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**RANK-213 (CSE 2018)**

**GS MAINS 2018**



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**GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
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Name Keshav Patel

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Kelmay

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**REMARKS**

## 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)

Africa is a land of opportunities not only for its citizens but also for outside countries. The continent is devoid of instruments to leverage itself.

India has been keen to play important role in its development. Many initiatives like

- India - Africa Forum summit
- Asia - Africa Growth Corridor (with China)  
(AAGC)
- Ishaan names

have been taken to better the relations.

But most important is banking and financial sector:

- 1) funding requirements in Africa → - FDI, etc.
- 2) outward FDI Units from India
- 3) financial services like Investment banking, risk management for investments
- 4) help in raising ~~Ex~~ External Commercial borrowings

Remarks

- 5) help develop bond and Mutual Fund market to raise funds
- 6) objective credit ratings

But apart from financial sector, other  
hands also needed to be involved.

- 1) skill development - to help developing industries
- 2) education and health - better social status
- 3) technical help and expertise
- 4) trade and investment with India
- 5) help in security & terrorism to make continent peaceful

Delta step in this front

- 1) Line of Credit to Astra
- 2) Allowing African students to study in India
- 3) International Solar Alliance → more need to coverage
- 4) More embassies - more people to people connection

Remarks

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

Detailed nuclear policy of 'no first use' and non-use on non-nuclear nations is widely known.

### Benefits of disclosing

- 1) ~~partying or seeking waiver to~~
- 1) seeking waiver like from USA, refer to receive nuclear supply despite not signing NPT.
- 2) Image of responsible nuclear nation  $\rightarrow$  chances of new entry increases
- 3) can help call for denuclearisation while simultaneously not threatening like Japan has been
- 4) security interests especially with regard to nuclear rivals - India & Pakistan (deterrence)

### Negatives of opaque policy

- 1) Other countries take it as easy target.  
↳ because proclaimed by India, now bound by it and they can take benefit.

Remarks

- 2) others countries like China, Pakistan don't have such policy.
- 3) deterrence created by holding nuclear weapons is gone when disclose that we won't attack first.
- ~~4)~~ India should play strategically and disclose only when needed like vehicle & claiming war-vote. ~~keeping~~

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)

Malabar is a tri-lateral naval exercise between India, USA and Japan. It is alternately conducted in Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

Malabar-17 was conducted in India with heavy air play and drill of weapons including India's Vikramaditya.

### Role in free and open Indo-Pacific

- 1) helps to strengthen and test the capabilities from each other
- 2) better coordination between important Indo-Pacific nations, increase of time need
- 3) carry out anti-piracy exercises
- 4) surveillance abilities and training
- 5) act as a check towards rising China's hegemony (South China Sea, String of Pearls)
- 6) ensure clear passage through choke off points (The Strait of Malacca, Strait of Hormuz)

Remarks

But Malabar also has few concerns-

- 1) strained relations with China  
(China objected to inclusion of Australia)
- 2) seen as alliance formation rather  
(QUAD vs China, Pakistan, Russia)
- 3) inviting us in our background is not seen as good diplomatic move
- 4) reflecting SAARC and ASEAN (neighbours) and connecting with remote partners.

India should exercise

- 1) strategic autonomy while engaging with powers like USA
- 2) free-open Indo-Pacific can be ensured with engaging with China & ASEAN (after Wuhan summit)
- 3) telling SAARC (particularly Maldives) and African nations to keep passage clear.  
(for自由)

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)

Ans One of the most troubled country, which has become the contentious issue is Syria. It is taken as point of diplomatic talk in most international conversation.



### Issue

- Rebels demanding free state and Syrian government take action (even alleged chemical weapon in Idlib)
- Rebels through Rebels and Syrian government, Russia and USA come to face to face
- Iran, Turkey, Iraq - Middle with Saudi Arabia and Israel is met through Syria
- Turkey also get involved through Kurds demanding separate state

### Impact of military action

- 1) war torn nation - worst humanitarian crisis

### Remarks

- migration → to Europe who ruined the EU relations  
 → even few not accepted and left stranded in sea

3) Civilian security in jeopardy

Why multi-lateral diplomacy

- 1) Involvement of many states
- 2) rival intents of powerful nuclear states
- 3) these nations can help in development of Syria, even protect democracy of Syria.

Talks at UN are being held at multilateral level to resolve the Syrian crisis.

- 1) USA and Russia should understand and compromise with people, and not take it as diplomatic point (The Afghanistan backdoor)
- 2) need sign that Russia agreed to withdraw majority troops
- 3) Iran and its relations with US, Saudi Arabia, Israel needs to be improved to prevent further intervention.
- 4) sovereignty and integrity viewed in UN Charter needs to be maintained.

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, (Upper House) of the Parliament was established for mainly ~~two~~ ~~for~~ three purposes:-

- 1) to ensure the validity and necessity of the legislation i.e., section to any bill considered or ready bill
- 2) to give chance to learned and educated scholars who cannot fight elections - for quality deliberation
- 3) to protect federal character i.e. representing state interests at Union level.

The constitutional amendment was made which allowed person from outside state to be elected as RS member from that state.

Now it impacted negatively:-

- 1) RS members outside state, not appressed of local issue → cannot raise it at house
- 2) The election by state members of the house at state legislature does not require them to go among people.
- 3) Rise in political over candidate being elected
- 4) RS remained second house, even after money bill does not empower it.

Remarks

How it reacted positively

- 1) Learned peers from some state who could not be elected from his state due to less number of seats got representation
- 2) wider pool of choice among for candidates

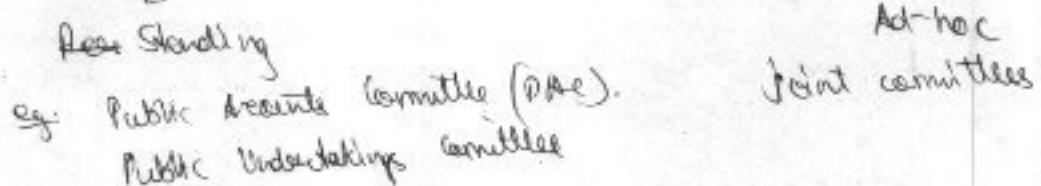
Steps to be taken

- 1) grounds of cast / social ~~weak~~ for service needs to be clearly defined
- 2) involvement of local bodies in members in elections
- 3) that linking Panchayat seats to constituency can help better cater to the needs of the people.
- 4) political intervention and political linkage can be restricted by keeping in cooling period for elections.

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)

The Parliamentary Committees mentioned in rules and referred to constitution play an important role in parliamentary functioning.



### Role of Parliamentary Committees in upholding accountability

- 1) taking into considerations reports of UAC on departmental functioning and PSUs
- 2) taking into consideration accounts of departments and ministries
- 3) recommending efficient way to incur expenditure
- 4) consider the matters of particular ministry by departmental related standing committee
- 5) giving state chance for opposition to participation (Business Committee)
- 6) help holding executive responsible for promises made or broken

Remarks

- 7) checking the subordinate legislations
- 8) referring the bills laid down by executive.

But committee not effective

- 1) no fixed time limit to recommend (and decision pending for more than 2 years)
- 2) less no. of meetings  $\rightarrow$  as no minimum meetings prescribed
- 3) secondary nature, ~~not~~ no executive authority
- 4) mostly part modern exercise
- 5) no explicit guidance except for CAB, In case of PAC

How to make it effective:

- 1) prescribing time limit for recommendations, with strict extension clause
- 2) specifying minimum number of meetings
- 3) limiting participation of members to the committee  $\rightarrow$  no possible maximum committee they can be member of
- ~~4) In house accountability by such committee is important to help opposition play~~

Remarks executive role,

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

Ans. 123<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill has been passed by both the houses in Monsoon session. The provisions are:-

- 1) establishing Matter of Constitutional body  
National Committee on Social and Educationally Backward Classes (NCSEBC) to replace statutory NCBC
- 2) same powers like NCSC and NCST  
with respect to
  - taking complaints on Backward classes matter (BC)
  - mandatory advice in case of BC issues
  - protecting rights of BC
- 3) filing report to Parliament to be laid before Parliament

How it addresses issue of NCBC

- 1) exclusive authority for BC matters → better consideration of their interests
- 2) Constitutional authority gives them same status as NCBC, NCSC and NCST  
→ (central legislation)

Remarks

- 2) power increased from only selection and election names to entire issues  
 → in relation to BC.
- 4) mandatory consultation on BC issues
- 5) increased BC representation in the composition of body.

All issues remain

- 1) ~~all kinds of people~~ lack of express powers  
 → intermediary nature
- 2) like seen in case of NCSC, PES NCSI, they are not consulted in their respective issues.

The step is forward looking and can help tackle the discrimination feed by BC.

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)

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

- 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)

RTI Act 2005 was the major transformation in governance in India.

### Public authority as per RTI (Section 2)

- 1) Any department, ministry or public undertaking
- 2) Any body established under the Constitution or statute
- 3) Any body receiving aid from the government

But it does not include few agencies like the force security issue like RAW, IB, etc.

The definition is very wide but exclusive is a contentious issue.

### why excluded bodies be included

- 1) bodies like CBI is majority functioning as police department
- 2) aid should be defined in terms of not receiving for ex exemptions also like in case of BCCI
- 3) every authority is answerable to public, who is sovereign authority in democracy

Remarks

why excludes important

- 1) safety and integrity of nation  $\rightarrow$  ~~RTI~~ RTI  
can make such agencies borderless
- 2) unveil the curtains needed by such agencies  
 $\rightarrow$  fetter socially and in anonymity.  
↳ like in case of tourist activities
- 3) will keep them ~~engage~~ engage in exploiting  
and divide from main tasks
- 4) domesticate and demotivate them.

total should be done

- 1) agencies like ~~autonomous~~ words like aid  
and should be broader in terms of  
term definitions or broad grants
- 2) voluntary disclosure can be done for  
such agencies
- 3) matter matters can be defined / rather  
than wholesome exclusion

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)

India and Brazil are big economies of their continents and lead each other in their other countries in various fields.

India and Brazil has developed good relationship at trade level:-

- 1) trade of pharma products
- 2) agricultural products - coffee, tea, etc.
- 3) India providing software services.

Now India plans to sign Trade & Investment Agreement with Brazil.

But both countries need to broaden their relationship.

- a) multilateral focus (BRICS) (like BRICS UNCT)
- b) BRICS, IBSA and BAFI forums can be utilized for multilateral cooperation

Remarks

like credit ratings, social sectors, Infrastructure.

- c) help small & inland countries under UN South-South Cooperation.
- d) both should mutually tackle crime (fpi in Brazil) and terrorism problems - Internal security issues
- e) growing economies & facts same indications - health, education
- f) common problem of corruption
- g) environment friendly technologies and cooperation using IMA platform
- h) people to people H2s → less terrorism with large scale.

Both countries can help each other achieve their respective mutual welfare growth and development.

**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 nothing but trade of people like goods. It can be done for labour or prostitution, etc. Our constitution ~~art 23~~ <sup>Article 23</sup> ~~outrightly~~ <sup>outrightly</sup> bars it, except free work for national interest.

why on rise

- 1) poverty → easily gets attracted to lucrative offers
- 2) unemployed → ready to work anywhere, at any conditions, at any wages
- 3) uneducated girls and children → used by lure <sup>anywhere</sup>
- 4) weak state-borders and cross-border monitoring
- 5) easy flow of Black money and money laundering
- 6) unregulated and unmonitored business <sup>labor</sup>

**Remarks**

Human trafficking in employment through unregulated intermediaries for work in other countries is on rise (like in West Asia)

The Govt has prepared Anti Trafficking Bill  
to curb the problem

- 1) The trafficked person not taken as criminal, neither taken as victim
- 2) It covers trafficking of all - man, women, children
- 3) Mandate free body to rehabilitate the victims
- 4) Anti-Trafficking Bureau to coordinate in cases of trafficking, even with other countries
- 5) Strict punishment of 10 yrs
- 6) Bill to be completed in 1 year.
- But still some time remains
- 7) taken as abdu or prostitution

**Remarks**

- 2) lack of manpower to sets and institutions to recheck the
- 3) lengthy justice system
- 4) not addressed the person who abetted or on party to trafficking i.e., ultimate handle.

Suggestions

- 1) regulating punishment
  - 2) review police delivery system
  - 3) tight borders, specially international
- Important to ~~cohere~~ or eliminate this  
 inhuman evils to give them their right  
 of life and dignity (Article 21) and achieve  
 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

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 Remarks

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)

52nd Constitutional amendment Act passed in 1985

was aimed to reduce defection in the houses of Parliament and State legislative.

Its provisions are—

- 1) If member joins any new other party, after from or whose ticket he has won election
- 2) If he not votes against / abstains against the whip
- 3) if Independent member joins any party
- 4) If nominated member joins any party after 6 months of election.

Its aims were—

- 1) reduce house breaking, particularly in case of legislative assembly / Parliament or no confidence vote
- 2) ensure stability of the house
- 3) reduce black money and corruption

Remarks

- 4) ensure members abide by party stand  
and develop party loyalty.

members have found way

- I They join other party → get disqualified  
↓  
government falls  
↓  
fight election on new party  
ticket
- II play anti-party tactics outside house or  
oppose parties in public  
↓  
party expels them  
↓  
They join new party (not covered under  
anti-defection)

- Remarks

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*Remarks*

- 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)

Ans Article 15 talks of no discrimination on grounds of sex, race, caste, class or birth.

Health insure companies do not provide predominantly cover free, genetic disease like Diabetes or HIV. They ~~often~~ call it to be genetic and thus not patient specific.

### Issues

- 1) Disease like diabetes or HIV can be genetic and non genetic (i.e., ~~not~~ inheriting ~~but~~ in the line)

By outrightly discriminating the cover, it seems to be unconstitutional. As it, discrimination on

- 2) insurer will suffer from disease and pay twice
- ```

graph TD
    A[insure premium] --> B[pay twice]
    B --> C[health expenses]
  
```

**Remarks**

3) With the food habits changing and sedentary behaviour, such diseases have become common.

Indirectly, they are denying the most common diseases on which most health expenditure happens.

### Why this problem arise

- 1) Lack of genetic testing facilities to differentiate between genetic (probable) or person required.
- 2) Intelligent and smart policy drafters, which exceed themselves of main burden
- 3) Poor, uneducated and unaware public by apathy to need policy and create
- 4) manipulative insurance agents by only commission matters

### What needs to be done

- 1) all disease to be covered whether genetic or not → after all disease is disease

### **Remarks**

Recently, SC called and held the Insurance companies to deny the benefits on such grounds ~~being~~.

- 2) better disclosure and awareness among people about terms & conditions.

National Health Protection Scheme launched by govt covers all the diseases - whether ~~genetic~~ or This is what is required from private companies as well.

Remarks

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

Citizen charter refers to the document which perceives the quality of service provided by the service entity.

It comprises of 6 things -

- 1) aims, mission, objectives
- 2) target group
- 3) procedure - timelines, methods, etc.
- 4) services it provides and its quality
- 5) grievance redressal system
- 6) other purposes.

Citizen charter reflects the service entity to be

- a) responsive
- b) responsible
- c) citizen friendly
- d) transparent.

Above 4 parameters define the core of ethical governance.

Remarks

In India, DARPA has prescribed the model citizen charter guidelines based on citizen centric model prescribed by Second A.R.C.

### Utility

- binds service entity to the quality & timeliness
- gives a standard
- approach to provide good quality service  $\rightarrow$  no delay, no waiting
- permits seat to seat scanning by prescribing clear procedures
- permits necessary queries with respect to service it provides or whether they are eligible etc.

### Utility is questioned

- non adherence to it  $\rightarrow$  no penalty or punishment
- best placement at place not visible
- over promises  $\rightarrow$  not practical to meet the commitments

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Remarks

- d) non participation of citizens or officials  
who have to deliver in the preparation
- e) one size fits all - no don't take  
local needs into consideration.

Suggestions

- 1) Incentives for officials to adhere  
↳ linking performance to meeting  
commitments
- 2) involving officials and people in the  
preparation → citizen participation  
↳ realistic commitments
- 3) Hierarchy at right place and in local  
language.

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**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 has been superior in bringing transparency in governance. The same exposed, citizen participation in governance and suspension nature of officials reflect its utility.

Still few issues remain

- 1) Structural
  - wide election of bodies → e.g. CBI, etc.
  - wide matters not be left settled on
  - wide matters not be left settled on → order by CIC
  - lack of power to enforce
  - <sup>now</sup> no penalty or punishment for delay or wrong or incomplete information
  - not a constitutional body

- 2) Procedural
  - long time IT → 30/35 days
  - additional burden on public officials

Remarks

- not comprehensive response from all departments
  - ↳ separate filings to be filed if question pertains to more than one department
- Limited use of IT makes the process cumbersome and burdensome

logical

- lack of manpower ie, Information Commissioner (IC) not appointed
- lack of incentive to public officials to provide information
- many applications → some even redundant due to cheap cost (Rs 10)
- many departments have not appointed Information officers

IT holds the potential to ensure the true participation of people in governance. It is possible through following reforms:-

- i) pre-appointment of ICs before the setting up of Commission

**Remarks**

- 2) maximum voluntary disclosure be encouraged
- 3) use of IT to make the system easy, simple for both officials and public
- 4) enforcement powers to CJC
- 5) heavy penalties on failing performance on RTI issues with appraisal

Good governance is possible when people are truly involved in governance. The officials need to remember their integrity of public welfare. This can help achieve the RTI its mandate.

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)

Ans Japan and India have historic ties since Indo formation and Maniper campaign.  
At that time, it was aimed at British. Now, the links between the two states can help maintain balance in Indo-Pacific:-

- 1) Raising China's stature economically can be met through technologically advanced Japan and hardworking manpower surplus skills.
- 2) Keeping their area safe and backyards in Pacific and Indian Ocean safe and open can be double attack on China's hegemony through its control in South China Sea and string of pearls.
- 3) Cooperate each other to bring and develop nations of South Asia, Africa (AIAU) and small island nations.
- 4) military ties and drill exercises to enhance their capabilities and cooperation.

Remarks

- 5) supporting each other at multilateral  
fora for mutual interests (like G8峰會,  
UNSC)
- 7) India can help Japan to solve its concern  
of Senkaku Islands and NKorea, Japan can  
support India on NSG issue and terrorism.

### Chg in policies of Japan & India

- 1) Japan
- Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India - IAEA nation  
despite not allowed in Constitution
  - Infrastructure development in North East
  - low cost funding for High Speed Train  
(Bullet Train)
  - Inviting students for skill development in  
Japan
  - better cities of Kyoto-Nara and helping  
few cities of India in their move to smart  
cities.
- 2) India
- One step agreement → logistic exchange of  
goods to save cost
  - Impact of Skunkware technology +  
their involvement in bullet train  
(vs China & France)

Remarks

↳ 'Special Strategic Partnership'  
 to cooperate on global issues

- d) 'Act fast policy' to be modified to  
 Free Indo-Pacific policy of Japan.
- e) Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement  
 delivery of Japanese food in India  
few issues remain
- f) India's closeness to China making Japan  
 jittery and thus Japan also feels  
 fearing ties with China
- g) didn't go to US and US  
 uncertain position is making the  
 situation of wait and watch or  
 no enemies, no friends.

what needs to be done

- 1) Strategic autonomy without taking sides
- 2) Realpolitik with memory

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)

The landmark deal ~~was~~ negotiated between Iran and ~~P5+1~~ Germany, called JCPOA or Iran deal. Nuclear deal has been recently scrapped by USA.

- USA's view
- 1) Iran not abiding by the negotiated terms
  - 2) The deal has temporary nature (15 years)
  - 3) Few loopholes and ambiguities in the deal

### Reasons

- 1) concern of its friends Saudi Arabia and Israel
- 2) rising Iran economically ~~other~~
- 3) Their historic ~~the~~ relations.

The move has been criticised the world over, even other partners stick to it.

- 1) regular inspection and confirmation of compliance with commitments by International Nuclear Body

**Remarks**

- 2) pursuit of deal shows non-pacifistic/hostile attitude → jeopardize other peacekeeping matters (like North Korea, Syria)
- 3) secretive unilateral decision by USA reflects the hegemonic attitude (like in case of Paris Deal on stopping funds for Palestine refugee help)

The implications of such withdrawal is not only Iran or USA specific, rather world over :-

- 1) India
  - a) sanctions through (APIA)
    - Chabahar in question → also import interest in Afghan & Central Asia
    - oil imports → specifically when oil ~~is~~ <sup>and</sup> rising
    - trade in jeopardy as dollar is required to meet the settlements
    - question on ~~straight~~ sovereignty and integrity

**>> World**

- a) Europe European nations, Russia & China  
still part of it  $\rightarrow$  whether deal will stand or goes down
  - b) Iran can restart the nuclear programme by can make condition in West more有利 (more有利)
  - c) address trust on USA and its commitments by other provocative deals with North Korea towards de-nuclearisation called in question (when Kim Jong-un to be 被杀 (killed)) agree it to be radical result
  - d) controlled / closed world economy  $\rightarrow$  trade issues affected
  - e) unilateral sanctions and forcing the USA on attack on sovereignty and integrity
  - f) step towards alliance  $\rightarrow$  Israel + Saudi Arabia + USA vs India + Iran
- USA should understand the significance of the deal signed by Pres Barack Obama - India should leverage the closer ties with USA to get waiver from such sanctions to maintain relations with Iran.

**Remarks**

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)

Ans Nordic countries of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark can be great partners to India's development.

### Nordic strengths

- 1) people centric policies, especially sustainable
  - ↳ best place to live
  - ↳ higher standard of living
- 2) very high use of renewable energy
- 3) part of Arctic Council
- 4) scientific advancement
- 5) good waste management practices
- 6) great level of people participation in -  
general
- 7) high education and health standards

### India strengths

- 1) Demographic dividend → 68% population is working age
- 2) educated & skilled labour force → hardworking & committed.

**Remarks**

3) large legal consumer base  $\rightarrow$  125 billion population

4) rising disposable income

5) fastest growing economy with lot of investment

6) India  $\rightarrow$  leader in the zone.

New relations offer immense opportunities

- 1) for India fastest growing economy  $\rightarrow$  lot of scope for interest by Nordic countries (EBRD, IMF, World Bank)
- 2) India's desire for green energy and ISA  $\rightarrow$  Nordic countries can help
- 3) keep Indian diaspora can improve economic relations by acting as ambassador for Indian culture & goods
- 4) cooperation in Arctic area with Nordic base at Arctic (and APG)
- 5) waste management bigger issue  $\rightarrow$  how Nordic can help manage in management particularly plastic

Remarks

- 6) India's large consumer base can be  
be customer for goods of Nordic  
countries
- 7) Govt. learned & scientists and engineers  
can collaborate with scientists of  
Nordic countries.

### State

India - Norway → Blood Bank at Lady  
Hardinge college

India - Sweden → IKEA opening store in  
Hyderabad.

### How to improve more

- 1) more bilateral trade → may <sup>be through</sup> 2nd channel
- 2) tourism promotion of India in Nordic  
countries
- 3) allowing faculties and universities of  
Nordic countries in India

India can be gateway for to Asia for  
Nordic countries.

### 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)

Nepal is a friend, neighbour and small brother of India having same cultural, religious and social values. But in the globalised world, the sovereign state享有 his autonomy and self development interest. The traditional thinking of

- 1) Nepal as landlocked, dependent on India (In terms of supply, trade or help)
- 2) India provides opportunity and employment to Nepal
- 3) Nepal is small brother - It is India's responsibility to take care. —

This patron or parent type of attitude has threatenedness due to:-

- 1) Madhesi issues regarding their constitutional references
- 2) economic blockade of 2015

Remarks

- 2) Nepal desire to China through  
 → railway connectivity  
 → highway building
- 4) Anti-India sentiments in Nepal,  
 specially recent Prime Minister
- 5) Recent Nepal withdraw from BIMSTEC  
 exercise in India.

Nepal is important nation of SAARC and  
 can be first in the line to  
 rebuild ties with neighbour.

- 1) connectivity through BBIN
- 2) redevelopment of infrastructure destroyed
- 3) by exchange
- 4) trade free when borders are open
- 5) Nepal citizens allowed in Indian  
 jobs → important part of above  
 free  
 way to build closer ties
- 6) education and health support

- b) hydro electric projects and amicable water sharing
- c) Internet sharing and technical support
- d) Skill development of Nepal people

Nepal should understand India is genuine in its ties and care for Nepal.

- e) It should support India on multilateral front
- f) better ties with India → China hegemonic tendency can last later.

India should follow 'Bipolar doctrine' and remember what our ex-PM Atal Bihari Vajpeyi said 'You can choose friends or enemies, but not neighbours'.

**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)**

**Remarks**

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*Remarks* \_\_\_\_\_

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*Remarks*