

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Kumare Sumita

Mobile No. _____

Date 12/08/2017Signature Sumita

REMARKS

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SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Indian Economic Diplomacy of 21st Century
- (b) Role of Indian diaspora In Foreign Policy making
- (c) India's Palestine Policy
- (d) The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
- (e) Crisis of Political Geography of Dhokhlam

1a) A foreign policy of any country is shaped by its political, economic, security and strategic interests. India's foreign policy is also directed by the same. With the vast geographical area and a large population, India has been able to leverage it through economic diplomacy in South Asia, Africa, ASEAN, EU etc.

→ India has entered into many bilateral, multilateral and regional trade agreements with its neighbours and other growing regions of the world. eg. SAFTA, Indian-Ocean FTA, India-Africa trade agreements.

Remarks

→ It's a member of WTO, and has been able to project itself as a leader of the developing countries by negotiating an recent Nairobi Package of WTO.

→ The economic diplomacy of India was never just about economics, it had a strategic and political aspect too especially in the region of Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean.

→ With Look East 2 and Act East, India with economics had started security domain negotiations for acting as counterweight to China in South China Sea.

Thus, India's economic diplomacy in 21st century is to project itself as a growing leader and take advantage of its young it for other domains too.

Remarks

(b) Indian diaspora consists of the people who are of Indian origin or whose ancestors were of Indian origin working in other countries.

→ The Indian diaspora has its presence in almost all parts of the world most concentrated being in the Gulf region or Middle East.

→ Indian diaspora plays an important role in shaping India's Foreign Policy.

^{In} The recent 'Pravasi Divas', the govt. announced many policies like a welfare fund for the diaspora.

→ In case of Sri Lanka, the Tamil population in Sri Lanka has always led the shaping of Indian attitude.

→ India's policies towards Gulf, ~~etc.~~, Saudi, Qatar, etc. Dubai are always directed towards the welfare of diaspora there - like in the recent

Remarks

visit of our PM, an agreement was reached that the employers won't keep the passports of the workers with themselves.

→ It was the Indian diaspora in US (most of the upper class are Indian-US origin) which lobbied and led to normal relations between India & US.

→ Even in Africa and Latin America and Caribbean, the diaspora have projected India's soft power and led to a clear background to pursue its foreign policies.

(c) India since the time of Nehru has adopted an Idealistic stand in its foreign policy. When Israel captured Palestine, the whole Arab world saw it as an aggressor, so India due to its

Remarks

huge diaspora and energy needs couldn't afford to go against the Arab world.

→ India though not having a clear open agenda about Palestine, have supported it at many instances.

India has a sympathetic corner for it.

→ India supported first UN resolution to admit Palestine as a member country when many major powers opposed it.

→ India has agreed to the 2 nation theory of Israel Palestine conflict saying Israel should leave West Bank and Jerusalem to Palestine.

→ But in recent UN resolution, India refrained from taking a stand on human rights violations in Palestine showing a shift in policy.

→ India and Israel are emerging and coming out as natural allies and

best friends. India that's why needs to follow a pragmatic policy not to create any rift. We have many defence, agricultural and water pacts with Israel.

Thus, India's Palestine policy has been seeing a shift, i.e., against India's idealistic image in world arena but India is entering into a more pragmatic one.

(d) The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor is a joint initiative taken by India and Japan in ~~South~~ Africa.

→ It is seen as one of the major corridors facilitating connections between the two emerging continents. As said by experts - "19th century was of Britain, 20th was for America and 21st century will be an Asian century."

Remarks

- India always faced two problems in its projects with Africa - "technology" and "finance". These two will now be provided by Japan.
- It will facilitate movement of goods, services etc between the two continents. The piracy of Somalian coast in Indian ocean can be checked effectively.
- The vast untapped potential of African market can be utilised.
- It will also act as a counter to china's growing presence in Africa and Indian Ocean as it recently opened a base in Djibouti.
- India's energy needs will find a new way. India has replaced China as biggest buyer of venezuela Oil. Thus, Asia-Africa growth corridor, on one hand ^{will act} as a competitor to China's one belt one road and on the other help in growth of both continents.

① Doklam lies on the trijunction of India, China and Bhutan and always have been a contested area.

Remarks

→ due to its location, ~~to~~ only some kilometers to India's Chicken neck area or Siliguri corridor, link between Tibet and China and Sikkim and Bhutan, it is a very strategic and important one.

→ If China gets access to it, it will come to India's doorstep and can cut off connection to India's North East.

→ China, early on border talks with Bhutan had agreed it to be a part of Bhutan but recently the PLA started building roads. Seeing the gentle and important geo-political context it presents, India had to interfere.

→ The Doklam, Aksai Chin in Ladakh and Kalapani in Uttarakhand are some of the trijunctions that have always been a political crisis.

Both Indian, China and Bhutan should engage in peaceful talks and solve the present standoff with clear

Remarks demarcations. As Atal Bihari Vajpayee said - "we can change our friends but not neighbours."

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) 'Teesta water issue is a major irritant in India-bangladesh relationship', Examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) India Afghanistan growing defence relations are witnessing after initial road block a major shift in India's policy to Afghanistan. Discuss India-Afghanistan relation in context of recent visit of Afghanistan president to India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) UN through out its journey has been accused of maintain power equations of cold war, only reforms can save its 'greater credibility and legitimacy'. Examine the statement in the light of different proposed models of reforms. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) India-Bangladesh are two countries of South Asia having common historical, cultural and geographical ties.

India shares longest boundary with Bangladesh and both the countries have been mixed in border issues as well.

→ India supported Bangladesh in its liberation from Pakistan in 1971 and have tried to maintain good relations, ~~But~~ since then. ~~But~~ The recent India-Bangladesh Enclave exchange (102 amendment) Bangladesh get 11 and India 51 enclaves.

→ Both the countries have signed many pacts relating to trade, energy, infrastructure. Like the ~~Abaka~~

Remarks

Kolkata - Dhaka - Agartala Bus service.

→ It helps reducing distance between India and it's north east.

Bangladesh also has a strategic concern for India. BSF and Bangladesh Force have conducted mutual exercise for Bay of Bengal region.

→ The recent Sunderban Moitory signed after PM of Bangladesh visited India.

But there has been some irritants in the relationship, one of the major being Teesta Water Issue.

① In 1970's, both the countries agreed to share - India (36%) Bangladesh (32%) and the rest was left as it is.

② In ~~1990's~~ the recent agreement in 2000's, they agreed to share the Teesta water in 50:50 basis.

Remarks

But Bangladesh has been accusing India of diverting the water, as the flow during summers decreases. Teesta joins Ganga and both flow as Padma in the Bay of Bengal.

→ Bangladesh being a lower riparian depends on India for sharing an adequate amount. The West Bengal CM Mamta Banerjee has not been very agreeing for the Teesta water Treaty.

With the growing role of states and their autonomy, it is becoming difficult for Centre to lead the states into Treaties.

It has been argued by many experts that geographically Pakistan and Bangladesh are faulty creations, Teesta dispute being result of such fault. India as an emerging power needs to solve this as Raja Mohan argues. "No country can become a power without enduring

Remarks

its primacy in its neighbourhood.

(b) Afghanistan, though geographically not a part of South Asia, shares very deep historical, ~~geo~~ cultural ties with India. They have common customs, language, tradition, literature ~~etc.~~ etc.

→ India was one of the countries who was there with Afghanistan during Soviet invasion in 1972. It has always tried helping Afghanistan in reconstructing its economy, infrastructure etc.

→ India has always tried maintaining good relations owing to strategic location it has for India. It connects us to Central and Middle East Asia on which energy starved India depends for its energy needs.

→ It also acts a check for Pakistan's east side.

Remarks

→ India is between owing to Quadrilateral group talks - ~~the~~ US, China, Afghan, Pakistan - had stopped interfering much. ^{Many} ~~one~~ of the deals were also cancelled.

→ But recently, After the visit of Afghanistan President there has been a shift.

→ India has signed many defence deals with Afghanistan. Earlier also it has donated the Mig aircrafts to ~~the~~ Afghanistan.

→ Joint military exercises and capacity building. Building the army, air capacity.

→ The Zerang Delaram highway to be completed soon. India planning to build the North-South corridor passing through Afghanistan, Iran etc.

→ The TAPI pipeline talks also held.

→ India will help in building more infrastructure. India has built Afghan's Parliament.

Remarks

→ P.M. Modi was given the Afghanistan's highest civilian award - Ammanoullah Khan Award.

→ India has promised to give technology transfer and more defence equipment to Afghanistan.

→ Construction of Salma Dam as a mark of friendship.

India and Afghanistan have always shared warm relations, India has helped in building war torn Afghanistan ~~both the~~ with failure of Pakistan in finding any solution to the Taliban problem, both the countries have again come closer after the initial hiccups.

(c) UN was established as a successor of League of Nations after World War II on Oct 24 1945 as a forum for the peace and security of world.

→ The P. It consisted of various organs as General Assembly, Security Council,

Secretariat etc.

→ Security Council is one of the most important ones as its aim is to maintain peace and security. There are 5 permanent members P5 - China, UK, USA, Russia and France.

→ During cold war, the two rivals UK & USA ~~at~~ misused their veto powers tremendously too many occasions. They are said to use them more than on 90 occasions.

→ ~~Even today~~ Throughout, its journey the decision taken by security council have never been transparent. As Amr Roshdy says - "No researcher will ever know what deliberations they make, cos there are no records". The P5 take the decisions in closed room and then put it for signature.

→ The world order after cold war has changed and many decolonised emerging economies have no representation in the security council like Africa. As Combrink an African scholar says - "The third world doesnot know who is

Remarks

taking decisions and on whose behalf".

There has been various proposals for reforms owing to these three basic problems of misuse of veto, lack of transparency & method of working & underrepresentation

- G-4 → Brazil, India, Germany, Japan want permanent seats on security council with veto owing to various reasons as economy, share in world GDP, population, peacekeeping forces etc.
- Ismail Razali Plan → 3 stage process. Unmansored 6 permanent and 3 non-permanent members. Given by Ismail Razali (Egypt)
- In Larger Freedom → Proposed by Kofi Annan, Two Models — Model A & Model B (similar to UFC plan).
 Model A → 6 permanent, 3 non-permanent with 2 year tenure.
 Model B → 10 permanent without veto and fade the veto gradually.
- African Union → Ezulwini Consensus
 2 permanent and 6 non-permanent seats with veto power as if

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Discuss trajectory of India-US defense Relations in context of changing Geo-political order of Globe in general and Asia-Pacific in particular.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) India's engagement with SCO is reflection of importance of Central Asian states in India's geo strategic Calculus. Discuss India-Central Asia relations with Special reference to Indian Prime Ministers visit to Central Asian States.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) What are the major objectives/dimensions of India's Indian Ocean policy and how have the recent visits by PM to our ocean neighbours helped India in achieving them.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

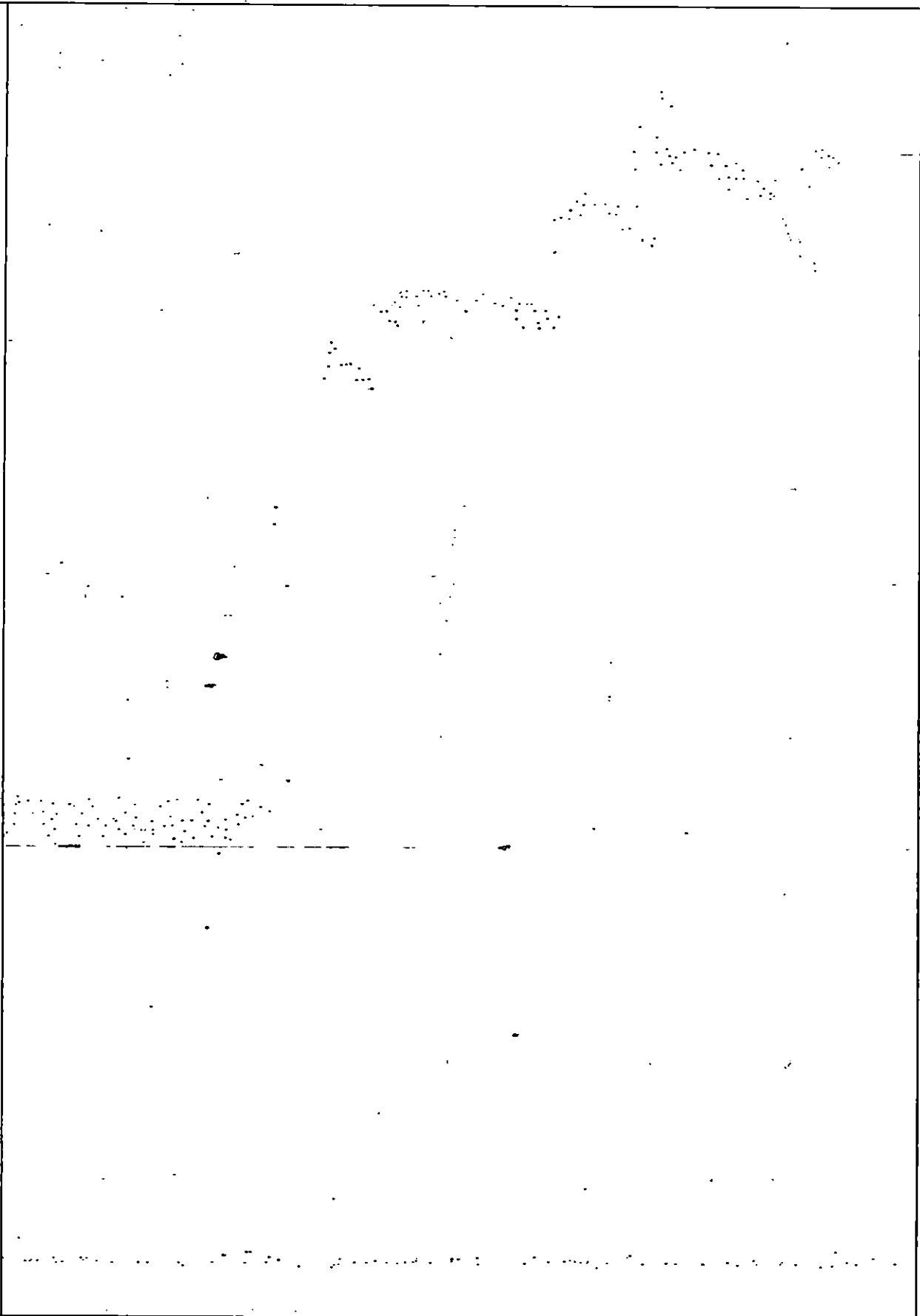
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 permanent members having veto,
 then without veto, the representation
 will have no use. Africa says
 they represent 2.7% of the popula-
 tion still asking only 1% represen-
 tation.

• United For Consensus → Pakistan,
 Argentina, Italy, Mexico etc. They
 say 10 permanent members without
 veto.

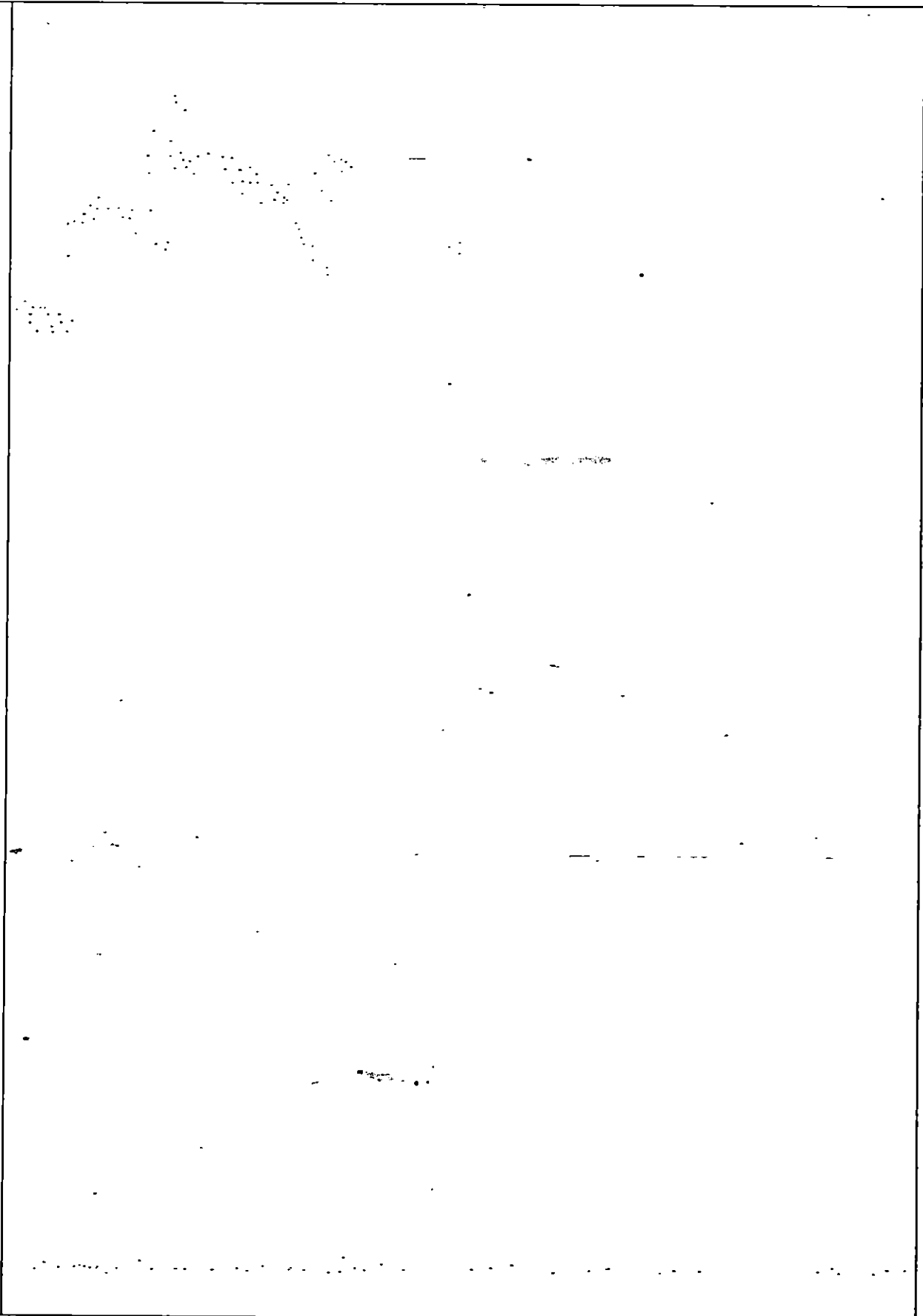
Thus, there are many plans proposed
 but none could move forward
 due to reluctance from P5 and
 lack of unity from below → UN
 can save its credibility & legitimacy
 only by being actually democratic

Remarks

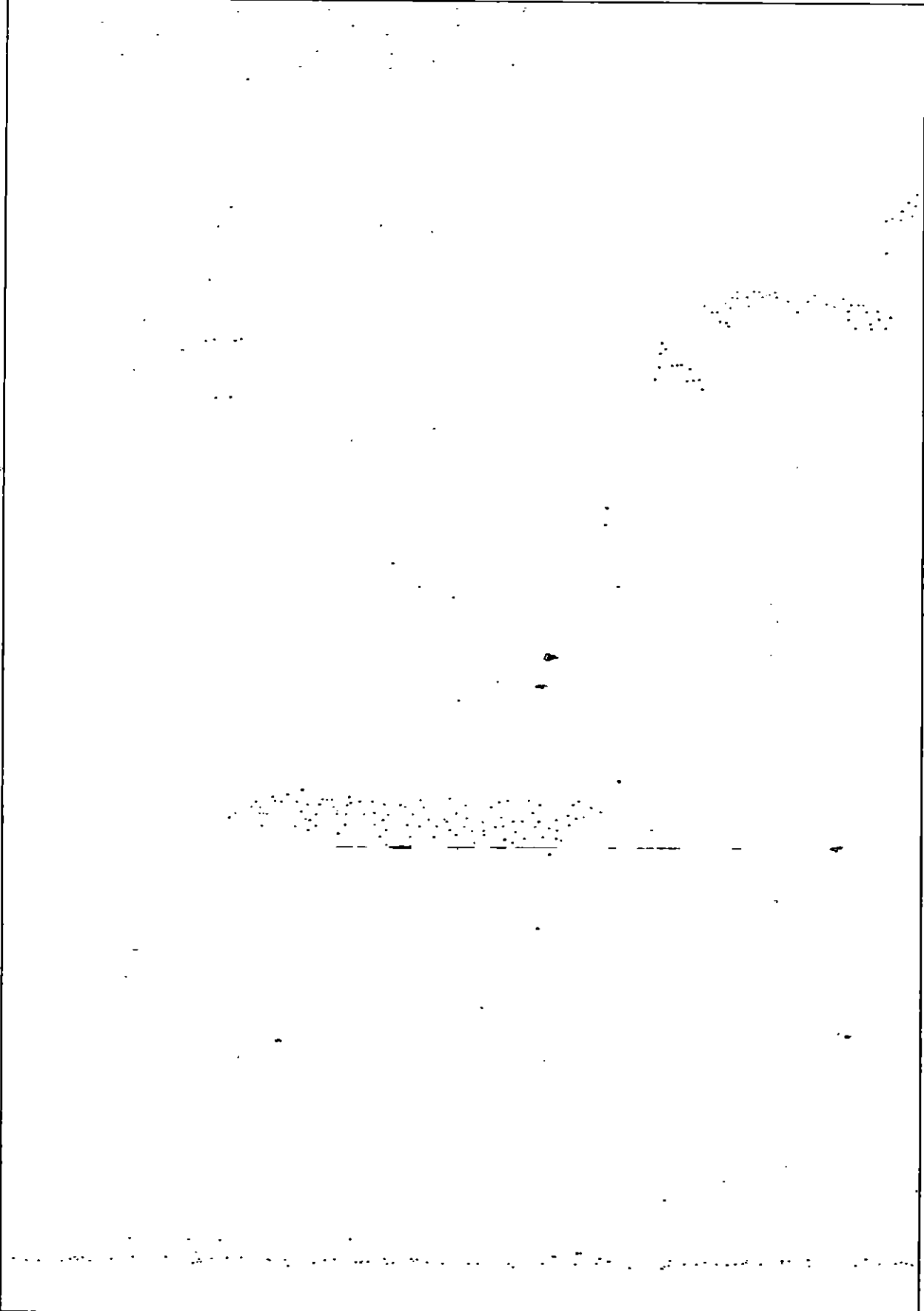
which is one of its basic
 principles rather than being a
 toy in hands of the elite powers



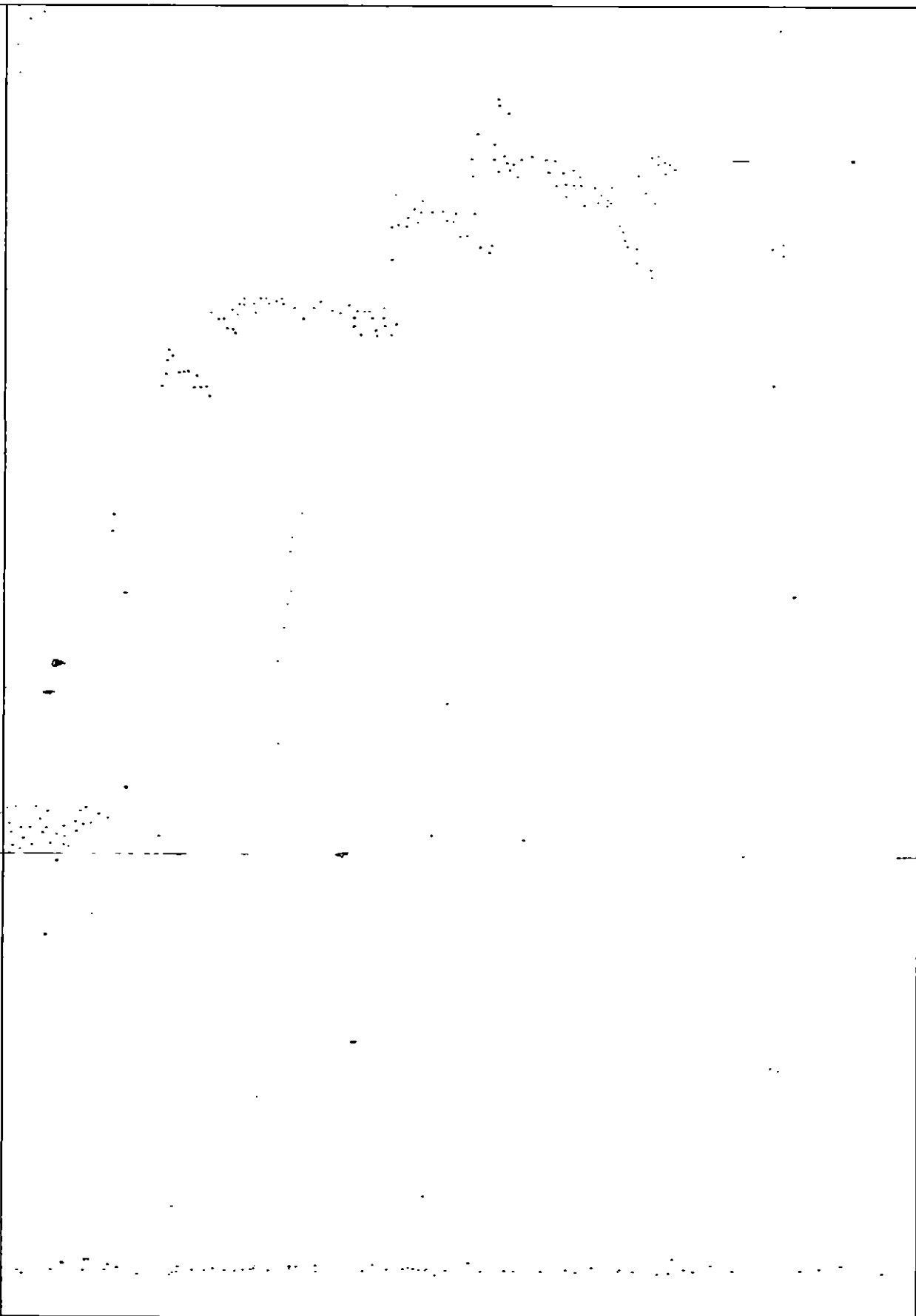
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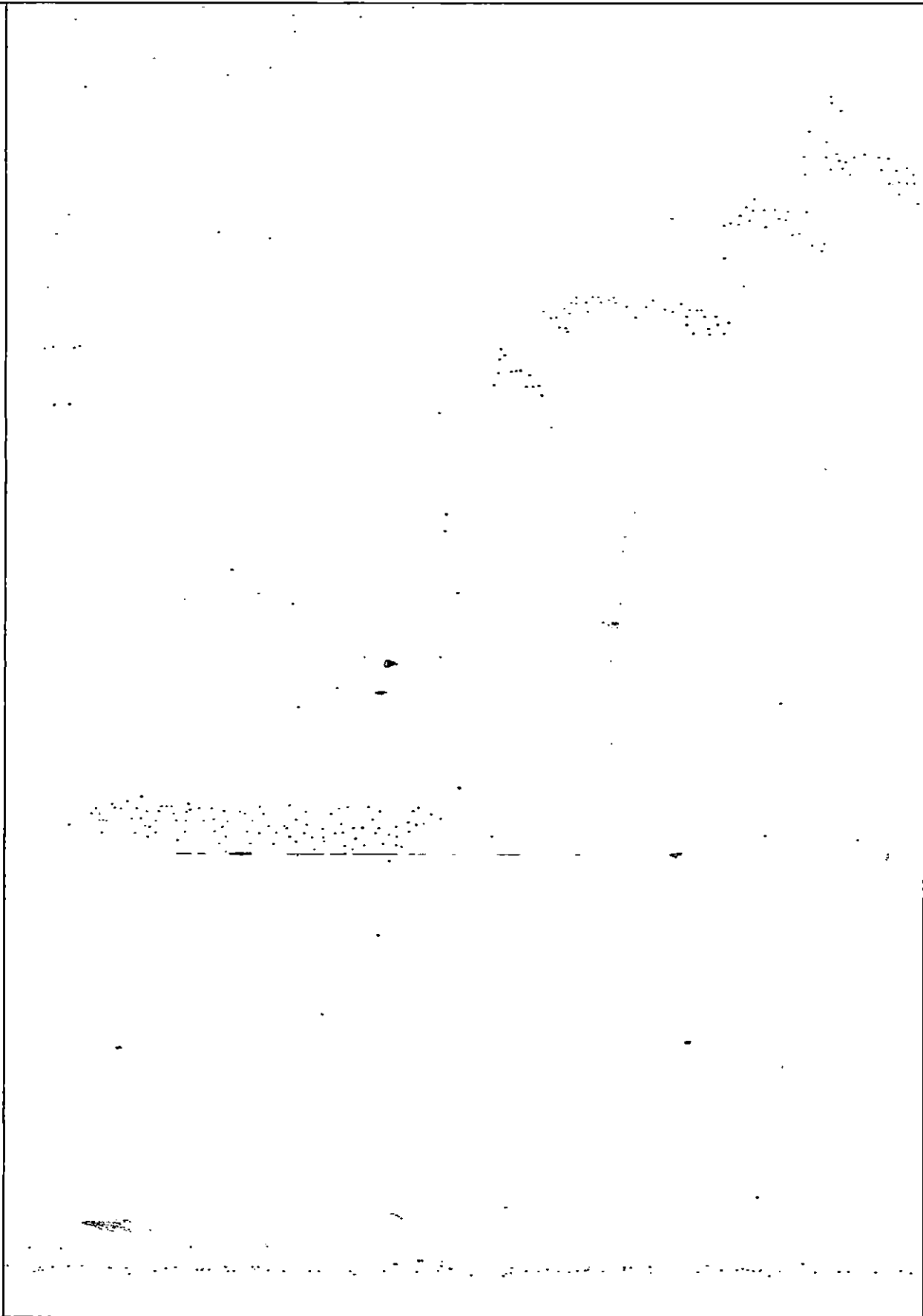
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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) Recent paid visits to Africa shows Growing Importan of African Nations in India's foreign policy arcitecture, discuss comprehensive Indian policy towards Africa?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) Indian diaspora is a source of strength for Indian diplomacy in Gulf region but a lot more needs to be done to ensure that we can fully realize their potential. State your views with specific reference to issues and concerns of the Indian diaspora in the Gulf region.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) India foreign Policy towards neighbourhood is a blend of bilateralism, sub regionalism and multiculturalism. Illustrate your answer with special reference to India's relations with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) Africa - one of the largest continents on the map of world with abundant ~~sources~~ mineral sources and large potential has also been one of the most underdeveloped ones.

→ due to scramble of Africa, there has been contradictions in formation of various states of Africa. The Sahel region - one of the most backward has one of the largest resources.

→ India during Nehru supported decolonisation of Africa owing to principles of NAM. But we never had a priority of Africa in our foreign policy.

Remarks

→ ~~After~~ During the apartheid regime in fact, India had severed all its ties with Africa.

→ After 1980's, we started having a multilateral approach toward Africa. Our engagement with African Union the packages we provided most were focussed on a multilateral level. India - ECOWAS, India - SADC etc.

→ The recent visits of our P.M. Mr. Modi shows India now is moving from multilateralism to bilateralism. Our PM visited many African countries like Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Namibia and signed contracts.

→ Indian president also paid visits to Mozambique, Tanzania etc. and many MOU's & agreements were signed.

→ Every least saw a visit in decades. Agreement on energy, diamonds, etc.

Remarks

were signed. For Mozambique we had an agreement for ~~export~~ pulses and from Namibia - uranium. (though there are certain hiccups due to the Pelindaba Treaty. Many of energy needs also were addressed. Like Venezuelan oil, coal from Mozambique

→ Thus, India has started engaging bilaterally with African countries showing a major policy shift.

→ The African-Asian Growth Corridor proposed alongwith Japan also shows India's growing interest in Africa.

→ Africa is strategically important to India for the security of Indian Ocean. With China opening its base in Djibouti, India has started a proactive approach towards ensuring security of the region.

→ The great Indian diaspora has also helped India in making its base in Africa, regionally.

Remarks

(b) Indian diaspora are those people of Indian origin or whose ancestors were of Indian origin working in different countries, abroad.

Indian diaspora has its presence in almost all over the world but most of it being concentrated in the Gulf region. Dubai, UAE, Qatar Saudi Arabia accounts most of it.

→ India has been the greatest receiver of foreign remittances surpassing China last year, & most of it coming from the Gulf.

→ The diaspora also helps in projecting India's soft power in other countries and creating a positive attitude. It was the efforts and lobbying of Indian diaspora in US which lead to normalization of relation b/w the two countries.

→ The Gulf region is one of the

Remarks

backward regions in terms of development of IT, services, industries etc. So, the work is mostly of unskilled nature.

→ Government of India should take proper measures for training and skilling purposes. It was done recently through the Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

→ There is a law passed called Nitagarh law which states that there should be minimum percentage of ^{local} employees. Then the employers will get benefit. This led to lay offs.

~~Ques~~ → Another issue in this was, one cannot change the nature of the job for initial 2-3 years.

→ Thus, many of Indian diaspora had to be brought back. India had recently signed some agreements related to their security like now the passport need not be kept with

Remarks

the employees as earlier it was.

→ Government of India has also taken steps for their social security which was another major concern.

Thus, Indian diaspora is strength of Indian diplomacy and its issues and concerns should be its priority.

- (C) South Asia is considered as a system according to Centeri and Speigel. India is one of the cores and its neighbours such as Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh - the peripheries.
- India has always tried to maintain good relations with its neighbours though at times it was the big brother attitude but then came the Qujral doctrine and we have now started treating them equally.
- As S. D. Muni says - India's foreign

Remarks

policy towards its neighbourhood has ^{faces challenges} been shaped by the internal conflicts within the neighbours and within India itself. Thus, it has been a blend of bilateralism, sub-regionalism and multiculturalism.

On bilateral level:

India - Bangladesh

→ India supported Bangladesh Liberation in 1971.

→ Many transport, energy, infrastructure projects like ~~that~~ Kolkata - Dhaka - ~~Agartala~~ Agartala Bus service.

India - Nepal

→ Hydropower projects, free and open borders.

→ First one to give aid in the recent earthquake.

→ BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement.

→ 90% of Nepal exports through Kolkata port.

India - Bhutan

→ Very close allies, till 2007, article 2 of Peace and Friendship Treaty with

Remarks

Bhutan, led India shaping its foreign policy also, now changed.

→ 80% of Bhutan's hydropower purchaser. Gives security; recent Doklam standoff.

on a subregional basis, SAARC is one of the organisations formed in 1987 which represents South Asia as a region.

→ SAFTA agreement with Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan.

→ The BBIN corridor, Motor Vehicle agreement, free movement of vehicles, cargo, passengers, personnel.

→ Sharing of GAGAN satellite with all on a multicultural level, India has always facilitated.

→ cultural exchange programs.

→ Hindi movies and films are quite popular.

→ Sangeet Natak Academy and Bangladesh Arts Academy also have signed an agreement.

→ Student exchanges in various ITEC programs.

Thus, India has tried maintaining cordial relations with its neighbours.

Remarks ~~to be merged~~

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Qatar Crisis and India
- (b) Continuity and change in Indian Foreign Policy
- (c) South Asia Sub regional economic cooperation and India
- (d) NAM 2.0 as a Framework of Foreign Policy
- (e) ACT EAST

Q. Qatar is one of the countries in the Gulf and it has a sizeable Indian Diaspora there.

In June 2017, the Arab states Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain etc severed all relations with Qatar citing that it has been sponsoring terrorism.

→ U.S president Donald Trump welcomed the move. But India has not been able to take any stand.

→ ~~Qatar~~ Arab countries have stopped all food supplies etc. to Qatar which is now relying on Iran.

Remarks

→ It is actually a proxy war between the supporters and adversaries of Iran.

→ Qatar had opposed the UN resolution for sanction on Iran also.

→ India needs to take a calculated step owing to its energy needs and large diaspora there.

(b.) India's Foreign Policy has been shaped by exigencies of time and situation but mostly with the outlook of its leaders and the global world order.

→ During the Nehruvian era (1950-66) it was mostly idealistic. ~~Having~~ India had a big brother attitude towards its ~~own~~ small neighbours and followed the principles of NAM.

Remarks

supported, de colonisation etc.

→ During Indira Gandhi, it became more pragmatic.

→ After 1970's, we followed Gujral doctrine of giving unilateral benefits to our neighbours without accepting reciprocity.

→ India's Foreign Policy has been also shaped by the Principles of Panchsheel - non-interference, peaceful coexistence etc.

→ In the recent years, after Cold war and change in the Global world order, India left its stand of socialism. After liberalisation, India opened its economy and have used its economic diplomacy to establish good relations with ASEAN with the ACT EAST, LOOK EAST policies.

→ With China growing in neighbourhood India also had to obtain a proactive attitude towards Indian Ocean in its

Remarks

foreign policy. Thus, the basic morals and principles of IFP have been same, but it itself has been changing.

- (c) South Asia as an entity is represented in SAARC (1987), a regional grouping of 8 south Asian countries.
- India being the largest of South Asian countries, comprising 70% of the landmass is described as core by many of the experts.
 - South Asia has tried signing some agreements to make it a free trade area under SAFTA,
 - India has provided unilateral concessions to many of its neighbours, having '0' duties for LDCs in sensitive list.
 - As they have same geography, the economic basket is same, so the South Asian countries should form a cartel and assert themselves, but it has not been possible owing to identity clashes and security perception.

Remarks

→ The FDI among themselves is not even 2% as against ASEAN which is 26%.

→ India has granted MFN status to Pak, but it has not reciprocated.

→ There were efforts to implement the SAFTA, but the region has not been able to owing to mistrust.

Thus, South Asia sub regional economic cooperation cannot said to be a successful one. A lot needs to be done.

(d) NAM was formed during the cold war as an alternative for those nations who did not want to join the two superpowers ~~also~~
 → It was not neutrality or isolationism but a way to assert itself for peace and security.

Remarks

NAM 20 is being talked about in the recent conditions where the cold war problems are no longer there. The relevance of the structure of NAM at that time is no longer there. But the basic principles of peace & security and problems of third world countries are still there.

→ Terrorism, neo-colonialism, environmental concerns all have come up as new challenges.

→ NAM should address these.

On recent media confluence in ~~various~~, relevance of NAM was outlined as:

→ Peace & security

→ Terrorism, neo colonialism.

→ Rights of cooperation among third world countries.

The changes in Security Council

Remarks

are also proposed in agenda of NAM.

- (e) India in order to pay attention to its eastern neighbours, the P.V. Narasimha Rao govt in 1991 announced the Look East Policy.
- The main aims were to ensure good economic relations with its eastern neighbours, so that India's north east also flourishes.
 - The Look East II also added the security dimension to it with economic and the area also increased with Japan and Korea.
 - P.M. Narendra Modi in 2014 announced the ACT EAST policy as successor of it.
 - Under this level high level meetings between diplomats, bureaucrats, ministers are being constantly held, among the countries.
 - India is a member of ASEAN Regional forum, founder member

Remarks

of EAST, ADMM (Plus) etc.

→ ~~As the~~ ^{it} ~~Many~~ India needs to rectify domestic policies for greater integration. India is 10th largest partner of ASEAN also.

→ There are a huge diaspora in East Asia, mostly Singapore and Malaysia, India needs to form policies for them also.

→ A more proactive approach is envisaged seeing growing emergence of China in the region.

As senior Singapore official Lee Kuan Yew said - "India needs to act as a counterweight to China in South China Sea"

India's ACT EAST policy is on this ground.

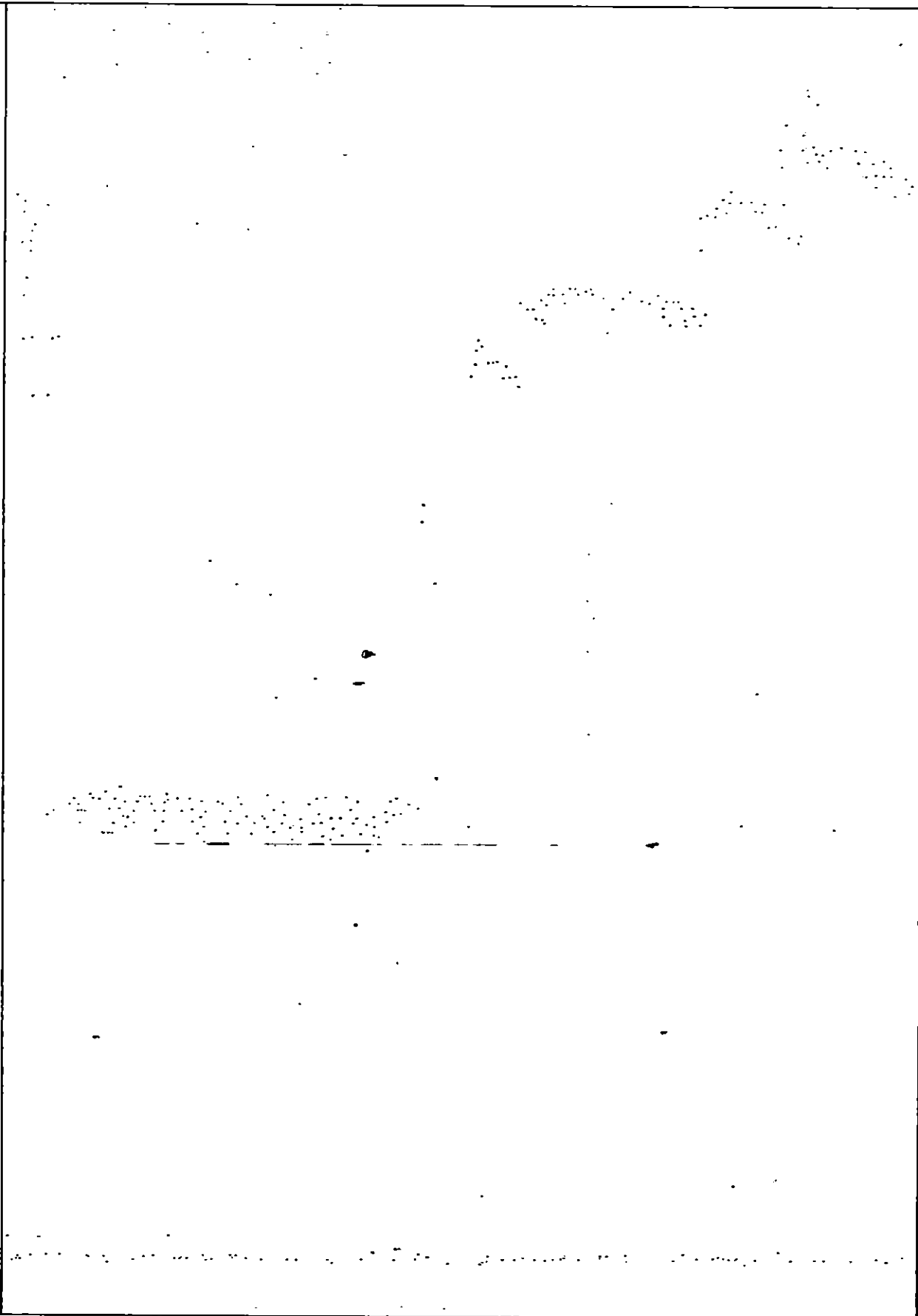
→ It also tries to develop its most neglected eastern states of seven sisters.

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'One old friend is better than two new friends' in the light of above statement, Discuss cooperation between India and Russia this with special emphasis on military.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) India enjoys a special relationship with israel in defence and counter terrorism. Recent Visit of india Prime minister adressed policy contradictions. Illustrate
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of media, Private scetors and think tanks in making of Indian Foreign Policy with suitable examples?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

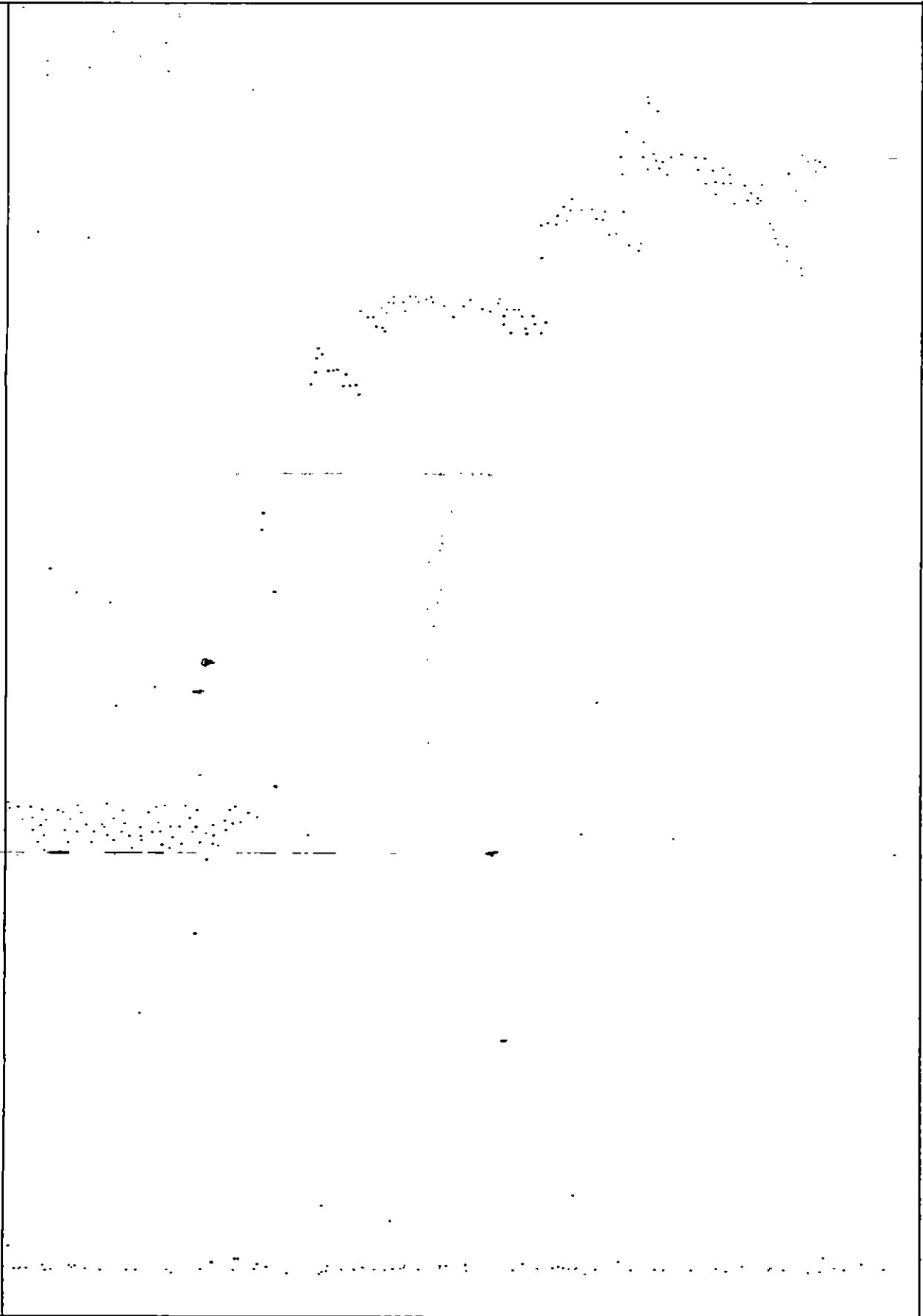


Remarks



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Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Water dispute among South Asian states becoming major bone of contention and bilateral initiative seems to be insufficient and inadequate to address the issue, in your opinion how far multilateral negotiations and renegotiations are advisable, suggest important measures to address water issue. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) In what ways does the asymmetry of power and resources in South Asia shaped regional security dynamics? Do you agree that because of asymmetry of power SAARC failed to emerge as common security discussion forum of the region? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Strategic partnership and economic partnerships constitute dual core of India's "Act West Asia" policy', examine above policy statement with special reference to 'India-UAE relationship'. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

QD South Asia is a system as described by Cantoni & Speigel. The whole region has a common geography and historical ties.

→ Experts argue that divisions of South Asian states have been geographical faults in case of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

→ There is a identity crisis and threat perception.

→ A large no. of rivers flows and passes through two or more countries, owing to which there has been many conflicts in the

Remarks

region. /

⑩ India - Pakistan.

① Kishenganga River Dispute → Kishenganga is a tributary of Jhelum which was awarded to Pakistan during Indus Water Treaty. So it has opposed the formation of any dams on it. The issue could not be resolved bilaterally so Pakistan approached PCA Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Haague. The verdict was in favour of India, as it is a run off project but India was asked to maintain a minimum supply.

⑪ Indus Water Treaty 1960

Brokered by World Bank, here again the issue was not resolved bilaterally. Ravi, Beas, Satluj were given to India and Indus, Jhelum

Remarks

Cherab to Pakistan

→ Recently again Pakistan approached world Bank fearing backlash from India in the light of Uoi & Pattan Kot attacks.

India-Bangladesh

① The issue of Farraka Barrage is there on Ganga. Bangladesh believes India can flood it, whenever it wants.

② Teesta River dispute

→ According to their first agreement, they agreed to share it in 32% for India, 36% for Bangladesh and rest was left.

→ Then again they decided to share it on 50:50 basis.

Still, Bangladesh accuses India of not maintaining sufficient flows in the river.

Thus, it is very clear with

Remarks

the above examples how bilateral initiative are insufficient and inadequate to address the issue owing to lack of mutual trust and confidence.

Multilateral negotiations have helped in the past but South Asia if it wants to project itself as an ~~entity~~ entity should try resolving the issues themselves - like having a Permanent Tribunal with neutral experts from South Asian countries etc.

- (C) South Asia though sharing common geographical, historical and cultural ties have never been able to see each other as an entity.
- ↳ India claiming most of the geographical area, acted as a

Remarks

core and many a time denied identities to its neighbours.

Two reasons have shaped the security dynamics of the region

- ① Close Proximity
- ① Threat Perception.

The Big brother attitude of India towards its neighbours let them have confidence.

→ India has most of the sources, power in South Asia. It is a nuclear powered country, almost 70% of resources and the big size.

→ All its neighbours like Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan has been playing the China card against India to counterbalance it.

→ India many a times, like in 2013 election of Bhutan by withdrawing subsidies of LPG, in recent

Remarks

Madhesi agitation of Nepal - the 6 months blockade have interfered in internal affairs of its neighbours and tried shaping it.

Thus, SAARC which is a regional organisation of the 8 South Asian countries failed to emerge as a common security discussion for all the neighbours. always wanted an external power to balance India.

→ Though experts like Corten & Speigel have described South Asia as a system, it never was able to do so in security concerns owing to identity clashes & threat

perception. even after Gujral doctrine

we never followed it to the core. India needs to change this in 21st century if it wants to be a superpower. as Raja Mohan says -

Remarks "No country can become a superpower without enduring its primacy in its neighbourhood".

(a) India - UAE share a warm and cordial relationship. ~~the~~ ~~large~~ UAE is one of the Arab countries with vast natural reserves of oil & gas.

→ India's Act-West Policy was framed based on strategic concerns as well as economic. An energy starved nation like India which exports 80% of oil needs, needs to maintain a good relation with West Asia which has large reserves for it.

→ With growing presence of China in Indian Ocean, Djibouti they opened a base, India needs to assert itself.

→ Persian Gulf is one of the critical areas of India's path of oil export. China getting

Remarks

access of Arabian sea with Pakistan's Gwadar port by CPEC corridor leads for a more assertive India-UAE relationship-

→ A large Indian diaspora also resides in UAE and accounts for much of foreign remittances

→ India has signed many energy as well as security pacts with UAE.

→ The whole West Asia needs to be put on a priority list though we already have good relations.

→ The gifting of a ~~no~~ replica of museum to President of UAE by PM Modi showed our renewed vigour and interest in forging close ties with the region.

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) New financial institutions like NDB and AIIB have challenged western dominated financial institutions, discuss need for governance and policy reforms to have equitable economic order. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) There have been concerns regarding increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean and strategic encirclement of India. Examine, what options do India has as a counter strategy? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) "Vision towards enhancing maritime cooperation in building a peaceful and prosperous 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road", In the light of the above Title discuss china's MSR project and implication for Global politics in general and India in particular. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

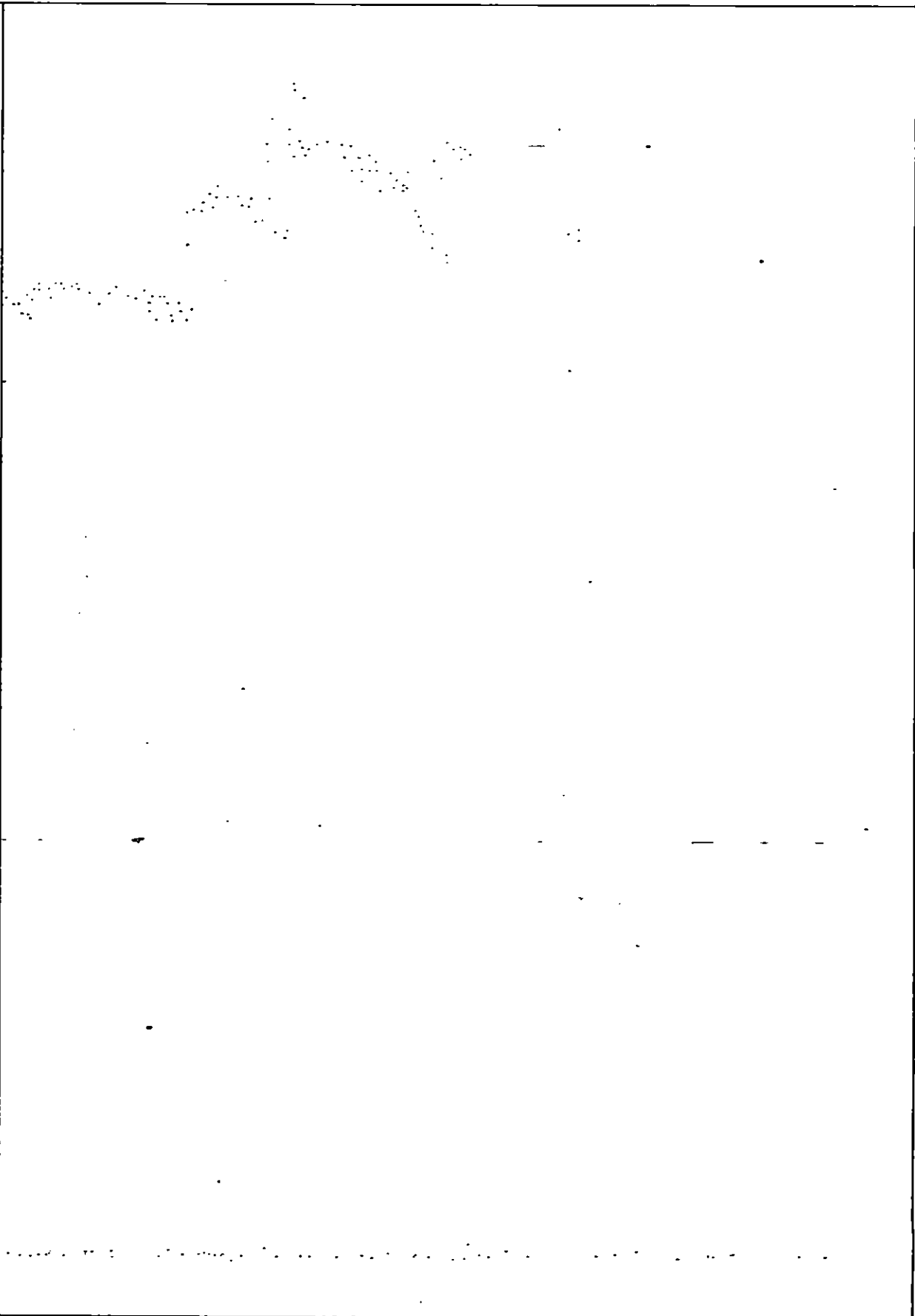
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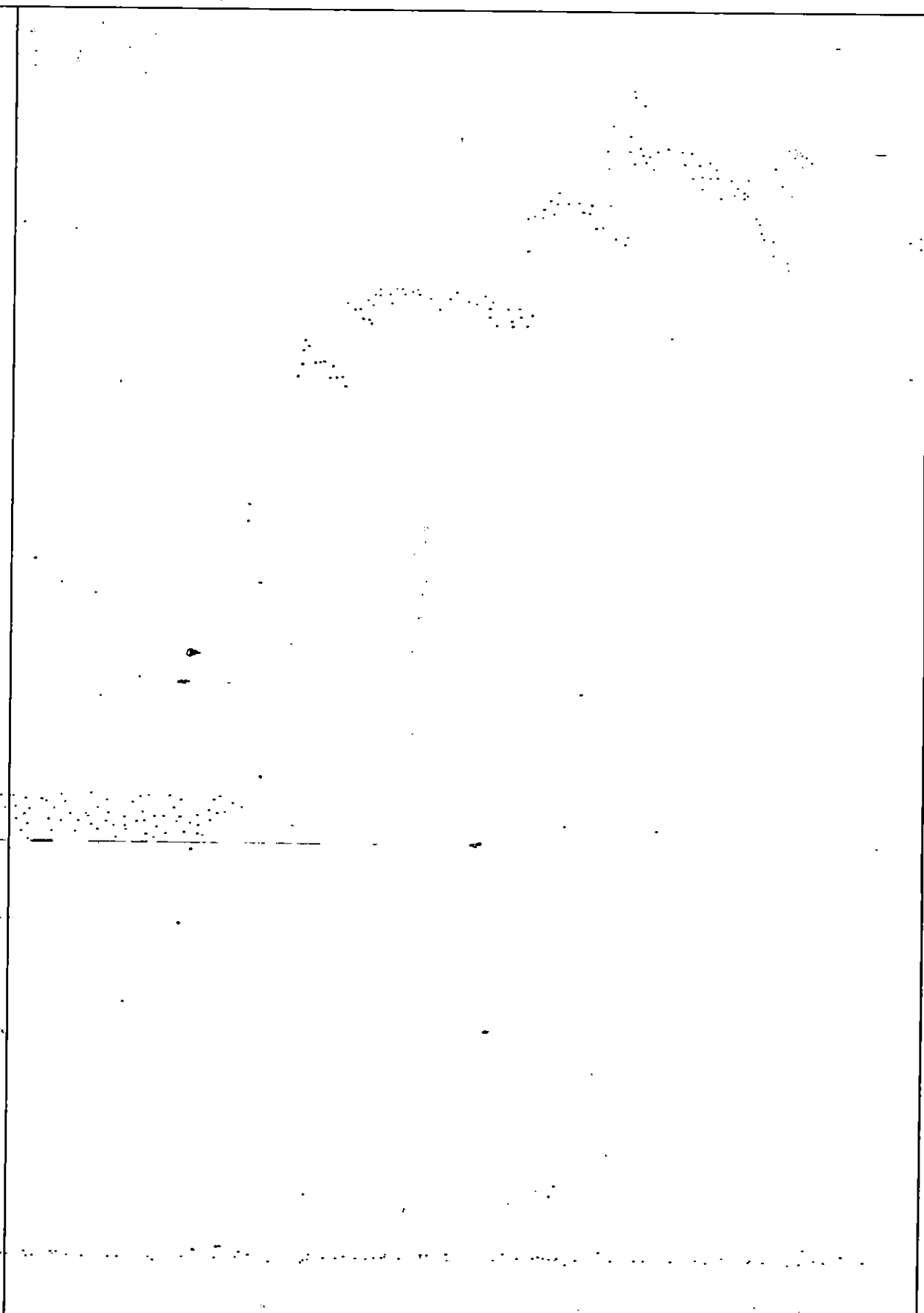
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