

97  
**GS SCORE**

Work on the structure of the answer  
Key to write within context to be  
writing directly unnecessary details  
avoid being subjected on any issue  
in previous questions.

## 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.

3/9/2017

D-18

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name SUMEET PANDA

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 18/08/17

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

GS SCORE

	REMARKS	GS SCORE

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

Ans (a) Indian economic diplomacy had its roots in the opening up of the economy in 1992 and bringing in LPG Reforms. As India veered from an erstwhile socialist model to a market economy, even the diplomatic overtures were more transactional and based on relative gains.

since PM Modi came to power in 2014, the diplomatic exchanges on bilateral level have been more on the economic basis. This can be showcased by Shinzo Abe's

- 1) Japan PM Abe's investment in infrastructure projects in India. promise of \$35 billion.
- 2) Promise of both USA & Germany in the renewable Energy sector a sum of \$4 billion respectively.

Write the structure of change of LPG Reforms  
 Mention the evolution of economic diplomacy before the sub

Remarks

- 3) DTAAs negotiations as well as attendance with countries like Mauritius, Singapore & Cyprus which are the highest contributors of FDI in India.
- 4) Active cooperation with governments of Singapore, UK, France for the development of smart cities like Aniravadi, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh; etc.
- 5) India has been reported as one of the top 10 FDI destinations by UNCTAD.

In what C. Rajamohan calls 'high-octane foreign policy', India has laid emphasis on economic benefits. India also wants to address the unfavourable balance of trade with countries like China. But T. P. Sreenivasan laments that our traditional "transformational foreign relation" has been reduced to a "transactional one" which is more Cooperative way.

Q. 2

(b) Indian diaspora is playing a more active role in the formulation of India's foreign policy.

Remarks

as can be witnessed by the frequent addresses to the diaspora by PM Modi. be it in Madison Square ~~Park~~ Garden, New York ~~or Sydney~~ or eating meals with workers in Saudi Arabia.

Indian diaspora can be split into 3 categories -

- 1) Relatively well-off (Countries like USA, UK)
- 2) Working class (Middle-Eastern countries)
- 3) Minority section (neighbouring countries)

Indian foreign policy as a result has been influenced to suit each of the categories. Favourable

- Policies :-
- 1) Merger of PIO & OCI
  - 2) Voting rights via proxy voting for NRIs.
  - 3) Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas
  - ↳ Pravasi Sammelan (Award Ceremony)
  - 4) Pravasi Koushal Vikas Yojana
  - ↳ Skill development for workers who want to emigrate esp. to Middle East.

Also, the well off diaspora in USA & UK form formidable lobbies in their respective countries to align their interests with that of

Remarks You have written about what steps have been taken by the govt. by the govt. for Indian diaspora, however, the question is about the role of Diaspora - in foreign policy making. go in the context.

India : Eq. Civil nuclear deal (123 agreement) could go through US Congress because of the Indian lobby. The more recent Republican Hindu Coalition (RHC) giving

Donald Trump's policies towards India

2) India's constant engagement with the middle eastern & gulf countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia is a testimony to Asapora playing a role in foreign policy.

3) India envisioned its role in the international country as an advocate for decolonisation, independence of countries as well as sovereign rights.

India adopted Gandhiji's views in its foreign policy towards Palestine and has always advocated independence of Palestine and freedom for Palestine people. This was marked by indifferent attitude towards Israel till 1992 when full diplomatic relations were initiated. Palestine is recognised by India and has a Consulate in New Delhi.

Remarks

The recent tilt towards Israel is the "pragmatism" in Indian foreign policy as noted by C. Rajamohan.

Reasons :-

- 1) The equations in the Middle East (ME) have changed since Oslo Accords. Arab states like Egypt & Jordan have diplomatic relations with Israel.
- 2) The bigger divide in ME is the sectarian divide between Shias & Sunnis which is the reason of geopolitical tensions.
- 3) India follows realpolitik as a non-alignment policy & multi-alliance is sine qua non. Multiple engagement.

Moreover, India still believes that Palestine people should be given their sovereignty as per UN administered 2-state theory. The recent visit of President Pranab Mukherjee to both Palestine & Israel and the visit of Palestine President Mahmoud Abbas reiterates the same.

③

Discusses the recent Foreign's declaration during Remarks ~~of~~ cannot not be a sign of new

idea of 'Two state solution' work in context with India's role in the ME and it was important for a play safe in the region with increasing details.

(d) The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC) is an economic cooperation agreement between the governments of India & Japan. This has been framed as counter to the OBOR (Belt & Road Initiative) of China of which both India & Japan are not part. This vision document came about on 25<sup>th</sup> of May 2017 at the African Development Bank (AfDB) meeting in Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Both India & Japan remain committed to the development of Africa on their own terms without any coercion or unilateral diplomacy. That is why initiatives of India like ITEC and TKAM-9 are aligned with capacity building and transfer of technology and know-how to Africa.

OBOR initiative of China is nothing but an extension of its foreign policy where India fears China wants to create its own zones.

Remarks

- what are the focus areas in AAGC.  
- write in more structured way.



spheres of influence. The resource dependency of China in Africa and the dependency of African countries on China for men, money & materials makes it a predominant player there. Chinese economic need has even outplayed the erstwhile western countries and outwitted them from Africa.

India & Japan want to forge this growth corridor AAGC to renew their ties and pursue common interests. Moreover the historical ties that India shares with Africa should play a role here. The "historical neglect" of Africa has been shunned and the recent

AFDB meet as well as IAES (Indo-African Forum Summit) highlight this approach. Japan's high-end technology and India's service sector prowess can help Africa immensely.

(c) The geopolitical crisis at this trijunction of India, Bhutan & China, i.e., Doklam Plateau has snowballed recently. A 3-month standoff between the armies of India & PLA of China

Remarks

Showcase that neither side is ready to back down. <sup>Diplomat</sup> Shyam Saran says that for that first time India has China cornered. Experts feel the more it festers, the more China would be placed awkwardly in this regional issue.

China's designs have always been to revise the political boundaries to suit its interests. Brahma Chellaney says, "While China is a revanchist power, India is a status quoist". But this time

India seized the opportunity to not let China build a road project in the Doklam area of Bhutan as it is also a threat to the Chitren's Neck corridor of Sikkim region in India. Bhutan also has its stance clear on territorial integrity while there have been no exchange of bullets along the border but tensions are looming as both the sides have heavily militarized their respective posts.

Favour of India, but India has to be on guard to prevent a recurrence of 1962. <sup>Defence Minister</sup> Arun Jaitley quoted: "India is not due

Avoid unnecessary details focus on main issues

Remarks same as it was in 1962 to which Chinese foreign minister Wang rebutted "China is also not the same"

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)

Ans. 2(a) Bangladesh as per Amb. Muchkund Dubey has always had a dual foreign policy towards India - favourable when Awami League is in power, adversarial when BNP is in power. Yet, because of historical reasons as well as geographical conditions Bangladesh is dependent on India.

Geographically Bangladesh is India-locked on 3 sides. All the major rivers flowing into Bangladesh flow from India - Brahmaputra, Ganga, Teesta, Barak. Because of this dependence, the co-riparian states have to maintain cordial relations for mutual benefits.

Domestic factors, both in India and Bangladesh play a major role in river water disputes.

Remarks

Teesta originates in the Eastern Himalayas in the state of Sikkim. It flows through West Bengal before entering Bangladesh. Both the states of Sikkim and Darjeeling Territory of WB lay claim over Teesta waters.

Although Ganga river is settled now after both sides agreeing to the Farakka Barrage Project, Teesta still remain an irritant. There was an interim agreement by joint river basin management board on -

39% India  
36% Bangladesh  
25% Neutral

distribution of Teesta water. But due to internal differences in the states of India, it could not come through. With P.M. Modi's assertive leadership and determined foreign policy the LAND BOUNDARY AGREEMENT (Exchange of enclaves) could

come through ~~with~~ taking WB government on board. In the day of a federated foreign policy, consent of state governments is necessary for international agreements. Water becomes a crucial

Remarks

issue as it impacts livelihoods of millions in the overpopulated regions on both sides of the border.

### Way forward

7) All stakeholders must come on board, there has to be a scientific investigation of water requirements and availability on both sides of the border. A Joint Investigation Team must present a report of the actual requirements. Both the nations must come together and agree upon a deal on river water sharing. So far, this bilateral issue is resolved. We cannot afford Bangladesh because antagonistic forces in India and aligning with China against India's interests.

2(b) India and Afghanistan had a robust partnership during Karzai regime as India was actively assisting in the development and capacity building of Afghanistan. This was temporarily stalled with the incoming of Ashraf Ghani as President. Ghani had foreseen Pakistan's and China's greater role in shaping Afghanistan's future. In the words of C. Rajamohan, India pursued a 'studied silence' and 'patient diplomacy' instead.

Remarks

of being assertive. With repeated terror attacks on Afghanistan from across the border and lack of coordination with the Pakistani establishment, the Afghan regime turned towards India.

India has seized the opportunity to be the primary partner in shaping Afghan future. Because a peaceful southern Asia free from terrorism and insurgency can only be ensured by a peaceful and democratic Afghanistan. Moreover, Afghanistan focus

'Ari-Ari' (Mandal Theory) or enemy's enemy for India, therefore, it is of strategic importance.

India has =

- 1) Provided C130 J and other helicopters.
- 2) Defence training to Afghan Army and
- 3) Air force Guns, artillery, ammunition.

In the recent visit of Afghan President Ashraf Ghani, India provided Chetral helicopters and Mi-25 attack helicopters as part of the defense

Remarks

Cooperation. As a continuation of the Strategic Partnership Agreements, India is working in defense, trade & commerce, connectivity, capacity building, education, healthcare and other sectors.

In a return visit of PM Modi the Afghan Parliament Building was inaugurated which was India's gift to Afghanistan. Salma Dam was renamed as

Indo-Afghan Friendship Dam. At both bilateral and multilateral level (Heart of Asia), India is proactive. See notes vis-a-vis 5.2 Afghanistan.

2(c) UN, although has been a fairly democratic body as far as deliberations and resolutions of the General Assembly (UNGA) are concerned, has been accused of power distance and hierarchical as far as Security Council (UNSC) is concerned.

This is a big blow to its credibility as an international rule-making architecture. PM Modi had said, "UN is still rooted in the 20th century global structure". There have been first part of question not answered.

Remarks

been calls for reforms at the UN, not just at the UNSC, but also in other arms of UN

### ➔ Reforms proposed

#### 1) Kofi Annan Plan

Plan A: 6 Permanent and 3 non-permanent members at UNSC

Plan B: 8 members with 4 years renewability and one member with 2 years renewability

#### 2) RAZALI Plan

Proposal to enlarge UNSC from 15 (Permanent + Non permanent) to 24  
5 new permanent members taking the total to 20 and 14 non-permanent members.

3) G4 ← India, Brazil, Germany, Japan

G4 grouping have been campaigning for their inclusion into UNSC with limited success. There is a parallel coffee club which has been constituted by

Remarks



Countries like Pakistan, Italy, Argentina, etc who oppose the inclusion of G4.

4) There are suggestions for inclusion of a country from each continent. Especially representation from Africa and Latin America which do not have any.

5) There are parallel suggestions for permanent members without veto power. Truncated powers for new permanent members. Because of the obduracy of the P5 especially Russia and China who do not want powers diluted. any change is not likely.

6) There are proposals to delineate ECOSOC into 2 separate Councils:  
 - ECONOMIC Council  
 - SOCIAL Council.  
 This is keeping in view the growing needs of developing nations.

7) Bringing Bretton Woods Institutions World Bank and IMF into the UN fold so as to ensure a more democratic financial architecture.

Remarks

8) There are criticisms and concerns on UN's failure with respect to UN's inability to control crisis rate.  
 An overhaul of DISARMAMENT Commission with a Joint Working Group as a more representative body.  
 → Disarmament should not be partial or partisan but has to be complete.

9) Standing force

UN Peacekeeping force has time and again proven to be inadequate for conflict resolution. They have come for peace restoration in post-war situation. There is a suggestion of active standing force to avert crisis.

10) Transparency in the appointment and accountability of UN Secretary General

11) Human rights

UN HCR has come under criticism for appointments of leadership from states (Saudi Arabia) who themselves do not provide human rights to their citizens.

Remarks

6

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)

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**



*Remarks*

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

--	--	--

*Remarks*

--	--	--	--

*Remarks*

**GIS SCORE**

--	--	--

*Remarks*



--	--	--

*Remarks*

**GIS SCORE**

--	--	--

*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)

Ans 4(a) India & Africa have always had friendly relations owing to their shared history and similar anti-colonial struggles and in Nehruvian 'Afro-Asian solidarity'. It has emerged through the years of Lusaka Conference - South-South Cooperation. The avidity in relationship witnessed in Cold-war phase was replaced by 'Partnership in Profit' post-economic liberalization of India. Sanjay Baru admits India cannot view Africa through the Western eyes as 'dark continent' but rather as an aspirational continent. India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) which began in 2008 took a more holistic and concrete turn when PM Modi invited all the African leaders (54 countries) to New Delhi for IAFS-3 in 2015.

Remarks

The partnership is not just trade & commerce but - more holistic

- People-to-people contact
- Technology transfer
- Capacity building
- Entrepreneurship development
- FDI in Africa
- Cooperation against piracy and terrorism and

with institutions like ITEC and TEAM-9, India is keen on developing institutions in Africa unlike the Western nations or China.

The recent summit meeting of African Development Bank (AfDB) was the first time such a meeting took place outside Africa. At Gandhinagar, both India & Japan committed towards Afro-Asia Growth Corridor (AAGC).

to harness the growth trajectories of both the continents and variable grass roots-led development.

India also view Africa through a

sub-regional

Remarks

paradigm based on its interests

At the same time there is a balance between values and interests as termed by Rajeev Bhatia

Regions

→ EAST Africa  
+ SOUTH Africa

→ North Africa  
+ Maghreb

→ Sub-Saharan Africa

(- Maritime partners for trade as well as anti-piracy  
- IORA)

(- Oil diplomacy)

(- Pharmaceuticals + other essential supplies)

Countries like Nigeria, Angola, Sudan are important for the hydrocarbon sector

Mozambique would ensure India's food security by <sup>exporting</sup> pulses to India

with sub-regional platforms like COMESA, ECOWAS as well as African Union

India has partnered with sub-regional platforms like COMESA

Geo-Strategic sphere

~~status~~ status of 'Horn of Africa' including Somalia, Djibouti, etc are of importance to India as the trade routes along with oil routes pass through Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. Considering China's naval base at Djibouti, also poses a challenge.

Remarks

write  
to  
write  
in brief  
write  
to  
the point  
conclude  
or  
must  
position  
possible  
in  
short  
time (4/5)

Challenge for India  
Moreover, India is constantly worried about  
diaspora security especially at places  
of ethnic conflicts like South-Sudan.

India - Africa relation strained recently  
because of attack on Nigerian students  
in various Indian cities. This is why more  
people-to-people interaction and soft diplomacy  
is needed.

Rajiv Bhatia feels a powerful triad of  
Govt. of India, India inc. and civil society  
can take India - Africa relationship to a  
new level of strength.

Although Indian diaspora has been  
constantly populating the Gulf shores  
since independence, their importance  
was not recognized until recently.  
India viewed Gulf countries through the  
paradigm of immediate needs  
- ENERGY (Oil and natural gas)

Remarks

— Relationship with the Arabs especially.

Islamic World

Use of diaspora as a projection of foreign policy as well as India's global presence is a recent phenomenon marked by the change in Indian foreign policy.

Reasons for diaspora's growing importance —

- 1) Remittance - \$70 billion (highest in the world)
- 2) Diaspora influence domestic policy of a nation in favor of nation of origin.  
↳ Change in stance of US towards nuclear deal with India.
- 3) Displays soft power of a nation.
- 4) Creates a market for Indian goods.
- 5) India can be net human resource exporter in the world.

Diaspora, especially in the Gulf, face many problems which must be addressed state-to-state level —

- 1) Working conditions are abysmal.  
↳ Death of Indian workers in Qatar building football stadiums for 2022 World Cup.

Remarks

- 2) Remunerations are below par.
- 3) Restriction in mobility.
  - ↳ work visas are seized by the local govt.
- 4) Not allowed to follow religious practices
  - Eg. Saudi Arabia

One aspect of the economy was weak to be done to realise the full potential of diaspora business

Some of the other concerns of diaspora are

- 1) EMIRATIZATION - In UAE many jobs are being reserved only for local population.
- 2) Shia - Sunni conflict in the Gulf creates problems for Indian minorities of either sect.
- 3) YEMEN crisis - Indians had to be rescued in operation Raahat.
- 4) Qatar crisis.

Try to connect all aspects which

Therefore, Indian govt. must constantly engage with all the governments of the Gulf to ensure safety and security of diaspora.

4(c) India adopted a Neighbourhood First policy since the inception of Modi government. This was reflected in his bilateral visits of Bhutan and Nepal in the early days.

Remarks



### Bhutan

Bhutan remains India's most trusted partner and a protectorate state which was reached by B4B - Bharat for Bhutan & Bhutan for Bharat.

India is the largest trade partner of Bhutan and provides the sea route via Kolkata.

India wanted to integrate Bhutan in sub-regional arrangements like BIMSTEC, SAARC. Bhutan opted out of BBIN which would have provided a Motor Vehicle Agreement with India, Bangladesh and

Nepal. India respects the cultural difference of Bhutanese people and never interfered in their internal policies. Therefore, Bhutan remains one of India's natural allies.

### Nepal

India & Nepal share cultural, historical and civilizational ties from Buddhism, land of Hinduism, similar festivals like Chhat Pooja among others.

In spite of that India - Nepal bilateral ties have remained checkered from time to time. SD Mimi considers that India's Nepal policy has revolved

Remarks

around a pliant political class who could become puppet of India. Kushina Swaraj recently clarified that India is not formally a "Big Brother" but an "Elder Brother" policy towards India.

The growing influence of Marxism/Maoism, India's displeasure towards Nepal's new constitution, Madhesi factor, economic blockade have strained relations of late.

At the sub-regional level, Kathmandu was made the headquarters of SAARC. India remains the pivot around which Nepal can frame its foreign policy. India's support of the Madhesi faction because of their ethnic similarity with region of UP, Bihar, remains a thorn in ties with Nepal.

Bangladesh

Bilateral partnership of India & Bangladesh depend upon the regime in Bangladesh. Sheikh Hasina of Awami League remains favourably disposed towards India whereas Sheikh Hasina Shahed Zia of BNP is adversarial.

The bilateral issues of Teesta dispute, immigration crisis, terrorism, growing Chinese influence remain festering wounds.

Bangladesh asserts its Bengali ethnicity against Pakistan and Islamic identity against India. The support towards terror organizations affiliated to ISIS and Al-Qaeda remain a major headache to India. The opposition in Bangladesh BNP supports Islamic Brotherhood who give men & material support to terrorists. This remains an existential challenge in the region.

Be precise write to the point avoid needless details

C

Remarks

## SECTION B

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

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

5(a) Qatar crisis is a manifestation of the gulf stimmering tensions between the GCC led by Saudi nations especially the Arabia and their difference of opinion within Gulf States Crisis. Qatar is itself a member of GCC. It is an oil & LNG rich country with the highest per capita income of the world. Saudi Arabia has strained its ties with Qatar on the pretext that it is funding and exporting terrorism and its media outlet Al Jazeera is instrumental in that the ideology of terror groups like ISIS & Al Qaeda is Wahabism which itself originated in Saudi Arabia as noted by Brhman Chellany. Regardless of that Saudi Arabian government claims to fight against ISIS and they have

Remarks

formed a coalition Islamic Military Alliance to Fight Against Terrorism (IMAFAT)

The Qatar crisis has put India in a fix as India has its interests in the entire Gulf including Qatar. Qatar is important to India because of LNG (highest exporter) as well as diaspora population which is part of the working class there.

India has strategic and geo-economic interests in the Gulf region especially UAE and Saudi Arabia. According to NEA, both the sides have assured free mobility without visa restrictions to Indian nationals across the Gulf. India has successfully conducted Operation Raahat in Yemen is experienced in evacuation if need be.

56) Indian foreign policy has not just been an instrument of its national interests but also a document that projects India's ambitions in the global architecture and how India wants to shape the world order.

Remarks

## Elements of Continuity

1) India still roots for international peace and security as well as sovereign equality of nations. This is why India remains a member of NAM.

2) At the WTO, India fights for the rights of LDCs and their need for greater market access as well as public stockholding to ensure food security.

3) Element of South-South cooperation can be seen at WTO, climate change negotiations, UN reforms.

4) As far as non-proliferation is concerned, India remains an advocate of complete disarmament and voluntary disclosures of stockpiles.  
 ↳ India demands strategic autonomy from biased treaties like NPT.

Shashi Tharoor feels Act East Policy is a continuation of Look East Policy with a change in direction.

## Elements of Change

S. Jaishankar points out India's change in foreign policy can be seen by 5-pronged approach.

Remarks

Change → Narratives  
 Lexicon & Imagery  
 Soft Power  
 Diaspora

Foreign policy linked with national development

Narratives have changed as far as India projects itself as a rising power

Lexicon & Imagery can be seen in ACT EAST policy, LINK-WEST Policy, Neighbourhood first policy, etc

Soft power is being projected through Buddhist diplomacy & International Yoga Day Celebrations

Diaspora is a key element and PM Modi addresses them in galleries (Madison Square Garden, USA) as well as by eating chickens with workers (Saudi Arabia)

National development remains a key focus while attracting investments in the form of FDI as well as smart city development project. Nations associate with India's Digital India, Make in India, etc

Remarks

5(C) SASEC (South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation)

SASEC is a subregional inter-governmental arrangement among ~~between~~ the countries of India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal.

The pillars of development are -

1) Energy

Bangladesh - Gas  
India - Coal  
Bhutan & Nepal - Hydropower

All countries are vulnerable to import dependence.

2) Transportation

↳ Critical multimodal transport network that will enhance intra-regional trade and investment in the region.

↳ BBIN was conceived

↳ Rail, road and air links

3) Trade facilitation

↳ Speed up the time and reduce costs on trade across borders

↳ Streamlined and transparent cross-border regulations & procedures

↳ Custom arrangement compliant with Kyoto convention

Remarks

- 4) Promote intra-regional power trade.
- 5) To build resilience towards climate change specially focusing on sea level rise in coastal & island states.
- With the ineffectiveness of SAARC, sub regional arrangements like BIMSTEC and SASEC are seen as vehicles of cooperation and growth.

### 5(c) NAM 2.0

It was proposed by Centre for Policy Research to bring about a document which can highlight India's future growth trajectory.

#### Pillars of NAM 2.0

- 1) Internal development
- 2) Strategic Autonomy
- 3) Global opportunities for India
- 4) India's approach towards 'Asian Theatre'
- 5) Non-conventional sources of energy.

This was an attempt to project a possible future for the framework of Indian foreign policy.

Remarks



It does give impetus to India's strategic autonomy across various spheres like NPT, WTO, Climate change negotiations. At the same time, it denounces the global structures of USA or the UNSC which promote hegemony of P5 at the continuation of P5 at the

UNSC. But there are deficiencies in the NAM 2.0 document. In the age of multi-alliance and multiple engagement, India cannot follow a non-alignment policy in practice. India needs to take USA and USSR as its defence partner.

India's internal development is dependent & contingent upon cooperation and collaboration with other states who provide us with high technology and fund transfer. The present global order calls for more convergence between states.

5(e) ACT EAST Policy is not just a change in lexicon from LOOK EAST as suggested by Shashi Tharoor but a pro-active approach of Indian foreign policy concerning the following regions -

Remarks

- 1) South East Asia
- 2) East Asia
- 3) Indo-Pacific region

At the same time, Act East Policy concerns with the development and progress of North East region. That is why there is focus on

- 1) Trade & Commerce
- 2) Transportation (Land, Sea & Air)
- 3) Connectivity
- 4) Projects development

write in short narrative form

The multiple FTAs/PTAs/CECA/CEPA with ASEAN, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore is to open up more channels of trade & commerce.

ASEAN Trilateral highway from Moreh (Mizoram) to Moe Sot (Thailand) is to increase road connectivity.

India sees Bangladesh as the pivot and trade routes via Bangladesh would exponentially improve the economy of North-East.

India's cooperation with ASEAN is also in maritime cooperation and anti-terror operations as well as tracking black money and drug trafficking.

India is part of ASEAN Regional Forum, India is part of a forum for Pacific Island States (FIPIC) to secure its interests in

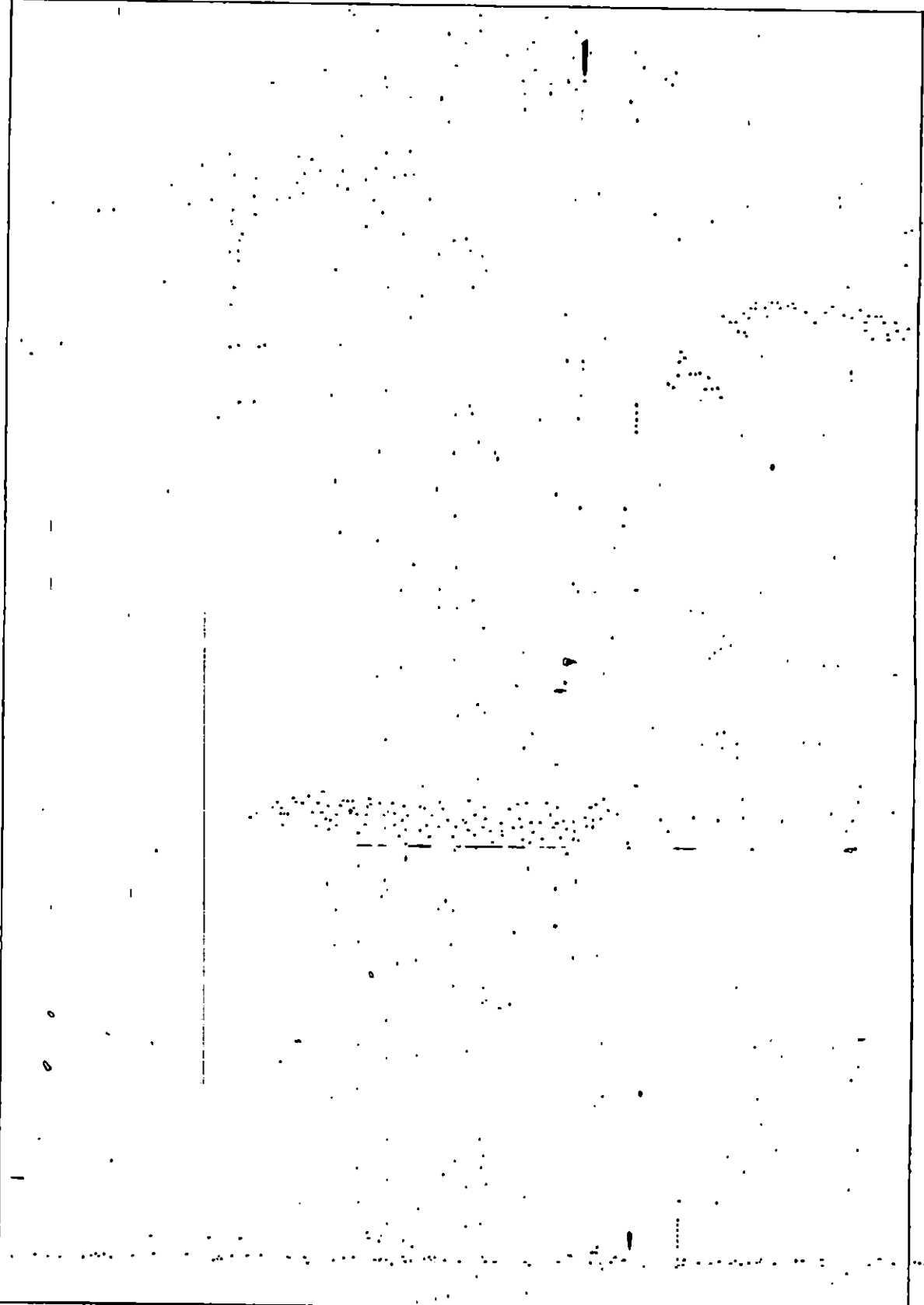
Remarkable Pacific sea  
 Act East policy is therefore a projection of India's regional to global power status.

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

**GS SCORE**



*Remarks*

--	--	--	--

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

--	--	--	--

*Remarks*

--	--	--	--

*Remarks*

--	--	--

*Remarks*



--	--	--	--

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

--	--	--

*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)

(a) It is commonly said that the next world war would be fought over water. Water dispute among South Asian states is increasing by the day with issues of lack of adequate rainfall, depleting aquifers, barrage projects etc.

Major Issues

- 1) India - Pakistan
- 2) India - Bangladesh
- 3) China - India

Minor issues

- 4) India - Nepal

3) Brahma Chellany calls the India - Pakistan Indus Water Treaty (IWT) the most generous

Remarks

Water treaty between any 2 co-riparian states. This deal was negotiated under the auspices of World Bank. 80% of the water was allocated to Pakistan and 20% to India. The western rivers of India, Jhelum and Chenab were given to Pakistan for use while India retained rights over Beas, Ravi and Satlej. Qamar Abdullah observes that IWT has survived 4 wars between India & Pakistan.

Recently PM Modi had said, "Blood and water cannot flow together" in the aftermath of U.R.I. incident.

Pakistan has objection to India's Kishanganga and Ratle projects and solicited WB's intervention to discontinue even though India is within its rights to develop the projects.

2) As far as Bangladesh is concerned, 4 major rivers flow from India

- Brahmaputra
- Ganga
- Teesta
- Barak

While the volume of water is far too much in Brahmaputra to not reach the lower riparian state, the other 3 rivers are a problem.

Remarks

Farakka Barrage over Ganga river is a bilaterally settled issue. Although Bangladesh have a problem during dry season. Bangladesh object to the Tajmukh dam project over Barak river Teesta river dispute. is a focus in the bilateral ties as it has yet not been resolved due to domestic obligations of India.

3) China is the source of major rivers flowing through India, be it Indus or Brahmaputra. Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) flow through Tibet Autonomous Region before entering India. China has been constructively multiple river-diversion projects and barrages in contravention of various treaties. Brahma Chellaney observes China is waging a water war on India by not disclosing the amount of water in the basin as per agreement. This is leading to floods in Assam.

Suggestions for negotiation

1) Joint Basin Management must be constituted between co-riparian states with scientific analysis and equitable distribution.

Remarks

Write technically

more appropriate  
point

- 2) Multilateral negotiations usually become unyielding with multiple differences.
- 3) Bilateral resolution of water disputes must be sought.
- 4) Global institutions like WB, UN should be involved in case bilateral disputes come to a deadlock.

4/5

7(b) South Asia is among the least integrated regions across the globe. SAARC is on the verge of becoming a non-functional institution with India conceiving of SAARC minus Pakistan.

SAPTA and SAFTA haven't really taken off even though countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh were given preferential terms owing to their LDC status.

Security in the region remains a major issue, India is the net security provider in the region as all the states are connected to India and not each other except Afghanistan.

Remarks

write more security content  
p. 15

and Pakistan which share a boundary. But India itself is vulnerable to cross-border terrorism, left wing extremism, insurgency, immigration

crisis

There needs to be a cohesive and coherent policy which is lacking within the SAARC framework. Reasons

- 1) Differences with Pakistan in the definition of terrorism.
- 2) Pakistan uses terror as a state policy. LET & Jem get both political and military patronage.
- 3) Bangladesh and West Bengal do not cooperate in rooting out terrorist groups on either side of the border.
- 4) India & Nepal have porous borders. Many terrorists enter India via Nepal.
- 5) Sri Lanka has differences with India over Tamil issue.
- 6) Cross-border immigration also poses security challenges.

India needs the support of other nations to

Remarks

- Write within limit of marking
- work on structure of the answer

formulate a security architecture of the region. But in an atmosphere of differences among nations and specially with India this has not come to fruition.

7(c) India's West Asia Policy has evolved over the years from an economic partnership to a strategic partnership. PM Modi exhorted LINK WEST policy alongside ACT EAST so that

India's geopolitical ambitions are widened.

Earlier prism of West Asia Policy -

- 1) Energy Security (Oil and natural gas)
- 2) India's ties with Islamic World.
- 3) India's admission into OPEC
- 4) Market for Indian exports esp. Jewellery.

Recent prism of West Asia Policy has widened to include

- 1) Diaspora and diasporic interests.
- 2) Anti-terrorism information sharing and Policy formulation.
- 3) Extradition treaties (To nab criminals from India)

Remarks



4) Cooperation in Space Technology

5) Fine balancing between the power centres of Iran, Saudi Arabia and Israel

India & UAE have increased the trade ties manifold over the years. UAE is the 2nd largest importer and 3rd largest exporter to India with a bilateral trade quantum of > \$ 60 billion.

~~India & UAE~~ also have UAE is one of largest provider of Crude oil to India. In the recent visit of President of UAE AL Nahyan there was a deal of strategic oil reserves to be situated in India. Mangalore, Padur, Vizakhapatnam were selected to store oil of which India would have access to 2/3 for free.

AL Nahyan was also hosted as a chief guest for the Republic Day function in India showcasing UAE's growing importance to India.

Terrorism is one of the major areas of cooperation and in a joint declaration UAE

Remarks

took India's stance in the fight against terrorism  
revisiting Pakistan's position of 'good' and  
bad terrorists

UAE seeks India's help in space technology  
to develop their own Mission to Mars

Both India & UAE seek to cooperate in renewable  
energy especially solar technology

Diaspora is one of the major binding factors  
between the 2 nations as a large number  
of Indian workers as well as professionals  
live in UAE and contribute to their economy  
as well as remittances to India

Overall, UAE can be the pivot to India's  
relationship with Gulf countries

Woj

8

**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*

**GS SCORE**

--

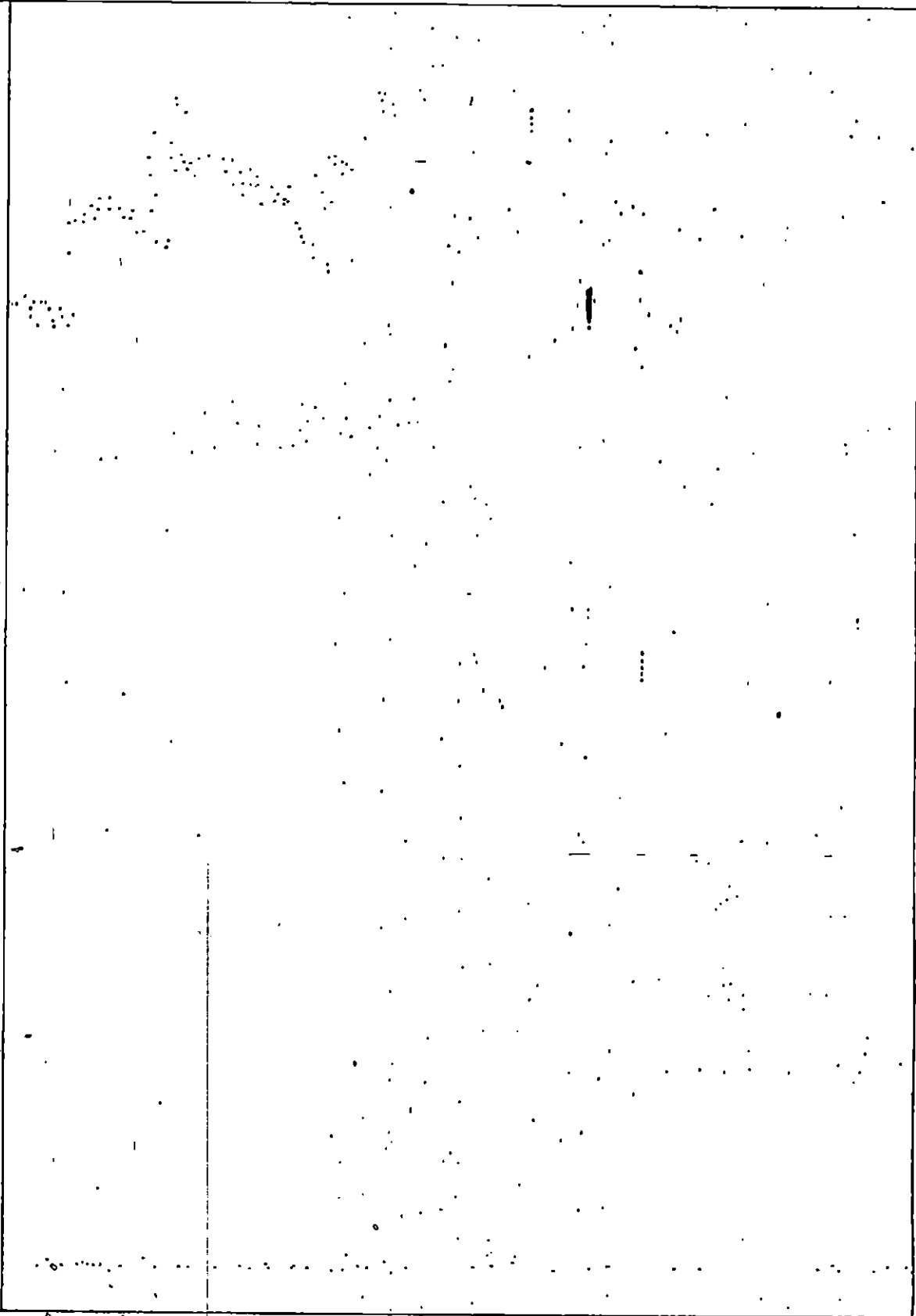
*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

--	--

*Remarks*

**GIS SCORE**



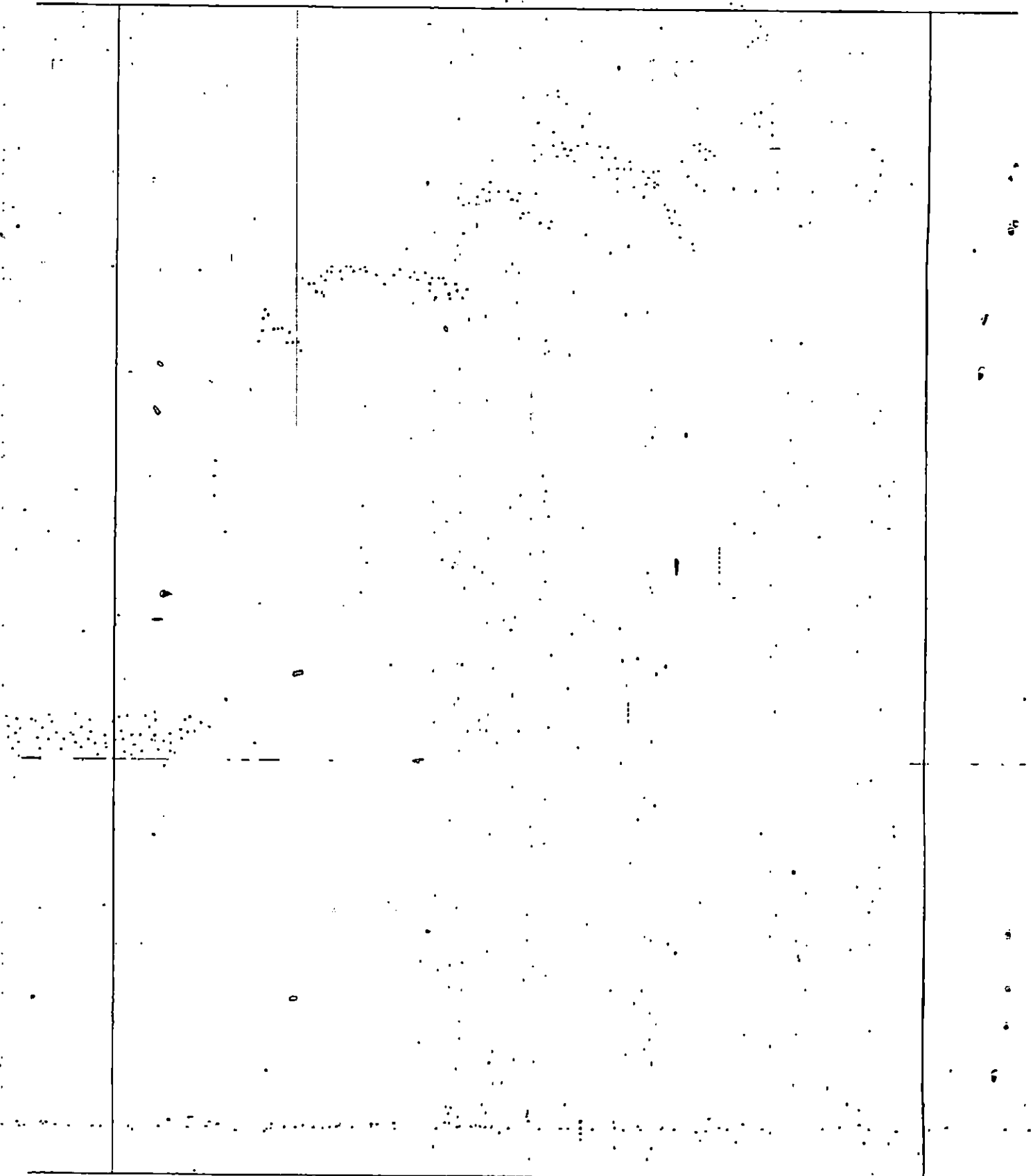
*Remarks*

--	--	--	--

*Remarks*

--	--

**GS SCORE**

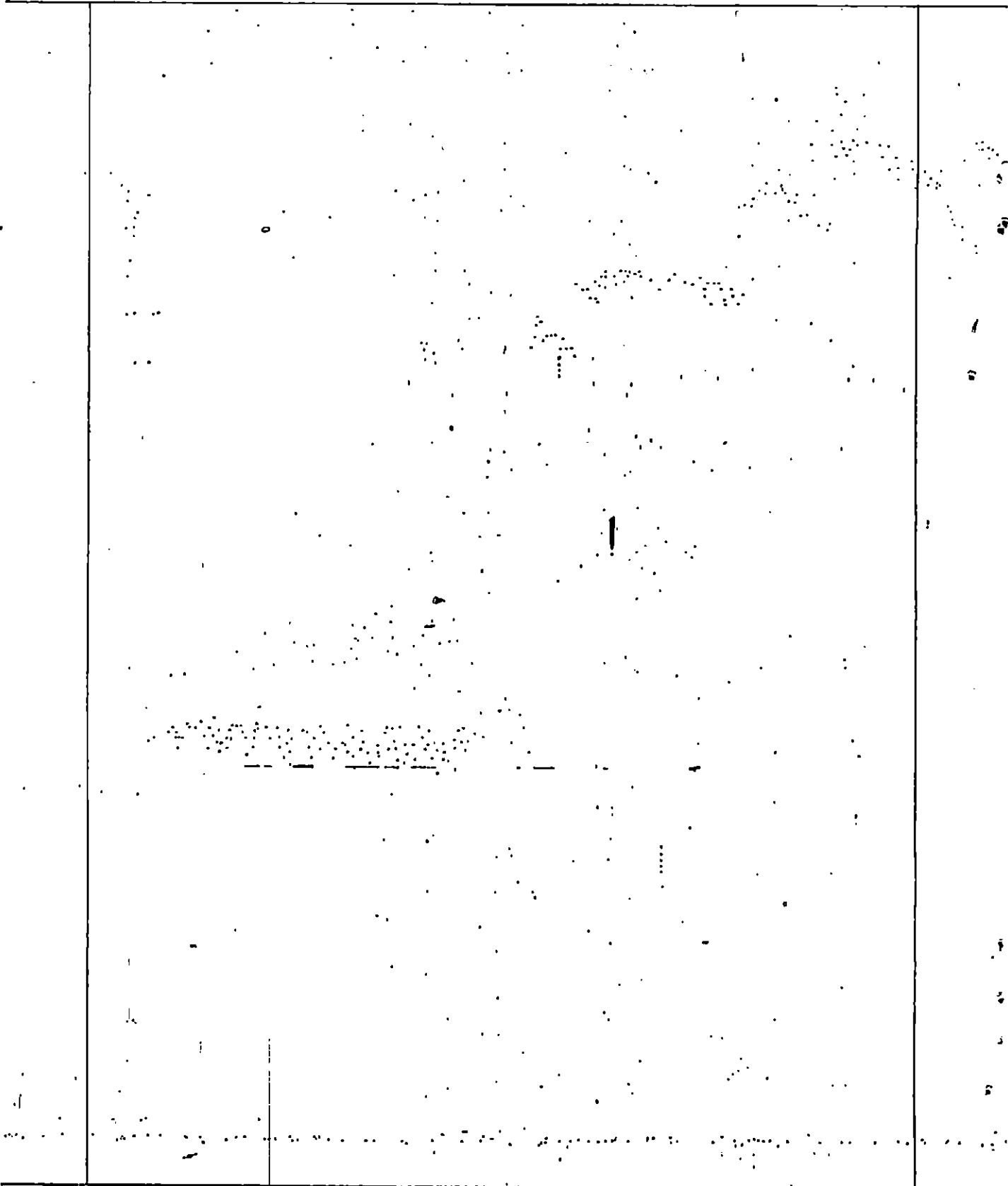


*Remarks*



--	--	--	--

*Remarks*



*Remarks*