

MOCK TEST PAPER - 2

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 25 questions.All questions are compulsoryThe number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.Answers must be written within the space provided.Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Mayur V. Suryawanshi

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Date 6/10/2016

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REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2016

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Roll No. _____

Q1. The Union government recently drafted the treatment on terminally ill patients (protection of patients and medical petitioners) bill 2016. What is the importance of this bill in the context of extending human rights? Comment. (10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Precisely explain them

Q2. India has achieved the political justice, but not the social and economic justice. Illustrate the steps required to be taken towards its fulfillment. (10 Marks)

Dr. B.A. Ambedkar had said that on 26th January 1950, we will enter into a paradoxical situation. We will have ~~that~~ equality in terms of political terms but inequality in economic and social sphere.

Since 1950 we have achieved Political justice because:

- 1) All sections including disadvantage, S.C., S.T.s, O.B.C. ~~get~~ got the representation in Panchayats, state legislatures, Parliaments.
- 2) Women who are ~~so~~ subjugated also got the representation in ~~from~~ Panchayats to Parliaments. Also post like prime minister and President. Constitute provisions
- 3) In terms of political sphere everyone is enjoying equality.

However this does not hold true in social and economic justice because

- 1) Concentration of wealth of the country

Remarks

in the hands of few elite.

2) Concentration of wealth is against the constitutional mandate under Article 39.

3) In spite of laws we are witnessing subjugation of SCs, STs, and minorities against them.

4) Issues of Gender Justice and poor condition of women is still prevalent in our society.

Steps required to achieve the objective

1) Empowerment of disadvantaged section, and come by the initiatives such as

Women entrepreneurship scheme

2) We have to achieve economic empowerment as it is important for social empowerment.

3) Change in the attitude of caste discrimination and patriarchal mindset.

4) Forming of laws is not sufficient but their strict implementation is important to achieve social and economic justice.

Remarks

More specific measures required.

34
32

Q3. Illustrate the role of Microfinance in rural development? Also explain why the microfinance model, which was once considered as a force of development, became a tool of exploitation? (10 Marks)

→ Microfinance Institutions are

money lenders, Sarafal phedis, Hundi in rural areas. RRBs (Precisely discuss their constructive role in detail)

Rural areas are not formally got connected with formal means of finance like Banks etc. Connectivity is hurdle in penetration of banking sector in rural area. Also demand of money

supply in rural areas is also less.

Main demand is for purchasing seeds, agricultural equipment, many are short term in nature. Traditional microfinance agencies were in close touch with rural areas. So it was easy mean of money for rural areas. And was considered as force of development

But it became a tool of exploitation

- 1) Microfinance sector is unregulated
- 2) No codified laws.
- 3) Due to lack of regulation there is

Remarks

Exorbitant rate of interest

a) High interest rates left farmers nothing in their hand

b) ~~Mean~~ of Institutions use force to recover their dues. Join to rural areas.

This led to exploitation and farmers in many areas force to do suicide prevalent in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

New initiative of microfinance like small bank, payment bank, S-Z-D-B-2 etc can change the situation in rural areas. Leads Bank scheme can be one of the best option for credible microfinance in rural India.

31
1.32

Remarks

Q4. The 74th Amendment is crucial to the strengthening of key public delivery channels, and unfortunately has not been accorded with the importance it deserves. Analyze.

(10 Marks)

→ 74th Constitutional amendments act -
gave constitutional recognition to urban local bodies. It was considered as important tool for decentralization. Art 273W

As Urban local bodies (U.L.B), helps in bringing administration and citizens together. With wide participation it is best mean to deliver services

However, it has not achieve the success because it is not getting the importance it deserves reasons are
Reasons are

- 1) Decentralization not followed in letter and spirit
- 2) Top-down approach not completely replaced by bottom-up approach
- 3) Inadequate source of resource to U.L.B
- 4) Lack of transfer of power and fund

Remarks

- Narrow tax base and low tax buoyancy
- Poor quality of services

Problem of rural-urban fringe

10. Lack of professional and managerial capacities

generation mechanism by state

5) Bureaucratic hurdles

6) Lack of political will - as remaining leadership from U.L.B. is considered

Briefly as competition to establish leadership
discuss mentioned issue to bring
more clarity
Adoption achieve some success but facing
some challenges.

N.Z.T.Z. Act, competitive

3 Cooperative federalism, and implementation of recommendations of 14th Finance Commission can make U.L.B. as real means of decentralization and efficient goods and service provider.

Q5. "Even though the Indian system is based on division of power; it is skewed in favor of judiciary, which is not ready to accept any check and balance on its powers." Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

→ Constitution of India, ~~spec~~ divided the power among Executive, legislature and Judiciary. Under original scheme of constitution there was no balance between these 3 organs.

But over a period of time Judiciary's role become prominent. Especially after Keshawamand Bhatti case, 1975.

The Doctrine of basic structure made judiciary more powerful. *Consti safeguards to Judiciary*

- 1) Judiciary in India is more powerful than that in ~~United~~ ~~king~~ Britain
- 2) Fundamental rights, Federal structure, gave advatex also emergence of coalition politics made Judiciary's position strong.
- 3) Judiciary ~~dem~~ asserting transparency in all branches of government, but keep itself opaque from being transparent. it refused to come under R.T.I

Remarks

Analytically discuss the Judicial Activism and then discuss the touch me not attitude of Judiciary

1) Struck down the N.T.A.C and established primarily in appointment of judges

- However the position of Judiciary is also supported on many grounds

1) By declaring N.T.A.C non-constitutional it established primarily to maintain Judicial Independence

2) Judicial independence is important because government itself is largest litigant in India

Logic in declaring the N.T.A.C as unconstitutional was to ensure judiciary free from fear of favour of the Executive.

There are some criticism on role of Judiciary over a period of time but Judiciary is successful in defending the constitution. ~~However Executive's role~~

However when Judiciary is expecting everyone as transparent it self cannot become opaque.

Remarks

Q6: The Model Code of Conduct intends to provide a level playing field for all political parties, keeping the campaign fair and healthy, avoid clashes and conflicts between parties, and ensure peace and public order. Evaluate in the light of the above statement the performance of the Election Commission in implementing the model code of conduct.

(10 Marks)

→

Model Code of Conduct is code for Political parties, and candidates.

They are basic guiding principles which attempts to limit the role of money, muscle and power in the election. Promotes election in peaceful manner and helps in strengthening of democracy.

Election became more power free specially after 1991's election. Strict implementation has help in reducing the clashes and conflicts. In spite of largest democracy we witnessed peaceful transfer of power. It is the success of election commission.

However there are some limitation to Election Commission in implementation of m.c.c.

1) They are not completely able to minimize the use of money and force

Remarks

- in election
- 2) Political parties and candidates often violates M.C.C.
 - 3) They are not so powerful to deter the parties.
 - 4) Lack in enforcing disciplinary action.
 - 5) Commission is not successful to punish those who are violating the M.C.C.

That is the reason E.C has
urged the Government to give
more powers. As of now E.C can
~~cancel~~ ~~cancel~~ cancel, voting only in
 both level. Commission is demanding
 the power to cancel the voting at
Constituency level.

Strong role of E.C will further
 make the election procedure more
 transparent.

Discuss the positive
 interventions made
 by EC to enforce
 MCC in detail

Also discuss the
 criticism related to
 MCC

Remarks

Q7. Decriminalization of suicide attempt has been a long standing demand by the human right activists in India; discuss the pros and cons of any such law, if it gets passed in India? (10 Marks)

→ Supreme Court in its judgement decriminalize suicide which was criminal offence under Section 309 of the I.P.C (Indian Penal Code).
 It was long standing demand by Human right activists on the ground ~~that~~ of humanitarian reasons.

Pros -

1) ~~Those who are not attempted suicide will be able to~~

Pros:

1) Person who are frustrated with life attempts suicide and put them behind bars is inhumane

2) It can help person to give the second chance to live with dignity.

3) Decriminalization can help N.G.O's and other humanitarian groups for counselling of person.

Remarks

Explain mentioned points more precisely

Discuss more pros and
cons

Cons -

- 1) It is a fear that it can be utilized as a tool of threat -
- 2) It can be used in domestic conflict ~~and also.~~
- 3) To fulfill the vested interest.

So there is need of wide debate in such a situation. Though decriminalization is good step in right direction it is also equally important that no one should use it for personal gains.

If suicide attempt found to be malafide then there can be a punishment to avoid its use.

Remarks

Q8. By accepting the fourteenth finance commission recommendations, the Centre has sent out an unequivocal signal of its commitment to the principle of cooperative federalism. Discuss how important is in the Indian context. (10 Marks)

→ Cooperative Federalism is ~~new~~ buzzword in current ~~see~~ scenario. State co-operating with each other to develop the country and efficient provision of goods and services to the citizens.

Fourteenth Finance Commission (F.F.C) recommendations considered as important step in achieving the principle of co-operative federalism.

Its important in Indian context

1) Commission enlarge the share of state in central tax pool from 32% to 42%

It gives financial strength to states.

2) It promotes the bottom up approach from top down one

3) Requirement and need of the state are different from each other, 'one-size-fits-all' approach, can not

Remarks

2.88 lakh crores to strengthen
PRIs

help states to fulfill their differentiated needs.

- 4) States are demanding more autonomy to set their preferences. Recommendations of F.C.C. helps in this direction.
- 5) F.C.C. recommendation regarding reducing the Centrally Sector Schemes also gives autonomy to states, as it was long lasting demand by states.

Recommendation of F.C.C. and formation of NZTZ group are the positive response from Union ~~government~~ government to promote cooperation and also promotes 'Team India'.

Benefit analysis

Importance of Cooperatives
federalism in detail

Properly cover all the required
dimensions to present a
complete ans.

Remarks

Q9. The passing of GST bill, which leads to the realization of the notion of 'one tax one country', is poised to be implemented from next financial year. This marks the culmination of a series of tax reforms and also a fundamental shift from an origin-based tax to a destination-based one. Elaborate what are the difficulties in implementing the GST. (10 Marks)

→ President gave nod to G.S.T. Constitutional Amendment Bill which is important to achieve 'one All India market, and one tax one country'.

It will reduce multiple taxes.

Since 1950 there are multiple tax reforms like V.A.T, C.E.N.VAT, 80 and

88 constitutional amendment act. on the recommendations of various committees like Kelkar, L.K. Jha, etc. G.S.T. is culmination of all efforts.

However difficulties in implementation

- 1) ~~Technology~~
- 1) Fear that many state may loose their revenue
- 2) changes of conflict at G.S.T council
- 3) many issues like tax on petroleum product is yet to achieve.

Properly discuss the transition from VAT to GST

Remarks

Robust IT Network

Revenue Neutral Rate

Threshold limit in GST

Extensive training to tax admin. staff

Properly discuss your points to
bring in more clarity.

a) Need of reform in tax administration
and technological barriers.

b) Some states like Tamil Nadu and
West Bengal still not in favour
of G.S.T.

c) Separate C.G.S.T and S.G.S.T can be
hampers one country one tax.

Separate C.G.S.T & S.G.S.T can lead to
differentiated tax regime.

Though, there are some challenges
in implementing the G.S.T. But it
is a milestone in cooperative federalism.

It will help in ~~to~~ to boost
the G.D.P growth rate.

Along with Unified Income tax
regime need is uniform tax
administration also.

Q10. What is the difference between unidimensional and multidimensional poverty? In which category India's measurement of poverty fall? Do you agree that the concept of poverty line is inadequate to reflect the real plight of the poor people in India in whatever way it is measured? What shall be done to reflect the plight of the people in the country comprehensively?

(10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q11. What is the role of banks in an emerging economy like India to promote entrepreneurship through programme like start up India and stand up India? Enumerate the recent initiatives of the commercial banks of India in this direction? (10 Marks)

Banking is a formal source of capital to entrepreneurship. Lack of capital is one of the most important impediment in

Programmes like start up India and stand-up India, bank plays important role

- 1) Easy and cheap source of capital.
- 2) Economic empowerment of S-c's, S-T's, women.
- 3) Banks will also provide guidance to promote skills among new entrepreneurs.
- 4) Low rate of interest ~~is~~ gives along ~~the~~ with long-term capital infusion gives boost to entrepreneurship of new entrepreneurs have ideas and skills but lack in collaterals, new schemes ~~are~~ & make available funds without collaterals.

Remarks.

Banks taking new initiative, ~~under~~ like giving advice to entrepreneurs, initiatives like Jan Shiksha Kishor, leang, Mahila bank giving fund to women.

Entrepreneurs sector has the ability to provide the employment to large population and contributes to the growth.

India is third largest country in terms of 'startups' but their vibrancy and growth depend upon the strong, ~~be~~ and robust banking facilities. Banking sector is important achieve the economic empowerment and to ~~ful~~ fulfill the ~~social~~ obligations.

Discuss Bank initiatives in point format and briefly discuss about each of them.

Remarks

Q12. The Government placed a Bill to amend the Companies Act, 2013 passed less than 3 years ago, proposing nearly 100 amendments. What are the main features of the Companies Amendment Bill 2016? Why such amendments are being sought in such a small time period of three years after the last amendment? (10 Marks)

→

Remarks

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Remarks

Q13. The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act, 1989 was amended recently to include new offences and to ensure speedy justice to victims. The amendments in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 were modified and notified on 14th April, 2016. What are the main amendments and how these can provide better safeguard to the Schedule Castes against pervasive atrocities? (10 Marks)

→ To ensure the constitutional protection to members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, atrocities act has been amended.

Main amendments

- 1) Increase the existing quantum of relief from 75,000 to 7,50,000 and 88,000 to 8,50,000 depending upon the nature of offence
- 2) Admissible relief to SC/ST women for offence of grievous nature.
- 3) Regular reviews of schemes for rights and entitlement of victims
- 4) Completing investigation and filing case against ~~the~~ within 60 days and adequate relief to victims.

Discuss more amendments

Amendment make it necessary to ensure justice by means of speedy trial, as long justice procedures does not secure justice to victims.

Remarks

Penalties and Punishments has been increased for the perpetrators.

Previous act of 1989 was proving insufficient due to rising atrocities against the SCs and STs. New act can ensure justice and also speedy trial.

It will ensure early relief to victim.

Try to precisely mention all major amendments

3 1/2

Remarks

Q14. The Supreme Court in a recent hearing on Lodha committee on BCCI said, 'No doubt BCCI has done a lot for the cricket in this country... so this effort (implementing Lodha Committee's recommendations) is not to tarnish or truncate their image, but there must be some standardization of procedure.' Elaborate and discuss the ramifications of Supreme Court's view on reforms in the BCCI pertaining to structural changes in the cricketing body.

(10 Marks)

→ ~~After the betting issue in~~
 After the case of spot fixing Supreme Court establish Lodha committee to suggest the ~~measures~~ to improve the administration of B.C.C.I.

Court accepted many recommendations of Lodha committee. In view of Court B.C.C.I. need structural reforms such as

~~1) off Board~~

- 1) ministers and civil servant should not be the member
- 2) one person can not hold more than two positions to avoid conflict of interest
- 3) B.C.C.I. should be under the R.T.I.
- 4) To ensure more professionalism there should be association of old cricket players, funded by B.C.C.I.

Remarks

5) One state should have only one
one to maintain equality.

Supreme court's view is
that structural changes can bring
the transparency and ~~strive~~ spirit
of sports in the bodies like B.C.C-2.

Though it has done more but
B.C.C-2 has to be transparent, other
bodies ~~can~~ sport bodies will also
follow the B.C.C-2.

Discuss ramifications
underneath recommendations

Remarks

Q15. What does section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code relate to? What are the main features of the section and why is it needed? In a free democracy like ours what are the desirable precautions that need to be taken care of before invoking the section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code against the citizens of the country? (10 Marks)

→ Section 124A of India's penal code is related to sedition charges, which attempt to malign the government established by law.

Section 124A is legacy of colonial era which was attempt to curb the activities against the government.

Main features

- 1) It aims at ~~reducing~~ dealing with ~~a~~ displeasure and hatred against the government established by the law.
- 2) Arrest and punishment under the charges of ~~citizens~~ sedition in order to preserve the dignity of government.

Need → 1) It is needed because to curb the unnecessary and wrong criticism of the government
 2) It avoids the instability of government

Remarks

due to hate speeches and attempt to topple of the government.

In free democracies like India there is need to take precautions while implementing 124A

1) Freedom of speech and expression is fundamental right of the citizens

Constructive criticism is the founding stone of free democracy.

Citizen has fundamental right to express their views in way they

check the arbitrary decisions and policies of the government

In recent past there are

many cases of use of section 124A which come under criticism. Though

124A has some significance, there is need of proper guideline by the court or parliament while its implementation.

Properly
and
explained
requirements
precautions

Lacking
clarity

3

Q16. Permanent Court of Arbitration at Hague has recently given a verdict against Chinese claims on sovereignty over South China Sea. Would this development reduce Chinese militarization over the region? (10 Marks)

→ China has adopted expansionist policy in South China sea. And claiming many islands as of its own to serve geo political ~~geo-economic~~ and commercial purpose.

Arbitration Court at Hague given a verdict against Chinese claims. There is debate about the possible effects of the decision.

But it is unlikely that it ~~China~~ could demilitarize the region.

Reasons are

1) China is ~~an~~ emerging economic superpower. its military strength is has asymmetrical capability over its neighbours like Vietnam, ~~Andas~~ ~~Borneo~~ Philippines, etc.

2) There is no world body to implement the decision of Hague code of conduct.

Remarks

Analytically elaborate the course of action and outlook of China

- 3) China already refused the decision.
- 4) South China is important for China's commercial purpose.
- 5) There is absence of strong military power in South China sea.

Experience of South China sea has underline the importance and need of strong world body to check the expansionist ~~and~~ policies of big players / powers like China + maintain the sovereignty and integrity of small countries.

Non-cooperation with
OBOR policy.

Remarks

Q17. 'The much needed passage through Chabbhar Port can potentially change the course of engagement between India and Afghanistan.' Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

→ India and Iran has recently signed agreement for development of Chabahar port.

It was much needed for India to connect its central Asia and Afghanistan policy.

Importance of Agreement to engage Afghanistan

1) Port will bypass the Pakistan and will directly connect the 'Ring Road' of Afghanistan

2) It is a secure passage for India to Afghanistan.

3) India and Afghanistan has good relations but their potential is, ~~not~~ not exploited due to lack of connectivity as Pakistan is opposing the connectivity through it

4) Afghanistan is important for security of India, specially ~~to~~ ~~secure the~~

Avoid repeating points.

Remarks

Discuss economic benefits in detail
 Way to Central Asia
 Bilateral trade
 etc

Terrorist menace emerging in Pakistan.

1) Port makes the Pakistanis role redundant
• ~~is~~ between India's Afghan connect policy

2) After the leave of ^{NATO} (Peace) forces in Afghanistan, India will key player.

But the challenges are

1) China also developing Gwadar port of Pakistan can challenge and hampers India's Afghan connect policy

Taliban

2) It is time taking process and use of India's land and sea route.

3) Trade possibilities is eroded due to multiple loading and unloading, it

will also increase the cost of trade possibilities of terror threats

3) It is important steps despite of some challenges. And will help India to establish India and leader of South Asia.

Remarks

Q18. The aggressive expansionist policies of China are based on its historical old maps, which it claims to have held once upon a time, discuss the validity of this argument in context of modern international laws and how other nations shall react to its expansionist tendencies? (10 Marks)

→ China has, utilizing its old maps to claim its right over various parts which are under another countries like Arunchal Pradesh, Also conflict over Islands in South China Sea like Woody Island, Shikoku / Davao Islands.

Under various ~~hal~~ modern international laws like U.N.C.L.O.S (United Nations Conventions on the Law of Sea). U.N various mandates regarding sovereignty and integrity of Nations ^{Mention UNCLOS criteria and analytically examine claim of China in light of it} nullify the China's claims.

It is argued by scholars that China is facing middle kingdom syndrome that is attempting to claim ~~over~~ ^{over} ~~was~~ territories which was historically under the control of China.

Permanent Court at Hague rejected the China's claim over South

Remarks

China Sea, emphasized the right of other countries based upon new demarcation, rather than historical.

Other nations shall react to china's policy by

1) Collective efforts and by the means of collective security

2) Exploiting diplomatic options from various platforms like U.N.

3) China's 'One Belt, one Road' initiative's passes through many countries (collective pressurization of china may force china to reconsider its policy.

4) China is emerging military power, to tackle with china's trade wars can be the option for smaller countries

Remarks

Q19. While West Asia has been hotbed of international attention in recent past, India has not displayed any kind of policy stance in recent past towards the region, except securing the interest of its Diaspora. Do you agree, give reasons in support of your answer?

(10 Marks)

→ West Asia is facing the situation of conflict and large scale turmoil. It is a new field of great game between dominant powers like U.S.A and Russia.

Regarding India it has been said that it is only securing the interest of diaspora but it is wrong to say. Rather India became a active partner with countries in West Asia.

1) India is not directly involve in military conflicts but improving the engagement with various countries like Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq, ~~Israel~~ Kuwait, Iran, Saudi Arabia.

2) Though India is not a part of fight against I.S.I.S but Indian government made its stand clear if there is any attempt of

Remarks

Analytically elaborate the policy of non-intervention and friendship with all.

collective security through U.N then India will be active partner.

3) From U.N platform India is playing role in securing the human right of war people in war-torn countries like Syria

4) Though India is not direct ~~involvement~~ involve it do share the concern of people in west Asia.

Along with 'Act East' and 'Look

4 East' India is also working on Look west policy. India has interest in west Asia and engaging many countries.

Remarks

Q20. Nepal Madhesi protest has been a diplomatic disaster for India, Elaborate on the recent events which have reduced India's goodwill and soft power among the northern neighbours? (10 Marks)

→ After the adoption of New Constitution of Nepal, India expresses concern about discrimination of Madhesi people living in plains and has strong relations with India. It has been accused that India supported Madhesi protest and also ~~the~~ cause blockade along India-Nepal border.

Impact on India's goodwill and soft power

- 1) Madhesi protest disturb the daily life in Nepal.
- 2) For the first time Nepalese government and even people in Hilly areas express discomfort openly against India.
- 3) Even in some part slogan against India was given.
- 4) It has changed Nepal's orientation towards China.

Remarks

Analytically discuss the blockade issue and developed misunderstanding regarding India due to it.

Outlook of India

Also outlook of countries of

- Subcontinent about India
- 1) Madheshi protest helped to bring Nepal and China close
 - 2) Uptill now India was key players to supply gas, China signed the deals to supply the gas to Nepal.
 - 3) Nepal used to consider India factor while dealing with China, but in madheshi protest Nepal freely engaged with China.
 - 4) India's image in spite of good work during earthquake and development work is debited in Nepal.

31/2

But since then situation is changing, Nepal's prime minister visited India in September, 2015 and signed agreement with India. And called India as Indispensable Partner

Nepal madheshi protest was part of ups and downs between the countries, but both countries overcome the downs and moving forward.

Required precautions
from India

Remarks

Q21. Examine the recent developments in India's "Look East Policy" under the new regime? Also describe their impact on India's North-eastern region? (10 Marks)

→ ~~The Look East Policy originally started under former Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to engage actively with East Asian countries.~~

Under New regime focus is not only on 'Look East' but it's replaced by 'Act East'. More active engagement with all countries in East Asia.

Recent development

1) Prime Minister visited South Korea last year. Signed many agreements in fields of technology, investment and trade

2) India-Myanmar-Thailand highway is getting momentum.

3) Visit of Vice President to countries of East Asia created new zeal between India and East Asia

4) India's rising relations with Vietnam and exploration (oil) project with Vietnam.

Remarks

Analytically discuss the aim objectives and focus area of Act East Policy.

- 6) Trade is on rising scale.
- 7) Japan became active partners in engagement, India's development by Bullet trains, P.M.Z.C initiatives
- 8) Singapore is engaging in India's smart city initiatives and establishing 'skills development centre' in North-East India.
- 9) Relation with Myanmar are improving under new regime

3

Though connectivity is better between India and East Asia but engagement is increasing through the means of trade and soft power. India disapprove also working in East Asia contributing in their development.

Separately discuss the benefits to North-East India in detail.

Remarks

Q22. Discuss which are major pillars on which India's soft power is based on? Has India really encashed on this soft power yet, for diplomatic-gains? (10 Marks)

→ In contemporary ~~the~~ International relations role of soft power is become prominent than hard power

Pillars of India's soft power

- 1) India culture - Indian culture is respected in the world. It is acting as a soft power.
- 2) Buddhist diplomacy - Specifically East Asia is concern and countries like Japan, Singapore. Buddhist diplomacy is connecting link
- 3) Indian diaspora → Highly skilled and well educated Indian diaspora creating good will for India
- 4) Softwares, Sport diplomacy, Food → Software is creating India's image as technosavvy country. Indian food became the widely liked word over

Remarks

5) Indian Festivals - many Indian festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi is famous in West Africa.

6) Humanitarian role and water diplomacy

India helped Maldives in its water crisis.

Diplomatic gains

1) Though India is benefited from soft power we are not able to fully exploit its potential.

2) Soft power is getting good will for India but lacking in to exploit diplomatic gains.

India's soft power if exploited properly it can be asset for India for diplomatic gains.

Recent erosion of soft power of India
Challenges and neglected areas.

Remarks

Q23. While LTTE has been wiped out, India-Sri Lanka has not moved-on as expected? What are the major hiccups in increasing engagement with Sri Lanka? (10 Marks)

→ L.T.T.E was one of the factor for strained relations between two countries. India got engaged in ~~peace~~ Peace keeping force but got failed to end L.T.T.E. L.T.T.E took it power after death of its leader.

It was expected that both countries to moved on. Both countries have improved their diplomatic relations.

- 1) India ~~will~~ remain abstain in voting against Sri Lanka at Human rights commission helped in improving relations
- 2) Prime minister of both countries visited to each others countries and signed many treaties
- 3) New regime of Sri Lanka under Sri Sena reverse many Pro-China decisions of earlier Sri Lankan government
- 4) Trade is rising between the two.
- 5) 13th Amendment to Sri Lankan Constitution established peace in the Northern Island

Remarks

First discuss the hurdles and then discuss the ongoing cooperation

Relations became cordial.

Hiccups in relations

1) China factor - Sri Lanka is important
 - for China for its ~~own~~

O.B.A.R. initiatives. Is cause of worry
 for India

2) Tamil issue remain unresolved → Implementation of 13th Amendment
 Tamil issue is not completely solved
 and also a impediment

3) Slow pace of developments by India
 - India is doing many developmental activities like building power plants during civil war but their growth is slow

4) Both countries are coming closer together. Sri Lanka is important for India for its attempt to create supremacy over India ocean. And as a neighbour important to project India as a gl. leader

Properly and precisely explain your points.

Remarks

Q24. Elaborate on the recent IMF quota reforms? Analyse if these have been too late and too little? (10 Marks)

→ World economic institutions like I.M.F and world banks are established to promote development of member countries but they are working in the interest of western countries. There was long standing demand for reforms from newly emerging countries. That has happened this year.

Quota reforms

1) Quota of many developing countries has been increased

2) India became one of the top among the top 10 quota holding countries.

3) Quota of developed countries has decline

4) Voting rights of developing countries increase. India's voting right increase to 30% and quota share to 2.6%

2.75% Board of director will be elected

from among the members rather than appointed by rich countries.

Remarks

Precisely explain your points and avoid repeating same point.

Discuss benefits also

Too late & too little

1) Reforms of I.M.F. are too late -
it has been in demand since
1970's through N.T.O (New International
Economic Order).

demand became prominent since
1991 globalization policy. After many
countries demand it came into vogue.

2) too little → There is very little
change. U.S.A, France, China's

share is ~~enormous~~ enormous and
also ~~affecting~~ after reforms they
will have greater say. It has not

improved bargaining power of developing
block.

3) Due to too late, too little
attitude new alternative mechanisms
like ~~new~~ BRICK Bank, A-Z-I-B
are emerging. They will further put
pressure on I.M.F. to be more
democratize and transparent

Remarks

Required initiatives

Discuss in detail

Q25. Discuss the major achievements of India-ASEAN FTA? Has this FTA worked against Indian commercial interest, provide data in support of your stand? (10 Marks)

→ ASEAN block became prominent and emerging as new version of E.U (European Union). India-ASEAN FTA is important in enhancing trade between the block and India.

Achievements

- 1) Over the period of time India's trade with these countries improved many fold.
- 2) Free trade agreement created the greater market for Indian goods in ASEAN countries.

F.T.A and India's commercial interests

- 1) There are two school of thoughts regarding the commercial interests of India.
- 2) Some argued that it has created the trade-distortions and large scale trade-deficits which is against the India.

Remarks

2) There is no qualitative change
even after signing of FTA.

2

Discuss in detail

Remarks