

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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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Name K. Satya Dharma Prateep

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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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)

Good intro

Lokpal and Lokayukta Act which establishes Lokpal as the ombudsman for country to make government more accountable and responsible to the public services. It is described as the landmark act towards cleaning the administrative system to bring more transparency.

→ Describe Lokpal's mandate, people under it etc.

However, the recent amendment which takes away the suo moto cognizance of the cases of corruption, may lead to following disadvantages:

- i. Government interference in the newly established body.
- ii. The complaints more than seven years could not be taken up by body.
- iii. It reduces the required accountability from public authorities.
- iv. The real powers are vested in government.
- v. It reduces the independence of the Lokpal body.

However, the amendments may be reversed for the following reasons:

Analyse in light of recent amendments (provisions)

Remarks

- i. Government is representative of public will, need necessary safeguards for public officers.
- ii. Lokpal is mere body and need to assess the performance of it and then decide more powers to it.
- iii. It makes more accountable to legislature.

And numbers use bullets

The best way for effective functioning of Lokpal is mutual consent to bring out standard operating procedure between executive and Lokpal.

- iv. Independent body to assess the performance of Lokpal and transform according to progressive changes.
- v. Lokpal and Executive should uphold the spirit of constitution to deliver accountable, responsible governance to public.

Conclusion

Address all parts of the question

Remarks

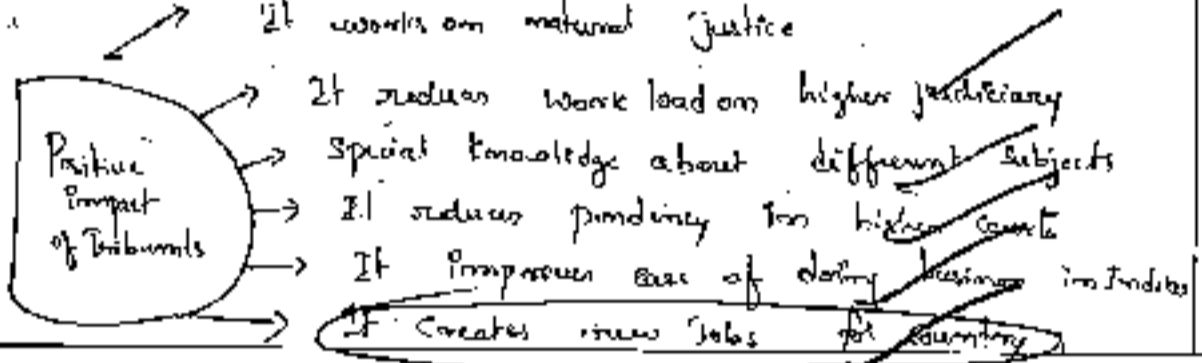
Q2. Chief Justice of India suggested having as few tribunals as possible. In the context of over tribunalization, highlight the importance of the Finance Act, 2017 in addressing the issue. Evaluate the impact of tribunals on administration of justice in India? (12.5 Marks)

Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies which are established under Article 323 A, 323 B of Constitution. Article 323 A establishes administrative tribunals and Article 323 B for other purposes.

The various tribunals are: National Green Tribunal (NGT) & National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) etc.

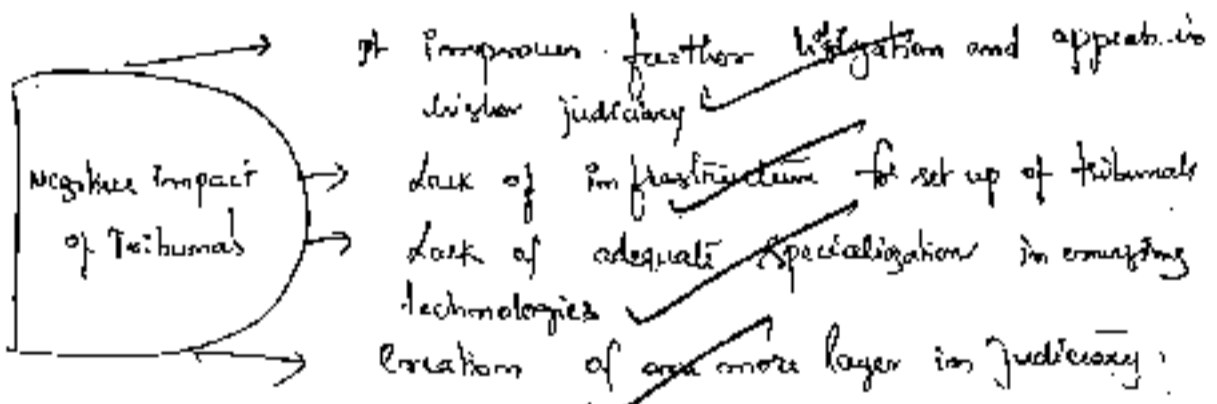
Recently Chief Justice of India suggested for few tribunals and according to it Government of India carried with Finance Act 2017 where fewer tribunals are supported. It has called for merging of Procedural tribunals and making few tribunals. For example Tribunal for Civil Aviation is merged with Telecom Tribunal etc.

The impact of tribunals on administration of Justice are



Remarks

Impact on administration of justice is mixed.



However, proper coordination between tribunals and higher judiciary with fewer tribunals may lead timely delivery of justice. It should be always kept in mind is that slow justice is no justice and strive for effective administration of justice.

Relevant Conclusion

Add
L. Chandrakumar
Judgment
&
Leggett Committee

Remarks

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 which imposes state emergency or internal emergency or President rule according to Constitution due to two reasons: 1. When state administration cannot be carried out according to Constitution (Article 356)

The limit
Article

2. When state government following the directions of Central government (Article 355)

According to B.R. Ambedkar envisaged Article 356 as a dead letter which could be used in extra ordinary situations but not as a norm. He expressed complete confidence on wisdom of policy makers to use it rarely.

Supreme court in S.K. Bommai case upheld the federalism and opined that "judicious use of President Rule". Sarkaria Commission and Punchi Commission on Centre-state relations suggested the standard Convention for imposing President rule in states.

However, 70 years of independence saw many imposition of President rule ~~to~~ arbitrarily in states.

- Ex: 1. imposition of President rule in Uttarakhand (2016)
2. President rule in Uttar Pradesh in 1990's etc.

Hence it is called deadly weapon by some critics.

Remarks

According to some critics the following reasons are for imposition of President rule:

- i. Change in governments in Centre
- ii. Impartiality of some Governors
- iii. excessive enthusiasm of Centre governments to maintain law & order in state.

Constitution has provided state emergency to maintain safety and security of state from external and internal aggression and uphold the rule of law. State Government & Centre Government should act within the sphere provided by Constitution and ^{should} uphold the supremacy of Constitution.

Answer with
structure

Introduction: Deserve ASS's mandate

- Body:
- ① Start with Ambedkar's quote
 - ② Why not a dead letter
↳ give instances of misuse
↳ emergency, Kerala for communists
 - ③ Why not a deadly weapon

Remarks

Conclusion: way forward
↳ Add common suggestions

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)

15th Finance Commission which is established by Central Government under chairmanship of N.K. Singh according to Article 263 of Constitution. It is primarily constituted for following reasons:

- i) to divide net proceeds of taxes between Centre & State *also: STATE-STATE is horizontal devolution*
- ii) to govern the principle of grant-in-aid to states by Centre
- iii) to augment the resources for the local bodies suggested by State Finance Commission
- iv) Any other terms as referred by President.

The landmark changes in recent days include devolution of taxes increased from 32% to 42% by 14th Finance Commission and introduction of reforms regarding forest cover & APL GST, NRE, etc.

The various concerns regarding the 15th Finance Commission are:

- i) to consider population of 2011 instead of 1971 population.
- ii) to reconsider more devolution of funds to states.
- iii) to concentrate on the performance of Secular Grand Abhiyan
- iv) to concentrate on implementation of Goods & Service Tax (GST)
- v) to concentrate on improving Ease of Doing Business

Remarks

Write TOR concerns not generalised concerns.

The advantages of these terms are:

- i) to incentivise the states on flagship programs like GST, Swachh Bharat, Ease of doing business.
- ii) to devolve funds according to current population
- iii) to improve the performance and incentivise the high performance states.

However, critics point out following reasons:

- i) to discriminate the already performed states like bringing down Total Fertility Ratio by Southern states (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, etc)
- ii) Centre imposing conditions on states which affects fiscal federalism

Hence, both Centre-state should uphold the federalism spirit by involving the states in formulation of terms of reference and also should try to give permanent status to Finance Commission and uphold the independence of institutions.

Give reason for/against permanency and give a stand.

Remarks

All parts not answered adequately

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)

Article 25 of Constitution provides right to religious freedom of Conscience and profess, practice and propagate one's own religion. The Constitution provides absolute freedom of Conscience but limitations in its propagations.

Religious Conversion is a method in which religion of individual is converted to other religion. The conversion can be of two types namely Voluntary and forced conversion.

Voluntary conversion has absolute protection from Constitution and it is a fundamental right. It is dependent on consciousness of individual and his/her own will. It should be completely without any external influence.

However, forced conversion is completely against the spirit of Constitution. Supreme Court upheld that forced religious conversion cannot be fundamental right. It is based on freedom, attack on conscience of individual.

Remarks

According to some analysts, the forced conversion might increase communalism among the society, might lead to mistrust against some religions etc.

Hence, right to freedom as provided by Constitution must be used judiciously and proper implementation of rule of law would uphold the individual religious freedom spirit of Constitution.

4.5

SC's observations in Hadiya case in detail
 Expand the debate more, bring into conversion laws of various states, Hadiya case etc.

Remarks

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

Article 14 of Constitution provides 'right to equality' and Article 15 provides 'Prohibitions of discrimination based on Caste, ~~sex~~, race, religion, sex and place of birth'.

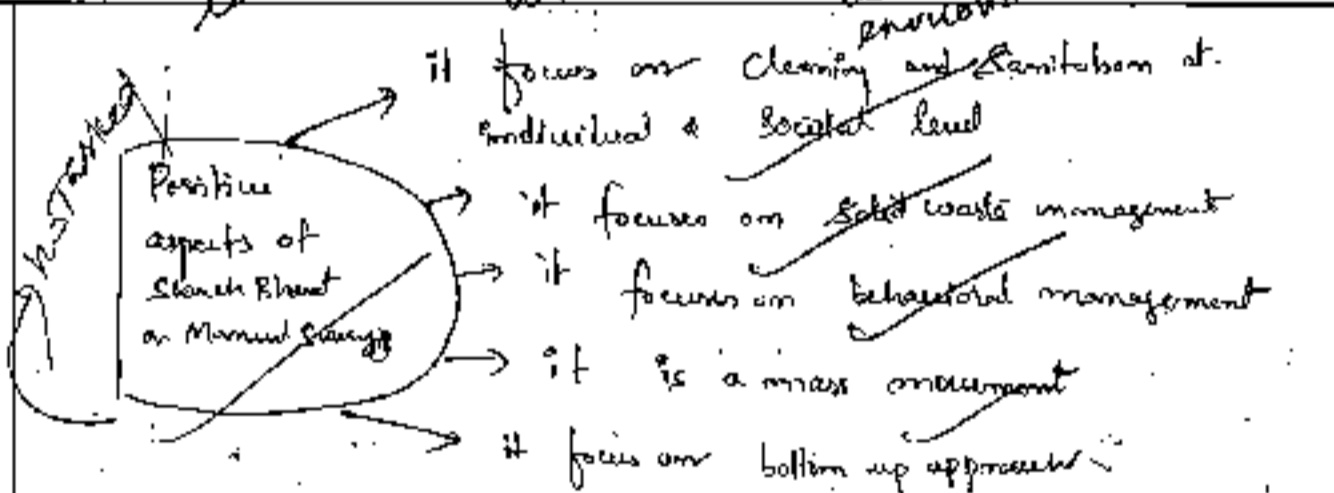
The main objective these articles to abolish untouchability among the Indian society which is prevalent due to Caste hierarchy and Caste discrimination. → Directly give Art

Manual scavenging is one of the unclean jobs practised in country mainly by the lower class particularly Dalits. It is violation on basic dignity of individual and leads to presence of Caste in different forms. → Show how manual scavenging perpetuates untouchability. Governments have banned manual scavenging and Supreme Court also ordered to put an end to it.

National Commission on Safai Karmacharis which works for welfare of manual scavengers. → random points. The flagship of Program of current government Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is step in right direction to attack manual scavenging.

Remarks

Link with a fulfillment of constitutional ideals as health, dignity, clean environment



However, some critics point out Swachh Bharat lead to:

→ dry toilets lead to further involvement in manual scavenging

→ lack of water leading to perpetuation of it.

Hence, machine scavenging (Ex: Delhi Government)

and automated Robot Scavenging, Twin pit technology and wider awareness among the people regarding cleaning and dignity of individuals should be way forward.

Analytically discuss and explain the way SBM will be helpful in curbing manual scavenging and untouchability.

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)

Moral policing is act of delivering instant justice based on value judgement rather than following rule of law by some individuals. Vigilantism is act of self professed protection of law on false assumptions regarding other communities.

Good introduction

These two acts are attack on core of constitution i.e. freedom and liberty of individuals. They rob the freedom of individual dignity.

The reasons for moral policing & vigilantism are

- i. false presumption ^{suspicion} regarding other communities.
- ii. lack of facts in rule of law by some individuals.
- iii. delayed justice by system in some cases.
- iv. existing cleavage among the society.
- v. Political patronage for some the anti social elements.

The part ain't asked in the question

The result of above acts are:

- i. Lack of trust and breach of social contract between society and government.
- ii. Increases existing cleavage in the society.

Remarks

Shows how it curbs individual liberty and acts as coercion

iii. Lack of individual growth due to his potential due to their barriers.

iv. The negative images for country in abroad.

The various measures taken by government are:-

- i. Supreme Court directed Central Government to bring law against vigilantism, lynching etc.
- ii. Establishes cell in every district to report cases regarding to it.
- iii. State governments like Manipur, Madhya Pradesh brought out laws against moblynchings etc.

A model lynching law by Central Government, Identification Vigilantism, Mob Violence Case by National Crime Report Bureau and efforts to improve trust among the communities must seriously looked in to.

+ Add Gaurav Committee
+ T.S. Poonamalla judgement
+ Civil Rights movement & Not im improve
+ Demands for Mazdoor Kisan

Remarks

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)

Supreme court judgement in Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India invalidated the Section 66A of Information Technology Act being it as unconstitutional and restricting the freedom of speech of Article 19. Supreme court opined that Vague interpretation of law and arbitrariness by various law enforcement authorities for striking it down.

Social media has become fastest way and medium of communication in present situation. It is replacing the traditional Print Electronic media for news and information.

- The reasons for controlling the social media are:
- i) the spreading of fake news
 - ii) the spreading of disinformation and misinformation
 - iii) it is also leading to hate speech
 - iv) easy way of communication without verification of original content

lack of effective legislation to control hate speech and fake news in absence of Section 66A of IT Act

Remarks

necessitated the comprehensive law to deal with it.

T.K. Viswanathan committee recommended comprehensive law to curb the hate speech which is being viral and endemic to the society. It should balance right to speech, right to privacy of individual and greater peace among the society.

Read the recommendations and discuss them

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)

Secularism which is ^{principle} separation of state from religion is basic necessity in democracy for a country like India. India always been secular country by treating various religions equally through out its history.

However, there is growing perception of increasing intolerance and using secularism for political gains. Some analysts point on moblynchings of particular communities (Es: Mohammad Akaq) and ~~promoting~~ ^{excluding} particular religion in National citizenship Amendment Bill etc.

The secularism must be preserved and protected and upheld within in way of life in India. It is basic ethos of country and constitution.

The various steps should be taken up by govt to instil confidence among the minorities and uphold the Constitutional Secularism are :-
i. to bring out ^{model} moblynching law according to Supreme Court direction.

Remarks: Explain why secularism is necessary for religiously diverse societies

(ii) The rule of law must be upheld and strict implementation of law to ensure peace and security in society
(iii) proper protection to all communities
(iv) giving due representation to all communities and follow the true spirit of Sabka Saath Sab Ka Vikas Sabka Visions
building Indusian, trust among the society through inter faith gatherings etc.

Not any explicitly or should be open as way forward

Expand the debate regarding secularism and intolerance with examples

3.5

Remarks

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)

103rd Constitutional amendment provided 10% reservation in educational institutions and Public employment for Economically weaker sections (EWS). It is considered as affirmative action for economically weaker sections to get their due in education and unemployments.

The Criticism for it to consider as anti-poverty measure because of following reasons:-

- i) Policy of reservation is not based on economic inequality but on social inequality (historically)
- ii) It is not an anti poverty or poverty alleviation policy.
- iii) Supreme Court in Jindra Sawney Case (1992) struck down 10% reservation on economic criteria, as reservation based on social, educational backwardness of caste.
- iv) It breaches the Constitutional limit of 50% for reservation.

However, the argument for EWS reservation

- i) Situation emerging after economic reform after liberalisation etc

Remarks

i) not threat to existing reservation to marginalised sections like SC, ST, OBC etc.)

ii) It is outside of social and educational backwardness. Reservation and applicable to all castes, religions

However, reservation is not about poverty alleviation policy and but due to changing circumstances and recent upholding of 12.5% reservation for OBCs in Maharashtra High Court and should be implemented in good faith after the Judicial review of Supreme Court directions.

+ Add Sarkis Commission

↑ Give more emphasis on the debate of affirmative action is representation vs anti poverty measure

→ After analysis, may find for anti poverty measures could be highlighted

Remarks

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

Cooperative federalism is term coined by Ernest Austin which is unique to Indian federalism. It refers to healthy cooperation between Centre and other states and also among different states for development of nation.

Competitive federalism refers to healthy competition between states to improve and focus on growth and development.

Competitive federalism and cooperative federalism must complement each other in current environment to prosper and to make our New India.

The advantages of complementing each other are :-

- i. Growing trust among the states, centre.
- ii. implementing best practices from Centre to states, vice versa and (Ex: PRAGATI, CETAS etc).
- iii. Improving rate of doing business among states (Ex: Telangana, Andhra Pradesh ahead of Maharashtra, Gujarat)
- iv. Way to experiment different models of governance (Ex: GST model for cooperative federalism etc)

Remarks

However there are some concerns regarding promoting complementary approach. They are :-

i. it only helps advanced and rich states leaving behind the poor states (Ex: North Eastern states lag behind)

ii. it promotes one size fits all approach and Centre hegemony on states in name of growth and development.

iii. frequent interference of Centre in state policies in name of growth (Ex: TDR in 15th Finance Comm)

Hence, both Centre, states should be mature enough to complement cooperative and competitive federalism to bring out New India.

Wrong analysis

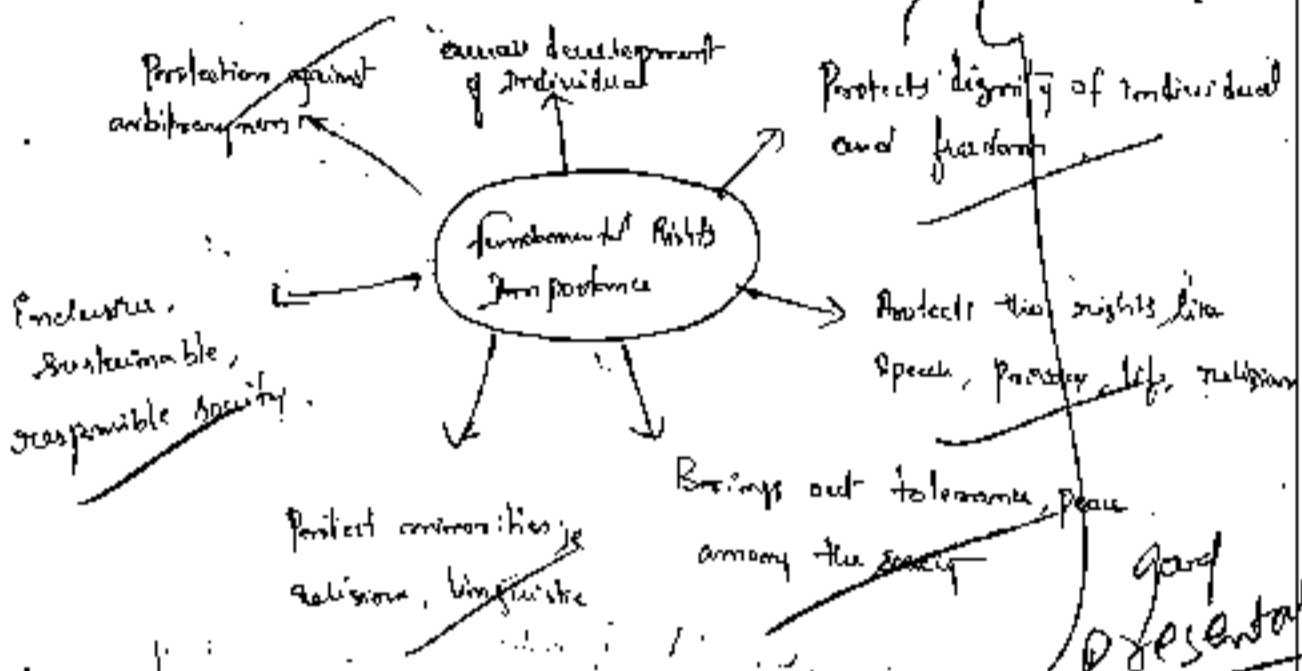
Complementarity should be understood well. Competitive federalism and cooperative federalism have their own unique challenges. Complementarity between them helps solve them.

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 basic entitlements of citizens against the state. They are considered as protection against authoritarian government and asymmetric power. They have found mention in all modern democracies like USA, India, Australia, Canada and UN Human Declaration of Rights.

The importance of fundamental rights are:-



Criticisms for fundamental rights are:-

According to some critics fundamental limitation rather than rights in our constitution

Remarks

i) more limitations than fundamental rights
ii) not being updated according to time like RTE became after 50 years. No right to health in our constitution, no right to data etc.

+ preventive detention + social life skills + unequal responsibility

However, rights always come with responsibilities and there can't be absolute rights and should be limitations.

It is said that 'other man's rights starts where our hand ends'.

Supreme Court writ jurisdiction under Article 32 is always available in case of any excessive limitation and basic structure is inviolation of it for protecting them. Hence, as a mature democracy we should try to impose social morality to constitutional morality to narrow limitations.

Have excessive limitations diluted importance? This part not addressed. Show recent SC rulings etc. to critically analyze the statement.

Remarks

Improve question understanding

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)

Kartarpur Corridor is considered as religious bridge or corridor between India and Pakistan. It connects Dewa Babar Nanak Sahib in India and Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan, which is considered as holiest place by Sikhs where Guru Nanak spent his last days on banks of Ravi.

The establishment of corridor leads to following objectives :-

- i. it fulfills long lasting demand of Sikhs to pilgrimage.
- ii. it helps to reduce tensions between India & Pakistan in growing escalation of tensions.
- iii. it provides opportunity to widen peace process and normalise the tensions. (Ex: Simla pact corridor in J&K).

Good coverage of significant

However, there is growing concerns due to Pro Khalistani leaders in Pakistan side. They are :-

- i. support to Pro Khalistani 'Referendum 2020'.
- ii. presence of Pro Khalistani leaders in Kartarpur Sahib Gurdwara.

Remarks

- iii. reducing or limiting the pilgrims to visit Kartarpur.
- iv. chances of revival of Khalistani movement due to interactions with radical Sikh elements.
- v. Probability of expansion of unrest from J&K to Punjab.

Nevertheless, India strongly opposed Khalistani elements in Pakistan negotiation terms and also opposed proposed 'Referendum 2020'. India always balances religious interests with security interests and recent concession for allowing more pilgrims is testimony to it.

19.5

Mention the measures needed.
 Again, not answered the question completely.

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)

Financial Action Task force (FATF) is intergovernmental body consists of 37 countries mostly of Organisation of Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) countries to curb money laundering, ~~terror financing~~ ~~and~~ ~~money~~ ~~laundering~~ ~~good~~

FATF 'Greylist' countries are countries which provide safe havens for terrorist activities and support money laundering and organised crime. Pakistan is recently placed in 'greylist' before placing it in 'Black list'

The consequences of FATF 'Grey list' are:

- i) Should take immediate actions on money laundering
- ii) get up on terrorist financing like freezing accounts, assets etc.
- iii) Credible action on all terrorist finance activities within stipulated time (Ex: Pakistan have time up to September 2019)

Remarks

The impact of action by Pakistan on FATF greylist regulations are:

- i) Pakistan already seeking under economic crisis and requested for IMF package also which force them to act
- ii) Continuous pressure from advanced countries like US, UK, France on Pakistan to act on terrorist activities financing
- iii) To improve its image and come out of grey list it is bound to act

However, sustainable credible actions should be taken by Pakistan and India should closely watch actions for strict implementation of FATF guidelines. good

The question asks your opinion Give both sides and then take a stand
Will it have impact

It will not have impact

4.5

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 Free Trade Agreement have been stuck for years which aimed at further deepening the engagement and cooperation between EU and India.

The various reasons for delayed negotiations are :-

- (i) Alleged Protectionist tendencies of India by some EU countries.
- (ii) Sanitary Phytosanitary Tariffs (SP), Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) by some EU countries to Indian products.
- (iii) Lack of Quality management for various products in India.
- (iv) Growing Protectionist tendencies across the world.
- (v) Brexit issue delaying the discussions and fact of Brexit may force renegotiate deal with many EU countries.

Repeated in India

Try to briefly explain each reason

+ data release status
+ wine imports etc
+ IPR issues etc

Remarks

Brexit which allows Britain to withdraw from European Union and have its own trade relations with other countries. It's impact on India-EU deal are.

- (i) It forces renegotiate deals with Britain, EU also.
- (ii) The Brexit process between Britain-EU is not yet finalized.
- (iii) Early deals may affect the ~~early~~ investment made early and future investments.

You have to analyse Brexit's role on India EU trade relations, ie will it increase the speed? Decrease it?

If you have not done that adequately

3

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)

Turkey which is major and strategic country in West Asia which connects Western Europe and Asia. It transformed under Mustafa Kemal Turk in to secular Turkey and improved its economy. *Region describes de-hyphenation*

The recent visit of Turkish President Erdogan to New Delhi makes a paradigm shift. To de-hyphenate India-Pakistan ties. The growing engagement with India is because of following reasons:

- i. India emerging as global player both economically (6th largest GDP) and strategically
- ii. More investment opportunities in India compared to Pakistan where as Pakistan reeling under debt crisis.
- iii. Active Engagement of India in West Asia relation with growth relationship between UAE, Saudi Arabia etc.
- iv. Invitation of India to Organisation of Islamic Community (OIC) recently as a special guest, which is first in 50 years.

Remarks

- v. Both are emerging economies and to strengthen further engagement.
- vi. Both countries traditional position on radical terrorism in all forms. (Ex: Turkey fighting ISIS in Syria)

Conclusion
Challenges
AS

However, more balanced approach should taken in Turkey because of its distasteful tendency, allegations of abuse of power in recent elections and balances Turkey-US relations (Ex: S. 400 issues)

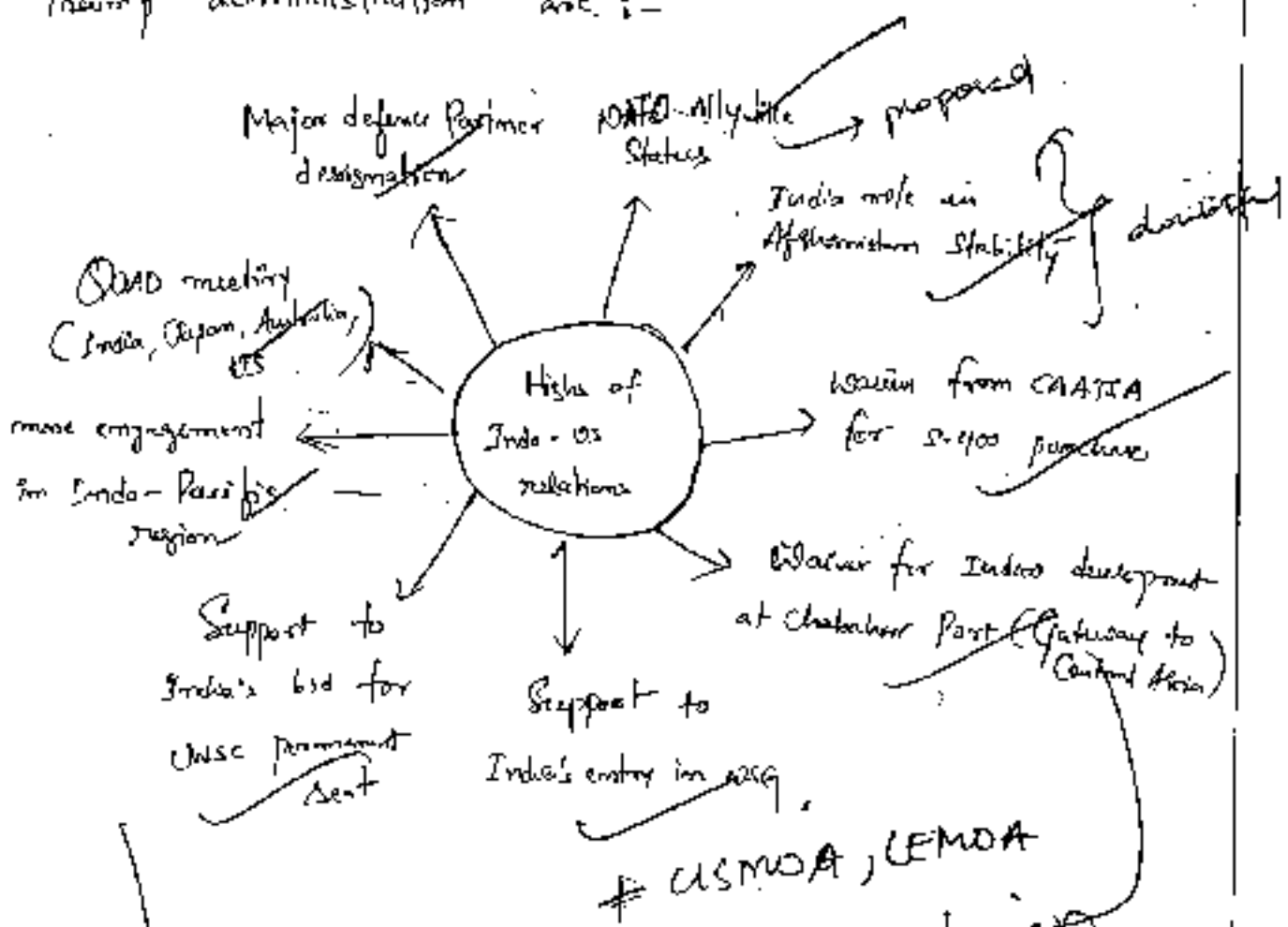
Challenges in Indo-Turkey relationship should be enumerated. Address all demands.

Remarks

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

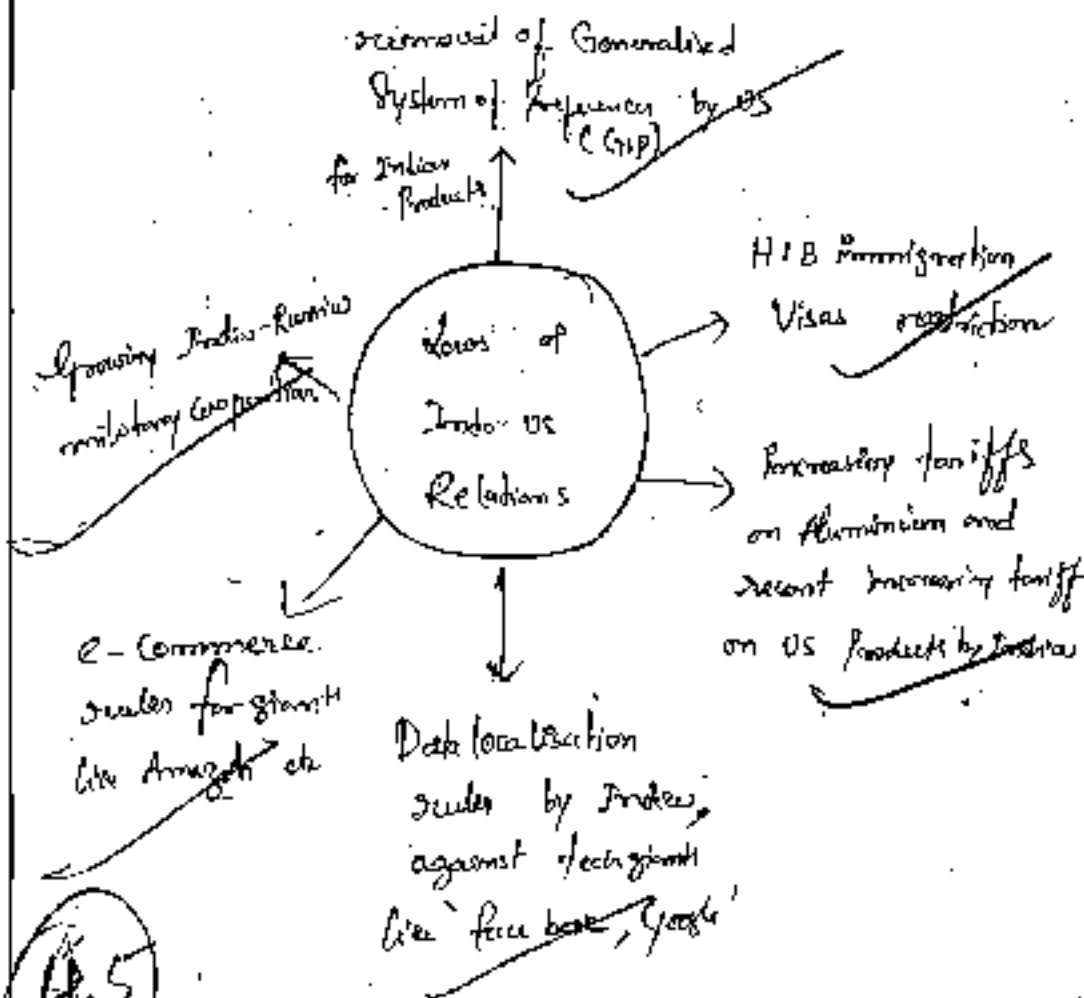
Asia Reassurance Initiative Act is act passed by US government to reiterate its commitment in peaceful and secure Asia with all its traditional allies and emerging Africa. India was given more importance in it as part of Indo-Pacific strategic importance. ^{Good} Cover all major aim and objective of ARIA

The highs of Indo-US relations under Trump administration are :-



Remarks

Good presentation



4.5

Discussion of these issues missing way forward too?

No Conclusion?

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)

Maritime security refers to secure the country from the threats emanates from sea, oceans etc. The various threats to maritime security are

- i. Piracy on high seas (Ex: Pirates at Horn of Africa)
- ii. Terrorism through seas (Ex: Mumbai attacks)
- iii. Human trafficking
- iv. Drug trafficking and arms smuggling.

India, Africa being the littoral countries of Indian Ocean face above traditional threats and emerging threat. India also have great stake in Africa in form of investment, security etc

Both India, African countries work on convergences in various geo-economic and geo-strategic interests. The recent visits by PM, President to these countries underline the importance of their maritime African countries.

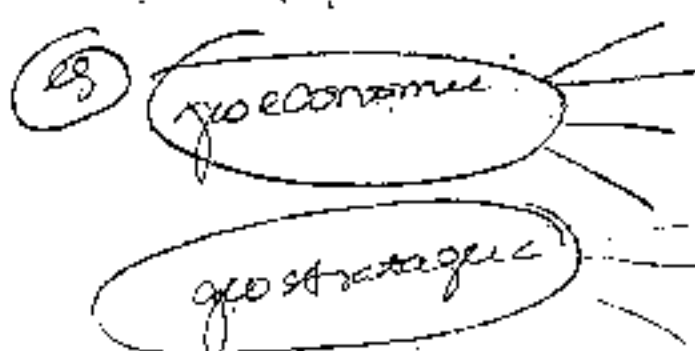
Remarks

India's Collaborative security apparatus through following initiatives :-

- i. Engaging all countries through India Ocean Regional Association (IORA)
- ii. Security & Prosperity for All Countries (SIPAC)
- iii. Sustaining tradition, economic links with Project Mausum
- iv. Infrastructure building through Afri. Asian growth Corridor Countering China model of BRI.

But geostrategic and

geo-economic convergences have to be linked



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)

National Registry of Citizens (NRC) is document of registering all legal inhabitants of Assam who settled before March 24, 1971. It is result of tripartite agreement between All Assam Student Union (AASU), Union Government, Assam State Government.

Its main aim to identify the illegal migrants to Assam especially from Bangladesh which changed demography and puts immense pressure on national resources. It is being monitored by Supreme Court after state governments failed to implement it.

There is clamour of implementation of NRC in Tripura, Nagaland, West Bengal etc.

The advantages of implementation it are:

- i) detection of illegal foreign immigrants
- ii) reduce the terrorism among the society
- iii) reduce the stress on social, economic resources of state

Remarks

It improves the security of nation by controlling the human, drug, arm trafficking.

However, the challenges ahead of India with Bangladesh are:

- i) Bangladesh consider NRC as internal matter of India
- ii) Bangladesh denies illegal migration of its citizens of that scale

There is no extradition treaty with Bangladesh in case of deportations leaving a lot of states within.

Hence, India-Bangladesh should negotiate the agreement on extradition, deportation for illegal migrants currently and for future purposes also.

will it check immigration?

Yes	No
-----	----

This is the model of answering

Remarks

Good attempt to understand question demand.

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)

Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) is second largest inter-governmental Organisation after United Nations for fostering Islamic Cooperation and Securing Muslims interests

India has never been member of OIC despite being home of second largest Muslims in world due to traditional opposition from Pakistan. India recently invited as special guest for 50th Year Celebration and Year of Tolerance by Saudi Arabia despite opposition from Pakistan.

- The growing global stature may be due to
- i) India's continuous engagement with Gulf Countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia etc
 - ii) Presence of Indian diaspora in west Africa
 - iii) Personal relationship between Prime Minister of India with heads of Countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia etc
(Ex: Prime Minister awarded highest civilian award (Bharat Ratna) to King of Saudi Arabia)
- + Close US-western-India collaboration
+ Security cooperation

Remarks

+ Investments etc
- Add other parts too OIC is not restricted to just middle East

The benefits of deeper engagements are:

- i) Securing Indian diaspora in west Africa especially Muslims
- ii) Promoting Muslim brotherhood with other Islamic Countries in International Forum
- iii) Cooperation among countries on Terrorism eradicating from foreign soil

However, India should balance the traditional opinion of OIC on Kashmir issue and engagement with Pakistan with new interests.

Addressing concerns and collaboration in Islamophobia + Radicalisation + Terror financing

4.5

Remarks