

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 _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Kumari Sumita

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 10 Oct 2017

Signature Sumita

REMARKS

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Q1. "A government with an absolute majority will see a conformist judiciary". To what extent is this applicable in Indian perspective. Critically examine, whether the confrontation between powerful legislature and judiciary affects the constitutionalism? (12.5 Marks)

Indian democracy lies on the delicate balance between the three organs of Government - legislature, executive and judiciary. India has an independent and integrated judiciary, with no interference from Government. Even the selections are not influenced by the Government, there is a security of tenure and their conduct can't be discussed in Parliament except when an impeachment process ~~is~~ ~~is~~ there.

Thus the statement that - "A government with an absolute majority will see a conformist judiciary" is not totally valid in Indian context. Indian judiciary has time and again checked the decisions and legislations of Government. During Emergency, it did happen some judges favouring the Government but recent judicial

Remarks

You should mention some relevant case laws to justify your view.

(4/2)

decisions of Right To Privacy are an example how judiciary might not conform to Government.

Confrontation between powerful legislature and judiciary to a certain degree is healthy in a democracy. But unusurping of their domains by any organ will disrupt the delicate balance.

→ Like the recent ban on liquor shops have been criticised by many State Government as judicial overreach.

→ Even the ban on Talipattu is a classic example how confrontations between judiciary and legislature are not good.

Thus, both judiciary and legislature should confine themselves to their roles, not crossing each other domains.

Q2. "Though the Cauvery and Ravi-Beas Water Disputes Tribunals have been in existence for over 26 and 30 years, respectively, they have not been able to make any successful award till date". What are the deficiencies of the existing tribunals for inter water disputes? Mention the important provisions of Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 and explain in detail the pros and cons of the bill. (12.5 Marks)

Indian States have long history of conflicts related to sharing of river waters for which the constitution has provided system of "Tribunals". Even though Cauvery and Ravi-Beas water Disputes Tribunals are long in existence, no significant results have been achieved due to:

- (i) Reluctance on part of the state governments to find an amicable dispute.
- (ii) No fixed timeline for adjudication of disputes.
- (iii) Bureaucratic Interference.
- (iv) Political Interference and inability.
- (v) No power to Supreme Court for intervening. At least 1 liner explanation is inevitable
- (vi) Less Teeth to the Tribunals.

The important provisions of Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment)

Remarks

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Bill 2017 are:

(i) Subsuming all the existing separate tribunals into one tribunal for all river water disputes over India.

(ii) Fixing a timeline, eg. Six months. ^{get}

(iii) No interference from bureaucracy ^{if} or political parties. Checked

(iv) The orders shall be binding.

Pros:

(i) No need for separate tribunals.

(ii) ~~Save~~ will save time and resources.

(iii) ~~Free~~ speedy resolution.

Cons:

(i) Could lead to delays ~~as~~

(ii) Overburdening.

(iii) ~~States~~ may feel that it

Thus, the new bill tries to redress the present issues and rectify the same. Rivers are lifelines of economy and disputes needs to be solved amicably.

Remarks

Dispute
mean
Cons
of
the
Bill

Q3. Indian constitution presents India as a compromise between the British Sovereignty of Parliament and American Judicial Supremacy. What are the arguments for and against the statement; elaborate with examples. (12.5 Marks)

India's Constitution has incorporated various elements of different constitutions of world and moulded them according to Indian needs. The statement that it is a compromise between British Sovereignty of Parliament and American Judicial Supremacy can be analysed as follows:

① Art 368 provides Parliament to amend any part of the constitution according to needs of the time. Just like Britain where Parliament can ~~not~~ change any laws. But the ~~constitution~~ confers on Judiciary the right to ~~Right~~ to Judicial review where it can review any decisions. For eg In Keshavnanda Bharti vs Union of India, it gave the basic structure doctrine, saying Parliament can amend laws without disturbing Basic structure. This is like the

Remarks

⑤

American Judiciary which works on the principle of 'due process of law' and can change any laws.

(ii) In India, both Parliament and Judiciary go hand in hand with a delicate balance of powers. They follow the doctrine of separation

good of powers as given in the Indian Constitution.

(iii) In Britain, the Parliament can give or take any rights but in

Highly
More
differences America, the Parliament can't change the 'Bill of Rights'. In

India, the Parliament can't make any laws which takes away or abridges or violates the fundamental rights as per Art 13. ~~Art 23~~ Thus,

Indian Constitution is a compromise between British sovereignty of Parliament and American Judicial Supremacy.

Q4. Does Supreme Court's Judgement on liquor ban on highways subject to judicial overreach and violate doctrine of separation of powers? Substantiate your arguments. Also mention the benefits of such directives. (12.5 Marks)

Supreme Court in India has an independent position and has always acted as a defender of constitution. It was never a passive actor and with the advent of PIL and era of Judicial activism it has time and again gave decisions for welfare of citizens. The recent liquor ban on highways can be seen in this context.

① → India has one of the highest no. of road accidents in the world and a large no. of them are the youth with the inefficiency on part of State Government to make any law on the context, it had to interfere.

→ Liquor ban is the area of legislation by Government, Supreme Court is accused of violating the doctrine of separation of powers. It could have asked the State Governments to

Remarks

(8)

make laws in the case instead of putting a blanket ban on its end. ~~etc~~

(ii) The ban was to prohibit the shops 500m from the highway which can be easily violated.

This shows the inefficiency of

You should show various benefits of taking into scenario the various aspects by the Judiciary.

It will also lead to huge revenue loss by state, so the states should be given a chance to be ready for the ban.

Legislation on state subjects is a domain of state government. Judiciary can't overstep its domain and make laws. No doubt we have an active Judiciary but the thin line between Judicial activism and Judicial over-reach should be taken care of.

What can be done?

Remarks

Q5. What is integrated case management information system (ICMIS)? With fast growing IT system, India needs to cope with the changing-world. Do you think ICMIS would help Indian judiciary be digital court. Critically comment. (12.5 Marks)

With the advent of IT system in India and talks of Digital India, e-governance, the Judiciary ~~should~~ ^{will} no longer be untouched. Integrated Case Management Information System is the system of digitalizing the whole process of registering a case to the pronouncement of decision.

→ With so many, more than 10,000 cases pending in courts, ICMIS will be helpful in keeping a good track of cases.

→ It will help in easy access both to judiciary and the appellant.

→ With various aspects of cases being digitalized, there would be no chances of loss of evidence or tracking of hearings.

→ In case of appeal to higher judiciary in some cases again

Remarks

(4)

the efficiency will be more.

→ The turnaround time for the cases will improve.

Thus, ICMS will help Indian judiciary to be a digital court

Down
 some
 prior
 of
 ICMS

to some extent. But more needs to be done - like ~~all~~ digitalising the hearings of case, admission of ~~vid~~ evidences ~~ICMS~~ the system can also be digitalised. The various witness can be given the liberty of video conferencing.

With our overburdened judiciary no doubt ICMS will be of rescue to a certain extent.

Remarks

Q6. Do you think criminalizing marital rape may destabilize the institution of marriage and is more prone to be misused? Justify your opinion. Why India needs a law against marital rape? (12.5 Marks)

The recent spate of debates regarding criminalizing marital rape have questioned the long drawn India's belief of marriage as sacrosanct institution.

→ Indians believe in marriage as something divine and there is no wrong for a husband to have sex with wife. But many developed countries like Netherlands, Sweden etc. have laws for marital rape. A forceful sex with or without marriage should be considered as rape. Though it can be misused as in the case of ~~some~~ Soney Prohibition Act.

→ It's very difficult to check the authenticity and it will be needed that cases of marital rape be decided case to case basis. It's.

Remarks

(A-2)

difficult to define an universal definition of marital rape in India. ~~India~~

India needs a law against marital rape because:

(i) Women are still in disadvantageous position. Once married the family members of girls also don't come to rescue. eg. the recent case of ~~the~~ Delhi girl who escaped from her husband's house and was rescued by DCW.

what needs to be done (ii) Women are tortured even when they are owing to the patriarchal mindset.

(iii) Marital rape law will serve as deterrent for men.

(iv) India is trying to present itself as a superpower, a developing country, so it should have a modern outlook too.

In India, marriage is not treated as contract like in other countries,

Remarks so marital rape is a very sensitive issue and should be handled in a cautious way.

①

Q7. "Risk Profiling of the bureaucrats would result in improved accountability towards public services". Analyze in the context of 2nd ARC recommendations, how "risk profiling" can be done and its ramifications for administrative improvements? (12.5 Marks)

The bureaucracy in India have been one of the eminent services to frame and implement public policies.

The second ARC report has suggested many measures to strengthen the bureaucracy and how it can be improved.

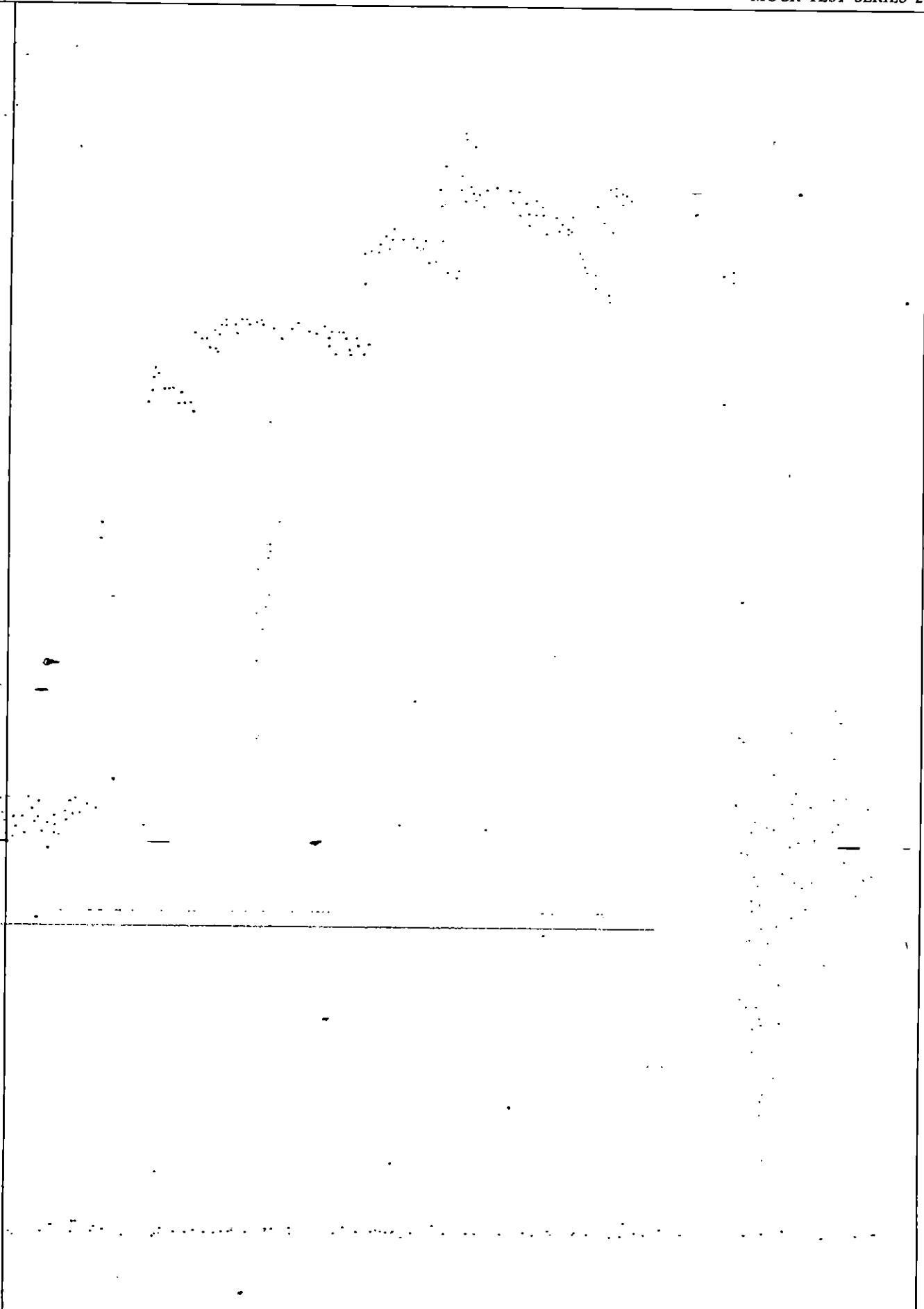
① Increasing the accountability, transparency and responsible behaviour.

② Bureaucrats should be given proper training of various roles.

③ Risk profiling of bureaucrats would improve their accountability towards public services.

You should complete
your answer

Remarks



Remarks

Q8. "Grievance redressal is the weakest link in the justice delivery in India". Evaluate the role of institutions of grievance redressal in India and their limitations? (12.5 Marks)

India has institutions for law making - legislature, law enforcing - judiciary and law implementing - executive. But the grievance redressal institutions are very less, which serves as the weakest link in the justice delivery system. The various grievance redressal institutes in India are:

(i) For consumers

Consumer Complaint Forum → The consumers can address their problems here and can get solutions.

(ii) For women

National Women's Commission → This looks for the redressal of women's grievances but has not much teeth to enforce any of its orders. should also have various limitations

(iii) State Human Rights Commission and National Human Rights to it

Remarks

(5)

Commission → These address the issues of violation of human rights. Again they have only the power of civil courts and can't give any criminal punishment.

The other grievance redressal institutions as the Lokpal and Lokayukts could not be formed ^{lack of} ~~good~~ owing to political will. Some states like Maharashtra have Lokayukts but most of the states don't have them.

Most of Grievance Redressal Institutes have limited power and jurisdiction. Neither they have constitutional backing nor the political mandate to serve the grievances effectively. Thus, a proper strengthening and statutory backing is required for most of them.

Remarks

Q9. Labour reforms are very significant in the light of automation of Industries and for mass manufacturing. To what extent has India been successful in implementing labour reforms. Suggest alternative measures to be implemented by the government.

(12.5 Marks)

With only 10% of labour ~~forming~~ⁱⁿ the formal sector and more than 90% in informal sector, India really needs to revisit it's labour laws.

With the automation of Industries and mass manufacturing, these hold much more importance in the present scenario. ~~The~~ labour reforms in India were not implemented very successfully from the beginning. The Union Carbide factory incident in Bhopal being one of the example how Indian labour laws failed to ensure ~~safety~~ of the workers.

The labour laws were implemented only in the public sector units leaving most of the private and unorganised sectors unregulated.

Remarks

You should discuss various initiative taken by the government.

4

The measures to be implemented by Government to secure welfare of labours:

- (i) Make new laws related to minimum wages in unorganised sector and ensure effective monitoring
- (ii) Laws for contract labours to provide social security Net.
- (iii) Schemes like Atal Pension Yojana to ensure regular pension to informal sector ~~lab~~ workers.
- (iv) Safety norms and compensation to be given should be fixed and no leniency given.
- (v) Owing to automation, there is a huge retrenchment, Government should think of VBI as one of the options.
- (vi) Skill ~~course~~ development and promoting innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship like Start Up India Stand Up India etc.

Remarks

Q10. Is there a relationship between lack of innovation in India with the level of quality of education in India? Elucidate with examples. How does India Innovation Index provide impetus to Indian states to drive the innovative spirit? (12.5 Marks)

Indian education system is accused of promoting only rote learning and no innovation. The accusation is true to some extent but not wholly. With ASER report around the corner displaying dismal educational outcomes we can say our education system is lacking innovation.

(i) Only 2 out of 4 children ^{in class V} can read an English sentence in Government schools, forget about innovation.

(ii) Even in private schools, only ~~rote~~ textbook reading is promoted with no focus on critical thinking. Children should be encouraged to think, innovate.

(iii) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has a dismal performance. CCE has been able to check no. of dropouts.

Remarks

(4)

led educational outcomes have deteriorated.

India ~~has~~ ~~improved~~ its position. The India Innovation Index launched on the lines of Global Innovation Index can help giving the impetus to Indian states to devise innovation.

Discuss
the
message

like Andhra Pradesh & Telangana by topping the list, developed states

like Gujarat and Maharashtra can have a self inspection.

The government

→ The educationally competent states like Kerala can also check the lack of innovation.

→ Innovation will help them in attracting FDI and improving infrastructure, reducing dependence on Centre. Andhra and Telangana were an excellent example in this context.

What
can
be
done

Remarks

Q11. Minimizing food loss has the potential to be transformative in multiple ways for India and the world. Analyze the statement. Why effectively dealing with food wastage can lead to development in India? (12.5 Marks)

With the growing population in India and world, there is a great need to minimize the food loss.

(i) The amount of food that is wasted in an average Indian IT firm in India ^{in a week} has the capacity to feed some sub saharan African Nations.

(ii) More than half of food in restaurants is wasted and there are no checks.

(iii) Most of the horticulture crops, around 2rd are wasted due to lack of cold ³ storages and transportation facilities.

(iv) Still around 20% of Indian population can't afford two square meals a day.

Dealing with food wastage will lead to development in India:

(i) Proper storage facilities will check

Remarks

(4 1/2)

the loss of horticulture crops and
 Hence the prices of vegetables making
 does it affordable to poorer sections
 effect of society

(ii) It will also reduce farmer losses.

(iii) Malnutrition and poverty can
 be checked by trying to minimise
 food wastage. eg. Akshay Patra has
 been working in this regard.

(iv) With the growing vagaries of monsoon
 and population needs, food needs
 to be conserved.

what
 can
 be
 done
 to
 solve
 the
 problem
 of
 food
 loss

with the climate change and new
 kinds of problems, ~~world~~ shrinking
 agricultural space, world needs
 to focus ~~its~~ on food conservation
 from food production.

Remarks

Q12. Explain what is Track-II diplomacy, and analyze, why it doesn't work in India-China context, with particular reference to Doka-la pass and Doklam plateau confrontation?

(12.5 Marks)

Track-II diplomacy refers to the cooperation and talks between the various bureaucrats and government officials and signing agreements on high levels.

India-China has a long drawn out border conflict in northern, and eastern sectors from Sikkim till Arunachal Pradesh.

→ In case of Doka-la Pass and Doklam Plateau, its geographical location is one of the major factors why it hasn't worked.

→ Being in close proximity to India's chicken neck area, the Doklam plateau holds a strategic importance.

→ With Beijing trying to play a hard role with its media playing mind games with Indian

Remarks

(4½)

side, Track II diplomacy did not work.

→ Time and again the Chinese diplomats took offensive stand of ~~hard~~ tough consequences rather than dialogues.

Also Mention the event of 1962 → unilateral withdrawal of Indian troops was put as a ~~pre~~ condition for any talks. Withdrawing troops would have put India in a bad light and strengthened Beijing's position. Another reason why it didn't work.

Both India and China needs to settle down border disputes by dialogues. Both being nuclear nations, confrontation is no solution. Diplomatic channels should be engaged more effectively rather than putting hard hand on each other.

Remarks

Q13. Discuss the significance of Indian Ocean naval presence in overall Indian foreign policy?
 How it affects India's bilateral and multilateral relations? (12.5 Marks)

Indian Ocean is the only ocean sharing name with a country. More than 80% of our world trade passes through it and with a long coastline of 7500km our security too depends on it.

→ The Indian Ocean holds a strategic importance for us. It helps us in asserting our importance on world stage too.

→ With China trying to encircle India with its String of Pearls Policy and recently the OBOR initiative, the importance of Indian Ocean has increased further.

→ We have cordial relations with all Indian Ocean littoral nations but China has been trying to make its presence with the cheque book diplomacy. With Sridanka

Remarks

4½

developing Colombo port with China and Myanmar allowing Coco Islands to be used by China, we need to be more proactive.

- Malabar exercises will act as deterrent ^{to China}
- With ^{US} opening it's base in Digibout ~~and~~ ~~and~~ and Diego Garcia

What should be done to ensure that the ~~idea of~~ conflict, India needs to strengthen it's naval presence in Indian Ocean.

- The proposed Asia-Africa Growth Corridor with Japan is one of the innovative policies in this regard. It will serve dual purpose ~~of~~ countering China's OBOR initiative plus strengthening our hold in Indian Ocean and a cordial relation with other Nations.

What South China Sea is to China, same is Indian Ocean to India. ~~Before~~ With Sagarmala and Mausam being little steps ^{to strengthen infrastructure}, India needs to realise full potential of Indian Ocean in it's foreign policy.

Remarks

Q14. Discuss the contribution and failures of United Nations bodies in preventing major global crisis, since cold war? (12.5 Marks)

United Nations was formed on 24 Oct 1945 after the second world war ended to maintain a peaceful world. But United Nations history has been full of controversies. It has been able to avoid a next world war unlike League of Nations but failed to put a check on dominant world players bullying small nations.

(i) US invasion of Iraq → despite UN not passing a resolution, US did invade Iraq which led to huge loss of life of unarmoured soldiers.

(ii) Operation Desert Storm again by US.

(iii) Russian invasion of Crimea.

(iv) The recent chemical attack by Syrian Government (Al-Assad Regime) on it's citizens.

You should explain some of the points

Remarks

5

(V) The ongoing civil war in Syria.

(VI) The Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar.

United Nations have been monumental in carrying out relief work in many parts of the world ranging from Africa to European Refugee Crisis.

(VII) UN peacekeeping forces are trying to contain the civil war.

(VIII) With no military of its own, it's more or less dependent on its members.

(IX) US being one of the largest contributors have always put pressure on UN to ~~waste~~ in its own regard.

(X) The veto powers of P5 in Security Council has also led to inefficiency of UN.

Nevertheless, since its inception till now it has been able to avoid any major wars and is growing into a more democratic body.

Remarks

Q15. In an ever-changing geo-political global scenario, new alignments and axis develop for self and motivated interests. In this reference what should be India's foreign policy approach taking consideration of China-Russia-Pakistan axis, the West Asian Theatre and changing South Asian parameters? (12.5 Marks)

India has been trying to project itself as one of the growing super-powers in world, with its economic growth surpassing China. But with hostile neighbours as Pakistan, it has not been able to assert itself.

China-Russia-Pakistan axis

→ Russia and India have a long history of friendship since the Indo-Russia Friendship Treaty of 1972. India should not forget Russia has always helped India in times of crisis and defence, technology space. We should maintain the closeness with Russia to weaken the axis. As PM Modi said recently - "One old friend is better than two new friends". China and Pakistan not putting any bear to Indian sovereignty issues

Remarks

it's necessary to maintain good relations with Russia.

(4/2)

West Asian Theatre.

India is the only country to have good relations with all 3 - Saudi Arabia, Iran and Israel.

→ we recently followed de hyphenation of Palestine Israel policy which is good. Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia and Iran both should figure equally. With recent Qatar crisis, India should try to be assertive regarding it's diaspora safety.

Also discuss India's approach towards Neighbourhood South-Asia
 Countries

South-Asia

With growing interference of China in South Asia, India needs to be more responsive towards it's neighbours. The issues with Bangladesh like Teesta should be solved as soon as possible. The SAARC satellite is step in right direction. India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway will also give a boost to India's Act East Policy. With China's OBOR and cheque book

Remarks: diplomacy, India needs to take it's South Asian neighbours into confidence.

Q16. The recent standoff at Doklam Plateau shows the strong relationship between India and Bhutan. Why is Bhutan special to India? In the month long, high tension confrontation, India's real test was to assure Bhutan, to not crumble under Chinese pressure. Examine.

(12.5 Marks)

India and Bhutan share long traditional, historical and cultural ties. Being a landlocked state Bhutan depends a lot on India for its trade. Bhutan also has a strategic significance for India being a buffer state between India and China.

→ ~~But~~ Since, the formation of Bhutan both share a ^{war on} relationship. With Friendship Treaty amended in 2007, now Bhutan does not follow India in its foreign policy nevertheless it still takes India's advice.

→ India has always assured Bhutan for its protection which was put to front in the recent standoff.

→ With PLA trying to barge into Bhutan territory making roads,

Remarks

(4)

Indian army interfered and took a stand for Bhutan

→ With Chinese media, time and again saying Bhutan has changed it's stand and doesnot wants India's interference, it was really difficult for Indian to make Bhutan keep it's calm.

What
 the
 problem
 with
 India's
 policy
 → Doklam has a strategic significance for India being so close to India's chicken neck area. If Bhutan would have crumbled under China's pressure it would have been detrimental to India's interest.

→ Showing such an assertive stand should give a message to all of its South Asian neighbours of it's credibility. Nevertheless India showed it's commitment of friendship to Bhutan and helped in not getting bullied by China.

Remarks

Q17. Does having close relations with Israel compromises India's historical support (along the UN lines), for Palestinian cause? Discuss critically in the light of the recent visit?

(12.5 Marks)

India has always supported the Palestine cause. It is one of the major reasons why it never had any formal relations with Israel till 1992. It believed ~~that~~ Palestine is for Arab world. Moreover it did not wanted to anger other Arab countries.

→ It had supported Palestinian cause in most of UN resolutions except recently when it refrained. It supports the two state solution.
 → It has been quite vocal earlier about human rights issue in Palestine.

The recent visit ~~by~~ led to dehyphenation of Israel-Palestine policy by India. India and Israel have declared "strategic level partnership" and described

Remarks

(4)

their relations as marriage made in heaven.

→ many agreements on irrigation, space, defence have been signed.

→ Israel has also promised to help India in combating cross border terrorism.

India and Israel have declared each other as natural allies.

So, we are being more open about our relationship with Israel. This does not mean we don't support the Palestinian cause. The Palestinian PM also visited India and we have assured him of our support.

Remarks

Q18. Is global ban of nuclear weapons feasible? Examine how effective will the ban be in making nuclear disarmament a reality? (12.5 Marks)

Nuclear weapons have been the one of the most deadliest issues of recent times. Their devastating effects came in front of the world with US dropping bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima after second world war. Since then many treaties have been signed and efforts made to check the nuclear weapons growth but none has been effective.

→ With North Korea recently testing hydrogen bomb, the question has again resurfaced that is Nuclear disarmament really possible?

The various treaties as NPT, CTBT, Missile Control Regime Group none has

Remarks

(34)

been successful in stopping nations from making nuclear weapons.

→ The US sanctions on Iraq and North Korea, isolation on world stage none serve the purpose.

till nuclear disarmament
 be a hard power
 distant dream

Nuclear weapons have become a way of showing strength and hard power on world stage. No country which is a nuclear power will like to leave the disadvantage. It acts as a deterrent to other countries.

Thus, no effective ban can be imposed on nuclear weapons, they can be controlled as it is done now.

Remarks

Q19. What is Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction? With the rise in trans-national marriages and complexities involved in modern day relationships, do you think India should sign this? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Child abduction is one of the major issues, the globalised world faces today. The Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction declares 'no child below 16 years of age can be taken by a parent unilaterally to other country than his resident country'.

→ India has not signed the convention and doesnot wants to sign it owing to complexities involved in present day international marriages.

→ many women are tortured and are victims of failed and abusive marriages. Signing this agreement will leave them

Remarks

(3½)

vulnerable and victimised on a global stage -

→ India has signed UN convention on child rights and tries it's best to maintain child rights with the signing of convention it will be forced to follow abide by global rules of other countries which might not be favourable.

You should discuss its advantages

→ It will no doubt put a good image of India on Global stage, after the signing of agreement but the Government should take all stakeholders into account before signing it.

Remarks

Q20. China and Pakistan have invited India to join CPEC (China - Pakistan Economic Corridor), which is a part of OBOR (One Belt One Road) initiative of China. Should India join it or not, while having already declined to be part of OBOR forum? What regional implications CPEC is going to have in South Asia? (12.5 Marks)

CPEC, a part of OBOR passes through Gilgit - Baltistan region of India which lies in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

→ The acceptance of invitation of joining OBOR will put a direct question on India's territorial integrity and sovereignty. India has not been able to ~~put~~ convince China of its territorial concerns.

Acceptance of CPEC will be confirming that we accept POK to be of Pakistan's territory.

→ OBOR is a big infrastructure project putting not only economic but other gains also on stage. This is the main area of

Remarks

(4)

negotiation others have put forward. India will be losing greatly on economic front denying to be a part of it.

→ India has also accused China of not maintaining transparency in discussions about the OBOR initiative. Thus, it declined to be a part of OBOR forum.

How it is going to positively affect
 Pakistan and China

CPEC is going to link South Asia with Infrastructure to the Europe and Central Asia. India should strategically evaluate the gains and losses and then take decision. With RCEP in place, India can think of other forums too.

Remarks