

MOCK TEST PAPER - 2

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 25 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

Name Suman Souren Hohanity

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 6/10/2016Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

--	--	--

Q1. The Union government recently drafted the treatment on terminally ill patients (protection of patients and medical petitioners) bill 2016. What is the importance of this bill in the context of extending human rights? Comment. (10 Marks)

The recently drafted terminally ill patients bill brings to the fore debated active vs passive euthanasia. While some countries allow passive euthanasia as well as active euthanasia. Supreme court in Aruna Shanbaug case explicitly states case for passive euthanasia while disagreeing on provision of active euthanasia. It also amplified article 21 as right to die as a corollary to right to life. Moreover in Nitish Soni (Santhara case) the apex court has upheld right to die.

Active euthanasia → direct measures to death

1) lethal injection, etc

merits → end life quickly

demerits → may be used by

unscrupulous people

passive euthanasia → withdrawal of life support

merits → under supervision

of legal procedure and as a last resort.

Remarks

features of draft terminally ill patients bill →

- 1) Any person above age 16 can communicate decision to end his/her life
- 2) protection to patients and doctors ~~and~~ against any liability
- 3) panel of medical experts
- 4) process of seeking euthanasia urged from medical treatment to high court

~~This may~~ However the bill is silent on grounds of "living will". This would definitely help in furthering human rights.

Q2. India has achieved the political justice, but not the social and economic justice. Illustrate the steps required to be taken towards its fulfillment. (10 Marks)

Assurance of political, economic and social justice is enshrined in the preamble and the directive principles of state policy.

Implications of political, economic, social justice →

political → adult suffrage, decentralisation, electoral reforms, legislative accountability, regular, free and fair elections

economic → equal distribution of resources, village industries, reduction of inequalities, basic needs fulfillment;

social → prevention of corruption, elderly care, nutrition and development of children, prevention of discrimination of SC/ST, upliftment of poor, destitute transgenders

Remarks

However economic and social justice have failed →

① Economic

- ① rising inequality 80% wealth ^{hands of 5% people} concentration
- ② Still 30% poor under poverty line
- ③ inter regional and inter generational backwardness
- ④ Subsidies and benefits for poor have been allocated to rich

Social

- 1) discrimination towards women children
- 2) transgenders, sex workers, elderly continued discrimination
- 3) atrocities against SC/ST continuing to rise
- 4) Gender gap in employment increasing
- 5) Highly skewed child sex ratio

Solutions

- 1) Bringing more schemes for poor and disadvantaged on a rights based approach
- 2) Direct benefit transfer
- 3) More administrative decentralisation
- 4) Stringent evaluation, monitoring of programs for social ill

Remarks

Q3. Illustrate the role of Microfinance in rural development? Also explain why the microfinance model, which was once considered as a force of development, became a tool of exploitation? (10 Marks)

Microfinance is defined as provision of credit to a group of women (20 or less) for starting an enterprise and facilitates their empowerment.

Its applications are:

- 1) It enhances collective decision making
- 2) It increases capacity building and empowers rural women politically, & socially
- 3) Reduces poverty, distress migration and is a sustainable way to address social inequalities.
- 4) With community consciousness on rise it facilitates diverse social issues resolution such as female infanticide, domestic violence, illiteracy, alcohol consumption.

However it has become tool for exploitation because →

- 1) rising interest rates by microfinance intermediaries
- 2) exclusion of extremely poor in the microfinance initiatives

Remarks

2) Bias in functioning of SHU'S (caste
 2nd ARChas spoken in favour of ^{clans} better SHU'S

- 1) Scale up SHU model
- 2) provide more banking finance

Other solutions are →

- ① increase in finance
 - ② political empowerment by making them participate election
 - ③ Implementing Malegam committee of ceiling on interest rate
 - ④ Converging schemes standup India, JDY, PM Kaushal / vikas yojana with SHU
 - ⑤ Kerala Kutumbashree model of SHU federation building
- Thereby SHUs can prove to be capable of change agents for money in rural society

Remarks

Q4. The 74th Amendment is crucial to the strengthening of key public delivery channels, and unfortunately has not been accorded with the importance it deserves. Analyze.

(10 Marks)

74th constitutional amendment has added part IXA to constitution and concerns a gamut of articles under 243 relating to municipality.

However inspite of constitutional guarantees of regular elections, reservation of seats for women and SCST, devolution of power by state government. it has failed to get importance or strengthen key delivery channels → because

Functions

- 1) State governments regularly interfere in working of functionaries
- 2) Bureaucratic authority is supreme in these institutions
- 3) Absence of model law for uniform composition of these bodies

funds

- 1) State financial commissions recommendations are not heeded
- a) Municipalities are dependent on

Remarks

state governments for funds -

3) No independent mechanism for raising funds

4) Absence of municipal bond market -
functional issues

1) The mayor is not given powers -

2) Bureaucratization leading to corruption
 inefficiency

3) No capacity building

4) Lack of planners and specialists

Solutions

1) Allow municipal corporations to raise funds (2nd ARC, 14th FC)

2) empower Mayor -

3) formation of Area Sabha, Ward Sabha

4) Municipal ombudsman, regulator

5) Accountability mechanisms, GST → municipal bodies, regular constitution of SFC.

Thereby, service delivery of municipalities can improve

Remarks

Q5. "Even though the Indian system is based on division of power, it is skewed in favor of judiciary, which is not ready to accept any check and balance on its powers." Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

The principle of separation of powers as advocated by Montesquieu rests on complete separation and non interference of judiciary, executive and legislature.

However in a democracy which runs on principles of checks and balances such checks and balances are not feasible not desirable.

But judicial ~~activism~~ review which is provided by the constitution under article ¹⁴² 13, 226, 32, 131-136 has resulted in judicial adventurism and activism. Examples.

- 1) ~~a~~ imposition of cess \rightarrow of 10% on diesel vehicles \rightarrow which should have been by legislation
- 2) Use of 142 to appoint UP Pratyaksha
- 3) Cancellation of coal blocks
- 4) Neet medical test jeopardising future of students

Remarks

Judicial activism

Good → why →

- 1) It is last resort by judiciary to correct failure of legislature and executive
- 2) It gives voice to the poor marginalised
- 3) fills vacuum and democracy upliftment

III effects

- 1) It is tyranny of unelected
- 2) leads to policy paralysis
- 3) leads to sensationalisation and image building of judiciary & perseveres
- 4) Is not amenable to circumstances under which legislature and executive would
- 5) Many a times unfeasible
- 6) stands against good governance and public interest.

Hence it should be used as a last resort upon complete failure of executive and legislative.

Remarks

Q6. The Model Code of Conduct intends to provide a level playing field for all political parties, keeping the campaign fair and healthy, avoid clashes and conflicts between parties, and ensure peace and public order. Evaluate in the light of the above statement the performance of the Election Commission in implementing the model code of conduct.

(10 Marks)

The model code of conduct is a voluntary agreement between political parties and election commission. It is basically a set of rules and regulations followed by political parties during elections such as -

- 1) No announcement of schemes and projects once it is made.
 - 2) No use of government machinery and other apparatus for election purposes.
 - 3) No use of excess money or other evil means.
 - 4) Campaigning rules, use of loud speakers etc have commission had suggested modification or statutory backing but denials are
- ① It would lead to breakage of goodwill among parties
 - ② Unnecessary waste appeals.
- However recently election commission has

Remarks

demanded extra powers under 56B to address violation of model code of conduct issues. like money use etc. Therefore it must be debated in parliament to consider providing statutory status to model code of conduct

Remarks

Q7. Decriminalization of suicide attempt has been a long standing demand by the human right activists in India; discuss the pros and cons of any such law, if it gets passed in India? (10 Marks)

Decriminalisation of suicide i.e involves article 309 of IPC and article 21 of the Indian constitution i.e right to life.

Recently released Mental healthcare bill provides for decriminalising suicide of a mentally ill person.

Why it should be decriminalised

- 1) Right to life implies right to die
- 2) Taking one's life voluntarily is embedded in Indian culture, Sautthara, Tal Samadhi of Shri Ram in Ramayana, Chandragupta Maurya fasting
- 3) It relieves medical expenses of a terminally ill patient
- 4) One cannot be punished for an act not committed

Remarks

Why it should not be decriminalised

- 1) It could lead to unscrupulous murders being termed as suicide.
- 2) Right to life doesn't mean right to die
- 3) A person's life has many more dependents parents children,
- 4) dehumanises society and questions morality.
- 5) A life lost cannot be returned back. Hence a debated and judicious decision must be taken before taking one's life or decriminalising suicide.

Remarks

Q8. By accepting the fourteenth finance commission recommendations, the Centre has sent out an unequivocal signal of its commitment to the principle of cooperative federalism. Discuss how important is in the Indian context. (10 Marks)

The fourteenth finance commission has continued the earlier tradition of giving ~~gave~~ more power to states in line of cooperative federalism. Its features are.

- 1) providing for 42% devolution to states based on forest cover, population, income distance and ~~other~~ backwardness and area.
- 2) no distinction between plan non-plan expenditure
- 3) No ~~on~~ sector specific requirements
- 4) Removal of performance grants conditions
- 5) More funds to local bodies ~~and~~.
- 6) Progressive transfers states which are developed receive less and states which are ~~not~~ less developed receive more.

Remarks

This is important for cooperative federalism as

- 1) It lessens demand for states for special category status
- 2) promotes balanced regional development
- 3) prevents centrally sponsored schemes from proliferating
- 4) Increases capacity of states to spend freely.
- 5) Gives impetus to states to better their financial position and puts India on a path of fiscal consolidation.

Thereby, 14th FC has provided a solid basis to principle of cooperative federalism.

Remarks

- Q9. The passing of GST bill, which leads to the realization of the notion of 'one tax one country', is poised to be implemented from next financial year. This marks the culmination of a series of tax reforms and also a fundamental shift from an origin-based tax to a destination-based one. Elaborate what are the difficulties in implementing the GST. (10 Marks)

Goods and service tax is a destination based tax and under article 279AA of Indian constitution and seventh schedule which deals with

Inter state taxes. features are:

- 1) It is a destination based tax > Tax would be charged on consumption
- 2) It prevents cascading and multiple taxation. (*) Input credit can be claimed on taxes paid.
- 3) It prevents corruption and would increase GDP growth by 20% points
- 4) Helps inter, intra state trade and business
- 5) It simplifies and adds to tax base
- 6) It allows states to tax services in spirit of competitive federalism.

Difficulties in implementation

- 1) Disagreement over states on revenue neutral rate and tax bands

Remarks

- 2) ~~increases~~ ^{curse} lack of transparency and pending ~~cases~~ tax dues by centres
- 3) loss of autonomy of states to tax
- 4) Manufacturing states complaining on items to be taxed and their loss of revenue.
- ⑤ Commodities for GST.

~~How~~ The Arvind Panagariya Committee on GST has submitted following proposals

- ① provision of ~~go~~ compensation for 5 years
- ② Tax band to be specified not tax rates
- ③ Multiple tax bands
- ④ Revenue neutral rate 17-19%
- ⑤ Alcohol, petroleum to be kept out

GST is an important tax reform which should be implemented at once in view of India's economic interests.

Remarks

Q10. What is the difference between unidimensional and multidimensional poverty? In which category India's measurement of poverty fall? Do you agree that the concept of poverty line is inadequate to reflect the real plight of the poor people in India in whatever way it is measured? What shall be done to reflect the plight of the people in the country comprehensively? (10 Marks)

Poverty is a cognitive tax.

This remark was made by supreme court recently. It taxes the mind to take any rational decisions thereby pushing the person into more poverty.

Unidimensional poverty → poverty in which only one dimension is measured
 1) food 2) calorie consumption 3) income.
 It is also a measure of absolute poverty.

~~India falls in~~

Multidimensional → It is a more reliable poverty measures as it measures in relative and absolute terms and different terms of poverty.

India's poverty falls under multidimensional category. Poverty line is inadequate because it is a reliable measure of absolute

Remarks

poverty rather than multidimensional or relative poverty

for example 30% of India's population are termed as poor. However there could be 10% (bracket) above 30% who can come under poverty line due to

1) Unemployment 2) Health issues 3) death of earning family member -

SECC data tells 75% of rural households have ~~less than~~ only 1 member earning ₹5000. It explains how fictional poverty line can be.

Solution →

- 1) Use ~~sources~~ credible sources such as NSSO, World Bank, SECC, Niti Aayog.
- 2) Use in-depth statistical tools and allow findings for public debate.
- 3) Don't politicise the findings rather have a consensus on fighting the malaise.
- 4) Too many surveys have subjective bias. evolve national parameters and regional parameters of objectively assessing poverty.

Remarks

Q11. What is the role of banks in an emerging economy like India to promote entrepreneurship through programme like start up India and stand up India? Enumerate the recent initiatives of the commercial banks of India in this direction? (10 Marks)

Banks are extremely important in promoting entrepreneurship in the country

- 1) They provide finance
- 2) Build a climate of entrepreneurship
- 3) prevent harassment and extremely high rate of interest.
- 4) provision of ^{periodical} monitoring and technical inputs provides impetus to project success

However recently banks have not been able to provide entrepreneurship because

- 1) High NPA's of branches
 - 2) Corruption in loan disbursement
 - 3) lack of branches in rural areas
 - 4) Hesitancy in lending to entrepreneurs
 - 5) Anti corruption measures preventing branches from being proactive
- Programmes like Stand up India

Remarks

Start up India, Mudra yojana provides impetus because.

1) It has a direct obligation on banks to provide loans to women, sc st, entrepreneurs.

2) ~~It is~~ Credit fund to offset the NPA risks.

3) Institutionalising entrepreneurs.
• bank linkage.

Thereby Banks increase entrepreneurship in India.

Remarks

Q12. The Government placed a Bill to amend the Companies Act, 2013 passed less than 3 years ago, proposing nearly 100 amendments. What are the main features of the Companies Amendment Bill 2016? Why such amendments are being sought in such a small time period of three years after the last amendment? (10 Marks)

Companies bills →

- 1) ^{members} limit ~~number~~ of on-layers of subsidiaries
- 2) Beneficial interest to disclose
- 3) - private letter of ~~and~~ offer of ~~logs~~ can be issued to individuals
- 4) Appointments of members to quasi-judicial tribunal in level of joint secretary.

This is to bring in line with Supreme court judgement which found it unconstitutional of appointment of technical members of the NCLT.

Moreover recommendations of company law committee not accepted

Remarks

Remarks

Q13. The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act, 1989 was amended recently to include new offences and to ensure speedy justice to victims. The amendments in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 were modified and notified on 14th April, 2016. What are the main amendments and how these can provide better safeguard to the Schedule Castes against pervasive atrocities? (10 Marks)

Article ¹⁴ 15, 23, 17 of the constitution prevent any form of discrimination or atrocities on SC & STs. In lieu of the above, parliament has adopted protection of civil rights act 1955, and SC ST atrocities act, 1989. However these measures failed because

- 1) No one for time bound justice
- 2) lack of ~~reg~~ registration of complaints
- 3) executive leniency

The new (poa) amendment act seeks to prevent them by →

- 1) Increasing scope of offences - garlanding, boycott, abusive remarks.
- 2) Special courts time bound justice. 6 months
- 3) Increase of compensation

Remarks

4) If the officer or accused knew the victim beforehand then only on-
~~accused~~ to ~~prevent~~ accuse to prove
innocence

⑤) counselling and prompt action.

These measures ^{can} prevent the atrocities
on SC & ST's.

Remarks

Q14. The Supreme Court in a recent hearing on Lodha committee on BCCI said, 'No doubt BCCI has done a lot for the cricket in this country... so this effort (implementing Lodha Committee's recommendations) is not to tarnish or truncate their image, but there must be some standardization of procedure.' Elaborate and discuss the ramifications of Supreme Court's view on reforms in the BCCI pertaining to structural changes in the cricketing body. (10 Marks)

The lodha committee set up by supreme court in the IPL betting scandal to cleanse cricket of corruption.

Its main features →

- 1) Revamp of structure of BCCI - governing council ^{of IPL} and apex council ~~of~~ to have player nominees and CA's personnel.
- 2) Ministers civil servants barred from holding posts
- 3) Retirement age 70.
- 4) office bearers to have not more than three terms with cooling off period between terms.
- 5) One state one vote
- 6) ~~Total~~ each services, railways to have associate membership
- 7) parliament to decide on legalising betting

Remarks

- ⑧ Conflict of interest addressed ~~not~~ one person cannot have more than one post
- ⑨ No ad breaks between overs
- ⑩ Gap of 15 days between IPL and tours - while many of the suggestions are appreciable, some of them are suggestive of judicial overreach.
- for example ad breaks and scheduling of ~~tours~~ ^{tours} are revenue generating sources which should be left to wish of BCCI.
- 2) ~~Minister~~ It doesn't speak of a uniform law applicable to all sport bodies
- 3) Ministers cannot head sports bodies but can be a member.
- 4) legalising betting - Lodha committee leaves it to the judgement of parliament, when it should have taken a stand.

Therefore Lodha committee has left some ambiguities in its report

Remarks

Q15. What does section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code relate to? What are the main features of the section and why is it needed? In a free democracy like ours what are the desirable precautions that need to be taken care of before invoking the section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code against the citizens of the country? (10 Marks)

Section 124 A of IPC relates to Sedition. It is a criminal law of British origin which was used to suppress free speech and expression. Mahatma Gandhi, Lok Manya Tilak have been punished under sedition. It is against article 14/15 and 19 of fundamental rights.

- 1) It provides for indictment and arrest for suppression of speech and statements against the state.
 - 2) It is a non bailable and cognizable.
 - 3) Recently 124A has been used against JNU students, and other prominent leaders such as Binayak Sen.
- Issues with 124A

- 1) It suppresses democracy.
- 2) prevents free speech.
- 3) Used as a tool to gag opponents.

Remarks

Since constitution mandates free speech
careful objective guidelines must be
issued by government before
~~no~~ arrest. ~~there is~~

Remarks

Q16. Permanent Court of Arbitration at Hague has recently given a verdict against Chinese claims on sovereignty over South China Sea. Would this development reduce Chinese militarization over the region? (10 Marks)

Recently Permanent Court of Arbitration has given verdict against China in South China sea.

Why the conflict

- 1) China vide 9 dash line considers a huge area of South China Sea as its 'EEZ'.
- 2) Area is rich in hydrocarbons and resources.
- 3) Many ships and tankers pass through these lanes accounting for heavy traffic.
- 4) Vietnam, Philippines, Brunei, Taiwan all have claim to the area.
- 5) Paracel islands, Spratly islands, Scarborough Shoals are part of the disputed area.

Remarks

However Chinese military presence is not going to change because

- 1) China has converted a lot of islands by dredging and an artificial island building into military bases.
- 2) It overlooks Malacca straits and important sea lanes of commerce.
- 3) USA's Asia pivot with Australia and Nuclear shield won't allow Chinese to denigrate.

Hence solution is joint consultation and mutual understanding vide ASEAN & East Asian summit.

Remarks

Q17. 'The much needed passage through Chabbhar Port can potentially change the course of engagement between India and Afghanistan.' Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

Chabahar port is a part of Iran and India is building a jetty and deep water storage terminal.

It is strategic between India & Afghanistan

- 1) It facilitates connection to Afghanistan without going through Pakistan
- 2) It ~~to~~ ~~to~~ Delaram Zaranj high facilitates goods transport
- 3) It provides a lead to central Asia, connect central Asia policy; inter national north south corridor
- 4) It provides for commercial exploitation of Hagezale mines
- 5) Increases India economic, political, social relationship
- 6) The removal of ISAF ~~and~~ provides India for engaging with Afghanistan

Remarks

7) ~~The~~ Ashraf Ghani has welcomed India's engagement via Salma Dam, parliament and supreme court.

8) prevents Pakistan from using Taliban to foster attacks on India

9) facilitates TAPI gas pipeline.

Hence it promises to be a game changer in India Afghanistan relations

Remarks

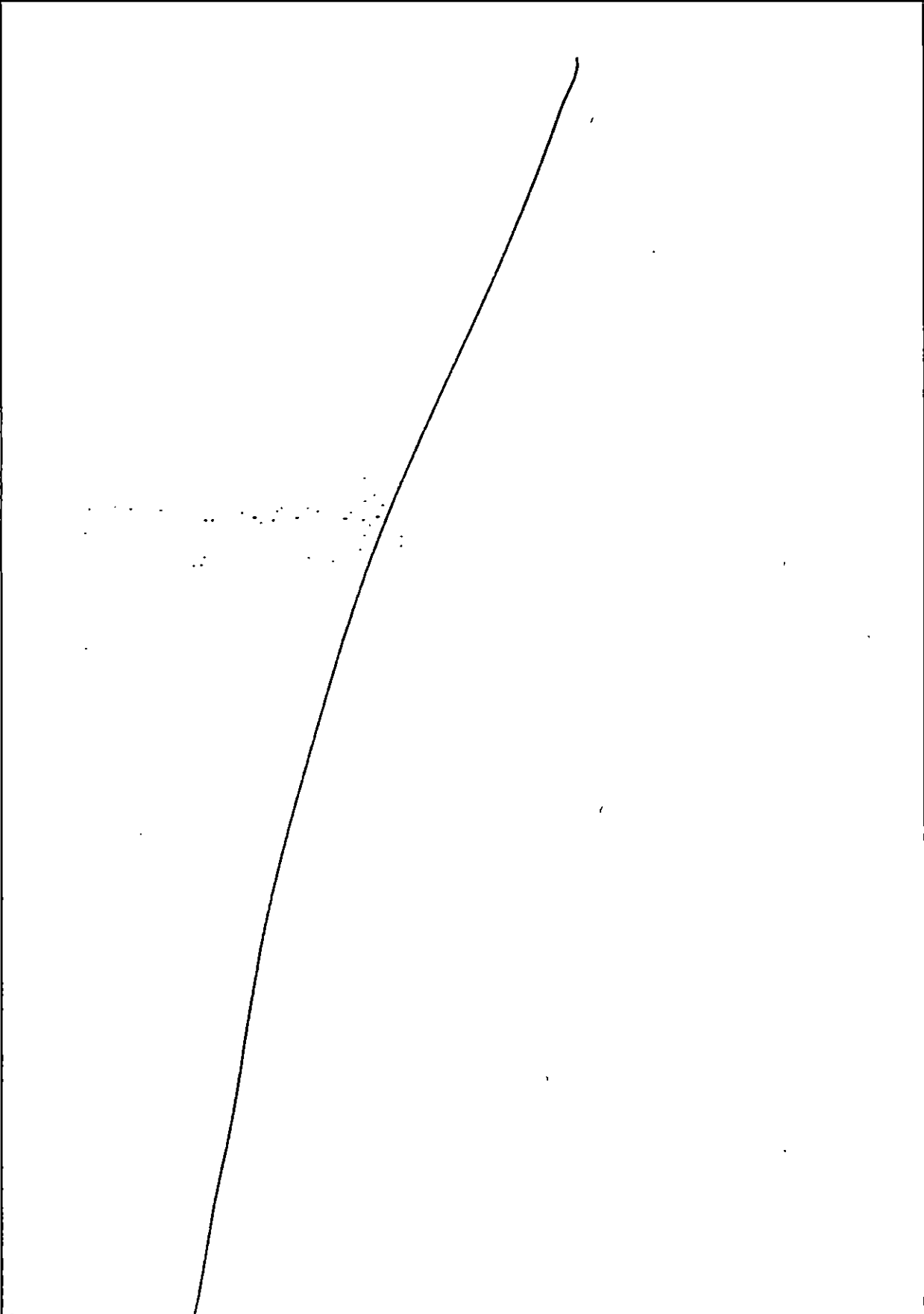
Q18. The aggressive expansionist policies of China are based on its historical old maps, which it claims to have held once upon a time, discuss the validity of this argument in context of modern international laws and how other nations shall react to its expansionist tendencies? (10 Marks)

- China has constantly brandished its map for following cases
- 1) India was McMahon line → Anglo British treaty
 - 2) Tibet → Anglo British treaty
 - 3) Russia → Kurile islands
 - 4) Japan → Sakhalin islands
 - 5) South China Sea dispute
 - 6) Taiwan → Claiming of Taiwan peninsula

However, international treaties are based on doctrines of equality especially UN Mandated.

Hence it is important for China to respect multilateral institutions and treaties.

Remarks



Remarks

Q19. While West Asia has been hotbed of international attention in recent past, India has not displayed any kind of policy stance in recent past towards the region, except securing the interest of its Diaspora. Do you agree, give reasons in support of your answer?
 (10 Marks)

West Asia has been a hot bed of international attention because →

- 1) ~~Israel~~ Israel palestine fight
- 2) Iran Iraq violence
- 3) Iran syria violence
- 4) Gulf war
- 5) Yemen crises
- 6) Arab spring, you Jasmine revolution

However, India has not displayed any kind of policy stance because

- 1) NAM and India's position of equivalent distance
- 2) US hegemony
- 3) Arab States and Gulf coop council support to Pakistan
- 4) India has second largest Shia population

Remarks

hence it cannot have a say in
sectarian geopolitics.

5) lack of coordinated structured policy
of diplomacy.

However now it has changed because

- 1) Growing awareness of USA approach to protect its interest
- 2) Look east policy of GCC and Look west policy India
- 3) India as a benign, honest arbitrator
- 4) Growing structural change in economic order trade with India
- 5) Less dependence of USA on oil
- 6) Same geographical landmass, terrorism affecting all countries

Hence India through current PM has
embarked on an east asian policy

example 1) UAE premier invited for upcoming
republic day.

2) Saudi Arabia honouring India PM
with King Abdullah Cash.

3) Increasing trade commerce depen-
dencies

Remarks

Q20. Nepal Madhesi protest has been a diplomatic disaster for India, Elaborate on the recent events which have reduced India's goodwill and soft power among the northern neighbours? (10 Marks)

Madhesis are plain people of Nepal. They have a sisterly relationship with India - Bihar. Recent developments are -

- ① Dissatisfaction with Nepal's constitution on proportional representation citizenship by naturalisation
- ② Reserving of PM, C Justice reserved for descent rather than naturalisation
- ③ Bias against inter regional marriage Nepalese women cannot have equal rights
- ④ lack of adequate representation of madhesi & tharus in parliament
- ⑤ Growth of communism and tilt towards China

Remarks

India responded by an economic blockade of Nepal, which after an earthquake was reeling under distress. It resulted in more Chinese interference in Nepalese affairs and alienating the local population and destroying goodwill.

India must address the changes and work towards resolving the differences.

Remarks

Q21. Examine the recent developments in India's "Look East Policy" under the new regime? Also describe their impact on India's North-eastern region? (10 Marks)

India's look east policy consists of proactive engagement with South Asian East countries in economic social cultural spheres. →

- ① India's growing engagement with RCEP, Asean, ~~Apec~~ East Asian summit
- ② Reining Sumatra and Melong ganga coopn
- ③ prime minister's visits to CMLV countries
- ④ providing Vietnam with generous lines of credit
- ⑤ Australia India cepta and uranium deal
- ⑥ Singapore assisting India in smart cities
- ⑦ India supporting peaceful resolution of South China dispute

Remarks

However we need to increase our
engagement with these countries to
counter China.

Remarks

Q22. Discuss which are major pillars on which India's soft power is based on? Has India really encashed on this soft power yet, for diplomatic gains? (10 Marks)

- ~~India~~ Soft power as said by Henry Kissinger is based on ~~soft~~ not coercive measures such as ideology, democracy, skill, education etc

India's soft power based on

- 1) India's youth dividend
- 2) surplus population of English speaking people.
- 3) India's pharmaceutical prowess
- 4) India's market and demand
- 5) India's history as a benign soft power.
- 6) ~~India~~ Democracy
- 7) Rule of law and communal harmony

However India has not been able to harness this soft power due to

1) lack of coherent diplomatic initiatives

Remarks

- 2) Slow bureaucracy and bape
- 3) too little funds
- 4) fragmented and piecemeal approach to regime specific diplomatic relations. Avoiding this would lead to India harnessing its soft power.

Remarks

Q23. While LTTE has been wiped out, India-Sri Lanka has not moved-on as expected? What are the major hiccups in increasing engagement with Sri Lanka? (10 Marks)

LTTE even though wiped out. Sri Lanka has not moved on because →

- 1) Non devolution of power as per 13th Amendment
 - 2) Increasing China tilt
 - 3) Ignoring India's claims and accepting OBOR initiative
 - 4) Rajapaxse government tilt towards China.
 - 5) fishermen issue. 6/Hambantota port
- However with recently Sirisena government has shown inclination with working in tandem with Indian government and protecting Indian interest.

Remarks

Remarks

Q24. Elaborate on the recent IMF quota reforms? Analyse if these have been too late and too little? (10 Marks)

IMF a Bretton Woods institution was criticised for in governance issues of

- ① Lack of change in geopolitical order
- ② Redefined global geopolitical order
- ② Increase in economic clout of Brazil India China etc.
- ③ Nominated board.

However with emergence of BRICS Bank, New Development Bank, AIIB etc IMF has been forced to change.

- ① Increase in share of India, China Brazil
- ② Inclusion of yuan in SDR
- ③ elected governors
- ④ first time elected gov top four emerging countries find their place in IMF.

Remarks

It is not late as new development bank and AIB are in starting stage and are not widely accepted like IMF

Remarks

Q25. Discuss the major achievements of India-ASEAN FTA? Has this FTA worked against Indian commercial interest, provide data in support of your stand? (10 Marks)

India Asian FTA is a landmark achievement because it facilitates the following

- 1) Goods and services from India to get market access
- 2) Phyto sanitary measures and non trade barriers reduction
- 3) Reduction in tariff barriers

However it may face problems to economy of India →

- 1) Cheap products may flow to India due to labour intensive practices of GMLV countries
- 2) Lack of labour reforms and access to services

Remarks

Hence it may prove to be disastrous to
India in long run.

Remarks