

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KESHAV GOEL

RANK - 213

GS MAINS



www.iasscore.in

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

Name Kashish Groal

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhay

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

- Q1. Recently, there has been a controversy over "Master of the Roster". What are the issues involved? Discuss the problems with current system and their consequences. What could be the possible way-out? (10 Marks)

There has been the recent controversy on the sole prerogative power of Chief Justice of India (CJI) in administrative matters of Supreme Court (SC). This exclusive sole administrative power is known as the 'master of the roster'.

The sole prerogative has been clarified in 'Judges case' but led to few issues:-

- discretionary allocation to cases to the benches
- undermines the authority and dignity of others in the collegium.
- The first among the equals' theory is contrary to 'one of among the equals' in case of judicial matters.

Remarks

This ~~discretionary~~ power has led to :-

- discontent among other senior judges
- The dignity ~~loss~~ was and self-respect was reduced as seen in Medical College case.
- less cooperation and cold conflicts leading to unprecedented media coverage.
- may lead to favouritism in case of allocation of cases.

Possible ways out :-

- 1) The a predetermined roster should be prescribed depending upon expertise and experience of judges.
- 2) The constitutional and federal cases should be heard by bench of top 5 collegium judges.

Judiciary is ~~not~~ trusted by people and seen as temple to claim justice. It is imperative to maintain dignity and faith of the institution.

Remarks

- Q2. The judiciary has been actively encroaching on the powers of legislative and the executive in India, and in doing so, it has been doing a disservice to governance in the country. Explain with appropriate examples. (10 Marks)

The Constitution of India has provided for separation of powers among the three organs. Also, provided the mechanism of checks and balances.

This system of checks and balances gives the scope to overreach the powers of the ~~one~~ other organ. There has been many incidents where judiciary seems to encroaching authority:-

- 1) Nirwana Judgment, 2013 - providing guidelines in case of sexual harassment.
- 2) Police Reference guidelines, 2006 - SC laid the guidelines for appointment and grievance addressal system for police department.
- 3) Guidelines in case of Anti-dowry law

Remarks

SC provided for formation of family welfare committee before arresting the accused husband in cases of dowry.

4) Premvention of Atrocities Act, 1989

The most recent judgement where SC struck down the clause that prohibited bail and void the appeal mechanism.

The Judiciary is supposed to act as a organ to check on the excess of and unconstitutional use of power by other two organs. But setting Judicial review at times, becomes a cause of tension between organs.

These
At the same time, being temple of justice, it becomes important for judiciary to fill void left by executive and legislature to ensure complete justice, but the units on power should be maintained.

Remarks

Q3. There has been controversy over the Article 35(A) and its legality. In this background, elaborate on Article 35(A) and its implications. (10 Marks)

Jammu & Kashmir was acceded to Indian Union by Instrument of Accession 1947, this was followed by Article 370 in Indian Constitution, which gave Indian rights over defense and communication. Article 35A were instituted by Presidential order (source of authority in Article 370) in Indian Constitution.

Article 370 35A gives the state of Jammu & Kashmir right to determine the permanent citizens of the state which have following rights:-

- 1) Right to acquire immovable property
- 2) Right to public employment in the state
- 3) Right to residence in the state
- 4) Other privileges and scholarships provided by the state,

Remarks

Article 35A has led to many implications:-

- 1) As it is contrary to single citizenship concept of Indian State
- 2) Article 14 (equality), Article 15 (discrimination), Article 16 (public employment), Article 19 (freedom to trade) seem to be in contrary to this Article.
- 3) Article 35A gives the right to inherit property only to heirs of male permanent resident, not female permanent resident married to non permanent resident.
- 4) Some critics held 35A a cause of tensions as it has led to communal tension by preventing migration and social harmony.

Article 35A has been contentious issue and repeatedly raised. It's constitutionality in terms of basic structure is subject in application filed by Chauhan Khanna.

Remarks

- Q4. The actual working of the State Finance Commissions (SFCs) has not been as effective and efficient as the Union Finance Commission. Critically examine. (10 Marks)

~~73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment Act provided~~
 the local governments at several and urban level. The same amendment provided for mandatory appointment of SFCs to recommend devolution of taxes & levies to of the state towards local government.

The working has not been effective:-

- 1) Non regular and timely appointment
- 2) Non acceptance of recommendations
- 3) Poor state of affairs of state govt finance - import deviation
- 4) The recommendation of SFCs to FC for augmentation funds towards local government are not effectively disbursed.
- 5) Local govt are taken as 3rd layer of government by state

Remarks

Union Finance Commission has been efficient:-
 (UFC)

- a) fiscal federal body -- important for maintaining federal structure
- b) President, as the representative ~~of~~ head of federal state, to whom report of UFC is submitted.
- c) It broadened financial powers of Union government.
 Governorates are ^{not} taken representative of local bodies

The local government is most important to ensure effective governance through participatory democracy.

Ineffective SFC aggregate problem when already local bodies don't have much financial powers.

Steps

- a) mandatory financial powers to local govt to people's welfare
- b) States should understand need and importance of local government.

Remarks

- Q5. Write a short note on the different sessions of Indian Parliament. Why do you think parliamentary disruptions by members of Parliament are on the rise, during last two decades? Examine the causes. (10 Marks)

⇒ Indian Parliament, as temple of democracy and platform for many legislative bills, mainly convened in three sessions:-

- 1) Budget Session (February - April)
 - primarily Annual Financial Statements are laid down and budget approved.
- 2) Monsoon Session (July - September)
- 3) Winter Session (Nov - Dec)

Although President has authority to convene session anywhere, anytime provided not more than 6 months gap be there between 2 sessions.

There has been unfortunate disruptions and rowdiness being observed in Parliament recently, with budget session being worst.

Reasons

- 1) lack of opposition consensus on agenda
- 2) less time allocated to opposition - ~~parties~~ also due to disruption by lesser no. of things

Remarks

- 3) Live telecasting been as opportunity to gain insight
- 4) lack of listening and patience skills among the members
- 5) rise of regional parties demanding raising state specific issues.

Delays are bad because:-

- 1) waste of public money
- 2) more delegated legislation
- 3) ill discussed passage of bill
- 4) many bills stretching parliament committee stage like delivery of service bill.

This can be rectified by:-

- 1) - condone telecasting
- 2) Fixing days when agenda to be fixed by opposition
- 3) Increasing no. of sittings
- 4) hike salary and attendance of members

Deliberation, discussion and debate is needed for big D - Democracy.

Remarks

- Q6. There have been divergent views over creating an All India Judicial Services (AIJS), while Centre and the Supreme Court is favoring AIJS, several States and High Courts are in opposition to it. In this context critically, examine the creation of AIJS. (10 Marks)

All India Judicial Service has been the most contentious issue. Article 312

favours the creation of ~~All India~~ AIJS at lower level.

Reason of creation

Reason of creation

- 1) delay in appointments
- 2) various committees like Punchhi Commission has recommended it
- 3) establishment of standards
- 4) backlog and vacancies
- 5) objection
- 6) loss of control of High Courts & state over appointment
- 7) not as per federal structure of the Constitution

Remarks

AIJS is very much needed with such
huge backlog of cases and decreasing
standards of justice. But at the
same time, concern of state
shall should be allayed.

Remarks

- Q7. Recently, issue of Parliamentary Secretaries occupying office of profit has been the bone of contention between Centre and Delhi Government. In this context, elaborate on concept of Parliamentary Secretaries and Office of Profit. Also, discuss the ruling of Supreme Court over determining office of profit. (10 Marks)

Parliamentary Secretary refers to the position given to the member of party to assist minister in secretarial work.

Office of Profit (OOP)

It refers to those persons who hold office generating benefit to them. The term has been taken from English law and has not been defined in Constitution.

In the Constitution however, provide OOP as a ground for disqualification to be eligible for contesting elections. However, Parliament and State legislatures can exclude offices out of its ambit.

The recent controversy related to

- i) whether Parliament Secretaries being counted as holding Office of Profit and being counted in Council of Ministers.

Remarks

SC, in various judgments, held the office of profit means:-

- 1) In Tara Bachchan case, SC held that the benefit necessarily need necessarily accrue to the office holder.
- 2) In other judgments, SC held that substance should be taken into account.

Remarks

- Q8. Role of Quasi-Judicial bodies has become very significant in cost-effective speedy adjudication in India. Whether their practice can be considered as breach of the concept of separation of powers enshrined under the Directives of the Indian Constitution? Give justification to your argument. (10 Marks)

The quasi-judicial bodies have been created by Article ~~323A~~ 323A and 323B for speedy and cost effective delivery of justice. Few bodies are:-

- National Green Tribunal
- National Company Law Tribunal, etc.

Such quasi-judicial bodies have resulted in few important advantages:-

- Reduction of burden on judiciary
- Quality judgments by experts
- Speedy, accessible and cost effective justice

Remarks

Remarks

- Q9. It has often been recommended that the adjudicatory power under the anti-defection law be transferred to an independent body to remove the existing partisan element. How far do you agree that such a step would strengthen the functioning of the law?

(10 Marks)

Anti-Defection law added to Indian Constitution later in 1982 was to ensure the continuance of executive, prevent corruption and stability of government.

The adjudicatory authority in case of anti-defection is the head of the house - Speaker or Chairman.

Since, the Speaker mostly belongs to the ruling party, many a times questions are raised over the authority. Thus, it is recommended to transfer power to independent body.

Advantages:-

- 1) Independence of the authority
- 2) Expertise of the body to adjudicate the matter.
- 3) Redefinition of defecting frequently seen, which

Remarks

can impact important motions like No-confidence, adjournment, etc.

- 4) Fair trial to the accused,

The anti-defection can be a real game changer in governance. So, it is imperative to have fair and independent laws.

Other suggestions

- 1) Resignation of speaker from political party (like in Britain)
- 2) Mandating referral to privilege committee / ethics committee
- 3) Fixing time limit to pass orders

Remarks

Q10. Do you believe that longer lives have translated into healthier lives in India and the world? Examine. (10 Marks)

The average age of human beings globally and in India has risen, though seen more in females than males.

Reason

- 1) better healthcare - medicine and vaccines
- 2) improved food security
- 3) rising income levels

But longer lives can not be construed as healthy life to be explained below.

- 1) Increase in infectious diseases like TB, etc.
- 2) Increase in non-treatable long enduring diseases like AIDS, etc.
- 3) The most significant is rise in Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like diabetes, etc.
- 4) common diseases due to poor environment like asthma, allergies.
- 5) Also, longer lives is an average

Remarks

phenomenon, Inequality in lives and health is widely prevalent.

6) Malnutrition - double malnutrition

The measure of each healthy life can be done through Daily Adjusted Life Years (DALY) which reports represents the years lost either due to poor health or lost life.

Reason for unhealthy life

- 1) bad food habits
- 2) sedentary behaviour
- 3) poor environmental concern
- 4) monotony of diet
- 5) lack of attention to preventive health care
- 6) Also sedentary exercise like Yoga, etc.

'Health is wealth'. The quality of life matters, not the length of life. *This is important*
to

Remarks

Q11. Ayushman Bharat is a turning point for the health sector. Critically analyze the significance and shortcomings of this initiative by India. (10 Marks)

→ The most significant & issue for poor health outcomes in India was poor primary healthcare and medical insurance.

Ayushman Bharat scheme announced during budget 2018 fills the above gap by. It has two components :-

1) Connecting health centres and into health and wellness clinics (HWC) - catering both infections & NCDs

2) National Health Protection Scheme

Reaching ~~households~~ of 5 lakh families to 10 more families as per STCC data.

Positive

- 1) provides adequate access to modern & health problems
- 2) filling ~~the gap of~~ medical insurance, which prevented poor to access to good healthcare or further drive into poverty.

Remarks

- ⇒ see health MWS to cater to NCDs well
- ⇒ some help treat existing share
- g) covering all diseases including pre-existing disease
- g) also see reimbursing transportation expenses

Shortcomings

- 1) funding issue
 - 2) more than 60% expenditure of health treatment relates to out of pocket expense (OPE). not addressed
 - 2) Health is a State subject - has to be satisfied by them
 - 4) Limited no. of empanelments and quota
- It is a step towards Universal Health Care (UHC)
- and achieving SDG3. It should be
- improved by:-
- g) making contribution to fund and including it in
 - g) creating NHPS and CSR
 - g) improving infrastructure of health facilities
 - d) focus on preventive health care

Remarks

Q12. Land reforms in India have neither been beneficial in increasing the production of farms nor in setting up new industrial units. Comment. Also, evaluate the need for repealing the existing land ceiling laws. (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q13. Conventional wisdom suggests that industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand. Do you think this applies to India as well? Evaluate the concept of hidden urbanization in this context? (10 Marks)

Ans Industrialisation was initiated by Industrial Revolution and was followed by urbanisation in Europe, particularly England. This Industrialisation-urbanisation combination helped European nations develop good infrastructure, ~~to raise~~ income and standard of living.

In India, post independence, Industrialisation was focused and need for self self sufficiency was felt. But post the independence or post LPGs Industrialisation did not follow urbanisation because:-

- 1) initial Industrialisation focused more Industry and not consumer Industry
- 2) Post LPGs, India took route of technology sector, skipping Industrial growth which shifted focus to urban areas with more educated people.
- 3) Now, with insignificant Industrialisation in rural areas ~~or~~ and large rurality

Remarks

Before basal urbanisation, the difference between the two is not obvious.

This urbanisation-industrialisation dichotomy led to a phenomenon called hidden urbanisation.

Hidden urbanisation refers to those urban areas which despite being located in urban boundaries are hidden to urban benefits.

e.g. Slums, suburban growth, small and unauthorised houses, etc.

Reason

- lack of opportunity in rural areas
- tertiary sector developed more income and more employment in urban areas
- very low of inclusive development
- inequalities among peri-urban income of infrastructure, connectivity, education
- lack of planned urban development
- poor focus on industrialisation

Hidden urbanisation has unplanned cities, shortage of water, polluted air. Inclusive development and industrialisation in backward areas can help contain migration.

Remarks

- Q14.** The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business. (10 Marks)

Industry runs on people. Managing people is important task. Indian people face numerous labour laws to ensure betterment of their life as part of DPSR.

The variety of labour laws ~~exist~~ (more than 45) has been an impediment to industrial development! -

- 1) separate legislation and units
- 2) multiplicity of coverage
- 3) more formalities and harassment
- 4) increased cost
- 5) delays due to registration, even some states have their own labour laws.

Impact

- 1) Reduced investment
- 2) Large informal sector
- 3) emphasis on temporary than permanent

Remarks

A) ~~giving economy economy~~

general measures by govt -

- 1) Committee to combine 48 labour laws into a labour code with 4 laws
- 2) online and IT platform to register and file petitions
- 3) various schemes like Atal Pension Yojna, National Pension Scheme to cover informal workers
- 4) GST indirectly increased formalisation.
- 5) NITI Aayog - labour code measurement

India's govt work improved in govt by best IT services on labour case in still low.

some measures! -

- 1) unified regulation across country
- 2) more use of IT to reduce face to face interaction
- 3) uniform wage for applicability of welfare codes
- 4) application of ~~it~~ comprehensive 4 codes on quick basis

Remarks

Q15. The State is obliged to protect the residuary rights of prisoners after they surrender their liberty to a legal process. But, lakhs of under-trials languishing in India's overcrowded prisons make it to be a difficult task. In light of this, discuss the reforms? (10 Marks)

The poor state of Indian jails and under-trials has been highlighted by the judiciary time and again. When the ~~people~~ people surrender to legal process, they have certain ^{other} rights as well:-

- Right to humanity - fair legal treatment, fair legal process, human treatment
- Right to life and dignity
- Right to equality
- Others - quality food, milieu and sleep.

The plight of prisoners:-

- Over crowded jails - fights and injuries
- Poor food
- Hunger strike, even custodial death
- Stress and anxiety - mental impact
- No natural light or free movement
- Even escape of personnel and convicts

Remarks

Reasons -

- 1) Police Infringement - mostly jails are legacy of British rule
- 2) lack of empathy and compassion among police & wardens
- 3) lack of police women to handle women personnel
- 4) lack of regulatory or inspection authority

Reform needed

- 1) open jails
- 2) use of IT like video conferencing
- 3) entertainment facilities like television, etc.
- 4) education to the personnel to reform them
- 5) Poor Poor Poor Mercy to those who have received sentence of say 10 years
- 6) involving in handicrafts, food making, etc.
- 7) setting minimum persons to all cells
As Gandhiji said, 'Hate the crime, not the criminal', This mantra should be used to reform prisoners to create social harmony

Remarks

Q16. Is death penalty a solution for dealing with child sexual abuse cases? Do you agree? Elaborate the issues in tackling this problem effectively along with the measures needed further. (10 Marks)

No the very recently bill has been passed prescribing death penalty to the culprits in child sexual abuse case.

The amendment was warranted in the wake of rising number of cases highlighted in Kasturba case and recent three home shelter case.

How will it help:-

- 1) Act as a deterrent for others
- 2) children are innocent and does not share the abuse - it is important that such two innocents not be exploited
- 3) justice to the children and parents
- 4) children are incapable to resist and counter the situation
- 5) children are most vulnerable because they are always in trust relationship with relatives, guardians, seppanage, shelter homes and even police.

Remarks

How will it not help:-

- 1) Slow Justice system
- 2) no valid proof, where death penalty acted as deterrent
- 3) violation of principle of Right to Life and Indian value of foopliveness
- 4) mostly done either by ~~mentee~~ people of unsound mind or in revenge

What needs to be done

- 1) making children aware of such acts through curriculum, education
- 2) Parents should talk openly about this with children
- 3) fair and speedy Justice system, where justice is also seen to be done can really act as deterrent
- 4) administrative reforms like lighting the dark areas, etc.
- 5) employment and education teenagers can act as wardens in shelter homes
Children are India's tomorrow and ~~not~~ good childhood can only help them brighten India.

Remarks

Q17. The rise of protectionist regime in USA created the challenges for the Indian IT services industry. However, development of new technologies opens new opportunities for the IT services industry. Comment. Also, suggest ways to overcome these challenges.

(10 Marks)

The Presidential election in USA brought a lot of developments on world stage. In USA also, the protectionist regime emboldened and 'make America Great Again' led to rise in focus on ~~India's~~ local employment. Impact:-

- This led to clamour for reducing ~~for the~~ the grant of H1B (work visa) to Indian professionals
- In order to demoralise, ~~also work visa to~~ dependents and spouses withdrawn
- Increase in unemployment in India - as people accepted in American industry stayed back
- Rise in cost of Indian IT services who used to get employees on H1B or L1. → reducing competitiveness → economy impact
- New technologies like AI, big data etc. also posing challenge along with this

Remarks -

However, there has been rise in opportunities for IT industry:-

- 1) new technologies like AI, big data, IoT, blockchain, etc., require new skills - India has huge technical base to cater this need
- 2) rise in use of IT in India and around world
- 3) Good English speaking people
- 4) rising manufacturing sector and need for technology support
- 5) consumption requires technological support like customer service, etc.
- 6) New demographic dividend.

USA despite any reluctance cannot completely deny the Indian contribution to its economy, with evident presence of Sandeep Patil, Satya Nadella. But in order to leverage our potential, we need to -

- 1) upskill and reskill with new technology
- 2) provide necessary skill to new people entering workforce
- 3) Improve level of education
- 4) carry out research and development in the sector
- 5) hold better diplomatic relations with USA.

Remarks

Q18. "The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is not only a step towards combating climate change, but also an important tool in India's foreign policy." Elaborate. (10 Marks)

India and France jointly formed the ISA at Paris in 2015. It aims at bringing the solar potential of tropical and sub-tropical countries, in a bid to combat climate change. It became the first treaty based organisation to be headquartered in India.

How will it help combat climate change:-

- 1) sharing technology and expertise on solar energy
- 2) financial help
- 3) joint mitigation mechanism to avoid off take issues
- 4) managing supplies and yield problems
- 5) big countries like India, France extending Line of credit to poor, underdeveloped nations
- 6) collaborating on other climate change mechanism
- 7) linking with multilateral funding agencies like ADB, AIIB, GEF, etc.

Remarks

ITA has a membership of more than 120 members. Thus, India can also leverage it as a tool of foreign policy? -

- 1) Being members of UN, they can help secure vote on important issues (like seen in IGT note)
- 2) Representing joint views on other multilateral institutions and platforms like WTO, etc.
- 3) Bilateral relations improvement using platform as a medium to engage - economic development and trade.
- 4) Latin America and Africa are big customers of our generic industry
- 5) Africa and other tropical nations share similar weather - important for free navigation and fishery protection collaboration.
- 6) Most countries have no
- 7) Being a leader, it can use it as a platform to project as a global bad leader.
- 8) Climate change is a need and this can help fulfill Paris commitments while improving relations.

Remarks

Q19. What do you mean by Singapore issues in the WTO? Why Singapore issues have proven to be an obstacle in concluding the Doha Round of WTO negotiations? (10 Marks)

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

Q20. Being a member of the Quad - a concord of four democracies - has many potential advantages that India could adroitly exploit. In this context, discuss the strategic and economic benefits which India could gain from being the member of Quad. (10 Marks)

Ans - Quad - India, Japan, Australia and USA - was established in the backdrop of East Asia summit in Philippines in 2017. The quadrilateral of four ~~two~~ large democracies can be mutually beneficial for all.

Strategic benefit

- 1) Quad as counter to rising Chinese hegemony in Asia, particularly with BRI
- 2) The Quad can be used to ensure freedom of navigation and flights and peace and safety in Indo-Pacific
- 3) The multilateral dialogue can be leveraged to resolve strategic issues like entry to NSG or Moratorium, North Korea, etc.
- 4) Quad provides a platform to strengthen ties with these nations and act as a joint military group; if needed.
(Allies (Joint military))

Remarks

Economic benefit

- 1) better trade relations - defence equipment, goods, etc.
- 2) All the three countries are supplier of nuclear raw material to India - important to energy security
- 3) Resolution of issues - like NSA, etc.
- 4) screening sectors like in case of CAFTA for Russia and India
- 5) helping each other in giving global tension, refugee outposts and China's growing economic might.

But it is important to keep in mind the following things and aware strategic attorney:-

- 1) After this might upset China & Russia, with whom relations improved post Wuhan Sochi meet
- 2) Inviting others in our background can be dangerous.
- 3) Relation with immediate neighbours like SAARC can reap more benefits

Remarks

Q21. India diplomacy can be considered successful in handling the Israel and Palestine relations. Comment, also, discuss India's stand on Israel-Palestine Conflict. (10 Marks)

Ans There are few issues hanging at international platform these long with two-state solution or Israel - Palestine ~~with~~ being one of them.

Discuss why India's diplomacy successful:-

⇒ Better relations with Israel:-

- Buying defence equipments
- Back to back visits by respective PMs
- Sharing technology like agriculture, water purification, etc.
- Establishing jointly IT training institute

⇒ Better relations with Palestine

- Guard of honour to PM, when he visited
- ~~India's~~ India's support for building infrastructure, education and vocational training
- Palestine support to India in UN

Remarks

India's relations with both ~~and~~ the countries is independent:-

Israel

- a) leader in technology and defense
- b) supported by US
- c) good trade heavy trade

Palestine

- a) support of Arab world
- b) Muslim community in India
- c)

India's policy has been consistently to support two-state living in harmony with each other. India did not shy away to take bold stands when needed in the of this policy:-

- 1) Voting ~~against~~ resolution in favour of resolution that condemned US declaration of Palestine as Israel's capital
- 2) Persuading Israel & US to support UN body supporting Palestine refugee
- 3) reiterating stands at multiple platforms.

Remarks

Q22. A great game is unfolding in resource-rich, but landlocked Central Asian region, among China and India. In this context, discuss the significance of Central Asia for both India and China. Also, elaborate on Indian efforts towards "Connect Central Asia Policy".

(10 Marks)

No Central Asia is the most untapped, unexplored and underutilized region of Asia. Due to its landlocked nature, its significance was not yet known.

Significance :-

- 1) Large reserve reserves - Kazakhstan has largest uranium reserve
- 2) Source of energy - hydrocarbons and gas
- 3) Consumer of goods
- 4) New gateway of connectivity to Russia and Europe
- 5) Substantial group of various multilateral institutions.
- 6) Military bases

Due to its growing significance, India has made significant efforts:-

- 1) To improve connectivity, India has initiated projects like Chabahar -

Remarks

Delaram connectivity or more become member of
Ast gashat agreement.

- 2) ~~SAC~~ Shanghai Cooperation Agreement ~~can be~~
 leveraged to improve ties - even
 to trade route to such nations like
 Pakistan is discussed
- 3) entering into Nuclear Cooperation Agreement
 with Kazakhstan
- 4) TAPI pipeline from Balkanesh of
 Turkmenistan
- 5) Regional air base in Tajikstan
- 6) India using its historical and cultural
 ties with countries like Uzbekistan.
- 7) Platforms like Mercet of Asia used to
 engage with central Asian nations.

Remarks

Q23. Discuss merits and demerits of India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Africa's hydrocarbon sector. (10 Marks)

Ans India imports more than 80% of its crude oil requirement and this reflects its dependence on other countries to meet its energy security.

India and Indian companies are now investing in various hydrocarbon projects across the world to ensure energy security like Iran, UAT and Africa - Mozambique, etc.

Advantages of FDI in Africa.

- 1) Energy security through ownership
- 2) Reduced import bill as fuel component reduced or delayed back by Indian investor
- 3) better relations through employment generation, cement development
- 4) securing timely cooperation on important issues
- 5) easy to enter otherwise new markets

Remarks

Demerits of FDI

- 1) Investing in exploration may not guarantee oil reserve see good quality oil & called sweet oil
- 2) no guarantee of contracts like happened in Iran
- 3) already investment India - India in dire need of investment to sustain economic development
- 4) political instability and civil strife may impact investment culture
- 5) Protectionist tendencies may make it difficult to reap benefits of energy security
- 6) Fear of piracy near African waters

Africa is unexplored and holds huge potential.
 India needs hydrocarbon and Africa can fulfill it.
 FDI can be done creating long term contracts,
govt security and guaranteed allocation.

Remarks

Q24. Trace the evolution of India's Foreign Policy since independence. Do you see a paradigm shift in this evolution? (10 Marks)

The independent India ratified Commonwealth Membership even before adopting the Constitution.

Initial foreign policy -

- 1) engagement with African and Asian nations at Bandung Conference in 1955
- 2) Indo-Panchsheel agreement with China in 1954 - mutual coexistence
- 3) Non Alignment Movement (NAM) formally inaugurated at Belgrade in 1961 - calling for
 - a) independent decision making and non interference
 - b) disengaging imperialism
 - c) peaceful economic development
- 4) supporter of anti-imperialism movements
- 5) Despite not non-signatory to refugee convention, hosted many refugees like Tibetans, Chakma-Hajong, Son Lanten Tamang, etc.
- 6) Pragmatic doctrine - unilateral assistance

Remarks

There has been

In the recent times, there has been a little shift in policy:-

- 1) Closeness to US and more bonhomie -
like taking sides in contrary to NAM
- 2) Negative attitude towards refugee like
Rohingya
- 3) Doklam standoff, Pakistan bad relations -
contrary to peaceful mutual co-existence
- 4) Nuclear doctrine not followed as expected
precedent favoured for help
- 5) Interference in many states like Nepal,
Maldive.

India's foreign policy needs to be tweaked in the changed circumstance while maintaining strategic strategic autonomy. India still helps unilaterally many nations like Afghanistan, Nepal ~~and~~ ~~Philippines~~, Philippines against ISIS and small island nations dealing tsunami and earthquakes.

Remarks

Q25. World Bank as a multilateral financial institution has lost its credibility because its quota and voting system has not kept pace with the changing realities of 1990s onwards? Explain. (10 Marks)

Ans World Bank is one of 3 institutions that emerged out of Bretton Woods system. The aims of World Bank are:-

- 1) to provide funds funds for economic development
- 2) to help countries derive out poverty.

World Bank has been major financier to the developing and underdeveloped nations and in past helped in many ways:-

- 1) raising income level of countries
- 2) reducing poverty and hunger
- 3) growing infrastructure and economic development
- 4) growth of global trade and economy

In the recent times, World Bank lost its credibility when small countries started endeavoring to challenge economic hegemony of western state. The majority shareholding of western nations, USA being largest is used as tool to dictate the decisions.

Remarks

Non credibility test:-

- Funding given to the states ~~was~~ preferred by western states
- Cause of funding is ~~been~~ decided and dictated
- Terms of loan is not as liberal as required.

In the wake of climate change and development needs of poor countries, it is essential that multilateral institutions like World Bank play neutral role to meet develop sustainable development needs.

There is urgent need for response in many such institutions like UN, UNESCO and even WTO.

Remarks