

**GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li></ul> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature



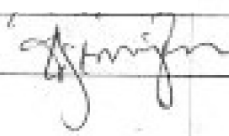
2. Invigilator Signature

Name Kumar Bishwanjan

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 

# 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 - Africa cooperation is increasing due to

- Potential <sup>large</sup> African market for Indian products
- development opportunities
- expansion of services sector
- resource rich Africa
- Govt of world's accessible land in Africa will help in food security

Indian banking and financial private sector has greater presence in Africa.

Why important

- ① Will bring financial inclusion in Africa and help in inclusive development.
- ② Africa is a greater source of revenue for Telecom, Banking sector like Airtel, Jio.
- ③ India can't compete with China in hard infrastructure sector due to deep pockets of China.
- ④ Soft infrastructure, Services, Soft powers is the core strength of Indian outreach.

Remarks

- ⑤ Banking and financial services of Indian providers are cheaper than others. This provides good opportunity.
- ⑥ Reforming banking and financial services will make development of Africa easier, inclusive, quick, reduce corruption.
- ⑦ Investment and trade will boost economic cooperation.
- ⑧ Cooperation of African development bank (AfDB) in ~~exp~~ expansion of banking and finances will bring greater cohesion, acceptance.

India-Africa approach must be multidimensional involving resource (oil, coal), food security, services sector, blue economy, maritime security (IONS, IORA).

(2 1/2)

you need to explain

Remarks

why finance and banking are critical! Read about extent of present penetration -



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

India's nuclear policy is based on

- providing deterrence
- ~~only~~ nuclear weapons will be applied only on nuclear powers
- provide a credible first minimum deterrence
- under civilian command
- no first use policy.

There are debates on keeping nuclear strategy opaque or transparent.

making it opaque,

- ① will give discretion to India to act according to situation.
- ② will provide deterrence to China, Pakistan.
- ③ doctrine of MAD (mutually assured destruction) can be applied.
- ④ China and Pakistan have more opaque policy - so to effectively fight we need the same.

However counter arguments are -

- ① India has considered Nuclear Disarmament as major goal ~~and~~ of world order and

Remarks

=  
- advocated the same. It is a "reluctant nuclear power" and wants a global order free from nuclear weapons. An opaque policy is counterintuitive to that.

② Our transparent policy helped us in giving NSG waiver, civil nuclear deal with USA, Japan, Australia. This increased our credibility.

③ Nuclear weapon shouldn't be treated as tools of warfare.

④ It may drive Pakistan, China towards further nuclearisation and obtaining tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs).

For a peaceful global nuclear order, the transparent nuclear policy has served India well. We must be clear on our goals before revisiting the same.

④

In changing context and form of nuclear weapon,

Remarks

critically evaluate each of the major components of our nuclear doctrine -

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 exercise is an annual exercise between navies of India, Japan, USA. In the history, Singapore and Australia also have been part of it.

Malabar exercise-17 demonstrates

- ① joint power of India, USA, Japan.
- ② provides a strong message to aggressive china in Indo-Pacific.
- ③ based on common belief of open, secure, transparent, rule based, inclusive global order.
- ④ All the democracies are committed to security and peace, freedom of navigation and overflight according to UNCLOS, ICAO, IMO, maritime security, peace and prosperity for all.
- ⑤ increases inter-operability between all three.
- ⑥ <sup>will</sup> makes collaboration efficient in future.
- ⑦ helps in confidence building, sharing technologies, ideas.

Remarks

Geo-political impact :-

- ① Signals towards Quad formation
- ② signals to china to follow a rule based order.
- ③ restricts the chinese hegemony in Indian ocean region by forming string of pearls.
- ④ shows common interest of all 3 in preserving peace in Indo-Pacific.
- ⑤ shows towards greater collaboration between all navys, military modernisation, technology transfer.
- ⑥ Substantiates importance of India in the Indo-Pacific order.

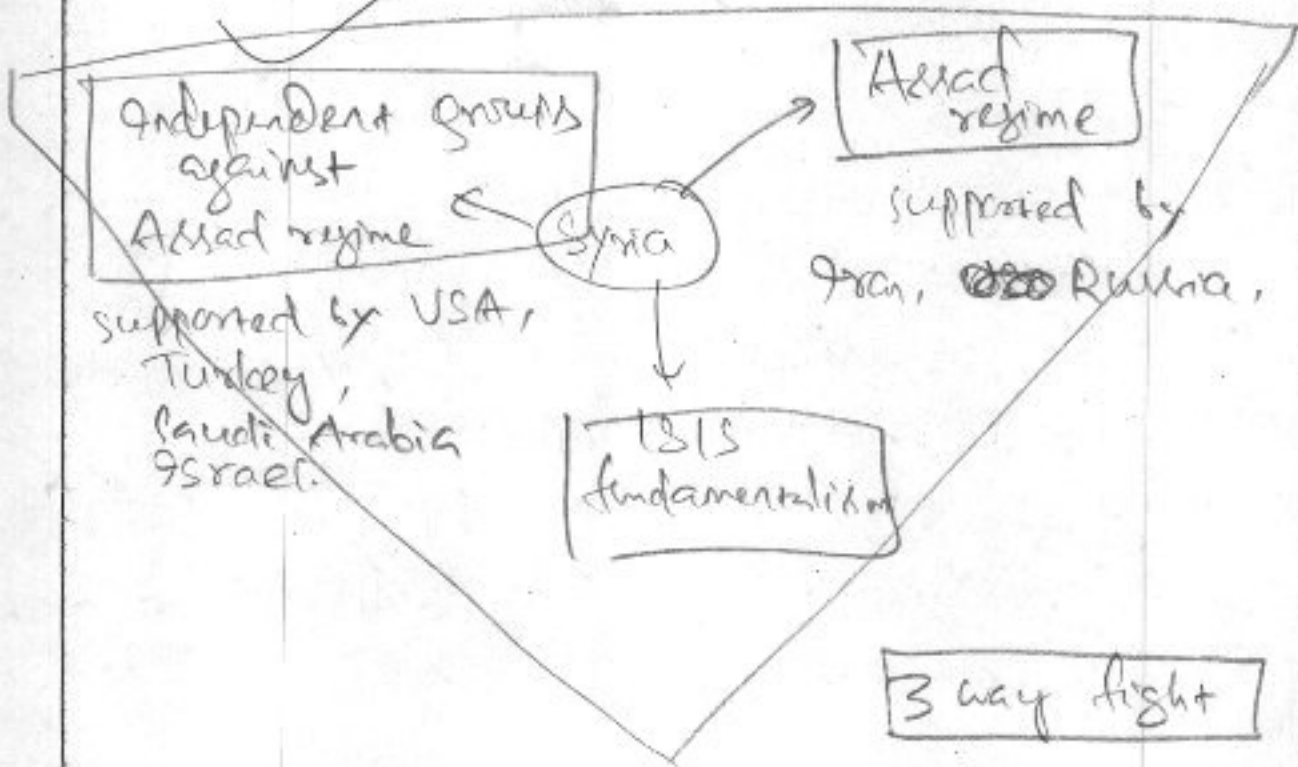
on this context  
how are we going  
to address concerns  
of china? ④

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)

Syrian conflict is between the Assad regime of Syria, ISIS fundamentalism and other independent groups supported by USA, Saudi Arabia and others.



Recent military interventions by Russia, USA, Israel has escalated the conflict -

- ① missile strike by Israel on Iran backed group increased tension

Remarks



between Iran - Israel. . . :

② Bombing by ~~ISIS~~ ~~ISIS~~ ~~ISIS~~ Binnia on USA backed group increased mistrust.

Thus multilateral Diplomacy led by

- UN focus on -
- "Syria led and Syria owned" process
- involving all stakeholders
- giving primacy to civil society groups.
- transitioning towards democracy and responsible government.

will be essential for a lasting peace region. Military intervention may bring temporary peace like in (Afghanistan, Iraq) but will not be sustainable.

(3½)

who is supporting whom?  
 and  
 what are interests of  
 different parties?

Remarks

Have some multilateral initiatives already been taken?

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)

2003 amendment to Representation of people's Act (RPA) has done away with the domicile requirement for election to Rajya Sabha.

It was against federalism principles because -

- ① Rajya Sabha (RS) represents the states and chosen by state legislative assemblies. They are supposed to safeguard the interest of states.
- ② But ~~the~~ by removing domicile requirement, the RS seat becomes the representative of party but not state interest.
- ③ Constituent Assembly created RS as upper house to give voices to states in national legislature. The amendment ~~is~~ violates it.
- ④ It has made RS a mere revising chamber.
- ⑤ Against the principle of cooperative federalism.

Remarks

But counterarguments are —

- ① Supreme Court (SC) in Kuldip Nayar case 2006 declared that —
- ~~representation~~ Indian federalism is not based on equality nor equal representation nor territorial representation.

— It declared the amendment as constitutional.

- ② Article 1 says India is a union of states and ~~not~~ the union is <sup>not</sup> the result of coming together of states but states are created <sup>by union</sup> to facilitate administration. These states don't have any exclusive right.

- ③ Nominated members represented state interest often.

Way forward

The states must be empowered in a federalism and exclusive voice of state shouldn't be ~~taken away~~. As recommended by PUNCHHI commission, the amendment must be overruled for a better federalism.

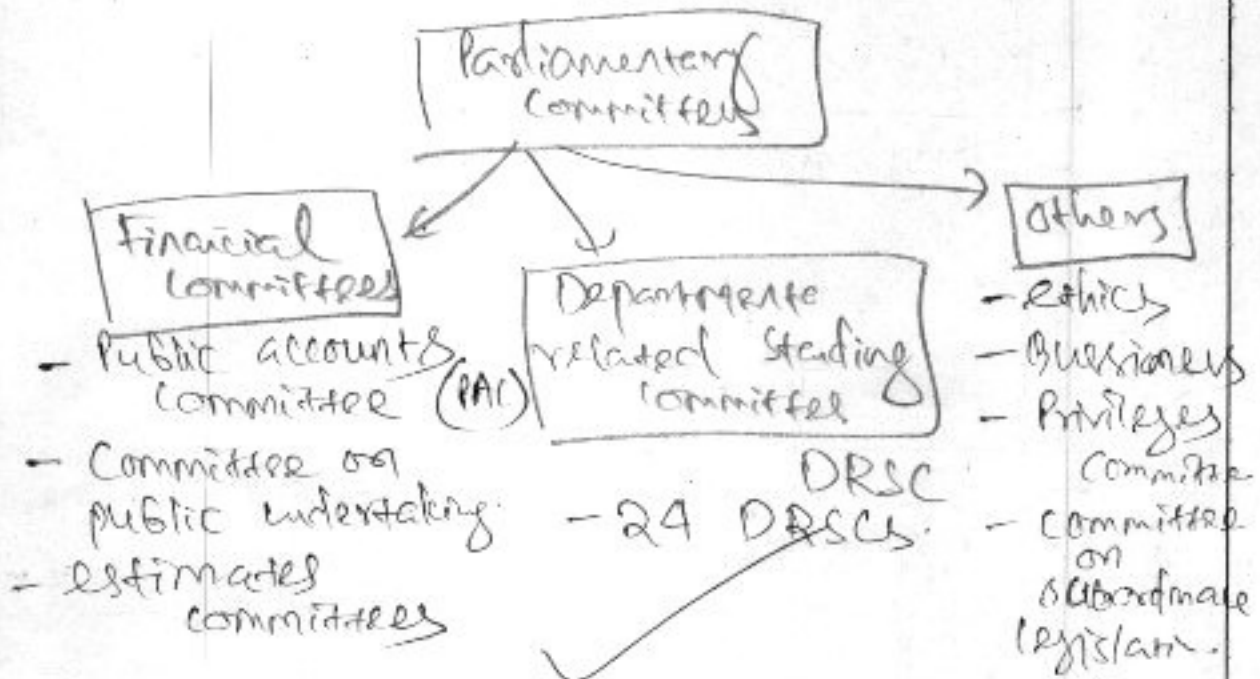
Remarks

What special gives to AS to represent interests of states with powers

④

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)

Parliamentary committees uphold accountability of the executive.



Several issues making the committees ineffective are -

- ① NCRWC headed by Venkateshachari has found that -
  - absence of members
  - 1 year (limited) membership in DRSCs.
  - ~~parties~~ parties not following norms in ~~appointing~~ nominating members.
  - multiple ministries under DRSC

Remarks



effectively reduce efficiency.

- ② Lack of research staff, support staff, - budget reduces efficiency.
- ③ the opaque function reduces efficacy.

④ Issues of PAC

- only 2% of CAG's report scrutinized
- post mortem report
- lack of skill, technology, expertise.

⑤ Issues of DRSC

- Supplementary grants are not monitored.
- only 30% bills in 16th Lok Sabha referred to DRSCs.
- DRSC has no role in subordinate legislation.
- DRSC has no power on regulators.  
 [2nd ARC recommended <sup>giving</sup> that power]

⑥ The quality of parliamentary scrutiny is decreasing due to the above facts.

Remarks

④ always suggest remedial measures after talking about problems with Parliamentary committees.



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)

123<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment bill 2017 establishes National Commission for Backward classes (NCBC) as a constitutional body. Other provisions are

- It will have power of civil court could ~~investigate~~ issues related to Backward classes (BCs).
- It will recommend government on inclusion of caste as OBC
- It will be watchdog of rights of Backward classes.

The NCBC bill addressed significant lacunae and issues because -

- ① constitutional status will give it more teeth.
- ② Earlier it has no power of civil court to ~~investigate~~ issues and safeguard rights. Those were handled by NESC (National Commission for Scheduled Castes),

Remarks

- ③ will have a holistic look of issues of BC.
- ④ Recommendations of NCBC to government will be taken seriously.
- ⑤ Expert opinion on inclusion into OBC list will help in evidence based policy making.

Issues are -

- ① Clash between NCBC, NCSE, NCST where all 3 are involved.
- ② OBC list is under power of states. This will infringe the rights of states. This will hamper federalism.

(4/2)

what can be done to address the apprehensions of states?

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)

Article 148 says there will be Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). There is a recent debate on making CAG as multi-member body.

### Positives

- ① growing complexity and workload of work will be distributed.
- ② Efficiency will increase due to collaboration.
- ③ state's accounts and other areas can be evenly distributed.
- ④ massive delays in auditing can be stopped.
- ⑤ CAG is hugely centralized now.

### Negatives

- ① No international country follows such multi member CAG.
- ② It will reduce credibility if there are multiple voices.

Remarks

inside CAG.

③ Politicization of posts and taking advantage of perceived differences will reduce credibility.

CAG must be strengthened not as a multimember body but by making

? Shoulder committee report.

- separating accounting of states from CAG's responsibility
- giving more power to CAG
- reforming PAC allowing greater debate and government should suo motu provide ATR (action taken report) on CAG's findings.

4

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)

Any government organisation, private organisation receiving funds from government, providing public service ~~effects~~ <sup>has</sup> decision making power is considered as public authority under RTI Act 2005.

The RTI act 2005 must be revisited and provisions related to private bodies, PPP models, JV projects must be reconsidered again.

(1½)

Engage in detail with the debate - mention relevant sections; arguments of contending parties - etc -

Remarks



*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 - Brazil relation is weak because

- ① Perceived geographical distance
- ② No neighborhood <sup>interest</sup> matches
- ③ Lack of effective collaboration in trade & investment.
- ④ Both are in the same phase of development. They reduced complementarity.
- ⑤ Lack of focus of Indian foreign policy on Latin America.

Needs cooperation in

- ① UNSC reforms as G4 members.
- ② In WTO securing rights of developed nations.
- ③ Fighting climate change together as it affects ~~the~~ both substantially.
- ④ Increase trade and investment as South-South cooperation.

Remarks

- 5) Learn from each other's best practices.  
 e.g. petrol/diesel blending of Brazil.
- 6) Indian free trade with Mercosur needed revision and strengthening.
- 7) Cooperation in industry 4.0, modern technology
- 8) Cooperation in reforming WB, IMF institutions.

9) You must write about present state of trade and commerce b/w India and Brazil.

Remarks

## 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 the worst form of violence and must be stopped. It violates the basic human rights and fundamental rights.

The menace is increasing because —

- ① Rising use of internet, ICT, social media facilitates such trafficking. *How?*
- ② Lack of cooperation between multiple countries in handling trans-national crime.
- ③ Persistent poverty makes people vulnerable to trafficking. They are often taken in the pretext of job.
- ④ Lack of education, awareness
- ⑤ Poor criminal justice system with delays
- ⑥ Lax implementation of laws like Immoral trafficking prevention act
- ⑦ Acts became old, need revision.
- ⑧ Natural disasters facilitates more trafficking.

Remarks



Draft human trafficking ~~part~~ of persons  
 Bill provisions are —

- ① stringent punishment
- ② expanded the definition of trafficking
- ③ ~~form~~ rehabilitation fund under the law
- ④ fast tracking court
- ⑤ sensitization of law enforcement agency.
- ⑥ National Investigation Agency (NIA) is termed as national bureau to ~~control~~ for human trafficking.
- ⑦ protecting the identity of trafficked persons.
- ⑧ institutional measures for successful rehabilitation and integration into mainstream society.

Certain challenges of law are —

- ① the definition of trafficking ~~doesn't~~ ~~include~~ ~~sex~~ is not broad enough to include children prostitutes, drug addicts.
- ② It included legitimate sex workers as victims of human trafficking.

Remarks



### Positives

- ① first time rehabilitation is given focus.
- ② ~~also~~ Fast tracking court process will bring quick justice.
- ③ NIA coordinating of international crimes will facilitate process.
- ④ Identity protection of victims will be beneficial in preserving dignity of people.

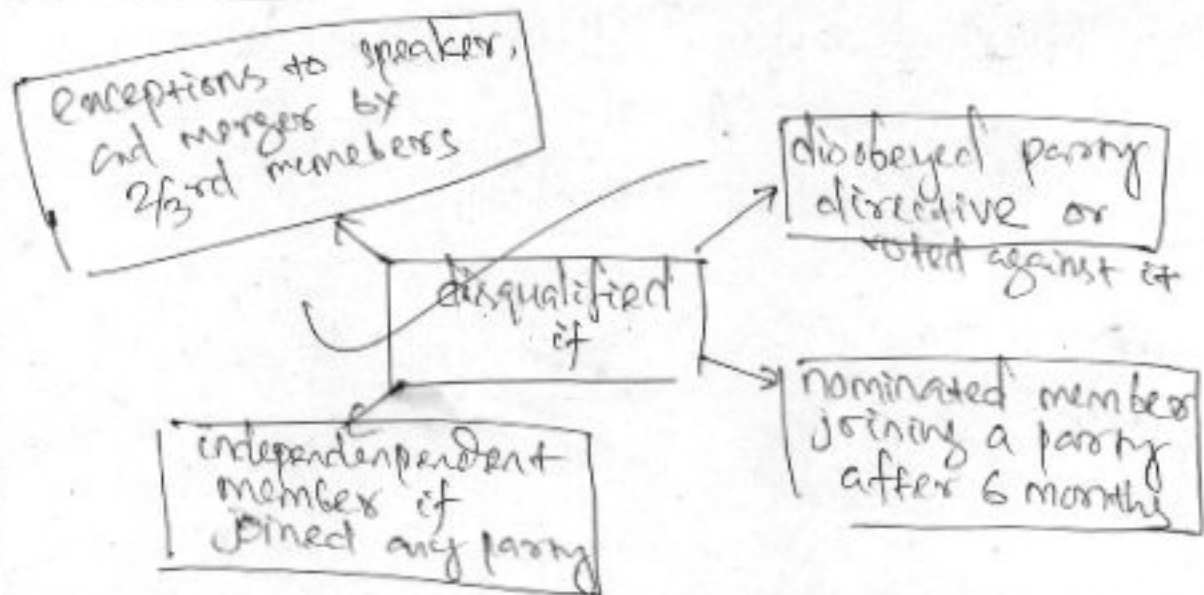
7th  
 comprehensively addressed  
 different aspects of the  
 question - Food

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)

Anti-defection law was introduced by 52nd constitutional amendment in 10th schedule of our constitution.

Provisions are -



Objectives :

- ① to stop horse trading of legislative members
- ② to stop "aaya Ram gaya Ram" mentality of political leaders in switching parties.
- ③ to stop monetary power during no-confidence motion
- ④ to enhance the role of political parties in Indian polity.

Thus they were enacted to enhance the credibility of Indian polity and brought some

Remarks

discipline in political parties.

However issues are —

- ① The disqualification is decided by speaker. Thus neutrality of speaker is questioned.
  - ② Speaker has no experience in quasi-judicial proceedings : Rabi Ray (former Lok Sabha Speaker)
  - ③ The decision of speaker is subject to judicial review (Kihoto Hollohia case). But ~~the~~ non-decision of speaker in case of real defection ~~is~~ has no judge.  
 e.g. Telengana speaker allowed defection from one-party to ruling party by small numbers gradually till  $\frac{2}{3}$  limit is reached
  - ④ This has silenced the independent voice of MPs/MLAs. Thus a blow to representative democracy.
  - ⑤ Anti-defection and whips are used by all political parties even in ~~non~~ trivial matters (not threatening the government). Thus reduced the scope of dissent.
  - ⑥ It is not applicable to pre-poll alliances.
  - ⑦ This has strengthened the position of party bosses at the expense of individual MPs/MLAs.
  - ⑧ party directives are becoming all-encompassing.
- Remarks against privileges of MPs/MLAs 102/191 article.

The recent disqualification of two leaders by the Vice president has again raised the debate on neutrality, justice, speedy justice, adjudication experience of the anti-defection law.

Way forward.

- ① Giving the power of disqualification of independent body like Election Commission of India (ECI) ← NCRWC commission  
Dinesh Goswami Committee.
- ② Applying the anti-defection provisions to the votes that threatens stability of the government (i.e. No confidence motion, vote on budget etc.) and not on all cases.
- ③ Making speaker more neutral by adopting "once-a-speaker, always-a-speaker" of UK. or making anti-defection based on review of top 2 senior members.

Amendment of anti-defection law is essential for the vibrancy of Indian democracy that will balance dissent, freedom of speech in house against indiscipline.

Remarks

7/2  
rigorous  
analysis has  
been  
presented



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)

Recently the supreme court has ordered that discrimination in health insurance based on genetic heritage and genetic disposition is unlawful.

Genetic discrimination is discriminating a person based on genetic diseases, genetic malfunctions, ~~or~~ hereditary issues. ~~where~~ This discrimination is prevalent in the insurance sector which denies charges high premium on people who have a genetic disease history.

Cause of such discrimination -

- ① Person with genetic disease history ~~but~~ is more likely to develop genetic malfunction.
- ② Insurance companies ~~try~~ <sup>try</sup> to make more profit. Thus a <sup>high</sup> likely cause of disease will reduce their profit.
- ③ Insurance companies justify such act as business rules of profit maximization.
- ④ People face other genetic discriminations at hospitals, in societies, health care centers.

Remarks

Why such discrimination is baseless →

- ① Lack of appropriate infrastructure and genetic testing lab questions the assumption of genetic heritage.
- ② lack of clear criteria and standards questions the procedure.
- ③ genetic disease can be cured by T-cell treatment, CRISPR-CAS9 gene editing.
- ④ genetic disease often suppressed by other genetic material. ~~They~~ and may not appear.

Discrimination from constitutional point of view →

- ① Constitution in article 14 grants equality and equal protection to all by law. — Thus genetically affected person has the right of not to be discriminated.
- ② article 15 says no discrimination based on sex, race, caste, belief, faith. The above discrimination can be related to above.
- ③ any discrimination must pass ~~reasonable restriction~~ proportionate test and must be done by procedure established by law.

Remarks

The above case fails that.

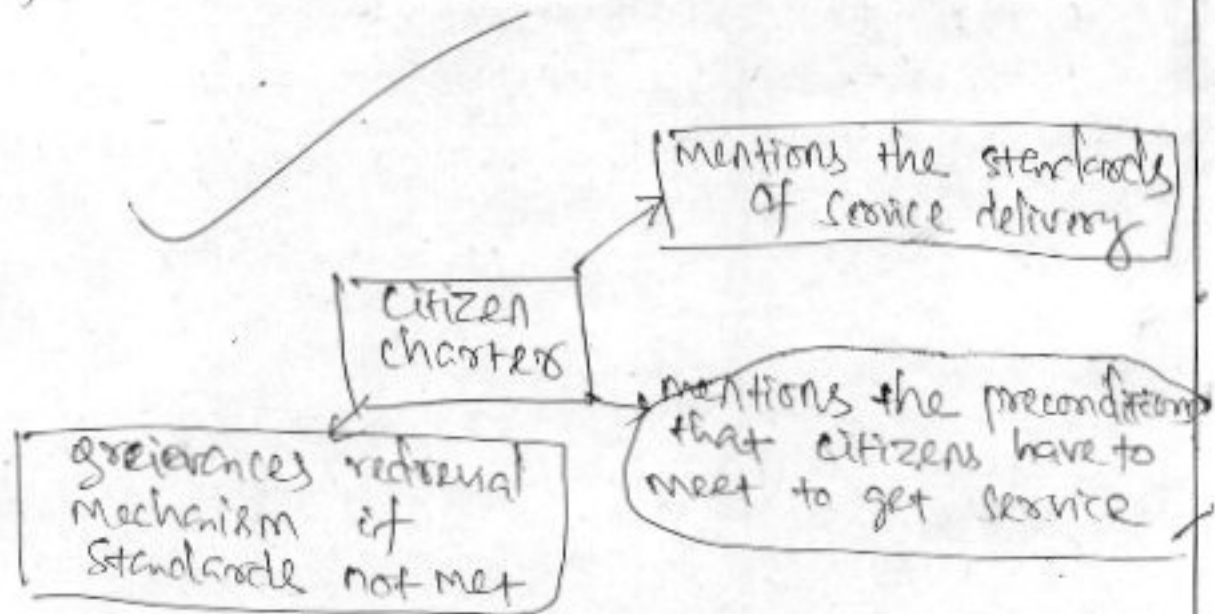
Thus genetic discrimination may sound better from profit maximisation point of view. But it can't be sanctioned under Indian constitution. Genetic discrimination must be stopped and case should be taken for appropriate treatment of genetically affected persons.

①  
 conceptual clarity is  
 appreciable in your  
 analysis

Remarks

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

Citizen charter document adopted in India after chief Ministers conference and Cabinet secretaries conference in 1997-98. The components of citizen charter are →



Citizen charter (CC) are expression of an ethical governance because —

- ① clearly spells out standards, preconditions, grievance redressal mechanism.
- ② ~~it~~ enhances transparency, accountability.
- ③ increase quality of service delivery.
- ④ makes citizen as a part of service delivery system where they can demand better service.
- ⑤ makes service delivery rule-based, participatory.

Remarks



⑥ increases efficiency, quality of service.

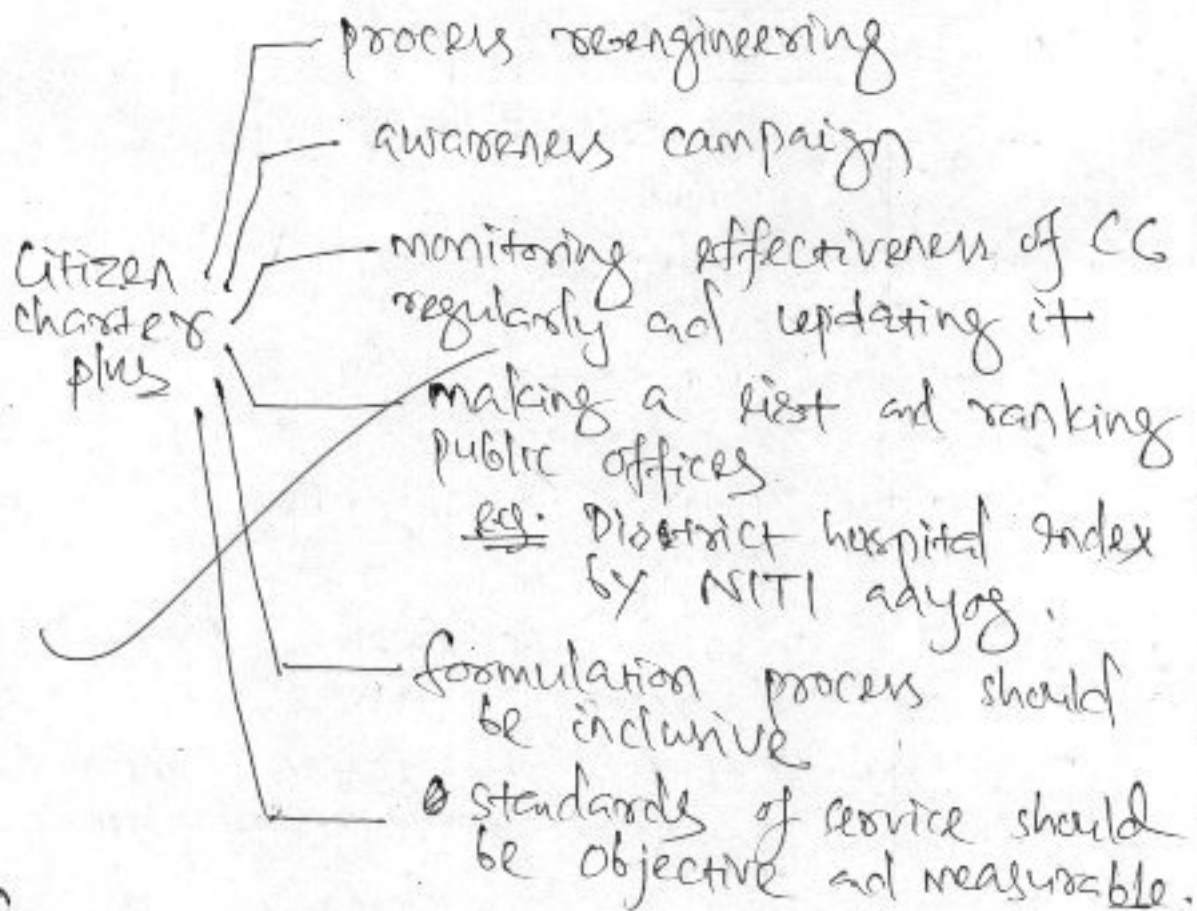
But ~~a~~ several issues noticed in implementation of CC are —

- ① As 2nd ARC pointed out
  - Ⓐ Standards are ~~not~~ not objective and not measurable.
  - Ⓑ often prepared without involving other stakeholders.
  - Ⓒ rarely updated.
  - Ⓓ ~~the~~ subordinate offices copy the same citizen charter without modification.
- ② Without process reengineering the efficiency and quality remains same.
- ③ The needs of weaker section, vulnerable section, disabled etc. are not given adequate importance.
- ④ The document is rarely followed.
- ⑤ Lack of awareness among people make it a rule only on paper.
- ⑥ The civil society, citizens are not involved in formulation process.

The above issues limits the real utility of citizen charter.

Remarks .

To overcome such issues Citizen charter should be combined with other measures like -



following recommendations with proper implementation will significantly transform the service delivery of public office.

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)

Right to Information Act (2005) was passed by parliament to usher in a new era of transparency and accountability. However many issues still persist in RTI era. 2nd ARC has recommended in <sup>its 1st report</sup> several measures to make RTI into a true "master key to good governance".

### Structural issues of RTI

- ① The culture of secrecy in public office still persists.
- ② Official Secrets Act 1923 was used in many cases without need.
- ③ The lack of awareness among people make it ineffective.  
RAAG study has found out only 2% Indians know about RTI.
- ④ Due to awareness deficit, rather than becoming a tool of good governance in the hand of citizen, it is used by RTI mafia to blackmail public servants.
- ⑤ It is hijacked by urban class intelligentsia. Rural usage is very less.
- ⑥ Political parties and judiciary are still <sup>out of</sup> it.

Remarks

- declassification of information
- ⑦ Suo motu provision of section 4 is rarely used.

### Procedural issues of RTI

- ① Section 8 grants exemptions. This is misused.
- ② often poor, ignorant people were asked to pay huge money beyond requirement and asked for reason. ~~of such sort~~  
This is against a section 6 of RTI.
- ③ procedural delays eats up time.
- ④ absence of PIOs
- ⑤ Retrospectively marking documents as Secret and confidential.

### Logistical issues

- ① The chief Information commissioners and other commissioners are overburdened.  
Thus delay in process.
- ② Lack of training, capacity building of PIOs, LICs, ICs.
- ③ The government officials are not trained to provide/organize information.
- ④ huge vacancies.

Remarks



## Reforms

- ① 2nd ARC has recommended that
  - Official Secrecy Act 1923 should be repealed and new National Security Act amendment should be brought in.
  - The culture of secrecy should give way to culture of transparency.
  - training and capacity building of all government servants including PIOs.
  - better funds, cadres to information commissioners ~~is~~. Giving more autonomy to CIC.
  - vacancies must be filled immediately.
- ② Judiciary and political parties must be brought under RTI.
- ③ Awareness and advocacy campaigns must be increased under section 26 of RTI.
- ④ Suo motu declaration of information should be made a mandate in public offices.

The above reforms will bring required changes and empower the common man.

(7½) good

Remarks

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)

India-Japan relationship is described as "confluence of two seas", "two arcs of democracy", "a special, strategic and global partnership". With rising power of China both countries are coming closer in recent years.

Need of a stable balance of power in Indo-Pacific

- ① Aggressive China policy in South China Sea and building artificial islands and claiming majority areas, ignoring the UNCLOS tribunal verdict - all these need a immediate balance of power to counter China and establish a rule based order.
- ② US is vacating from global leadership position and becoming protectionist.
- ③ India-Japan are other major powers beyond China and US.

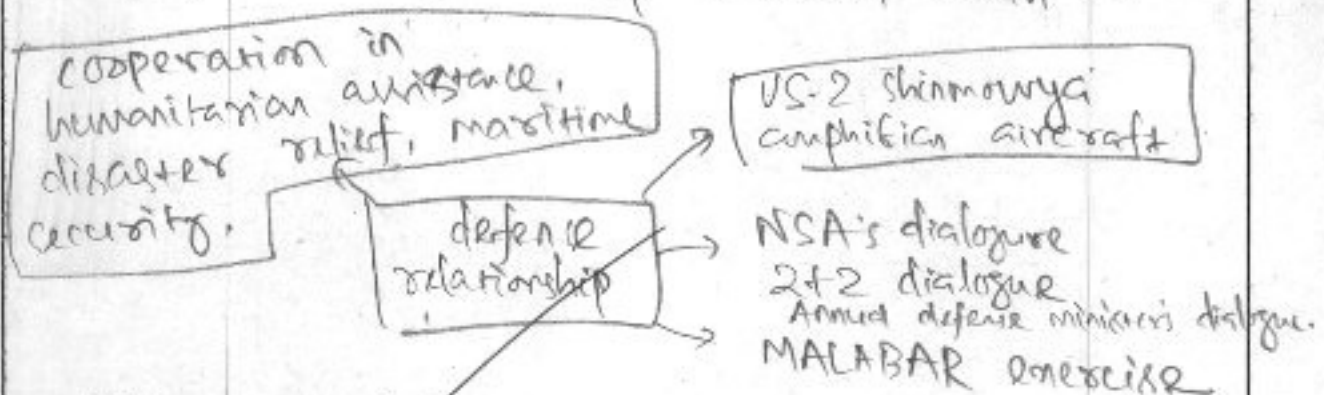
④ India-Japan relation would help in preserving a stable balance of power in Indo-Pacific because -

- ① Both are committed to open, transparent,

Remarks

rule based, inclusive global order.

- ② Both support freedom of trade, navigation, overflight, maritime security in Indo-Pacific according to UNCLOS, International Civil Aviation Org. (ICAO), IMO (International Maritime Org.)
- ③ Defense relationship between both →



This will deepen cooperation in targeting issues like

- maritime terrorism
- Piracy issues
- Humanitarian assistance, disaster relief
- ~~large~~ handling maritime organized crime
- cyber issues

and would build a peaceful, prosperous Indo-Pacific.

- ④ Both have significant stake in the region. Thus ~~it~~ they will be interested in a rule-based order including ASEAN, China, USA, Australia.
- ⑤ Both will reduce hegemony of China.

Remarks

Both states have taken significant steps recently →

- ① Indian Navy's white paper on maritime security strategy lists Indo-Pacific as a primary region of interest.
- ② India and Japan started talk on forming Quad (as four corners of democracy).
- ③ Both are collaborating on AAIC (Asia Africa Growth Corridor) for inclusive, quality infrastructure building.
- ④ India's Act East policy and Japan's West policy are in sync and aims for a prosperous, peaceful Indo-Pacific.
- ⑤ India is ~~taking~~ <sup>doing</sup> Navy modernization.
- ⑥ Japan's self defense force is now allowed to ~~not~~ help a friendly country in a danger.
- ⑦ Japan and India are collaborating on Vietnam, ASEAN issues.
- ⑧ Both supported UNCLOS tribunal award.

Thus India-Japan ~~is~~ <sup>are</sup> aiming to have a prosperous, peaceful Indo-Pacific for all under Indian doctrine of SAGAR - "Security and Growth for all in the region".

Remarks

6  
In this context,  
how are we  
going to address  
apprehensions  
of  
China?



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)

America has withdrawn from a landmark nuclear deal signed between Europe, US, UNSC+1 and Iran. The deal was aimed to limit the nuclear proliferation in Iran and ending the trade sanction. ~~Afterwards~~ But EU and others are still committed to the nuclear deal.

Prima facie the ~~of~~ move of USA looks like a retrograde step because -

- ① The deal was the result of long negotiation process.
- ② Iran has stood up to the deal as certified as IAEA (International atomic energy association). So it is immoral, unethical to withdraw from the deal.
- ③ Others (EU, Russia, China) are still supporting it.
- ④ It will derail the peace building process.
- ⑤ Iran will lose all faith and hope on western world.

Remarks

### Implication on India -

- ① After withdrawal ~~of~~ the USA government is planning trade sanction on Iran via CAATSA act of USA. This will derail the Chabahar port development, INSTC corridor, TAPI pipeline projects.
- ② ~~Also~~ The trade relation will be affected and India's energy security will be in dangers.
- ③ This may lead to more nuclear proliferation in the Indian neighborhood.
- ④ ~~Also~~ It may give way to more fundamentalism in neighborhood of India and thus can create challenges to national security.
- ⑤ India's relation with Afghanistan is heavily dependent on ~~over~~ access via Iran (Chabahar port, railway link). Thus it will be affected.

### Implication on world -

- ① more nuclear proliferation may ~~derail~~ destabilize world.
- ② Middle East will see rising conflicts between Saudi Arabia and Iran at multiple places like Yemen, Syria, Iraq.

Remarks

- ③ Iran might go towards more fundamentalism thus ISIS like fundamental groups may emerge.
- ④ Any war in middle east between Saudi Arabia and Iran and other players will affect oil, diplomacy, energy security and peace stability of the area.
- ⑤ Friction might be generated between EU and US which is not conducive to global trade.
- ⑥ Legitimacy of US as global super power aiming for peace is eroded.
- ⑦ China will be more powerful in relationship with Iran and will undermine Indian interest and west interest.

A peaceful world order is the demand of the hour and withdrawal of America gave it a major blow. Efforts must be made by other powers to reduce the impact and reverse the decision.

⑥

what steps have been taken

Remarks

by imp. powers on this issue? suggest what can be way forward -

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)

Nordic countries are Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, etc.). India and Nordic relation has been rising with the rising economic power of India.

Unique strength and complementarities between India and Nordic are -

- ① Nordic countries have high human capital development and India can learn from them.
- ② With rising ageing population and poor total fertility rate, Nordic countries are in ageing spectrum of demographic dividend. India with young population provides complementary opportunities.
- ③ higher technology, investment, trade of Nordic countries will help India in development.
- ④ Nordic countries are energy rich and fill the energy security gap in India's development.

Remarks



### Opportunities & Collaborations -

- ① high growth rate of India makes it a preferred destination for Nordic investment.
- ② trade potential between them is below potential and can be enhanced.
- ③ experience of Nordic countries in energy efficiency, electric mobility can be used in National electric mobility mission and transitioning India towards e-mobility.
- ④ Collaboration in Arctic area and exploration of minerals, all can be taken up.
- ⑤ Nordic countries can be partner in human development (education, health). We can learn from best practices.
- ⑥ India could sign separate trade deal with Nordic apart from the EU negotiation.
- ⑦ India - Nordic business summits and collaboration can be enhanced.
- ⑧ technology transfer can be encouraged.
- ⑨ Indian trade will be diversified as it would be beyond traditional trade areas like - US, EU, Africa.

Remarks

(10) Nordic trade will address the ~~of~~ =  
 growing needs of Indian population.

Nordic-India relationship presents a  
 win-win situation and will be  
 beneficial to ~~both~~ all countries.

(6)

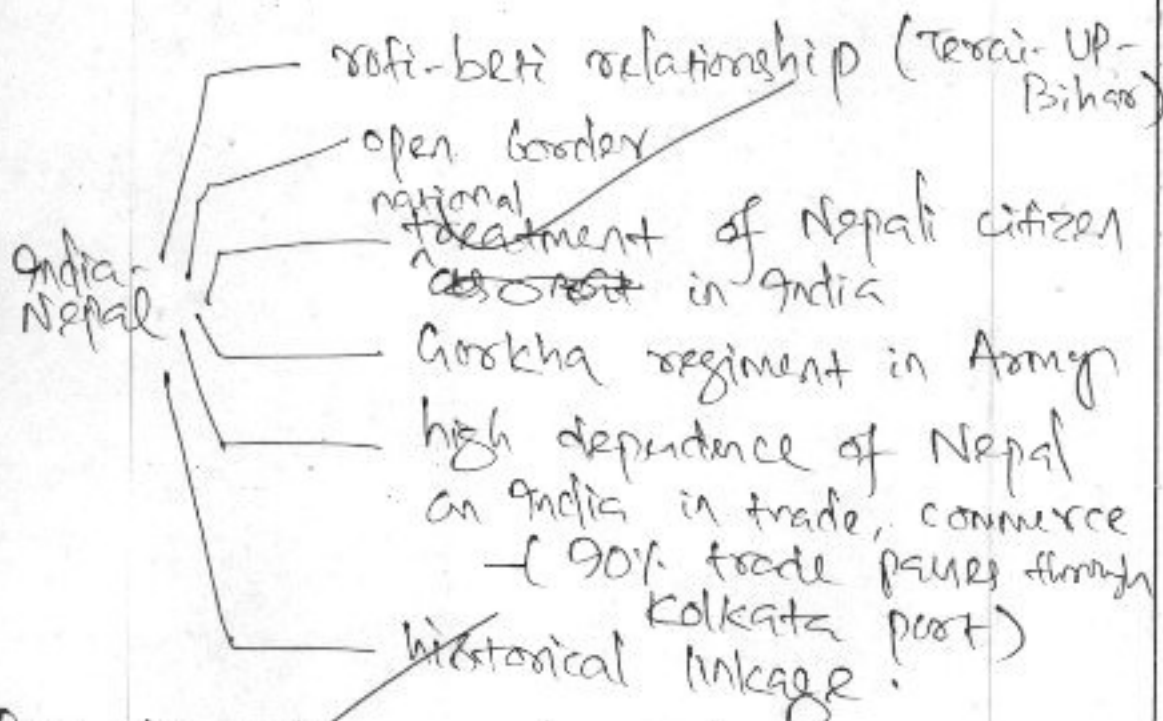
what has been history  
 of our relationship and  
 what are major roadblocks?

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)

India - Nepal relationship has been defined by the Treaty of ~~Friendship~~ Peace and Friendship 1950.

traditional relationships are based on -



But the above relationship parameters are needed a rethinking based on current events -

- ① The alleged trade blockade by India in 2015
- ② The rise of Nepali Nationalism
- ③ The hauxed of Indian big brother

Remarks

attitude.

- ④ Nepali PM K. P. Oli gained majority based on Nepali Nationalism and anti-India sentiment.
- ⑤ rising relationship between China - Nepal. (Lhasa - Kathmandu rail link)
- ⑥ increasing <sup>Chinese</sup> investment in Nepal.
- ⑦ issue of representation to Maharis in Nepali constitution.

The above issues recalibrated the Indian response on Nepal. The recently government has followed a collaborative approach with Nepal.

Significant opportunities are -

- ① Hydro electricity power generation - The huge potential of Nepal is unexploited. India must invest in these. Projects like Asua III must be completed in time.
- ② increasing rail, road linkages between India - Nepal.
- ③ completing Raxaul - Kathmandu pipeline project.

Remarks



- ④ ending the <sup>land</sup> boundary issues at Kalapani
- ⑤ completing postal highways of Nepal in Terai region.
- ⑥ Increasing cross-border trade, cultural cooperation, soft power penetration.
- ⑦ Greater collaboration between India and Nepal in monetary policy.  
 e.g. demonetisation affected Nepal's negatively.
- ⑧ Active cooperation in SAARC, BIMSTEC.
- ⑨ completing the motor vehicle agreement and implementing it.

7/2

factual rigour is evident in your answer -  
 good

Remarks

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)

Delimitation is a process of updating the boundaries of constituencies according to population norm.

India constitutes a delimitation commission after each census to ~~update~~ update the constituencies.

Such delimitations act can't be amended by parliament and must be passed.

- delimitations can't be challenged in court.
- the decision of delimitation commission is final.

issues arising out of delimitation are -

① ~~The~~ By freezing the ~~see~~ population at 1971 level, there are widespread disparity within India -

In Kerala one ~~MP~~ MP represents 1.6 <sup>million</sup> ~~people~~ population while in Rajasthan one MP represents 4 million population.

Remarks

- ② It is against the constitutionally mandated norms that population ratio and number of Lok Sabha seats must be equally proportional in all states. (Article 82)
- ③ The southern states are opposing delimitation based on current population because —
- they will be penalized for successfully implementing the population control measures.

The current delimitation process is done on 2011 census but without updating the number of seats of each state. This can be termed as internal updation. Thus the issue still persists and came up during Finance Commission Terms of references.

⑥ amidst huge political atmosphere, what can be way forward in this regard.

Remarks

*Remarks*