

GS SCORE

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VIRENDER KUMAR DAS

AIR - 854
(CSE 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES

 **8448496262**  **iascore.in**

INDIAN POLITY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	4½	<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>
2.	—	
3.	4	
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5.	2	
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8.	—	
9.	3	
10.	3½	
11.	4½	
12.	5	
13.	4½	
14.	3	
15.	5	
16.	4½	
17.	4	
18.	4½	
19.	4	
20.	4½	

= 62½

Name Virender Mr. Das

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

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)

The Lokpal & Lokayukta Act was passed in 2013 to prevent corruption in public life. Recent amendments in the Lokpal & Lokayukta Act 2013, the bodies ~~deprived~~ of the authority of taking suo-moto action.

Introduce the concept of Lokpal & its functions.

Removing suo-moto powers could make corruption preventing authority toothless ~~due to~~ following reason

- It may lead to political interference, as observed in amendment of Corruption Act, where inquiry against officer of Joint Secretary level can't be initiated without government approval.
- Since political parties members (who are elected) are also in the ambit of Lokpal, it required suo-moto powers to check corruption by them, otherwise we have ~~Central Vigilance Committee without~~ political control would not enable the authority to act.
- Patronisation of Bureaucracy has ~~become~~ a common phenomenon & many officers joining political parties after retirement so without suo-moto powers the efficiency of Lokpal can be compromised.

However ~~this not only~~ ^{may} ~~lead~~ ^{lead} to inefficiency ~~because~~ we have

Remarks

Discuss the salient features of Lokpal Act. and reflect critically upon it.

organisation working without suo-motto powers with
like NHRC → ~~SHRC~~ (National Human Right Commission),
SHRC, Central vigilance Commission,

Measure needed to taken for its effective functioning

- Grant more powers to case Prime Minister, who have a lot of blanket immunity in cases of atomic energy, external affairs, internal security etc.
- Judiciary should taken in the ambit of Lokpal because there is no authority above Judiciary & a good number of corruption cases are emerging

→ Providing suo-motto powers is essential for

Comment on working, so they it can function without interference
issues
like over- of politicians
burdening of
Leader of opposition

Lokpal & Lokayukt has emerged due to the demand of people & agitation taken place in Delhi in 2013. It show the political will of future GOI to take legalise of every corruption. so it is essential to let Lokpal work efficiently & without any kind interference.

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)

Remarks

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 empowered President of India to impose it rule in state if the state functioning is contrast to constitution of India. He can take the action on the report of Governor or without it.
 → Briefly explain the Article 356 & its provisions

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar said that article 356 should be in case of extreme emergency. But it is the most empowered article of constitution due to misuse of it for political gain or for coercing state to obey the directive of Centre.

Till now every state in India more or less has come in its ambit, even the state of Jammu & Kashmir which have ~~some~~ ^{many} special privileges also impacted by it. Recent imposition of Governor rule in Jammu & Kashmir on the basis of ideology difference between the coalition partners show the misuse of Article 356.

Imposing President rule after winning Lok Sabha election in the state which are governed by different parties was a common phenomenon during 1970s-90s.

Sarkaria Commission (1988) & Judgment of Supreme Court in Bommai Case (1994) provide guidelines for imposing President rule in the state & after it the

Remarks

Discuss the examples of Morarji & Indira Government which imposed Art 356 out frequently.

(4)

usage of article 356 is halted upto some extent
 Their recommendation & judgment ^{help to} make article
 356 as deadly weapon. But still there are
 ambiguity in its functioning.

Explain how Art 356
 is still not a deadly
 weapon.

Measure to prevent the misuse of Article 356

- follow the Judgment & Judgement provided
 by Supreme Court in Bommaral case (1994)
- follow the recommendation of Sarkari & Puri
 Commission
- Make federalism more cooperative by organising
 body like Niti Ayog.

Article 356 should be sparingly as envisaged
 by Constitution maker, they thought that it
 would remain a dead letter, but when too
 political power make its use of it common. There
 is a need of cooperation between Centre & State
 in this regard recommendation of 14th Finance
 Commission are helpful.

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)

Remarks

Remarks

2

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 the Indian Constitution provided to every citizen of India or even outsiders to profess, propagate & freedom of conscience ~~and religion of their choice.~~ Introducto
Art 25-28
of Constitution

Supreme Court in some recent judgement (the case related to a woman of Kule who change it religion for marriage) held that right to religion under article 25 also have right to convert to religion of ^{individual} his/her choice. So right to convert is a fundamental right.

Right to Conversion is part of right of conscience & profess any religion. But the conversion should not be coercive or forced, because it is upto individual to conscience religion of his/her choice, if there is a force behind it, its against article 25.

Discuss the issue of religious conversions & explain whether or not conversion is a FR.

Explain the laws in various state to prevent conversion.

mention recent judicial pronouncements specifically -

Remarks

(

Remarks

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)

Remarks

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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)

Remarks

† 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)

Remarks

Remarks

3

Secularism & Tolerance are required for a peaceful country, & in recent India is losing both, which can be seen from world democratic India in which India ranked at 44th place in flawed democracy, in world peace index India ranks lower than Pakistan in 2018. This is due to the fact of rising intolerance & anti secular activities in India.

Also discuss various debates surrounding secularism in India like involvement of Govt in religious activities, non-neutral action of states during riots etc -

Hinduwa judgment of Justice Verma, might also be discussed -

compare/contrast - western and Indian model of secularism -

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 act was introduced in 2019 to provide reservation to economically backward section of citizens. This change transformed the policy of reservation from an affirmative action policy to anti-poverty measure, which have many positive as well as negative side effect.

→ The policy help many aspirants to be full filled due to rising inequalities in countries, dreams doesn't able to find support, ~~that are~~

→ This reservation to general category also help in destigmatise the notion of reservation

But the policy of reservation introduced in Indian Constitution to help the people who lived the stigma from centuries. The reservation was an affirmative policy to make people from these communities an inclusive part of Constitution.

Supreme Court in recent judgment held that there is no requirement for eliminating elite of reserved category people because reservation is due to social stigma which bound by birth.

Carry over
details about
C.A.A.

Well explained.

Remarks

Discuss the impact of 103rd Amendment on 'merit'.

372

Demand of reservation from communities like Marathas & Jats make the mockery of reservation policy.

Out: Providing 10% reservation to economically backward citizen would not solve the problem because after the act 99% of the population will fall in this category due to too limit ^{upto 1 million} ₹ 8 lakh per annum.

Discuss the Indira Swamy judgment.
Consider whether this amendment violates the spirit of the judgment.

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 & Competitive federalism are important factor in development of a federal country like India.

Explain the term Cooperative & competitive federalism.

The need of effective Cooperation & Competition between states & between state & Centre is essential for ~~work~~ development of India which can be observed in following manner

→ ~~As per~~ Indian Constitution certain three list for states & union, subject are divided according to need of nation & diversity & unity for example agriculture is in state list but most of the subsidies to state for agriculture are come from Centre. So if there is no cooperation, there may be difficulties in agriculture sector

→ River sharing dispute can be solved easily with cooperation, otherwise these issues hinder the life of states, like dispute for Ganges water sharing

→ Competition help in motivating government to work in liaison with Centre & other states for

Remarks

DISCUSS

Example, Cotton reform in Rajasthan helped the state according to Economic Survey 2018-19, Smiley reform are also introduced by MP & Assam.

→ ~~Cooperative~~ ^{federal} bodies like GST Council show the strength ~~the impact~~ of ~~federalism~~ cooperation & competition among the states

→ However there are many issue halting the development of Cooperative federalism & competitive federalism in India

→ Diversity - linguistic diversity of South & North distance from northern state, imposing Hindi also impede involvement.

→ unevenness of growth - State like Tamil & Karnataka grow faster than other counterpart, this impact competition, the measure of development is not easy to among states

→ Bodies like NITI Aayog promoting cooperation & competition on the same time, GST Council is another example. There are demand for GST Council like bodies for agriculture India now should utilize its federal structure for common development of nation,

Remarks

Analyze whether it is right time for competitive federalism, even still some states are not willing to compete with other

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

Indian Constitution borrow fundamental right from American constitution. They are provided in Part III of Indian Constitution under Article 14 to 35. ^{the "Fundamental rights"} Define fundamental right have huge significant for India Democratic value but they also criticism for various reason.

The significance are

- prevent the excess of state in the life of people
- provide India's secular & Democratic culture for example Article 25 provide right of conscience religion of own choice.
- Provide Political & social right to citizen of India, which are not helpful or working if put in non justifiable part of constitution like Directive principle.
- Help Judiciary to ~~define~~ examine the validity of any law. In many cases Supreme Court uphold fundamental right above government acts, like in Puttaswamy case Supreme Court of India uphold right to privacy under article 21.
- fundamental right are basic part of constitution of India & as enshrines in Jayaswami Prasad Bhargava Case 1973

Remarks

They prevent the government to codify laws which are multiplex & not uphold value of unconstitutionalism.

However, fundamental rights have many criticisms for few examples

- It is said that fundamental rights prevent government to ~~the~~ step to ~~reduce~~ achieve social justice. for example during land reform, Supreme Court upheld right to property above social justice to the look of people

The remedial measures provided under Constitution on breach of fundamental rights are lastly & out of not in reach of poor.

- They can be suspended during emergency.

fundamental rights are make government to respect human liberty but also restraint them from working for example, Adhwa act to promissaries are changed defined by Supreme Court like sec 57 impede functioning of business in India. But in democracy development should be from down bottom & not coerced by top So fundamental functioning in maintain our democratic system. They impede government only in certain things but not help government to do many things & Adhwa Act was an example.

Remarks

Discuss shortcomings & limitation of FRs as:-
 - No socio-economic rights
 - reasonable restrictions
 - under Art. 19

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 constructing between India & Pakistan to allow Punjabi community to go to Kartarpur Gurudwara for celebration of 550th anniversary ~~anniversary~~ birth day of Guru Nanak, the first Sikh Guru.

Introduce the importance & significance of Kartarpur Corridor for Sikh community.

But there is fear that Kartarpur Corridor could lead to revival of pro-Khalistan activities in India, due to the following reasons

- Pakistan involvement in pro-Khalistan issue in 1980's make India suspicious of Pakistan activities
- There were several riots in the upsurge of demand Khalistan all over the world like U.K, Canada & during world cup of cricket
- Pakistan denying Counsellor access to Kartarpur also ~~pointed~~ ~~toward~~ ~~the~~ ~~issue~~, despite India demand also ~~from~~ ~~add~~ ~~suspicion~~ in Indian Government.
- Presence of terrorist organisation also

Remarks

Explain how Pakistan is using Kartarpur corridor to spread Khalistan issue like some famous pro-Khalistan leaders inducted into committee for corridor.

4 1/2

stabilises India's belief. An all out attack on terrorist in Kashmir, these organisation may want to use this opportunity.

Measures needed to taken to solve the problem

- Pakistan allow access to Indian Consular to Kartar Puz.
- Pakistan can take action against terrorist organisations like the recent one, in which Saad Hafiz sent to jail
- Pressure of FATF can help India to resolve the issue & Pakistan need financial help from IMF & world bank, so pressure can be put from there
- Message through China America & OIC countries could help India on their issue

Also discuss the threats associated with Kartarpur corridor.



improve the diagram

India & Pakistan relation are already in bad arena, take India should work for solution, India could be helpful partner in time of crisis to Pakistan & emergent new PM in Pak show the sign of change.

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 is an intergovernmental bodies that deal with issue of terrorism financing, money laundering etc. It constituted in 1989 & India become its partner in 2010

} Good introduction

FATF main list like 'grey list, Black list' which shows the type of restriction & restraint could be applied on countries for activities contrary to its principle.

There are more than 5 countries in grey list & 3 countries in black list. The criterion of inclusion in list is consultation, The body meets regularly & take action. ~~Pakistan was~~ activities like financing terror, money laundering, banking safe havens for money laundering are some of these criterion.

This is the second time that Pakistan was included in greylist, it was in ²⁰¹²⁻¹⁵ 2009 when Pakistan was first kept in greylist.

Keeping Pakistan in grey list could impact life

Remarks

- Explain the implication of being in grey list.

5

- but ~~at~~ ~~insure~~ that talistan required for solving its financial crisis.
- Impose sanctions on its trade & commerce
- Countries could deny to provide help to talistan.

However keeping talistan in grey list is not solve the problem because it (2009) Pak was in grey list, but it didn't impact its finding ~~to~~ ~~terrorist~~ ~~or~~ terrorist organisation. It continued its activities due to help provided by countries like Saudi Arabia, America & others.

This time the conditions are changed, the Americas help to talistan is halted, & it required huge amount of financial need to solve Pop Crisis & to removing influence of china that impacting its interest & sovereignty. But these measure could be short sighted, & a strong ~~strategic~~ actions are required to deal with terrorism.

Though most of the points have been discussed, yet not put with clarity & in a good structured manner.

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 trade Agreement have been stuck for years, it consume 19 years but the negotiations are not completed.
 ↳ negotiation is going since 2007.

India ^{despite} has very good relation with EU countries & trade agreement with many nation failed to achieve a EU-India free trade agreement due to the following reason

- EU demanding strict Photo-Sensitivity ~~Photo-Sensitivity~~ measures that may impact India's potential to ~~to~~ export
- EU demanding ease in Intellectual Property Right, especially for the wines & spirit its exported
- India demand of free movement of human Capital by which India could have the maximum benefit.
- Dispute resolution mechanism, India as data secure nation etc. Now Brexit is also halting the free trade agreement between EU & India. Due to ~~to~~ ambiguity in Brexit deal makes it difficult

Remarks

Discusses the current status of India-EU trade relationship.

for EU to sign a trade deal. But Brexit ~~can do~~ could impact free trade agreement in following ways

→ U.K ~~is a~~ strict policy of Visa ~~India~~ ~~could~~ ~~not~~ impacting the agreement. if Brexit happen the deal could ~~move on~~.

→ It ~~will~~ would be easier for India to deal with other countries of EU after Brexit, because India have good trade relation ~~with~~ other countries & in field like trade, space, SAT & R&D

→ After signing International Solar Alliance many EU countries sign of positive attitude & presence of France in ISA also help in re-alignment of EU-India agreement, ~~since~~ ~~Britain is not the member of UK~~

→ India relation with countries like Germany ~~is~~ ~~are~~ increasing due to ^{emergence of} new research field like clean technology (electric vehicle, ...) then after end of UK ~~existence~~ it would be easier for EU to deal with India.

India need to negotiate with EU due to rising protectionism & unilateralism in the world the deal may ~~become~~ ~~helpful~~ to India.

Remarks

will discuss the impacts of Brexit

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 is a modern secular state who have cordial relation with Pakistan. But due to changing circumstances it is changing its stance & show a positive attitude toward India. But there are many challenges & possibilities in relation between Turkey & India.

Introduce the term dehyphenation

Some of these challenges are.

→ Connectivity - Turkey is located in Mediterranean region & the land route between India & Turkey is distant dream.

→ Geo Politics - Turkey is a NATO ally & Pakistan too, so there is better chance of good relation with Pakistan.

→ Cultural Contact with Pakistan could prevent Turkey to fully indulge with India due to Kashmir issue, river sharing with Pakistan.

→ India relation with Russia could also impact Turkey-India relation, because of Russia-Turkey relation.

Remarks

↳ Role of Pakistan, issue of Afghanistan.
 ↳ Turkey opposing India in UNSC & NG membership etc.

(4 1/2)

But there possibilities which are growing that make relation between India - Turkey long & enduring

Trade - Turkey ~~import~~ various product of daily life use like cosmetic, India can provide a cheap market to import

Changing geopolitics - India relation with Russia are not so cordial now, as it was ~~in~~ five years ago & India relation with USA are improving. Since Turkey ~~is~~ is an NATO ally, this would helpful for India - Turkey ~~to~~ talk.

Culturally India ~~was~~ is close to Turkey,

The historical links leave many imprint on India & Turkey which are common.

Pakistan changing global image, its inclusion SAF group list, impact Turkey - Pak relations.

India has good market to export & Turkey has market to import, India must try hard for creating this market by using eco-cultural ties & economic need.

the well channelled
in our
relationship

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 was tabled in America for pursuing American interest in Asia & Indo-Pacific.

Introduce the significance of the Act.

Asia Reassurance Initiative Act gave American to spend \$1.5 bn for development of nations so that they can claim their right & protect themselves. The aim of the act was to contain rising China & safeguard American interest.

Explain the positives & negatives of ARIA

Indo-US relation after globalisation was cordial but in Trump administration, they show the high & low in very limited time

on issue like Visas (H1B), dispute in WTO on solar panel, rising duties & tariff on Indian goods, putting India into currency watch list, reviewing US benefit to India keep the relation low for India. There are issue that relate India with the world like, India-Iran relations, due to sanction by America on Iran, India is deprived of Iran oil, CAATSA Act which prohibiting India to deal with Russia

Remarks

on S-400 missiles.

On the other hand, the relations show some
 highness too, the ~~best~~ conduct of 2+2 dialogue
 between India & America, American support to
 India on NSG, signing of COMCASA & others,
 like ending protectionism & unilateralism of USA
 India need both Am USA & the other world like
 China, Iran & Russia, USA has it own goal
 while pursuing it partly with India & India
 should ~~not~~ pursue it own goal for a
 safe & inclusive world.

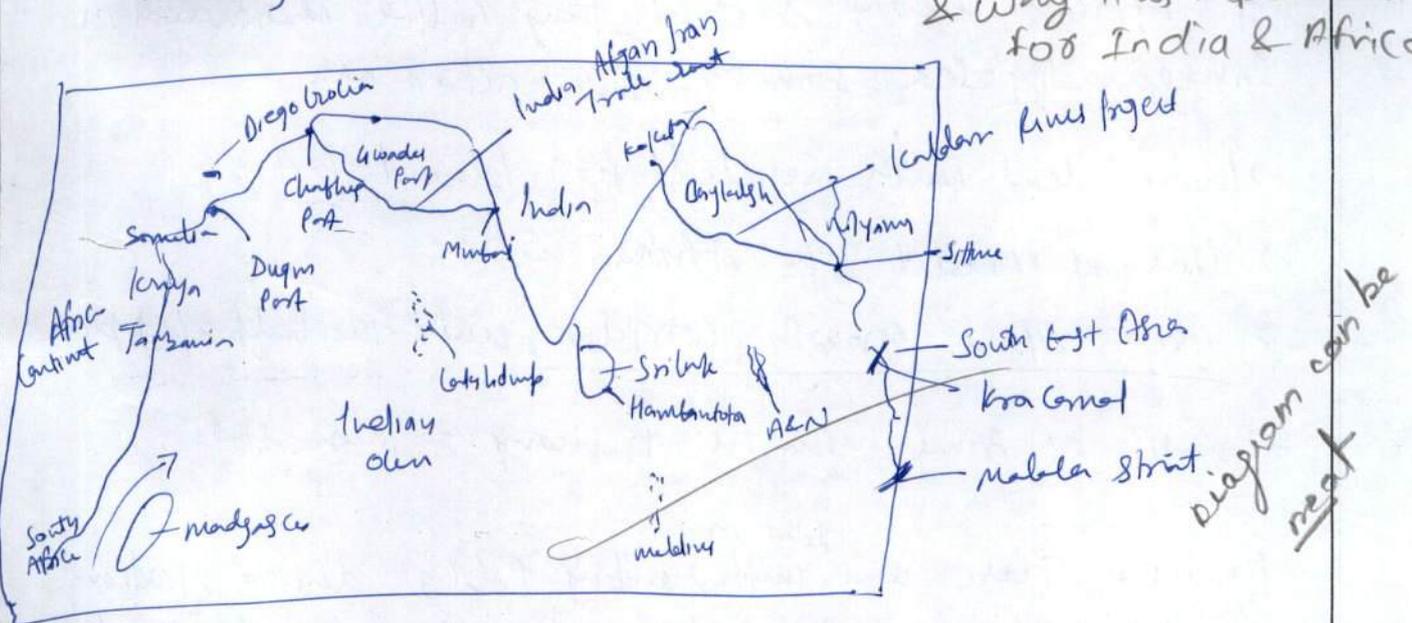
Relation with USA are useful to India, despite
 having problem India should act ~~of its~~ to solutions
 & leaving a separate space to deal with other
 world.

Wages and
 laws during
 trump admin
 have been
dimmed

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 is a emerging issue after world war especially in the Indian ocean which connects to Pacific & the largest oil market to fast growing economy.

Define Maritime-Security & why it is important for India & Africa.



There is a great deal ~~between~~ in convergence of India & Africa geo-strategic & geo-economic interest in maritime domain.

- India is importer of oil & gas from med east so requirement of safety at sea is required
- Africa want growth & development & maritime trade is useful, to trade with south east asian countries, Japan & India.
- Passage between South Africa & Madagascar is

Remarks

Explain the significance of Indian Ocean region.

(4 1/2)

It remains important to African countries. & ~~the~~ ~~militarization~~ militarization by western countries & Chinese nation ~~across~~ ~~lines~~ in British Indian ocean territory & maldivas - could be helpful for African nations as well as Indian nation.

India Government take many step to safeguard the trade route as well as growth & development of African country so that they could be ~~participated~~ ~~in~~ ~~safeguarding~~ sea. Some of India action are

- India deal with Seychell for Island port
- Line of Credit to African nation
- Asia Africa growth corridor with the help of Japan
- Visit by Prime minister to many of their state.

However there are ^{debts in} implementing policy due to aggression in Seychell against India acquisition of port & increasing Chinese influence in Indian ocean.

India need a more collaborative action with African nation; Relation between Africa & India are not only of economic interest but also of cultural & social trust, India must use these assets which the other countries like China doesn't have

Discuss briefly how India intends to actively pursue an collaborative security apparatus in the region.

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 Register of Citizen ~~was~~ is ~~is~~ update on Assam according to the Assam Accord (1987) 1985 & Supreme Court orders.

~~The~~ ^{Objective} ~~purpose~~ of NRC is to identify the illegal NRC migrant from Bangladesh, for Assam people it is necessary because of the fear of loss of identity of Assam. But there are question that will NRC help due to the following issue

- Migrant in Assam are not only from Bangladesh they are also from neighbouring state like west Bengal, Bihar,
- After NRC, it would be difficult to deport Bangladeshi because of ~~complex~~ ^{complex} political issues, even ~~the~~ India is still not able to deport Rohingya
- Migrant from Bangladesh are not only living in Assam but also in other state, thus these state can also ask for NRC.
- Women who migrated in Assam due to marriage relation after 1980's ~~are~~ are ~~finding~~ ^{finding} facing difficulties due to rejection of their identity by NRC

much
NRC
could solve the problem
of illegal migration

Remarks

Describe the Assam model of NRC.

officials. If Assam deport these women, it may have disastrous effect as Assam society

Discuss the problem of illegal migrants from Bangladesh.

are not only internal, but also have null impact Indo-Bangla relation

→ Bangladesh is facing shortage of resources for its huge population, they may decline to cooperate with India on migrant issue & deteriorate Indo-Bangla relations

→ Already we India have problem with Bangladesh on issue of sharing river water, long border this may lighten the tensions between the two nations.

→ Deporting these immigrants may give rise to the wave of radicalisation in Bangladesh & already we India have this problem in western front, if it happen then Indo-Bangla relation will go in deep trouble

India need to act aptly with Bangladesh for safe deportation of illegal migrant & people living in Assam (illegally) from a long time & having relation with local population need no So that relation would not deteriorate.

Maintain
relation in
your answer

Remarks

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)

In the recent summit of organization of Islamic Cooperation India was guest of honour. OIC is the largest body of nation after United nation, it contains 57 member state that embrace religion of Islam & some non islamic countries as observer state like Russia.

OIC invite of India show the cordial relation of India the west Asian countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE & others.

It marks the India's growing global stature because of the following

- Despite effort of Pakistan to keep India away from OIC, India was invited
- India engagement with second largest bodies of nations marks India relation ~~despite~~ with Islamic despite having problem with Pakistan on issue of Kashmir, & good relation with Iran,

It can deeper India engagement with OIC countries & this ~~will~~ be would be beneficial for India due

- large number of muslim population, India could make cordial relation that will help it in United nation system agenda.

Remarks

Briefly discuss the history of India & OIC & → OIC has been used by ~~victor~~ against India.

(4½)

→ India is ~~the~~ the 3rd largest consumer of oil & ~~the~~ fourth largest of gas, so ~~the~~ ^{meeting} ~~meeting~~ 80% of its requirement from import, ~~so it is necessary~~

→ Investment in India from UAE & Saudi Arabia is on rise during recent years, so it helps in obtaining more finance for its project like strategic oil reserve

But there is other side too, OIC countries are also supporting ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Kashmir issue & they also ~~show~~ talked about treatment of religious minority in India.

However, there are many things in common which could make our relation better, having largest muslim population & people to people contact could help in making relation better. Investment & oil security is the need of country & OIC can help in procuring them.

Explain the mutual benefits to both India & OIC, if India becomes a member of OIC.