

97

**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 25 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 questions in <b>NOT MORE THAN 200</b> words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</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



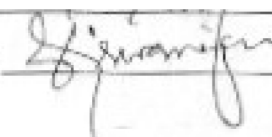
2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Kumar Poojawanjan

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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)

Recently the "master of roster" <sup>(MOR)</sup> controversy was ~~there~~ about the power of chief justice of India (CJI).

As master of roster (CJI) is empowered to -

- ① ~~can~~ create different benches of supreme court involving multiple judges.
- ② distribute cases to different benches.
- ③ ~~he~~ takes final decision on referring a case to higher bench.

The above power is not mentioned in constitution but due to the precedents and procedures evolved over time. These rules are mentioned in supreme court office rules and procedure books.

Controversy because :-

- ① As number of judges increased to 31, this gives CJI enormous power to make ~~be~~ a case heard by a specific bench with specific socio-political orientation. Thus affecting the result.

Remarks

This absolute power of CJI in allocation of cases was challenged and ~~SC~~ SC has ~~ruled~~ <sup>said</sup> that →

"CJI is a institution in itself." It has the absolute and exclusive power over Master of roaster.

### consequences

- ① One person (CJI) might affect the directions of cases.
- ② CJI might be able to influence all major constitutional cases. other senior judges might not get chance.
- ③ It will not create a conducive environment in judiciary. eg: The ~~an~~ press conference ~~is~~ by 4 senior judges shows the internal weaknesses.

### Way forward

- ① ~~As the~~ CJI has created a subject wise roaster. This is the first step.
- ② A collaborative effort by the judges of collegium can be built for allocation of cases in future.

⑤

Remarks

Add examples of cases that created the recent controversy!



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)

Judiciary, legislative and executive are three important, complementary organs of governance. The separation of power doctrine (Article 50) separates both judiciary and executive to ensure better governance.

Recently judiciary has been actively involved in judicial overreach, judicial activism by transgressing into executive and legislative areas.

e.g.: Vishakha guidelines → sexual harassment case  
Prakash Singh → police reform.  
 granting citizenship to Ganga, Yamuna → Uttarakhand etc.  
cleaning of Taj Mahal  
liquor ban on highway.

The above overreach is due to

- ① expansion of right to life, (Article 21)
- ② PIL (Public Interest Litigation)
- ③ changing the committed judiciary <sup>during</sup> ~~stage of~~ emergency
- ④ Growth of NGOs, CSOs filing many PILs

Remarks

This led to disservice in governance because

① Judiciary is not a policy making body. It has no expertise, no prior knowledge and experience.

② ~~tussle between executive and judiciary (in appointment process and budget allocation)~~

③ Administration is taking "wait and watch" policy to wait for judicial orders.

④ It is termed as "hijacking the power of the elected by the unelected" by finance ministers.

⑤ Often it led to poor decisions. e.g. 2G Spectrum cancellation led to overbidding and poor condition of whole sector.

However it is essential at this point when the legislative and executive are slow, we have long distance to cover in human development, with large scale poverty and government inaction.

Here judiciary is taking lead by showing the path forward. But when the above goal will be achieved then judiciary must restraint itself to constitutional powers.

Remarks

④ How do you distinguish action and inaction?

good example have given - law

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)

Article 35(A) pertaining to the state of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K). It has been inserted by a presidential order in 1954 ~~order~~ with the power granted by article 370 to president. Thus it has not followed normal constitutional amendment (article 368) path. It provides special rights to permanent citizens of J&K.

#### Article 35(A) provisions

- ① It provides that outsiders (non-permanent citizen of J&K) can't buy property, land in J&K.
- ② It debars ~~some~~ children of women who married outside the state from property rights.
- ③ The above provisions can't be challenged in court for violation of other rights of Indian constitution.
- ④ It provides job reservation to natives.

Remarks



Implications

- ① This creates ~~off~~ hierarchy of citizens among Indian citizens.
- ② ~~As~~ As it not followed 368 amendment path, it is challenged as being unconstitutional.
- ③ It hampers socio-economic development and land acquisition by private sector.
- ④ Women marrying outside get no effective property rights. Thus it violates article 14 (equality and equal protection of law).
- ⑤ As it can't be challenged against other fundamental rights of constitution, it discriminates other citizens of India.
- ⑥ Partition refugees who came later to J&K have not got voting rights.
- ⑦ Against right to equality of article 14.
- ⑧ Creates a false sense of distance between J&K and other parts.
- ⑨ It has led to similar demand by other areas due to domino effect.
- ⑩ Politicians tried to politicize the issue. Thus affects social harmony and social fabric.

3 1/2  
 you must also  
 being against  
 defend  
 article 35A  
 always unit  
 balanced  
 answer!

Article 35A is the sign of special status of J&K and the concurrence of people of J&K is must for

Remarks changing status-quo.



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)

Article 243 sections provide state finance commissions (SFCs) and article 280 provides Union finance commission. However the working of SFCs has not been as effective as ~~of~~ UFC because →

- ① States often constituted SFCs irregularly.
- ② Economic survey points out that ~~hardly~~ many states do not ~~even~~ accept the recommendations fully.  
 e.g. Karnataka, Rajasthan accepted 50% while West Bengal even less. However UFC recommendations are accepted fully.
- ③ UFC deals with union and states. SFCs deals with union and third tier government. Due to the huge number of third tier governments the task of SFCs are more complex. But they are not adequately resourced.
- ④ Often data related to 3rd tier government is not available. Thus the recommendations are mere approximation. This reduces efficiency.

Remarks

⑤ States are themselves dependent on center for their ~~rest~~ budget and unwilling to devolve more funds.

⑥ The reports of SFCs should be considered by UFCs to ~~part~~ augment state fund for devolving to 3rd tier. But reports are not timely available and not considered. Thus lack of ~~more~~ collaboration between both leads to inefficiency.

The task of SFCs are more complex and more important due to lack of effective bargaining power of 3rd tier government. Thus ~~states government~~

- ① States must constitute SFCs regularly.
- ② accept recommendations.
- ③ Collaboration between SFC and UFC is a must for proper working of Indian federalism.

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 has 3 sessions.

- ① Monsoon session (July - Sept)
- ② Winter session (Nov - Dec)
- ③ Budget session (Feb - May)

Indian parliament is called by the president and article 85 provides that there shouldn't be a gap of maximum 6 months between two sessions.

Parliamentary disruptions within house has increased in recent years. The total number of sittings has been reduced from 150 in 1950s to 65 in recent years due to disruptions. Frequent walk outs, are seen.

~~causes~~

causes

- ① Poor quality of MPs due to heavy criminalization of politics. ADR (Association of democratic reformers estimate that a criminal has 13:1 chance to win LS polls while others have 5:1)
- ② Anti-defection law led to curbing the voice, dissent of MPs and made them obey party discipline.

Remarks

- ③ poor opposition policy which ~~tries~~ tries to disrupt the working by any means.
- ④ live telecast ~~of~~ of proceedings made them an arena of propaganda.
- ⑤ lack of collaboration, goodwill between government and opposition.
- ⑥ Speaker is often accused of partisanship not allowing opposition to say in house.
- ⑦ disruptions by MPs are encouraged by political parties.
- ⑧ Lack of effective working of Business Advisory Committee. It doesn't give space to opposition to run the house on their agenda. UK provides 20 days per ~~meeting~~ session to opposition. Similar convention can be followed.
- ⑨ rising controversy due to ~~many~~ money bill (Aadhaar controversy), ~~and~~ anti defection erodes faith of opposition in house leaders.

Parliament is the temple of democracy and must be effective for effective working of representation democracy.

⑨

In conclusion, ~~we~~ need effective and specific remedial measures -

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 (AIJS) is an all India service under article 312. It will provide common human resource to both States and unions.

Creation of AIJS has been favoured by Centre, SC, Law Commission of India, NCRWC commission by Venkatchalish, but there are opposition from States and High Courts.

### Need of AIJS

- ① currently poor quality of judges in subordinate courts leads to poor justice. Due to lack of <sup>better</sup> careers progression, people are not interested in subordinate judges. AIJS will give a national character, constitutional mandate, social status. This will make better justice delivery.
- ② to uphold the unity and not integrity of India and to be ~~cohesive~~ cohesive force in judiciary.
- ③ We have integrated judiciary. Thus integrated AIJS makes sense.

Remarks

- ④ AIJS will have experience of different levels of government. Thus will bring new vision to judiciary.
- ⑤ Will bring competition, thus best people to judiciary.
- ⑥ The poor state of justice in India will be improved by trained, efficient AIJS.

### Opposition Against it

- ① AIJS will impose center's will on states
- ② Local judges are better experienced to serve local people.
- ③ Question of reservation will arise.
- ④ Control of local law associations will reduce.

The concept of AIJS need more debate and deliberation and judiciary must take a lead to finalize the AIJS.

(4½)

Briefly write also about condition of subordinate judiciary presently.

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)

Article 102<sup>(191)</sup> makes office of profit as a criteria for disqualification of members MPs and MLAs.

Office of profit is essentially a executive office and legislative members occupying such office creates conflict of interest. Thus they are barred.

Parliamentary Secretaries are of rank of ministers in the government. They are often used to overcome the 15% (10% in Delhi) limit on number of min size of council of ministers by constitution. Thus Delhi government has made many MLAs as Parliamentary Secretaries to overcome the limit. However Supreme court made this unconstitutional and scrapped the idea.

Supreme Court (SC) has given multiple verdicts on office of profits (OOPs) in Jaya Bachchan case and others. It is defined as

Remarks



- ① a office controlled, salaried by the government.
- ② office receiving pecuniary gains
- ③ office of executive character with significant decision making.

However constitution has provided that parliament can make law to exempt offices from office of profits. This has been misused by political parties to list many offices as exempted like (director of Indian statistical institute).

Thus 2nd ARC has recommended few guidelines for giving exemption and declining OOP. These must be followed to create effective balance between legislative and executive.

⑤  
good

Imp aspects of this debate have been covered in your answer!

Remarks

mention relevant statistics



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)

Quasi judicial bodies ~~are~~ <sup>lie</sup> in between the executive and judiciary and perform function of judicial nature but often created, controlled by executive branch.

Reason for creation regular

- ① speedy justice as <sup>regular</sup> courts are overburdened.
- ② cost effective as they ~~do not~~ follow principle of natural justice and not complex court rules and procedures.
- ③ Scope for expert opinion in judgements.  
eg: National Green Tribunal (NGT) has expert on environment.
- ④ able to handle complex, technical issues of policy making effectively. eg: CCI, NCLT, NCLAT

However these are allegation of breach of separation of powers enshrined in article 50.

- ① They are appointed, controlled, salaries by the executive. Although they are independent and ~~are~~ autonomous on paper, but there is scope for executive interference.

Remarks

② Often retired judges head the tribunals. This ~~creates~~ hampers independence of judiciary.

③ Lack of standardization in appointment, salary, service makes them vulnerable to executive decision.

Law commission has proposed to standardize it.

④ Executive going into area of judiciary as executive members of body.

⑤ Often they exclude the jurisdiction of high courts and other courts (e.g. NHJ). Thus affecting judicial structure.

The above case shows significant conflict of interest and violation of SOP (article 50).

The way forward should be the directive of SC in R. Gadhi case

① They should not be manned by bureaucrats and SOP (article 50) must be respected.

② They should be ~~supplemental~~ complementary supplementary to high court jurisdiction, ~~NOT~~ substituting it.

③ Retired judges and judicial members should head the bodies.

④ The court can review the service conditions, appointment using judicial review.

Remarks

Make your presentation good.

5 very well written.

rigorous analysis.

- 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 is added to the constitution by 52nd Amendment into Schedule 10. It empowers the speaker to disqualify members if —

independent members joins party  
 nominated member joins party after 6 months  
 violated party directives  
 voluntarily gives up membership  
 exception to speaker and members by 2/3rd

disqualified if

The above decision of speaker is subject to judicial review. (Kihno Hollohan case)

### Issues

- ① speaker is accused of partisanship.
- ② "Speaker has no judicial expertise".  
 f Rabi Ray (former speaker).
- ③ Only speaker's decision is subject to judicial review. But inaction of speaker during defection is ~~not~~ can't be reviewed.  
 e.g. Telangana assembly speaker allowed defection

Remarks



gradually till  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd limit reached.

- ④ Defection is used to topple governments and apply presidents rules. eg. Andhra Pradesh.

Thus 2nd ARC, <sup>Dinesh</sup> Gorwami Committee, NCRWC have recommended to  
 - transfer the powers to independent body like Election Commission which also decides disqualification under article 102.

This step will strengthen the system because —

- ① a neutral ECI / other body.
- ② has experience in disqualification process.
- ③ Scope of appeal will be there.
- ④ will make speakers more neutral. this better parliamentary democracy.
- ⑤ Uniform rules will be applied.
- ⑥ ~~Privileges of~~

Thus the step of transferring the powers to ECI will strengthen ~~the~~ parliamentary democracy of India.

Remarks

⑤  
 knowledge  
 and  
 conceptual  
 clarity is  
 appreciable



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

It has been argued that the life expectancy has been increased across the globe but the quality of life is deteriorating gradually.

Get data to substantiate -

How longer ~~lives~~ <sup>life</sup> helped in better life

- ① decreased the infant mortality rate (IMR). This provided better, secured life to infants.
- ② The ~~of~~ communicable disease burden decreased.
- ③ Availability of healthcare, accessibility, vaccines for multiple diseases are available and give solace from the disease.

However recently the quality of life has been degrading →

- ① increasing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) with ~~more~~ 60% death ratio.
- ② life style diseases due to sedentary life style.
- ③ Occupational diseases like lung disease, asthma to coal mine workers.
- ④ obesity rising.

Remarks

- ⑤ cancer, strokes, HIVs, Nipahs like new diseases coming up.
  - ⑥ Increasing health care cost makes it non-affordable to many people.
  - ⑦ Multi-drug resistant variants of viruses becoming difficult to treat. (MDR-TB).
  - ⑧ Poor standard of living, poverty, hunger, disease makes ~~health~~ the long live cursed.
  - ⑨ Increasing road accidents making life accidental.
  - ⑩ Rising air pollution, water contamination, fertilizers residues in food affecting the quality of life.
  - ⑪ Climate change, rapid urbanization with poor infrastructure making healthy life a dream.
- Thus longer lives can't be equated to healthy lives. Effort must be made to provide "health in all" (National health policy 2017) and "health and wellness" to all section of society at affordable cost.

4

Be specific in suggesting what can be health policy intervention in this regard-

Remarks

leave space when you change paragraphs

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

Ayushman Bharat is announced in recent Budget has two components -

- ① health coverage (insurance) of 5 lakh
- ② health and wellness center (HWC) at primary health care level.

### Significance

- ① It is an improvement over earlier RSBY (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)
- ② The coverage is more.
- ③ Diseases that are covered are increased in numbers. Specific standards and procedures are being framed for each disease.
- ④ Greater autonomy to states in design.
- ⑤ cross collaboration between center and states considering cooperative federalism.
- ⑥ It assimilates learning of states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu.
- ⑦ HWC will transform primary healthcare.

### Issues

- ① Some states like Maharashtra, Odisha opposing it citing lower coverage

Remarks

than state schemes.

- ② one size may NOT fit all.
- ③ There is issue of fiscal ~~proportion~~ burden on center and states. States are NOT ready to shoulder the scheme requirement.
- ④ Health and wellness center (HWC) need MASSIVE human resource trained in public healthcare which are necessarily NOT available and NOT addressed in scheme.
- ⑤ Issue of infrastructure at HWC is NOT addressed adequately.

All the states and center must come forward and take the initiative to successful implementation.

- ④ contrast with some imp. already existing schemes and write some concrete steps that should be taken.



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)

Land reforms started after independence with the aim of making

- ① zamindari abolition
- ② tenancy reforms
- ③ Gramdan, Bhoodan
- ④ ~~land ceiling and land redistribution.~~

These have not become effective in increase production because -

- ① zamindars protested. Judiciary intervened.
- ② loopholes exploited.
- ③ local level corruption.
- ④ tenants are evicted
- ⑤ poor land record
- ⑥ ceiling and redistribution has not become effective due to poor implementation.

⑦ New land fragmentation led to 83% marginal land (< 1 hectre). Thus productivity is low.

These failed to ~~encourage~~ encourage in setting new industrial units —

Remarks

- ① high land price
- ② poor land records led to expensive litigation.
- ③ protest by people during land acquisition.
- ④ absence of land titles
- ⑤ other investment and economical issues.

Existing land ceiling laws specifically in urban areas hampers growth, prevents large scale investment, ~~it~~ forbids change of land from one use<sup>v</sup> to another use (commercial). (agriculture)

Thus ~~these~~ these must be rationalized.

③  
 low land population  
 relates to agricultural  
 productivity? Explain  
 more clearly - see NITI  
 model act in this  
 regard.

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)

Industrialization refers to moving people from primary activities (farming) to ~~and~~ secondary and tertiary ones (manufacturing and services). This leads to urbanization because -

① ~~that~~ manufacturing industries often come as clusters.

⇒ develops the area in urban one with migration of skilled professionals, investment, infrastructure.

② Urban population provides better skill, education, knowledge for economic activities.

③ Urban infrastructure are better than rural.

④ Urban people is also a bigger market for industrial products.

②

Address what the question demands -

How in our growth trajectory diff?

Hidden urbanization?

Remarks

*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)

Labour being in concurrent list, there are multiple state and central laws in the area. This led to poor industrial development specifically in labour intensive sectors.

### Issues in the laws

- ① multiple laws.
  - ② rigid laws.
  - ③ high price for compliance.
  - ④ The Industrial dispute act 1947 requires "prior consent" of laborers for firing more than 400 laborers.
  - ⑤ The license raj and rent seeking behavior of administration.
- } explain

However the safeguards are essential for protection of massive ~~unorganized~~ unorganized sector workers who are uneducated, has poor bargaining power.

Remarks

## Labor reforms

- ① Simplifying procedures.  
Increasing ease of doing business.
- ② online operations.  
eg. labor identification number (LIN)  
Universal Account Number (UAN)
- ③ Govt encouraging hiring via schemes like apprenticeship promotion, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana.
- ④ ~~The~~ trying to consolidate labor laws into 4 codes as recommended by 2nd National labor commission (code on wages, industrial relations, working condition, health, safety)
- ⑤ Promotion of labor intensive industry
- ⑥ Introduction of "fixed term employment" in ~~all~~ sectors.

⑤

Both parts have  
been written well -

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)

Under-trials reforms is essential component of criminal justice system. Indian jails are —

- ① overcrowded with 115% occupancy rate (Prison Statistics India 2015)
- ② lack of infrastructure, healthy environment
- ③ 67% of prisoners are under-trials
- ④ human rights violation, extra-judicial killing, custodial death and rape.

Reforms are

- ① As suggested by 268th Law Commission on bail reformy
  - ① bails should be granted liberally.
  - ② if already served  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd term of maximum punishment, then should be released.
- ② Unnecessary arrests need to be stopped.
- ③ Better protection, <sup>non-violation</sup> human rights should be ensured by

Remarks

NHRC and SHRC.

- ④ Prison Manual 2014 must be followed.
- ⑤ reform UTRC (under trial review committee) by allowing jail superintendent and civil society
- ⑥ Open prison <sup>etc</sup> modeled by SC should be considered.
- ⑦ focus on reformatory justice.  
L.S. Parivartan prog. of Andhra Pradesh.
- ⑧ Gandhian ideal of reforming prisoners must be taken forward.

(3½)

Focus on issues other than understaffing also - lead more about living conditions, HR violations etc -

See what Malimath Committee had to

Remarks recommend!



**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)**

*Remarks*

*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)

USA has seen rise of protectionism during Trump administration with strict guidelines for H1B visa, increasing the minimum salary under H1B visa to \$1,30,000, and affecting the work visa of spouses of H1B visa holders. These are creating challenges for Indian IT services industry which are based on H1B workers.

Challenges

- ① greater financial burden
- ② unavailability of visa to qualified Indians.
- ③ industry was asked to hire more American workers at higher wage.

New technologies opening new opportunities are

- ① Industrial revolution 4.0 focusing on automation. It will reduce the labor requirement.
- ② Artificial intelligence will make intelligent decision thus less need of skilled professionals.

Remarks



- ③ Automations, chat bots are able to provide quicker, effective solutions to customer query.
- ④ Internet of things makes ~~collaboration~~ convergence of services.
- ⑤ Rise of virtual reality makes them to collaborate in better way with ~~employees~~ on Indian soil.

### Ways to overcome

- ① Embracing new technologies like Big data, AI, automation, IOT, virtual reality.
- ② competing with the best in the market with cheap price and standard of service delivery.
- ③ Better coordination, collaboration with American industry.
- ④ Acquiring strategic technology startups or forms thus gaining new technology.

④

Must talk also about

challenges posed by 4th IR!

How do we use diplomacy and global institutions in dealing with the US?

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)

International Solar Alliance (ISA) is a group of all countries those lie between line of cancer and line of Capricorn and those receive a minimum amount of sunlight per year. This try to collaborate, converge interests of ~~these~~ these countries to make affordable scalable solar energy.

#### Combating climate change via ISA

- ① ISA has pledged for \$1000 Billion by 2030 for solar energy of 1000 GW.
- ② Several financial institutions like World Bank, AfDB, ADB, NOB, AfDB has partnered with ISA to provide finance.
- ③ It will create standards in solar industry and large projects on scale will drive prices lower. Thus poor, developing, LDC countries can benefit from solar energy.
- ④ Solar installation will reduce dependency on coal, oil thus less CO<sub>2</sub> emission.

Remarks

## ISA as a tool of foreign policy

- ① It is the first international organisation that is headquartered in India (Gurgaon).
- ② It consists of France and other countries ~~and~~ (~120). This will create political goodwill and enhance political cooperation in WTO, UNSC, IMF, ~~WFS~~ reform.
- ③ India as a leader of 3rd world countries is taking significant step towards climate change. It will fill the gap left by American leadership.
- ④ Poor, LDC countries of Africa will be benefitted immensely.
- ⑤ Economically, it will boost India's <sup>domestic</sup> industry, provide them cheap finance, markets, technology.
- ⑥ Cultural relations with these countries (termed as "Surya parvas") will improve.

Thus ISA is a master stroke of foreign policy and climate change.

Remarks

⑤  
 superb  
 analysis

Good



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)

Singapore issues in WTO are the newer issues ~~of~~ to be negotiated as proposed by developed countries. These include -

- ① Government procurement
- ② Trade facilitation agreement (already negotiated and implemented) (TFA)
- ③ E-commerce.
- ④ Investor state dispute settlement. (ISDS)

These are proved to be an obstacle for Doha round because -

- ① These essentially affects interest of developed states. Others have little to gain. Thus developing and poor states are opposing it.
- ② Government procurement is a very sensitive issue for food security for poorer nations. Thus they want more time.
- ③ DDA (Doha agenda) has been started earlier. So any new issues must be taken after completion of DDA. This

Remarks



has been stand of India.

- ④ Singapore issues are more focused on gaining market access rather than helping and creating a more equitable trade regime.
- ⑤ ~~Abroad~~ TFA has been implemented. Thus ~~DDA~~ should be given priority.

DDA is a progressive step of WTO and must be negotiated at the earliest.

The promise of developed nations ~~to~~ must be kept by them. Later Singapore issues can be discussed.

⑤  
good

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)

Quad - is a group of USA, India, Japan and Australia - called four corners of democracy diamond. It provides immense potential for strategic and economic benefit of India.

### Strategic benefits

- ① Countering china in neighborhood and South east asia →
  - Ⓐ India could counter ~~the~~ aggressive china in Indian ocean.
  - Ⓑ The south china sea issue could be solved by negotiation between china and Quad.
  - Ⓒ Asia Africa Growth corridor (India + Japan) could counter OBOR of china.
- ② It will aim for open, transparent, rule based, inclusive international architecture. Thus benefiting all. Rather than the closed, exclusive chinese policy.
- ③ Quad can collaborate in poverty reduction, SDG implementation in Africa, South Asia.
- ④ It will ~~not~~ modernize Indian navy, airforce, army with technology of others.
- ⑤ The Strategic SLOC (Sea lanes of communication)

Remarks

will be secured by joint patrolling of Quad in Pacific and Indian ocean.

### Economic Benefits

- ① It will increase investment in Indian defense industry.  
e.g. DTII of with USA Strategic partnership model in defence <sup>sectors.</sup>
- ② Quad will invest in Indian infrastructure.  
e.g. MAHSA bullet train by Japan.
- ③ Quad could negotiate a free trade agreement thus benefitting huge ~~trade~~ consumers.
- ④ Indian companies with partnerships from other quads could increase market share in ~~Asia~~ Africa, South Asia.
- ⑤ Technology transfer will boost efficiency, promote innovation in industry.

Thus Quad must be used effectively for ~~the~~ politico-economic benefit of India while balancing other ~~of~~ interests like Russia, China.

④

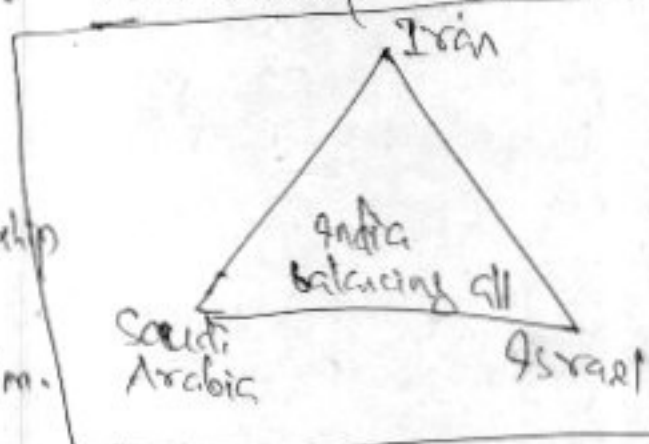
China has apprehensions regarding QUAD. what do you think about that?

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)

Indian diplomacy is successful in middle east with better relationship with all 3 superpowers.

India - Israel and India - Palestine relationship is based on both idealism and pragmatism.



India has supported <sup>since</sup> a Palestine from the very beginning. India ~~was~~ hoped for a -

① Federal state containing both Israel and Palestine rather than ethnicity based two countries. However such system couldn't be created.

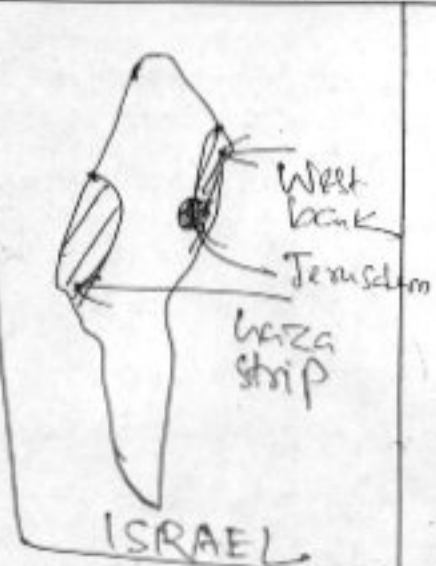
② Later India supported the Oslo accord and the two state solution with both controlling their own territory and Jerusalem being the common capital.

India still stands for above ~~to~~ two state solution.

Remarks



~~Q11~~  
Managing Palestine-Israel relationship



- ① India increased relationship with Israel gradually after 1992. We have collaboration in agriculture, technology, defence (Heron UAV, Barak 8 missiles, Phalcon AWACS).
- ② Indian leaders have often visited both Ramallah (Palestine) and Tel Aviv (Israel) on the same tour.
- ③ India hosted both ~~members~~ heads of state many times and is a bridge between them. Thus in case of a conflict India can become an effective mediator.

India-Israel-Palestine relationship is not rigid or based on some self-interest. It is pragmatic, futuristic and based on mutual respect.

④

See what our policy till 1992 has been and why? Also see why we have had a paradigm shift!

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)

Resource rich Central Asia is also landlocked. It has been traditional backyard of Russia. But recently China has significant economic interest in the region and India has increased relationship.

### Significance for China

- ① Source of Oil, gas, hydroelectricity for its energy demand.
- ② for countering terrorism in Xinjiang (Uyghur militancy).
- ③ To create market for its cheaper goods.
- ④ to connect with Europe and middle east (OBOR) it needs stable, cooperative central India

### Significance for India

- ① Uranium from (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan), Oil, gas (Turkmenistan), hydropower (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) will be needed for energy security.
- ② Central Asia is energy rich, but surrounded by middle east and Russia (both are energy suppliers). Thus it needs

Remarks

Energy demander like India, China.

③ Indian service industry could make progress in central Asia.

④ culturally we are connected via Mughal dynasty, suni, Buddha. Thus we have tourism potential.

⑤

Context is but definitely study but explanation and also most presentation matter

Economic  
FOCUS

CIS scheme

aim at improving trade, investment

cooperation in setting up

Central-Asian e Network

Central Asian University

- INSTC corridor connecting Mumbai, Bandar-e-Abbas, Bandar-e-Ahali, will improve trade.

We must cooperate, collaborate with central Asian states for a better energy future, political and economic future.

Strategic

- joined SCO (RATS)
- will cooperate in anti-terrorism measures

Energy security

- Uranium deal with Kazakhstan.
- TAPI pipeline in negotiation.

Remarks



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

India has made several investment in African hydrocarbon sector.

- ① Indian oil companies targeting the Gulf of Guinea oil which is of better quality, less sulphur.
- ② Indian FDI in coal in Mozambique, South Africa.
- ③ India invests in ~~the~~ North Africa region with oil and gas according WANA (West Asia-North Africa Policy).

#### Merits

- ① energy security for future.
- ② diversifying ~~the~~ our oil/gas dependency.
- ③ collaboration in hydrocarbon will lead to better political, economic relation.
- ④ Most of Gulf of Guinea oil is offshore thru away from conflict zone.
- ⑤ the area is poorly explored, thus better chance of ~~get~~ getting oil.
- ⑥ less competition in the region makes cheaper for India.

Remarks



### Demerits

- ① Lack of skilled manpower, technology in Africa.
- ② Conflicts and violence leads to poor political stability and <sup>no</sup> continuity in policy.
- ③ Climate change and other factors are decreasing the prospect of hydrocarbon and focusing on renewables, nuclear.
- ④ Indian refineries are accustomed to hard oil of middle east. This need technological change for the soft oil of Africa.

④  
 It would add if  
 you try to compare  
 & contrast approach of  
 India and China towards  
 Africa and see how  
 that can be utilized by us.

Remarks

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

Indian foreign policy have evolved in multiple phases after independence.

### Nehru era

- Focus was on newly independent states (NIC)
- Non-alignment policy.
- Using diaspora as a political and economic tool for better cooperation and relations.
- Trying to be leader of 3rd world countries.
- Neglect of neighbourhood.
- Panchsheel policy with china backfired and china war ~~had~~ ended the Nehru era.

### Indira era

- More local approach than global.
- Focus on neighbourhood, with 1971 Bangladesh liberation war.
- Focus on building ~~compo~~ military capacity.
- Less focus on NAM, being world leader of 3rd world countries.
- Tilt towards USSR against US.

### After LPG reforms 1990-91

- More economic, ~~compo~~ relationship with

Remarks

- South east Asia, USA (Act east policy)
- Strengthening neighbourhood as a sphere of influence  
(Neighbourhood first policy, *Wijaya* doctrine)
  - With rising economic power India is asserting more at the world ~~level~~ level in WTO, IMF-WB, UNSC reforms.

Thus there is a shift ~~from~~ in each era towards different goals. Paradigm shift is visible in

- ① global - local - global approach
- ② ~~the~~ greater economic power leads to greater political, cultural, ~~strategic~~ cooperation.

(3½)

what overall sense you get about our FP? you should read

- 'introduction' from FP books

\*  $\rightarrow$  *parvath malare*

$\rightarrow$  *Rajiv sikei*

$\rightarrow$  *v.p. sutt*

} don't take much time but you'll get a grip -

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)

World bank is one of the Bretton Woods institution established to provide stability into global finance and rebuild the poor countries and help in their development.

However the discriminating quota and voting system has reduced the credibility -

- ① Voting system is fixed and rarely update. ~~at the~~ ~~need~~
- ② Votes are proportional to economic weight of states.
- ③ Poorer states are at the receiving end of WB reforms but are not represent adequately in executive governance. eg. 23 Fraco-phone african nations have one executive governor.
- ④ USA has effective veto power due to 15% vote and the need of 85% consensus in WB decisions.
- ⑤ Quota & system reforms are very difficult.

Remarks



⑥ It has been headed by an American always. Makes it less representative.

### changing realities of 1990 and WB

- ① China has got massive economic power. This is not reflected in WB governing structure.
- ② India and other developing nations (and south east asia) are not represented adequately.
- ③ Several developed countries economies have ~~performed~~ performed poorly but not reduced in vote.

All the reforms are essential to make WB more equitable, inclusive, effective institution.

④ How has developing world responded to this institutional inertia?

Remarks