

58.5

**INDIAN POLITY AND
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 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>
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2. Invigilator Signature _____

2

REMARKS

Q1. Through recent amendments in the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013, Lokpal has been deprived of the authority of taking suo-moto cognizance of the cases of corruption and maladministration which may lead to political intervention and transform it into a paper tiger. In this context, critically examine the functioning of the Lokpal and suggest measures need to be taken for its effective functioning. (12.5 Marks)

Lokpal & lokayukta Act 2013 provides an office of Lokpal at Union & lokayukta at state level. Recently, PC Ghosh appointed as 1st lokpal at Union level.

Intro. needs to be more specific to question

The function of Lokpal are

- ① Investigation and supervise corruption cases against Group A, B, C, D, Ministers including Prime Minister (with some safeguards), senior employees of PSU etc.
- ② Confiscating properties attached to officers.
- ③ Recommend ~~transfer~~ suspension and can stop transfer of officers. which Lokpal recommends.

However there are some lacunae relating to the functioning of Lokpal.

- ④ Recent amendment define Lokpal from suo-moto powers which made bureaucratic hurdle in process and also may lead to politicization & victimization of officers.

4

Elaborate this point
How depriving Lokpal from suo-moto cognizance in certain cases making it powerless.

Remarks

not a clear point

① With recent Prevention of Corruption Amendment Bill, initiating an enquiry become more difficult. Further punishing bribe givers may lead to lack of evidence.

② Lokpal institution have not given independent police agency for investigation may lead to poor implementation investigation.

Further with multiplicity of agency like CVC, CBI, internal department, institution of Lokpal need to be strengthened to proper & effective functioning. Some measure can be taken as:

- ① clear mandate & robust inter-coordination among various agencies.
- ② suo-moto power should be given to Lokpal with necessary protection to officers.
- ③ Independent investigation agency.
- ④ sound institution at state level also and ensure proper coordination.

Corruption has become an National terror [Supreme Court] and to deal with we need to reform overall functioning of govt. including governance as well as Administration.

Overall Good Conclusion

Remarks

Illustrate the diverse issues associated with Tribunals

Q2. Chief Justice of India suggested having as few tribunals as possible. In the context of over tribunalization, highlight the importance of the Finance Act, 2017 in addressing the issue. Evaluate the impact of tribunals on administration of justice in India?

(12.5 Marks)

Article 323A and 323B inserted by 42nd const. amendment set provide for establishment of Tribunal. Tribunal are Quasi-judicial body having ~~member~~ both judicial & administrative members.

Good Intro

One of issue with Tribunal is that mushrooming of Tribunal & Tribunalisation of Justice. In this regard Finance bill 2017 has cut the number of Tribunal. It suggest integration of various Tribunal like ~~comp~~ competition appellate Tribunal with National company law Tribunal. Finance Bill 2017 also provide the power of appointment, removal, reappointment to Tribunal to Center Govt.

4 1/2

However, although there are some issue of Tribunalisation of Justice, Tribunal have some positive impact on administration of Justice.

- ① It streamline and fasten the administration of Justice
- ② It can deal with specialised issue like Taxation, Environment etc. which traditional judiciary may found difficult.

Good Point

Remarks

① Tribunal need not refer to archaic Evidence Act, CrPC and can deliver Justice on principle of Natural Justice.

However ever Tribunal have some issue like :

① appeal against Tribunal interested to supreme court bypassing high court which not only violate constitution but also does not provide opportunity to HC judge to equip with certain type of case knowledge.

② HC which are present in ^{majority of} states, Tribunal are setup at certain place which decreases the reach of citizen.

③ Presently, funding of Tribunal comes from ministry which make conflict of Interest as majority of cases are against Government.

Accordingly law comm. recommend to make nodal ministry like law ministry to all Tribunal. Also, appeal to Tribunal judgment should vested to High court.

Hence, ~~there is no~~ Tribunal need to reform for proper & efficient administration of Justice and has huge potential for improving Quality of Justice as well as decreasing delay & tendency of cases.

very well addressed

Remarks

to the point answer

Discuss Sarkaria Commission report, also discuss 44th A.A. did what?

Q3. Article 356 is neither a dead letter as envisaged nor a deadly weapon in the hands of Union government. Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

Article 356 provide for president rule when breakdown of const. machinery [355] and state don't follow direction of union [365].

B.R. Ambedkar in const. Assembly mention art. 356 to a 'dead letter' and act as a 'safety valve'. However in 70 year of Republic, Art. 356 has been used for more than 100 times.

Art 356 is considered as most misused Article in history of Indian Republic.

Ex: 1977 Janta party dismiss of congress rule state and in 1979 when congress suspend ^{non-congress} state.

It's one considered as deadly weapon however, S.R. Bommai case SC has made an effort and held ~~federal~~ "federalism as a basic structure of constitution."

S.R. Bommai case issue Guidelines for president rule like. Underline important words

- ① Presence of Evidence for president rule. Evidence should be of 'speaking document'
- ② Confidence of Govt. should be checked at Vidhan Sabha not in Raj Bhawan.
- ③ Measure of alternative Govt. should be checked before for implementing president rule.

Remarks

Discuss the Contemporary Scenario in J&K and recent cases

① President rule is subject to Judicial Review in case of malafide reason.

Accordingly supreme court reinforce government of Jharkhand Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh after it struck down president rule. → Elaborate the instance

Art 356 misuse is violation of Basic structure and attempt should be made to use it sparingly & judiciously.

Relevant Conclusion

Remarks

Q4. Despite several landmark changes brought in the framework for centre-state fiscal relations in recent years, the TOR (terms of reference) of the 15th FC have raised concerns among a group of states. Discuss the various concerns related to 15th FC. Do you think giving permanent status to Finance Commission will solve these problems? Analyse. (12.5 Marks)

fiscal federalism is one of the most dynamic aspect of Indian federalism.

Indian federal model is considered as cooperative-competitive model undergo several change. * Introduction of GST, GST council has transform fiscal federalism.

But the 14th finance commission recommendation of increase in devolution to 42% increase the autonomy & capability of states.

However 15th finance commission term of reference has created some concern to state.

① 15th fc recommend devolution on the basis of population (2011 census) which earlier froze to 1971 level. This lead to encroachment to southern state which were successful in population control measure.

4

② A Elimination of Optional Revenue Deficit Grants. (like ease of doing business)

③ Performance linked devolution, which state argue to improve its autonomy

④ Devolution based on forest cover → not clear point

Remarks

Increase start clarity in your points.

It has been argue to reduce friction between state and finance comm. fc should be given permanent status so that continuous negotiation and regulation of fiscal mechanism.

however permanent status to finance commission may not resolve the issue because.

① finance commission is entirely an Union body in which state does not have representation

② There is huge vertical & horizontal imbalance hence there should be reform in finance commo including permanent status like

③ increase participation of state in fc

④ strengthening state finance comm.

⑤ Devolution should also include IIIrd tier i.e local self govt to bring out from low equilibrium trap.

fiscal federalism is an dynamic concept and has to evolved in accordance to India's growing economic clout.

→ Briefly mention about how permanent status to the finance commission may improve its functioning.

Remarks

Q5. Right to religious freedom of conscience can be absolute, but its external form i.e. right to profess, practice and propagate must be restricted. Analyse, this in the context of religious conversion. Is right to convert a fundamental right? (12.5 Marks)

Secularism is a part of Basic structure and mention in Art 25, 26, 27, 28 in Indian constitution.

Indian model of secularism is not based on Dharm Nisppekshita rather Pant Nisppekshita. Indian const not only give fundamental right to religious freedom of conscience but also ~~also~~ profess, practice & propagate.

In const. Assembly, it was held that without profess, practice & propagate, freedom of conscience hold no purpose.

However since conscience regarded as absolute, right to propagate has become an debatable article.

In supreme court, it was argued that freedom of conscience & practice has ultimately objective of conversion hence, right to convert must be regarded as fundamental right.

However SC, held that right to convert has to be differentiate from forcible conversion, forcible conversion

Remarks → Discuss issues of religious conversion:

- Mention about the states issuing anti conversion laws

violate freedom of conscience of an individual ~~therefore~~, SC in Maldivya case, also acknowledge that individual have right to choose and convert to any religion, as it part of freedom of conscience.

Hence, Right to convert is part of fundamental right subject that it not forcible & fraud.

→ Discuss rules of Universal Declaration of human right's version of freedom of religion & freedom of conscience.

Answer needs more elaboration

Q6. Abolition of untouchability is one of the fundamental objectives mentioned in the Constitution, however, practice like manual scavenging is the biggest hindrance in achieving this objective. In this light, discuss the role of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in fulfilling various constitutional ideals and aspirations. (12.5 Marks)

Indian constitution is regarded as an Transformational constitution. [Nehru].

Article 17 abolishes practice of untouchability. However, practice of manual scavenger not only is the biggest hindrance in achieving but also major health problem. Recently a person die in delhi while cleaning septic tank manual scavenging present most inhumane work and forces a member of particular community to engage in this work strengthening the age old caste hierarchy.

Accordingly, GOI on 2nd Oct 2014, launch Swachh Bharat Abhiyan which have behavior component for swachhta & solution for waste management. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aim to fulfil objective of preamble i.e. justice [social, pol. & economical] and help in fulfil Art 17 of abolition of untouchability.

→ You have not mentioned how manual scavenging a hindrance to Abolish untouchability?

Remarks

Good but Avoid long paragraph

3 1/2

→ Discuss SBA criticism on Ignoring Manual scavengers

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan provide

- ① elimination practice of dry latrine, open defecation.
- ② It call for sustainable treatment of sewage through piped latrine facility.
- ③ Engage manual scavenger in creating awareness for ending open defecation.
- ④ provide machine tools for cleaning septic tank.

Practice of manual scavenger is the most inhumane kind of practice in modern time. which need to end as soon as possible. There is urgent need to bring behavior change among citizen and provide technological solution to sewage worker. Further there should be strengthening & statutory backing provide to Safai Kramachari org. to safeguard interest of manual scavenger.

→ Note the laws relevant to curb manual scavenging.

- All parts of the question are not addressed

Remarks

Q7. Moral policing and vigilantism inherently have element of coercion hence curbs individual liberty. What measures have been taken to curb vigilantism in India? (12.5 Marks)

In Recent time, there is growth of moral policing in form of mob lynching and vigilantism in form of cow vigilantism in India.

This create huge law & order problem and undermine individual liberty. It violate Art 14, 19, 21 of constitution of India.

In order to curb vigilantism, SC issue some guidelines.

Preventive measures

① Give power of DGP to issue proactive measure like mediation, approach Jati panchayat to avoid ~~the~~ ^{problem} of honor killing.

② Issue sec 144 of CrPc.

③ & facility to protection of couple & solemnization of marriage.

Remedial measures

① fast track court for adjudication.

②

Remarks

Briefly write about the curbing of individual liberty because of Moral policing and vigilantism

① Further step need to amend protection of animal Act to remove policing action provided to animal welfare org.

② strengthening law & order by robust investigation and conviction of criminal.

③ Robust intelligence & surveillance mechanism to high risk district.

Increasing vigilantism & moral policing poses challenge to established institutions and law & order.

Hence it need to counter to restore faith & sanctity to institution.

→ Measures can be more specific
• Discuss the laws aiming to curb vigilantism

Remarks

Explain overall idea of hate speech in introduction

Q8. Legal vacuum created after Supreme Court judgement in Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India coupled with increasing role of social media has necessitated for a comprehensive law to deal with hate speech. Examine in context of the recommendations of T.K. Viswanathan committee. (12.5 Marks)

Freedom of speech and its violation i.e. Hate speech has been upgraded to new platform i.e. social media // not convincing

intro needs to be more relevant

In Shreya Singhal case, SC held Sec 66A of IT Act as unconst. as it has an "chilling effect" on freedom of speech & expression. Sec 66A of IT Act provides greater punishment in case of misuse of Art 19(1)(a)

This created a legal vacuum resulting in unregulated hate speech on social media. Recently a post in social media about a ~~child picker~~ person accused of child kidnapping resulting in his lynching. Hate speech on social media resulting in thrashing of Kashmiri student in Aligarh.

Good eg

This requires a comprehensive law to deal with issue of Hate crime. Accordingly T.K. Viswanathan committee recommended some measure:

Elaborate about the issues to curb hate speech on social media - No clarity in what constitutes hate speech

Remarks

Repeated point

- 1. setting of cyber coordinator in all state and cyber cell in all district
- 2. Amending clause of IT Act 2008 & IPC
- 3. State cyber coordinator not below the rank of IGP & cyber cell headed not below the rank of sub-inspector.

Be specific: Section 78

Further social media platform need to efficiently regulate such content from publishing.

also, awareness campaign should be run to stop people from spreading hate & effort need to be done to enhance social capital.

3

Freedom of speech & exp. is a fundamental right & its violation need to be checked both in physical & digital world

Avoid short words

Parliament's Action on T.K. Viswanathan Committee would be the solution.

Remarks

Q9. Secularism is the basic necessity for the democratic life of religiously diverse societies. However, in recent times it has been an issue of debate and political gain rather than a value to be practiced as enshrined in the Constitution. Analyse the statement in context of recent debate on secularism and intolerance. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

→ cite the historical background of reservation in brief

Q10. 103rd Constitutional Amendment has transformed the policy of reservation from an affirmative action policy to an anti-poverty measure. Critically examine. (12.5 Marks)

Reservation is a type of affirmative action to address the historical injustice & exclusion. Art 15 & 16 provide for reservation to educational institute and public service.

In M. Nagaraj case and in Indra Sawhney case, SC mention that economic criteria is not a valid ground for reservation. further, it cap reservation to 50% and held that reservation based on misrepresentation of ~~the~~ social-educational community.

Good illustrations

In 103rd C.A act ~~an~~ insert art 15(6) & 16(6) which provide reservation to ~~on the basis of~~ economical backward section in educational & public jobs.

(3)

It is argue that policy of reservation shift from affirmative to anti-poverty because:

- ⊙ based on economic criteria which was rejected in Indra sawhney case.
- ⊙ Under represented of General category has not be established such was

not very clear.

Remarks

affirmative action: past actions taken for reservation

one of the condition

- ⊙ If ~~more~~ 50% ceiling is pronounced by SC.

The policy of reservation has been widely misused as once envisaged to bring justice, now politically used to create division in society.

Hence, the policy of reservation need to be debated with accuracy & comprehensive study.

→ Examine how reservation has transformed into anti poverty measures.

Conclusion needs to be holistic & should meet the demand of the question

Remarks

Q11. Critically examine the importance of complementarity between cooperative and competitive federalism in India, to promote economic growth and development. (12.5 Marks)

Federalism is defined as power sharing model where unit aspire unity without with diversity. Federalism is part of basic structure of Indian constitution.

Present model of federalism is considered as cooperative - competitive model to promote economic growth & development.

However cooperative - competitive aspect are complementary in nature. Examples.

of cooperative approach

① To deal and fix vertical & horizontal imbalance by accepting recomm. of 14th FC of increasing devolution to 42%.

① Establishment of NITI Aayog for regular engagement of state and centre.

① GST council which give greater power & appropriation to states. Cite an e.g.

competitive approach

① 15th FC economic performance based devolution.

good coverage of points

3

Remarks

→ Briefly discuss Cooperative and Competitive federalism

① NITI Aayog indices like National Health Ranking, School Education ~~at~~ ease of DIPP ease of doing business create competition for state for foreign & domestic investment

② ~~cooperative & competitive~~ approach may help in faster economic & development but it also create some problem like Inta-state & Intra state disparity where rich state continue to attract investment & poor state remain poor.

This require achievable need-based cooperative approach of centre to fix vertical & horizontal disparity. Both centre & state need to work on the spirit of "esprit de corps."

→ Examine the criticism of both Cooperative and Competitive federalism

Elaborate this point

Remarks

Q12. Critically evaluate the significance and criticisms of fundamental rights. Have excessive limitations on the fundamental rights diluted their importance? (12.5 Marks)

fundamental rights are considered as the wood fundamental to the human personality. It comes from the Indian constitution part III.

the wood relevant in Intro.

fundamental rights are linked with human dignity and hold vast significance.

① It empowers citizen vis-a-vis State and protect state to become authoritarian.

② It give opportunity to individual to develop to its full potential & provide protection from ~~sex~~ society, norms etc.

③ It enable different community coexist peacefully & meaningfully.

good

However fundamental rights have been accused for

① comes in conflict with Group Rights and Individual Rights specially in ^{collective} ~~group~~ society like India. Cite an eg in support of your point.

② focuses on Political aspect leaving social-economic aspect. It some time conflict with DPSP's present in part IV of constitution.

Remarks

① Presence of limitation on fundamental rights makes the FR hollow. Limitation like Public morality, Defamation, contempt of Parliament, contempt of judiciary, Public Health, security of state, Relation with International Actor etc.

Too general points, details in bring relating each with FR

However presence of limitation does not dilute the importance of fundamental rights. It enable the fundamental rights of others and also ensure judicial use of rights. we can see the importance of limitation in case of social media, when in absence of limitation, Hate speech become major problem.

However limitation need to well defined so that fundamental rights are exercised more effectively.

→ Invoke Important Judicial pronouncement

3

Remarks

Q13. Do you think setting up of Kartarpur corridor can lead to aggrandisement of Pro Khalistan activists? What measures can be taken to curtail such movements? (12.5 Marks)

Recently, Indian Govt. submit dossier to Pakistan relating to the concern about pro-Khalistan activity in Kartarpur corridor.

Kartarpur is short corridor of 4.7 km connecting Dera Baba Nanak Sahib, India and Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur, Pakistan. There are apprehension of revival of pro-Khalistan movement because.

- ① History of active Pakistan role in Punjab Khalistan movement of 1970's.
- ② Pakistan policy of ~~thru~~ giving India "Thousand cuts".
- ③ Role of Canada in funding pro-Khalistan movement which may get support by Pakistan.
- ④ Khalistan may be used as bargaining tool for Kashmir.

Hence there are genuine security concern regarding Khalistan but at the same time there are religious sentiment involved in Kartarpur corridor.

Remarks

Discuss the earlier instance of Pro Khalistan people in past pilgrimage.

Some measure can be taken to ensure ~~secure~~ free and safe movement of religious pilgrims.

- ① Joint patrolling of India - Pakistan in Kartarpur corridor.
- ② Visa free access to all community to Kartarpur corridor.
- ③ Daily limit of pilgrims with prior approval from govt.

Kartarpur can be regarded as 1st step for engagement between India and Pakistan. There is need to negotiate and take necessary progressive step for increase cooperation & engagement if not only for bilateral relation but also for entire South Asia.

good conclusion
Satisfies the demand of the question

Remarks

Q14. What is FATF "greylist" and when does a country gets listed into it? Do you think keeping Pakistan in this list will have any impact on Terror financing activities from there? (12.5 Marks)

FATF is an Inter Governmental Organisation started in 1989 with initiative of G-7. Its aim to prevent money laundering & country terror financing.

Accordingly FATF issue two list Black list & Grey list. Grey list is issue to that country which are formally pledge to end money laundering & terror financing, but not able to ~~can~~ take concrete step.

Recently, after Pulwama Attack, FATF decided to continue Pakistan in Grey list due to its inability to prevent Money laundering and country terror financing.

Some possible outcomes can be:

- ① It will restrict Pakistan's option to avail International financial market.
- ② It will downgrade ~~grad~~ Credit rating of Pakistan to avail bond market.
- ③ Loans from IMF, World Bank become ~~restricted~~ restricted.
- ④ It will ~~make~~ make harder for Investor & doing business.

Remarks

Briefly describe the consequence when a country get listed in grey list.

not as per the demand of question

However its impact is uncertain & may not yield some tangible benefit

- ① Financial burden looms in Pakistan ~~with~~ with additional burden, ~~so~~ capability ~~to~~ of Pak ^{to fight against terror} may further decline.
- ② Pakistan usage of non-state actor is its part of policy towards India may curtail its effort from underground finances.
- ③ It may change area of operation only on paper.
- ④ Its location is near to Golden Crescent ~~area~~ ^{from this} ~~area~~ it may use illicit money to fund terror outfit.

FATF Greylist is one effort to end counter terror financing. Other step mainly from global community like strict Eco. Sanction, convention on terrorism (1226) etc. need to be negotiated.

Discuss about the actual impact on Pakistan regardless of being in grey list even in 2012-2015.

Remarks

Q15. The negotiations on the India-EU Free Trade Agreement have been stuck for years. Briefly discuss the underlying reasons for the same and analyse what Brexit can do in re-aligning India-EU Trade relations. (12.5 Marks)

India - EU has been strategic partner since 2004. EU is largest trading partner between 2015-2016. However despite this India - EU unable to finalise free trade agreement. Wood
element
Intro

Some of the reasons are:

- ① Issue of Phyto-sanitation measure.
 - ② ^{India} ~~EU~~ disagreement on custom duty of Milk & dairy product & wines etc. Alcohol from EU
 - ③ EU not granting Data secure status to India.
 - ④ EU not able to finalise Mode-4 framework of WTO. ④
 - ⑤ India already has FTA with major economies of EU like UK, Germany, France etc. which reduce the impetus to sign FTA with EU.
- However with new Geo political scenario i.e. Brexit it necessitate India to relook India - EU FTA.
- well explained. Satisfies first part of the question

Remarks

① Brexit will end Schengen agreement which allow free flow of goods & people across EU. This will hurt Indian business operating in Britain.

② Brexit will impact investment in India as well as EU which made Britain attractive for Indians to invest.

This require India to relook EU as a separate block, as India earlier using Britain as transit country to trade.

Since India is one of the fastest & major economy, India have to use its position to leverage FTA for better deal.

Conclusion is fine

→ Also discuss the positive impact of Brexit in reinitiating India-EU and India-Britain ties in a separate and comprehensive manner.

Remarks

Q16. Turkey plans to de-hyphenate its Indo-Pak ties. In this context, discuss the possibilities and challenges in relations between Turkey and its emerging ally India, as opposed to its traditional ally Pakistan. (12.5 Marks)

Recently, Turkish President adviser visit India to ~~talk~~ prepare talk about cross-border terrorism, policy towards S Asia & West Asia trade etc. indicating plan to de-hyphenate Indo-Pak ties.

This made possibilities of greater engagement of India - Turkey relation.

Possibilities
① Bilateral trade stand about \$6 billion which have potential to go \$10 billion.

② Cross border terrorism as Turkey condemn such act.

③ Strategic partnership in policy towards west Asia and south Asia. // For India, Turkey is not a priority in west Asia

However apart from possibilities lies a fundamental difference in India - Turkey relation.

④ Turkey stand on Kashmir and human right violation on Kashmir by Indian forces remain problematic.

⑤ Turkey does not support India in UNSC permanent seat.

3

Remarks Briefly highlight the dehyphenation policy background of Turkey for India & PAK.

① Turkey support to Pakistan and Taliban in Afghanistan

② Relation with India remain Transactional rather than strategic.

not visible?

Since India is one of fastest growing economy & ~~attract~~ booming investment destination Turkey is lured for economic benefit.

India need to use its economic clout to positively engaged Turkey and over a time through sustained diplomatic effort change its problematic approach.

↳ Discuss the recent momentum in people to people contact between India-turkey in form of tourism, popularity of Indian entertainment industry. Can further play a role in strengthening relation.

Remarks

→ Briefly discuss the impact of ARIA on India

Q17. What is Asia Reassurance Initiative Act? Also, discuss the highs and lows in Indo-US relations under Trump administration. (12.5 Marks)

Asia Reassurance Initiative Act is an upgradation to pivot to Asia policy. ARIA act call for greater engagement of us in Indo-Pacific region including arm sale to us allies.

- ARIA component are ① Strategic cooperation including arm sale, protection of Taiwan, free & open sea route etc.
- ② Economic cooperation including Energy export, Blakal & multilateral treaties
- ③ Value promotion of Democracy, freedom of press, civil society etc

India - US relation has seen a major boost since 2005 starting from us waiver for civil Nuclear deal. It has reach new high with India signing IMOA, COMCASA, US giving STA - 1 status align India with H's NATO allies cooperation in high tech technology.
 changing its Asia Pacific strategy command to Indo-Pacific command, and mentioning India in H's 100 year policy

No need to give so much back-ground info.

Remarks Good Structuring overall, but some content missing.

Good explanation

However current state of affair b/w India & US considered to in low phase & ultra transactional. some caus indicating like ↳ not visible

- ① us removal of GSP to Indian Export
- ② threatening of CAATSA on purchase of S-400 missile defence system.
- ③ support to Taliban opposite to Indian interest.
- ④ standoff on India e-commerce policy, 5-G issue etc

good

However ARIA Act is reflection of India importance in Indo-Pacific region. Both for us & India, mutual cooperation is necessary for changing dynamics. Hence India should leverage its position for its own advantage in Indo-Pacific against USA.
Good articulation

Conclusion is also relevant. But try to keep it short.

Remarks

Q18. Maritime security is freedom from threats that arise in the sea, from the sea and through the sea. There is a great deal in convergence of India's and Africa's geostrategic and geo-economic interests in the maritime domain. How does government intend to actively pursue a collaborative security apparatus? (12.5 Marks)

India has a 7516 km coastline possess immense potential as well as threat. Maritime security is necessary for Geo strategic & Geo-economic need for India.

Some threat that arise in the sea, from the sea & through the sea are:

- ① issues of fisherman arrest & detention
- ② Pirates, threat endangering trade & energy security.
- ③ terror attack & attack on coastline as seen in 26/11.
- ④ Natural disaster on eve of Global warming, extreme frequent climatic event can lead to day disruption of life in coastline.

Though some threat but also immense potential for India - Africa convergence for Geostrategic & Geo economic gains like.

- ① Maritime exercise between India and Island nation like Seychelles, Mauritius.
- ② Naval port base as India is net

Remarks

Illustrate about the rising role of China and US in Indian ocean region and further imbalance of power as consequence.

Did all IORA's role in Indian ocean's maritime security

Security provider in Indian Ocean & rise of china in region.

- ① Disaster management mock drill for emergency humanitarian rescue.
- ② Mock drill & cooperation to prevent pirates like Somali pirates, security of Horn of Africa.
- ③ Africa is considered as "continent of future" & one of the fast developing block which bring opportunity for Indian investment.

Accordingly - India for it free & peaceful Indian Ocean Region have shared convergence among Africa nation. India-Japan started ASIA India-Africa Growth corridor for sustainable & prosperous region.

Good

Remarks

Q19. Will forming of an NRC based on Assam model for checking illegal migration from Bangladesh help? How can it affect India's relationship with Bangladesh? (12.5 Marks)

NRC started in 1951 to record ~~the~~ Indian citizen of Assam updated in accordance to Assam Record 1985.

It gives record Indian citizen & tag illegal migrant from Bangladesh ^{& Nepal} as foreigner. Accordingly 987 are treated as foreigner by foreigner tribunal.

clarify this point

However NRC exercise utility has come to question.

- ① It left around 4 million people in its second draft.
- ② Those who tag as foreigner have no clear future regarding deportation.
- ③ Problem of illegal migration arises due to porous boundaries, inefficient border management which NRC does not focuses.

nice points

Those who tag as foreigner and NRC exercise can have repulsion on India - Bangladesh relationship.

3/2

Briefly illustrate the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2018 issue

Remarks

① NRC exercise can strengthen regional consciousness of region and can lead to violence.

② without deportation heaty, Rohingya like situation happen where people become without nation.

③ Considering sensitivity of North East region, problem of insurgency & secessionist movement can be revamped.

Good

Hence NRC exercise should be completed with proper future vision
 ④ Intimacy with humanitarian ground & cooperation between two nation for efficient resolution of prob of illegal migrant. On a mean time, border management & patrolling of border need to priority.

Remarks

Explain the problems India face because of illegal migration
 Smugglers movement
 Bangladeshi

Q20. Does OIC recent invite to India marks India's growing global stature? How can deeper engagements with OIC be beneficial for India? (12.5 Marks)

OIC is stand for Organisation of Islamic Cooperation regarded itself as "collected voice of Islamic people". It is 2nd largest bloc after (EU) UN India which has 2nd largest Muslim population ^{was} ~~have~~ denied observer status though Bangladesh keenly supported. // Give a historical background

Recently MEA minister has been invited as a "Guest of Honour" in OIC despite threat of boycotting by Pakistan shows India's growing stature. ^{→ highlight the interest of central Asian countries & other}

Though OIC stand on Kashmir & Human Right violation been problematic for India yet it possess opportunity of engagement

of oic members from India

① India is one of fastest economy & rising destination for investment. Saudi Arabia propose \$ 100 bn investment UAE propose \$ 70 bn investment needed for faster growth. Briefly highlight the support in OIC which made it to invite India

② Apart from economic benefit, India Geostrategic interest are inalign in West Asia for energy security, economic security, Indian diaspora security &

Remarks

3

Connectivity to mediterranean & central asia

① Prolonged engagement & sustain deep diplomatic effort can bring OIC stand favourable or less antagonistic for India.

India - OIC dossier has reflected success of india effort to isolate Pakistan. However alot have to be done for sustainable benefit out of OIC & middle east.

→ Good Conclusion.

Remarks