

Your Content
Specially is
MR. 13 good,
Pulley C.A. 1000

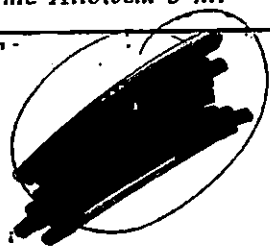
Combine with
pointwise
framework

No major
improvements
suggested

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

GAURAV VATS

Mobile No.

Date

29-10-2016

Signature

REMARKS

GS SCORE

--	--	--

Roll No. _____

1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words) = (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) What is cosmopolitan democratic community in context of globalization?
 (b) What are the characteristics of the Democratic regimes of Developed world?
 (c) Meanings and Dimensions of Human Security
 (d) Idea of Neo-colonialism offered by Nkrumah is based on understanding of complex structures of world capitalism, Discuss

(a) The concept of cosmopolitan democratic community could be found in the works of scholars like David Held.

Globalization has eroded the national boundaries in economic sense to great extent. It brought choices, cheap goods, and enhanced international trade.

However, globalization has also accentuated inter & intra-national disparities, enlarging the gap between rich & poor.

In the above context, David Held has propounded the cosmopolitan theory of

Remarks

democratic global governance, wherein he considers every human being equal, irrespective of his national identity, and welfare measures for all. He considers 3 dimensions of globalization:

- How globalization at world level affects nations
- How complex inter-nations relations & complexities affects decision making
- How the internal (people) response to globalization affects national politics

Held has advocated for human rights, and democratic global governance. He says that H.R. would not be resisted by developing countries, if they have a greater say in determining broad principles of H.R.

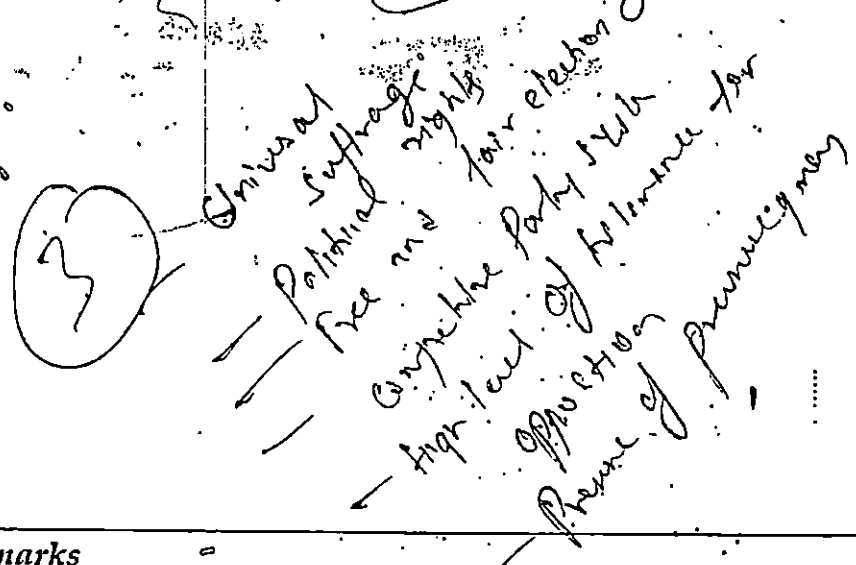
not good
6

(b) Developed world consists the North America & Western Europe mainly. They are the former industrial powers. The following are the characteristics of the corresponding democratic regimes:

- They all are democracies in nominal sense, where they derive their power from the people. They are either parliamentary (UK) or presidential (US) form of democracy.
- In some countries, democracies are alleged to be elitist, where elections are the means for "circulations of elites".
- Either "Multi party" or biparty (UK & US respectively).
- Authority rests with different social groups (plurality of state - Laski).

Remarks

- In some states (eg US), it is alleged that corporate groups yield more power ("deformed polyarchy" & Habermas).
- They are either representative (UK) or direct democracies (Switzerland).
- There is a movement from representative towards participatory & deliberative democracy.
- They are the vstaries of Human Rights.
- They dominate the international political (UN) and economic system (WB & IMF)



Remarks

(c) From the traditional prism of "Realism" (Hobbes, Machiavelli), "Human Security" concern reflected danger from foreign invasion. It meant security from other nations, and reflected military security & arms buildup.

However, with the emergence of LPG reforms and change in world order, the meaning of human security has been transformed with the emergence of following dimensions:

- Internal Security: It reflects proper law & order in the state ensuring life of citizens.
- Development: (eg. Art 21 India) It is the role of state to provide measures for full development of individual's potential.

Remarks

- Diseases & Epidemics : eg Ebola, this requires regional as well as global cooperation.
- Terrorism : This is the threat from non-state actors eg ISIS, AQIP etc.
- Cyber Security : Safety of online data.
- Security from Nukes & other WMD's :
 Like Chemical, Biological weapons.
 Global Talks for disarmament are going on.

Add more points. Also analyse more on Sep 11 the points you mentioned

23

Remarks

(d) The pre-WW-II period consisted of the occupation of colonies by colonial powers, and transforming the former into a colonial economy, supplying raw materials & ensuring markets for finished goods (Political control to economic control (Colonialism)).

However, after the decolonization process post WW II, we see a new trend here:

• The newly independent countries lacked technology, finance & capital.

• They became dependant on their former colonial masters for the above ^{and in turn became markets for raw material supplies for them} needs.

• The global economic system (GATT, W.B, IMF) were also dominated by the latter.

- After economic crisis of 1980's, developing countries became dependant on developed one (through IMF bailouts & WB aids).

Thus, in realization of the above factors, the world Capitalist system enforced by WB & IMF, allowed developed countries to steer the economic as well as political policies of former colonies (eg imposition of SAP).

This was called as Neo-colonialism by Nkrumah, and he, ~~dem~~ along with 3rd world, demanded reform towards N.I.E.O.

analyse
now
on
role
played
by
WB
& IMF

(4)

2. Attempt all questions. (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) What is Almond's classification of pressure groups? How are pressure groups different from Interest groups in their structure and function?
- (b) Discuss notions of embedded liberalism, global civil society and global governance.

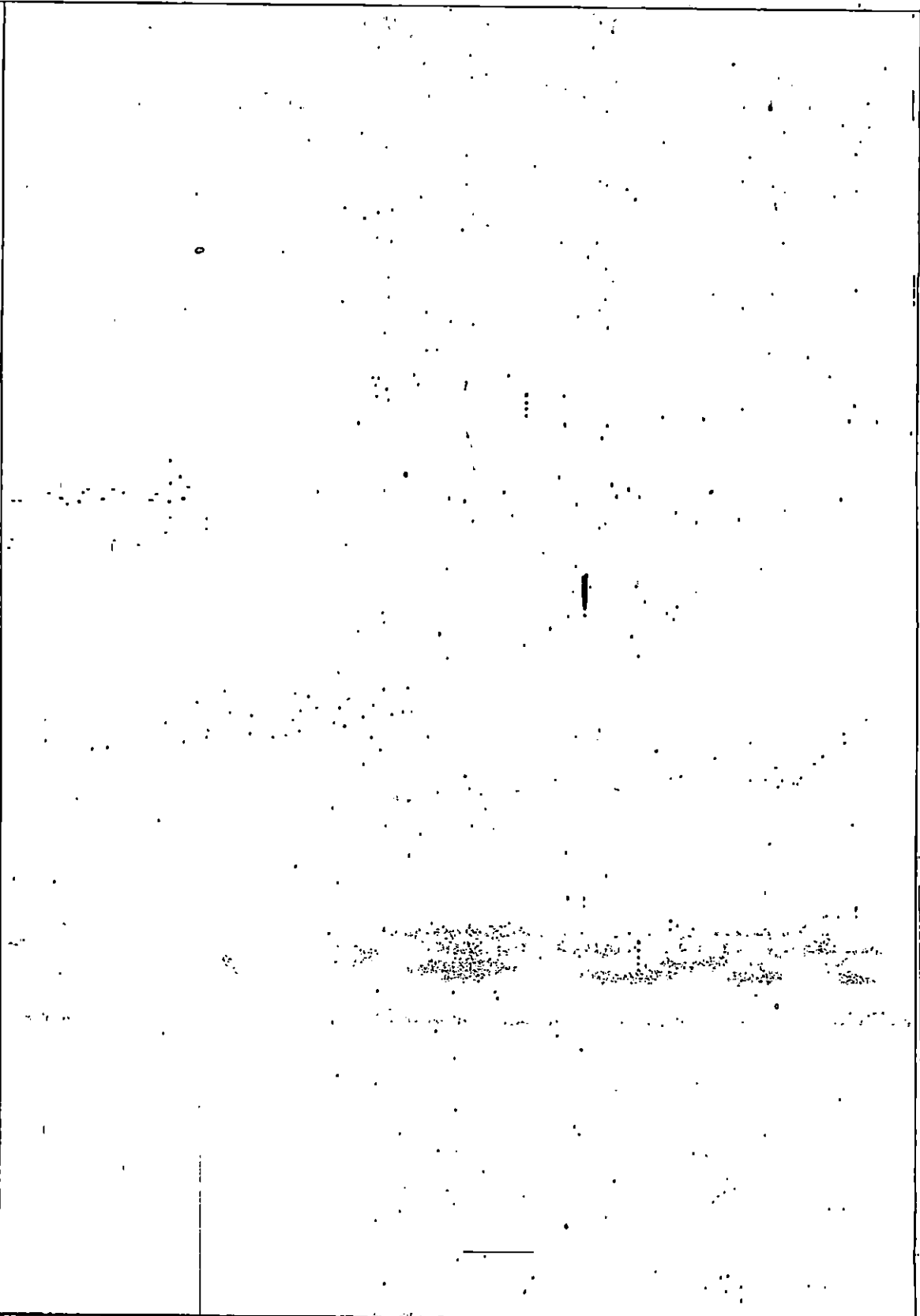
Remarks

--	--	--	--

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks



Remarks

--	--

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) : Evaluate one party, two party and multi-party systems in context of their nature and functional aspects. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Conceptualization of International Peace in various traditions of International relations is partial and one-dimensional; elucidate? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) What are the major reasons behind the demands for disarmament and Arms control in the present world? To what extent are they justified, examine in detail. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) ~~(i) One Party~~

The different party systems in various countries are the current manifestations of the respective historic pasts.

(i) One party : (eg. China)

Only one party is recognized for political purposes. Its basic features are:

- De-recognition of all other parties with different ideologies.
- No commitment to democracy, and violation of Human Rights.
- Faster decision making.
- Not taking into consideration the views of different stakeholders not in party.
- Political stability present.

Remarks

- Rejection of other ideologies.

Thus, even though decision making is fast, deliberation is missing, which can result in two possible outcomes:

- Rebellion / Revolution by people
- Haphazardous / Wrong decisions.

(ii) Two-party (eg USA)

The main features are:

- Only two parties are allowed to contest
- Stable govt is ensured (vs anti multi-party)
- Only two different views possible.
- Not necessary to toe party line on every issue (Democrats went against Obama on 9/11 bill)
- No new party can be formed, so new public figures have to be accommodated in one of the 2 parties.

Therefore, 2 party is stable / Quicker than Multiparty, but still misses out on debates & deliberations among different ideological parties.

Remarks

(iii) Multi-Party : (eg India, UK)

10

- Many parties contest, no limit on number.
- Relative political instability may be there.
- Runs either on consensus (UK) or coalition (India) in the unstable phase.
- Regionalism is manifested in National politics (both India & UK - Scotland Issue).
- Discussion & Deliberation among various stakeholders enhances the legitimacy of govt.
- Slow decision making / policy paralysis.

In a diverse country like India, Multiparty democracy remains the best bet.

(b) International Peace has been one of the most debatable issue in the current global discourse. Different traditions have given different views, each saying some truth, and overlooking the other. Some of them are:

(i) Realism & Neo-Realism :

Realism, as found in the works of Morgenthau and Carr, considers state as only significant actor, insecure from foreign invasion.

Remarks

fear. Since there is no ~~trans~~ Supranational Institution, The only mechanism for self help is military security & Balance of Power - This will ensure International Peace.

Neo-Realism (Waltz) has held a similar line, and it accept the role of other actors as well. It bodes for defensive power buildup.

Certain shortcomings are:

- Overlooks peace & cooperation aspects
- False premise that to maintain BOP, Nations will forget years of friendship.

(ii) Liberalism & Neo-Liberalism:

Wilson's 14 points explained his ~~core~~ concept of institutionalization of collective security as the only way to ensure peace. LON was formed accordingly. (Democratic Peace Theory) Liberals considers peace & cooperation aspect.

They consider nature of man as good, in contradiction to that of realists.

Neo-liberals have focussed on conflict aspect as well

which importance do they give to Hegemony Stability Theory?

Remarks

- They also have overlooked on certain aspects:
- Unwillingness of Nations to get involved in other disputes (eg UN)
 - LoN failed as US withdrew (did not join)
burden on France & Britain
 - What if US does something. Can UN take action against it?

what for
shortcomings
in this
approach

(iii) Functionalists & Neo-Functionalists

Mitrani said that people are more cooperative than nations, and non-political cooperation must give way to political cooperation in form of spillover effects.

However, they were criticized by Neo-functionalists that even non-political cooperation must have the backing of state.

Both of them have sidelined some of the genuine concerns of realists & liberals.

Remarks

↑
You can include this in the liberal domain itself

Example 1.

(iv) Social Constructivists, Post-Modernists

What is their view on Peace

Weld said that anarchy is what states make of it. It is true in case of (India & Pak). But it sidelines genuine problems between Ind & China.

Formist Critical School

Post-Modernists have rejected entire above theories.

Thus, every tradition of International Peace is partial & one-dimensional. Let us hope, with the development of this school of thought, some concrete theory of Int. peace gets evolved.

(8)

(c) In the post WW-II period, with the emergence of Cold War and proxy war in 3rd world countries, arms race grew at an exorbitantly fast pace all around the world.

Remarks

However, the major burden fell on developing countries on the following reasons:

- Regional conflicts of minor significance became permanent in nature (eg Ind-Pak, Korea)
- Fund diversion to arms buildup, which could have been sent for socio-economic development

Therefore, developing countries have raised the issue of disarmament & arms control, so that we can focus on world peace & development.

Further, Cold War has accentuated the production & holding of Nukes to new heights, and there is a universal consensus to reduce the number of stockpiles.

There have been major movements in both developing & developed world for disarmament, considering the effect of nuclear weapons on Japan even at current times.

Remarks

They are justified on following grounds:

- \$50 billion has been spent on arms, only \$40 billion on peace.
- Focus could be shifted on development of LDC's & other poor countries.
- New efforts on Climate Change & other game changing beneficial technologies.
- Arms control will promote Confidence-Building Measures, and can lead to world peace.

However, on following grounds these are opposed:

- Russia says it faces National security threats from NATO, it cannot reduce Nukes beyond a certain limit.
- Pakistan, because of conventional backwardness from India, won't support it.
- Spillover effect of military tech, results in advancement of Space tech etc.

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Idea of power state and war is gendered notion, how far it correct to say feminism is more relevant in developing nations than developed nation states
- (b) Do you agree that UN failed to contain nuclear proliferation? Examine India's contribution in nuclear proliferation?

Weak effort

You have to give reason for demands of disarmament (why disarmament should be done) & then provide counter arguments

Disarmament should

Remarks

6

GS SCORE

--	--	--

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--

Remarks

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) OBOR and Indian Response
- (b) Increasing Security Cooperation of India with Maldives.
- (c) What is the EU-Turkey deal in context of refugee crisis? Analyse its objectives and shortcomings.
- (d) Evolution of IS is a result of regional politics of west Asia, what are major threats to India.

(a) One Belt One road is a Chinese initiative, that includes one road link (through Central Asia), and Maritime Silk Route (through Indian Ocean), which connects mainly Asian, African & European Centres of trade for ~~Indian~~ easier facilitation of trade & development of Infrastructure projects.

However, it has been said that in the veil of trade routes, China wants to establish a new world order.

- MSR will encircle India with Chittagong, Sittwe, Hambantota, and Maldives port, with Chinese Navy in Indian Ocean ("String of Pearls")

Remarks

- CPEC passes through PoK, therefore not taking into account sovereignty concerns of India.
- SREB (land) & MSR will facilitate the presence of Chinese finance, capital & military in Asia & Africa.

In light of above analysis, India has calibrated its response accordingly:

- ~~We have given no official response to OBOR.~~
- Strengthening of Indian Navy fleet with indigenous ship building, frigate (stealth)
- Nuclear submarine (Arihant) inducted; another from Russia on lease.
- Cooperation with Sri Lanka, Maldives, Myanmar, Thailand, Africa (Seychelles).
- Cooperation with US (LEMOA), active involvement in South China Sea to counter China's "South Asia" policy (Brahmos to Vietnam); Malacca Straits patrolling with Indonesia.

Remarks

Not necessary that we should adopt such a negative attitude towards this

(S)

(b) In light of Prime Minister's "Neighbourhood First" policy, India has increased security cooperation with Maldives. This is manifested in the following :

- Conduct of joint Maritime exercise with Maldives.
- Agreement to train Maldives defense forces.
- Non-Interference in the Internal affairs of Maldives.
- Maldives promised to not allow any Chinese military design into its territory.
- Cooperation for anti-piracy & maritime terrorism.

Remarks

Analysts have said that in context of aggressive increasing presence of Chinese ~~PLA~~ PLAN in Indian Ocean, India is taking Maldives into confidence.

It also has other benefits:

- Security from Chinese "String of Pearls"
- Security of Trade
- Maldives cooperation in form of trade agreements, support at UN, IMF, WB reform
- Cooperation at Climate Change Dialogue.

Mention actual
Strategie &
defence ~~engagements~~
engagements with
maldives

4

Remarks

(C) EU & Turkey have recently signed a deal in context of refugees, some of its provisions are as follows:

- EU will return back refugees to Turkey, crossing from Mediterranean sea (~~Greek~~) (from Greek to Turkey).

- In return for the above, EU will settle one Syrian, who has migrated to Turkey in context of ongoing conflict in Syria (One refugee per Syrian migrant).

Further, there has been agreed, some sort of monetary arrangements, to take care of settlers & refugees.

Both EU & Turkey has explained the

Remarks

benefits of the above deal as follows:

- This will deter refugees from Africa etc to cross over to Turkey, as EU will no longer take them in.
- This will prevent the ship-sinking ~~and~~ tragedies in Mediterranean Sea.
- This will also reduce the burden of Syrian migrants on Turkey.

However, the deal has been criticized for its shortcomings:

- UN High Commissioner for Refugees has criticized it for ~~banking~~ banking refugees, violating the UN Conventions.
- UN High Commissioner for Human Rights & other NGO's have criticized it for reducing the human beings to mere commodities.

Remarks

(6)

(d) The emergence of Islamic State (IS) can be analyzed according to following stages of events :

- 2003 Invasion of Iraq by US, & deconstruction of Baath Party & Iraqi Army. Both have their members in the IS Today.
- Promotion of sectarian policies in Iraq (due to conflict b/w Iran & Saudi Arabia), resulted in exclusion of Sunnis and IS has Sunni groups.
- Conflict in Syria, where Assad supported by Russia & Iran, & rebels supported (with arms & finance) by Turkey, Saudis, UAE, US, ~~AA~~ etc.

All these narrow minded ~~and~~ geopolitics in West Asia, has resulted in the emergence of IS, which has shown its

Remarks

reach to Paris, US (14 killed) etc.

The major threats to India are :

- They have identified Kashmir as part of Caliphate. So they will target it.
- The terrorists can infiltrate India from any route (2008, Mumbai, Sgar) can cause attacks.
- Cyber-radicalization to cause local terror attacks.
- Cyber-radicalization, to flee India, & join IS forces.
- Communal Violence in India.

Therefore, India has taken adequate measures to safeguard India's territorial & Maritime borders.

Also, adequate cyber intelligence & awareness programmes for deradicalization have been put in place.

One way
affairs
India
Convergence
terror
groups
forward
India
under
IS

Remarks

6

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Analyse the role of China as a factor in India-Nepal Relationship.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the role of media, private sectors and think tanks in making of Indian foreign policy with suitable examples
(250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) What are the expected benefits for India in joining the SCO? Also analyse the possible challenges.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

7. Attempt all Questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Bangladesh holds the key of the security of India's Northeast region, Examine the statement while explaining major standoff issues between India and Bangladesh.
- (b) Ensuring Peace in North-East is not only crucial for India's internal Security but also for expanding our ties with the South East. Identify the threats for the Indian state in this direction and their possible solutions and strategies.

(a) Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) has been created in such a way that hinders the connection between North-East India & Mainland. Connection through the "Chicken Neck" / "Siliguri" Corridor has rendered the infrastructure development very difficult and made it backward in socio-economic parameters.

Some scholars have said that Bangladesh holds the key of the security of India's North East Region :

- Narrow corridor can be blocked, rendering the movement of troops ineffective at times of crisis by terror groups.

Remarks

• In possible future Conflict with China, role of Bangladesh will be very crucial for our defense of NEFA front.

• Presence of Islamic Terror groups in Bangladesh can create havoc.

• Cross border arms & finance support to various ethnic groups.

• Illegal Migration problem results in domestic chaos & violence.

• Lack of Infrastructure development results in economic backwardness, which can be used to fuel further violence.

Thus, the role of Bangladesh is immense, along with major standoff issues with it, which are as follows in the

Remarks

Drug
Human
Trafficking
Smuggling
Border
Disputes

above context :

- Anti-India policies by BNP govt, and harbouring of Islamic terrorist groups.
- Support to Insurgents in N-E with Arms, Finance etc.
- Chinese development of Chittagong port.
- Non-Access to Transit to North-East through Land & Sea (recently solved)
- Teesta river sharing not resolved
- ~~Non~~ Illegal Migration from Bangladesh to India.

In light of the growing importance of Bangladesh, India has taken the following steps in order to revive the

Remarks

relationship to a new level:

- Ratification of Land Border Agreement & Enclaves Issue.
- Kolkata to Tripura transit through Land & Sea.
- UNCLOS decision - ~~win-win~~ for both
- Bangladesh reigning in terror groups.
- Cooperation in anti-terrorism & Border Management (eg in SAARC Cancel summit).
- ~~BBIN motor vehicle~~ ~~Agree~~ agreement.
- ~~BCIM~~ corridor.
- Kaladan project with Myanmar (Bangladesh to cooperate).

Thus,

India has taken a historic view of its relationship with Bangladesh & acted accordingly.

Another how this opportunity was taken by Awami League is 17:10 view

Remarks

Attaches on answers

15

Also committee on rising terror attacks in Bdeah & India's growing concern

(b) North-Eastern Region of India has been connected with the mainland by a narrow "Siliguri Corridor".

This has led to the hampering of development of Infrastructure, Capacity building, leading to poor socio-economic indicators.

North-East constitutes of various multi-ethnic groups, with different religions, tribals ~~and~~ customs & dialects.

Since Independence, we have witnessed various rebellions, violence in the region.

Therefore, ~~to~~ we now analyze the role of this region for ^{threats to} internal security :

- Multi-ethnic groups and history of inter-group rivalries.

Remarks

- Resistance of Indian sovereignty by some groups (eg former Nagas)
 - Some groups demanding reorganization of states (eg Nagas, resisted by Assam & Arunachal Pradesh)
 - Threat of Chinese invasion, requiring alert of the highest level in the region.
- Therefore, peace in the region is necessary for internal security.

Further, it has been seen that in pursuance of our "Act East" policy, the role of N-E region has grown immensely. This can be analyzed in the following events:

- Increased Land-Based trade with South-East Asia
- BCIM Corridor

Remarks

- • Tribilateral Highway between India, Thailand & Myanmar.
- RCEP negotiations (ASEAN + 6) going on.

Therefore, the security & peace in the N-E region become crucial for our connectivity with S-E Asia as well.

Accordingly, in light of above mentioned threats to India's Internal Security & other aspects, the following solutions & strategies are recommended.

- Transit pact with Nepal, Bhutan & Bangladesh to get access to N-E. (BBIN)
- Kaladan project with Myanmar to be finalized quickly.

Remarks

- Developing of BCIM Corridor.
- Strengthening of Border Mgt Cooperation between India & Myanmar.
- Peace deals with conciliating groups (eg NSCN-IM)
- Ceasefire with groups till convergence occurs (eg ULFA)
- Development of Infrastructure like Road, School, Healthcare etc.
- "Make-in-India" to create jobs & employment
- Start-up India for entrepreneurship.
- Enhancing anti-terror exercises with other countries.

Remarks

14

Good analysis
 Analyse the challenges which India faces in this context
 functional (Not diplomatic)
 for policy

8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Examine India's potential to emerge as a major supplier of Naval Defence equipment's of small and medium range in South and South Asian region.
- (b) India - EU relations have immense potential but have failed to realize the same. Analyse the statement with respect to recent issues between India and EU.

(a) India is the 5th largest Navy in the world.

In pursuit of its dream to become a "blue water navy", and perceived through from PLAN, it has started modernizing & enhancing the capacity of Indian Navy (IN).

We have started indigenous manufacturing stealth frigates, ships, corvettes etc.

We have started work on DCNS submarines, & made nuclear submarines (Arihant), working on second (INS Aridhaman).

Let us analyze the potential of India to emerge as a major supplier of

Remarks

Naval Defense equipment (small & medium range) to South East & South Asian nations :

- With continued investment on ship building & maritime defense equipment manufacturing, we will in short time, be in a position to supply stealth frigates, warships, corvettes etc to Sri Lanka, Maldives, ASEAN countries etc.

- We have signed agreement with Vietnam to export Brahmos missiles.

- Kamov-226 helicopters deal will help India to manufacture Navy helicopters, could be exported.

- Tejas Mk-1-A's navy variant will be cheap, and could well equip

Right now the major focus is on (naval) exports

Remarks

Focus on the maritime component not the aerial one.

Many of these small nations.

- India can share some devices for reconnaissance & surveillance.
- In coming times, we can give conventional submarines on lease. (we ^{do} not have enough ^{for our own} ^{needs})
- Aircraft Carrier & nuclear submarine won't be shared.

The following advantages awaits us:

- Raise our defense exports, increase force.

• Will bring these countries into our strategic zones of influence, negating

the influence of Chinese PLAN in

Indian Ocean Region.

- Maritime Cooperation with these countries could help in realization of "from Aden to South China Sea" region of interest of Indian Navy.

Remarks

New Naval
Pakistani
Sales

to
Sri Lanka
Philippines

Maldives
Sri Lanka
Vietnam

(10)

- Will make Indian Navy highly modernized, as income from defense will be put into Defense R & D.

- Aircraft Carrier patrolling will increase ~~confidence~~ confidence of these countries in India as a net security provider in IOR.

- However, the only things that put constraints on the above are:

- Slow moving Indian port projects in these countries.
- Defense deals not finalizing quickly.
- Chinese opposition to these deals
(eg Vietnam - Brahmos)
- Less Capacity in India.

my answer to show I know supply is not Naval cooperation

Remarks ^{low production capacity} & Project delays

(b) India & EU share a "strategic partnership", with EU being the ^{1st} largest trade partner of India.

Cold War politics had put constraints on their relationship, but after that, they have gradually found each other, and have established platforms for cooperation like India-EU summit.

There lies a great potential for cooperation between them in the

following platforms:

• UN Reforms

EU recognize the credentials of India in its pursuit to join a reformed & democratized UNSC.

There is recent in EU
slow down in EU
details? Why?
Analyse
various
reasons

Remarks

most imp argument

This is

analyse the various reasons s/w of trade the two

Bilateral Trade

Both can increase their trade manifold if they finalize a trade deal.

● Human Rights & Democracy

Both are the votaries of HR doctrine, and promote democracy as a value.

● Global Peace

Cooperated in "Iran" issue, and can do the same in Syria, South China Sea etc.

● A multi-polar world order

EU oppose hegemony of US

● Global Epidemics & Diseases

eg EBOLA

Remarks

• Space Research & Tech

EU cooperated in Mangalyaan Mission.

• Anti Terror & Maritime Piracy

• Education, Health & Development

• ~~Disarmament~~ Non-proliferation, Terrorism.

However, the potential is not reached because of issues between them at the following areas:

• BTIA

Broad Based Trade & Investment Agreement is the name to a future FTA.

EU wants India to reduce duties on automobiles. India wants EU to open service sector.

• WB & IMF reforms

AED has a good hold over both the institutions, & appoint IMF Chief.

Remarks

What are the major hindrances in finalizing FTA? Part of Secretariat of Govt in India making policy bodies.

● Climate Change Negotiations

EU doesn't ~~find~~ favour "Common But Differentiated Concept" of India.

● W.T.O

EU doesn't agree to reduce agricultural subsidies other than Amber Box

● IPR Issues & Compulsory Licensing

● Sanitary & Phytosanitary Measures
 ● Labour & Health Standards (Non-Tariff Barriers)

● Ban on Mango imports (Alphonso) from India some time back.

Let us hope EU & India ~~will~~ resolves their differences in the spirit of greater cooperation & mutual benefits.

Remarks

15

Analyse the possible solutions to this

Also the future expected of the relationship