

Good Content  
in large  
questions  
and framework

## 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. [REDACTED]

Date 08-10-2016

Signature

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Paradigm shift in Indian approach to cross border terrorism
- (b) Role of Indian diaspora in Foreign Policy making
- (c) India's Act East Policy
- (d) India-US Strategic and Commercial dialogue.

(a) Cross-border terrorism in India, mainly emanating from Pakistan, has been one of the most important ~~changes~~ challenges of Indian foreign policy makers.

When it comes to other nations, the situation is within limit, as the nations have cooperated and not allowed their territory to be used against India. eg Nepal, Bhutan & Bangladesh. Even Myanmar is cooperating now.

But Pakistan has consistently been in the denial mode, and never accepted the claim that they harbour terrorists.

Mumbai 2008 investigations have shown that the trial in Pakistan is going nowhere. India had practised ~~set~~ strategic restraint at that time in the hope that Pakistan will take action.

Remarks

Same thing happened in Pathankot attack when a team from Pakistan was even given access, ~~with~~ with PM overruling the concerns of Defense Minister. But no concrete results achieved.

• However, in the wake of Uri Attack, the DGMO claimed that Army reserves the right to strike back at the time & place of their choosing. He materialized the promise by doing surgical strikes across LOC and killing around 40 terrorists. DGMO Pakistan was duly informed.

Thus, it is a signal that even though we want to cooperate with Pak Army, we are not afraid of "Nuclear Threat".

- US has asked Pak to stop speaking "Nuclear Threats".
- We have received global appreciation to defend ourselves.
- Pak is getting isolated (eg SAARC etc)

Thus, the signal that terror strikes will not go unpunished in the face of "Nuclear Deterrence" is a paradigm shift in India's cross border policy, that can go a long way in silencing our terror menace.

Remarks

Analyst  
 full  
 spectrum  
 of strategic  
 economic  
 Diplomatic  
 efforts  
 India  
 is taking

(b) It is said that diaspora is an asset for any nation. This has been proved in the recent years.

The role of Indian diaspora can be studied under two systems:

(i) In US & other western Democracies:

Political:

- ~~They heavily lobby the Indian govt~~
- They heavily lobby both the administrators and the legislators towards India's favour (eg Nuclear deal with US, defense deals)
- They are model communities, well-educated, rich, professional (good doctors, engineers etc), are create a good image of India, that help us benefit in the long term. examples in USA

Economic:

- They are big businessmen, and NRI & ~~RIO~~ OCI investments in India are huge in FPI & FDI.

Remarks

(2) In Gulf Countries

Economic:

- They send remittances (2015- India the largest remittances - \$73 billion by world Bank), help balancing BOP.

Political:

- As most of the workforce (both blue & white collared) are Indians, they (Gulf states) recognize the contribution of India in their development.
- This has spillover effects in political & bilateral cooperation (eg UAE → \$75 billion, Strategic Oil Reserve).

What are various security issues imp this assoc with diaspora

Thus, Indian diaspora has significantly aided the Indian foreign policy makers.

We have taken certain actions to facilitate their programmes like:

- Merging PIO & OCI.
- Addressing concerns in Gulf Countries
- Easing investment & sending remittances norms.

Remarks

### (c) India's New East Policy

The above policy is the culmination of the ~~the~~ New East policy towards South East Asia in the aftermath of USSR disintegration & LPG reforms in India.

In the first stage after Independence, though India shared the civilizational linkages, but the Cold War politics ensured the relationship could not rise. India refused to be a member of ASEAN in 1967.

After 1991

After USSR disintegration, the LEP came into being in 1992; and India-South East Asian & Japan-Nation relationship rose as:

#### Political factors:

- Both India & S.E.A. nations realized that Cold War politics is no more in play. Both were in search of new friends to cooperate at bilateral, regional & global level.

Remarks

You not to join on 100% feet. honorat analysis of India ASEAN relations is not needed

Economic

- With LPG reforms in India, ASEAN economies got a huge lucrative market.
- We got investments in educational, manufacturing sectors.
- We cooperated in science & technology.

Strategic

- With rising assertive China, ASEAN wanted India as a balancer.
- India & ~~the~~ ASEAN cooperated against terror & drug trafficking.

The new prime minister has changed the name to AEP, the active avenues for cooperation being:

- More trade & investments with the region (RCEP in progress)
- India's support to ASEAN in South China Sea dispute
- Major economies of ASEAN supporting India's permanent membership of UN.

Thus, India's relationship with ASEAN under AEP is bound to grow stronger.

Remarks



(d) India-US Strategic & Commercial Dialogue

After 9/11 in general, and Indo-US<sup>US</sup> Nuclear Deal in particular, both Strategic & Commercial Dialogue between India & US has been on the rise.

Commercial Dialogue

- Under various Councils such as USIBC, US-India TPF etc.
  - Target to reach \$500 billion trade, 5 times of current levels.
  - Cooperation in education, universities exchange programmes.
  - US investments in India in Science & Tech.
  - Driven by rise of Indian economy.
- Strategic

- DTTI, India-US ~~Strategic~~ Defense Trade \$10 b.
- Special Cell in Pentagon for India
- Talks of US plane in India, to be manufactured in India
- Driven by US rise to modernize Indian military.

Remarks

• Coproduction of new technologies.

Thus, both the strategic & commercial are on the rise.

Analysts point out that the reason for both are the rise of India as a global geopolitical & economical power.

Due to the spillover effect, more cooperation in commercial dialogue may lead to more cooperation in strategic sphere.

However, dissimilarities & disagreements exists.

### Commercial

- ④
- Report 301, & Intellectual property contradictions.
  - US wants India to lower tariffs & ease investment norms.
  - ~~India~~ India wants ~~India~~ US to ease service trade, and ease regulations for Indian companies to work.

Defense: <sup>here</sup> • US doesn't want to share critical technologies.

Remarks

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Strategic community in India failed to expand as stakeholders in formulation of Indian foreign Policy. In the light of the above statement examine the role of Institutions in foreign policy making.
- (b) River water disputes are emerging as yet another arena of tension for India with its neighbours. Illustrate this with examples and also examine the utility of bilateral and multilateral initiatives being taken at present and proposed actions in future.

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*





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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*



3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss India-Iran relations in context of changing Geo-political and economic landscape of West Asia. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What should be the future course of action after Failure of India to secure membership at NSG? What importance does NSG hold for India? Explain (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) 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)

(a) With the signing of the "Nuclear Deal" between Iran and "P5+Germany", we have seen a paradigm shift in the Indian foreign policy towards Iran. This can be attributed to the changing geo-political and economic landscape of West Asia, according to Indian foreign policy makers.

Geo-political Changes :

- With the prospects of further easing of sanctions on Iran, it is bound to emerge as a significant regional power.
- Iran already has considerable influence in Yemen (Houthi's), Syria (support to Assad) and Lebanon (Hezbollah).
- Iran lies along the major shipping line, and also the Persian Gulf, which controls 40% of the world's

Remarks

oil supplies.

- Iran as a bigger political player in coming regional and global platforms: w.r.t UNSC reforms, IMF & WB reforms, Climate Change etc.

Geo-Economic Changes

Mention Above Points or write in Intro Centre Area

- Iran is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest producer of crude oil, and in line for a reliable trade partner, diversifying the Indian oil basket
- Iran's possible contribution to Indian "Strategic oil reserve", with increase in oil trade.
- Gateway for economic connectivity to Central Asia, Afghanistan & Eurasia.

Therefore, keeping the above factors in consideration, India's relation with Iran can be explained as:

Strategic:

- Develop of "Chabahar port", and talks about Chabahar airport, in order to check the excess influence of China in Pakistan region (Gwadar)
- Increased Cooperation in Maritime Cooperation and anti-terror cooperation
- Intelligence Sharing & Cooperation.

Remarks

Economic :

- Negotiating the terms of payments, which were earlier frozen, as more oil will come from Iran, even possibly to "Strategic Oil Reserve".
- Chabahar port to connect with Afghanistan, Central Asia & Eurasia (North South Corridor).
- Iran as a market for India's goods, with diversification in Indian exports.

Political & Diplomatic

- Iran's support for UNSC, IMF, WB reforms
- To support "Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism", Co-sponsored by India in UN.

China's rising influence in the region  
 India's options in front of it?  
 to handle it?

Thus, with the emergence of Iran as a significant player in West Asian politics & geo-economics, Indian foreign policy makers have put their stakes accordingly.

(b) Recently, at the Seoul Summit of the NSG, the 48-members failed to get the resolution for "India's admission into the Nuclear Suppliers Group" passed unanimously. Thus, India's membership aspiration failed to materialize. This has been due to China,

Remarks

along with some other countries, opposing the move.

Future Course of Action :

NSG was formed in reaction to the "Smiling Buddha" (1974), and currently controls the distribution of Nuclear fuel and sensitive technologies (regulate).

With the signing of India-US nuclear deal, US persuaded all other members to enable India get a "waiver" in 2008.

Some analysts have said that China's stand that "India must sign NPT" is incorrect as France was admitted in 1982 as a non-NPT signatory (Even French representative to NSG said that).

from  
he only  
own

→ Therefore, we must work hard to get consensus and isolate China. Now?

Some scholars say that India, as it already got the waiver in 2008, has access to fuels and should not push hard for NSG membership. Rather it should work for its old goals like permanent membership of UNSC, signing NPT as a "Nuclear Weapons State" etc.

Remarks

- Even if India gets it, it will be a "second-grade" membership, as NSG in 2013 passed a resolution declaring that non-NPT signatories won't get some sensitive dual-use technologies.
- Some say the only reason China opposed India was because of its growing political & economic power. India also should rather focus on our economic & military credentials, and India will get its due place accordingly.
- Some say India should, in future, trade off China's MTCR membership for India's NSG membership.

Also India can utilize its recent SCJ judgments

Importance of NSG for India : "Strategic"

- India has said it won't sign NPT as it finds the treaty discriminatory. So, NSG can make any rule in future detrimental to India's nuclear interests (civil & military), just like it did in 2013 for dual-use technologies. So, the only way is to get the membership.

Remarks

- We cannot bank on any particular ally in NSG, in context of changing geopolitical scenario, like Russia, France etc.
- NSG membership will benefit India, as adequate outside supply will ensure us certain leverage w.r.t. our strategic weapons.

### Economic :

- Proper fuel supply will help us develop clean energy, thus helping us to maintain emission targets.
- Nuclear cooperation will help in economic cooperation with countries in other aspects.

### Political :

- NSG membership will give us an 'almost' great power and responsible nuclear power status.
- That will form the base for signing NPT as a recognized Nuclear Weapons State.
- Spillover effect in Indo-US & Indo-Japan relations.

Remarks

hard  
effort

Suggest  
future  
approaches  
for India

13



(C) More than 50% of the total workforce in the Gulf nations has been from India, with more than 80% of the White Collar jobs. This has been one of the biggest reflection of the "Human Resource" Outsourcing by India.

According to World Bank, India in 2015 received the highest amount of remittances (\$73 billion). Most of it is from the NRI's in Gulf region.

This, this fact makes our diaspora a strength for Indian diplomacy in the Gulf region as:

Political:

Even though they don't get say in local politics, but the countries have duly appreciated the role of Indian workforce, and had spinoff effect in bilateral & trade relations (UAE \$25b & Contribution to Strategic Oil reserve).

They have new influence in local politics

Economic:

- Remittances contributing to our foreign reserve and macro stability, avoiding BOP crisis.
- Leads to Multi-sectoral cooperation such as technology, agriculture, Universities of Engineering & Medical Science etc.

Remarks

Thus, the Indian govt has taken note and shaped foreign policy accordingly. We have liberalized the movement, visa issue, emergency help desks etc, so as to facilitate the work to their convenience.

However, a lot of issues have cropped up in recent times:

- The political voices are crushed, and they are culturally and politically dominated.
- Sometimes issues with hiring companies, the latter not returning the passport and withholding payments.
- Not accustomed to their laws and found guilty on some counts.
- Exploitation of labour by giving low wages.
- Sexual harassment at workplace.

Utilize law

Thus, a lot more needs to be done in order to

fully utilize their potential. Some of these can be:

- A code of conduct for employers & employees to be formed in consultation with other countries & India.
- Safe workplace and grievance redressal mechanisms for harassment.
- Cultural training of those who are leaving.

And more away when Indian govt needs to

Indian PM visited Gulf countries, and lets hope the issues are solved in coming times.

9

Remarks

Standardization of working conditions  
 (IOP) initiated by recruiting agencies / etc etc

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) India has more to lose than gain by ratcheting up tensions especially at a time when the Chinese could be probably feeling hemmed in and isolated on the global stage by world-wide reactions to the award. With specific reference to the above statement, justify Indian reaction and response recent Permanent Court of Arbitration's judgement.
- (b) 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.

Remarks.

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*Remarks*

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Remarks

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*





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Remarks

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) India - Japan Nuclear deal  
 (b) India Vietnam Defence Relations  
 (c) Policy of Hot pursuit  
 (d) South Asian State System Proposed by Contori and Spiegel

(a) India - Japan Nuclear Deal

Indo-Japan Nuclear Deal has been in talks, as Japanese say that it will be signed later this year.

The roots of those can be found in Indo-US deal, and subsequent cooperation b/w India & Japan.

The deal is significant because of following aspects:

• Political:

- Japan has never cooperated with any non-NPT signatory in nuclear field. This says importance of India.

Remarks

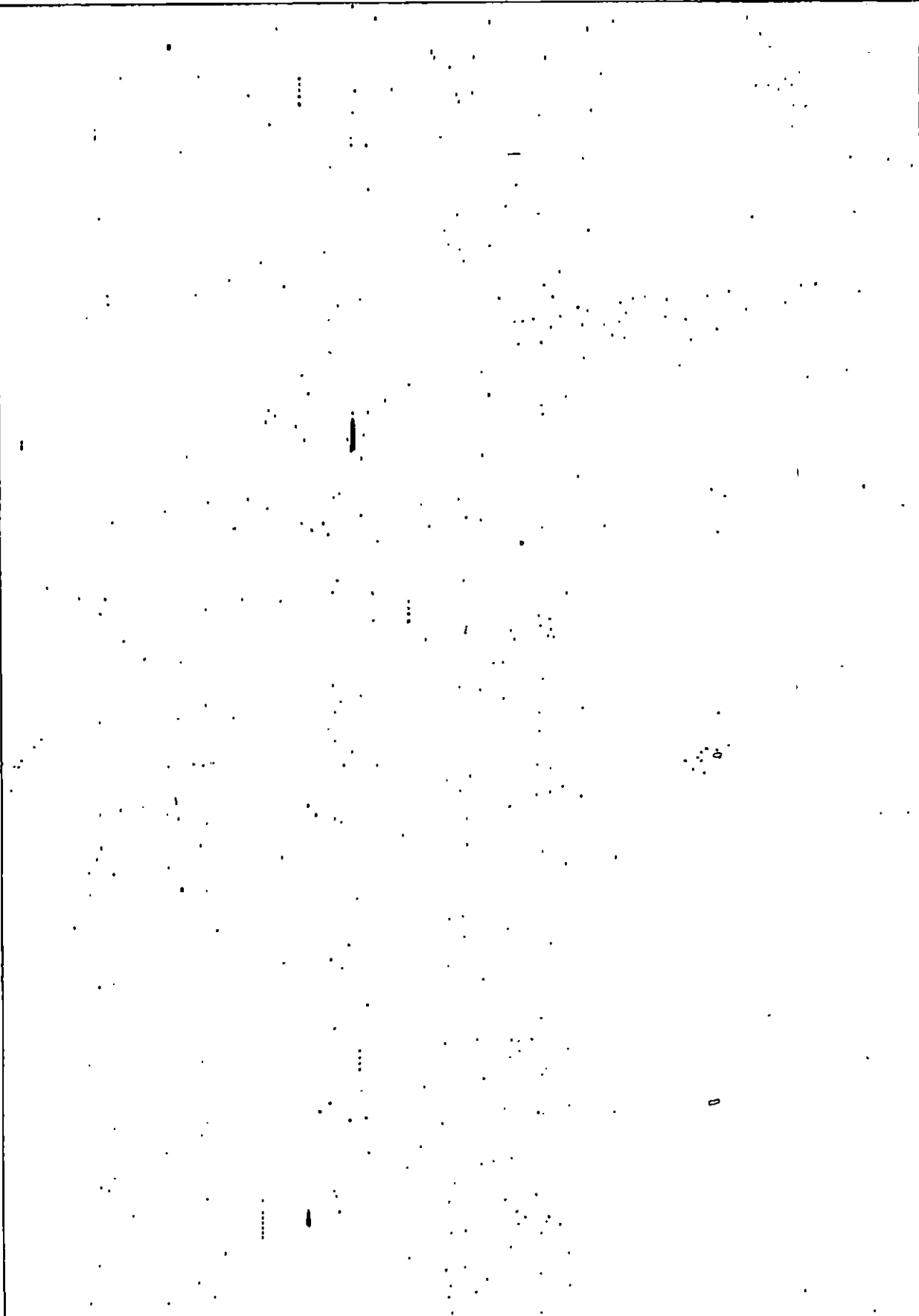


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Remarks.

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Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

(a) A potential security alliance between India and Japan would likely be detrimental to India's long-term interests, forcing it to take a side. In context of the statement, Critically analyse increasing India -Japan Defence cooperation.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) In the light of recent events at border between India and Pakistan, there have been suggestions and demands in India to cancel or override the provisions of Indus Water Treaty as a punishment and warning signal to our hyper aggressive neighbour. Critically analyse the Idea keeping in view India's long term interests in South Asia.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) 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)

(Ans) With the signing of US- Indo Nuclear Deal, we have witnessed the rise of Indo-Japan relationship ("Global Strategic Partnership"). One of the interesting aspects is

the growing defense & strategic cooperation:

- Japan participating in Malabar exercises (allegedly targeted towards China)
- Reports of Japan signing "Nuclear Deal" later this year, which will have ~~strategic~~ strategic & political implications.
- Japan agreeing to sell "U-S-2" amphibious aircraft, thus enabling India for reconnaissance missions in Indian Ocean.
- Japan proposing to develop Andaman & Nicobar as the largest Naval Base of India.

Remarks

- Cooperation in Maritime security, including in the Malacca Straits & South China Sea.
- Japan proposing underground cables in Bay of Bengal & Indian Ocean, in order for India to detect Chinese submarines.

However, there are some scholars, who say that a potential security alliance between India & Japan would like be detrimental to India's long term interests on the following grounds:

- Japan's involvement will make China more hostile towards India.
- Japan's proposed move to delete Art(9) of its Constitution, will make it more militaristic, and maybe problematic for India in a long term.
- It will make India dependant on Japanese technology.
- It will unnecessarily involve India in global politics, shifting our focus from welfare to warfare.
- It may threaten Indo-Russian, & possibly Indo-US defense relationship in future.

However, ~~at~~ some scholars say that Japan will be a worthy & reliable defense partner for India in the

Comments -> Remarks -> India

The nature of Japan's alliance is such that it will be merely be of any benefit to any of the two & loses for both.

long term :

- A more assertive China could be effectively countered by the combined might of India & Japan.
- OBOR project of China could be countered by Japan & India, and negate its strategic implications.
- With Japan's support, we can modernize our defense forces, and defense bases.
- Japanese high end technologies to detect Chinese submarines.
- Decreasing dependency of both India & <sup>Japan</sup> ~~China~~ on USA.

Thus, India-Japan growing defense cooperation is beneficial from India, & bound to grow.

- (b) Indus-water treaty, between India & Pakistan, came into force in 1960. It mandated India only to the 20% use of Indus, Jhelum & Chenab. India could use them for drinking purpose though. The water of Ravi, Beas & Sutlej is exclusively for India.

Recently, in the wake of terror attack on Army base in Uri, in which 19 soldiers died, there has

Remarks

Suggestions and demands in India to cancel or override the provisions of Indus water treaty as a punishment and warning signal to our hyper aggressive neighbours.

Some scholars have supported the idea on the following grounds:

- According to Art 64 of the Vienna Convention, any sovereign country can walk out of an international agreement at the time of its choosing. So this is legal. ✓
- Water crisis will choke Pakistan, and they will be forced to concede defeat in proxy wars.
- It will send a strong signal that we are not afraid of taking action, and further terror attacks would invite military action.
- MK Narayan, former NSA, has opposed military action, and instead promoted "WATER WAR".

However, some other scholars have opposed to proposed move keeping in view India's long term

Remarks

Interests in South Asia :

- Scrapping the treaty would invite condemnations from other nations, and our stand on terrorism may not get enough support. (political)
- Pakistan threatens nuclear retaliation (In fact, their nuclear doctrine mentions "water crisis" as one of the precondition to launch nuclear attack). (strategic)
- This could invite the same response from China in the near future, in context of growing China-Pak relationship. The issue of dams on Brahmaputra is yet to resolve. (economic & political)
- It would be contrary to our PM's message to Pakistani public to "fight poverty together". (diplomatic)

Thus, it looks that even though we have the legal sanction to scrap the treaty of our own, the political, economic & strategic implications of the move suggests otherwise.

Remarks

It will seriously damage Pak's image as a peaceful power.

(12)

Recently, a meeting was held by P.M., and the meeting of I<sup>st</sup> stage negotiations has been suspended. The actions are followed, and let's see if we can get further clarity.

Further, MFN status of Pakistan is said to be reviewed. This can serve the same purpose.

This option can't be used again & again

"SURGICAL STRIKES" have proved to be a good weapon in the arsenal, and we have received global support to defend our territory by launching cross-LOC preemptive strikes on terrorists.

(C) Recent visit of Afghan President Ashraf Ghani has been perceived as a <sup>tectonic</sup> policy shift in Indo-Afghan relations, where he criticized Pakistan on Taliban support, talked about Indo-Afghan defense collaborations.

After US dethroned Taliban from power in 2001, India and Afghanistan have shared a cordial relationship, where India has pitched in investments in the fields of reconstruction, hospitals,

Remarks



schools, Capacity building, Information ~~Free~~ Technology, Human Resource Development.

However, the defense relationship and Strategic engagements were always limited because of certain roadblocks:

- Pakistan refusal to allow India into Afghan affairs, hoping to use Afghanistan as a strategic depth against India.   
*Analysis (reqd) more with Afghan*
- Pakistan sponsoring of Taliban, and terrorists groups like ~~Kaggar~~ *had with* Networks.
- ~~US's~~ US's need of Pakistan, and thereby on the ~~pro~~ *India* proposal of Pak, US denied military involvement in Afghanistan.

Thus, India supplied some minor defensive weapons.

However, the roadblocks have been removed because of following factors:

- US frustration with Pakistan's support to terrorists, and welcoming involvement of India.

Remarks

- Afghan's frustration, and Pak belied their hopes that Pak will bring Taliban to negotiating table.
- Growing US-Indo defense & strategic-commercial relationship, thus Afghanistan becoming avenue of cooperation.
- Goodwill of India in Afghanistan, because of aid and investments.
- Growing Taliban influence in Afghanistan.  
Thus, Indo-Afghan defense relationship has manifested itself in the form of:
  - Supply of Attack helicopters by India to Afghan.
  - India willing to train Afghan military in counter-terror operations.
  - Proposal to set Indian military base in Afghanistan.
  - Intelligence cooperation between agencies of both nations & sharing of critical information.

Thus, Indo-Afghan relationship will go a long way to bring peace in the South Asian region.

Q

Remarks

To what extent should India get engaged in the security of Afghanistan?

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Growing India-US defence Relations is a reflection of changing Geo-political order of Globe in general and Asia-Pacific in particular. Comment
- (b) Central Asian states are well placed in India's geo strategic political Calculus. Discuss India-Central Asia relations with Special reference to Indian Prime Ministers visit to Central Asian States.

(a) With the signing of "DTT" in 2005, Indo-US defense relationship has experienced a massive surge, both in terms of quantity & quality of military exports to India.

US has overtaken Russia as the largest defense trade partner of India. Some of the major achievements can be listed as:

- Annual Defense Deal greater than \$10 billion.
- Many deals in the stages of finalization like Javelin Anti-Tank Guided missile, M-777 Light Howitzers, Anti-Nuclear Attack Radiation Helmet etc. These are the avenues of co-development & co-production.
- India may get a fighter plane ~~for~~ of US made in India (F-18, F-16, but I would love to get F-22)

Remarks

- US Administration terming India "Major Defense Partner", almost giving the status of major Non-NATO Ally.
- Special Cell in <sup>Pentagon</sup> ~~India~~ for India's needs.

These developments have been cited as the coming close of US & India due to the changing Geo-political order of the globe:

- US power is on the decline
- Rise of powers like China & Russia
- Decline of Europe in strategic aspects
- Rise of India
- Coming of Multipolarity as predicted by Kissinger.

Thus, India & US were bound to come closer. (As predicted by C. Raja Mohan in 1990's)  
India gets to rise further and stronger, and

US, along with a reliable partner like India, will accommodate the rise of others in the present order itself, which promotes US hegemony.

This was the reason for US agreeing to signing of Indo-US nuclear deal.

However, analysts say that the real cause is the specific geopolitical change in the Asia-Pacific order as:

- Asia-Pacific, along with Atlantic, Pacific, and even India ocean (Diego Garcia) has been traditionally dominated by USA.
  - US has also dominated the Asia-Pacific & the South China sea by a string of military bases (earlier in Taiwan, now in Philippines).
  - US realize that only venue of possible future conflict is Asia-Pacific, driven by the rise of China.
  - China has started claiming the entire South-Chinese Sea (historic 9-dash line), and rejected the ruling of Permanent Court of Arbitration, which ruled in favour of Philippines.
  - Even Russia has backed China in South China Sea.
- Thus, the above factors are responsible for "Rebalancing" of US Naval forces to Asia Pacific (60% of Navy) and US has formed

alliances with other countries like Vietnam, Japan, Australia, Philippines etc.

However, it is the India, which US describes as the "lynchpin" of Rebalancing strategy.

Thus, US is bound to make India stronger in order to counterbalance China in economic, military and diplomatic spheres (Mexican Standoff).

Some scholars have asked India not to get involved lest it will invite the wrath of China, and lose focus on domestic growth.

However, in order to counter the present and in future conflicts India has to modernize its defense forces & infrastructure, for which US is ready to help. We must prioritize indigenous production & procurement.

Hence, the best way out will be to become militarily stronger without unnecessarily involving itself into other's conflicts.

Remarks  
 Brilliant multidimensional approach  
 Analyze the recent agreements signed by India & USA: like LPA, USMCA, APECA in this context

(b) The five Central Asian States of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, were all part of the USSR. They became independent after its disintegration in 1991, and thus begins their engagement with India. (1991-2000)

In the first phase of our relationship, the relationship can be defined as

- India cherished the historical civilizational ties between the Central Asia and India.
- However, they did not figure in the strategic & economic calculus of India, and hence India did not focus much.

However, after the 2000's, a lot of factors brought the Central Asian States closer to India. They can be categorized under the umbrella "Connect Central Asia" in the following frames:

- Political :
- The 5 Countries are importantly placed and

Remarks

why was this sudden change in India's policy?

Can be used to monitor Afghanistan, West Asia etc. Hence India started developing good relations with S. republics.

- Support for India's membership in UN.
- South South Cooperation at WTO, IMF, WB, Climate Change

Economic :

Central Asian States are one of the largest reservoirs of Petroleum & Natural Gas. This will help in securing the "energy security".

"Trade diversification" is the agenda to utilize

Central Asian Markets for Indian goods.

Passing through Pakistan for Pharma & Manufacture goods

Strategic :

- Poor governance in S. republics led to rise in Islamic fundamentalism & terrorism. Thus, India cooperates with S. republics in counter-terror strategies & exercises.

Remarks



- Intelligence Information Sharing.
- Air Base in Tajikistan to monitor situations in Central Asia, West Asia & Afghanistan.

Recently our Prime Minister visited all the 5 Central Asian Countries, and the visit can be summarised as:

- Anti-Terror Cooperation & Intelligence Sharing.
- Cooperation in Anti-Radicalization & Cyber-Radicalization Monitoring.
- Cooperation in Education, Universities, Science & I.T.
- Line of Credit to all Nations for Infrastructure Development & Human Resource Development.
- Trade Diversification, growth & agreements on hydrocarbons.

Remarks

Some special focus on 3. Countries:

Tajikistan: Maintenance & Upgradation of IAF base.

Turkmenistan: 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of Natural Gas. Pact signed.  
• Ashgabat agreement for International North-South Corridor.

Kazakhstan: One of the largest producer of Uranium. Pact signed.

Thus, the "Connect Central Asia" policy has well placed the relationships with Central Asian States, which are well placed in India's geostrategic & geo-economic political calculus.

Another the dominant Chinese in the region & what kind of challenges it poses for India

very good

Remarks

18

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Only a combination of bilateral co-operation and strong leadership with demand- and supply-side management can influence the future and reduce the potential for a Sino-Indian water conflict. Explain the issue of River Water sharing between India and China with specific reference to Brahmaputra River.
- (b) Strategic Partnership between India and Australia is based on converging political, economic and strategic interests' Discuss Indo-Australia maritime security cooperation in changing Strategic landscape of Asia.

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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Remarks

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*Remarks*



Remarks



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Remarks

Remarks