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K. LALITH

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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 Question No. 1 to 10 not more than 150 words, whereas Question No. 11 to 20 should be answered in not more than 250 words.• 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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Name K. Lalith

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 16th sept 2018Signature K. Lalith

REMARKS

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SECTION - A

Q1. If India is serious about its Africa initiative, a lot will depend on how it marshals its banking and financial sector there. Analyse. (10 Marks)

India's interest in Africa is that of development or mutual lines and extraction of minerals.

Interests in various countries like gems and jewellery from South Africa, Namibia for oil, Sudan for gas.

India's serious initiatives are :-

- ① Corporate initiatives by ONGC etc., Joint ventures in mineral extraction.
- ② Investment in Agriculture to enhance food security and import of cheaper pulses.
- ③ Indo-Africa growth corridor with the help of Japan to create a transnational linkages.

Financing is a challenge because :-

- Soft loan facility from IDA is not directly accessible for Indo-Africa missions.
- India needs to strengthen relations with AfDB. (African Development Bank) and also supplement finance.

In
introduction
give
a
brief
on
Status
of
banking
Sector
in
Africa

Remarks

from ADB, Manila. :-

• Robust finance mechanism is key to cross national trade facilitation

• Various initiatives announced by India but not completed due to shortage of funds or lapse of line of credit.

• "Aid-money diplomacy" in Africa

by China investing its forest resources is in direct competition with Indian model of development.

BENEFITS OF ROBUST BANKING

INFRASTRUCTURE

① Quick clearances of "netting" of projects.

② Reduced dependence on international agencies.

③ Recent initiatives on cross country level between Indo-Japan and other African nation is expected to boost Indian investment in African continent.

④ It will enhance diplomatic power with African Union thereby opening of doors of ADB for Indian ventures

Remarks

Q2. India must revise its nuclear policy and keep its strategy opaque. Critically discuss the statement. (10 Marks)

The nuclear doctrine of India has evolved over a couple of decades characterised by Minimum Credible Deterrence, NFU (No First Use) policy, Massive second strike capability etc.

~~P5 nations of UNSC~~ has made constant efforts to open up India's nuclear strategy at global level through IAEA monitoring and compliances thereof.

~~India did not sign NPT, Bone of contention to recognise India as a nuclear state.~~

Keeping India's nuclear strategy opaque.

① Reasons for :-

① Subcontinental nuclear states such as China & Pakistan, need to be deterred hence all the nuances of policy should be ~~not~~ hidden

Draw the development of nuclear policy in India

Remarks

b) India is not a part of NPT hence no such obligation for it required.

c) Nuclear doctrine is the jewel and key deterrent of our security policy and any leakage cannot be tolerated for example, design of Scorpene submarine were leaked creating hue and cry.

issues the role of rights of India

REASONS AGAINST

a) Roadblock against India becoming a responsible nuclear state.

b) Loss of confidence regarding India's nuclear doctrine in the international arena.

that change India could bring

c) Possible reduction in trade of nuclear material crucial for energy security especially by Japan and Australia.

WAY FORWARD

India's nuclear doctrine and strategy should be clearly communicated however the current policy of allowing IAEA scrutiny of only civilian establishments should be permitted thereby maintaining surprise element.

Remarks

Q3. Malabar-17 demonstrates a shared determination to safeguard a free and open Indo-Pacific along with far-reaching geo-political impact. Discuss. (10 Marks)

The Malabar trilateral exercise is a crucial component in the Indo-USA, Indo-Japan Naval Hes. It is an Annual exercise in Bay of Bengal with close proximity to South China sea, in order to curtail neo-colonisation efforts by the Chinese. For example, Paracel and Spratley islands.

India Ocean

It is an extension of ~~US~~ USA's Indo-Pacific policy to checkmate China's dominance in Malacca ~~strait~~ Strait.

Give a brief introduction to Malabar exercise & its importance

It has far reaching geopolitical implication like :-
① Maintain peace & tranquility in entire Indian Ocean.

② To counter China's "String of Pearl" policy in South China sea.

③ To better facilitate implementation of UNCLOS Rules.

④ Has a component of HADR (Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief) in Indian subcontinent.

Remarks

(3)

⑧ Its extension in the form of QUAD (Quadrilateral of democracy) is a symbolic representation of ~~demographic~~ Democratic power in Multipolar world.

Benefit to India.

- ① To tackle "heavy neighbour" diplomatically.
- ② To maintain prominence of India in the Indian Ocean region.
- ③ To strengthen Aft-East policy reaching till Micronesia & Polynesia.
- ④ Improve trilateral relations with USA and Japan.
- ⑤ It promotes India's "SAHAR" initiative "security and growth of all in the region".
- ⑥ Focus is on Indian Ocean which is the nerve of global trade now-a-days.
- ⑦ Maintaining balance in the multipolar world by containing aggressive China and improving relations with Japan. Navy-wise is the way ahead.

Remarks

Q4. Multilateral diplomacy is the only way to resolve Syrian conflict and military action has only escalated the conflict even further. Analyze the statement. (10 Marks)

World's most contemporary terrorism combating campaign, which is entangled with the struggle for power in the Middle Eastern Nation.

Multilateral diplomacy at the United Nations is ideal to develop a consensus among the world power against the Islamic State.

Actors involved supporters of regime led by Iran, Russia and opposition by USA, Turkey, Saudi Arabia.

Also, ISIS's threat is acting as a obstruction in bringing peace.

Military action in Syria has led to formation of groups which has resurfaced the cold war phenomenon as USA and Russia are on either side which is detentions for the world polity.

A combined effort by both groups of nations would be realised only through a

Give a brief introduction of Syrian Conflict

Remarks

multilateral discussion and
Diplomatic dialogue.

India's stand is to
support a multilateral dialogue
under its Non-Aligned Strategy.

Recently, Nobel peace
prize winner Quartet of Tunisia
where civil society activists
along with other stakeholders
and global leaders brought
peace in Tunisia post Tulip
revolution. Hence this model
may be replicated, hence
deescalation of the conflict
gradually is the way forward.

Remarks

Q5. The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for elections to the Rajya Sabha has militated against the very purpose that guided the Constituent Assembly to create the Council of States and reduced it to a mere revising chamber. Critically analyse.

(10 Marks)

Rajya Sabha is an integral part of the parliament (Article 78). It is the upper chamber and advisory body in Parliamentary form of democracy. It is considered to be a revisory chamber and not subservient to Lok Sabha's power. It is a second chamber and not a secondary (inferior) chamber.

As per K. Nagyer case the Rajya Sabha's domicile requirement was at question whether a member should be from the state as from where he is elected. It was construed as the person belongs and knows the state he/she can optimally represent the people of state.

Supreme court did away with any domicile requirement because India being a Union of States with a single citizenship can have representatives from cross

Remarks

the states thus holding faith in integrity of the polity. It may be

a negative step because:-

- ① Constitution makers envisaged uniform representation from all states in the upper house.
- ② Upper house has greater power to decide on federal matters such as All-India service etc. transferring the items of VIIth schedule to maintain a balance.

But it is not a negative step because:-

- ① SC's decision upholds sovereignty of Indian state instead of Indian States.

② Replication of USA's Senate format is not feasible as Indian states can't secede the Union.

③ Rajya Sabha has control mechanism as it invites expert participation hence domicile should not be the primary consideration.

The Constitution Assembly never envisaged Rajya Sabha as an advisory chamber but to hold equal power & sanctity with Lok Sabha

Remarks

Q6. The role of Parliamentary Committees in upholding accountability of the executive is continuous if not close. In the light of this statement, discuss the factors that limit the effective functioning of these committees? (10 Marks)

Executive is very important because
 Authority + Discretion -
 Accountability = Corruption

Parliamentary Committees are an extension to the floor of house in order to deliberate and analyse legislations with vivid intervention.

Every legislation and provision undergoes the glare of Parliamentary committees scrutiny before passage.

Parliamentary Committee

AD-TEC

- Estimates Committee
- Public Accounts
- Public Undertaking

DRSC

(Department Related Standing Committees)
 24 Total

Continuous Accountability is maintained because DRSC's functions even when Parliament floor is not operative is in recess or adjourned sine-die.

Remarks

(3 1/2)

Factors limiting Committee functioning:-

- ① Industry experts / subject experts are not a direct members of the committee hence critical analysis is difficult.
- ② Committee meetings happen behind closed doors hence it remains away from transparency.
- ③ Post-mortem analysis is the usual trend hence the damage if any is already done.
- ④ Members of the committee are itself are a part of ~~the~~ ruling party some times hence in fighting possible. The chairman is from the opposition party hence chance of fighting against the government of the day.

WAY FORWARD:

The minutes of parliamentary committee's meeting should be reproduced on the floor of the house. Transparency should be further be improved and also expert advice must be sought.

Remarks

Write on how to make these parliamentary committee more effective

Q7. What are the provisions of 123rd Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2017? Does it address the issues and lacunae that existed in the statutory body- National Commission for Backward Classes? (10 Marks)

The Constitutional amendment Bill 2017 has the following provisions :-

- ① Give Constitutional status to NCBC which was until now a statutory body.
- ② Such Constitutional body can protect the rights and interests of Backward classes as mentioned in Constitution or other statutes.
- ③ Will be able to better justify Constitutional safeguard for Backward classes especially language, education, cultural rights.
- ④ Parity with other key bodies like NCSC and NCST.
- ⑤ President now has the power to include and exclude communities from central OBC list thereby avoiding political vendetta in such matters.

However the above provisions do not directly address

Remarks

3

The associated lacunae 'because':-

① Mere constitutionalisation of an institution is not sufficient rather emphasis should be given on its operations.

② The powers with president would indirectly be controlled by the president hence political vendetta is a possibility.

③ Financial constraints impede prosecution of cases in cognisance.

In a nutshell, the Bill is a milestone towards welfare of backward classes, however its apt implementation is debatable.

Remarks

- Q8. "An institution must speak with one voice, lest it loses credibility and ends up confusing people." In this context, analyse the government's current impetus on making the office of Comptroller and Auditor General a multi-member body. (10 Marks)

CAG is an important institution to maintain executive accountability at the Union level as it is a Constitutional office and works closely with Public Account Committee as a friendly philosopher and guide.

Making it a multi-member body has been envisaged by the government indicates the following advantages:-

- ① Increase strength would help in delegation and distribution of jurisdiction thus greater decision making and monitoring.
- ② Off late CAG has ~~been~~ been overloaded with plethora of cases hence effective management and scrutiny should be ensured by a multi-member body.
- ③ Like Election Commission whose strength has been managing in the

Remarks

past considering the workload should be replicated in CAH also.

However, such recommendation is not welcomed because:-

- ① Multi member panel usually have opinion differences which may dilute the strength of the office.
- ② Difference of opinion in public may lead to loss of confidence.
- ③ Through this measure the time may advance its vested interest in the constitutional body.

In a nutshell, making CAH as a multi-member body would be beneficial in avoiding hasty and beneficial decision and improving detailed deliberation and greater consensus.

Q9. What do you mean by public authority as per the provision of RTI Act 2005? Do you think that there is a need to revisit this provision of the law? Give your argument in the light of the recent developments. (10 Marks)

Public Authority as per section 2(h) of the RTI Act 2005 is body under government central or State or otherwise and other who's being substantially financed by government. is considered to be a public body.

The present definition is having wide scope and may include institutions like political parties, minority institutions etc. which is a matter of debate hence the definition needs to be made more precise.

(1) Arguments in favour.

(a) Broad decisions require legal interpretations which is time consuming.

(b) The quantum of financial assistance (substantial) is a vague and unscientific.

Remarks

34

② The Capacity of institutions to run an RTI mechanism needs to be analysed before declaring them as Public Authority.

d.) The class of institutions need to be specified for the definition which would settle the conflict once and for all.

Recent developments

- Bringing political parties in the ambit of RTI is a long pending issue and untouched by partisan power.
- Bringing Judiciary under the ambit of RTI is a current debate.
- Dilution of the official secrets Act in public interests thereby making civil servants more accountable.

Remarks

Q10. The regional powerhouses India and Brazil share a relationship that is gradual and progressive, however, mainly dominated by trade and commerce. This relationship needs a fillip to engage in new area of co-operation to support mutually converging interests and strengthen this relationship. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Brazil and India relations are in light due to IBSA and BRICS summit where they meet multilaterally.

Through BRICS, India and Brazil have enhanced their mutual ties but only in trade and commerce following are the potential areas of interest convergence.

① Technology transfer → Brazil can be a potential for India's defence equipment like Brahmos, missiles etc.

② Strategic alliance → Their interests convergence in representation in United Nation Security Council.

③ Cultural conglomeration → on the wave of BRICS consensus may be enhanced on the form of international student exchange programme.

Remarks

① Agriculturally → to satisfy domestic nutritional requirement

② Connectivity → Open sky agreements could be signed among India and Brazil for giving a filip to India's trade and ~~and~~ commerce.

Discuss what are the difficulties with the relationship
 ③ Tourism → Both countries can work of tourists on visa or arrival in order to increase public footfall and also mutual cultural synthesis.

Effects towards mitigation huge population, better tapping of demographic dividend to be undertaken as a joint effort.

In totality, India Brazil relations have great potential and are still ~~parochially~~ parochially tapped.

SECTION - B

Q11. Human trafficking the third largest organized crime violating basic human rights. Why has this menace been on rise? Do you think the trafficking of persons (prevention, protection and rehabilitation) bill, 2018 can help in tackling trafficking in India? Critically examine. (15 Marks)

Human trafficking is a global menace and has plagued various countries whether developing or developed especially at a rise in Asia or Africa where trafficking happens for illicit purposes like organ transplant, prostitution, child labours etc.

UNHRC Report calls it a global crisis and has reported growth of such incidents @ 9% in the last decade.

Reasons for increasing cases of human trafficking.

- ① Weak enforcement of domestic law.
- ② Loopholes in immigration especially through sea and illegal border crossings.

Remarks

③ Lack of Bilateral and Multi-lateral agreement and protocols to deal with the menace in all countries especially in Asia and Africa.

④ Innocent citizens are given false incentives like Job opportunities which leads to reduction in resistance by the trafficked person.

⑤ Difficulties in repatriation of victims through legal ways as a legal process is cumbersome especially through in the absence of documentation.

⑥ All countries have not subscribed to UN convention against trafficking on persons due to where there is an absence of uniform law.

⑦ In India, NHRC has been inefficient in controlling this menace (toothless tiger)

The current Bill is beneficial as follows, it addresses the problem holistically.

Remarks

4

ally, prevention, protection and Rehabilitation which is important to synergise efforts.

Also, it will include backward forward linkages ~~with~~ to be improved • • with Authorities and NHRCE.

Creation of Robust infrastructure to tackle the crime. Improved skill of the regulator by further empowerment of NHRCE in these cases

CHALLENGES & WAY FORWARD.

- ① Scaling of such infrastructural net across India would require federal consensus from all states. Incentivising good samaritans is necessary.
- ② Technology used is still outdated hence such cases usually go unnoticed.
- ③ Training of personnel of better rehabilitation & sensitisation

What are positive of the bill & issues with it?

Q12. "Anti-defection law was enacted to enhance the credibility of Indian polity. While this enactment brought about some order in the system, some politicians found ways of circumventing it over the years." Critically comment on the statement in the light of the recent disqualification of two leaders by the Vice President. (15 Marks)

(ADL) Anti Defection Law
 Under schedule F has been by far one of the most critical steps to maintain order on the floor of the house by creating a credible deterrent against factionalisation of political parties for parochial interests.

BENEFITS - By ADL

- ① Clean democratic electoral procedure.
- ② Reduce intensity of power and swing politics (Aya Ram, Gaya Ram) politics.
- ③ Maintain stability of governance which is essential for economic development.
- ④ Brings order in the system thus avoid chaotic system.

Remarks

DEMERITS OF ADL:

- Concentration of Authority in hand of Speaker of the house who may not be competent enough at times to decide.
- Kills the internal party democracy as the voice of dissent is suppressed even if being constructive in nature.
- It is kept out of Judicial scrutiny which could have acted as a check on the touchstone of constitutionality.

The law has been circumvented as follows:-

- ① The 1/3rd fractionalisation has been converted into 2/3rd which is just change of numbers.

Indirectly promoted Authoritarian leadership as whips in political parties.

Recently, 2 MP's from Rajya Sabha who resigned

from their political party due to cessation of their party membership which is the basis of membership in the house.

Discuss the recent developments in the use of powers by the president (Rajya Sabha chairman). It has been considered by several interest groups as arbitrary use of powers by the president.

In totality the intention of ADL is not mala fide however its utilization has been questioned time and time due to no ~~cross verification~~ cross verification of prudence of such decisions.

Q13. Discrimination in health insurance against individuals based on their genetic disposition or genetic heritage, in the absence of appropriate genetic testing and laying down of intelligible differentia is unconstitutional. Analyse the statement in the context of genetic discrimination in India. (15 Marks)

Insurance contracts are based on utmost good faith and mutual sharing of information between the policyholder and the company subject to terms and conditions.

Currently, Insurance contracts are forward in nature in the sense that they cover issues which were not present at the time of signing of such contract.

Insurance companies usually conduct health check-ups but none undertakes the genetic mapping of the insured persons.

Still the clause of void contract in case of genetic disorders if diagnosed in future remains in the legal document.

In Intro
duction
give
a
brief
on
Genetic
discrimination

Remarks

Such Arbitrary clauses are unconstitutional in nature because :-

- ① Clauses are subject to proper scrutiny by both the parties to the best of their knowledge.
- ② The clause of genetic disorders making contract void will apply only if the insurance company conduct genetic tests of the person.
- ③ Gene Mapping is not commercially available in India and is very very costly per capita hence the clause become arbitrary.
- ④ Medical community generally declares an unidentified as genetic in nature if the prognosis doesn't establishes a Cause-effect relationship (concept of recessive gene).

Remarks

(4 1/2)

⑤ According to Medical Council of India guidelines genetic disorders may be traced back in lineage upto 7 generations are not feasible.

Genetic discrimination on the basis of mere heritage does not hold scientific basis hence unconstitutional. As per fundamental rights, Every individual has distinct identity hence generalisations cannot be made (Universal Adult suffrage).

In view of above arguments genetic discrimination as done by Insurance Companies in India ~~was~~ was declared unconstitutional recently.

WHAT FORWARD → Insurance Companies ^{may} make ~~use~~ better new technologies like ~~wear~~ wearable devices which will have scientific basis.

How
is
it
unconst
itutional

Q14. Citizen's charter are "expression of an ethical governance", but their real utility is questionable. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Citizen's charter as adopted in India from the UK in 1997.

Currently there is no legislative backing for enforcement of citizen's charter provisions and it is voluntary in nature.

Citizen's charter is a clear enumeration of services to be provided by an authority, including its quality and quantity of delivery as well as procedure for redressal mechanism.

In case charter is not followed

BENEFITS.

① Standardisation of quality of service delivery.

② Various organisations like central government departments

Remarks

and PSB's have passed executive order mandating Citizen's Charter.

(3) Efficiency of resource use could be ensured through

timely delivery of service.

(4) Ideally charters need to be publicised therefore ensuring accountability by civil society.

(5) Voluntary in nature hence reveals true spirit of civil service and aptitude, probity of a public official.

There is a clause of raising complaints with the superior if the charter provisions are not adhered to thereby keeping public officials on toes.

CRITICISM

(1) However the biggest drawback of citizen's charter are they

(4 1/2)

are suo moto and voluntary in nature, only a small public knows and awareness is necessary to be generated.

Short are the issues with it!

② No legal enforcement of the charter, thereby general attitude of employees is laukadasi-cal.

2c add an use re issued

③ CC has not been successful in dealing with incidence of corruption in public office. Practically ~~only~~ only a few states like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have ~~benefited~~ benefited from such charters.

Thus, CC requires greater attitudinal transformation instead of administrative ~~enforcement~~ enforcement which is long term in nature.

Remarks

Q15. More than a decade after the Right to Information Act was passed by Parliament, its implementation remains inefficient. Examine the various structural, procedural and logistical issues with the act. What are the reforms needed to turn RTI into a true "master key to good governance?" (15 Marks)

RTI Act 2005 was a fundamental shift in governance practices in India where information becomes power and each citizen the beholder.

However, 10 years down the line, practical efficacy of the Act is highly debatable because:-

- ① Exemptions under section 8 of the Act are far reaching and have blanket effect
- ② Non-showing of information under Official Secrets Act shows the attitudinal tilt towards Secrecy instead of transparency
- ③ Procedural challenge like application to the PIO or APIO and transmission of the application thereof for example, if the information doesn't concern a particular department is inefficient.
- ④ Quality of information provided

Remarks -

is often not satisfactory and many applications are rejected on arbitrary basis.

(5) Escapist tendencies of designated personnel shows the practical difficulties faced by common people as they go from desk to desk for redressal.

(6) Infrastructural bottlenecks

- Often PIO's are not appointed
- Requisite information as per law is not readily available.
- Lack of Digitisation of all records and the common complaints of loss of physical records, theft, fire etc are arbitrary
- Shortage of staff to scrutinise and deal with. (false/fake RTIs) thus overburdening PIO's)

(7) Lack of Training of personnel.

(8) Standardisation of RTI applications is still a challenge as random information is sought for.

Remarks

(S/2)

In order to improve the present scenario, following needs to be done -

- 1) Amendment in RTI .. (Policy Reform), Reduction in Exemptions under section 8.
- 2) Improve forward / Backward linkages thus facilitating electronic tracking of RTI application.
- 3) Improve the quality of responses by standardising prescribed formats to be used by PIO's.
- 4) Infrastructural bottlenecks as mentioned should be done away with.
- 5) Better and regular training of personnel.
- 6) Time limit for providing information has to be brought down from 30 Days / 48 hours for normal and emergent information.

WAY FORWARD

The 6 pronged policy as envisaged can be included into RTI mechanism namely, Transparency, Accountability, Responsiveness, Rule of Law, Efficiency, Equity and Participation.

Q16. Do you think strong India- Japan relations would help preserve a stable balance of power in the Indo-Pacific? Support your arguments. Also analyse, to what extent Japan and India made significant changes to their foreign and national security policies.

(15 Marks)

Indo-Japan relations has been strong due to their mutual interests in the Indo-Pacific region, also because of mutual assistance in the field of infrastructure through ODA (India's largest recipient since 2010).

Strong Indo-Japan are beneficial as follows :-

- ① Economic trade and investment are at an all time upswing underlying the initiatives of Ease of Doing business by India.
- ② Single window clearance system for Japanese projects in DIPP Ministry of Commerce.
- ③ Cultural Exchange → People to People relations are strong due to mutual expatriation of personnel, cross country industry - academia linkages etc.
- ④ To contain Chinese aggression, India and Japan collaborated in various projects such as

Remarks

Asia-Africa growth corridor.

⑤ Through Joint Military exercises both Indian Ocean and East China sea are being diplomatically dealt with.

⑥ Technology transfer → In infrastructure projects like Dedicated freight corridor which would improve India's logistics and add to Bharatmala.

⑦ Assistance by Japan through ADB in BBIN project and road linkages in North East India. Thus furthering India's need for connectivity and Act East

India's foreign policy towards Japan has been constantly improving as can be gauged by improvement in the quantum of trade & inward FDI.

Indo-Japan nuclear agreement signed recently which gives India recognition by only nuclear victim country thus giving

Explain on how Indo-Japan relation can bring balance?

(4/2)

India a legitimate status of nuclear power.

Japanese security doctrine has been amended

Japanese Constitution now allows for territorial army and navy which for the first time participated in international fleet review in Vishakhapatnam

After India's signing of COMCASA of USA there is greater military alliance between both nation.

WAF FORWARD.

Indo-Japan ties are important to maintain stability in Indo Pacific region in the days to come. Containment of Heavy neighbour in Neo-colonisation strategies is important for flourishment of free trade thus avoiding Malacca Dilemma.

What are the constraints on relationship?

Remarks

Q17. Recently, America withdrew from a landmark nuclear deal with Iran. Is this the right move? Highlight the implications on India and the world. (15 Marks)

from JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) where P5+1 (the permanent 5 members of UNSC and Germany) came together at an understanding with Iran to ~~do~~ put hold its nuclear programme on the reciprocal promise of lifting of the sanctions by west..

Nuclearisation by any country is a threat to the whole world as if such weapons fall in the hands of malefide people it can cause massive destruction. Iran being a ~~the~~ ~~cray~~, ~~surrounded~~ by vulnerabilities all around it, Middle Eastern region can cause greater problems.

Thus coming to this deal was a step in the right direction because :-

- Limiting legal nuclear weapon states
- Hold on proliferation of nuclear

Remarks

weapons.

• Promise of ~~providing~~ providing low enriched uranium by IAEA route for energy purposes.

Analyse the move of US. Lifting economic sanctions and deepening trade ties to improve the standard of living of the citizen of Iran.

The deal has provisions like ~~to~~ which have possibly protected ~~world~~ world from future catastrophe.

But America's withdrawal is unjustified on the following grounds like:-

- ① Coming out from the peace agreement abruptly can lead to further resentment in Iranians.
- ② USA due to its ~~to~~ domestic politics broke historic agreement towards peace on the grounds that it is not beneficial for American interest is unjustifiable.
- ③ May lead to imbalance in middle east as USA favours Israel largely which is a ~~error~~ ~~error~~ at back terms with Iran.

Remarks

① It is morally and ethically wrong as it was broken unilaterally.

②

IMPLICATIONS ON INDIA & WORLD.

- 1.) India's trade with Iran can reduce due to sanction put by USA and it is arm twisting India also to put similar sanctions.
- 2.) Chabahar port where India's interest largely converges with Iran can be impacted due to this.
- 3.) It can lead to further hostilities between Iran and the west which is detrimental to world order.
- 4.) It will impact oil and crude prices also which reduced after Iran's increased supply. —

WAY FORWARD.

Thus, the move by above 5 members of JCPOA to stay the course, strengthen negotiations with Iran is laudable. India's engagement with Iran should be moderate and not suppressed by arm-twisting.

Q18. Elaborate the unique strengths of India and the Nordic countries. Discuss whether the relationship offers immense opportunities for trade and investment diversification and mutually beneficial collaboration. (15 Marks)

What is the current state of relationship between India and Nordic countries?

India and Nordic countries relationship though not optimally tapped but have huge potentials. Unique strengths of Indo-Nordic relations are:-

- 1) Demand for India Handicrafts, food products etc. → Traditional Carpets and handicrafts have witnessed increased demand also Indian gems and jewellery sector has huge demand in Nordic countries especially Finland.
- 2) Nordic country's impetus on going green and optimal usage of renewable resources and India's Nation Green India Mission to have converging interests.
- 3) Better and efficient technology transfer especially in Marine

Remarks

Fishing industry, solar panels.
4.) In the service sector, educational collaboration between India and Nordic countries, i.e., Norway and Sweden's best practices in primary education can become the model for India.

What are unique strengths of both regions

5.) Nordic States are high on Index's like HDI, EOB which can become model of change for India.

What are difficulties in relationship

6.) India's film and entertainment industry can be offered to Nordic countries thus increasing mutual ties.

7.) People to People relations through mutual tourism can be improved greatly.

WAY FORWARD.

Such diverse opportunities in terms of trade,

4

investment, technology, move-
ment of human resources
can dig a new path for
future.

Remarks

Q19. The older parameters, traditional variables and orthodox institutional thinking of the special relationship are now outdated and ineffective with respect to India-Nepal relationship. Analyze the issues and the opportunities on which both the nations need to work. (15 Marks)

Indo - Nepal relations have been consistent since British period. By treaty of Sagauli Nepal conceded territories in Garwal region to British India. It has acted as a buffer state between mighty China and British empire. Post India Independence treaty of friendship was signed in 1949 and recently in 2007 a new treaty got signed. The new treaty was based on true friendship and cooperation.

Nepal has had to maintain a balance and intimate India with Chinese relations. Recent issues which deteriorated bilateral relations:-

- ① India's micromanagement of the issue regarding amendment of Nepali constitution generated

Who is the traditional understanding of India-Nepal relationship

apprehensions and disfavours.

② The unilateral embargo of Arms imposed by India in the due course gave an opportunity to China to become a fair weather friend of Nepal.

③ Now, Nepal has become apprehensive of Indian intentions and has signed treaties with China regarding infrastructures, hydro power etc.

④ Opportunities in Indo-Nepal relationships :-

① Rejuvenation of diplomatic ties with current Nepali government by duly recognising their constitutional amendment.

② The diaspora relations can be resurrected and can act as linking pin in reestablishing political relations.

Remarks

- 3) Unilateral advances towards trade to ~~initiate~~ incentivise Nepal
- 4) Aid money diplomacy or grants for infrastructural projects instead of corporate loans.
- 5) Hydel power stations on Mahakali and Mechi River can be expedited for the benefit of Nepal and winning back the confidence.

WAY FORWARD.

Co-operation with Nepal is quintessential to realise the dream for BBIN to improve infrastructure in North East India.

Moreover containment of Chinese influence is only possible through Nepalese assistance in the India's grand project of 'Necklace of Diamonds'.

Q20. What were the objectives of passing the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016 which sought to amend the Delimitation Act, 2002 and the Representation of the People Act, 1950? Also discuss the process involved in delimitation of constituencies and issues arising out of delimitation. (15 Marks)

in
Intro
describe
delimitation
also

OBJECTIVES OF THE 2016 Amendment Act are :-

- ① Increased transparency and Efficiency through phased introduction of VVPAT (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail).
- ② Amend Section 29A of Representation of people Act 1950, which deals with recognition of political parties and their symbols. Criterion was revaluated.
- ③ Provision for Delimitation Act 2002 (Amendment) using new census data, based on 2011 figures.

ISSUES OF DELIMITATION.

- ① There is no judicial review of delimitation commission's decisions thus any unintentional mistake

Remarks

41/2

Cannot be judicially scrutinised.

2.) The population demography have considerably changed as southern states have done successfully population control measures. Hence, 1976 data need to be reconciled.

3.) Injustice on the part of the southern states and over-representation of Northern states

PROCESS OF DELIMITATION.

- 1.) Enumeration & House listing data of census Statewise is taken and total population of the state is collected to be further evaluated.
- 2.) Districtwise population is segregated so as to equate population of districts. ~~also~~

Remarks

Remarks