

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 compulsory• The 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 _____

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Name Swapnel Paul

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Swapnel Paul

REMARKS

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

The right of ~~the~~ a life of dignity to for terminally ill patient came into fore with the case of Aruna Shambaug where she was abandoned by even her family members while the hospital colleagues were hell bent to keep her alive as long as they can.

In this context the enactment of terminally ill patients (protection of patients and medical practitioners) bill 2016 holds great importance as it clears the legal hurdles and confusion that arises in the such complex cases. It legalizes passive euthanasia (removal of life support system) if a person goes beyond the point of returning back to a normal life. Also it protects the dignity of a terminally ill person by granting him/her the right to die, which also comes under the ambit of right to life and personal liberty as said by the

Remarks

Supreme court.

It also provides for the system of 'Advance ~~Direct~~ Directive' where a person can say how he/she wants to be treated ~~with~~ if some ~~day~~ he/she ~~has~~ becomes terminally ill.

Concerns:

Such Advance Directives should be mandated to be taken under a camera in order to avoid its misuse.

While ~~advanced~~ in cases where advanced directive is not given, it is upto the family to decide whether the life support system is to be removed but for that too procedure has been made that it has to cleared by a committee of doctors and approved by a high court judge thus preventing the misuse of by family members and ~~of~~ medical practitioners.

Remarks

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)

The constitution of India, through the Fundamental rights guarantee political justice while through the Directive Principles of State Policy, economic and social justice. But the recent case of Dalit men beaten up in Una for skinning dead cows and children dying of malnutrition in Maharashtra show that we are far behind in realizing social and economic justice.

The following steps required are required to be taken towards achieving that :-

① Health & Nutrition : Universal healthcare system ~~should be~~ is the need of the hour for India as a large number of people fall back to the below the poverty line due to out of pocket expenses. Also early life care in the form of better nutrition, as mentioned in Economic survey 2016-17, can go a long way in increasing life productivity.

② Universal education dovetailed with vocation : So that the demographic dividend don't turn into a liability. Also more emphasis to be put in retention.

Remarks

③ Minimum living wage to the labourers in accordance to with the ^{International} ~~Indian~~ Labour Organization standard. In India → Rs. 10000/months while required → Rs. 26000/month (ILO).

④ Enforcement of law and protection of vulnerable sections :- vigilantism and atrocities against vulnerable sections should be brought to book so that there is a deterrence.

⑤ Clean Environment & sustainable development :- The ~~tribe~~ vulnerable sections like the marginalized tribal population should be allowed to live in their own ways in the forests and whatever resources to be obtained from their areas should be done in a proper way following procedures.

Steps taken by Govt. in this regard :-

① Mudra Bank, Stand up India, Start up India.

② ~~The National~~ Atal Pension Yojana for the unorganized sector.

Way ahead :-

An evidence based planning must be done so that the schemes and programmes lead to ^{tangible} results on the ground.

Remarks

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 is a model of business in which loans in small amounts are given, mainly in the rural areas. This model became popular by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh for which Mohammad Yunus was given Nobel prize.

It has great potential for the overall rural development :-

- ① Financial inclusion : They play a great role in financial inclusion of the people who are out of the ambit of formal banking system.
- ② Specific loans :- They provide loans based on the opportunities in a particular rural area, the SHG movement in India was given great impetus through Microfinance institutions.
- ③ Women Empowerment :- Micro finance institutions have rendered women specific loans for ~~them~~ the women many of whom have become independent financially.
- ④ Farmer Entrepreneurs :- The Farmer Producer

Remarks

Organizations in which the farmers themselves form a complete value chain right from production to processing to marketing have got a lot of ~~impetus~~ impetus from Microfinance.

The Microfinance model has of late turned into a ~~tool~~ tool of exploitation due to the ~~probab~~ prohibitively high interest rates (23-24%) sometimes rising upto 30%. This has a lot to do with the lax in regulation of such institutions.

The mainly ~~are~~ ^{are} regulated by NABARD which ~~also~~ also lack any means to refinance and cater to their needs in time.

Mudra Bank has been formed by the government to act as a regulator and refiner of such institutions so that the interest rates can be lowered.

Way ahead:-

The Microfinance Institutions must be subjected to ~~be~~ monitored that they do not exploit the rural people and their financial needs are to be catered to in time.

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)

The 74th constitutional Amendment Act brought about the Urban local bodies to cater to the needs and aspirations of the urban populace. But it has so far not stood up to its mandate.

This has lot to do with the state governments.

① Financial denudation :- Their way of income (octroi & ~~also~~ property tax) ~~are~~ are taken away by the state government and no other alternatives are given to them. So, they run in perpetual financial crunch.

② Service Delivery :- Service Delivery has not been augmented at all. Though it is the duty of the 2 ULBs, the state should provide the roadmaps and processes to augment it ~~is~~ which does not happen.

③ Corruption :- Sometimes, the money is divulged without seeking any utilization certificate leads to situations where either the money lie idle in the bank accounts or are

Remarks

used for some other purpose in the name of development. No accountability is imposed.

(4) Human resource :- No concern is shown in increasing the ~~capas~~ human capacity of the local bodies. With increasing complexities of urbanization ~~more~~ experts ~~are~~ need to lead such institutions.

The recent fire in the SUM hospital in ~~Ba~~ Bhubaneswar show the laxity. The greatest neglect to ~~to~~ ULBs have been shown in the Smart City Scheme where Special Purpose Vehicles are formed ~~with~~ rather than augmenting the capacity of ULBs to ~~carry on~~ implement such programmes.

Way Ahead :-

- (1) ~~But~~ Innovative financial ~~up~~ models like municipality bonds should be given impetus.
- (2) Systems must be digitized and capacity to ULBs to collect data ~~more~~ can be increased.
- (3) Strict accountability be imposed regarding utilization of funds and the values created.

Remarks

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)

Separation of power and check and balances are the hallmark of a democratic polity and so both have been incorporated into explicitly and implicitly in the constitution.

The judiciary's main mandate is to check the powers of the executive & the legislature. It aims to protect the rights of the citizens. So, the ~~fun~~ fumble and lack of coherence ~~go on~~ has been going on between the institutions since the beginning of the constitution.

Just after independence:- A lot of mismatches between the ~~org~~ judiciary and executives over constitutional amendments, especially on right to property, but overall there was a healthy institutional respect.

Indira Gandhi Era:- Judiciary subjugated. Post ~~S~~ Kesavananda Bharati; AN Ray was made the Chief Justice ~~of~~ superseding others. But the judiciary had its go with unyielding 'the Basic Structure doctrine' which was an essential thing at that time to check the executive.

Remarks

Then came the era of Public Interest Litigation and judicial activism. ~~in which~~
 In the 2nd Judges case 1993: The power of the ~~judges~~ executives in judicial appointments was taken away in the name of judicial independence. But it did not lead to complete independence as judges ^{still, banked on} ~~depended~~ on govt. for post retirement jobs and foreign trip. Rather this led to a system which became opaque, suspicious ^{to} of nepotism and without any criteria.

So, to check this system, the government came up with the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act 2015 which was outrightly rejected by the court in the same guise of judicial independence leading to the continuation of the same opaque system. The court then asked the ~~to~~ Executives to form a Memorandum of procedure which too is not accepted by the court.

The dissent note by Justice Chelam-
 ishwar and the refusal to seat in the collegium show
 that judiciary is not running properly.

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)

The Model Code of conduct is an innovation of the Indian democratic system to avoid malpractices during an election. It was recently in the news in the context of Election Commission of India ~~banning~~ ^{declaring} the elections in Arani Kulkhan and Tanjavur in T.N. owing to distribution of gifts and money.

The Model code of conduct does not have any legal teeth and also there is lack of enforcement personnel & monitoring agencies ~~of~~ ^{of} the Election Commission. The cases of violations only come to the fore when it is brought to light by the media or the opposition parties. Election violences still continue. Eg: during the last year's West Bengal state elections ~~an~~ between CPM & Trinamool ~~cadets~~ ^{cadres} cadres.

Even hate speeches leading to polarization along the community lines are

Remarks

also continuing to be an important part of the Indian elections. The use of muscle power and ~~not~~ vindication of communities post counting continues.

One more problem with the Model Code is that even if brought to light, the violators are let off with small monetary penalty or none at all.

So, the cancelling of polls in the 2 constituencies of T.N set a precedence in this respect.

Way Ahead:-

- ① The Model Code of Conduct be made a legal liability.
- ② More capacity building of the Election Commission to enforce it.
- ③ Technological solutions in the form of Isolators etc. can be furthered.

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)

Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code 1961 criminalizes suicide thus treating taking ~~over~~ one's own life as part at par with taking some one else, except the difference in the quantum of punishment.

The activists have been demanding the decriminalization of suicide taking into account that right to life and personal liberty has under its ambit right to die too.

The pros of decriminalization:-

- ① The ones who ^{attempt} commit suicide do it due to some mental or physical problems which need care and not criminalization.
- ② Certain religious practice like Santhara of Jainism allows passive suicide by giving up consumption of food; the law would be aligned to ~~this~~ such practices.
- ③ It is decriminalizing it is important as it is the only crime in which a person is punished due to the ~~unsuccess~~ in the

Remarks

attempt of the crime) as success in the attempt do not leave any room for further punishment.

(4) It would be advantageous to the activists who resort to hunger strikes Eg: From ~~Sharda~~ Shaemila who was subjected to this law a large no. of times.

Cons:

(1) The ~~crime~~ criminalization provides a sort of deterrence from attempting to ~~suicide~~

(2) As the state of Bihar & MP had mentioned it would be difficult to handle the cases of suicide bombers & hunger strikes.

(3) If ~~309~~ 309 of IPC is decriminalized than 306 - abetment to suicide has also to be decriminalized which can lead to more suicides.

(4) The concern of the family members of those who commit suicide.

Way Ahead:-

All the nitty gritty's must be taken into account before any step of decriminalization.

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)

The fourteenth finance Commission had recommended a devolution of 42% of the revenue ^{from} to the centre to the states which the government accepted and it is very important in the Indian context :-

- ① Funds to States :- States often run in fund crunch ^{for general development} due to the condition or schemes attached with central grants. One to which the states needed to resort to arbitrary increase or decrease of taxes.
- ② One size fits all approach :- The need of all the states are not the same, the centrally sponsored schemes with conditional devolution to the states ~~provided~~ led to limit as ~~states~~ programmes everywhere without any regard to state needs.
- ③ Cooperative federalism leads to vis a vis Competitive federalism :- The states are competing

Remarks

amongst themselves to get investment by making laws easier for the businesses to open and operate, due to which every state is developing.

(A) State as a stakeholder rather than subservient.

Before, the states ~~have~~ ^{had} to request the Planning Commission, now states have their own voice.

However, the needs of the special category states which suffer from traditional & geographical vulnerabilities is one concern in this model of development.

Cooperative federalism has indeed made a 'Team India' as quoted by our PM Narendra Modi.

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)

The GST bill, makes an 'unmade' India which was economically fragmented with multiplicity of taxes and jurisdictions which have been replaced by a single ^{system} form of indirect taxes throughout the country.

However, there are certain difficulties in implementing GST as:-

- ① The issue of REVENUE NEUTRAL RATE which is to be such so that the government's revenue is not affected and also does not lead to inflationary ~~for~~ pressures. Also ~~there~~ the consensus have not been achieved ~~and~~ whether to cap it or not.
- ② The issue of the manufacturing states who say that their interests have been ~~not~~ jeopardised.
- ③ The alignment of taxation laws of the centre & the states.

Remarks:

- ④ A strong and resilient IT system must be in place which requires time & expertise.
- ⑤ The exemption limits, slabs and the control of centre & states, over a specific domain.
- ⑥ The amount of compensation to the states.
- ⑦ The tax is invoice based rather than a transaction based one which can lead to evasion through over or under-invoicing.
- ⑧ The issue of whether an extra cess is to be imposed on ultra luxury and delectable goods which is proposed by the centre & opposed by states.

A proper implementation of GST would help in achieving economic efficiencies through making our export cheaper, eliminating all cascading effects & impetus to ancillarisation & subcontracting.

Remarks

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)

Unidimensional poverty is one in which only one of the deprivational aspect is used in the determination of poverty while in multidimensional poverty, the ~~various~~ multifarious factors responsible for deprivation are taken into account. The UNDP multidimensional poverty index which takes into account water, electricity, education, floor, assets etc. is an example.

India's poverty measurement is unidimensional as it stretches only on ~~consumption~~ consumption ~~Expenditure~~ Expenditure.

The concept of poverty line itself is full of ambiguities. When the World Bank says that expenditure of \$1.90/day should be the benchmark of poverty, India ~~despite~~ has a benchmark of \$2.44/day and still there is an acquisition that it under

Remarks

counts poverty. Also there is a problem in choosing the factors and also in the procedure. Like for example India uses Uniform Reference Period & Mixed Reference period which give different ~~sets~~ data than what comes from the modified mixed Reference period of World Bank. So, concept of poverty line can never reflect the plight of the poor people.

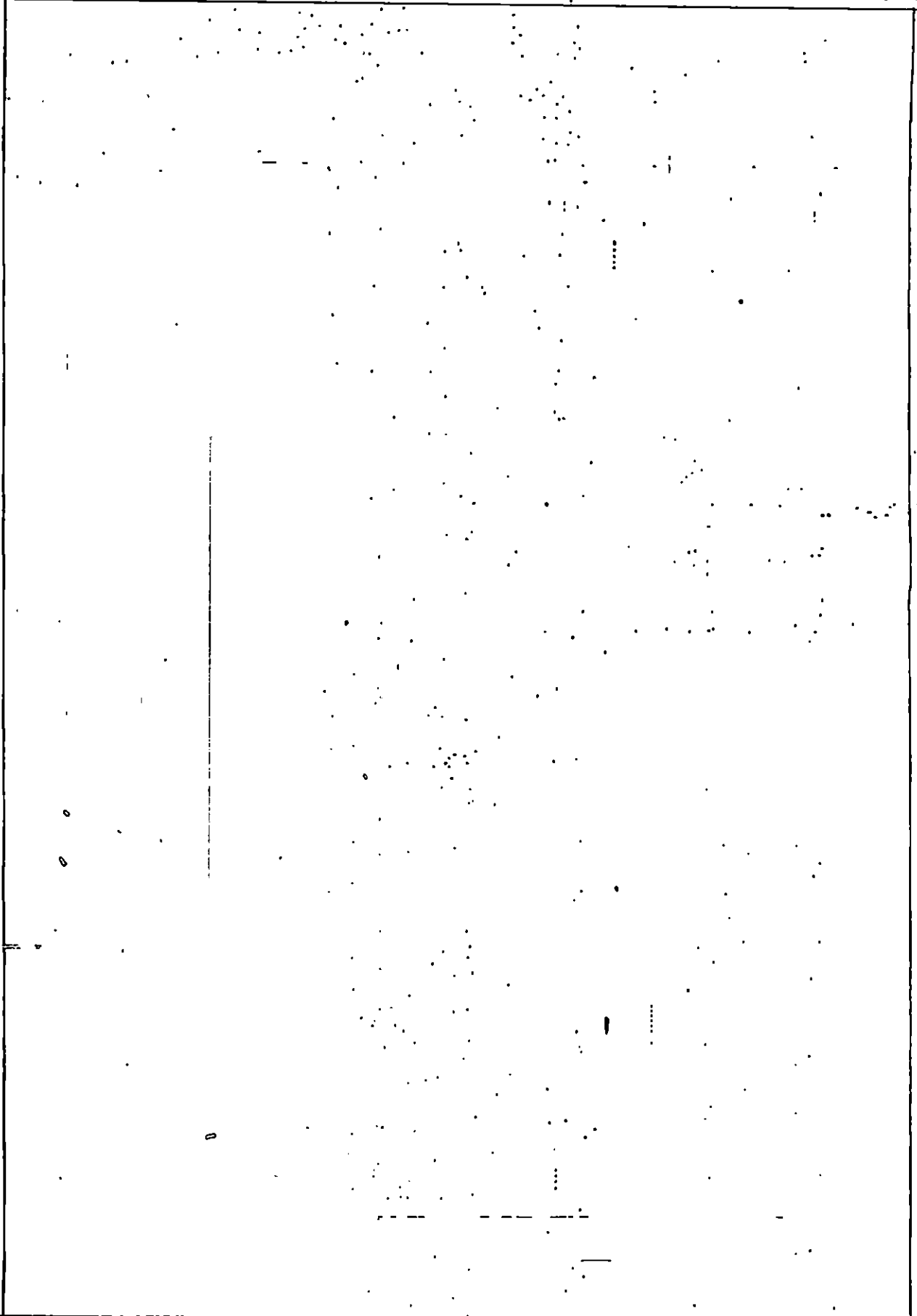
To reflect the plight of the people, first of all a proper benchmark of tracking, if possible of the bottommost 30% population should be carried on, then a proper methodology to reflect the real deprivations both at the individual & familial levels have to be taken up. The most important thing is to stop the ones who came out of the poverty line to revert back to it through proper social security.

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)

Banks are the foundation of the econ.

Remarks



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)

The main features of the Companies Amendment Bill 2016 are:-

- ① The level of subsidiaries of a company would not be limited and it would ~~depend~~ depend upon the shareholding rather than no. of directors
- ② The definition of independent directors to not have any pecuniary interest in the company ~~to~~

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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)

Remarks

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)

The Lodha ~~co~~ Panel has recommended some steps to make the BCCI transparent and clean. But ~~so~~ many such recommendations are not accepted by the BCCI and state cricket association. The S.C. is also well bent that the recommendations have to be abide to.

The following ~~o~~ can be the ramifications of Supreme Court's view :-

① It can lead to a complete restructuring of the way BCCI performs by bringing along transparency by setting up the various associations including a player's associations.

② It can hurt ~~the~~ cricket in the short term as for eg: Rs. 400 crore which was to be divulged to the state cricket associat-

Remarks

ions have been blocked by the Supreme Court.

(3) It can also lead to letterment of the state organizations or in certain cases lead to conflicts as the multiple organizations in a single state tries to establish its ~~supremacy~~ supremacy in terms of votes.

(4) It ~~might~~ ^{has the potential} depoliticize & de-corrupt BCCI in the long run.

(5) It ~~questions~~ ^{has the potential} the right of independent societies ~~to operate~~ ^{to operate} ~~independently~~ ^{independently} as the BCCI has been registered under TN Societies Registration Act.

But, the restructuring of BCCI holds great importance ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ taking into account the state of ~~the~~ ^{the} spot fixing & high level corruptions.

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 124 A of Indian penal code pertains to sedition, which says that any form of dissatisfaction leading to rebellion or violence against the government. It was introduced by the colonial government to stifle dissent.

Though it has a chilling effect on the freedom of speech in the society, the Supreme court in Kedarnath Singh v State of Bihar had said that it is required to be a part of the statute so that the state can properly handle the adverse law and order situations.

But this section has been misused a large number of times in India. Only

Remarks

the high profile cases like those of Kanhaiya Kumar, Arundhati Ray etc. ^{comes} ~~come~~ to light. But this law has been used arbitrarily just for raising some ~~dis~~ dissatisfaction or protesting against development programs as P. Uday Kumar in case of Kundankulam ~~New~~ Nuclear plant protests. ~~But~~ So to avoid such, an amendment has to be brought to the law by clearing the ambiguities and replacing the term 'government' with 'state'. Secondly, clear guidelines should be given to the police of how and in what condition, it can be imposed. Also, as said by the supreme court in the same case mentioned above, 'violence' should form an important part to be claimed under this law.

Remarks

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)

Permanent Court of Arbitration has ordered against Chinese aggression at the and capture of the Scarborough Shoal, which is also claimed by Philippines. But China has openly defied the verdict. This ~~shows~~ shows that the respect for international law & multilateralism is dwindling.

So, there is a very less chance that Chinese militarization in the region would reduce. It has much to do with the lack of coherent approach by the ASEAN as a whole towards. There are some countries in the ASEAN which have conflicts regarding the islands with China while there are some which share bonhomie. Like for ex: A resolution to condemn China in the ASEAN

Remarks

for ~~age~~ aggression was blocked by Laos & Cambodia.

- China had an agreement with ASEAN that all bilateral disputes are to be resolved through consensus and taking of this agreement, China is making a villain out of Philippines to have taken the case to the PCA.

Also despite U.S mentioning about Chinese Aggression in multijarious forums and about strict action against it, China has not stop. So, it is very less likely to reduce militarisation.

Only a concerted approach by the entire international community can stop the aggression.

Remarks

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

P.M. Modi in his visit to Iran recently has signed an agreement for developing and operating 2 berths and 5 terminals of Chahbahar port. & a Trilateral Transport Agreement with Iran & Afghanistan.

It has the potential to change India & Afghanistan's ~~real~~ relationship in the following way:

① Bypassing Pakistan :- Pakistan acts as a barrier in realization of a complete relationship with Afghanistan. Even Pakistan Afghanistan Transit Agreement allows goods from Afghanistan to Wagah Border and not the other way round.

② Roads :- Direct connection of the Chahbahar Port to the Dalman - Pan Zaranj Highway would provide direct access to

Remarks.

the Afghan Territory.

(2) Railway:- ~~the~~ Indian Railways have also signed an MoU to ~~the~~ lay railway lines upto Zahedan in Afghanistan-Iran Border.

Once such connectivity programmes are interconnected with the International North South Transport Corridor, it would make Afghanistan the centre of the entire value chain from India to Russia creating great values for India.

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 claims itself to be central country based on its historical old maps and that its values to be 'Asian values' and not aligned with ~~the~~ that of the neoliberal values of the western democracies.

But the modern international laws formed basically after the World War II was based on democratic, idealist values with certain discrimination (UNSC & NPT). So, it is very difficult to reconcile the passive ~~pass~~ Real politik played by China & as seen in its aggression in the South China Sea or the blocking of Mashood Azhar ~~in the~~ to be declared as an international terrorist in the UN. These attitudes are strongly against what has been emphasized by the modern

Remarks

laws.

The countries of the world have reacted in multifarious ways depending upon the conditions. The US 'pivot to Asia' policy is solely pinpointed towards expansionist China as U.S. tries to expand its clout in the Asia and the Pacific. Japan & South Korea too expressed displeasure on the conflicts related to the East China Sea (Senkaku Shichu Island - ADIZ issue). While Russia, Columbia, Venezuela etc. have been accommodative & good towards China owing their interests attached to it as China is increasing its sphere of influence through investments in infrastructure (eg: OBOR).

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 has been in a turmoil for almost 5 years now and India's approach towards the conflicts have been a very calibrated one taking into account ~~to~~ its domestic & international commitments.

In some cases India has taken a stand like opposing the human rights violations done by Israeli forces in Palestine by condemning the same in the Parliament. While in some cases like what is happening in Syria, India has not taken any stand.

This has a lot to do with India's domestic constituents. India has large populations of both Sunni & Shia and also India has close ties with U.S and

Remarks

Russia at the same time as also with
Iran & Saudi Arabia with whom we
have strategic interests and the interests
of those of our diaspora are linked.
So, India in such crisis lacks a free choice
to take a side and this in turn impacts
India's position as a leader in the region.

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)

Nepali Madhesis have been dissatisfied with the constitutional scheme which reduced them to minorities in all the states. One to which they protested by creating blockades in the Indo-Nepal Border.

The Madhesis share a lot of cultural links with Bihar & U.P. and in order to get the petty electoral supports in the election of Bihar, the local leaders openly supported the Madhesi blockade. There were also suspicion amongst the Nepali Government, ~~and~~ then under K.P. Oli, that India sent ^{secret} missions to fuel the Madhesis to cause the strike.

- This disillusioned K.P. Oli who decided to recall the High Commissioner from India.

Remarks

and even cancelled a Presidential trip. This was subsequently followed by a treaty of with China to provide transit to Nepali goods.

Even in Afghanistan, India supported the Northern Alliance Candidate Abdulrahman Abdullah & so Ashraf Ghani, a pakshun immediately after coming to power ~~was~~ was pleasing Pakistan and was trying to avoid India.

So, India must not intervene in the internal affairs of the neighbors but act as a leader in bringing about positive changes.

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' has been transformed into the 'Act East Policy' under which the government has started to collaborate with the Eastern Neighbours :-

- ① Infrastructure: Kaladan Multi Modal Project: development of Situee port in Myanmar and their river transport. Thailand-Myanmar-India trilateral Highway. Also eyeing the Pyra port in Bangladesh. India has also started the work of a refinery in Mega Tyers in Myanmar and the Shuuee port development.

- ② Border haats are being installed in Indo-Banga Border to expediate

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the clearances of incoming & outgoing goods.

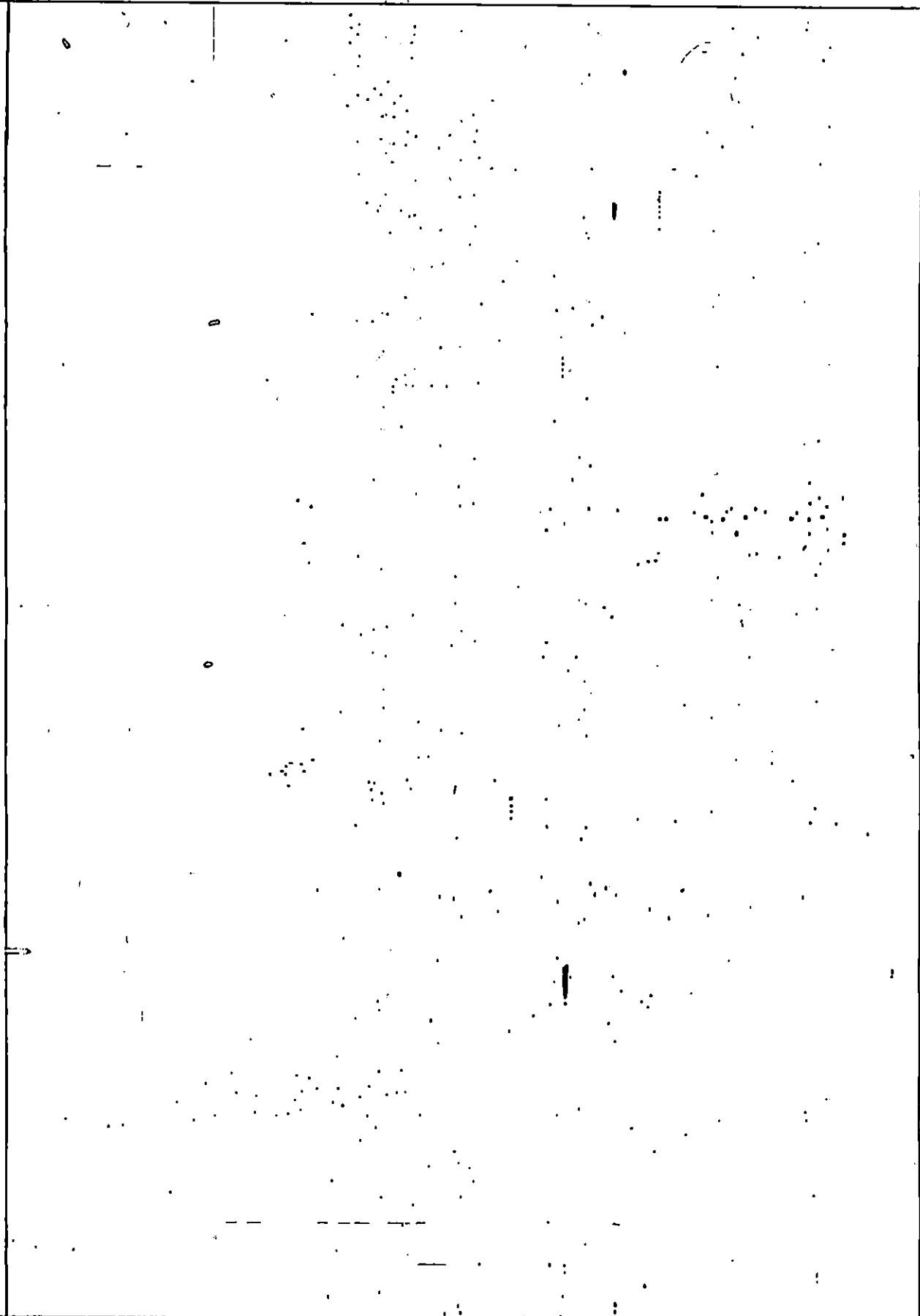
(4) Blue Economy: Sagor Sami Dhi project has been launched to ~~use~~ ^{explore &} utilize the rich blue economy resources in the region.

In consonance with such programmes, a hydrocarbon vision for the North East has been ~~now~~ prepared under which ~~pipe~~ pipelines, ~~set~~ refineries, CNG highways & city gas distribution networks have been emphasized. It would play a great role in reducing poverty & empowerment due to the transmitted growth which would have its dividends in security as well.

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)

Remarks



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)

Remarks

Remarks

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

Remarks

Remarks

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)

Remarks

Remarks.