

M.A. (Security & Defence Laws)

Academic Year: 2023-2024

Second Semester Examination (June, 2024)

Paper III - 1.2.7. Defence Procurement Policies: National and International Perspectives

Duration of the Examination: 2 ½ hours

Total Marks : 70 marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Read the instructions carefully and adhere to the same.
 - b) Please mention your DDE ID No., date of the exam, name of the programme & subject on the Answer Sheet and the Additional Answer Sheets, if any.
 - c) The questions to be interpreted as given and no clarification can be sought from the Invigilator.
 - d) Clearly indicate the question numbers while answering them. Answers without question numbers / wrong question numbers will not be evaluated.
 - e) Write the answers clearly and neatly. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.
 - f) Candidates are prohibited to carry phones or any other electronic devices, books, material etc. in the Examination Hall.
 - g) Copying is strictly prohibited and is considered as a serious academic misconduct and the University will take action as it deems fit.
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Section – A

Answer FIVE questions out of SEVEN questions and each question carries 10 marks.
(5 x 10 marks = 50 marks)

1. Discuss the interplay between government procurement policies, WTO laws, and defence procurement in India. How do international trade regulations impact India's defence procurement strategies, and what measures does India undertake to ensure compliance while addressing national security concerns?
2. Discuss the significance and implications of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction, and Services 2011. How does this model law facilitate harmonization and modernization of procurement practices globally, and what challenges might arise in its implementation across different jurisdictions?
3. Examine the reasons behind the absence of umbrella legislation governing public procurement in India. How is public procurement currently governed in India, considering the decentralized nature of its legal framework?

4. Explain the formation and objectives of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) established in 1974. How does the NSG regulate nuclear trade and technology transfer globally, and what criteria do countries need to meet to become members?
5. How does the Missile Technology Control Regime, 1987 (MTCR) aim to regulate the proliferation of missile technology and unmanned delivery systems globally, and what measures does it employ to achieve these objectives?
6. Compare the defence acquisition systems of the United States and India, focusing on their procurement processes, decision-making mechanisms, and implications for military modernization and national security strategies.
7. Explain the significance of the SCOMET (Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment, and Technologies) List in India's export control regime. Discuss how the SCOMET List regulates the export of sensitive items and technologies to prevent proliferation and safeguard national security interests, and evaluate its impact on India's international trade relations and strategic partnerships.

Section – B

Answer FOUR questions out of SIX questions and each question carries 05 marks. (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)

- A. What are the key features of the Indian procurement policy?
- B. What are the types of acquisition outlined in the Indian Defence Procurement Procedure of 2016 and 2020?
- C. Explain the strategic partnership policy in India.
- D. What was the "coffin scam"?
- E. How does India support defence startups?
- F. What were the recommendations of the Zangier Committee in 1971?