reaching a new scale and are expected to benefit both countries, it does not mark the ascend of India to a major player in Asian Politics. Asian politics is still being dominated by China.

2

Amid the growing turbulence in Asia-Pacific region, especially in China sea and Indian Ocean Region(IOR),India and Japan headed to significant coalition bilaterally. China's assertive claims over disputed region adds fuel in fire and makes wary to some Asian giants, including Japan, South Korea,etc.

Japan envisages India as a key trustful partner to counter China's irrational behavior over the Asia-Pacific. Japan knows it very well, that it is India who can play a massive role to secure Japanese interests in east china sea. India has been playing a significant role to constrain growing Chinese power with its successful "Look-east Policy" for a long time. In other words, India's emerging as a key player in Asia - Pacific maritime region fueled Japan to tie its bilateral treaties with India.

Though Indian Economic growth rate has decreased in a very short span and rupee is still struggling with its volatility, yet Indian economy is one of the largest strong economies in Asia with its mammoth domestic savings. It's market still remains the apple of eyes of developed nations. India also has a great reputation in "ASEAN" on economic issues. India also invested a substantial pie in ASEAN, which enables her to access the high potential market of ASEAN.

More significantly, India also have Free Trade Agreement(FTAs) with most south Asians. Recognizing the importance of Indian economic power, the Japanese was fast to establish CEPA with Indian government. Japan also try to make greater access to Indian market as well as in other Asian nations through India. The growing bilateral ties with Japan, more or less signals that Asia Pacific region has dire need of Indian role to play out.

5. During the Indian national movement for freedom, constructive work played an important role in Gandhian strategy. Discuss its nature and outcome.

1

Gandhiji's strategy of struggle against British rule was based on the Struggle-truce-Struggle model. Being fully aware of the inherent limitations of a mass movement, Gandhiji gave enough importance to the 'Truce' phase of the strategy. This phase was characterized by constructive works which included upliftment of people of lower castes, women, peasants and other marginalized sections of the society.

The constructive work involved among many other things picketing of liquor shops by the women, educational work for the lower castes, promoting khadi work among people, agitating for the temple rights etc. It ensured heavy participation of the locals in these programmes.

The movements of passive resistance demanded huge sacrifice and determined will on part of the masses. The government authorities were always ready to crush the movement by a heavy hand. Thus to ensure that the masses kept working towards their goal, it was essential to engage them in constructive works. This acted as an instrument to keep them politically active and make them mentally strong to rise up against the British government.

The constructive work thus taken had a liberating effect on the weaker sections of the society. Gandhiji's work for the upliftment of women and encouraging them to participate in the national movement led to The work for harijans ensured that India wasn't further divided on the basis of castes and the British trick of dividing India by providing separate electorate for 'Depressed Classes' did not succeed.

In addition the constructive work undertaken by the supporters also ensured that the movement reached the remotest of the remote locations. The result – sections of the society which felt cut off from the mainstream began to take part in the national movement.

2

The Indian National Movement can be clearly distinguished into 3 phases. The Moderate, The Extremist and the Gandhian phase. Of the 3, it was during the Gandhian phase that it reached its mass character, widespread outreach and brought common people into the struggle. The Gandhian phase was so successful because of crucial strategies like non violent satyagraha and constructive work amidst the rural folk.

Constructive work: Gandhiji clearly understood the nature of mass movements. He said by their nature itself, mass

movements are not possible to sustain for prolonged periods. People's ability to sacrifice and undergo repression are not unlimited. Hence to keep up the spirits of the people and to keep the lamp of nationalistic sense glowing during the non-struggle years, he suggested constructive work among the masses.

Constructive work:
During the times of freedom struggle, there were lots of social problems in the Indian society like poverty, untouchability, child marriage, gender inequality. Gandhiji advised that Congress should take up such constructive work amidst the masses which would help in overcoming these social problems and use such opportunities to infuse nationalistic spirit among the masses. He taught people the use of the spinning wheel or Charka and helped them to make money from hand-woven cloth. He campaigned against gender inequality. He toured the country and brought in awareness about the inhuman practice of untouchability.

Effects:

The strategy of constructive work yielded fruitful results. It served both the purposes. While keeping the masses engaged in constructive work during non-struggle phases of the national movement, it also brought in significant changes in the social problems addressing. Particularly, Women of the country became politically aware, participated in the national movement events widely. Though significant change was not seen in eradicating untouchability, the inhumanness of the social evil was realized by the untouchables themselves and other sections of the society. Above all, the strategy of constructive work brought in rural folk into large numbers into the national movement and gave it a true mass character

6. “She is a goddess to millions yet helpless on the streets. The solution is in the mindset not laws”. Discuss.

1

The word “Culture” is derived from Latin word cult meaning – cultivating and refining – cultivating and refining a thing to such an extent that its end product brings admiration and respect. It's Hindi word “Sanskriti” which is derived from word kriti meaning – to do. “Kriti” leads to formation of 3 word “Prakriti” – basic matter, Sanskriti – refined matter and Vikriti – modified matter.

Today, our society is modified and bringing “Vikriti” of minds than Sanskriti. This is the Vikriti which are establishing their feet in the society and are looking at woman as an asset rather than as goddess. Looking at

the root level why our society is being modified – reason –

a) Poverty – Family are helpless to nurture culture and provide good education (what is right and what is wrong)

b) Violence – A child who has brought up in the environment where he only learnt violence, he is liable to see violence in future and will commit crime.

c) Westernization – The effect of other culture which is mingling with our culture.

Taking consideration of above point, government of India has introduced many Laws to curb crime against women. In fact there are statutory bodies – National commission for women, Ministry of women and children development has come with many strict laws and rules but still they are ineffective. Focus should be to eradicate the crime not the criminal, and that could not be done by laws. Even Supreme court of India in the special case of “Delhi Gang Rape” has ruled out reducing the age of juvenile, which has sent clear message that by only reducing age will not solve the problem.

Solution lies on nurturing the basic matter to make it Sanskriti. It is the responsibility of society how and in which environment a born child is taking shape.

2

The statement reflects the paradox pervading the Indian society. In India, on one hand, femininity and womanhood are worshipped in the form of women goddesses, sacred rivers are given feminine names, on the other hand, the real women who come down to the streets as a part of their daily life undergo physical and mental abuse.

Worshipping womanhood, sanctifying a woman's various stages of life like attaining puberty, marriage, attaining motherhood through various rituals are part of Indian culture. Indians have been worshipping mother goddesses since time immemorial. However, there is a marked difference about how Indians view a woman as a society and as an Individual. As a society she is revered, considered as a symbol of fertility. But as an individual male, an Indian man's way of seeing a woman on the street, a co-worker and a film actress are not so decent.

Laws cannot be effective in curbing those acts which are taken as ‘normal’ and ‘casual’ by the underlying mindset. Hence, more importance should be given in changing the attitude that takes women for granted. Such change in mindset should be brought in in the family and in the schools, the basic premises of teaching morality. When this is achieved, stringent

laws combined with good policing can bring in safety and peace to the millions of women in India.

7. “With the disintegration of USSR and an end to the cold war, the international diplomacy took a new turn”. Critically examine.

1

With the fall of Soviet Union in 1991, came to an end Socialism. A Bipolar world led by USSR and USA characterized by high military expenditure, espionage, stock piling of nuclear weapons, proxy wars, was replaced by a unipolar world led by USA and capitalists.

End of cold war is also seen as the victory of capitalism over socialism. The Capitalist countries like USA and European countries popularized the ideas of economic Liberalization and Globalization.

The capitalist countries identified the lack of Good Governance as the reason for under development of many Asian and African countries that were victims to proxy wars and ethnic conflicts. As the ideas of globalization and liberalization were adopted, trade relations developed and now diplomatic relations were driven by economic relations unlike the earlier trend of military cooperation. With globalization and opening up of trade relations, people to people interactions increased. Spread of Internet led to discussions and knowledge sharing among people and organizations. As a result issues relevant to less developed countries like environment, governance, human development raised in international forums.

However critics view Globalization and Liberalization as Neo-imperialism. The market and resources the less developed countries are drained away and lead to development elsewhere. The international forums, like the UNSC, are dominated by the capitalist countries. Therefore with coming of globalization, international diplomacy is now participatory and discussion oriented but the world is led by the capitalist interests.

2

In 1992, the disintegration of USSR, followed by the end of prolonged “cold war” between the then two superpowers, was a significant event in the world diplomacy. It changed the structure of entire world diplomatic equation, dramatically.

During cold war, the world was Bipolar in terms of diplomatic equations. USA was leading one front with its touted pro-liberal views, while USSR held the other one with socialist ideas. Both fronts were in cut-throat

competition to influence major world affairs and international institution’s strategies.

Each country had to make a clear choice to enter in any of the two fronts. since world war 2 onwards the world was being young and various processes were taking place, like decolonization, industrialization, liberalization, etc. these situations opened a greater space for both superpowers to play greater roles out amid the cold war’s tensions.

Major emerging countries, like India, china, South Africa South Asians nations were also in greatest need of help of these superpowers. These countries also directed their foreign policies to absorb maximum assistance from US led or USSR led domains. They envisaged these situations ripe to shape their economy with the massive help, they got from either US or USSR, as per their foreign policy admitted.

but with the sudden collapse of the USSR, entire diplomatic equation took a new turn, most dramatically. The scenario was changed. The world was shifted from bipolar to uni polar with the mighty US, alone superpower in the world. Initially, for a few years, some countries were clueless about their future diplomatic steps, eg; India. the situations were more or less, a dilemma for entire world community.

Now, the countries, who earlier would had been with USSR, have to decide about their future collaboration. Some countries preferred to be with the Russian federation, a successive state of USSR, while some countries gradually changed their priorities and approached to US for further progress.

The US had become one and only one superpower with enormous powers to influence any activity in any corner of the world. The world diplomacy had been changed. The country’s priorities and foreign policies had been changed.

8. The latest census shows us declining sex-ratio in some of the states states – Discuss the socio-cultural factors contributing to this disturbing trend.

1

The Census is not merely a statistical exercise. It brings into light state of various human development indicators like literacy rate, population growth, sex ratio, mortality rates, and helps policy makers in policy making.

The latest census exercise conducted in 2011 indicated a growth in over all sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) in the country from 927 to 940. However

a few states have shown a decline in sex ratio like state of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir. Even more disturbing is the steep decline in the Child sex ratio (between the age group 0-6), at all India level Child sex ratio has fallen from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. It is an indicator of the preference of male child in our society.

The states having low sex ratio like Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar lie in the northern belt. These northern states are patriarchal societies giving importance to male child as heirs. Female child is seen as a burden and the region has in past witnessed practices like female infanticide. The northern belt is also the agricultural belt and they show preference of male child as a helping hand whereas female child has less economic value. Southern states have performed better than their northern counterparts in sex ratio.

At the same time it is worth noting that backward states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and many north eastern states have fared better in sex ratio. These states have majority tribal population which do not have a culture preference of male child.

2

Sex ratio is the no. of females per 1000 males in the country's population. In India, sex ratio is measured during every census. It is a measure of Gender Equality. The recent census shows that India's sex ratio has been improving since the previous decades. However few states like Bihar and Gujarat have seen decline in sex ratio in the 2001-2011 period.

This clearly indicates the preference of male children over female children in these states. The following could be the reasons for this dangerous trend:

1. Sex determination during pre-natal stage has become more popular in this communication-technology decades than during the 80s. Female fetuses are aborted before birth. The PCPNDT act amendments made few years back may bring in some positive change in the forthcoming decade.

2. General belief in the society that female children are a economic burden to the family as the entire expense of bringing her up, educating and marrying does not yield any return. This is a fundamentally flawed opinion and educations and experience will bring about a change in this attitude.

3. Considering women and her sanctity as a mark of family's honor, fear of safely marrying her to a family of same caste, fear of her falling in love with someone else. All these factors not only affect the sex ratio, but also demean women and prevent economic

prosperity, right to freedom and a honorable growth of women and society.

4. The myth that male children take care of the parents during old age and female children don't/can't.

5. Male children viewed as carriers of family's tradition, honor, lineage.

9. "The seeds of the World War II were sown at a peace treaty held in a grand Palace in France." Elaborate.

1

The first World War came to an end in 1919 with the defeat of Germany, Austria Hungary, Italy to the England-France-Russia-USA alliance. A post war treaty called the Treaty of Versailles was signed in the palace at Versailles near Paris.

The treaty of Versailles was basically an unfair treaty. It fixed the sole responsibility for the first World War on Germany. It was basically the intention of France and England to punish Germany to such an extent that it would never cause trouble again. The treaty consisted of harsh conditions like:

Demilitarization of Rhineland
Loss of resource rich Alsace Lorraine to France
Loss of territories in the east to Russia
Loss of Germany's African colonies to the League of Nations

Germany was not supposed to build any more war ships

Germany's military strength is to be confined to 100000

Huge war indemnity of 6600 million pounds was imposed on Germany
Germany should not impose compulsory military training upon its citizens

All these conditions were imposed to ensure that Germany has to undergo moral humiliation and economic, military subordination to the Anglo-French. However, the intention backfired. The very conditions imposed on Germany forcibly was the major reason for the rise of German nationalism under Hitler. German people were so humbled that Hitler's every move against the Treaty of Versailles was welcomed by the German public with great cheer.

Thus, the Treaty of Versailles, with which peace was supposed to be established in Europe planted the seeds of hatred among German minds leading to the second world war.

2

The given statements refers to the Treaty of Versailles signed after the World War 1. Imperial Germany with Austria lost against the allies countries. With the fall of imperial power in Germany parliamentary government was established which signed the Peace treaty at Versailles.

The treaty put the entire responsibility of World War 1 on Germany and Germany was now asked to pay for the destruction during the war to the Allies. The treaty did not go down well with the German people who considered it unfair and German government failed to maintain people's support. 13% of German territory was occupied by Allies, its resource rich regions like Rhineland, Ruhr and German colonies too were taken away. Germany was demilitarized.

These harsh provisions of the treaty lead to an economic slowdown and condition of hyperinflation along with large scale unemployment in Germany. People had lost faith in the government. In such situation of political and economic instability, Hitler was able to raise his Nazi party to power and turn into dictator. He gained the support of people by bringing the economy back on track. He declared the German people as the higher race and restored the lost dignity of the people.

Therefore Hitler was able to win support of German population and he acquired such powers that no one could oppose him. He justified his acts as an attempt to regain the lost dignity to his people.

10. Has UN been successful in maintaining the world peace in the post cold war scenario? Critically discuss.

1

The United Nations Organization is an international body whose primary responsibility is to maintain world peace. it was with this primary objective that it was formed post the second World War.

To assess the success of the UNO in maintaining world peace it becomes necessary to define the term "world peace" in the present context. During 1900-1950 the world witnesses two major and horrible wars which resulted in a innumerable loss of lives and property. The world is a different world now. Concepts like democracy, development and international trade have gained roots and invasion of territory, missile power demonstration, spy network superiority have lost ground. The world has become more civilized now politically. Hence dangers to world peace are not exactly invading of nations by a powerful nation anymore. So in the present scenario, the UN's success should be assessed by how far it has

been successful in maintaining the world nations' sovereignty.

1. UNO has been successful in preventing large outbreak of territorial wars.(mostly because countries have understood the ill effects of a full blown war)
2. The post cold war era has seen invasion of many nations' sovereignty by a superior nation and the UN has failed to prevent such events.

E.g. In the name of eradicating terror cells of Al Qaeda, the US entered Afghanistan post 9/11 attacks.

In the name of ousting dictatorship and establishing democracy the US entered Iraq.

In the name of removing an autocratic regime (though it is democratically elected), the US is supporting the anti-Syrian forces in Syria.

So if viewed in terms of avoiding major wars, the UN has been successful. However, the fundamental edifice of modern polity called sovereignty of a country and its people has been forcibly breached many a times by the prime funder of the UN and the UN has appallingly failed in this regard.

2

With the end of Cold War, a World become a unipolar and U.S.A. remained sole super power contributing nearly 25 per cent of fund to United Nations. So whenever USA wanted it acted in its own interests flouting UN's norms, leading to failure of UN. Though UN has been successful in bringing happiness and prosperity through its welfare measure like education, water, sanitation by its various arms but it failed on major issues, which are as follows.

1. UN ineptly handled Somalia crisis, the war torn country is yet to recover.
2. In Rwanda genocide, UN itself admitted it failed to safeguard the people's lives.
3. UN failed to prevent second Congo War where eight nations and twenty five groups were involved and million civilians perished.
4. UN also failed in Sudan where more than five million people killed in civil war of independence.
5. UN's failed to prevent genocide which took place in Srebrenica, a place in Bosnia & Herzegovina.
6. The US war on Iraq in 2003 showed that a powerful nation like the US could simply wish aside global opinion.
7. UN failed to bring North Korea and Iran on a path of non proliferation despite of many sanctions.
8. Recently in Syria UN has not been able to bring reconciliation between government and opposition and war is continue for more than a year which lead to

more than 60,000 civilian deaths and much more become refugee.

11. What role did Parliament play in finalizing the India-US nuclear deal? Discuss.

1

The Indo-US nuclear deal has 3 components. A Separation Plan under which India would separate its civilian and military nuclear complexes. The civilian nuclear complexes would be put under IAEA inspection. Lastly a waiver from NSG to import nuclear fuel and technology despite being a non NSG member. On finalization India would be able to import nuclear fuel and technology from other countries.

The deal became highly controversial for its various implications on India's strategic interests. The issue was raised in Parliament and discussed in detail. It was raised here that the deal would indirectly bring India under purview of NSG and US laws that would not allow India to conduct nuclear test in the future.

Left pulled out its support of government and it was asked to prove its majority on the floor of the house. Government survived by a thin 19 votes majority. The issue of nuclear test was discussed by both the parties and later clarified that the moratorium on nuclear test was unilateral an voluntary and there was no pressure on India from outside.

The event shows the important role Parliament plays in safeguarding the interest of country. However it should be ensured that interest of the country and stability of government are not compromised for party politics.

2

The signing of the Indo-US nuclear deal better known as 123 agreement meant that US could push for civilian nuclear cooperation with India. This deal led India to separate its military and civil nuclear facilities and to place all its civil nuclear facilities under the supervision of IAEA. Also, granting of waiver from the NSG, a nuclear suppliers group to trade civil nuclear technology with India took place.

This deal was opposed in the parliament by a number of political parties. The left finally pulled out of the government which led to a no confidence motion for the Congress. However, it managed to overcome this crisis but by a small margin. The opposition to the deal mainly came from the fact that India could no longer have a strategic reserve of fuel supply and could not test a nuclear device. If it does so, the NSG waiver would be withdrawn and shutting of US nuclear deal would be imminent. Thus the country

would compromise on its sovereignty and independent nuclear testing policy.

Thus there was wide discussion and deliberation before signing of the India US nuclear deal in the parliament.

12. On what grounds India is opposing both NPT and CTBT. Critically analyze.

1

India has been a long time supporter of nuclear non proliferation and denuclearization. India is the only state with nuclear weapons to have offered to forego its nuclear weapons if whole world agreed to denuclearization. Despite this, India has opposed treaties like NPT, CTBT which address issues of nuclear proliferation.

NPT was a treaty negotiated mostly by the permanent members of UN security council. It was meant to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons. It divided the world into nuclear weapon states and non nuclear weapon states. All states that acquired nuclear technology before NPT came into force were considered as nuclear weapon states. The treaty banned non nuclear weapon states[NNWS] from developing nuclear weapons while it had no such provision on nuclear weapon states[NWS]. Similarly the treaty bans transfer of nuclear weapon technology from NWS to NNWS however there is no restriction on transfer of technology between the NWS. NNWS are subject to safeguards of IAEA unlike to NWS. Further the treaty doesn't have any provision calling for disarmament by NWS. By banning NNWS from developing nuclear weapons, the treaty violates sovereign power of a nation to defend its borders. Further the treaty has no provisions to safeguard NNWS from a nuclear attack by NWS. India sees these provisions as discriminatory and calls for a more egalitarian treaty

Comprehensive test ban treaty was opened was signature in 1990s. Its aim is to ban test of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapon test is an important step in development of nuclear weapons. hence banning nuclear weapon test would prevent spread of nuclear weapons to non nuclear weapon states. The treaty established CTBT organization to oversee implementation of treaty. India has refused to sign this treaty on following grounds

1. While it bans nuclear weapon tests, it doesn't ban computer simulated tests which can help NWS to upgrade their existing weapons

2. India has been calling for a time bound global nuclear disarmament . The treaty has no such clause mandating NWS to denuclearize

3. Treaty specifically identifies 44 nations whose ratification of treaty is a prerequisite for the treaty to come into force. India is one of them. This is seen by India as discriminatory

Hence India's concerns regarding these treaties are genuine. It is time for global community to renegotiate these treaties on a multilateral platform to ensure that they reflect the realities of 21st century world.

2

The Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) are 2 very important international agreements with the aim of ensuring peaceful use nuclear weapons. The world has seen in the past the destruction nuclear weapons can cause during World War 2 and it is therefore important to ensure nuclear weapons do not reach untrustworthy hands.

NPT obliges its signatories to nuclear disarmament, non proliferation and peaceful use of nuclear technology. NPT recognizes 5 countries as Nuclear Weapons State (NWS) and with no obligation to disarm.

The CTBT intends to put a ban on nuclear weapon test explosion by its signatories. But it is yet not in force. As 8 member have not yet ratified it, they include USA, China, both signatories of NPT.

India, North Korea and Pakistan have declared to possess nuclear weapons however declined to be part of either NPT or CBDT. India has called the NPT as discriminatory as the NWS possess a huge stockpile of nuclear weapons and do not show any inclination to disarm. On no ethical grounds can the discrimination be justified.

Another concern raised by India is the nuclear deal signed by China and Pakistan. China is a NWS under NPT and NPT disallows such agreement. India has declared that it would sign CTBT given USA ratifies it. However USA has put several conditions for the ratification.

Thus NPT and CTBT are seen as flawed, discriminatory by India. The possession of nuclear weapons by certain countries puts them in a superior position. Of the NWS, USA used nuclear weapon during WW 2, China is known for its aggressive territorial encroachments, Russia was main player during Cold War, Britain has a colonial history of

exploiting. Therefore no country can be trusted as a guardian of all nuclear weapons in the world.

13. ASER findings have exposed serious shortcomings in the quality of education provided to our children in spite of SSA and RTE implementation. What measures do you suggest to overcome these shortcomings? Discuss.

1.

ASER has published the report for the year 2012 wherein it maintains that the quality of education of students in primary level for reading and mathematics has decreased and exodus of students to private schools continue. This is a collective failure on the part of us in spite of schemes like SSA and RTE.

Following measures can be carried out to address the issue:

- Re-examine the RTE: Instead of focusing in qualitative inputs like infrastructures, number of teachers or number of students there should be focus on quality of education, continuous and comprehensive evaluation of the students.
- Build institutional capacity: There should be proper training for teachers. Specific skill learning sessions should also be conducted through dedicated centre of teaching excellence.
- Reading initiatives: Book fairs, reading festivals should be organized to create interest among students to read more.
- Use of technology: Many initiatives are required. Virtual classroom programs, distance learning through video conference etc can also help considerably.
- Strengthen government school: PPP method in education should also be explored to create better infrastructure in government schools. Lot of focus should be on social infrastructure like education and government should spend more.
- Encourage sports: Sports infrastructure should be improved so that students can excel in this field also and along with studies.

2.

The Annual Status of Education Report is a outcome of a large scale survey conducted by NGO Pratham among rural children in the age group 6 to 14, the same age group comes under RTE. The report reveals state of primary education in India.

Some of the revelations made by the report are, a decrease in enrollment in government schools, decline in attendance, lack of adequate classrooms and the most disappointing is the lack of basic arithmetic and reading skills among the children. Currently more focus is on spending money on

infrastructure, black boards, uniforms, books etc which is important but more important are the teachers and teaching methods. Teacher training to fulfill child's learning needs should be focused.

It should be ensured that child is enrolled in school at proper age so that important learning years are not lost. Focus should on elementary education and even teaching in mother tongue can be provided according to child's requirement.

Classrooms, toilets, library, playgrounds are basic necessity for schools. Also it is revealed that student attendance is low therefore a child friendly environment should be created at schools.

Lastly It is important to hold regular inspections and proper supervision by authorities to maintain quality Enrollment is increasing in private schools therefore quality of education should be improved in government schools. It is very important to focus more on outcomes rather than outputs.

14. Why did India sign the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage and what were its consequences? Analyze critically the political and diplomatic implications of this step by India

1

In order to fulfill its obligation, India signed the CSC for nuclear damage, thus delivering to the last of its commitment to clear the Indo-US nuclear agreement of 2005. The CSC is an international covenant which provides a framework for channelizing liabilities and provides for a speedy compensation in case of a nuclear accident.

However, the CSC would come into force only if five countries with an installed capacity of 400,000 units of nuclear power ratify it. Practically one more country with huge nuclear installed capacity needs to ratify it. As per this agreement, the companies which supply nuclear technology would not be liable in case of any nuclear accidents and no legal option would be available to prosecute them.

India had, in fact brought the nuclear liability law in 2010, amid heated debate and discussions in parliament. The act puts the blame on operators in case of a nuclear accident including private players. However, the suppliers are also to be blamed if accidents occur due to faulty or defective equipments. It is this provision which has been opposed by the US suppliers like GE. The US have asked India to find a possible way out. Even it has made the suggestion to

have a contract signed with Indian operators to accept the entire liability voluntarily. But neither the operator nor the government can make any adjustment in this issue.

Now, that the CSC has been signed, India hoped that US would ease on its pressure. The CSC provides no forum to signatories to challenge each other's national law. In case of any dispute, arbitration would be done by International Court of Justice. But US while ratifying the treaty had reservations against it and made it clear that it is under no obligation to be bound by dispute settlement cases. Eventually, if India ratifies the treaty it will have a similar reservation. Thus, Supreme court of India would be the only competent authority to adjudicate nuclear accidents.

2

India has signed the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC), which seeks to establish a uniform global legal regime for the compensation of victims in the event of a nuclear accident. It provides for establishment of an international fund to increase the amount available to compensate victims and allows for compensating civil damage occurring within a State's exclusive economic zone, including loss of tourism or fisheries related income.

It also sets parameters on a nuclear operators financial liability, time limits governing possible legal action, requires that nuclear operators maintain insurance or other financial security measures and provides for a single competent court to hear claims.

The opposition parties have criticized India's signing of CSC on the ground that it removes India's flexibility in charging international nuclear operators in the event of an accident. But, it must be remembered that what international investors prefer is predictability and they will invest only when they are assured that in the event of an accident their liability will be confined to internationally reckoned best practices and not on domestic policies which vary from nation to nation. So, signing the treaty is a welcome diplomatic step. We need investment in this sector which is perhaps the only large scale harnessable energy source which is sustainable, environmentally benign and cost effective and though there are risks attached with nuclear technology the latest designs are far better, accident proof and with mechanism to deal in the event of accident.

15 In India, despite consistent economic planning and robust economic growth in recent years, there is a consistent increase in economic inequality. Explain why?

1

India suffers from a paradox. India possesses more billionaires than Great Britain itself. But at the same time India has largest number of poor in the world and nearly 50% of its children suffer from malnutrition. This in spite of the high economic growth enjoyed in recent years.

The main causes for this persistent inequality are:
1.LACK OF PARTICIPATORY GROWTH: it is said that growth benefited mostly rich and the middle classes who were better positioned to exploit the opportunities arising from economic reforms and growth. They had the necessary education, technical skills and knowledge of English the poor and rural people lacked these capabilities and thus excluded from growth

2.NOT ALL SECTORS WERE EQUALLY BENEFITED only few sectors benefited from economic growth like software, telecommunications and service sector which are highly skill intensive. Whereas the sectors like agriculture and manufacturing which employ most of the population, either stagnated or were negatively affected.

3.FAILURE TO GENERATE JOBS: the high growth period failed to substantially improve the employment situation .

4.LACK OF GOOD GOVERNANCE: the success of trickledown theory depends on the efficiency of govt's redistributory role. However in India , plagued by a highly corrupt and inefficient govts both at center and state levels, this redistribution did not take place well. for example: nearly 40% of the grains meant for poor are diverted to market .Hospitals are not working ,affecting the health of poor and thereby their productivity.

5.LOPSIDED PLANNING: in recent years it can be argued that planning was done to boost private investment rather than empowering poor. For instance,Govt of India spends much less on Health when compared to capitalistic countries of west.

Mere economic reforms and consequent growth is not sustainable. For growth to be sustainable it must be widely shared and accompanied by other crucial reforms in governance ,health ,education and democracy itself.

2

India achieved average growth rate of more than 8% during the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11,also India has replaced Japan as third largest economy in terms of GDP purchasing power parity but when compared in terms of per capita income ,malnutrition,hunger,standard of living,unemployment,quality of education and social indicators India's performance is worse than most of the countries of the world. This means that fruits of economic growth has not been distributed uniformly which has resulted into increasing inequalities. Various reasons are responsible for this: a)Lack of investment in agricultural reaserch,in technology upgradation to help farmers, despite the fact that 50% of our population depends on agriculture for earning their livings.

b)Low employment generation in manufacturing, industrial and service sector resulting into over dependence on agricultural sector and disguised unemployment.

c)Corruption and ineffective implementation of government policies which has not provided the expected outcomes of government policies.

d)Subsidies are not reaching to the targeted beneficiaries ,they are being cornered by the prosperous section.eg:subsidised diesel being used in expensive SUVs'.

e)Top-down approach to policy implementation and not involving the masses to give suggestions in policy formulation.

f)Unbalanced regional development leading to generation of island's of prosperity in ocean of poverty.

g)Improper infrastructure planning leading to lack of godowns,warehouses,roads to connect to remote areas etc. leading to food inflation.

h)Parallel economy which is highly speculative and causes unnecessary rise in inflation causing lowering of actual income of masses.

Thus there for the government to act in coordination with civil society organizations, NGO's,private sector and people themselves to fill the loopholes in existing policies and move towards more inclusive growth.

16 "Global warming and a race for resources could spark a new 'cold war' in the Arctic". Critically analyze.

1

Scientists and politicians across the world are debating whether the global warming is real or not. You don't need a better evidence for this than the

scramble for the resource of Arctic Ocean by the eight nations that constitute the Arctic Council, United States, Russia, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Denmark, Canada and Sweden and also some others outside it looking for a pie of the new wealth.

The melting of Arctic ice exposes the ocean in summer throwing open opportunities for navigation, exploitation of mineral and oil resources and research. Instead of finding ways to mitigate the impacts of melting of ice on native communities and the rise in sea level through global forums like United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Arctic Council states regard the Arctic Ocean as a legitimate avenue for exploitation of resources.

Among the Arctic council states, there is a considerable opposition to the claims of Russia by the other states. Since Russia has the longest coastline among them, most of the Arctic Ocean would be under its control if the international maritime laws like UNCLOS are applied. This is resented by the other states, particularly United States.

The uneasy relationship between Russia and United States on international issues have a spillover effect in Arctic Ocean. There is a need for the United Nations to play a dominant role on the fate of Arctic Ocean considering it as global commons like the mechanism for Indian Ocean. Otherwise, the whole world would have to repent and not only the native communities of Arctic.

2

The Arctic region, till the 21st century has remained largely frozen. Thanks to the increase in green house gases, its ice content is melting fast. When it sends an alarming signal to island nations and countries with a large coastal area, the nations bordering the Arctic circle are looking at a different area. The melting ice has made the Arctic less harsh, more habitable, more navigable and more explorable.

It has been said that Arctic region has about 10% of world's unexplored oil and 30% of natural gas. Besides it may house resources like coal, zinc etc. Besides ship traffic from east Asia to Europe will benefit significantly if it takes the northern Arctic route since it is shorter than the Malacca-Suez route.

Countries bordering the Arctic region understood the linkage between the melting of ice, benefit of global ship traffic along their borders and existence of resources well before. There is an organization called Arctic Circle comprising of 8 nations: Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Russia, Finland, Canada and USA. These countries have been claiming Arctic and its resources as their own and have taken

measures to explore the resources by setting up research stations.

Recently, China remarked that Arctic should be a part of global commons and all nations should have a claim in its resources. The Arctic Circle admitted 5 other nations, including India and China, as Observers recently.

All these show that the world nations are preparing for a resource race in the Arctic. However it is unlikely to become a bipolar cold war like scenario. Rather, going by the current needs of the population, geographic setting and diplomatic alliances, it may result in a multipolar race with Scandinavian and European nations as one block, the USA and Canada as one block, Russia, India and South east nations as one block and China with its partners as a 4th block.

3

The rising temperature due to global warming has resulted into the melting of ice in the arctic region. This has opened up avenues for new trade route and exploitation of region for the extraction of mineral resources and hydrocarbons.

Every littoral state of arctic region is claiming an upper hand for harnessing the economic potential of the region. This had led to a standoff which resulted in the formation of arctic council for a coordinated approach in the region. If the shipping routes through the Arctic become more dense, the countries that lie astride these routes, will gain in importance.

The exploitation of the rich resources of the region will add to the wealth and economic significance of the already affluent U.S., Canada and northern European countries.

Russia may be the most prominent beneficiary of this shift, not only because it occupies the largest part of the Arctic, but also because it has the most experience in dealing with the harsh conditions that will continue to prevail in the region. The geopolitical centre of gravity may well swing back from the Asia-Pacific to the trans-Atlantic. It is ironic that while on the one hand the world is grappling with global warming triggered by climate change, the world's major powers are scrambling to profit from its consequences in the fragile Arctic zone. However the creation of arctic council is a right mechanism to avert any confrontation between the states. Further, what is required is an all inclusive approach like that of Antarctic template in which every country has a stake and the region should not be monopolized for getting economic benefit.

17 “The so called ‘empowerment’ of women in the local bodies has increased their numerical strength but the real reform lies in creating an enabling environment to unlock their potential as catalysts for socio-political change” Critically comment.

1

One of the most revolutionary decisions taken was to reserve 33% of the seats to women in local bodies. The objective behind this decision was to give women more voice in day to day affairs of the village.

This social participation would boost their confidence and bridge the gap between men and women. More importantly it would improve the status of women within each household. Also the presence of women in panchayats would encourage more and more women to participate in gram sabha meetings and thereby contribute to more policies relevant to women. For example it has been found that in panchayats having women sarpanchs, more emphasis was given to drinking water supply as it would reduce the burden on women. This was the result of greater participation of women. However, sadly this is an exception rather than a general trend. The real potential of women in panchayats has not been exploited due to various reasons:

- * doubts in the ability of women members among villagers
- * Dominated by husbands or male relatives
- * lack self-confidence due to years of subordination
- * lack of cooperation by traditional caste based panchayats
- * lack of information
- * lack of capacity building
- * lack of motivation due to reservation for women only for 5 years i.e. rotation policy

The solution lies educating women and capacity building. However the society itself has to change its attitude towards women. Men should not feel insecure or that their privileges have been usurped by women. Awards must be given to women panchayat members for good work. Above all resources and powers must be transferred to local bodies. It has to be remembered that unless the great potential of other half of the society is tapped, development and wellbeing will be a mirage.

2

The role of women in development is related to the socioeconomic and political development of a country. Therefore for holistic empowerment of the women to happen social, economic and political aspects

impacting a women’s life must converge effectively. Strategies include Governments at both Center and State should implement devolution and decentralization of powers from higher bodies in the panchayati raj structure. This is lagging in almost all the States. The delay is causing a serious setback to the political empowerment of the locally elected bodies. Provision of non-confidence clause need to be amended which is often used to women sarpanchs, to ensure that a non-confidence motion cannot be passed for a year and a half of having taken office. If a non-confidence vote is passed, the replacing incumbent should be from the same such group as the earlier incumbent. Ensure that two children norm law that prevent those who have more than two children from holding office are repealed across States. Electoral reforms should provide for State funding for women contesting for elections to parliament, state assemblies, urban local bodies and panchayat raj institutions. Ensure that women are taken seriously in their elected post by allotting important portfolios and limiting their functions to social welfare and women and child development and ensure awareness amongst women through mass media about the electoral process and also

the candidates, To ensure that women have adequate space in trade unions and co-operative societies

Enhance the existing training for elected women representatives. The packages must address functional responsibilities that would enable women to govern effectively. in a conducive and enabling environment.

Finally education, health, productivity and governance all work better when women are involved. To quote Ranjana Kumari and Sara Khurtzezerna “Political empowerment is critical to women’s achievement of equality for without real clout at the decision making level social and economic empowerment”

18 “In Britain, empire was justified as a benevolent ‘white man’s burden’. And in the United States, empire does not even exist; ‘we’ are merely protecting the causes of freedom, democracy, and justice worldwide.” Critically analyze the different ways in which imperialism manifested from both sides of the Atlantic.

1

The birth of imperialism in Britain (Old Imperialism,1450) and the United States (Neo Imperialism,1750) took place at different times.

British explorers and trading companies exercised influence over a number of countries by the time the USA started claiming colonies. Extreme nationalism and a false sense of chauvinism propagated the theory of superiority of the white man supported by writers like Rudyard Kipling in Britain. It was a tame justification for the plunder of the colonies off their resources and wealth in the name of civilizing an alien culture and custom different from their Christian way of life, especially in Africa and Asia. The United States of America kick started their Imperialistic drive by forcing open trade routes in Japan through Commodore Perry's efforts. Their neo-imperialistic approach focused mainly on opening ports(China), coaling stations, military bases(Hawaii) and securing their trade routes(Philippines). Monroe Diplomacy which allowed USA to interfere in internal matters of countries in the Americas and Caribbean to guard its own interests in the name of democracy and freedom. USA thus effected changed in governments in Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala and recently through its wars on terror on Iraq, Libya and Afghanistan.

2

Imperialism and hegemonic ideology have been used by countries to enforce their domination from time immemorial. It has been instrumental in changing the course of history in time and space for the benefit of the mother country and for the acceleration of its interest in international politics. Britain imperialism was based on the premise that British merchants and traders have benefited the colonies by bringing in new laws, social order and dismantling their isolation from the rest of the world.

They construed that colonies were backward, using obsolete methods of warfare and old technology and are driven by no innovation and technological revolution in different spheres. British rule has provided the ground for introducing new technology, new scientific methods, and modern education in political, social and economic sphere.

The contended that in spite of backwardness of the people of different colonies, Britain provided them the much needed support by bringing a change in their social structure. Similarly, with the rise of new world order after the end of cold war, one kind of domination has been replaced by another kind. In the name of liberty, freedom, democracy and human right violations, US used its ideology to enforce its domination and toppled many autocratic and authoritarian regimes that are not in line with its stance.

The support to rebels by providing them weapons and economic sanctions imposed unilaterally by US hold

testimony to the fact that in the name of transparency and participatory democratic transition, US has legitimized its ideology on the masses. It can be advocated that ideological domination and imperialism is universal. One kind of imperialism has given way to new form of imperialism which can be regarded as new wine in the old bottle.

19. In the light of WGEEP report and HLWG report on Western Ghats, discuss the major recommendations and their implications – if implemented – on the stakeholders of the region.

1

The conservation of one of the richest biodiversity hotspot of the world prompted Ministry of Environment and forests[MOEF] to constitute Madav gadgil headed panel -WGEEP.The main recommendations include-

- * entire western Ghats to be ecologically sensitive zone(ESZ) with highly sensitive ESZ 1 forming 60% of the area.
- * participation of local communities in environmental protection
- * complete moratorium on new mining licenses in ESZ1 and ESZ 2.In zone 1 all existing mines to be phased out and in zone 2 mining to be carried under strict regulation and social audit.
- * polluting industries,thermal power projects ,large scale dams not allowed in zone1 and 2.

However in the wake of severe opposition to the radical recommendations of Gadgil committe by states and industries, new panel under Kasturirangan was formed. This panel reduced the ESZ to only 37% of the western Ghats and did not oppose hydel power projects. Also it proposed financial incentives for promoting green growth in remaining 63% on non-ESZ regions. Also it did not involve local communities in decision making reg environment conservation

Major implications of Gadgil report if implemented:

- * For the first time in history ,local communities will play a leading part in protection ,which till now was the exclusive privilege of central and state bureaucracy heavy bodies
- * Banning of mining and polluting industries will protect delicate ecosystem
- * Social audit of all activities will ensure fruits of development will be shared by all.
- * prevent deforestation
- * lead to greater research on biodiversity and commercialization of the research rather than

plundering minerals.i.e more value addition and less pollution

* Minor employment loss due to prohibition of mining and industries

Major implication of Kasturirangan report:

* Big hydel projects will come which may lead to Uttarkand like scenario.
* large scale deforestation
* no role of local communities.
* this unrestrained exploitation without benefits to local people may encourage extremism which is till now a latent force.

2

Western Ghats(WG) is considered to be the water tower of Southern India, housing about 40% of India's endemic biodiversity. The two committees set up to review the status of the area have given several similar and contrasting recommendations.

The WGEEP recommends to declare the whole of WG as ecologically sensitive area(ESA) where development will be strictly regulated zone-wise. Zone 1 and 2 (as per WGEEP) will be more sensitive areas where mining, hydroelectric and coal power projects, hotels etc, would be either completely banned or allowed with strict regulation.

On the other hand, HLEG recommends to declare only nearly 40% of the WG as ESA, using remote sensing and GIS to mark biodiversity hotspots and regulating development therein.

The major stakeholders here are the residents of WG; business community; and the flora and fauna of WG.

A complete ban or even strict regulation would hurt mining, power and hotel projects reducing employment generation in the region hurting the local residents and business communities economically. But, this would also reduce the pollution and natural obstruction affecting the biodiversity and also the water quality of the peninsular rivers emanating from the Ghats. Land acquisition would stop or reduce , thus curbing developmental displacement of the local residents. But, since the Ghats houses several rare earth metals and important minerals, their non-extraction or 'regulated' extraction would hurt the manufacturing in India generally. Lack of power projects would mean less electricity generation despite a power crisis and its growing demand in households and industries.

Thus, these recommendations have a far-reaching impact affecting not just the locals but India as a

whole. But, there can be no doubt that blind development be regulated in WG given its pristine nature; ecological and economic importance and the disaster it can create.

20. “In the Indian context, sustainable development and urbanization are antithetical to each other”. Comment.

1

The process of urbanization is the increase in size and number of cities and urban population. Sustainable development is concept of ensuring development that does not adversely impact the surrounding environment.

Phenomena of urbanization have been experienced by western countries in the past and at present South Asian countries are experiencing urbanization on a large scale.

In India the population pressure is immense as a result urbanization is occurring at a very fast pace. As population is increasing people are moving out of villages towards cities in search of livelihood, in fact villages are also getting converted into small towns. Cities are growing in size and the surrounding agricultural land or forest land is cleared for habitation or industries. Wherever land is not available vertical growth is seen like in cities like Delhi, Mumbai.

This rapid change in land use increases pressure on the surrounding environment. Pollution level in rivers increases, deforestation leads to loss of valuable vegetation, wildlife, industries lead to soil, water and air pollution levels increases. As a result of rapid urbanization pressure increases on existing facilities like roads, transportation, sewerage, water, electricity as a result slums emerge in the cities.

However it needs to be noted that the clash between urbanization and sustainable development is not inherent, it arises due to rapid and unplanned development.

2

I agree with the statement on the following reasons: Sustainable development has a broader meaning
* Improving the quality of human life without exceeding the carrying capacity of nature;
* Economic growth that provides fairness and opportunity for all the people, not just few at the cost of all.
* It's a economic and social development that protect and enhance the natural environment.

In Indian urbanization is a growing phenomenon and is expected to rise to 57 per cent by 2025. But uncontrolled and unplanned expansion of towns and cities with large population has overwhelmed transport, communication, water supply, sanitation and energy system resulting in a growth of urban poor and unemployed population with precarious health problems. Most of our metro cities have crossed the permissible pollution level which is having ill effects on health of the people. Cities often have become dump yards of garbage and industrial waste. Untreated waste has given rise to environmental problem like air and water pollution. Most of the times waste directed in river and because of that we are having most sacred river dangerously contaminated. Which is having serious repercussions on the aquatic life as well as downstream human settlement. Unplanned cities led to development of slums. Our financial capital Mumbai gave birth to Asia's largest slum Dharavi. In terms of our capital's pollution Supreme Court had to intervene from time to time to save people in terms of air pollution. Recently it had to guide on mobile tower placement. Urbanization is a necessary condition for development but it should not be at the cost of environment because finally nature wins. We have experienced tsunami in 2005, and this year Uttarakhand flood. As humans are destroyers so we can act as a preserver too by taking necessary steps, strict implementation of framed laws will be a welcome step.

21. What is malnutrition and undernourishment? Why is India according to some reports, in spite of surplus food grain production, home to a large number of stunted, wasted and underweight children in the world? Explain. (300 Words)

1

Malnutrition is a medical condition where the body doesn't get the required nutrition in proper proportion and therefore can lead to either over nutrition or under nutrition. The condition of over nutrition is seen in developed countries. Undernourishment is a type of malnutrition where body doesn't get the required minimum amount of calories, protein, vitamins for proper growth and maintenance of the body. Undernourishment is a cause of conditions like marasmus and kwashiorkor.

A survey conducted by WHO worldwide to study the prevalence of malnutrition among children have found that 1 out of every 3 malnourished in the world is from India. The total number of underweight children in India exceeds that in the whole of Sub Saharan countries. Thus it becomes very important to find out the causes and solutions for this widespread malnutrition among Indian children.

However Malnutrition and Under nutrition are not result of only lack of food but due to lack of proper nutrition and the reasons are wide ranging. Health of mother is during pregnancy and after pregnancy are very crucial to the health of the child. In India women working in the unorganized sector work during pregnancy and immediately after child birth as there is no provision of paid leave to them. Therefore the child due to lack of proper care becomes vulnerable.

Early marriages resulting in early pregnancies, where the girl is not fit for pregnancy gives birth to a weak child and then lack of proper health care leads to malnutrition.

Due to lack of sanitation and availability of clean drinking water in the slums a large number of children living there are vulnerable to diseases like diarrhea- a major cause of under nourishment among children.

Lastly India is a food grain surplus country, but lacks in a well functioning PDS. Also PDS adopts a minimalistic approach supplying the basic minimum of rice and wheat, there is no provision for pulses, vegetables, milk which are very important for growth of a child.

Therefore it becomes very important to focus on the health of mother and child during pregnancy and immediately after child birth. Programs like the ICDS, mid day meals, Janani Suraksha Yojana are effectively implemented through proper training given to the Anganwadi workers and ASHAs.

2

Malnutrition is phenomena where there is mismatch in intake of nutrients which are required for healthy growth of an individual. This mismatch can be both due to high intake or less intake. An undernourished child has less intake of required nutrients. An undernourished child is at severe health risk physically, mentally and emotionally.

India has one of the world largest malnourished children. According to world bank report. 47 % of children are malnourished. One in three malnourished child stays in India. This is alarming

situation when India has surplus food grain production. However, there are many underlying determinants which results into stunted, wasted, underweight children as a result of malnourishment.

In India Public distribution system has not worked well. In spite of surplus food grain it has not been able to reach to targeted beneficiary. Further Immediate cause of nutritional disorder is dietary intake and health status. Dietary intake depends on household food security and quality of care available to young children, pregnant and lactating mother.

Household food security in turn depends on quantity and quality of food available and purchasing power of family. Poverty therefore leads to less household food security resulting into malnourishment. Even if India produces surplus food grain it fails to reach at required household. Further diversity of food available is also important for providing required nutrients.

Further resources of health like availability of public health care service, clean drinking water and sanitation are major determinant for child's health. Less intake of food lowers immunity resulting into health hazard and unavailability of proper health environment further attenuates the problem and vice-versa.

Furthermore, it has been observed that education status of women is very important determinant of quality child care provided to young child. In India less education, especially to women, unawareness regarding feeding of child results in enhancing malnourishment. Further social status also determines malnourishment, for example since girl child has low status in society, she is at more risk of malnourishment.

Hence, surplus production of food grain is one overarching factor but there are numerous underlying factor which results into malnourishment. Therefore any strategy to tackle malnutrition has to be multi -pronged which includes transfer of diversified food grain to beneficiary, intervention in quality of child care, taking care of lactating and pregnant mother, improving overall health care services including safe drinking water and proper sanitation and also gender sensitization.

22. "In the post-independence India, the myth of Balkanization was belied by the peaceful reorganization of India into various linguistic states. Few decades later, development is taking precedence over language in deciding the dynamics of states' reorganization". Critically comment.

1

Barring some minor outbreak of violence ,the linguistic reorganization of states was largely peaceful. Also the prophecy of the western observers that India would soon become disintegrated into mutually hostile independent states was shown false. The main reason for this was the common bond developed between the people as well nationalist leaders developed in their fight against tyrant British. Also the shared pain suffered by the people by the loss of east and west Pakistan preempted any further misadventure. More importantly the nature of federalism which had a strong center and destructible states, also played a great role in strengthening the unity and integrity of India. Any antinational activity by state govts could be nipped at the bud itself through president's rule. Also the great role played by statesmen like Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel also prevented balkanization of India.

Now we see that ,many groups are demanding further creation of states on the basis of developmental bias. Some states like Chhattisgarh ,Jharkhand and uttarakand were created on this basis for promoting development. There is also enduring demand for new states. Prominent examples being Telangana,Gorkaland,vidarba region etc.Here it is difficult to differentiate between genuine aspiration for development versus aspiration of vested interests to gain political power. Is there any guarantee that a separate state would be a harbinger of development? Will the widely prevalent corruption and maladministration cease to exist? Will people have more say in day to day administration? Or will the MLAs represent the people or the party high command? These are the more intrinsic questions that one needs to ask before contemplating further states.

Rather than more and more states, which will inevitably create more regional parties and thus greater instability in governance, paramount thrust must be empowering the panchayat raj institutions which has the potential for transforming the way people interact with govt.

2

Balkanization as a geopolitical process which describes the fragmentation of a state into smaller states which are often inimical to each other. When India got independence, it adopted a federal constitution. Despite cultural, lingual diversity, India was declared as Union of States so that India would not disassociate into different states and shall remain as one whole unit. But soon demands were raised

regarding creation of new linguistic states. The government appointed Fazal Ali Commission that recommended organization of states on linguistic basis. The States reorganization Act 1956 was instrumental in creating many states on lingual basis. However post economic reforms and liberalization, globalization and privatization, there had been a continuous spurt in the economic activities in different part of the country leading to mushrooming of islands of growth in the sea of underdevelopment. This led to a disparity between different regions and disproportionate growth in certain pockets. The prosperity of one region over the other brought back the demand for creation of new states but which is developmental oriented. Every region wanted to reap the benefit of economic liberalization and that led to demand for creation of different states on the basis of backwardness in the economic developmental indicator.

Nevertheless, the experience of smaller states supported the theory of balkanization because of the growing hostility between different states which are forcefully bound by supreme constitution. The creation of more states, either on linguistic or developmental basis, has led to growing discontent on different issue ranging from water sharing, tax imposition on interstate trade to rise of sons of the soil. The growing intolerance is in fact a clear indication and inclination of the states towards its rejection of the current political system. But as they are bound by constitution and only parliament is the supreme authority to alter the boundaries of states, India is still one entity in which voices have been raised in the form of developmental regionalism.

3

Reorganization of states was one of the important decision after the independence of India. The states reorganization act of 1956 succeeded the seventh amendment of the Indian constitution. This reorganizational period was largely peaceful as was not expected by many. The result was the creation of a number of states with common linguistic background.

Decades later the reorganization of states still occur but on the basis of development. With increase in economic activity in India there is a paradigm shift in the outlook of the masses. With increase in the overall literacy rate in the country, people are more aware of the problems being faced by the regions. Economic and developmental disparity among various regions within a state lead to forming of public opinion for change in the dynamics of the state.

However, the idea of reorganization of a state on the basis of development is still in the nascent stage. Because, formation of states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand has not yielded in overall improvement of the problems being faced by the masses. Issues like bad governance, corruption, despotism, lack of farsightedness are few reasons for this. Lack in overall improvement of facilities like healthcare, education, infrastructure in this newly created states create a doubt in the minds of many regarding the reorganization of states on the basis of development.

There should be a conscious effort on the part of the political and bureaucratic establishments to provide for better institutional buildings in this newly framed states. Good governance should be the basis for development of these states. Until the poor is being provided with the basic need of food, clothing and shelter, the creation of states on the basis of development would be a myth.

23. When it comes to MDG 5, India's record is poor. What are the measures taken by the government and private sector, if any, to fulfill MDG 5. Do you think apart from economic reasons, are there also sociological aspects that are hindering India's efforts? Discuss.

MDG is a visionary document with explicit result oriented approach to deal with the specific issues like hunger, poverty, infant and maternal mortality, prevention of spread of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria and education for all children by the year 2015 along with gender equality and sustainable development. MDG5 specifically deals with maternal mortality ratio and proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals. India's aim to reduce MMR to 109 per 100000 live births by 2015 is still a challenge which is presently is at 252 per 100000 live births.

Government schemes like NRHM, ICDS, Janani suraksha yojana has massive inputs in this regards. NRHM deals with improving the overall health services in the rural areas with easy and affordable access to health services, infrastructure development, additional health personal etc. Jannani Suraksha yojana provides for additional cash benefits for the pregnant women. Private sector on the other hand has provided technological help with regards to information and communication.

Poverty and lack of proper information of the rural people are major reasons for India's failure to meet the target. Proper drinking water supply and toilets are not available in rural households. Patriarchal society with gender inequality are few factors which adversely impact MMR. The birth of a girl child is

seen as a burden in the society. Thus sociological factors impact our pledge to reduce MMR.

However, with rise in literacy rate and poverty the people would tend to become more aware of the issue. So schemes like SSA are a must and retention of girl child in school along with reduction of child girl marriage would lead to an improved environment in this regard. Institutions like PRI would have to play an important role in this effect. NGOs and SHG along with dedicated health workers like AHSA, ANMs play the most crucial role in reducing MMR in our country.

2

MDG 5 is one of the millennium development goal, relating to improvement of maternal health, to be achieved by nations across the globe. It calls upon the states to reduce maternal mortality and increase the child birth attended by health care professionals. In lieu of its commitment towards these goals, GoI enacted various programmes like Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram which provides medical and economic intervention for both the lactating and pregnant women and Janani Suraksha Yojna which advocate for free health services and in hospital delivery of the women. Others programs like ICDS seek to allay nutritional deficiency syndrome for pregnant women and talks about immunization program. Further ASHA and ANM have been used to create both awareness about the need for healthy mothers, transition period of atleast 2 years between child birth and door to door delivery to medical services.

Both private sector and government went an extra mile with flexi maternity leave for working women for upto 6 months.

In spite of all these efforts, India is far away from its goal of bringing out MMR to 100 till 2015 and counts a whopping MMR of 212 till 2012. This can be attributed not only economic reasons which are impediment to avail private services but also to social prejudices which are

1. The birth of girl child is considered inauspicious leading to abortions which often endanger the life of a woman.

2. Further, girls are often married off in an early stage making them vulnerable to diseases, mortality and morbidity during pregnancy. They do not have the strength to bear child at that early stage.

3. The pregnant woman is required to have maximum rest in final stages of her incubation period but due to patriarchal setup many women are forced to work in household and render their services to male counterpart.

24. Explain the growth of communism in India. Has it lost its relevance in the post liberalization era? Critically comment.

1

Communist thought in India has its roots in Marxist-Leninist ideology. The Bolshevik Revolution in October 1917 had its impact in India. The Indian Communist party was established in 1924 and worked in close co-operation with other communist movements guided by Comintern. It was able to make inroads into the worker bodies and its activities intensified.

In 1930's it aligned itself with the national movement. As CPI was banned many communists joined congress and formed socialist party within congress (CSP).

The Communists didn't participate in Quit India Movement and during WW2 established control over AITUC..

With the shift of the Nehru Govt to Soviet Union the CPI underwent a gradual change: from revolutionary strategy to parliamentary strategy. The 1957 Lok Sabha elections saw victory of CPI in Kerala.

The 60's saw division within the communist ranks which led to a split: CPI and CPI (M). CPI remained closer to Soviet while CPI (M) to China though the latter distance itself from it.

In later years CPI came to be associated with the Congress, the failures and laurels of CPI counted along with that of congress. CPI(M) became popular among rural and urban poor and was successful in forming Governments in West Bengal and Kerala.

With the disintegration of soviet there was gradual decline of CPI. The opening up of Indian Economy in the 90s seemed like the death knell for the communists. The CPI(M) lost in kerala as well as West Bengal in 2011.

But in the wake of neo-liberalization it has been observed that there has been a great increase in economic disparities leading to unrest. This sense of relative deprivation is not good in the long run for the healthy running of a democracy. It is in this situation that the role of communists (prevention of capitalist-monopoly, disapproving the dominating role of MNCs, seeking to strengthen socialist measures, demanding social security legislation for peasants and workers) becomes even more significant.

2

The 1917 Russian Revolution and the formation of Comintern in 1919 gave impetus to the formation of communist movement in India.

Communists took part in early revolutionary and worker mobilization activities during freedom struggle. To stem the growth of communism the British jailed many leaders under conspiracy cases, such as Meerut conspiracy case. (See Anjali's answer for more on it)

Communists didn't participate in 1930 civil disobedience movement as all its leaders were jailed and later in 1942 Communists stayed away from Quit India movement because they wanted to support Allied Force's war efforts.

Communists worked for agrarian reforms and were instrumental in Tebhaga movement.

In post independence India, Communist party of India actively participated in democratic process. It formed governments in Kerala and West Bengal in 1960s. In 1964 the party split into CPI and CPM, latter supported Chinese communism and looked at Indian democracy as sham whereas CPI leaned towards Russian communism and renounced any further armed struggles.

In 1967, at Naxalbari, a village in North Bengal, anti-landlord armed rebellion took place and it came to be known as Naxal movement. Later Naxals formed their own communist outfit called Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). This movement strongly advocates armed struggle and has grown into biggest internal security threat to India in recent times.

Post reforms era, the importance of Communist parties actually grew in India. They won more seats in the General elections and came close to form their own government in 1996. later in 2004 they were part of the government.

Communists have strengthened democracy in India - governments in Kerala, Tripura and West Bengal have registered large voter turn outs. Kerala and West Bengal have robust Panchayat Raj systems in the country.

Their opposition to capitalism though founded on ideology, their governments have not abandoned them entirely. But Nandigram and Singur incidents in West Bengal showed that unless agrarian and worker reforms were in place, capitalism experiments would fail.

Because of increasing economic inequality, abuse of worker rights, rising tide of communalism, Communism is still relevant today, only if every

faction in them participate peacefully and strengthen the democratic process.

3

Communism played an important role during the pre independence period in India. The CPI was formed after the triumphed of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose were inspired by the socialist ideas. However, communists integrated into mainstream nationalist Congress to fight the British and formed the congress socialist party.

Post independence, the CPI was soon split with a section aligning with CPI(M). Faction of CPI(M) followed a revolutionary path in the 70's and formed the CPI(Maoists). The former two sections entered the mainstream politics of India while the latter followed an armed struggle. This section has active support from China.

Post liberalization saw a dramatic rise in the economic activity in this country which led to growth and development. However, many tribal regions in Chhattisgarh, MP, Jharkhand, AP has not seen this growth. In fact, these tribal regions are the most underdeveloped in the country. CPI(Maoists) or the Naxalites have seen this disparity and have continued their armed struggle against the administrative machinery. With support from the masses, the Naxalists have threatened to overthrow the government inflicting heavy casualties. The problem has been the most crucial with regards to internal security of the country.

Poverty and underdevelopment are the major causes of the growth of the naxalites. Proper developmental schemes to eradicate poverty, hunger, education, infrastructure, employment opportunities, land rights, inclusion of these people in the mainstream along with talks with the leaders of the group can help reduce their grievances. A holistic approach in resolving the problems related to these people is needed at this juncture. However, armed struggle by the naxalites killing hundred of innocents can never be justified and the state should be engaged in dialogues as early as possible.

25. In your view, what should be India's strategy in Afghanistan after the US exit from that country? Discuss.

1

Afghanistan and India share strategic and historical ties. India has a close collaboration with Afghanistan on economic, political and security front. Afghanistan has been ravaged by a decade long war between US

forces and Taliban before instatement of a democratic government five years ago. This led to renewed ties between India and Afghanistan. The recent increased interaction between both should be seen in light of US decision to withdraw its troops post 2014. India is required to take a lead role in reconciliation of Afghanistan and to build its capability because peace and tranquility in Afghanistan is necessary for a secure and prosperous region. India shall provide defense assistance in the form of training to Afghan's military personnel and closely collaborate on military equipment transfer as it can be used to avert any rebellion by Taliban and contain Pakistan and its anti Indian elements. On economic side, Indian companies have invested in mining process and India must extend full support for the development of infrastructure through its line of credit. That will enable the Afghan government to provide employment to its vagabond youth and wean away the hold of anti state elements. TAPI pipeline is necessary for energy starved Indian economy and a stable regime in Afghanistan is necessary for this. On social front, India would do well to provide education and health care facilities besides creating a skilled labour force through its ITEC programme. India shall also closely collaborate for the acceleration of democracy and strengthening the political dynamics of the country. All this requires a coordinated, collaborative, participative approach with afganistan to promote development, strengthen defense capability and create a social base which is literate, healthy and skilled. It will be a win-win situation for both.

2

India's neighbor Afghanistan's geostrategic location in south Asia and proximity to energy rich central Asia makes it significant for India's security, energy needs and trade route. India has made huge investments in Afghanistan. For them to bear fruit, peace and stability is of utmost importance. US exit from Afghanistan has created a dangerous situation for its infant democracy. Possibility of Taliban resurgence with Pakistan's backing can create another civil war. It can provide safe haven for terrorist activities against India. India's strategy should be guided by vision for Afghan development with peace and democracy. India should make every effort to strengthen the democratic processes and institutions in Afghanistan. India should continue to make investments in Afghanistan and convince other stakeholders to do so. It should engage with all the ethnic people like Hazara, Pashtun, etc. India needs to create an acceptance in the minds of Afghan people. They

should be convinced of India's long term engagement. India should provide training to strengthen afghan security forces and supply military equipments to fight Taliban. People to people cooperation through student exchange programmes, skill development initiatives, cultural programmes can go a long way in enhancing soft power of India. India should convey its displeasure at US's secret engagement with Taliban in no uncertain words. Such attempt should be thwarted using all international forums. Democracy in Afghanistan with dignity to all ethnicities and women should be the guiding light for India's policy as it is the best way to secure our interests.

26. India is fighting war on many fronts. Analyze the basic causes of terrorism and insurgency and the effectiveness of state response in dealing with these threats.

1

The specter of terrorism and insurgency are haunting India and are one the biggest challenge India is facing today. Both are born out of different concerns with spatial and temporal variations and need through investigation.

Terrorism started out in India during 1990s in Jammu & Kashmir is deeply rooted in ideological extremism with support of state actors. It is further influenced by historical reasons like boundary disputes, wars. Pakistan is supposed to be source of all forms of terrorism directed towards India. Ever since Partition of India, 3 Indo-Pak wars and later liberation of Bangladesh Pakistan has changed its response by sponsoring Terrorism. Insurgency has multidimensional root causes like Ideological issues non inclusive development, lack of political representation, social injustice, government policies and political demands. For example Naxalism is influenced by communism, insurgency in NE India owes to separatist movements. Government has responded to insurgency by deploying Paramilitary forces, salwa judam and building social infrastructure like schools, hospitals but seems to be of little use as evident from recent Maoist attack and extra judicial killings. There is need for shift by switching to more effective solutions like granting 6th schedule status for self governance, right based approach. The recent initiatives to build mobile towers and creation of special groups for negotiations is a welcome step. The India has been a soft state when it comes to terrorism.

The recurrences of terrorist attacks is direct testimony to failure of diplomacy. The situation is further

worsened by enacting anarchic laws like POTA,TADA,AFSA and ineffective money laundry Act. The efforts to solve coordination problems by formation of NTC and NATGRID is in doldrums due to widespread opposition.Need of the hour is to exercise counter diplomacy complemented by vigilant inner security.

2

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27. “It is a fact that most of the corrupt come from the O.B.C.s and the scheduled caste and now increasingly the scheduled tribes. And as long as this is the case, the Indian republic will

survive.” Critically analyze the statement. (300 words)

1

The prevalence of caste can be traced to 3000 yrs back in history to the Vedic times. Caste was associated with the occupation. However to maintain power and position in the society certain caste declared themselves as superior and created a hierarchy of caste. The higher caste exploited the lower caste since then.

To ensure that the exploitation is brought to an end the Constitution of India identifies the backward castes and tribes as Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) and provides for reservation of certain proportion of seats in public employment and educational institutes.

The given statement mentions scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and OBCs along with corruption in the same breath. Corruption refers to an act of abuse of authority for personal gains. Corruption is omnipresent in society. Motive behind the act of corruption is to gain money and power. An act of corruption is always condemned but not necessarily the corrupt person.

Acceptance or rejection of a person in Indian society is based on the caste of the person and his economic status in society, where caste is the major determining factor.

The above statement tries to make an argument that the SCs, STs and OBCs are increasingly committing acts of corruption to gain a position of superiority in terms of money and power as it would provide them acceptance in the society. Also acceptance received in such a way would strengthen the framework of Indian republic.

However what the statement is trying to put across is highly unjustifiable. Firstly because it labels the SCs, STs and OBCs as the people who are most likely to be corrupt. Therefore questioning the integrity of the whole community on no ground whatsoever. Secondly it tries to justify the acts of corruption on the grounds that it would help achieving equality in society. Therefore such statements should be not be made which is directed towards a community and puts them in bad light.

2

The statement was made by a Ashish Nandy in Jaipur Literary Festival over the reservation use and this became a reason of protest by the backward communities against this biased comment.

First of all the comment is a biased one which links corruption with certain communities. The comment is irresponsible as the corruption and honesty does not characterize any community and they are individual attributes and attempt to generalise them is a direct infringement on the right of equality and right to live with dignity guaranteed by our constitution to every citizen of the country. We have various cases of honest person from backward castes and a dishonest person from a higher classes, thus any generalisation on this aspect must be avoided.

The second part which says as long as it is the case Indian democracy survives, puts a question mark on the socio-economic situation of the country whether equal opportunities to grow are provided to each and every section of society or the backward society still feel alienated due to lack of social status. But this aspect of statement is also wrong and supportive of a wrong trend of using wrong means to remove backwardness.

The statement also can't appreciate the various steps taken by the government to improve the situation of backward classes. It also ignores that in the present times there has been a significant improvement in the social status of backward classes, many of whom have reached to positions of prime minister, president, speaker of Lok Sabha and chief ministers etc.

Thus on every aspect this statement is irresponsible and has the potential of disrupting the ever increasing feeling of unity and patriotism. This is far from reality.

28. "The basic structure doctrine is an embargo upon the Parliamentary supremacy". Critically comment. (300 words)

1

Doctrine of basic structure was evolved by Supreme Court in Keshwanand Bharti Case in 1973 and held that certain principles cannot be amended by parliament under any circumstances. They are outside the purview of amending power of parliament and any law enacted to bypass those principles will be declared null and void. Of late, political executive contended that a parliament is the representative of the people and therefore has the power to amend any provision of constitution according to will and welfare of people. In India, unlike Britain, Constitution and not parliament is

supreme. Even the parliament has to work under the provisions of constitution and shall not trespass its mandate. Supreme Court held that basic structure includes supremacy of constitution, sovereignty, democratic and republican nature of India polity, secular character of constitution, separation of power between 3 organs of government etc. All these features are intrinsic for a democratic, secular setup which is free to exercise in its own capacity. Any political interference for short term gains can jeopardize the security and peace of the country and may compromise the freedom and rule of law. Many features like sovereignty is necessary for maintaining independence from any foreign pressure, secular character is indispensable for maintaining communal harmony and a sense of brotherhood and fraternity while republican character talks about democratic head of state, separation of power brings about a sense of stability in political, judicial and social life and prevent clash of interest of various organs. Unity and integrity is necessary to counter any external threat and for the prosperity and welfare of the people. Any legislation which impede upon these provisions must be dealt with iron fist because compromise on the democratic and sovereign credentials may give rise to internal colonialism, suppression of freedom, gross human right violations. Hence in order to encapsulate, doctrine of basic structure in no way impeded upon parliamentary supremacy rather it substantiated democracy and rule of law and accelerated free, fair and participative parliamentary arrangement. Parliament is still the sole authority to enact laws but it must not act mala fide and in biased manner.

2

The prudence of our constitution makers lie in crafting fine balance among the three pillars of our democracy: Parliament, Executive and Judiciary. Certainly the parliament is more visible in its functions as it consists of people directly elected by the people of India or representatives chosen by such elected persons. Yet, the parliament is neither supreme nor sovereign like that of Britain due to written constitution, federal nature of polity, fundamental rights and of course judicial review. This

makes our parliament to work under boundary and whenever it has tried to cross it judiciary has come to halt it.

After a huge debate and judgments over years which provisions or part of the constitution parliament can amend especially with respect to wrangle between supremacy of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy ,the judiciary through its doctrine of basic structure of constitution as laid down in Keshavananda Bharti case(1973) clearly said that constitutional power of parliament under Article 368 does not allow it alter the basic structure of the constitution. The echoes of this doctrine were further reiterated in Minerava Mills case (1980) and Waman Rao case(1981).

Though the doctrine is not specifically defined, through various judgments : the supremacy of the constitution, secular and federal nature of our polity, judicial review, free and fair election, welfare state, rule of law, principle of equality, independence of judiciary, unity and integrity of nation are laid as basic structure of constitution and hence must not be tempered with.

The doctrine has strengthened the roots of democracy. It is through this doctrine court has rejected president rule when imposed on ingenuine grounds or continued by promulgating ordinances and thus not holding elections; banned communal manifestoes; preserved principle of judicial review (42nd Amendment Act 1976) and thus has prevented parliament from being reckless especially when one party rule prevails.

29. Discuss the causes and consequences of desertification in India.

1

Desertification is a kind of land degradation characterized by the conversion of fertile and arable land into arid or dry barren earth. It reduces the natural potential of the ecosystem and has a direct impact on people in terms of vulnerability to food shortages and natural disasters, depletion of natural resources and deterioration of the environment. It has affected around 168 countries in 2012, up from 110 a decade ago and includes India as well. Causes of desertification in India are both man-made and natural. Rising population coupled with rising demand for better infrastructure has rendered country facing resource crunch and led to indiscriminate deforestation. It has further put pressure on land for sufficing the food and affluent needs of the Homo sapiens. Other factors that aggravated the situation are unsystematic mining

activities in different pockets of country, improper waste disposal on the periphery of urban agglomerates, overgrazing, unsustainable agricultural practices like Jhum cultivation and shifting cultivation etc and use of pesticides. Natural factors include floods, drought, earthquake, soil erosion by wind and water, climate change etc. Desertification has economic, social, cultural, environmental implications. It increases the stress of residual agricultural land leading to its over exploitation, thus becoming a vicious cycle of land abuse. It breeds poverty and lessen the productivity of human resource. There has been increased stress on natural resources leading to permanent loss of vegetation and plant species and conversion of large tracts of land into wastelands. This has an adverse impact on biodiversity and imbalances the ecosystem equilibrium. It also leads to frequent natural disasters and adverse climate change due biodiversity loss. In a nutshell the causes of desertification rear the consequences and the consequences become the reason in the long run and it has become one of the major environmental problems of modern India.

2

Desertification is a process where fertile land is converted into desert or an unproductive land due to land degradation. It can be due to environmental factors or human interventions. Arid and Semi arid areas are most vulnerable to desertification. India has majority land under arid and semi arid region. Causes of desertification can be deforestation, improper agricultural activities and polluting industries.

Deforestation is a major cause of land degradation that makes soil vulnerable to wind and water erosion. Also land loses its moisture, useful microbes and organic content that contribute to its fertility. In India due to large demand of land forest are targeted for agriculture, industries, habitation and mining.

Improper agricultural activities like over use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, over irrigation, practice of slash and burn etc. With the advent of green revolution, modern agricultural practices are adopted in an indiscriminate manner. Plains of Punjab, Haryana and eastern UP are now facing threat of land degradation. Also over grazing in arid and semi arid areas leads to desertification.

Polluting industries that dispose off hazardous waste into are increasing in numbers. As a result the river bed loses fertility and turns barren.

Apart from this deserts have a natural tendency to spread with wind like the Sahel region bordering

Sahara Desert and the eastern Thar, if proper measures are adopted like creating a green belt on desert margins, it can be controlled.

Desertification has direct impact on the fertility of soil, as a result it adversely impacts agriculture and food production. In India a majority population depends on agriculture for employment, also to provide food security to the increasing population of India it becomes imperative to bring more land under cultivation and avoid land degradation through proper intervention.

30. Analyze the functioning of PDS in India and bring out its limitations

1

India constitution provides for welfare of poor through directive policies and assumes right to food (Right to Life) as fundamental right. To implement the same government initiated PDS. Being the biggest food distribution programme in the world, it has widest reach and has been proved instrumental in securing the food needs of poor section of society. Recent data suggests that states like Tamilnadu & Himachal Pradesh shown a decrease in poverty levels due to robust PDS system. Further it has hedged poor from fluctuation of free market and has ensured economic and social growth in rural areas by allocating Fair Price Shops to SHGs and other less privileged sections of society. The same is not immune to weaknesses. First, except rice and wheat other important items like pulses and oil are left out of its ambit causing malnutrition. Secondly the targeting criteria is somewhat ineffective leaving a substantial number of BPL families out of its preview. The related issue is use of Aadhar cards and other bio-metric methods to provide access without ensuring availability. Third it has been more of an entitlement rather than right on the part of poor. The recent decision to give legal effect to the same through food security ordinance is a welcome step. Fourth the leakages and corrupt practices by diversion of food to free market made it inefficient. Fifth food provided has been of abysmal Quality widely used in Mid day meals programme and ICSD.

In spite of its deficiencies, it has proved a milestone in ensuring food security and require a makeover. The suggestions of food coupons with inflation indexation, use of ICT, smart cards deserve attention. The need of the hour is give force to reforms lest it becomes too late.

2

World's largest network of Public distribution system in functioning in India. Government provides cereals (rice and wheat), sugar and kerosene under PDS. PDS starts from procurement, to storage, transportation and includes distribution. PDS works with collaboration of central and state government. The central government procures rice and wheat from directly farmers at MSP. Food grains are stored by FCI and distributed to the states according to their requirement cost is borne by the central government as food subsidy.

The state governments have the responsibility to the BPL and Antayodaya beneficiaries and build a structure for effective distribution to the people, like providing ration cards and ration shops.

Food distribution is of very crucial importance and therefore effective monitoring of the whole mechanism is vital.

PDS system has come under criticism for lack of proper implementation. Certain states like Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Chhattisgarh are performing very well. However in many states it is found that food grains marked for PDS are sold in open market. Therefore there are leakages in the system at various stages.

Government does not have a food policy and a framework in place for managing the large amount of food grains procured. Therefore Food grains rot in the open due to lack of storage and a policy for distribution.

From the perspective of economics, the food subsidy that government provides under PDS becomes a huge burden on the country's finances due to improper implementation.

Identification of BPL is not carried out properly. As a result many needy remain out of BPL list and fake beneficiaries are created for diversion of food grains.

States that are effectively implementing food distribution are adopting practices like geo-tagging of transport vehicles, introducing biometric ration cards, regular inspection to check quality of food grains being distributed.

31. Why is UNSC reforms needed? What are India's concerns and views about it? Explain.

1

The reforms in international governance is a long pending issue. The need for 'Global Perestroika' is more felt in UNSC. This is for a number of reasons.

The context in which UNSC was formed is different now. World has undergone massive change. Economic prowess and military superiority are new mantra. New players with strong credentials have emerged namely India, Brazil, S.Africa. Presence of countries like France and Britain shows affection for legacy not reality and need to go away

Secondly The UNSC is the major decision body for international affairs and there is strong deficit for Representation. The west seems to have share of pie with no representation for Africa, Latin America. Asia has only one considering its size. The majority of decisions taken are on Third world countries.

The reforms are more urgent for India. It feels there are enough reasons to prove its credentials. It is on the verge of becoming third largest economic power. It has formed multilateral groups like IBSA for the same. It remained one of the important aspect of bilateral relations. India is pursuing this agenda relentlessly to gain international support. There are concerns about lack of consensus on India credentials in spite of its strategic and economic growth. Another issue is unwarranted opposition from countries like China, and swing Pakistan countries, Italy and Gulf countries. There is no unity among developing countries unlike issues like climate change and MDGs and are more concerned about their own credentials.

The issue needs more urgency in the context of increasing globalization and imperialist wars one country waging on another. The UNSC restructuring seems to be the only to correct aberrations of Old World order

2

UNSC is the principle organ of United Nation Organisation and it has fifteen members: five permanent and 10 temporary. Its mandate is to establish international peace and security. Its power include, inter alia, establishment of peace keeping forces, passing of different resolutions and approving sanctions. The five permanent members wield the veto power regarding the action of United Nation. In recent times, there has been demands by various nations for a more transparent, representative and efficient functioning of UNSC. Many other questioned to the legitimacy of the veto power retained by P 5. It has been contended that there is concentration of power in the inner wheel of UN and any resolution can be vetoed by those members according to their own interest. Further, it does not represent the changed geo political equations in international order and does not promote the interest of certain countries which have gained special economic and political potential. Different groupings like G4 comprising of

Germany, India, Brazil and Japan have been formed for accelerating the process of UN reforms and promote each other bid for permanent membership. The reform calls upon the UN to incorporate atleast one permanent member from Africa as no member of the continent is currently represented in the permanent body of the UNSC. India concerns are with the aforesaid problems faced by UN. India considers itself as one of the emerging global power and contributes about 16% to world population. Interest and voices of new emerging power must be incorporated for making UN more participative and democratic. Further there is a need for structural change in the Veto holding power of UN members. India views the problem with a pragmatic solution by going for reforms of the council by increasing strength both of permanent and temporary members with India as one of the permanent members

32. What is regionalism? Critically comment on its significance in India.

1

Regionalism is an ideology driven by pursuing for gaining the territorial rights or acceleration of interest of a specific region. Regionalism in India is a product of multiple factors and has great significance in its politico-social sphere as India is a diverse country and every region has a unique culture, language, history etc.

Regionalism in early 1950s to 1960s questioned to the power of centre, mobilizing masses to go for secession. Starting from Tamilian movement to Khalistan movement all started with regional aspirations which got converged into nationalist aspirations. It has led to imminent split of the nation. It glorified certain matters related to water dispute, classical status of a language, questioned the presence of other linguistic groups in a particular region who have visible domination in employment and education.

However, on the positive side regionalism has given way to decline of uni-party system providing space for coalition politics. It has given way to balanced centre state relations and is used as a mechanism to accelerate development programme in backward region.

In a nutshell, meaning of regionalism and its outcome represent the ever changing nature of grammar of politics in India. It was restricted to small states but later glorifying regional pride, sons of the soil movement is getting momentum in different parts of

the country. Local population in a territory is looking into its comparative disadvantage as against outsiders and institutionalization of exodus as a process of ethnic separation is challenging the pluralist, democratic and equalitarian ideologies glorified by Indian Constitution. Therefore biggest threat to persistence of India as a Union of States is the divisive and pathological form of regionalism getting momentum in Indian society today.

2

Human being have strong carving of identity. This identity can be expressed into various forms may be it is associated with nation, state, caste, religion and region. Regionalism is therefore outpouring of human beings where they associate their identity with certain region where they reside. There can be various reasons for such an identity viz cultural, historical and also developmental.

As democratic experiments unfolded in our country many regional aspirations started getting expressed. Significance of such regional aspirations led to creation of linguistic based states having their own cultural identity. Aspiration of regionalism is key aspect of unity and diversity of India. Further nation would not mean negation of region.

Regionalism has increased democratic polity and helped in bringing governance more closer to people. India responded to tensions and challenges arising out of regionalism by creating more states and by giving special powers under constitution. India has realized that best way to respond to regionalism is through democratic negotiation and not by suppression.

However, recently regionalism has been fueled for benefit of party politics. This kind of regionalism undermines unity of country. Divide and rule cannot be policy which our political parties can adopt. Therefore regional aspirations are good as far as they keep balance of unity and diversity of India.

33. Discuss the triggers for rapid Industrialization process in Western Europe and its growth during the nineteenth century.

1

Industrialization is defined as a process in which a predominantly agrarian economy is transformed into a machine based industrial economy. The industrial revolution took place in England in particular and west Europe in general for the simple reason that pre requisites to industrial revolution were present there. The triggers were:

1. Capital: It is the main requirement for purchasing

land, machinery, raw material etc. Large savings by manufacturers and traders and plunder from colonies abroad was re invested in machinery and capital formation and expansion

2. Techniques: There has been invention of new technology and funds were mobilized for research and development of more machines and improving the efficacy of older ones.

3. Availability of cheap labour and workers which were hitherto poor agricultural peasants and slaves from colonies filled the need for unskilled human resource. This led to their exploitation and acceleration of wealth production in the factories.

4. Western Europe was endowed with riches of natural resources like coal for production of power and iron for production of machinery.

5. New modes of transport like inland waterways, road network, ports and railway broke the hitherto isolation of far flung areas and also helped in transportation of raw material to the factories.

6. The colonies provided the market base for the machine based products through disproportionate tariff policy

The emphasis for rapid industrialization was also provided through the ideological support from the growth of philosophy of capitalism and rise of protestant ethics, new modes of education and science. The Calvinists and protestants receiving institutional support imbibed the value of material asceticism, entrepreneurship, law, discipline which had significant impact on the industrialization as a process.

2

Industrialisation is process of transformation of economy from agrarian to industrial. It also involves a change in social structure of the society with increase in urban population. Production levels increase due to increase in efficiency and production is no longer at subsistence level.

Industrialisation initiated in the second half of 18th century in Britain following availability of favorable conditions. During the period Britain experienced a phase of agriculture revolution and increase in agricultural productivity.

Therefore less labour could feed more people. Population also increased as a result people migrated to cities in search of employment. Therefore labour was available. British traders and merchants were making profits from trading with colonies and they had the capital required for investment in manufacturing units.

The colonies provided a source of raw material and also a market for manufactured goods. However the

most important factor that initiated industrialization was a series of inventions like Power loom in textile industry, Steam engine, blast furnace that uses coal as fuel. Availability of all these factors together triggered industrialization.

In the Western Europe on the main land industrialization did not spread at the same time and same pace as it did in Britain. It was only after the 1830s industrialization was able to stabilize in the region. The favorable factors were absent there. During later 18th and early 19th century Western Europe was experiencing revolutions like the French revolution and Napoleonic wars. Also Western Europe did not have ready available capital and market for its goods.

Therefore industrialization initiated in Britain in later 18th century but it could spread to the western Europe only after the region stabilized in 19th century.

34. Explain the factors responsible for the location and distribution of software industry in India.

1

The growth story of India is based on evolution of India as an international hub in the field of software development, consultation and export, information technology and other business process outsourcing. Therefore it is important to understand the factors responsible for the location of such huge base of software industries which have changed the overall spectrum of economy. Human resource is one of the main factors for the development and sizeable increase in the software industry. The fact that India has a young demographic dividend has changed the geography of industry in the world. Availability of cheap world class software experts and core competence of India in software related products is the main reason that most of the countries are looking towards India. Secondly, information industry craves for a better communication infrastructure like telecom, better internet connectivity, fast satellite communication etc. All these pre requisites are available in India. Further as software has wide ranging application in the field of defense, satellite communication, telecom, and cyber security, and South India is home to most of the institutions related to these sectors, most companies are looking forward towards this region. India has a favourable, free and reliable market looking for better and innovative software. With the rise of the information society wanting services at the door step and government offering public service delivery through software programs, there has been

ever increasing establishment of industries in the sector.

The distribution of software industries was mainly confined to southern India in the initial stages but with the ever increasing demand for better services through better software products, there has been mushrooming of new industries in many towns of north India as well. The software industry is poised to become all pervasive in the near future.

2

The software industries made foray into India during the late 1980's when the groundwork for liberalisation of Indian economy was being done. The growth of this industry has been phenomenal, but have their strong presence only in places like Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad. Oflate, the industry has been spreading to other places and contributing to the economic development of those regions. Their locational factors include a combination of skilled manpower, good infrastructure and enabling environment like Tax concessions and educational places promoting and having science and research facilities. This combination of factors were available in States of AndhraPradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. Also these states formulated policies that further promoted these factors and thus became an Hub for Software industries. Bangalore, with the presence of defence and space research establishments naturally became the first choice for these software firms.

Today, software industries employ a large number of skilled men and is seen as a promising sector for employment. Other states have also started taking steps to attract the software companies and hence we are able to witness the distribution of these companies throughout India, though at varying levels. Creating more knowledge centres and offering technical education to the youth will make a large number of people employable in this sector and further help in sustaining India's position as software capital of the world.

35. Explain the major criticisms of civil services and evaluate its changing role in the Indian democracy since independence.

1

In spite of its merits and role in nation making, several criticisms have emerged over number of years. Considering the fact that civil servants are selected, not elected, the concentration of immense power at their disposal goes against democratic norms. Ironically it is the same which shape public policies though feedback not public. The delegated legislation

is another area of concern. Moreover politicization, corruption, red tapism, inefficiency, unresponsiveness, lack of accountability and control under disguise of anonymity has eroded their credentials. It has created “empires within empires”. Further its resistance to change and maintenance of status quo act as friction towards progress. Another issue relates to the rising pyramid of bureaucracy which irrespective of workload is increasing its sheer size. Adherence to procedure instead to objective is another area of concern. Being a welfare state and developing country with a large section of society remain under developed, bureaucracy has played an important role in development and delivery of service since independence. Over the number of years with the arrival of globalization, liberalisation and privatization its role has become that more of facilitator. Further devolution of power to people through decentralization in form of panchayati raj, people empowerment through RTI, Citizen Charters, increasing tendency towards limited government and call for transparency and control has minimized its area of influence. Still keeping the development needs of country and its ability to deliver essential services up to last mile has not minimized its importance and has been instrumental in ongoing process of nation building.

2

Civil service is the only institution that survived the test of the time. It was brought in to existence by Lord Cornwallis. It has shown tremendous amount of resilience and strength of character to adopt and adapt to continuity and change. Civil service or bureaucracy is regarded as steel frame and legacy of British imperialism. Various criticism have developed regarding it. It is advocated that bureaucracy is closed to outsiders and open to itself and is a system of inefficiency and guided by elements of favouritism. It is neither public nor accountable and is riddled with red tapeism. It is self opinionated and lacks the diplomatic and bargaining power both at international, national and local level. The dysfunctions of bureaucracy are pointed out by state governments who consider it against the federal spirit and is used by centre to dominate over state. Other critics include lack of ethics, morality and humanity on the part of civil service. With the independence and indianisation of bureaucracy, there is a paradigm shift in its functioning. The local self government reform was marked by a change in the shift from top down to bottom up policy making. It brought bureaucracy closer to people and changed its character from

administrative to managerial. It has constantly strived to maintain balance between international obligation and national aspiration, political direction and constitutional obligation. The changing role of bureaucracy can be gauged from the emergence of new challenges in the form of environmental concerns, socio-economic problems with the advent of globalization, ensuring accountability and transparency while preserving national security, intellectual property right, facing protest from different quarters of population. Hence it can be said that civil service continues to play significant role in administration and evolved as a system of bridging the gap between political executive and common man.

3

The civil services is the permanent executive machinery of the Indian state. It can be broadly grouped into All India Services, Central Services and the State Services. The role of civil services has been changing since Independence, From the initial days of Nehruvian socialist, welfare state to the post liberalisation state. At the same time, it is subjected to many criticisms as well. They are:

1.Red Tapism: The government machinery is notorious for the slow pace of work. The bureaucracy is often criticized by the people for sticking to rules adamantly which leads to unnecessary delays. India ranks poorly in “Ease of doing business” report by the world bank because of the no. of clearances required to start a business.

2. Bribery and Corruption: Paying ‘greasing money’ for getting the work done has become so common in the government offices. Infact, the public service jobs have become so attractive because of the ‘under the table income’ that people are ready to pay huge amounts to get even simple posts.

3.Insensitive to the common man: Though a lot of initiatives like Citizens Charters have come up, a majority of the govt. rules and procedures are difficult for the common man to comprehend. And the officers do not care to explain the purpose behind the rule.

Changing role:

The civil services of the 50’s and 60’s are different from that of what it is now. During the Nehruvian era, the civil services were primarily the machinery of the welfare state. It used to plan and execute welfare schemes for the betterment of the socio economic condition of the people. Nowadays, the civil services role has broadened to various aspects, though its primary work remains the same. The civil services now has grown to meet the growing demands of the

modern state. The way of recruitment, the training, the technology with which it is endowed with, the accountability and the transparency has all improved thanks to civil service reforms.

36. “Agenda 21 is aimed at integrating environmental imperatives with developmental aspirations”. Elaborate

1

Agenda 21 is a voluntary, non obligatory road map perceived by different nations in 1992 at UN environment and development conference in Rio-de-Janeiro, to be followed in 21st century for a sustainable, inclusive, efficient development and growth. It calls upon the nations to leverage the resources in such a way that it does not harm ecological balance, increase equality and provide better access to education and health through research and development. With two centuries of industrialization which was marked by exploitation of resources for acceleration of wealth, there has been an increase in global temperature. The same thing is now happening in second and third world countries. Due to absence of better technologies and lack of funds and human resource in the poorer nations, there has been an increase in green house emissions and deforestation, unplanned growth leading to extinction of biodiversity and low human development index. In order to bring down global temperature and protect environment without hurting growth, it proposes an integrative, comprehensive agenda which will reduce wasteful consumption and encourage investment in sustainable, global best practices. It seeks to promote environmental sustainability through preservation of atmosphere, conservation of biodiversity, combating deforestation and desertification, controlling pollution etc. Further it reiterates the developmental activities in social and economic sphere by better investment in education, health, science, transfer of technology and international institutional support. The conference and agenda call upon an end to economic and social polarization in the world and propose to establish an international platform for bringing in consensus for better progress and prosperity of humans which is environmentally safe and growth oriented.

2

Agenda 21 is an action plan of the United Nations members regarding sustainable development. Since,

developmental activities of the past have been at the cost of detriment to the environment, Agenda 21 aims to integrate environment and development.

Sustainable development means use of the resources for the development of the society in such a way that they are available in abundance for the future generations too. One of the objectives of Agenda 21 is to explore ways of integrating environment and such development.

One way of achieving this objective is to integrate the two conflicting areas of environmental conservation and development at the decision or policy making level. This means that the policy makers, planners for development should also be made responsible for the planning and policy making of environmental conservation. For example, the ministry of environment and the ministries of commerce & industry and urban development can be guided by the same think tank.

At the implementation level, such integration mechanisms and institutions should be placed at all levels of the hierarchy, central, state and local body level. This will not only make the decision makers responsible for environmental conservation but also sensitise those who so far had no exposure to such areas.

3

A brain child of Earth summit 1992 under the framework of UN, Agenda 21 aims to promote sustainable development. Considering the fact that sustainable development is a global issue with local solutions, it rightly underlines the need for synchronizing the local and national development needs with that of global without compromising sustainability.

To implement the same developing countries will be provided green technology, education, aid by international institutions and developed countries.

The development is ensured by strengthening group roles like NGOs, farmers and women, conservation of resources like biodiversity, and preventing deforestation, radioactive waste disposal, controlling pollution and further by socioeconomic development by reducing poverty, housing needs, health, controlling population.

There is criticism of Agenda 21 labeling it as “communist plot” to strengthen state control and curbing civil liberties by depriving them of property and civil rights. Such criticism is unwarranted considering the fact that it is not a legally binding agreement and is purely a voluntary one. The recent failure of Rio+20 to reach any consensus regarding funding is a

retrogressive step and needs attention keeping the fact that without it the developing countries has less options and is against the basic principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Nonetheless its has become a unique opportunity to leverage international attention and support towards one of the most pressing issues of our time.

37. What was the effect of Russian Nihilism and Irish nationalism on the Indian national movement? Evaluate.

1

The moderates failure to yield results through constitutional methods from 1985 to 1905 had convinced youth of ineffectiveness of their methods and had caused widespread frustration This yielded ground for new alternatives like revolutionary terrorism drawing inspiration from foreign movements. Russian Nihilism and Irish Nationalism need special mention here. Russian nihilism basically a branch of anarchism believes in natural state i.e. no state, no political religious authority and no value system .It employs violent means whose success attracted extremist attraction. This led to a the era of individual heroism and extremist movements .For the first time the INM reached masses and not limited to elite section. New underground organisations like “Abhinav Bharat”,”Anushilan Samiti and ideologically committed press began to take roots. Activities like decoity(Kakori conspiracy case, murder of officials and arms manufacturing took place. A new class of leaders like Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad, and Aurbindo Gosh emerged. The Indian nationalism is different from nihilism in the sense that former is committed to nationalism with a idea of nation unlike later which is anarchist. Irish nationalism is yet another movement which influenced INM although in a more moderate way. The self rule movement in Ireland became inspiration for Indian version i.e. Home rule league movement led by Tilak and Annie Besant.The goal changed from mere constitutional reforms to self rule. It had comparatively less impact on extremist ideology. Further cultural revivalism doesn't left India untouched The impact of Irish nationalism can be gauged from the fact that later India adopted Directive Principals from Ireland. Although the impact of these movements is immense, yet Indian nationalism had developed its own strategy widely different and worked to complement much active non violent mass struggle unlike movement like nihilism.

2

“In my part of India, Bengal, there is hardly an educated family where books about the Irish heroes are not read and if I may say so, devoured.”
- Subhash Chandra Bose

Among the different phases of development of Indian nationalist movement, effect of Russian Nihilism and Irish nationalism was profound during the militant phase during early 20th century. Irish Sinn Fein policy during Anglo-Irish War seemed to create a new paradigm for guerilla warfare to which Bengali revolutionaries, who were already committed to the goal of forcing the British from India by force of arms, enthusiastically responded – setup of “Abhinav Bharat” and “Anushilan Samiti” etc. Chittagong Armoury Raid of April 1930 was inspired by the popular Easter Rising and the guerilla tactics of Ireland. The revolutionaries also learned bomb-making and organisation of secret cells from Russian Nihilism movement against Tsar Rulers. These forms of nationalist movement however were short lived due to lack of organizational strength, govt. curb down and emergence of Gandhi.

There was a time in Irish movement when there was cultural renaissance in Ireland and a determination for home rule and realisation of inner strength and self sufficiency and to not depend on England. This can be paralleled to the Swadesi movement in India in early 20th century. The various forms of non-co-operation movement in India also had a precedent in Ireland.

However the Irish nationalism ideas and ideologies were not taken wholesale but were adapted to suit Indian needs. Mahatma Gandhi while admiring the goals of Sinn Fein, condemned their methods and compared them to General Dyer's massacre in Amritsar. The radical influence of Irish and Nihilistic movements declined after Gandhiji got involved into Indian National Movement, when he emphasized mass action and non-violence.

38. Which factors accelerated the process of decolonization post World War II? Explain the role played by the UN and US in this process.

< **Could't find any good answers for this question. These were the only answers for the above question** >

1

The Empire of the Europe began to crumble after World War II. In the year 1945, UN had only 51 members which increased to 185 by the year 1993. This increase in number was facilitated by emergence of new independent states mainly in Asia and Africa

after their struggle for independence or Decolonization.

The factors responsible for Decolonization can be summed up as follows:

- 1) Europe, after Second World War, was completely devastated, geographically as well as financially. In fact, many nations including Britain took loan from US to bring their economy back to track. So this large scale devastation helped colonies to get freedom.
 - 2) Public opinion was turning against colonialism.
 - 3) There were constant struggle for freedom in the colonies So it was difficult to control colonies.
 - 4) Era of Cold war and decolonization coincided and the World was divided in two power bloc. The US and USSR both wanted decolonization to occur so that newly formed states will join respective bloc tilting balance of power in their side.
 - 5) USSR spread communism as anti-imperialist model and supported nationalist cause in many colonies.
 - 6) US gave independence to Philippines in 1946 and stressed other to follow the same.
 - 7) Policy reforms of the colonial powers were out rightly rejected by the people like France tried to create a French Union, which was rejected.
- As evident from the above since decolonization period coincided with cold war there was always fear in US that USSR should not take any nation under their control through spread of communism. So US by financial package and other helps and sometime militarily made countries join their respective bloc. USSR also applied the same techniques.

2

During the war years itself ,in 1941 , USA president Franklin d Roosevelt has mooted the idea of having an international organization which can act as the sovereign force on behalf of all nations to instill peace and avoid the prospects of another world war like situation. Taking cue from this , the major declaration came from the USA and Britain through YALTA CONFERENCE in 1943 in which they declared “none of the allied forces has any intention of holding onto their colonies once the war is over”. It might have been their strategy to muster the support or the learning from the humiliating treaty of Versailles which eventually lead to the WW2. The Potsdam conference and the oaks conference has finally lead to the creation of United Nations organization through sanfrancisco declaration. War destructs and there will be no winners and losers in a war. Both the allied forces and the axis powers were equally destructed and post war reconstruction of Europe which has lost its glory became the primary interest of the United States. The birth of communist

Russia though happened in 1919 but its mark on world affairs became so prominent after the ww2.with USSR supporting the freedom movements in other countries and the inability of the financially and militarily torn Europe, large scale revolutions for independence in the colonies have left USA with no options but to aid the decolonization. Poland, Hungary , Bulgaria , Czechoslovakia ,Romania which were French colonies became independent with the support of USSR. In Albania and Yugoslavia communist governments took oath. India , Pakistan , Burma were freed from British and other south eastern countries too became independent soon. The birth of third world and the policy of pursuing an independent foreign policy as advocated by the leaders like Nasser, tito , sukarno and Nehru through NAM pitched for the independence and peaceful coexistence. With the onset of cold war and a fear of its spread USA fought wars in Korea and Vietnam which made more damage to it than good by stirring the national consciousness of the people in other countries aswell. The birth of UNO with 6 principle organs could able to create a level playing field for the thirld world countries to pitch for the total decolonization of the world . The economic and social council and trusteeship councils played a major role in the post war reconstruction and decolonization respectively. The 11 countries put under UNO trusteeship became independent one by one with the last one being Namibia. The emergence of national leaders with new national consciousness has greatly helped UNO in fulfilling its mission.

39. Briefly explain how fast breeder reactors differ from regular nuclear power plants? Comment briefly on their significance for India's nuclear energy programme.

1

Nuclear reactors work on principle of nuclear fission. The heat generated during the fission process is utilized by converted water into steam and steam used to rotate turbine to generate electricity. The fuel used in the nuclear reactor is the most important in the process. A normal nuclear reactor uses a radioactive element that is capable of undergoing fission process on bombarding with neutrons. It utilizes light water or heavy water as a coolant and a moderator that controls the speed of neutrons in the reaction. A Breeder reactor is different from other reactors as it utilizes the nuclear waste generated from other conventional reactors as fuel. Breeder reactors is very fuel efficient as it produces

more fuel from the used material than it utilizes. Breeder reactors are based on very high speed neutrons and generate large amount of heat. Water cannot be used as a coolant as water has a property to act as a moderator, therefore breeder reactor used liquid sodium as coolant as liquid sodium will not control neutrons and also absorb the large heat generated.

Indian Nuclear Programme (INP) is a 3 stage nuclear programme. The 1st and the last stage are the normal water heater reactor stage based on uranium and thorium respectively. The 2nd stage is a Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) stage. The Breeder reactor stage is very crucial for attaining maximum efficiency out of the modest reserves of uranium available in India. The spent fuel from 1st stage comprising of Uranium 238 and some Plutonium is used as fuel in FBR, Uranium 238 undergoes transmutation to produce Plutonium that can be further used as fuel. FBR can also use Thorium and plutonium mixture as a fuel, non fissile Thorium 232 transmutes into fissile Uranium 233. Therefore Breeder reactor enhances our utilization efficiency of uranium and also converts thorium into utilizable form.

A Fast Breeder Test reactor of 500Mwe is developed at IGCAR in Kalpakkam and a Prototype Breeder Reactor is under development. Once the prototype reactor achieves criticality then commercial level development of FBR can be initiated.

2

Regular nuclear power plants use U-235 as its fuel to generate electricity whereas fast breeder reactors use natural uranium (U-238), bombard it with fast neutrons to convert it into reactor grade neutron (U-235). Need for a fast breeder reactor arises because U-238 is abundant in nature but not U-235. So, in order to generate electricity, it is required to enrich U-238 with U-235. Not only uranium, but thorium & plutonium can also be used to generate nuclear fuel. India's nuclear energy program is in a developing stage. The 3 stage nuclear energy program, as was proposed by Mr. bhabha, has reached upto its second stage. While in first stage, he proposed generation of electricity using natural uranium. In second stage, he had proposed generation of nuclear fuel using Thorium & plutonium through FBR. In last stage, we will generate electricity using thorium as a fuel. The huge importance given to thorium is due to large reserves found in monazite sands of southern states of TN etc. India will be self sufficient in the field of nuclear energy as there will be no need of nuclear fuel imports. In fact, by exporting thorium as a fuel, India can gain a lot of foreign reserve in future. Apart from this, breeder reactors use the spent up fuel

of regular nuclear reactor to further generate fuel which can again generate power. This is a huge relief in the worry of disposal of nuclear waste as the waste will get reduced with reusal of fuel. Future prospects are very bright if we are able to use thorium as a fuel. Then, It can be used in our space programs too as the fuel will be abundant. Lesser geopolitical pressure will enable government to establish more & more nuclear power plants in the country that will eventually pull the country out of energy crisis.

40. What are the areas of cooperation for India and China in the international arena? Discuss.

1

India and China have enshrined as the two most significant countries not only in Asia, but in world too. amidst the current scenario of the world (Euro debt, slowdown of US economy, Kyoto2, etc) India-China have a very large field of scope for cooperation. such fields of scope can be discussed under following subheads:

***IN REVIVING WORLD ECONOMY-**China and India has grown very firstly and still have one of the highest growth rates. Euro zone debt and slowdown of US economy has appalling effects over world economy. India-China economic cooperation can revive world economy up to greater extent. their fair cooperation can be proved as a "stimulus package" for Euro zone and growth engine for world economy.

***COUNTER TERRORISM AND WORLD PEACE:** there must be anticipation of massive violence in Afghanistan in post 2014 US-exit. India and China have greater roles there to bring peace and counter terrorism attacks. their cooperation will be proved as a boon for Afghanistan.

***TOWARDS MDGs-**There is a substantial part of world population living in these two developing countries. India- China can adhere to great co-operation and endeavors to fulfill these MDGs. These two countries have immense potential to achieve the MDGs and hence it will be resulted the overall achievement of MDGs in the world.

***ENVIRONMENT CONCERNS AND POLLUTION-**India and China are among the countries, which emit a substantial part of global pollutants, like Co₂. No₂ etc. also these two countries are in industrial transition phase so, they polluting the environment substantially. they can form a framework together and can work towards the less pollution. its one of the largest fields, where the cooperation between both countries will drag the pollution level down immediately.

India and China with impressive cooperation can help the world to tackle the major challenges, it is facing. They have very much potential to bring peace, prosperity and sustainable growth across the world.

2

Indo-China relationship is characterized by cooperation, competition and conflict. While both the countries are in a constant state of competition, there are several avenues for them to cooperate and reap mutual benefits.

With the western nation's economy plummeting, it falls on India and China to engineer a recovery and lead the revival of world economy. While the current trade balance might be skewed heavily in favour of China, there is plenty of opportunity to cooperate in this domain.

Both the countries are growing fast and need energy to pump this. Thus ensuring energy security and gaining access to the vast natural resources of Africa has been a priority for both nations. Instead of competing, there is more to gain from mutual cooperation here.

The sea lanes of communication are important to ensure the free flow of trade and cooperation is essential in ensuring their safety and combating maritime piracy.

Organisations like BRICS have provided a forum that could draw a new world order. Although still not completely matured, India and China should cooperate in shifting the centre of geo-political power to the east and stand together to check US and western hegemony.

Similar interests are also shared in respect to combatting climate change and advocating the doctrine of "common but differentiated responsibility". The two must provide common leadership to the developing nations in securing a fair deal with the developed world.

India and China, find them on the same side on numerous occasions in the WTO and Bretton Woods institutions. Their interests converge in enabling free and fair trade.

China is a manufacturing hub, whereas India is a service hub. Both can learn from each other here as well.

There is a need to have greater people-to-people exchange and strengthening of educational and cultural ties.

The elephant and the dragon have several stages set to dance together. All that is needed is political will to make this happen.

3

India and China have emerged as new leaders of the developing and underdeveloped world in the past two decades due to their strong economic strength and core competence in various sectors. This led to competition and cooperation between the two at regional and international forums. Despite contentious regional issues, both share similar views and strategic interests in international geopolitics due to similar historical imperialist backgrounds and demographic profiles.

Many areas like climate change provide a platform for both to uphold the principle of the Kyoto Protocol and common but differential treatment to preserve the interests of second and third world countries. The conservation of biodiversity is another forum in which both can cooperate to press for better fund allocation from the developed world.

On the economic side, both share a common view for the transformation and reform of world's financial institutions which are currently polarized towards the West. Further, both being stakeholders in BRICS and its idea of a development bank, there is a need for greater cooperation. Both can assist each other in WTO negotiations and bring consensus on the Doha Development Round.

Political spheres call upon both to combat terrorism at regional and international levels, strengthening Afghanistan to bring normalcy in South Asia, reiterating their demand for a Syrian-led political transition in order to avoid bloodbath, and opposing any Western-led sanctions on Iran and providing a window of consensus through the UN. Further, in order to avoid any war-like situation in Asia with the US pivot, both need to bring a consensual roadmap for better geopolitical relations.

Despite some challenges on border issues and trade disparity, there is much scope for India and China to cooperate in political, social, economic, environmental fronts in world diplomacy.

41. Discuss the demands and expectations of Indian diaspora in the North America from their host countries. Are these demands justified? Critically examine.

1

Indian Diaspora forming a large chunk of population of N. America has a number of issues and demands seeking to be addressed by host country. Incidents like recent attack on Sikhs through firing on Gurudwara motivated by racial discrimination raises important security issues, reservation and need immediate

attention. The immigration issue is another area which need reforms considering its discriminatory character and rigid conditions to sponsor one's relatives. Indians are demanding parity in rights with fellow citizens in certain areas like more Political representation .The denial religious rights and freedom for Muslims and Sikhs is a matter of concern. The low wage migrants suffers from exploitation by employers and especially diplomats abusing diplomatic immunity under Vienna convention. They are demanding grievance redressal measures like ombudsman and helpline to address the same. Related issue is legalisation of undocumented migrants gaining entry through illegal means. It is indeed a tragedy that USA and Canada has done little to prevent anti-racial attacks ,turning back to their constitutional obligation to guarantee security to its residents. The approach to minimise immigration considering its influence on demographic transition and economy must be replaced by transparent ,anti discriminatory measures. The religious freedom should be viewed in light for liberal civic rights of which USA is a ardent supporter rather than security needs. The issue of diplomatic abuse is more serious and complex as it is out of their domain and needed to solved through source country negotiations to include provisions for applying host country laws under special circumstances. The ombudsman and helpline would be a good step here. Further issue of legalisation of illegal migrants has no grounds since it is against country laws. The Diaspora seems to have reasonable and justifiable demands which every country is supposed and must give heed to considering the Diaspora contribution to country economy, human resources and secular credentials

2

Indian Diaspora has its presence all over the world, with differing characteristics. Majority of Indian immigrants are settled in two regions, the Middle East and the North America. The Middle East attracts the not so well educated manual laborers and North America attracts well qualified individuals. It is the well thought policy of government that has led to such visible trend in migration. Indians in North America are one of the most well educated and highly qualified section of people. Indians contribute to a large extent to the economic development of USA and Canada. The reason why qualified individuals are allowed to settle in these countries is the changing demography of these countries i.e. decrease in working age population and increase in older population. Indians now form 1% of population in USA and 3.5% in Canada; therefore they are now more vocal in their demands. Indians are subject to racial and religious discriminations more visibly after the September 11 attacks. Attacks on Gurudwara are a clear manifestation of

growing religious intolerance in the people. Also Asian origin people are targeted as terror suspects and are subjected to questioning and kept under surveillance. Apart from the racial and religious intolerance, Indians are not provided with same benefits at work place as the locals like pay structure, social security benefits, management role and growth opportunities. Such discrimination is experienced by people working at lower level or as contract workers. Indian origin people are individually targeted and subjected to ill treatment and considered lesser citizens. Population of Indians in North America will increase further in future and it is very important to recognize their contribution to the development and growth of these developed economies. The increasing number of Indians in President Obama's Cabinet is a sign of growing importance of Indians.

3

Indian Diaspora is one the major immigrant community in North America especially USA and Canada. Due to lack of opportunities at home, these Indians who are skilled laborers are looking abroad especially in American markets. However lately, there has been a sense of alienation among them due to growing intolerance of the Americans towards outsiders and rising protectionist attitude of the governments. Most of the Indian population present in America suffers from racial threats, economic constraints and religious fanaticism. This can be seen in context of the racial attacks on students studying in different educational institutions, racial biasness in the period of recession etc. In addition to this our diaspora still demands a level playing field for both domestic and immigrant labor force as most of them, being professionals working in trans frontier companies, are suffering from visa policy regime of US etc. Other issues involve the attacks on religious places like gurudwaras etc. There has been growing concern from community about the rising fanaticism from the indigenous people. This may lead to the rise of religious extremism.

With these concerns Indian diaspora is expecting the host governments to take a pragmatic view of some of their legitimate demands like racial biasness and religious intolerance that are more of a real threat to the very existence of the community which has took the relations between Americans and Indians governments to a new height. However, visa policy regime is more a technical issue with the increasing slowdown in American economy and must be dealt at the inter-governmental level.

42. "Foreign investment is far from being critical to India's economic growth". Critically comment. (2009, GS-II)

1

Growth of any country largely depends on the volume of its capital formation requiring high savings within a country. But on the eve of 1991 Balance of Payment crisis in India, under IMF compulsion it necessitated to liberalise Indian economy thus opening its door wide for global investors to invest in our economy. Foreign Investment i.e. DIRECT and INDIRECT. Direct in terms of ownership and Indirect in terms of investment in shares and stocks. Though policy makers of the land restrained the maximum cap on foreign investors can put into a particular sector but very recently, after the recession in world economy in 2008 efforts had been made to enhance the limit with requisite limit on govt -hand.

In this age of economic globalization foreign investment helps to better India's Balance of Payment scenario, infrastructure, employment generation in many ways thus paving way for better standard of living of the countrymen. But here one thing we never can ignore that foreign investment is always made with a profit making purpose by the investors thus many a time creating economic instability by way of flight of capital or capturing local market and generating less than expected profit for the host country. Therefore, Indian economy can expect better growth by developing manufacturing and industry sector and improving its service sector performance rather than being over-dependent on foreign investment.

2

Since India opened its economy after LPG reforms, foreign investors have increasingly shown interest in India due to many reasons like growth friendly government, huge untapped market, natural and human resource, strong economic fundamentals. However over dependence on foreign investment to drive growth can bring volatility instead of stability in growth. It is important here to understand the nature of foreign investment. These are of 2 types, Foreign Direct Investment is investment in assets of the country, it said to bring with it technology, employment and healthy competition in market. However here it should be mentioned that the sole motive of corporations is profit and not development. Increasing number of corporations are routing investments through tax havens as it is experienced that a small country like Mauritius is source of huge foreign investment in India. The other route for foreign investment is Foreign Portfolio Investment, it is investment made in share markets and it is said to provide much needed capital to Indian companies. But it is fraught with dangers of sudden pull back as experienced recently after the announcement made by Federal Reserve Bank in USA. Also foreign investment in Indian markets is largely through

Participatory Notes and Hedge funds, these are highly volatile in nature and focused on getting high dividends. Therefore instead of increasing dependence on foreign capital Indian governments should focus on mobilizing savings of Indian citizens, focus on financial inclusion and increasing bank branch networks, find an alternative to investment made in gold, encourage research and development, support and promote innovative ventures. India should decrease its dependence on foreign capital only then it would be able to remain resilient to global markets fluctuations.

3

Post the 1991 reforms, India has opened up several of its sector to foreign investment and integrated itself more deeply with the international economy. The foreign investment flowing into India are generally classified as "Foreign Direct Investment" which are long term, and "Foreign Institutional Investment" which are basically portfolio investment and are generally short term and volatile.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is generally encouraged as it brings in new and better technology, best practices of global management, the much needed capital for infrastructure development and generates employment thus providing impetus to overall development and growth.

However, FDI too isn't without its flaws. Experts argue that foreign companies are generally insensitive to needs of the local environment. They exploit natural resource of the country and drain its raw material. Moreover, their intervention in strategic sectors like telecommunication could be a challenge with regard to security concerns. On the other hand, the portfolio investment done via FII are relatively less beneficial as they are considered to be volatile and are very susceptible to the global market trends. Checks need to be in place to ensure that these investments do not destabilize the currency by making a quick flight as happened in the south east asian crisis in the 1990s.

India needs foreign investment at the moment, as the domestic mobilisation of savings is not sufficient to pump in the capital that is needed to sustain the high rate of growth that the country needs to bring its masses out from the clutches of poverty. The govt needs to provide a stable and enabling policy and legislative framework while ensuring that the domestic needs of the country are not compromised in the zeal to attract to foreign investment. At the same time, we should also ensure that we do not become completely dependent on foreign investment. Efforts should be sustained parallelly to generate domestic capital and entrepreneurial skills so that the country can

achieve the desired degree of self sufficiency in case the foreign investments dry up.

43. “India is losing its strategic influence in the Indian ocean region”. In the light of the recent developments in the region, critically analyze the statement.

1

India, being a littoral state with projected land mass into the Indian ocean and with her distant islands of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar islands, has an immense economic, strategic and geopolitical advantage in the Indian ocean region. Owing to this advantage, India has developed a strong navy with 150+ warships and naval bases in her littoral region and Andaman and Nicobar islands. Recently she has also announced building of a naval port in her western island group of Lakshadweep. Although India had been and is being a dominant player in Indian ocean region, recent developments in this region has brought in many more international players due to the growing importance of Indian ocean. China, a growing economic power, claiming to satiate its energy security has deployed a number of naval vessels to protect its commercial interest (fighting anti piracy) in the Indian ocean region. This deployment along with building of ports at Gwadhar in Pakistan, Hambantotta in Srilanka and Chittagong in Bangladesh is seen as Chinese encircling of India and is dubbed as the “String of Pearl Policy”. Also China’s recent securing of deep ocean exploring license in south western Indian ocean region for poly metallic sulphide nodules is viewed as China’s keen interest to dominate Indian ocean region. Barrack Obama’s “Pivot to the east” policy, announced recently, to counter the rising Chinese influence, has also increased the insecurities in Indian ocean region as America has increased its naval presence in its Diego Garcia islands. These recent developments seem to jeopardize India’s influence in the Indian ocean region. However, merely considering the geographical location, India has a lot of room to increase its presence and dominate the situation in this region. So it would be incorrect to say that India is losing its strategic influence in the Indian ocean region. Only India has step up its activities.

2

India has been a dominant force in the Indian Ocean Region. The recent developments in these region has led many to think about India losing its strategic influence.

These has cast a doubt about India’s maritime cooperation with the littoral countries of the IOR.

India voted in favour of the UN sponsored human rights resolution against Sri Lanka recently. India could not oppose the resolution due the actual human rights violation by Sri Lanka and also due to pressure from political parties like DMK, AIADMK, CPI. Moreover, India did not go for amendments in the resolution regarding crime and genocide against the ethnic Tamils by Sri Lanka as desired by these parties. Thus, India avoided a full scale confrontation with Sri Lanka.

The recent cancellation of 500 million dollar contract by Maldives government to India’s GMR has led many to think about India’s shrinking influence in this country. However, the silver lining is that the with presidential election around and if Nasheed happens to win it, it would revitalize the relationship with India.

With China investing heavily in countries like Pakistan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka which wants to secure its energy routes, there is ample scope for both countries i.e India and China to work peacefully. India has also renewed its vision and has had detailed talks and bilateral cooperation with countries like Madagascar, Seychelles, Maldives, Mauritius. With India co-hosting the recently held meeting of IOR-ARC , there has been call for enhancing maritime security control as well as economic cooperation.

India, in fact is trying to assert its influence in the Indian ocean. With capable defense capabilities including the recently included INS arihant, India’s interest in these region is immense. This can be gauged by the fact that India’s navy has on many occasion confronted with the Somali pirates and saved many lives. India is trying to actively work with all the IOR countries as the geo strategic importance of the regions has increased over the years.

44. Critically comment on the extent, scope and implications of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India.

1

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) like cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, mental disorders, stroke, respiratory diseases, etc., which don’t spread for one to another have been showing an increasing trend in taking human toll in India. According to a WHO report, NCDs accounted for 53% of all deaths in India in 2008. Cardiovascular diseases topped the list accounting for 24% of all deaths. Most of NCDs also called Life style diseases was thought to be prevalent among the rich. But its now proved to be a

myth by a recent report which showed poor people are more affected by NCDs. NCDs, unlike Communicable diseases can be easily prevented if precautionary measures are taken sufficiently. Government of India, in these lines has taken several steps to curb the NCDs. Many state governments have banned tobacco products in their states which are major causes of cancers and respiratory diseases. In a recent verdict, Supreme Court has also banned advertising of tobacco products. Free medical checkup for citizens over 30 years of age to identify, disorders like high blood pressure, high blood glucose level, etc is carried out regularly by the state run hospitals. Awareness drives about necessity of exercise, avoidance of alcohol and healthy food consumption are taken periodically. NCDs bring heavy implications on country's economic growth by increasing the health subsidy bill, creating problems with procuring and distributing the required medicines (Most medicines are patented and have high costs). Also NCDs increase the out of pocket spending of the individuals pushing many towards poverty. NCDs reduce the individual and national productivity Giving due precautionary care to NCDs would not only help individuals but also the country as a whole.

2

Non communicable Diseases cannot transmit from one person to another through any medium like air, water etc. Some examples of NCDs include cancer, asthma, diabetes, heart problems etc. According to WHO, there has been a shift in health burden of NCDs in India due to growing culture of consumerism and lack of adequate health facilities. This led to an increase in the number of people infected by the chronic yet deadly diseases. The extent of NCDs lies in the changing behavioral pattern of the Indian society with economic prosperity and rise of income which led to marked shift in eating habits. The unhealthy diet pattern, tobacco and alcohol use, insufficient physical activities coupled with urbanization and increased pollution have enormously contributed for loaded numbers. The NCDs have infested to every social group whether rich or poor. The stressed social life leading to hypertension has increased the death, diseases, disability to the people. The limited scope due to insufficient hospitals data and political will to enforce rules regulating sale of harmful substances have added to the woes of the government. In addition to that, lack of better and affordable health care infrastructure and human expertise with lack of awareness about the diseases have made India a rising global disease hub.

The prevalence of NCDs results in a higher burden with low productive labor having high mortality and morbidity. It leads to high out of pocket expenses resulting in extreme poverty accelerating a vicious cycle. It has social costs in

the form of lack of education facilities to children, lack of employment opportunities etc. India needs a practical approach for establishment state of art facilities for early diagnosis and treatment coupled with proper legal measure for containing the sale of tobacco products and creating awareness about healthy dietary fibrous food.

45. Comment on the role of ISRO in making India a space power and briefly explain on its proposed initiatives for the future.

1

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), the space agency of India, has been instrumental in augmenting India's space power and facilitating her to join the Elite group of Space power Nations like the USA, Russia, EU, Japan and China. Established in 1969, the ISRO, till today has launched more than 100 mission starting from Aryabhata to recent launches like Kalpana-1, Cartosat, Oceansat, Mega tropiques, SARAL, Risat, INSAT series of satellites, etc. Chandrayan-1, the first Moon orbiter, requires a special mention which brought worldwide fame to our country. Chandrayaan-2 is to follow soon. Currently ISRO is working with GAGAN project which is a GPS based Navigation system to improve the Navigation of Aircrafts.

Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) is an autonomous regional satellite navigation system being developed by ISRO under which plans are to launch a constellation of satellites. The first IRNSS satellite IRNSS-1A was launched in July 2013 and the remaining 6 satellites are to be launched by 2014. ISRO plans to undertake 58 missions, 25 launch vehicles and 33 satellites, during the 12th Plan. The future projects of ISRO include

1. Mangalyaan – The Mars orbiter which is set to be launched in Nov 2013 to study the Mars environment and about the possibility of life there
2. Aditya-1 – This mission is to study the solar Corona in visible and IR range and Coronal mass ejection of the Sun. Planned in 2015-2016
3. Astrosat – It's the first Astronomy satellite mission of India for multi-wavelength observation of celestial bodies and cosmic rays. Planned in 2014

ISRO is not just a space agency for India, it's a "Pride House"

2

ISRO started its operations in 1960s with a vision of utilizing the immense potential of Space technologies for the national development. Accordingly it has developed 2 major satellites (INSAT) for communication services & IRS for management of natural sources. ISRO has been successful on achieving self-reliance and developing capability to build and launch communication satellites for television, broadcast, telecommunications and remote sensing satellites for management of natural resources. Although it took India four decades to complete 100 missions but it is expected that growth will be exponential in the future. ISRO proposes to undertake 50 more missions in the next five years. At global level, India's space program has received much respect especially after the Chandrayaan-1 launch.

Successful launches have helped them attract more international customers for commercial satellite launches. Few of the important Future Missions are as under: GSLV-D5:

Mission's significance is that is powered by an indigenous cryogenic engine.

ASTROSAT: The ASTROSAT project is aimed at Designing & Launching astronomical observatory for studies of cosmic sources.

Chandrayaan-2 : Mission is planned for 2013 and expected to improve further our understanding of the origin and evolution of moon.

Mars mission: Mars Orbiter Mission is ISRO's first interplanetary mission to planet Mars with a spacecraft designed to orbit Mars.

Human Space Flight Mission Program
Objective of Human Spaceflight Program is to undertake a human spaceflight mission to carry a crew of two to Low Earth Orbits.

GSLV Mk III is conceived and designed to make ISRO fully self-reliant in launching heavier communication satellites.

3

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is our country's pioneer organisation involving in space research. From being dependent on Russia for launch vehicles, to launching foreign satellites like SARAL through its own satellites, it has grown consistently from its inception in 1972. However, whether it has made India a space power is a matter of debate.

ISRO has made significant contributions to the country's growth through its various satellite systems and launch vehicles.

Its major projects are

- 1.Placing Earth Observation Satellites
- 2.Placing Communication Satellites
- 3.Space Observation Missions
4. Launch Vehicle Developments

In these areas, ISRO has achieved significant milestones. India has the largest set of remote sensing satellites. In Communication satellites, it has been successful in putting GSLV mark 1 & 2 type of satellites in geo stationary orbits. However it has failed so far in attaining similar success in heavier communication satellites. It is still dependent on France's Ariane launch vehicle for placing such satellites. Recently IRNSS, a navigation satellite was launched successfully through the more consistent workhorse PSLV. Regarding space missions, Chandrayaan 1 was a successful venture which raised the prestige of ISRO among world nations.

Future Projects:

ISRO is involved in developing GSLV mark 3 since last few years. It is set to take a GSAT satellite in August 2013. It is trying to repeat the success it attained in PSLV missions. Besides ISRO is also planning for a MARS orbiter mission in 2013. There are plans for manned missions to space as well but at a rudimentary stage.

Though the achievements of ISRO are remarkable, it cannot be said to have made India as a space superpower. Nations have attained far higher milestones like placing space stations operating for years, development of more robust, reliable space shuttles, manned missions to moon and space, development of advanced navigation and communication satellites on their own etc. Considering all these facts, ISRO has a long way to go.

46. Do you think that China's emergence as one of the largest trading partners of India has adversely affected the settlement of the outstanding border problem? (GS 2012)

1

I don't think that China's emergence as one of the largest trading partners of India has adversely affected the settlement of the outstanding border problem. Instead of that it helped in building opinion to bring out peaceful solution to border problem. If we observe relations in the 21st century are driven by economic interests.

The China-India boundary question is a problem left over from history. It dates back to 1950's, and efforts to bring out peaceful negotiations started in 90's. High level exchanges between two started in 2000's.

Since 2003, 15 rounds of talks on the boundary question between the Special Representatives of China and India have held, and made positive progress. The two sides have signed the Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of China-India Boundary Question, and reached an 18-point consensus on the resolution framework.

In 2006 boundary question was included as one of "outstanding issues" in the "Ten-pronged Strategy". In 2012 both the countries signed the "Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs. Recently there was flare-up in Depsang area but that was solved within existing mechanisms.

The current Chinese leadership have a different stance. They have indicated that they would like to move forward as soon as possible. During the recent visit of Defence Minister to China, they agreed to increase both the frequency and number of locations of border personnel meetings held along the LAC.

Both countries want stability and prioritise economic development, so they don't want to clash with each other. A mutually acceptable agreement requires perseverance and patience and more importantly needs a friendly and favourable atmosphere.

Trade resulted in strong economic ties which helped to create mutually cooperative and favourable atmosphere between the two countries.

2

The outstanding border dispute problem preceded India's and China's economic interactions. This emergence has likely strengthened the chance of a border settlement in the future due to increased interactions highlighting the interdependence of both nations and a need to find a peaceful solution.

After the 1962 war, the 'border dispute' was unequivocally recognized and an equilibrium of sorts has been maintained over time. When the new Chinese leadership took over last year they were eager to settle the border dispute and renew India-China relationship on condition to meet them 'halfway'. There has been a tacit compliance by both countries to functionally separate political and economic interactions and realize the benefits for both countries in each separately. Even in this de-linked scenario progress made in one field allows for

improvement in the other. Consider the 'India-China Strategic economic dialogue' as a stepping stone for the 'working mechanism for consultation and co-ordination' between India and China that recently resolved incursions on Depsang.

One can appreciate the progress on one field creating an environment for progress in another reducing the trust-deficit and historical transgressions by both nations. Increased economic co-operation has also increased the need for peace to play a central part in conflict resolution. Trade breeds a substantial population of peoples in both countries that require a peaceful resolution. Therefore the emergence of China as the largest trading partner has positively affected the outstanding border dispute.

47. "The peasant movements of the second half of the nineteenth century lacked a positive conception of an alternative society – a conception which would unite the people in a common struggle on a wide regional and all-India plane and help develop a long term political developments". Critically examine.

1

The peasant movement of the second half of the 19th century were directed against the immediate economic grievances and characterized by being local, having a parochial view on the issues, and a lack of long term strategy. The movements were in no way radical or aimed at creating an alternative societal order.

For example, the indigo revolt in Bengal was concerned mainly with the fraudulent contracts that were imposed on the planters. The pabna agrarian league was directed against the undue taxation imposed by the Zamindars and the land alienation that was done under the guise of Act X. The Deccan revolts, in turn, were organised against the money lenders who were seen as outsiders charging huge interest that was leading to penury.

Thus we can observe, that there was no common enemy or an ideological base for these various revolts. The movements were disjointed and each had a very local character.

Besides, once the immediate concerns were addressed, the movement ceased to exist. They were devoid of any long term strategy and there was no desire to overcome perpetual subordination. Neither did the movement tried to get rid of the exploitative society marked by torturous practices of casteism, untouchability etc. Infact, the movements were undertaken in the existing societal framework, which remained undisturbed during or after the movement.

It was only after an organised national struggle against colonialism started, that these movements too got influenced and subsumed under the greater struggle and devised a more unitary character touching multiple dimension of economic, social and political exploitation.

2

Peasants movements in India was mainly the result of exploitative economic land policies and revenue system like zamindari, ryotwari and mahalwari introduced by east India company. The excessive state revenue demand and introduction of new classes such as zamindars, moneylenders impoverished the peasants forcing them to protest, revolt and rebel. The commercialization of agriculture leading to loss of land for the peasants coupled famines created a furore in the peasantry class. The protests took the shape of movements at various regional levels in the second half of 19th century. However, these mobilizations were mainly parochial in character and were aimed at zamindars, moneylenders. They have no vision for an all India movement and lack political understanding about the developments in the country. Further they were not against the imperial political power but against their way of extracting the revenue. The Santhal rebellion, Indigo revolt of 1860, Deccan riots were some of the revolts which do not challenged the authority of imperial system but instead challenged the local level petty zamindars and sub feudal landlords. The movements were short lived and lost their importance once the immediate concerns of the peasants were resolved. In addition to that, due to lack of communication between different regions and quick transport facility, lacks of educational and political awareness were the main reasons for the growth of peasants movements on a national front. Therefore it can be said that though imperial rule have been instrumental in bringing the change in structure of agricultural class through its various land revenue policy, most of the peasants mobilizations never challenged the authority of British rule and instead ravaged the zamindars and moneylenders in order to relieve themselves from the immediate bondage of debt.

48. “The railways, instead of serving as the catalyst for an Industrial revolution as in Western Europe and the USA, acted in India as – ‘the catalyst of complete colonization’.” Critically examine.

1

The railway had played a pivotal role in both making and eroding the influence of colonization unlike USA and Western Europe where it give rise to industrial revolution.

To British delight it enlarged their geographical and strategic influence through unprecedented access and timey deployment of forces in case of any insurgency and rebellion. It ensured widespread loot of tribal and forest lands as it require large quantity of woods and iron. It firmly established colonial hold over Indian economy by linking resource areas with ports and industrial regions. The raw resources when processed into cheap finished products like clothes, machines found its way back to India further damaging local industries. The status of railway as a colonial symbol can be gauged from the fact that these were at the receiving end of public fury during Gandhian struggles.

Contrary to widespread perceptions the same had become a tool against colonial tragedy. The previously unconnected areas got new life strengthening freedom struggle by spreading ideas of nationalistic movement across people. Mahatama Gandhi especially used railway to visit countryside. The nationalistic leaders began to interact and congress sessions at different parts were held owing to easy connectivity. The railways gave pan Indian struggle to struggles like Quit India Movement, non-cooperation Movements, Civil Disobedience. Further revolutionaries activities owed their growth railways. The role of railway in western nations as a tool for Industrialization is due to absence of any colonial rule but the absence of same bred ground for colonism and against it.

2

Railways considered as the hallmark of development during the 19th century helped many countries in their quest for development. By providing a fast, cheap and effective means of communication, it helped in the facilitation of trade and commerce. It expanded the market and diversified the sources of raw materials. Thus it became the first step towards industrialization in Western Europe and the US. However, the colonial motive was different in regards to the expansion of railway network in India. It was done to realize the following:

- 1) Provide an area to absorb British investment. Infact a separate budget was started for railway to ensure that the investor’s interest were being served as intended.
- 2) Provide a means of communication to facilitate the exploitation of raw materials. A careful inspection reveals that the network was developed fully in areas of interest and was completely undeveloped in areas that did not yielded returns on the exploitative criteria.
- 3) Provide a fast means of communication for the Army to help crush any rebel that could arise.

With these primary motives, the railways proved to be a great catalyst in deepening the roots of colonization of India.

But there were some positives too. Railways helped in building of national unity and narrowing the social cleavages after an institutional national struggle started under congress. It became a means for greater interaction and integration between communities that were hitherto separated. It also helped in giving an impetus to the indigenous industries and they benefited greatly from it. But despite the few positive contributions, India never was able to utilize railways as an asset for industrialization as the western nations did. Railways turned out to be an instrument in the hands of the British masters to harvest India and perpetuate it's colonization and exploitation.

49. "The essence of Perestroika is for people to feel they are the country's masters". Critically evaluate.

1

Perestroika is one of the key principles of Mikhail Gorbachev, the former Soviet President who aimed to reform the USSR's Stalinist communism and make a more humane, people responsive socialism as state policy.

Soviet Russia after the World War saw the leadership of Joseph Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev and Brezhnev. All these leaders were advocates of a communist state characterised by nationalisation of all public assets and high centralisation. There was very little room for private initiatives. The state's major expenditure was for defence and people welfare oriented schemes were not given enough resources. There was heavy state control of the press and freedom of speech was not guaranteed. Goods for day to day consumption of people were not easily available. In sum, for about half a century, the Soviet people saw no significant improvement in the standard of living. In addition to that free expression and culture were not available as required in a free society.

Mikhail Gorbachev was more of a humanist. His aim was not to overthrow communism, but to reform the Stalinist way of communism. Hence, he proposed principles like Glasnost and Perestroika meaning openness and socio-economic reform respectively. The primary aim of these principles is to give the people of Russia the feel of free living, which has been denied all these years due to a heavily centralised state control. During his reign, theatre and music were allowed to flourish, critics of the former govts, who had been jailed were set free, the press was given a free hand to criticise the state's actions. Gorbachev had planned to restructure the economy and society in a more people responsive way.

However, Gorbachev himself could not control the reforms he triggered. Criticism against communism became uncontrolled and people ultimately staged demonstration, strikes and agitations leading to the collapse of

communism. Perestroika never achieved its aim of giving power to the Soviet people's hands.

2

Perestroika was a policy of Gorbachev for restructuring of the political, social and economic system. The restructuring involved a greater democratisation of the soviet union's political system, a system where multiple persons could stand for a political post and the people will have a right to choose among the contestants but under one party system. The policy's aim was to introduce the concept of the people and not the state being the masters of themselves.

But the policy instead of giving a mandate for a union helped fuel the ideas of nationalism among the member states which was seething for quite a long time. These states which inspite of a state controlled economy, were in a much poor state as compared to the western world of democracy. Gorbachev's liberal policy helped these seething aspirations to take shape. The Baltic countries like Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia raised call for independence. Perestroika was in full swing. People were taking control of their own countries. The glasnost policy also played a vital role. The voices of the people were not muzzled like they were done before. People were able to raise their demands. Miners went on strike and their demands were met. The oppression of the previous regimes were brought to light due to glasnost policy. The people felt that their future was not safe with the state.

The policy of perestroika got out of control and soviet union was divided. In spite of this, it brought a radical change in the restructuring of social, economic and political structure. It helped people realize that they were the masters and state was there to promote their well being. This brought end to Stalinist way of the State.

50. Bring out your perspectives on the plausible aims of the NAM in the post-cold war period.

1

NAM was conceptualized during the cold war era to ensure that the newly independent nations do not get trapped in the cold war power struggle. The NAM countries did not align themselves with any power bloc and were against imperialism, colonialism and all forms foreign aggression on sovereignty of a nation. NAM aimed at establishing a democratic framework at global level. It was based on the principles of cooperation and mutual development all nations.

NAM has always been linked to Cold war era and its relevance is therefore questioned in the post cold war scenario. The present global environment is characterized

by spread of capitalism and related process of neo-colonialism. The capitalist countries are spreading their influence on the under developed countries leading to their exploitation. Therefore the founding principles of NAM are still relevant such as maintaining sovereignty of nations and establishing equitable world order. NAM should realign its policy not against any power but in favor of development of underdeveloped countries. NAM is focusing on attaining South-South cooperation on the issues concerning developing countries like globalization, trade, climate change, development. At present the membership of NAM stands at 120 and these countries also are UN members. The goal of NAM of establishing world peace and security and a democratic global structure is in consonance with goal of UN. Therefore the NAM countries should work together at UN and build up consensus on issues pertaining to the developing countries.

2

The end of the cold war era and the collapse of the Socialist block was touted by some as the end of the Non aligned movement whose primary objective at conception was to save the newly emerging nations from succumbing to the pressures of the Bipolar cold world order. However, NAM has retained and regained its significance in the post cold war world and has multifarious roles to play in the present context due to emerging global challenges.

The fall of Soviet block and consequent emergence of US hegemony in world politics still poses a challenge to the NAM's founding principle of democratization in International relations and establishment of a multipolar world. NAM has an important role to play in assuring the sovereignty and strategic autonomy of underdeveloped nations in world politics and against use of unilateral military actions by hegemonic powers.

Secondly, NAM can provide a forum for leveraging on global issues of sustainable development, climate change, global warming etc while protecting the interests of developing nations and promoting the principle of CDBR.

Thirdly, NAM has an important role to play in encouraging Universal Disarmament while ensuring access of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes to the poor nations. It provides an important platform to deal with the threats to global security arising on account of Terrorism by promoting dialogue between peoples, culture and religions and encouraging mutual respect between them.

Lastly, it can work towards promotion of a just and fair economic order which works to the benefit of rich and poor nations alike and tends to reduce disparities between them.

51. Impact of cryosphere on global climate. (100 words)

1

Cryosphere is the frozen part of the earth consisting of glaciers, snow covered mountains, poles etc. Its impact on global climate can be enumerated as-

- (a) Being totally white, It reflects sunlight thereby regulating global temperature.
- (b) It acts as a sink of CO₂ & other greenhouse gases like methane etc thereby controlling the global warming.
- (c) The melting of ice from glaciers & other parts of cryosphere change the saline concentration of oceans. It changes the thermo-haline circulation of global currents. It affects global weather.
- (d) Not directly, but acts as an indicator of changes in global climate. Research & monitoring of cryosphere gives the scientists an idea of the steps to be taken.
- (e) The poles that comprise a huge part of cryosphere, help in balancing the moment of inertia of earth. Melting ice may change the inertia thereby changing the rotational speed of earth. It will have far reaching global climatic consequences.

2

Cryosphere consists of the part of earth where the water is in solid form. It includes snow, glaciers, permafrost, ice caps, lake ice, sea ice etc. Cryosphere nearly contributes to the 80 % of the fresh water. Snow and Ice keep the earth cool by reflecting more than 60 % of the sunlight, they receive. If the snow and ice melt, more land and water are available to absorb the sun's energy. It leads to further warming & in turn increases the melting.

Melting will expose the Polar soils that have been frozen for as much as 40,000 years to thaw. Carbon trapped within the soils is released into the atmosphere as methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas. Rise in temperature of land and sea water will affect the pattern of precipitation, cloudiness, air circulation and ocean circulation. For ex: Large reductions in Arctic sea ice can lead changes in cloud and precipitation patterns across northern Russia, Canada, and the United States.