

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Content is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

(12 1/2 x 20 = 250 Marks)

1. What are the checks on Parliamentary sovereignty in India? Do you think judicial activism poses a threat to the free working of Parliament? Justify your answer.

Parliamentary Sovereignty refers to the independent and autonomous nature of Parliament to legislate on matters of importance. Constitution of India provides parliamentary sovereignty through:

① Articles 246, 247: They mention the extent of application of Parliamentary laws throughout territory of India. ~~They also mention~~

② Schedule 7: Mentions subject list in which Parliament is competent to legislate.

Eg: Law & order → State subject; international agreements → Union subject.

Checks on Parliamentary Sovereignty

① Judicial Review — Constitution empowers Supreme Court

and High Court under Art. 13 and Art 226 respectively

② Public interest Litigation: public can approach courts to strike down unjust law.

Eg: Recent SC judgement scrapping NJAC act

③ Parliamentary Committees such as public standing committee exercise effective control

④ Discretionary power to president under Article 74 where he can send a bill back once, pocket veto, suspensive veto act as check

⑤ Power of state representation in Rajya Sabha also checks brute majority of any party

Judicial Activism as threat - Yes  
(JA)

- JA violates Art 50: Separation of powers
- It impinges on parliament's right, given as per peoples mandate. Thus a threat to democracy
- Non expertise of judges
- JA often leads to 3rd chamber of legislature

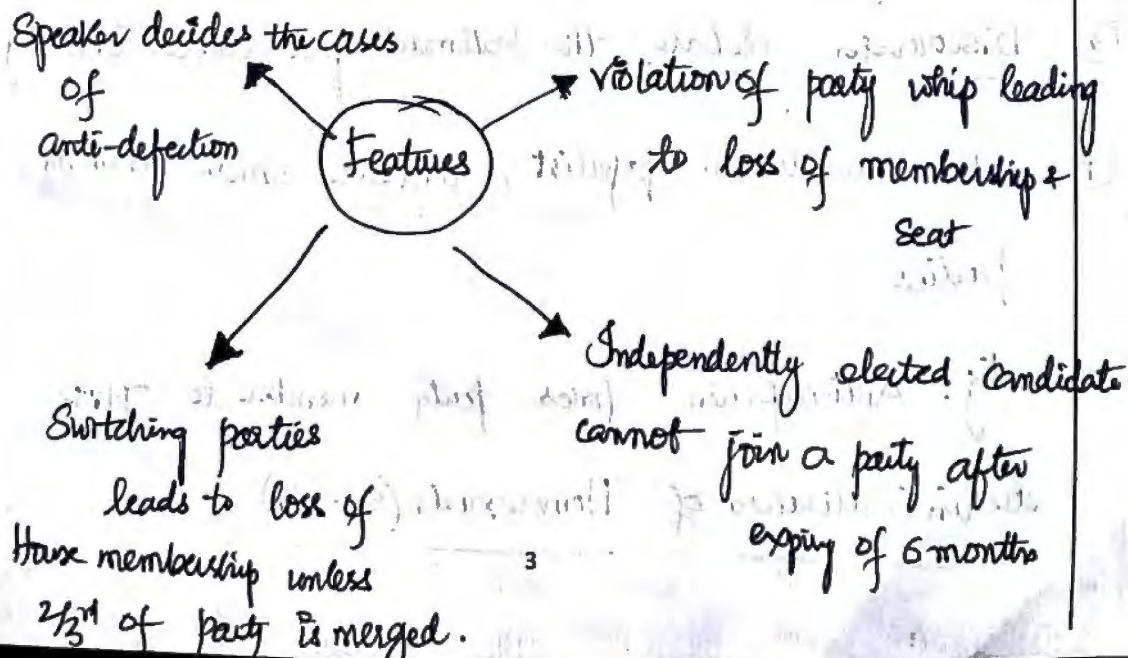
JA is not a threat, because:

- ① JA is needed when executive, legislature fails to act in public interest
- ② JA upholds public interest, rights of minorities, vulnerable  
Eg: visakha guidelines against sexual harassment

To conclude, JA must be balanced with Parliamentary Sovereignty. They are two wheels on which Constitution runs smoothly. "Role of judiciary must be of an alarm clock not a time keeper" (N.N. Palikvale)

2. "The anti-defection law not only sanctions (party tyranny) in the name of party discipline, but also curbs the legislator's right to dissent". Critically examine.

Schedule X of the Constitution provides for anti-defection law.



## Anti-defection & party tyranny

- ① It forces unnecessary authoritarianism on party members
- ② It puts party interest over public interest
- ③ Forces all members to be party line no matter their personal opinion
- ④ Thus in the name of party discipline, enforces tyranny

## Anti-defection & dissent

- ① The law goes against Free speech guaranteed under Art 19 of Constitution.
- ② Silencing of counter opinions
- ③ Discourages debate, the hallmark of a liberal democracy
- ④ Often results in populist, unviable stands taken by parties

Eg: Anti-defection forces party members to oppose decriminalisation of Homosexuals (Sec 377)

But counterview, Saying Sch X is needed because it

- ① Checks opportunistic defection
- ② Promotes consistency in party stance
- ③ Reduces corruption, horse-trading
- ④ Protects against government no-confidence collapses by  
Sudden loss in numbers
- ⑤ Helps pass important legislations by mustering strength

Thus Schedule X and anti-defection law

has its positives and negatives. NCRWC under Venkatasubramanian

recommended to keep anti-defection law only for  
important votes such as No-confidence motion Budget  
motion, and remove for others. This way, we can  
balance dissent and innerparty democracy

3. Political democracy cannot last without economic and social democracy. What provisions in the Constitution facilitate the establishment of economic and social democracy in India? How far have they been achieved?

Political democracy means the right to exercise universal suffrage, elect governments, express dissent and contest elections. It includes "govt of the people, by the people and for the people" (A. Lincoln)

Indian Constitution establishes not only Political democracy via (Art 325 - universal suffrage, Art 243G - Panchayats etc.) but also economic & social democracy.

Economic democracy	Social democracy
<p>① Preamble declares <u>justice - economic, political and social</u></p> <p>② Art (36-51) DPSP provide for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to humane work conditions</li> <li>• Equal pay for equal work<sup>6</sup> (men &amp; women)</li> </ul>	<p>① Preamble provides for <u>social justice</u></p> <p>② DPSP mandates health, nutrition and education to all especially women children</p>

③ Fundamental Right Art 19  
(g) includes right to  
livelihood & profession

④ Art 21 (Right to life)  
includes right for a  
decent economic standard

⑤ Art 301 - gives right to  
inter-state commerce

⑥ Art 300 Right to property

⑦ Art 46 - State works towards  
economic betterment of SC/ST  
weaker sections

③ Art 15(4), 16(4) provides  
for reservation to vulnerable  
Sections such as women,  
children, OBC, ST

④ Art 338, 338A establishes  
National Commissions for SC, ST

⑤ Art. 243G, 243W call for  
empowerment of local bodies  
thus providing social democracy

⑥ Schedule V, VI establishes  
Tribes Advisory Council for  
autonomous regulation of Tribes areas.

Analysis

Positive

① Health, Education of vulnerable sections have considerably  
improved since independence

② PDS, ICDS, NREGA schemes helped in economic  
redistribution

③ Panchayats, Tribal administration esp in North East led to political empowerment.

Negative

- ① Still discrimination, oppression exists
- ② Ineffective implementation of schemes
- ③ After liberation liberalisation, inequality increased.

Thus, we need to ~~effectively~~ leverage technology, engage civil society and implement social sector schemes more effectively to achieve true social, economic democracy.

4. (The application of technology in governance initiatives to check leakages on one hand, and the need to protect the right to privacy of citizens on the other, poses a unique challenge to policy makers. How far do you think these concerns are valid? Give arguments in support of your answer, providing suitable measures to address these concerns.

Technology in governance helps to

check leakages in governance because it -

① eliminates middle men

② effective monitoring is possible

(Eg: End-to-End digitisation of PDS in Chattisgarh)



③ reduces administrative cost.

(Eg. As per WB report, Aadhar led to ₹80,000 cr Savings)

But at the same time there are concerns raised by respected civil society members such as Jean Dreze,

Usha Ramanathan

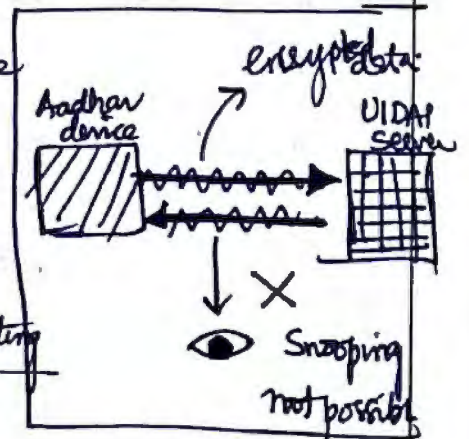
### Concerns on privacy

- ① Threat of State surveillance
- ② Using the data collected to use against vulnerable groups
- ③ Curbing dissent
- ④ Technological challenges: Encryption
- ⑤ Cyber Security challenges - Risk of hacking of govt servers

Hence the concerns on privacy are very much valid and must be addressed.

## Balancing technology & privacy

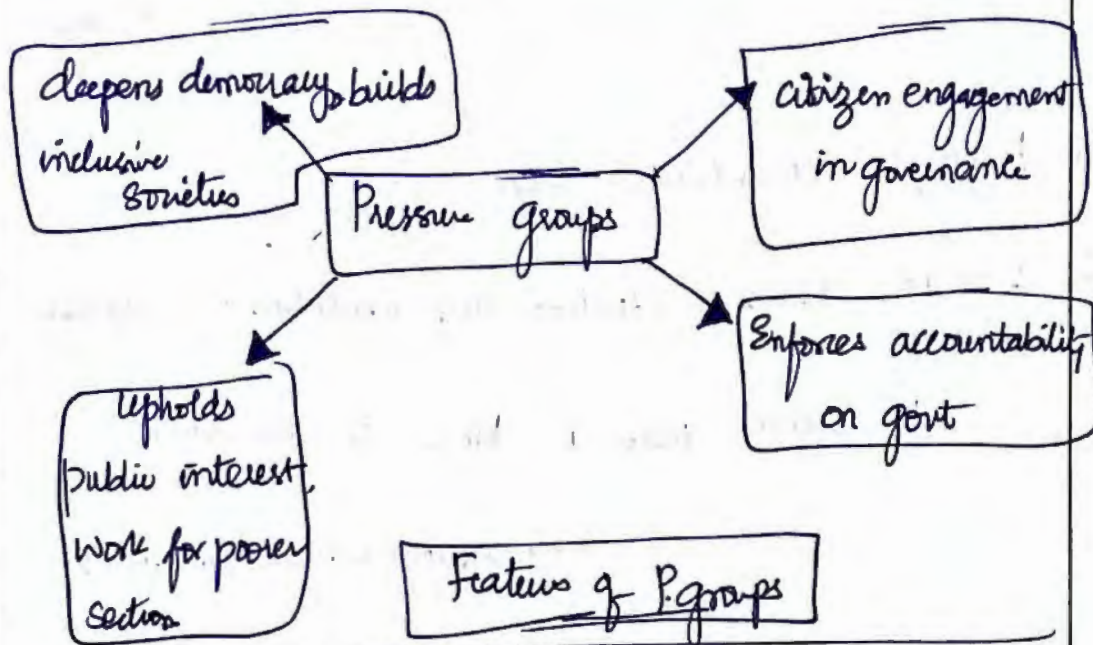
- ① To legislate a comprehensive Privacy law as suggested by A.P-Shah Committee
- ② Right to privacy must include right to opt out of technological interventions
- ③ End-to-End encryption must be compulsory
- ④ Engaging Civil Society in formulating policy related to privacy
- ⑤ Providing for absolute security of data against hacking, breaches,  
~~fraud~~,



Thus, privacy and technology can be balanced for effective governance.

5. How do pressure groups influence the policies of the government? In the Indian context, do they have a democratization effect or are they mere promoters of narrow interests? (Illustrate with suitable examples.)

Pressure groups refer to collection of individuals who come together and work towards particular law/action from the government.



### Pressure groups and democratisation

① PG gives voice to the marginalised communities

Eg: In Orissa, NGO CGNet Swara fought for Khond tribal rights against land eviction by Vedanta in Niyamgiri hills

② P. Groups agitates for peoples rights

③ P. groups checks against arbitrary legislation by fighting a PIL in courts

Eg: Recent Right to privacy judgement of Apex Court is result of work by PUC & others

④ P. groups decentralises government

⑤ P. groups helps in effective implementation of schemes

Eg: Social audit by MKSS in Rajasthan

→ Corruption reduced in NREGS

### Pressure groups & Narrow Interests

① IB reports indicate pressure groups working to derail development projects Eg: Kudankulam protests

② Some groups such as Compassion international engaged in religious conversion of tribals

③ Lobbying by corporates lead to corruption  
Eg: 2G Scam

④ Pressure Groups often put private interest over public interest

Thus, P. Groups need to be streamlined.

by bringing a comprehensive legislation, bringing them under RTI and promoting transparency in their working.

This way we can strengthen democracy.

6. | Discuss the reasons behind the (multiplicity of amendments) to the Indian Constitution. Has it served its intended purpose? Critically examine.

Indian Constitution provides for amendment under Art. 368. J. Nehru argued in Constituent Assembly that "Constitution is not a monolithic entity but an organic entity that evolves over-time".

## Reasons for multiplicity of amendments

### Economic:

① Changing nature of world's domestic economics

Eg: GST amendment brought in recently

② To promote economic & redistributive justice

Eg: Sch. 9 to give primacy to DPSP over FR

### Social:

① To give space to marginalised communities

Eg: Art 338, Art 338A brought in to establish

National Commissions for SC/ST.

② To ensure progressive legislation and rights

Eg: Role of Art 21 enlarged through SC judgements to include right to dignified life

~~③~~

Political:

① To deepen democracy and ensure participation

Eg: 73<sup>rd</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup> amendment to establish PRIs.

② To instill sense of pride and political duty

towards nation.

Eg: 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment brought in Fundamental duties

Evaluation:

Positive impact	Negative impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deepened <u>democracy</u></li> <li>- Promoted <u>social and economic justice</u></li> <li>- Continuously adapted to <u>evolving trends.</u></li> <li>- Led to a <u>progressive inclusive society</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sometimes amendments used <u>arbitrarily</u> to <u>centralise power</u> Eg: 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment</li> <li>• Constitutional amendments such as NJAC struck down by Apex Court</li> <li>• Issue of tussle between <u>Parliamentary Sovereignty</u> and <u>Judicial independence</u></li> </ul>

7. The issue of judicial delays and backlogs has long been an issue plaguing the justice system in India. In the light of this, give an account of various alternate dispute redressal mechanisms available, and analyse their suitability and efficacy in reducing judicial delays and backlogs.

Indian judiciary is saddled with high pendency which can be seen from following facts:

- ① 12-15yr delay in adjudication (DAKSH Report)
- ② 4.5cr pending cases in lower court (Law Commission Report)
- ③ 65000 cases in Supreme court alone
- ④ 20% judicial vacancy in lower courts.

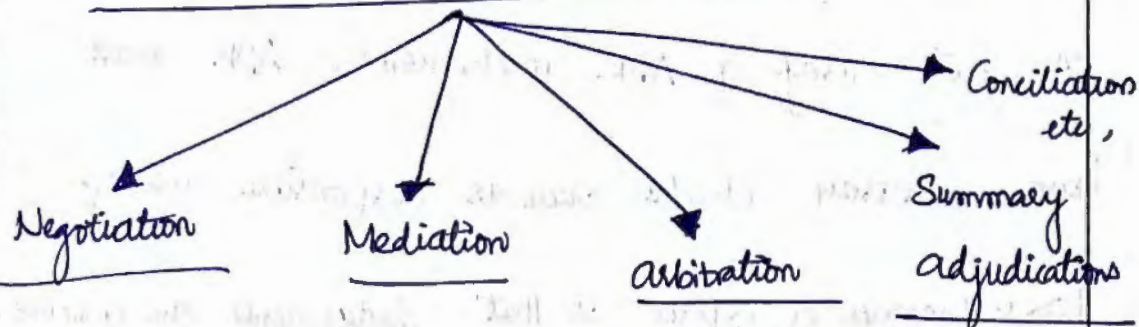
Other problems in Judiciary are:

- delay in appointments
- lower judiciary corruption
- Issue of all India Judicial Service
- adjournments
- lack of technology in procedures
- Expensive justice

(goes against free legal aid mandate of constitution)



Various ADR mechanisms available are:



Suitability to Indian context & Judicial delays

ADR can be effective instrument because:

① It results in speedy justice

② Lesser burden on Judiciary

③ Cheaper to access ADR

④ Judiciary can actually concentrate on imp. cases

⑤ ADR doesnot bound itself in rigid civil procedure code

⑥ Ensures justice mandate given as per Constitution.

2nd ARC and NCRWC have emphasized on active usage of ADR mechanisms. ADR must have necessary checks such as responsible use of power, presence of experts so that judgements are effective. Thus, ADR can be very effective tool in reducing judicial backlogs.

8. Give an account of the status of the primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare sectors in India. How far do you think has the focus of our health policy been lopsided with an excessive focus on tertiary care? Give arguments to justify your answer.

Article 47 of the Constitution mandates the State for provision of effective healthcare to all.

### Status of primary healthcare:

① Lack of healthcare professionals in rural areas

As per Lancet report, no. of doctors - 0.7/1000 people  
WHO recommends - 2/1000 people

- ② Poor infrastructure such as no beds, diagnostics,  
First aid equipment in PHCs.
- ③ Lack of hygiene-practice knowledge among poor
- ④ Immunisation rate is still 75% (Bangladesh-93%)
- ⑤ Presence of dubious quacks, uncertified doctors
- ⑥ High out of pocket expenditure - 69%
- ⑦ Expenditure on Health - 1.5% of GDP (Thailand - 3.5%)

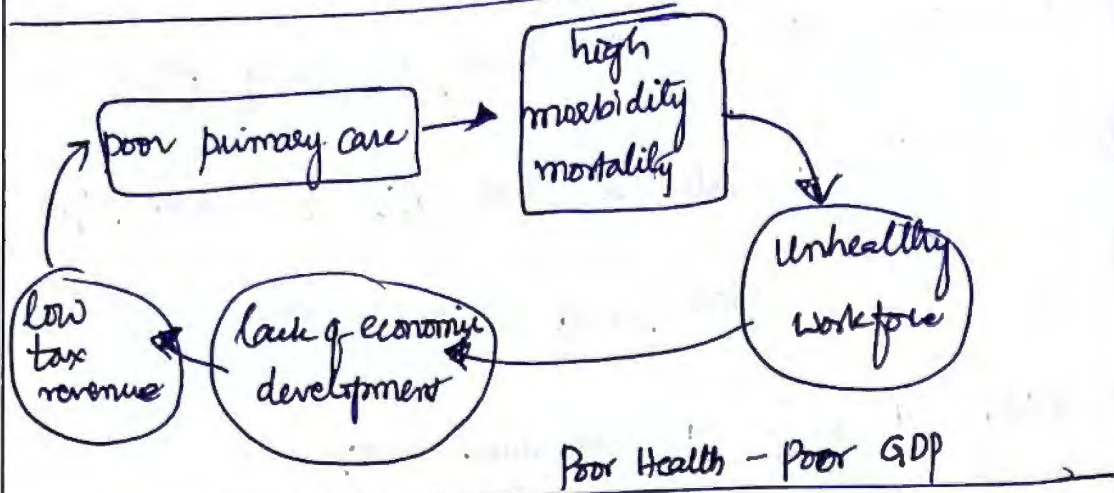
### Status of Secondary & Tertiary health care

- ① Prevalence of Corruption in MCI (as given by Parliamentary Standing Committee)
- ② High Capitation fee by medical colleges
- ③ Lack of district hospitals in many districts.
- ④ Poor health insurance coverage esp among rural areas
- ⑤ High disease burden by sedentary diseases - Heart strokes, diabetes etc)

### Focus on ~~for~~ Tertiary Sector

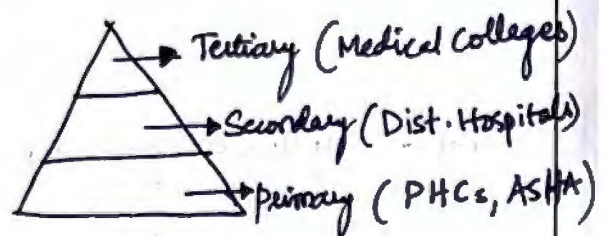
- ① AIIMS and other medical colleges were established after independence but primary care neglected

② Amartya Sen observes that this resulted in poor human development & dig down on economy



③ Also hygiene practices such as cleaning hands, prohibiting open defecation have not been given enough emphasis.

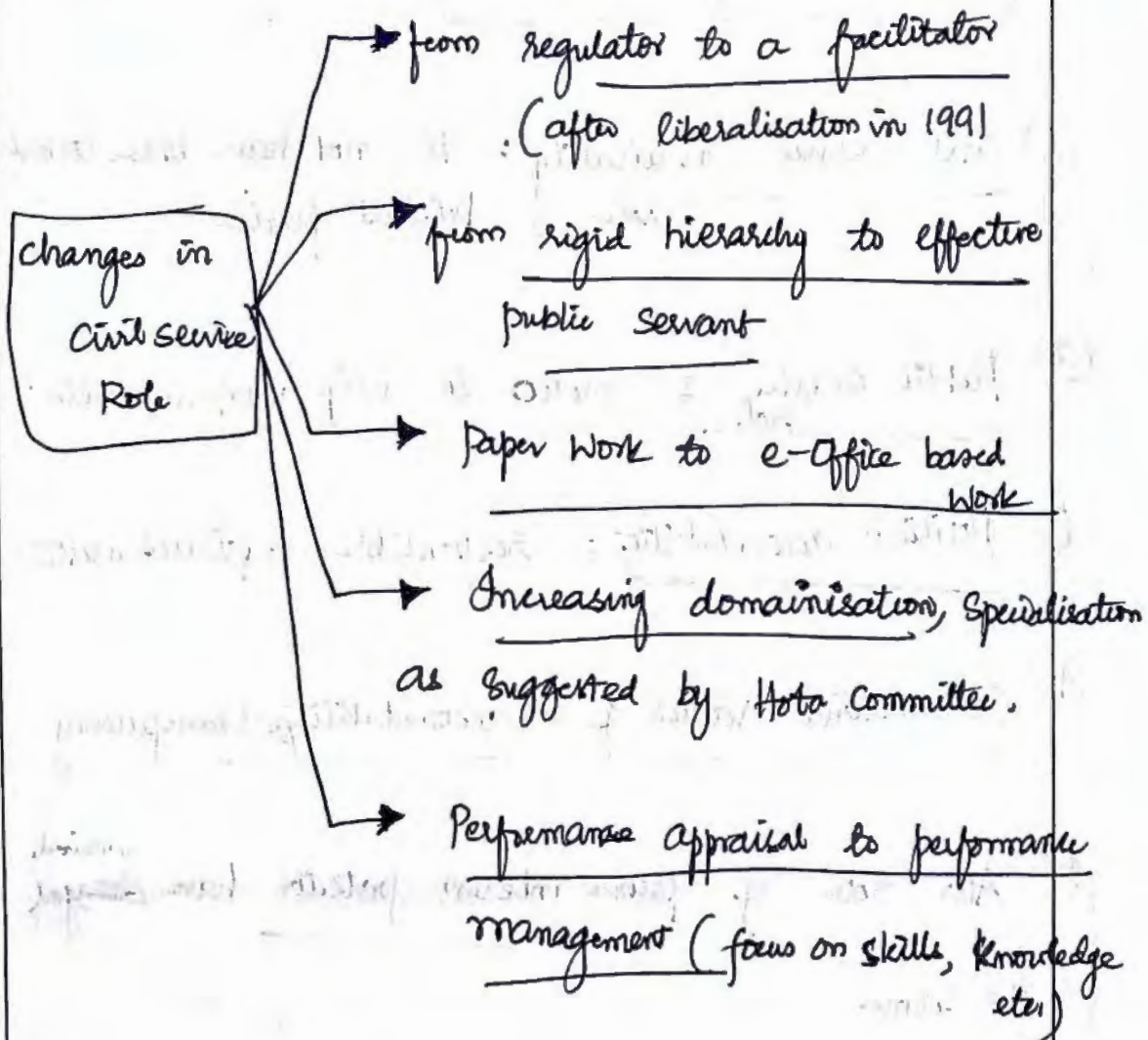
Way Ahead



- National Health Policy plans to raise health exp to 2.5% of GDP
- Govt must increase funds to PHC infra- beds, equipments etc
- Train doctors to create dedicated rural workforce
- electronic Vaccine Network (EVN), ASHAs must be strengthened so that poor primary healthcare is made effective and we realize mandate of Art 47 of Constitution.

9. The role of (Civil Services) in our democracy has seen a sea change since Independence. Give an account of the (changing demands) from the civil services in our democratic setup. Also, elaborate on the (roles that have stayed constant) through these years since Independence.

Article 312 of the Constitution establishes Civil Services as agents through whom executive implements their policies.



changing demands

① Empowered & aware citizenry

② Role of technology resulted in more accountability

Eg: RTI, citizen charter

③ Liberalisation, Globalisation led to changes

④

Roles that stayed constant

① Civil Service neutrality: to not have biases towards  
role political parties

② Public Service: motto to help poor, vulnerable  
role

③ Political accountability: responsible to political masters

④ Constitutional values of - accountability & transparency

⑤ Also role of public interest protectors have ~~changed~~ remained the same

## Way Forward

As 2nd ARC and Hota Committee have suggested, we need to strengthen training, establish Civil Service Board, draft a Code of ethics, ~~to~~ and explore lateral entry on a pilot basis. These can result in an effective bureaucratic setup.

10. Unlike its British counterpart, the Indian constitution allows for a member of the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) to hold the office of the Prime Minister of the country. (Does this provision go against the spirit of democracy? Examine.)

Article 74 of the Constitution establishes that there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. PM can come either from Lower or Upper House and constitution does not impose any restriction.

PM as member from upper house :

Goes against democracy because :

- ① Upper house doesn't represent mandate of people.
- ② Unlike in Britain, no restriction in India means an unpopular person can also become PM.
- ③ As member of upper house, such a PM cannot vote on money bills, budgets etc,
- ④ His authority on govt. is weakened
- ⑤ Such a set up leads to political instability, lack of leadership.

Argument against : not against democracy because

- ① Flexibility of constitution allowed for all eventualities
- ② Though this an eminent member (non-politician) can also become PM. Thus it promotes diversity.



③ Such a PM will defend rights of states (since RS is council of states): Hence co-operative Federalism.

④ Democracy means opportunities for all and provision of inclusive society. Hence this practice is consistent.

Thus, provision of PM from RS is not against the spirit of democracy. ~~Some~~ our previous PM, Mamoohar Singh, a PhD scholar became PM because of this which would not have been possible

otherwise

11. Do you think the consent of the Chief Minister of the concerned state should be made essential for the appointment of the Governor? Give an account of Sarkaria commission's observations in this regard. Is the appointment of civil servants as Governors a healthy trend?

Article 153 establishes the office of Governor. He is appointed by the President on the advice of Union Council of Ministers. This has led to friction between Centre and States because:

- ① Appointment of party loyalists as governors in state
- ② Abuse of Art. 356 by summarily dismissing elected State governments.  
Eg: Recent conflict in Uttarakhand State
- ③ Reserving State bills for presidential assent: Art 201
- ④ Friction in day-to-day working between CM & Governor

Sarkaria Comm. observation

- ① It held that office of Governor should not be politicised.

- ② Governor must be from outside state
- ③ He must not be actively involved in state politics before.
- ④ An eminent person in some walk of life.
- ⑤ The Commission also observed that AA 356 must be used sparingly, CM be consulted before appointment.

The same view was upheld by Punchhi Commission on Centre-State relations. To strengthen

governor's office = appointment, tenure and impeachment

must be codified and amended on the lines of President's tenure and appointment.

Further SR Bommai guidelines in use of AA 356 must be made into a law.

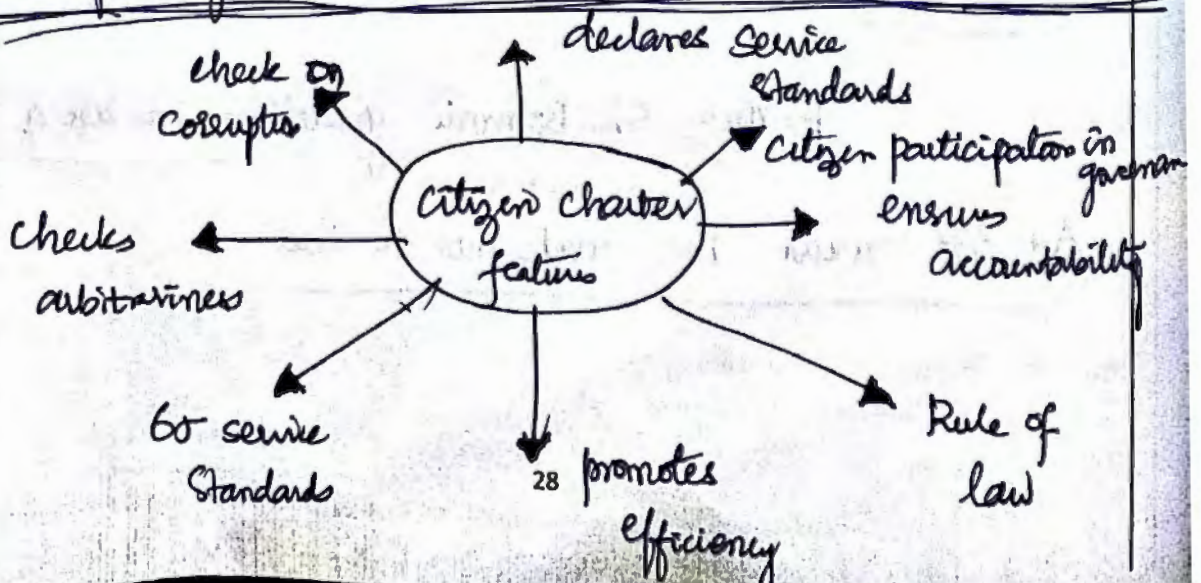
Civil servants as governors is not a healthy trend  
because it leads to

- politicisation of bureaucracy
- administrative corruption
- populism, mal administration
- Public service suffers.

Hence governors must be chosen from neutral pool. Civil servants if appointed must have had a cooling period of 2-3yrs after retirement to check quid pro quo

12. The 'Citizen' in Citizen Charter is a misnomer. Comment

Citizen charter is a document that specifies rights & obligations of citizen & government respectively.



But Citizen Charter suffers from anomalies as

Observed in 2nd ARE :

- ① Citizen charters are couched in vague language
- ② No legal enforcement of service standards
- ③ Does not penalise errant officers
- ④ Faulty Grievance Redressal Mechanisms
- ⑤ No feedback taken from public before drafting
- ⑥ Not updated frequently

Thus 'Citizen' is often missing from

Citizen Charters:

But there are positive examples such as

- ① Citizen charters in tax department ensured  
(IT)  
effective sanctions of tax refunds

- ② Feedback on CPGRAMS is taken promptly
- ③ RTI has strengthened working of citizen charters

### Way Forward

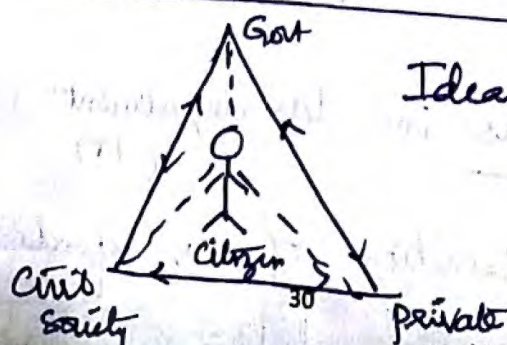
To effectively implement citizen charters,

- ① give legal backing to citizen charters
- ② Engage public in setting standards

Eg: Bangalore Metro had drafted C.C. based on public feedback

- ③ Update them frequently
- ④ Penalising errant officers.

This way we can bring 'citizen' back to the centre of citizen charter.



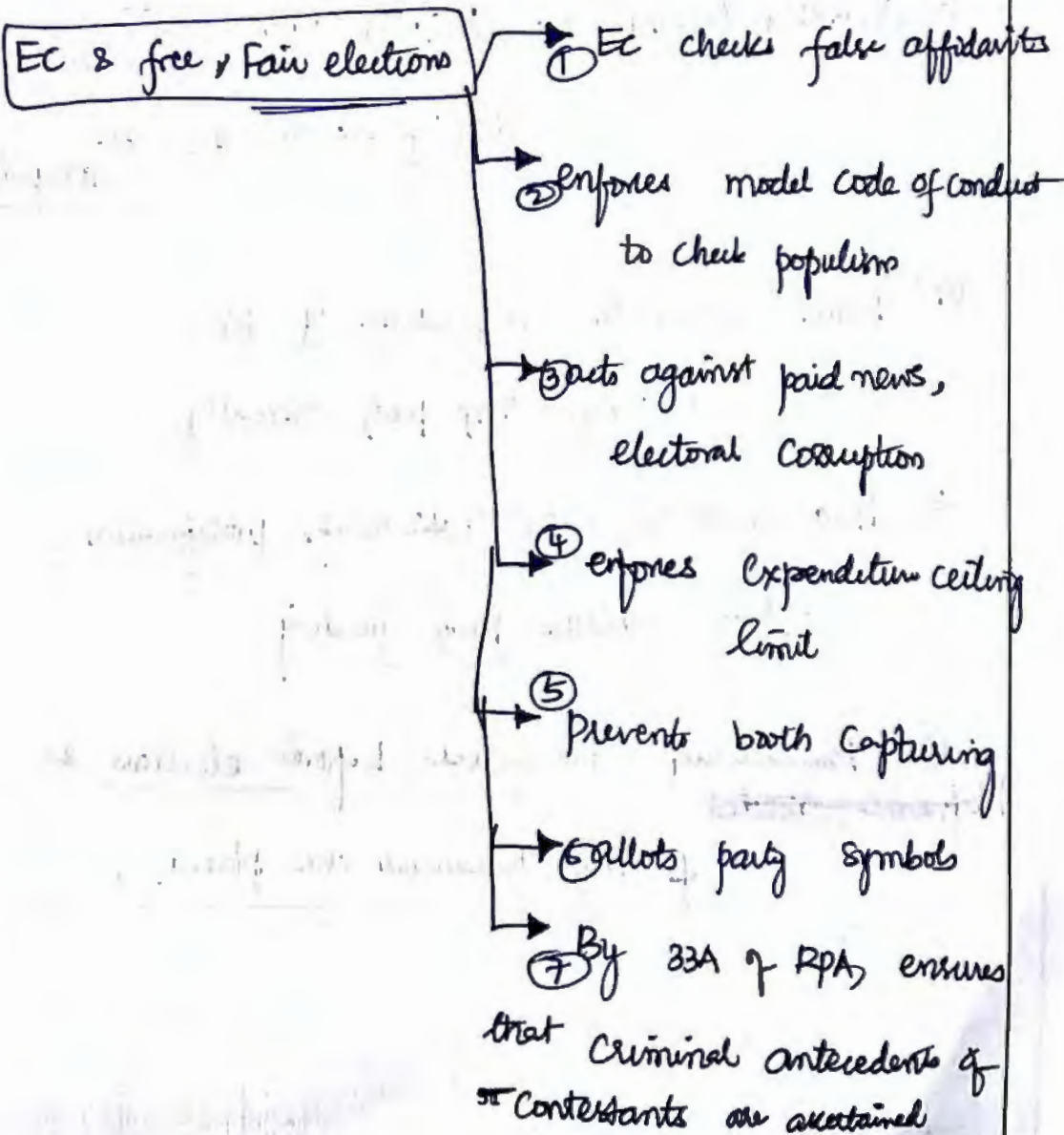
Ideal Model of Governance

13. The Election Commission and the Representation of People's Act form the institutional and legal cornerstone of free and fair elections in India. In this context, what amendments would you propose in the Representation of People's Act to ensure free and fair elections?

Article 324 of the Constitution

Establishes EC to exercise superintendence over elections to President, VP, Parliament & State Legislative assemblies.

RPA, 1956 is the act that empowers EC.



Thus EC and RPA form corner stone of free & fair elections.

But there are problems in current set up, such

as :

① rising level of political corruption; black money in election

② Criminalisation of politics, politicisation of criminals

③ According to ADR = 33% of MPs : Criminal antecedent

80% of members of LS are Crorepatis

④ Doubts raised on independence of EC

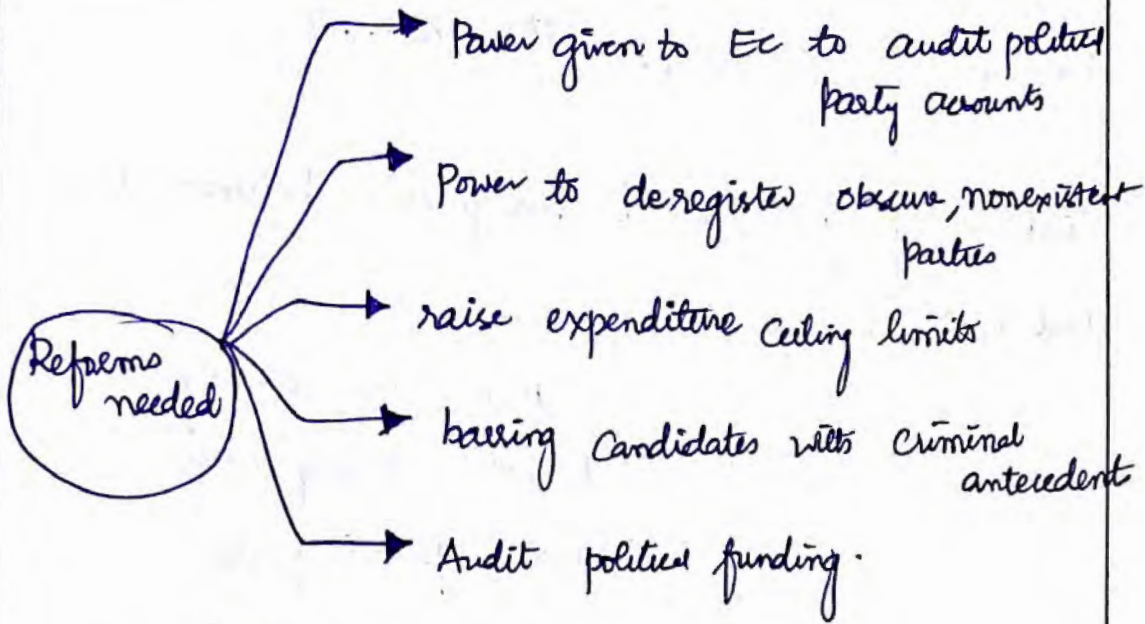
Eg: by AAP party recently

⑤ Huge burden, rising fake news, proliferation of parties, obscure party funding

⑥ Bureaucracy transferred before elections & ~~Reforms needed~~

for loyal bureaucrats are placed

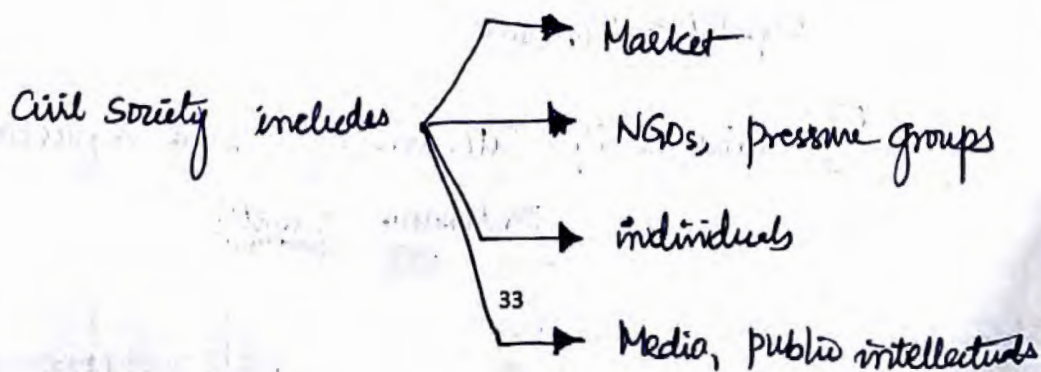




Free and fair elections are lifeblood of any democracy. Ec must be strengthened to uphold Rule of law & democratic ideals.

14. (Civil society is not only a check, a monitor, but also a vital partner in the quest for a positive relationship between the democratic state and its citizens. In this regard, write a note on the role that Civil Society plays in strengthening democracy. Does Civil Society always serve the cause of democracy? Justify your answer.)

Civil Society refers to realm of non-governmental organisations, distinct from the state, and which works for securing its interests



Examples of civil society: PUCI, ADR etc;

Civil society acts as a vital partner between citizen and state because it

- enforces accountability
- promotes transparency
- Secures public justice
- Upholds rights of vulnerable sections

~~Function~~

### Role of civil society

Social:

① Brings out issues faced by vulnerable groups  
minorities

Eg: Samatha NGA works for tribal rights in forest

② Criticises, expresses dissent against hasty  
legislation of state

Eg: Civil society criticism of Land Acquisition Ordinance recently

Political role :

① C.S. acts as agitator of political rights

Eg: Right to privacy filed by PUC

② Checks counter to executive abuse of power

Eg: Civil society criticisms of Rohingya deportations

Administrative role

① Enforces standards on public servants

② Vigilance against bureaucratic corruption

③ Ensures prompt public service delivery

Eg: Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (Anuna Roy)

ensured social audit of NREGA in rural Rajasthan

Civil Society & Democracy

For democracy

Against democracy

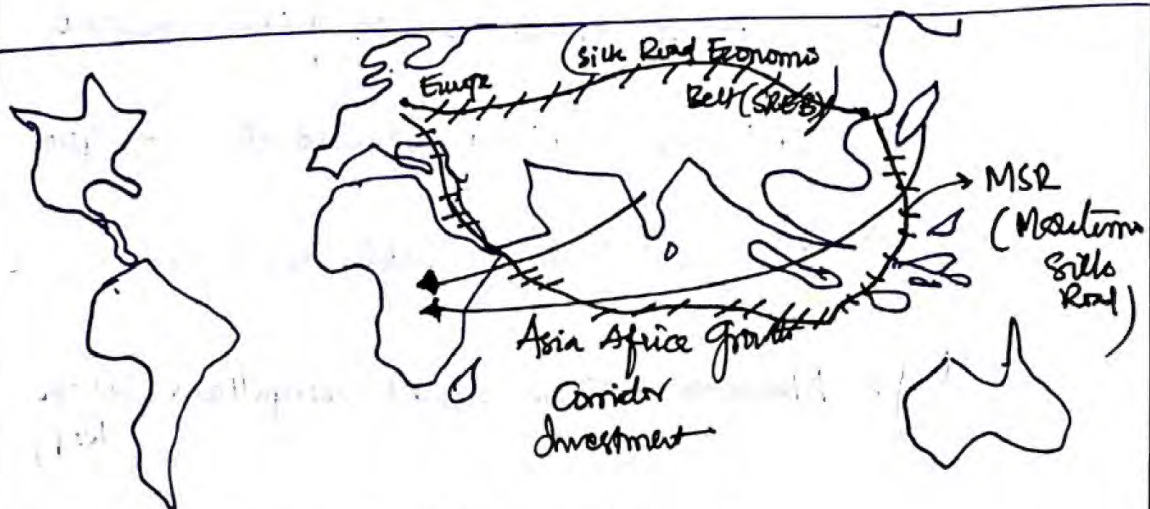
• Gives voice to the oppressed & vulnerable

• Acts as hindrance sometimes

Eg: protests at Kudankulam

15. "The AAGC is not an answer for China's OBOR as the approaches of India and China towards Africa are essentially different." Critically examine.

Asia-Africa growth Corridor refers to the policy of India & Japan to promote employment, trade, & investment and connectivity in Asia and Africa. OBOR, on the other hand, is Chinese massive investment & connectivity project in Asia, Africa & Europe.



AAGC and OBOR

Though both are investment projects the approaches are essentially different because;

Approach of India  
towards Africa

Approach of China

① To promote skill development & employment of Africans

① As a tool for investment only

② Connectivity diplomacy

② Cheque-book diplomacy

③ Employs local Africans in projects

③ Mostly Chinese are employed

④ Local empowerment of communities

④ Loss of employment to Africans

⑤ Long term relations

⑤ Short term benefit

⑥ Cultural, civilisational ties are strengthened

⑥ Purely Economic interests

These approaches are vastly different.

To further strengthen our links with Africa and Counter

OBOR India must use.

- Soft power
- B2B linkage, transit diplomacy
- promote trade connectivity
- Explore energy resources etc,
- Track 2 diplomacy

This way we can check Chinese influence through OBOR.

16. Does the recent (Prime Ministerial visit to Israel mark) a tectonic shift in India's policy towards the (Israel - Palestine conflict)? Do you think India and Israel relations have reached their natural climax?

PM's recent visit is the first undertaken by an Indian PM after independence.

PM's visit is a tectonic shift because

- ① Non-visit by PM of Ramallah (Palestine)
- ② This broke away from conventional tradition
- ③ Defence, trade deals have brought India

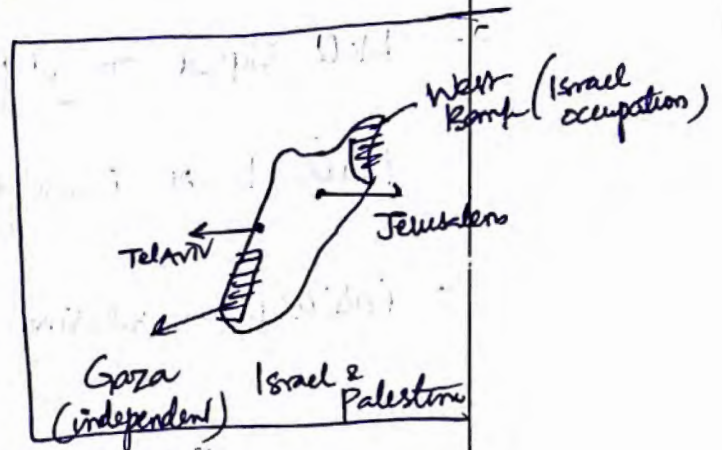
and Israel closer together & away from Palestine

④ India abstained from UN vote recently against Israel excesses in West Bank.

⑤ Further, strengthening of ties, twitter diplomacy

between Modi and Netanyahu point to

~~strengthening~~ relation tilt towards Israel.



But critics say it is not a tectonic shift because

① India's EAM clearly mentioned in Parliament that no change in stance

② We still abide by 2-state solution - that has peaceful Israel coexisting with Palestine

③ We still recognise Palestine's right to exist as separate state

Israel India ties have received a boost in:

Sci & Tech Agriculture technology, Space, Water Purifying tech

- MoD signed on defence deals   
 → BARAK  
 → AWACS  
 → Phalcon radars
- India-Israel innovation fund to boost R&D
- intelligence sharing between RAW & MOSSAD

But India-Israel ties have not reached climax and lot of potential exists in:

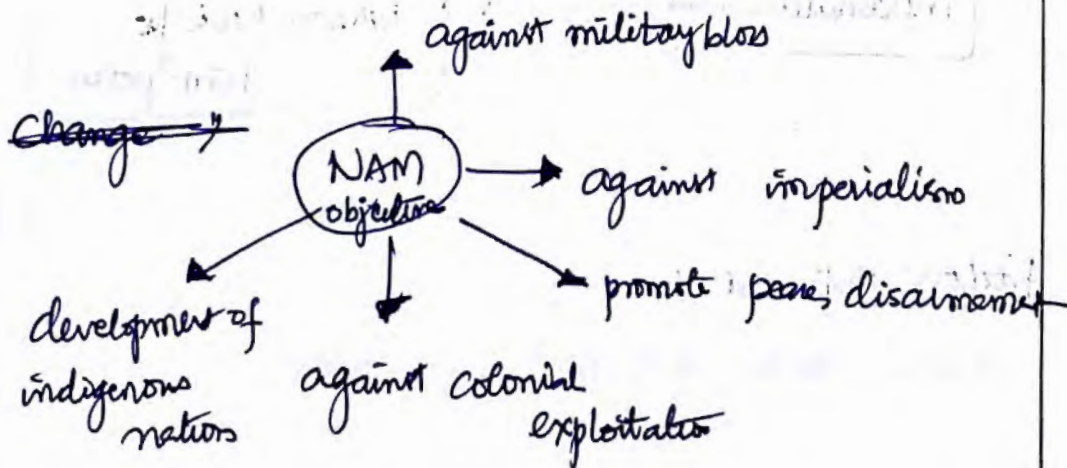
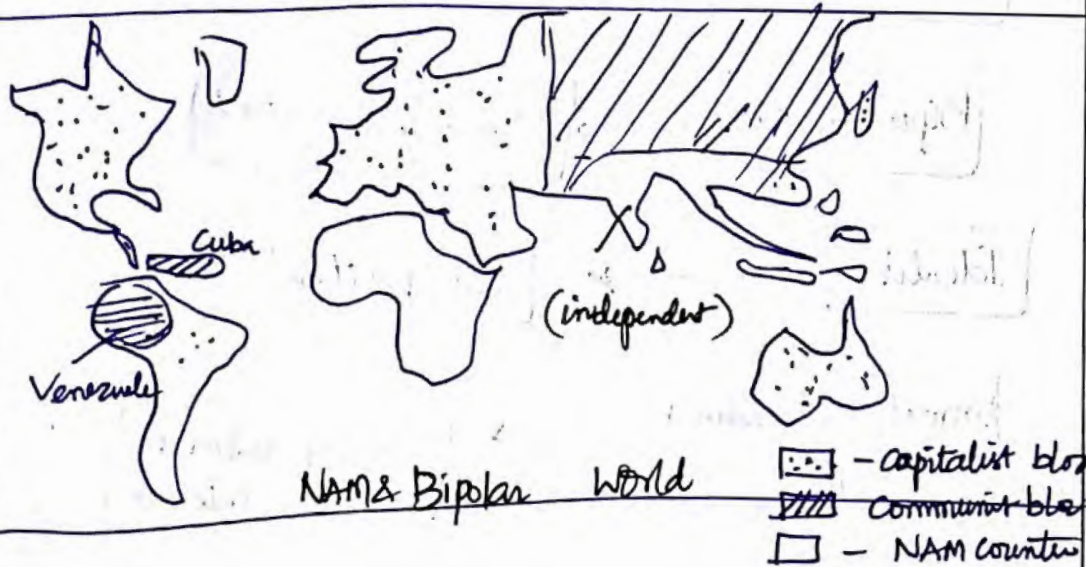
- Tourism
- Trade & investment
- air connectivity between nations
- Security (Radars, missiles)
- Space technology

Thus India must strengthen ties with Israel and at the same time uphold Palestine cause



17. How far do you think has India's foreign policy traveled from the heydays of Non-Aligned Movement? What factors in your opinion have contributed to it?

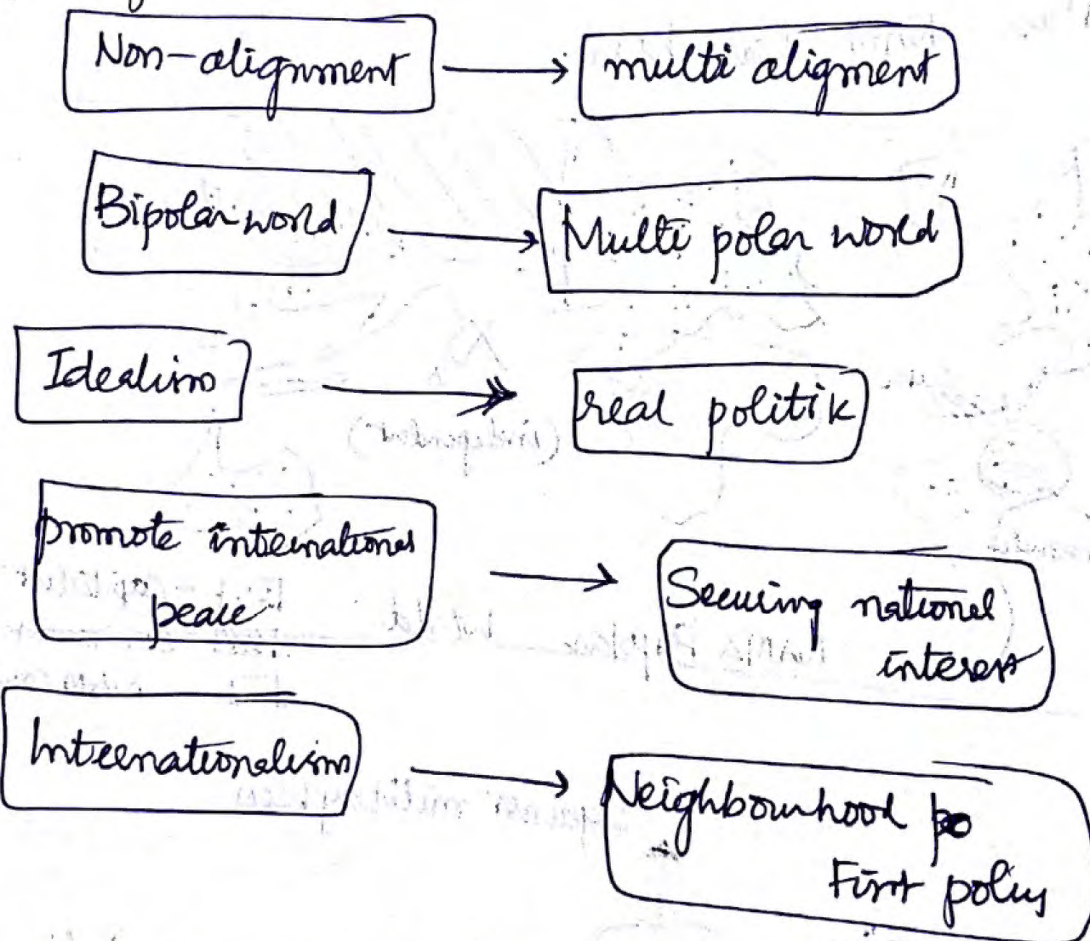
India along with Indonesia, Egypt have stood by Non-alignment at Bandung conference, 1955  
Thus NAM was born.



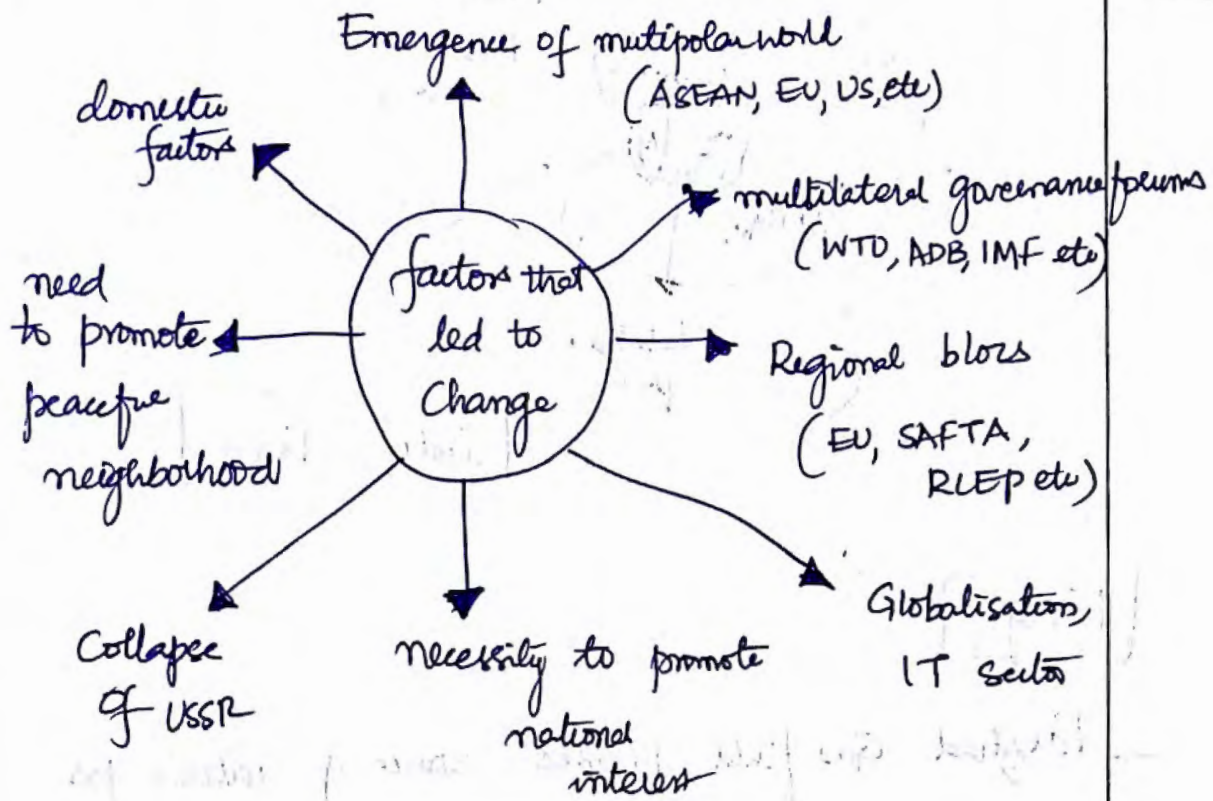
## Change in NAM

However NAM has changed in recent times as evidenced by PM's non-visit to latest NAM conference

### Change:



~~Factors that led to~~



18. Iran stands as a gateway for India's Central & West Asia Policy. Elaborate. Also highlight the key challenges that confront closer India - Iran ties.

India-Iran have close civilisational & cultural ties (Eg: Parsi community, silk road etc)

Iran is our gateway to west and major partner

in west Asia policy.



India - Iran

Energy

- Farshad Gas field provides source of natural gas
- Iran major exporter of oil to us
- promotes trade
- Iran - Pak - India (Peace pipeline)

Connectivity

- INSTC corridor will be a reality only via Iran
- Iran is gateway to C.A. Republics of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan etc
- Delaram - Zorang highway connects Iran to Afghanistan

## Strategy

- Chabahar port can help us bypass Pakistan
- It will help us in reaching Afghanistan
- Promotes stability in Afghanistan
- Chabahar is Counter to
  - String of pearls
  - Qwadan
  - CPEC
  - OBOR project

## Trade, Investment

- Iran helps in connecting to Central Asia.
- India signed EEU FTA recently. This boosts taxiing & employment

## Challenges

- China's aggressive expansion.
- Delay in projects
- US policy (Trump) - hardened on Iran
- Sanctions restrict trade with Iran
- Project funds (INSTC)
- Insecurity (radicalism, Jihad's groups)

19. "Brexit offers India new opportunities of engaging in trade with Europe".  
Examine.

Brexit refers to breakage of UK from the European Union. It offers new opportunities to India such as -

Trade & Investment

① Britain, EU might lower their demands on  
IPR, Phyto Sanitary Standards

② With Brexit, new markets open up in Europe

③ Brexit may help us in getting better trade deal


④ ~~EU~~ EU insisted on

- ① Data secure status
- ② low tariff on liquor, cars
- ③ IPR
- ④ Bilateral Investment Treaty

With Brexit, EU might come down on its

demands.

### Connectivity

- INSTC project might renewed impetus
-  promotion of tourism between Europe & India

### Diaspora

- Strengthening of diaspora in Europe

Brexit offer exciting new opportunities for India. India must

- Negotiate profitable EU FTA

- Strengthen IPR standards

- \*- promote ~~of~~ Ease of Doing Business & Cut red tape

By this FDI and trade volume can be increased with EU & Britain.

20. Trace the evolution of the (India Bhutan Friendship Treaty) with special emphasis on the significance of Bhutan to India.

India Bhutan treaty of Friendship was signed immediately after independence. This treaty gave India pre-eminent role in trade, foreign affairs of Bhutan.

In 2005, this was amended and

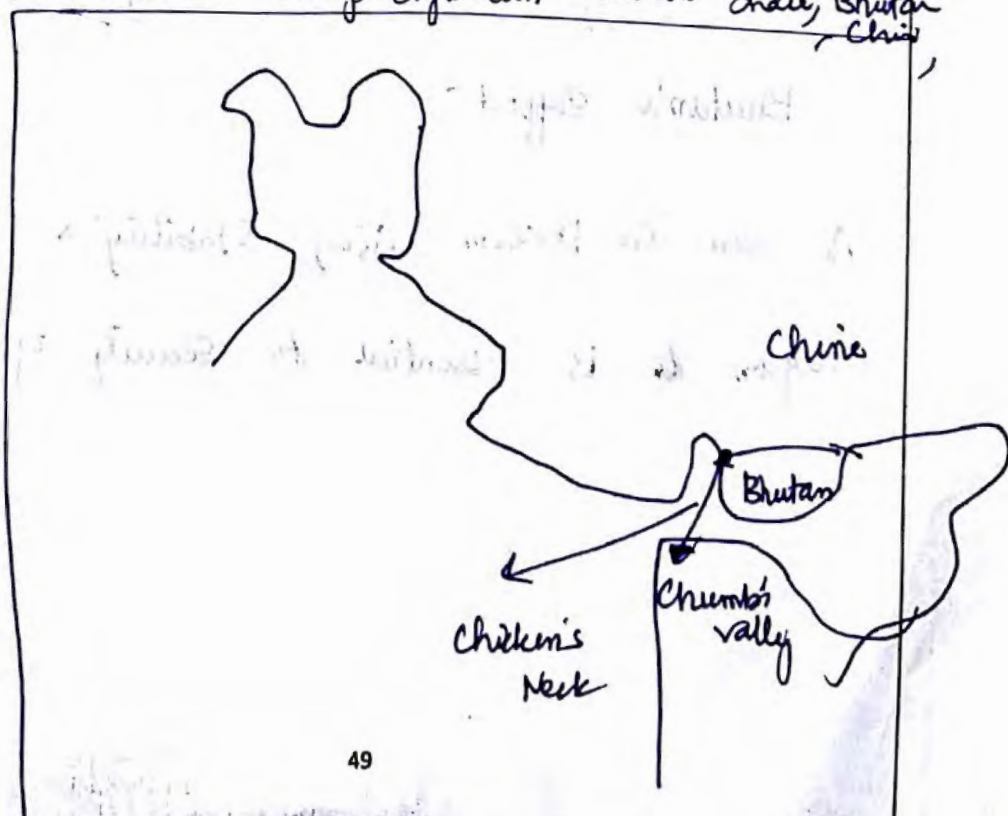


Bhutan got its own right to manage foreign affairs independently.

As per new treaty, India and Bhutan to secure peace and stability in the region and boost trade & investment

### Significance of Bhutan

- Bhutan holds immense geopolitical significance
- It is close to Chumbi valley, trilateral between India, Bhutan, China



- Close to chicken's neck — Strategic significance
- Immense ~~water~~ hydro power potential — rich source of energy
- Civilisational ties between Kingdom of Bhutan
- ~~Cultural~~ Cultural ties — ~~Buddhism~~ Buddhism
- Trade and Investment in the region
- China's aggressive policy in neighbourhood <sup>we need</sup>
- Bhutan's support
- As seen in Doklam crisis, stability & peace in region ~~is~~ is essential to security of our nation.

