

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature
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Name SHRI PAL SHEPMA
Roll No. GSMT 2017115
Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXX
Date 06/08/2017
Signature

REMARKS

GIS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

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

India is a federal nation where the powers between the center and state clearly demarcated as per the schedule - 7 of the constitution. But still, the India is the union of the states, & the center is provided with more powers than states, including the appointment of the head of the state called as the Governor.

In USA, the head of the state are completely independent of the central govt. (i.e. president) Pros of the US system.

- It allows more power to the state and its head.
- less role of the politics in any decision making.
- Fast decision making.
- @ state's head can take decisions independent from the central govt.
- It allows the state's head to stay in office for full term, unlike in India where he can be removed in mid- as well.

Remarks

- Separation of the state and central politics

Cons of the USA system

- It allows more powers to the head of the state, that may lead to multiple problems in a multicultural society like India

- There is no check and balance by the center.

- States may promote separatist tendency in the nation.

- It may lead to alienation of the people from other states due to his actions.

Hence, I won't suggest to implement the US system. Though no doubt it

allows more powers to the head of the state. But still, it is not a good decision for a huge and diverse nation like India, where any miscalculation

may promote war for different purposes among the state. India must continue with the current system with certain modification

such as party neutral people should be made governors, they should be given total five years etc.

Remarks

3.5

→ findings of Punchi and Sarkaria Commission on this context
↳ Governor

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

Judicial activism can be defined as the ~~the~~ ~~act~~ of the judiciary that are suo-moto or may be on an information too, but to remove any ~~chances~~ of the great harm to the people at large scale, such as recent judgement in Aadhwa case.

Judicial overreach can be defined as the actions of the Judiciary that impact independent functioning of the executive and legislative actions, such as the decision to declare null and void to NDA/Cat.

Hence, Judicial activism promote good cause where as the Judicial overreach is harmful any democratic nation. When the judicial activism is exercised in a way, that is not rational, it leads to Judicial overreach.

way to ensure the separation of power.

- All organs of the govt, should clearly define their field of operations as per the Indian Constitution.

Remarks

- cooperation and coordination on the sensitive matters.
- By making all the organs more open, transparent and accountable for their actions.
- By educating the citizens about different aspects of same thing, so that they are able to evaluate certain govt. decisions.
- Making the decision making more objective in nature.

Hence, for a democracy to work properly we must educate our citizens so that they can act as a feedback system to any action of the any organ of the government.

Further, more separation of power is possible by all organs exercising their powers reasonably, and by putting the check and balances when required.

At all, the public trust should be enhanced by fair and transparent working of the different organs.

mention

3

Remarks

→ article 50 of DPSP

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

India is a very diverse state. And since the independence, there had been many demands for separate states. Due to the regional inequality and local political factors, such tendencies get promoted.

Effect of such separate state on riots and violence.

Any such separate state may promote the further regional and caste based interests.

That may even lead to further more riots.

It may promote such separate states in other states such as Rajasthan, and may further erode our democratic nation and harmonious society.

It may lead to promote regional interests that may lead to fear and alienation of the people from other areas.

Have any creation of the separate state won't guarantee of any peace and prosperity in the region. In fact it may promote further more violence in

Remarks

The region and other areas, that may harm to our social fabric as whole.

Even creation of the telengana further promoted the regional tendency in that area, where both states are now fighting for natural resources like river water.

Solution to such riots & violence

- separation of the politics from the religion and region.
- Totally ban of the use of the religious sentiments in the elections.
- Promotion of the education and local empowerment to avoid any miscommunication.
- Bringing more peace and harmony among the people.
- By promoting more economic development

Hence, it is clear that any more creation of the state won't guarantee peace and prosperity in the region. Instead we must focus on the efficient and effective utilization of the resources to make people feel at home to promote peace & prosperity.

Remarks

→ Rationale given by various 3 comms

- Dhar Comm
- J.V.P. Comm
- S.R.C.

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

Right to recall allows the public to recall the politicians they voted for if they are not working as per the need and aspiration of the popular needs and demands. e.g. if no development activity is taken by the elected representative, it may lead to his/her recall by people.

Pros of recall:

- It will put more pressure on the elected representatives to work.
- It will make them more accountable.
- It will promote the true notion of a democracy where everyone has right to decide.
- It would lead to more efficient and less corrupt political system.
- It will promote more democratic functioning of the government.
- It will allow the politician to get self-evaluated with respect to the popular expectations.
- Political class will turn proactive.

Remarks

Cons of the recall

- It may promote corruption, where people may recall someone ~~as~~ just for sale of money.

- It will lead to uncertainties, that may hamper the growth & development.

- It will be a costly affair to implement.

- It may lead to unstable government and may be misused for the political advantages.

- It may not be suitable for a nation like India where religion and caste plays huge role in elections.

So, it is good to make the political class accountable for their actions.

But still the right to recall will be too much enter-ordinary step. Instead we must go for other devices like

active feedback mechanisms, public awareness about the government actions in short term. But still if need arises

we may go ahead with right to recall but the caution should be exercised.

Remarks

if right to recall is not suitable for India, other measures → RTI, citizens charters

3

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

If we look at the different organs of the government, we come to know that our judiciary is quite inefficient and there are so many cases pending in the courts. The average time taken for the resolution of any case is too high. That leads to economic burden and mental stress to our honest citizens. And the culprits get an advantage in such culture of inefficiency.

In this regard, the NITI aayog more has the following benefits

- Judiciary will be made accountable for their actions. And popular belief will further make judiciary to work day and night.

- It will put burden on judiciary to perform or answer to people.

- It will lead to reduction of the economic cost of the justice and will also reduce the problem to

Remarks

our honest citizens.

- It will further enhance the sense of security among masses and will put deterrence among the criminals.
- It will lead to more efficient Judiciary and less pendency of the cases.
- Judiciary will come under the public scrutiny. And, they will need to modernize and use the International Standards for faster Justice.

"It is said that Justice delayed is like Justice denied", so it is a pragmatic step suggested by the NITI aayog. We must further look ahead, so that honest and true information is provided in any such index.

But again, due steps to be taken so that it won't burden our already overburdened Judiciary in any way. Like Digitization of the case records can be called as such step.

Remarks

- Comparison among states and adoption of best practices
- Preferential appointments

(3)

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

(12.5 Marks)

Tolerance means a state of society and nation where cooperation is promoted with harmony. Popular faith in the humanity get enhanced. People strive for a common brotherhood. That will eventually promote the peace, prosperity and harmony. Eg. The Buddhists and Jainism promote non-violence, non-killing etc.

Some recent event such as the mob lynching, love jihad, chop-pachayab, cow-vigilantism etc. are leading to promotion of the intolerance that is promoting violence and riots. And all such acts are openly promoted for the political benefit by the individuals and the parties.

Cause of the intolerance:

- Religious conflict and riots that are leading to fight among Hindus and Muslims.

Remarks

- Promotion of the political interests
- Economic interests where one community want to supersede other and take economic advantage.
- Due to the breakage in the soil favouring the nation.

But again such rare incidents should not be used to promote a huge hype of intolerance. India is a huge nation where diversities are too much. So such isolated incidents can't be avoided fully.

But, if any such incident takes place the government machinery must ensure that the victim get justice. And should take steps to prevent any such incident in future.

At the end, we must educate our citizen to be cooperative and peace loving. And into that, we should stop branding a peaceful nation like India to intolerant.

Remarks

- concept of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"
- recent issues eg. Award returns

3.5

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

Police is a very important part of the government system of any country. As police is mainly responsible for the law and order issues and hence promote the internal peace.

Supreme court of India asked for certain police reforms in the Prakash Singh case, and said that the state governments must implement them, but they are still due to be implemented.

To bring such reform in police system, we must reform our political system in following way.

- political system should be made corruption free so that, the job of the police officers is assigned on the basis of merit.

- Political class should be made aware about the long term benefits of such police reform, and people and members must be sensitized for the issue.

Remarks

- There must be certain education or social qualification for participating in the decisions.
- The culture of Bhai-Bhaija vad should be removed from the political system.
- Indian politicians should be made accountable for the decision taken by them.
- The officer-politician nexus to be removed.

Hence, the center must notify a structure for such police reforms and must ask the states to implement within in one year. Further, independent bodies should be made for decisions related to transfer of the officer.

India must do away with this police functioning that is colonial in nature and hence further alienate to our citizen. Instead we must look for a more democratic and participative police force that is citizen friendly.

Remarks

→ 7 directives given by (25)
 S.C. in Prakash Singh case
 → Nubbers Comm.

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

(12.5 Marks)

Hate speech is a deliberate speech that is delivered to promote communal disharmony and violence to promote the political interests. Such acts lead to mass riots and hence harm the peace at large scale that lead to peace among the citizens.

Even sometimes government use the law made for hate speech to fulfill their own desired political gains. There are following laws a legal provision

① Representation of the people act, it says that hate speech would not be allowed during the elections.

② The constitution of India envisage a democratic and secular state that promote common brotherhood among the nation.

③ The provisions of the fundamental rights that are related to religions and

Remarks

minority enjoys, that asks to promote peace and harmony among different religions.

④ The article 19 of the constitution that provide right to freedom of speech but ban any speech that is against the social peace and prosperity.

reasonable restrictions

Findings of law commission:

- Hate speeches are mainly used to fulfill the political purposes.

- Measures are made to initiate on some false pretext.

- Most of the time, they are backed by influential people and lead to

no or delayed justice to the victims.

Hence, for democratic functioning of our nation, it is necessary that we curb the incidents of such hate speeches that cause more harm than the good. We must enhance popular participation to track and punish the incidents of such hate speeches.

Remarks

③

→ Section 124 (A) IPC

→ Section 123 (3) R.P.A

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

India has a diverse society, where people from ultra rich to ultra poor can be found. That lead to economic problems for the poor people and they are not been able to avail the most efficient services available. In recent move to empower our citizens, government announced the UDAN scheme, where the regional connectivity with price capping for fair is the main motive.

Need of UDAN scheme.

- Very poor air connectivity to medium cities.
- Low penetration of the tourism as the Indian tourists take too much time in traveling from one place to another.
- To enhance the reach of the people, and hence they can utilize the fast services such as aviation.
- To promote the regional connectivity and development.

Remarks

major provision.

- The fare is capped as 200 Rupees per hour.
 - It will be government subsidised.
 - It will provide for regional operations by all international operators operating in India.
 - major focus on the upgradation of the aviation infrastructure.
 - changes in the regulation mechanism as per the need of new law.
- benefit - less travel time, more convenience to passengers.
- It will promote tourism in our country.
 - will generate more economic employment.
 - will develop the aviation industry further.

Challenges - cost flights to the small cities may not be economical.

- lack of the infrastructure in small cities.
 - Popular belief to use train and bus.
- hence, it is a welcome step. And to promote further growth of transport sector, more economic and fair participation of the players should be allowed.

Remarks

→ fare capping 1 hr 250/-

→ viability gap funding

(3)

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

Government is the major stake holder in all the resources of the nation. Due to that, in majority of the cases, the government is involved directly or indirectly.

Recently government decided about national litigation policy to reduce such burden on the judiciary.

Role of litigation policy in reduction of litigation.

- It will improve the culture of the mediation, reconciliation etc. so that the matters are resolved outside the court and hence reduce the economic and political cost of such delayed decisions.

- It will set up an independent agency to look up in the matters where there should be any need of judicial intervention or not.

- It will promote democratic participation

Remarks

of all the state holders that will promote more cooperative decision making.

- set up of the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADR)
- It will provide more thrust on popular education and popular participation.

Hence, it will lead to solving of the problems out of the court system if it is too much burden and hence will reduce the judicial burden.

Critical features should be:

- The award of any ADR should be binding
- The data should be made digitally available
- Fair and transparent functioning of the all state holders.
- The person providing any decision must be made responsible for it.

Hence, it is a welcome step that may relieve our overburdened Judiciary and may reduce the problems of the common man who is part of our litigation.

Remarks

→ Law Comm. report
 suggestions for government as
 responsible litigant

3

Q11. What is "Tele-Law" initiative. Critically analyze the highlights of this initiative.

(12.5 Marks)

Tele-law initiative is an initiative that will use the tele-communication technology for ~~citizen~~ citizen centered governance and justice delivery. By use of this initiative, it will be very economic and easy for the people to get their problems redressed, to file any ~~for~~ FPR and to get the judicial services.

Benefits of the initiative:

- It will lead to more objective decision on ~~making~~ due to use of the information technology.
- It will promote the culture of democratic functioning of the organs of the government.
- It will be intune to the demands of the modern day society.
- It will reduce the economic burden to our citizens.
- It will ~~may~~ make the judicial system more efficient and effective.

Remarks

- It will reduce the corruption.

Disadvantages:

- It may promote the digital divide where uneducated people may not be able use it.

- It is prone to hacking and need huge investment in the tele-infrastructure.

- It may not be much effective as much envisaged.

But in overall, it is a good decision that will promote the use of the information technology for more transparent and effective delivery of the justice to the citizen. It will also reduce the divide of the geographical barriers. And will also reduce the burden (economic) to transfer the high security culprits to the court premises. And hence it is a welcomed step to digitise the functioning of our society and empower them.

(3)

Remarks

→ Vision of article 39-A (DPSP)
 in this context ↓ true legal Aid

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

(12.5 Marks)

SAMPADA scheme tries to improve the food processing industry and hence to enhance the farmer income and ~~earn~~ ~~wastage~~ of our agricultural and dairy products that are perishable in nature.

Significance of SAMPADA:

- Indian population largely depends on the primary sector, i.e. agriculture and dairy, and it will lead to their economic empowerment (i.e. farmer)

- It will reduce the cost of the food items and hence will enhance the food security and nutritional security to our masses.

How scheme can help to strengthen the food processing.

- It reduces the burden on the food processing industries related to over regulation.

- It provide economic assistance to newly set up plants.

Remarks

- It focuses on both back end and front end channels to strengthen the overall food processing chain.
- It promote the cooperative feelings among the farmers and the processing units.
- It also focuses on the infrastructure required for the movement of the processed food.

Problems

- It may have high economic burden.
- It may not be as much productive as the other sectors of the economy like service sector.
- It may not be effective to move more people to secondary and tertiary sector from primary.

In short run, the step is good until we further diversify our economy in manufacturing - such move will lead to efficient utilization of our food product and will enhance the nutritional security. But in long run, we must focus more on the manufacturing and services.

Remarks

→ data ?

→ fostering upstream and downstream linkages

2.5

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

Disabled people are the people, who are at disadvantage due to some sort of the body problem like ~~the~~ having only one hand or no or one leg etc, due to that they face a lot of social and economic hardship in their lives.

Problems of Disabled people

- The social misbehaviour towards them that lead to mental stress and further stress on them.
- Lack of the disabled friendly infrastructure.
- Lack of the disabled friendly working culture.
- Lack of the health and economic opportunities.

Solutions and their benefits

- Changing the popular mindset, so that they treat disabled people nicely. So, they can actively participate in the development of the nation.

Remarks

- providing educational, health and economic opportunities to the disabled people so that they can actively participate in nation building; and their active minds can be utilised.
- providing disabled friendly infrastructure so that they don't have to depend on the other people for assistance and doesn't act as burden in people's eyes.

Rights

based approach

eg: Today's most known scientist ~~is~~ Stephen Hawking is also a disabled person. But still he provided the most crucial inputs in the field of the science in 20th & 21st century.

Recent schemes such as Digiya-netra, a disabled friendly tools development, the disabled friendly infrastructure etc. are very important.

Hence, the disabled people, if provided with right atmosphere will only lead to moral positive and progressive output. And we must not disregard the mental capabilities that they possess. They can revolutionise the India's research and development.

Remarks

→ Increased types: 7 to 21 (3)

→ reservation: 3% to 4%

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

India and Russia are good friends since the time of the Indian independence. India is one of the major defence provide to India, and we are having joint projects such as the Sukhoi, Brahmos etc. That are strategically very important for the national security.

On diplomatic side, Russia provided assistance to India by vetoing the UN- resolutions that were against India. It also helped India, when the USA and Pakistan tried to destabilise the nation related to J&K problem.

But on economic side, we don't have huge bilateral trade due to the absence of direct land route and the geographical barriers that act as economic barriers. In that context, Russia and China both are neighbours, and they have a huge advantage on the economic front.

Remarks

Further the Russian and Chinese defence and diplomatic relations are also quite developed and they move ahead with almost same ideology that is against the USA.

But keeping in mind, the importance of the Russia, India must look forward to enhance the trade ties, in that direction the north-south international trade corridor is a very significant step taken by the Indian side. India can utilize the huge human gas reserves too to fulfill its energy needs.

Hence, Russia being time ~~test~~ tested friend we must look for more further cooperation, but against we must not fully depend on the Russia only.

Because, if there is any conflict with China, Russia may choose to be silent. So in such scenario, India must diversify its economic, defence and diplomatic relations.

Remarks

→ bilateral trade data and future prospects

(3.5)

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

France had been a great technology hub in the Europe. And since long times, Indo-France relations been quite good. Both France and India share the values such as democracy, secular society, human rights, peace and harmony etc.

In recent part, India and France signed a deal for the Rafale fighter jet, that will be supplied to fulfill the needs of the Indian airforce. That will add to the power of the Indian airforce and will diversity its work. So that it can take on China and Pakistan airforce in any case of war that has only Russian and USA made planes.

Other major development was the supply of the surgical to air strike system. Hence, India and France are moving closer to the strategic partnership.

Remarks

In current world order, where wars such as the terrorism, mass violence and split in the European union that are posing huge economic and political risk to the France. They are also at advantage to have economic, political and strategic relations with India, that is a huge market for the France companies.

India's contribution is, even having the French ideas in its preamble and hence we share the same vision for a future world.

Hence, the growing cooperation between the France and India is a very welcome step, because it will add to our security infrastructure and will further enhance the technology availability and foreign direct investment in India from French companies. So in long run it is going to benefit the both countries and their people at large.

Remarks

- International Solar Alliance
- Fastag Ndc power plant
- Funding smart cities

2.5

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

South Asian arrangement for regional cooperation (SAARC), is an India lead arrangement to unite all the South Asian economies and countries and develop a free union on the lines of the European Union.

But, the attitude of Pakistan, and its obstructive nature of the functioning of SAARC, the SAARC was not been able to deliver on its imputation.

Recent repeated terror attacks and cases the violation lead to Indian boycott from the SAARC-meeting that was supported by few other members too. After Pervay the crisis from past few years of the SAARC diplomacy and working. India decided to disintegrate its membership out of the South Asia. Now, India is looking for a policy transition from look east to act east.

Remarks

In west we have huge Middle East but that is highly unstable zone with less economic and strategic opportunities.

In east, we have a fast growing economic blocs ASEAN and economies such as Japan, Korea and Australia. Hence India decided to move ahead with these fast growing and peace loving countries that share common interests such as issue of the Chinese maritime tensions, issues related to piracy in the ocean, drug smuggling and global warming.

So it is a pragmatic step from Indian side that will lead to further development of its north eastern part that is quite backward in economic development. And will also add to world peace and prosperity in long run.

But again, we must not totally give up with SAARC where we invested so many years, recent political changes in the Pakistan may lead to some positive changes in the SAARC. Furthermore, so we must try to revitalize this avenue.

Remarks

Refer hints

(3)

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

India and Sri Lanka share huge coastal waters around the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and these ocean waters have huge market and resources and petroleum under it.

Due to high fishing intensity, the Indian side is getting depleting of the fishes. Due to that, to earn economic income the Indian fishermen move to other side to catch the fishes and that is creating the issue.

Reasons of the dispute:

- In India people are more dependent on the primary agricultural and economic activities, hence fishing is an important source of livelihood of the people.

- No clear demarcation of the boundary line.

- Less fishing possibility due depletion of marine resources on Indian waters side.

Remarks

- decrease of the availability to of the alternate employment to the fishermen.
- Issues associated with local politics.

Possible solution:

- Clear demarcation of the boundary and use of the technology to track our fishermen boats.
- providing alternate source of income to our fishermen.
- making our fishermen educated about more techniques for sustainable fishing on our side and stopping the practice of the bottom trawling.

Hence the issue is socio-economic in nature that is related to the day to day income of the masses.

And proactive steps from both sides is required, so that it won't pose any threat to the bread of the poor fishermen on both sides.

In long run, India must look ahead for some alternative employment to its fishermen.

Remarks

2.5

- Issue of Kacha theevu
- date ??

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

- India and Indonesia has a shared history in that, we had good cultural, social & economic relations in past. They share many common things including the water.
- Common interests:
- They both are fastest developing economies and has a huge to cooperate at economic level.
 - On security sides both are having the China issue, the sea piracy issue and drug peddling issue.
 - On social level, both are having a very diverse culture and society and can learn a lot from each other.
 - On strategic sides, India can find a huge market for its defence technologies in the Indonesia.

Remarks .

Common concerns

- The security sides both have the concerns related to ~~sect~~ religious terrorism, where the IPDS like groups are promoting violence, and both are largest muslim nations in world

- Indonesia is a huge supplier of the palm oil and petroleum, that can fulfill

India's needs:

- Both are facing almost similar issues due to the problems of global warming.

Mutually benefit

- economic, social and educational cooperation will add to the research and development

- Closer strategic relation will be helpful in solving many strategic & security issues

Hence, the India and Indonesia must cooperate with each other to get best out of both. They both have huge future potential, and India must look at Indonesia in its act east policy

Remarks

- Historical linkages
- religious similarities
- fast roads

(3)

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

Soft power is related to mix of the culture and diplomacy for the establishment of the economic political relations. On other hand, in hard power, the real military is used as the instrument of diplomacy like USA in middle east.

Benefit

- It doesn't alienate the African people.
- It enhance the people to people participation.
- It lead to more shared benefits.
- It provide for solution of the problems by mutual cooperation.
- It lays the main thrust on the mutual respect among the nations. And no interference in internal matters.

Challenges

- The economic might of the China is challenging the Indian presence in the Africa, that says that

Remarks

the money outplays the cultural relations.

- Few african nations may not come on Indian terms, since they are with China.

- It may lead to the economic dis-advantage to Indian companies.

But it is good, as in long run it is going to help India, where our people to people contact

will strengthen, and India will be able to win the heart of the

african people through its shared vision of the development. where is

the materialistic tendency, that want maximum benefit by doing with bulk. the once the african people recognize the true nature of it.

India has an image as a peace loving nation. And, it is in tune with our cultural values, so we

must go ahead with our soft power unless it is required to flex the muscle of power at great extent.

Remarks

4

well approached

Add data?

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

The recent move of the Trump administration in USA to promote local industries can be said to be one of such protectionist moves, where people look to develop their local market and tries to restrict the people of other countries from their work places, eg. the reduction in number and increase in the fees of the H1B visa.

Challenges to WTO.

- It may lead to reduction in global trust, that may further promote regional or country specific markets that may lead to deterioration of the global trade and commerce.
- countries may start to moving apart from their WTO commitments, that will further promote uncertainty in the global market.
- It may make the WTO totally irrelevant in upcoming years if all countries go ahead with protectionism.

Remarks

WTO's policy response.

- WTO should take appropriate and fast action against any such protectionist tendency.
- WTO must make more participative decision making and banning the provisions that harm to international trade.
- WTO must allow economic sanctions against all such protectionist nations so that they can hesitate to take any such move.
- WTO must go ahead with more popular support and should also take a rational stand on the cause of the developing and less developed nations.

Hence, the tendency to protectionism is very harmful to overall international trade, and developed countries such as USA, must avoid it. They must not forget that it is the foreign talent that is making them the world leaders and it will only stop the inflow of such talent.

Remarks

3.5

Refer hints