

MOCK - 2 (PAPER - II)

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

| Q. | Marks | Instructions to Candidate |
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| 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 _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

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Date 17/11/2016

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REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2016

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Q1. "One is bound to tolerate criticism, dissent and discordance, but not expected to tolerate defamatory attack." Recent Supreme Court judgment upholding validity of section 499 and 500 of IPC is a classic case of one step forward, two steps back. Critically analyze if it is in the societal interest to grant an absolute right to reputation. (12.5 Marks)

Section 499 and 500 of Indian Penal Code deals with criminal defamation. Various P.L's have been along with human right activist and proponent of free speech demanding the repeal.

But in its recent judgement S.C. upheld the validity of section 499 and 500.
Court's opinion by S.C. was

1) Right to reputation - Under Article-21, is having importance as equal as freedom of speech and expression

2) Merely Monetary Compensation - can not cure the harm cause of defamation

3) Need of balance is between Article-21 & Article-19

4) Merely misuse can not be the ground for repealing of the act.

Remarks

Importance of S.C. Judgement!

- 1) It can protect person's right to dignity and reputation.
- 2) It can act as a deterrent to avoid unnecessary and irrational criticism and allegation.

Implication of the Judgement

- 1) Chilling effect on 'Right to free speech and expression'.
- 2) Possibility of misuse of provisions.
- 3) It will act as a deterrent on media, individuals, members of opposition parties in centre and state.
- 4) It is a hindrance in democratic political society to criticise government and its members.

Though revoking the section, cannot be the option but there is need to draw guide lines between govt for police and law for judiciary. Freedom of speech as equally important as right to reputation.

Remarks

There should be balance between the two.

Q2. "Governor is not an all-pervading super constitutional authority." Use of Gubernatorial positions for narrow political ends has led to the demand of abolition of constitutional post of governor. Discuss relevancy of governor as a constitutional functionary in view of recent happenings. (12.5 Marks)

→ Post of governor is one of the most debated during constitutional assembly debates. ~~in the~~ it was depend upon Canadian model of federalism. It was expected the governor to linch pin and live-link between centre and state.

But over a period of time post of governor use by central government to fulfill the political interest. At the same governor often behaves in bipartisan manner.

Due to misuse of discretionary power it is demand to rethink about the post of governor.

But still governor has relevance in India's federal setup.

- 1) It is only direct link.
- 2) Since 1990's, era of coalition politics

Remarks

there is large trend of unstable govern-
ment

3) When party is in power he is responsible
to forming the government

4) Under competitive and cooperative
federalism governor having responsibility
as a facilitator between the Centre and
state

5) He enforces the administration in state
to be run in accordance with
constitution

6) fixing political defection, also enhance
the role of governor.

President Prabhakar Mukherjee - In his
speech emphasize the governor as important
in new government initiatives like
'make in India', 'Act East' etc

By implementing the recommendations
of Sarkaria Commission, Minchi Commission,
2nd ARC, we can ensure the
governor as neutral functionary between
Centre and state.

Remarks

Discuss the significance of
the post of governor.

Q3. "Our Constitution is not just a mere set of fundamental laws that form the basis of governance of our country but it embodies and reflects certain basic values, philosophy and objectives that were held very dear to our founding fathers." Discuss the importance of the preamble in governance of India. (12.5 Marks)

→ Preamble of constitution is described as 'identity card' of constitution.

by noted jurist K.T. Shah. Preamble reflects the idea of our constitution.

Preamble of India mentions.

1) sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic → these five keywords explains the form of governance in India.

2) It signifies that people are sovereign.

3) Governance ~~shall~~ will be secular as

India is multi-lingual and multi-religious society. It ensures religious

harmony in the country.

4) Republic signifies that all are equal to hold any post.

5) liberty, equality, fraternity are

Remarks

ideals that inspires the government to take decisions for that all will have

- a) equality of opportunity
- b) equal freedom to all.

4) Unity and integrity - It makes it imperative on government of the day to secure and maintain the unity of our nation.

7) ~~lastly~~ flexible ensures that it is not a source of power and authority

g) various ideas like, equality - makes it imperative to follow to affirmative action by the state

That is the reason it was adopted at last so that it is in continuity with various provision of the constitution.

Supreme court also use preamble to check the validity constitutionality of laws and actions of government. It lays down the philosophy of good governance

Remarks

It acts as torchbearer for the governance!

Q4. "Instead of promoting, censorship is muzzling right to freedom of speech and expression. In reality artistic expression is best served by certification". Do you agree? Explain recent controversy centered on censorship of film content. Write a note on current structure of CBFC and changes proposed by Shyam Benegal committee. (12.5 Marks)

→ C.B.F.C (Central ~~Film~~ Film Certification Board) established under 'Cinematographic Act, 1952' as a certifying authority, for film to be presented for public exhibition.

main idea was C.B.F.C should be certify the film. But over a period of time it became Censor Board.

In many film like 'Udta Punjab' it suggested many cuts.

a) ~~Artistic~~ expression like films, should be certify only by the board

b) By suggesting the cuts it reduces over freedom of speech and expression.

c) Mentioning the name of city, state, of personality does not necessarily amounts to hurt the feeling

d) we should not worry about depicting the reality in the society.

Remarks

After 'Udta Punjab Controversy', Shyamrao Bhergale panel appointed by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting gave its recommendation.

1) C.B.F.C should only certify the films on the basis of its content.

2) Producer/director mention exact category of film they want to be certify by the Board.

3) C.B.F.C can deny the certification only on specific ground like it can cause violence.

4) Panel ~~should~~ C.B.F.C should be free from political interference.

Earlier Committee like

1) Makul Mudgal, 2013

2) C.D. Khosla, 1969. etc suggested similar reforms

Films are having enormous impact on society and attitude. Though there is need of caution that it should not harm hurt feelings of individual and society. ~~It should~~ C.B.F.C should take care that artistic freedom should not be muted.

Remarks

Q5. "Recent clamor over demand of special status overlooks important recommendations of 14th finance commission regarding devolution of tax revenue." What is meant by special category status to a state? Is it still relevant in changed landscape of financial federalism? Discuss with suitable examples. (12.5 Marks)

Special category states were given has been given since 1969, 5th Finance Commission recommendation. And criteria laid down by Gandhiji Formula.

Special category status → It is based on

Five criteria like -

- a) Proximity along border
- b) Hilly and difficult terrain
- c) large tribal population
- d) low density
- e) ~~for~~ economic and fiscal viability of state

Benefits → 1) Out of total Normal plan

assistance ~~Rs 62500~~ for special category states (S.C.S)

2) Special plan assistance and special central assistance for S.C.S

3) E.A.P (Externally aided project) - 90% funding by central government.

Remarks

Relevance under Fiscal Federalism

1) Since 14th Finance Commission - devolution of taxes to state became 92% than earlier 42%.

2) Special plan assistance and special central assistance loss its importance.

3) only thing important under S.C.S is F.A.D GOOD

4) Central government is giving autonomy to state in financial sphere. limited

the role of S.C.S.

5) bottom up approach - give more autonomy to states

Government utilizing other options like - special package to Andhra Pradesh.

~~no more relevance is to these special packages rather than S.C.S~~

S.C.S is still demanded by many states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan. But under new Fiscal autonomy regime, state S.C.S has little relevance

Remarks

Q6. "By enacting the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 10 years ago, the Parliament of India had committed to correct a historical injustice done to the millions of Adivasis and forest dwelling communities. If the CAMPA Bill is now passed by Parliament in its current form, it will represent a reversal of the commitment for justice made in the FRA to the Adivasis and forest dwelling citizens of India". Discuss the objectives of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) bill and also focus on why it was opposed by political parties so long. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q7. For the first time, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have been included by the government in the draft national health policy. However, efforts to battle this threat remains largely shapeless and lacks monitoring of clinical care. What is missing in the government of India's approach towards fighting NCDs? Can you elaborate on the concept of minimizing 'out-of-pocket expenditure' in healthcare? (12.5 Marks)

→ Government release national Health Policy (Draft) in J, 2015. Policy aims at to improve the situation of health system. Ensure that health facilities to be available to all. And Reduce malnutrition, M.R.A, I.M.R etc. But important of this ~~the~~ draft policy that it has included non-communicable disease.

1) Uptil now main focus was on communicable disease like T.B, cholera, diarrhoea etc.

2) N.C.D though has huge share in mortality has been neglected in new policy aimed to battle with this.

Shapeless and lacks in monitoring

1) No data availability in detail for N.C.D

2) Health infrastructure is not in a position to serve the need of all.

Remarks

- 1) technology is still lacking.
 2) lack of doctors, health experts, nursing beds in hospitals.

Government of India at the moment do not have sufficient manpower, expenditure, and detailed strategy to deal with N.C.D's.

↳ Out-of-pocket expenditure →

Good

- 1) In India there is very low insurance about medicals.
 2) People even in lower middle class and poor spends huge amount of money in treatment at private hospitals.
 3) Due to absence of right to health people have to spend more on health.
 4) As per some survey, many people those who are just above poverty line became in B.P.L (Below poverty line) - because of huge expenditure on health.
 5) Nearly-70% is on health in private sector

Remarks

Q8. "We need to accept that we are a poor country, with limited access to electricity, water, sanitation; only then we can find sustainable solutions". Discuss in the context of what Swachh Bharat should have to address. (12.5 Marks)

→ Sustainable solutions indicate that any efforts which do not have negative externalities on environment.

Swachh Bharat mission is aimed to make India clean, hygienic, and open to defecation free.

Relation between poor country, resources, sustainable solution and Swachh Bharat

→ 1) India facing many health implications, many people lost their lives every year due to ~~disease~~ cholera, malaria, diarrhoea.

2) These diseases are related with our poverty. Because we have many population ~~defecate~~ in the open, has huge health consequences.

3) Water resources are limited or at the same time they are contaminated.

4) Forest is continuously shrinking for urbanisation and even for source of fuel in rural areas.

Remarks

All these are having impact on health, environment, socio-economic situation in the country.

We have ~~limited resources~~ to deal with these situation.

In the context of tri's. Swachh Bharat Mission can ensure

- 1) Water availability and sanitation
- 2) defecation free villages and ~~and~~ urban areas.
- 3) clean energy sources.

Thus S-BM has potential to deal with poverty, environment and also social attitude

It is the prerequisite of every other programme.

Q9. Lodha committee report to clean BCCI's functioning is the beginning of a new era in the cricket administration. It can be said that right now the "BCCI is like a batsman who is not acting even after the finger has gone up". Discuss the above statement in the context of recent controversies. (12.5 Marks)

→ After the allegation of betting and match fixing and mismanagement in BCCZ panel appointed by SC by revoking its power under Article 142

Lodha panel gave various recommendations like

- 1) one state one vote
- 2) members not beyond 20 years old
- 3) Civil servant and ~~to~~ ministers not to be member of BCCZ
- 4) organization of former players with BCCZ
- 5) One member as a representative over BCCZ
- 6) BCCZ to be under PTZ
- 7) ~~to~~ betting to be legalising but ~~is~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~off~~ ~~del~~ these factors BCCZ is not in a position to reform itself rather it is creating new ~~crises~~ ~~to~~ what

Remarks

has been denied by panel,
like appointing independent director
etc.

3.5 BCCI is not following the
instruction and hence Supreme Court
Court asked BCCI to fall in line
otherwise the court will make them
to fall in line.

It said that BCCI should
come under the purview
of RTI.

Remarks

Q10. Social audit is made an integral part of MGNREGA programme. Do you think that this measure has brought any impact on implementation of the scheme? Can social audit be extended to other government policies and programmes? Critically analyze.

→ M.G.N.R.E.G.A implemented since 2005, in rural areas to provide wage employment on 'rights based approach' (12.5 Marks)

There are many schemes by government which facing the problem of leakage and ghost beneficiaries. But social audit of M.G.N.R.E.G.A is proved as improvement.

Impact

1) Gramsabhas is responsible for suggesting the work and deciding the beneficiaries.

2) This has reduced the discretion of government officials.

3) ~~Government Gramsabhas~~ Itself audits the implementation so it also causes the effective implementation.

That is the reason as compared to other schemes M.G.N.R.E.G.A shows positive impacts like rising in rural wages, reduction of poverty.

Remarks

Specialty among S.C's and S.T's.

Social audit in other programmes

Positive -

1) It can extend in other programmes
 It will ensure effective utilization
 of resources

2) People participation will ~~not~~ be enhance

3) Bureaucracy will be accountable and
 transparent.

4) Better provision of goods and services

Negative

1) It can lead to delays in programme
 implementation

2) Over participation can create the
 mismanagement

3) People often unaware about the provision
 it can be utilized by only few
 educated person

4) Over interference may deter bureaucracy
 to avoid taking decision, or that
 not to come under the scanner of
 corruption.

Remarks

Q11. It is the only the 2nd time in history of independent India that government decided not to attend NAM summit. In this context, analyze the relevance of NAM in 21st century & also comment on NAM 2.0. (12.5 Marks)

→ Non-alignment Movement (NAM), as a Foreign policy option began in 1950's since Banding Conference. It was an attempt by newly formed nations to maintain its independence from antagonism between socialist block under U.S.S.R. and capitalist block under U.S.A.

N.A.M. has ~~provided~~ an opportunity to pursue independent and flexible foreign

policy. Pt. Jawahar Nehru and India become a natural leader of N.A.M.

~~But~~ only twice India's Prime minister not participated one was Morarji Deesai and second is P.M. Modi.

It puts a question on relevance of N.A.M. But NAM is still relevant because

- 1) It is only common platform for developing and former colonial nations
- 2) problems in these countries more or

Remarks

less same

3) It provides opportunity to India to be a nuclear leader.

4. It is important to put pressure on global governance institution like Z.M.F and W.B

5) It is important for India in its attempt to get representation in U.N.S.C

6) Objective like poverty alleviation, nuclear disarmament are still not fulfilled.

From all this it is clear that NAM still has relevance.

NAM 2.0 - NAM 2.0 is document by

public intellectuals. Over the debate of

N.A.M and its relevance. It is comes at providing new energy to NAM

→ It is handy in shaping of foreign policy of India.

Remarks

Q12. Due to the instability in India's neighborhood applications for asylum is increasing. There is also large number of refugees in India. In this context analyze the problems that India has to face in absence of asylum policy or refugee law or not being a signatory to UN convention? (12.5 Marks)

→ In neighbouring states like, ~~India's Pakistan~~, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, ~~Iran~~ there is large scale secession and ethnic conflict. Also, prosecution of minorities is also a problem. This forced these minorities to seek asylum in India.

But India do not have asylum policy or refugees law. ~~with~~ India facing some problem

1) No coherent policies for asylum seeker

2) Response is changing every time -
 eg. - For Tibetans we give full asylum, for Bangladeshi government

of India returned to some of them

in 1970's

3) As India is not a signatory, India not ~~get any~~ help from world institutions like U.N.

4) Response vary from time to time. And India ~~same time also~~

Remarks

Criticize for violating the right of asylum seeker.

But India did not sign and convention because

- 1) ~~And it puts burden on the economic resources~~
- 2) India wanted to use its sovereign power to deal with it.
- 3) Due to porous boundaries there is possibility of large scale inroad in India. ~~④ Social harmony to be maintain~~

4.5 Due to above ~~factor~~ India did not sign any agreement

But India is seeing large number of asylum seeker like Tamils from Sri Lanka, Rohingyas from Myanmar, Hindu Sikhs, Jains, Christians from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

But recently Indian Parliament is passing Indian citizenship (Amendment) Act to give citizen ~~from~~ from neighbouring country a citizenship. And to deal with problem of asylum seeker.

Remarks

It leads to violation of human rights

Q13. The tension between India and Pakistan has reached a new height following the terror attacks in Pathankot and Uri. India has witnessed serious outrage among the people as well as in media over the attack. In this scenario is the policy of moving away from "strategic restraint" most suitable? (12.5 Marks)

→ After Uri attack and Pathankot attacks, the effort between two countries to normalize the relation, since new government came to power in 2014 reached to new low.

After these two attacks various options has been sighted like

- 1) Isolating Pakistan diplomatically
- 2) Revoking India water treaty
- 3) Removing M.F.N status given to Pakistan
- 4) Cyber attacks against Pakistan
- 5) ~~offensive~~ offensive policy against Pakistan

Strategic Restrain and Option for India

→ Under the policy of strategic restraint,

- (a) India do not interfere in the domestic affairs of Pakistan though Pakistan use non state actors like terrorist organization against India.

Remarks

~~Bad~~
 So it is suggested to move away from strategic restraint and use offensive policy

However it will have more serious complications

1) Conflict between the two states will be more intense

2) Both states are nuclear weapons state it can pose serious threat in South Asia

3) It will give fillip to terrorist organisations to attack more in India

4) It can improve the India's vulnerability to India

As Pakistan will always our neighbour, we cannot change.

So it is important to continue the dialogue between two, improving trade relations. At the same time enhancing our security along the border to stop the infiltrations of terrorist. Options like use of Balochistan, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, can lead to further vulnerability.

Remarks

Q14. Linking water to security might suit the interests of hawks in India and Pakistan, but India, aspiring for a seat in the UNSC, should safeguard rather than violate bilateral treaties. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

→ After Uri and Pathankot attacks in India, many hawks (radical or realist foreign policy thinker) suggesting the use of 'water as a weapon' and revoke 'Indus water treaty'.

If India revokes Treaty

(A) Benefits for India

(1) Pakistan heavily depend upon water from Indus and its tributaries for drinking and irrigation.

(2) It can create pressure on Pakistan state to engage in talks and not to support non-state actors.

(3) India will ~~greater~~ share of water for irrigation, drinking and hydroelectric purpose.

(B) Consequences

(1) India aspiring for UNSC, this move can hamper India's ~~image~~ for violating human right of farmers and

Remarks

citizen of Pakistan

② It will give impression that India do not respect to treaties. It can put question on India's credibility.

③ It can make that India is not good negotiator and unfit for O.N.S.C

④ Also it will internationalize the Kashmiri disputes.

⑤ China-Pakistan cooperation will further improve and it can pose security threat to India.

⑥ Antagonism between two countries will be further, ~~is~~ reached to new low.

4.5
 So it is more suitable not to revoke the treaty. And put diplomatic pressure on Pakistan to reduce its ~~is~~ terrorist support. While India can utilize full share it has under Indus water treaty. Without hampering Pakistan right

Remarks

India would have to face global heat.

Q15. When various regional integration models have succeeded for instance EU, ASEAN, etc ? What do you think in the hindrance towards the same in South Asia. (12.5 Marks)

→ Regional integration means mutual coordination among the countries in region in order to achieve solidarity, enhance trade, mutual gain and secure prosperity for.

E.U., ASEAN are successful example of regional integration.

E.U → It started in 1950's with establishment of European steel and coal community. Finally European Union came into existence in 1992. Various treaties like Maastricht, Lisbon enhance more integration.

ASEAN — Form in 1967. After E.U it most successful regional integration. 2015 — they ASEAN form ASEAN Community.

South Asia and hindrance

- SAARC established in 1985 to promote the integration in South Asia but has not much success because of various factors.

Remarks

- 2) Rivalry in major powers and bilateral conflicts like in India and Pakistan.
- 3) Low level of trade and protectionist policies in trade.
- 3) Use of non state actors: like Pakistan.
- 4) ~~Low~~ Ethnic conflict within states and impact of ethnic groups over state policies like Sinhalese in Sri Lanka.
- 5) Lack of political stability - This is more important factor. Frequent regime changes. New regimes may adopt completely different policy than ~~other~~ previous. Good
- 6) Lack of democracy & influence of military and militant group like Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- 7) Fear ~~about~~ India → Neighbouring countries are often fearful about India's size, population and economy.

Remarks

Q16. "There is perceptible coldness in India - Russia relations post 1991. In spite of this the relationship between the two countries stands on sound footing." Comment.

(12.5 Marks)

→ Russia-India relationship is having status of 'strategic and privileged' partnership. Russia is considered as India's and weather friend. Russia even help India in providing critical technology

~~As~~ However there is some coldness between relations of two because

1) Since 1991, priorities of both are changing. India becoming a global economic power. It become imperative for India to engage with powers like U.S.A, F.O

2) Russia also need new market for its defence production

3) India-Russia-China - ~~India~~ in terms of cyber security, challenge to U.S.A, Chipolcar system and economic interest.

So there is some coldness between relation also. Military exercise between Russia and Pakistan also annoy India.

But in spite of all these they do share some common concerns and want

Remarks

Footings

- 1) India helped Russian whenever it required, opposed western sanctions on Russia in the event of imminent annihilation
- 2) Both countries oppose unilateralism
- 3) Defence remains the main concern for both, out of total defence import is from Russia...
- 4) Counterterrorism remains a common thread
- 5) Both countries opposed western domination in T.M.F and C.B.
- 6) Energy security of India is ^{Good} important. Russia help through civil nuclear ^{deal} to secure India's energy ^{security} opportunity. Kudankulam project
- 7) Both remain committed to multi polar world order

BRICS Summit of Goa, once again provided opportunity to India and Russia to give strength to their relation. p.m. modi called Russia as trusted partner and friendship as old and important.

Remarks

Q17. Myanmar has the potential to act as India's gateway to South East Asia. How India can leverage Myanmar to promote Act Asia policy? What are the challenges likely to occur?

(12.5 Marks)

→ Myanmar is the only South Asian country with which India shares the boundary. So it is called as India's gateway to South Asia.

Relation between two countries was not encouraging until Myanmar was under military 'Junta'. But since the establishment of democratic government relations are ~~in~~ ~~the~~ improving.

Myanmar and Act East

- 1) Through Myanmar, India can establish direct link with South East Asia.
- 2) India-Myanmar-Thailand Highway can be extended to other South East Asian countries like Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.
- 3) Act East policy aimed at preparing for both strategic, trade, and economically.
- 6) Kaladan - multimodal project is one step in that direction.

Remarks

- 1) India can use the port cities of Myanmar to link with South-east Asia.
- 2) Investment in Myanmar, ~~has~~ by India, is having opportunity to show other Southeast Asian nations the importance of India's soft power.

4.5 Challenges

- 1) China - China is engaging more in Myanmar by supplying huge line of credit ~~to~~ to Myanmar.
- 2) Instability in North-east - also impacts the relations.
- 3) Democracy in Myanmar is still in fragile state. Military still has influence over its policies.

Discuss the role of Myanmar in India - ASEAN relation.

Remarks

Q18. "BIMSTEC offers a unique opportunity to strengthen regional co-operation and has the potential to replace the SAARC." Comment. (12.5 Marks)

→ BIMSTEC established in 1997-98, is economic and technological cooperation to promote among South Asian and South-East Asian nations. It is considered as bridge between South and South East Asia.

After Uri Attack, India invited to BIMSTEC countries at APEC summit instead of SAARC. BIMSTEC is considered as a alternative platform for SAARC.

BIMSTEC as a alternate to SAARC

- 1) SAARC is in a way facing many problems due to rivalry between its two largest states
- 2) It summons many times postponed due to various reasons
- 3) Pakistan blocked many initiatives like trade integration, SAFTA, road and rail link, power and.
- 4) So BIMSTEC is better alternative to SAARC and achieve the integration

Remarks

in countries. Almost all SAARC nations except Afghanistan and Pakistan are members of BIMSTEC.

However it is also true that SAARC can not be replaced completely. Due to geographical position Pakistan will remain critical for South Asian integration.

U.S
 - It is better to engage with Pakistan rather disengage it.

India should utilize both platform SAARC and BIMSTEC at the same time rather giving preference to any one.

There is consensus among the BIMSTEC group.

Remarks

Q19. India has been constantly looking for NSG membership. What are the possible gains from membership of NSG and other export control regimes? How can India overcome the recent challenges to the membership attempt? (12.5 Marks)

→ NSG is a membership body established in 1974, after India's peaceful explosion in 1974. It is a nuclear export control regime. Now India is trying to get its membership.

Possible gains

- 1) India will have access to import nuclear material as well as technology.
 - 2) India will export nuclear technology.
 - 3) India will be rule maker in nuclear export control regime. AS body works on consensus basis.
 - 4) India can be substantial part of world nuclear market.
- At the moment India only have a nuclear it can be terminated at any time.
- 1) India's clean energy target, ~~as it~~ needs the large scale nuclear energy.
 - 2) It can give impetus to India's civil nuclear programme.

Remarks

8) other control regime like Australia's group and inletion arrangement will also increase the chances to access to technology

But India's membership is opposed by China and other countries like Switzerland

1) India should engage this countries diplomatically

2) India can give its record of credible partner to these countries.

3) U.S.A and Russia both are India's good friend India can asked these nations to put pressure on China to get India a representation

N.C.G was established against India's nuclear explosion in 1974 and again getting the membership is the testimony to India's record as peaceful nuclear power and it can increase

India's prestige.

India is being supported by USA in this aspect.

Remarks

Q20. BRICS has emerged as a major platform which has been focusing on strengthening multilateralism. What effect the grouping is expected to have on global institutions and their governance structures? How the internal divergence within the group limits its effectiveness? (12.5 Marks)

→ BRICS considered as rise of the West by Jim Neil who coined the term BRIC. It is the group of fastest growing economies with 40% of population. It has promoted multilateralism.

Effect on global institutions

- 1) One of the main objective and common demand of these countries are reform in institutions of global global governance like IMF and World Bank
- 2) I.M.F - Quote reform - I.M.F force to reform its quote under the BRICS effort. Reform led to quote from developed world to developing world.
- 3) World Bank → NDB or BRICS bank will force W.B. and again developed bank to reform. NDB can force W.B. to remove its externalities while giving the loans.
- 4) BRICS and C.R.A → Credit Rating Agency

Remarks:

At the Goa Summit Council decided to ~~form~~ form Credit Rating Agency to increase the western dominance on these institutions. It will also force to C.R.A. in western countries to reform themselves.

~~STATES~~

Internal divergence

4.5
Goa Summit it became evident that convergence among the BRICS has passed the momentum. India-China are having opposite view on transition became evident in BRICS summit. Only Russia-China-India are ~~playing~~ playing key role.

That is the reason scholars suggesting that India should move more to other platforms like IBSA to promote South-South cooperation.

Discuss the differences among their view in regard with global issue —

Remarks