

Very answers
in answers.

table of recent
examples

Try to write in
a pointwise
manner

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

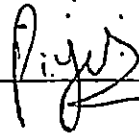
Max. Marks: 250

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.

D-17

1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name

SHUBHENDRA KUR

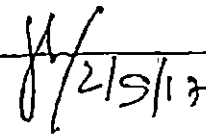
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PRE

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GIS SCORE

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Examine theory of Nuclear Deterrence
- (b) Criticism of Realism
- (c) Collective Security as alternative of balance of Power
- (d) Political Economy approach
- (e) Security Dilemma and Insecurity Dilemma

1(a) Theory of nuclear deterrence

Deterrence theory gained increased prominence as a military strategy during the cold war with regard to the use of

nuclear weapons. Nuclear deterrence is the use of nuclear threat by one party to convince other parties to refrain from initiating some course of action.

State survival theory

As envisaged by realists like Morgenthau and Waltz, states must fight for their own survival. According to Mearsheimer in his state of anarchy, the side to develop a nuclear bomb first would have ability to win the

Remarks

War and Survival
National prestige theory

It has been argued that many authoritarian regime seek nuclear weapon for national prestige often though to be a way of becoming international player. eg -> North Korea.
Great Power status

howing describes great powers states as the phenomenon of post powerful states looking to regain/retain at least a minimal amount of their past or current power. eg - France & UK.

India on the other hand maintains a minimum credible deterrence as well as a no first use policy.

In current geopolitical scenario, it is likely that even the policy makers who promote nuclear deterrence don't fully believe in it. In recent years many mainstream politicians, academic analysts and retired military leaders have criticised

Remarks

Generate a voice for need to discuss the theoretical dimension of the issue

(3)

criticized nuclear deterrence and advocated for nuclear disarmament.

1(b) Criticism of realism

For realists, state survival at any cost is the main focus and they view geopolitics in most negative manner possible. In this background they have been criticized on all fronts.

For liberals, the so called scientific theory of realism cannot be made on the understanding of human nature (Morgenthau or structure/watts). Their understanding of human nature is also one sided. Liberals accused realists for establishing that war is a permanent feature and overlooking better options of peace.

Feminists considered realist view as masculinist and far from reality. Ann J. Tickner has reformulated the principles given by Morgenthau in feminist perspective. Moreover, post modernists are challenging

Remarks

More points in both theoretical & functional challenges needed

4

many of the most fundamental claims about sovereignty, state and global politics in ways that realist analysis is reluctant to.

Functional Critiques of realism lies around overlooking of factors other than states in realist notion. The rise of EU, UN and MNCs have posed a threat to realists theory of state sovereignty.

Moreover as Mohammed Ayoub has pointed out, realists failed to grasp the major determinants of third world state behaviour and conflicts.

1(c) Collective security as alternative of Balance of power →

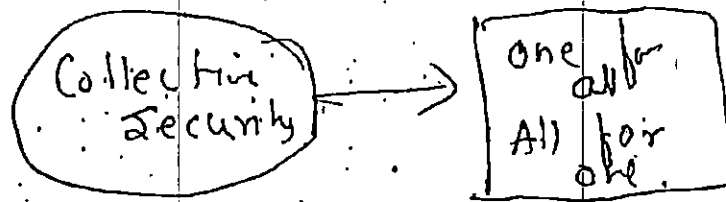
Balance of Power theory in international relations suggests that national security is enhanced when military capability is distributed in such a way that no country is able to dominate all others.

As David Hume suggested BOP is

Remarks

a common sense but in recent times collective security as an alternative to BOP has been evolved. It was first postulated by woodrow wilson in his 14 points speech as Balance of power does not give durable peace rather prepares us for a war.

However, in the context of collective security, nations need not to worry about its security and will be in a better position to defend it.



Collective security is an institutionalised form of balance of power with more certainty and has done away with problems of arms race, mistrust & uncertainty. In collective security an international organisation is necessary and its credibility along with

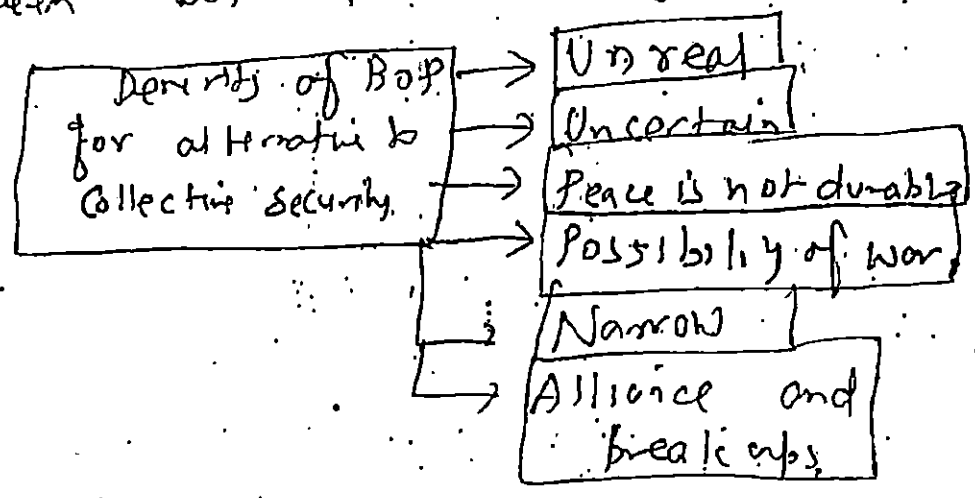
Remarks

One student
You need to mention
the counter arguments
to this idea as well.



transparency and accountability shall be a major determinant of its success.

As postulated by IR theorists collective security is half way between BOP & world government.



(d) Political economy approach

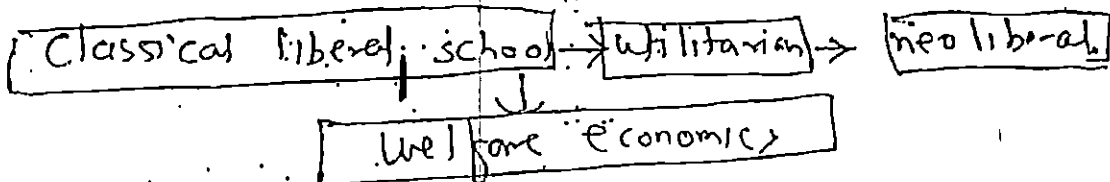
Adam Smith is known as father of Political economy who described it as a science of statesman with objective of achieving welfare of nations.

The strength of political

Remarks

economy is that it goes for the use of mathematical and statistical techniques yet at the same time is also prescriptive in nature.

There are different schools of political economy approach



Marxist approach to political economy seeks synthesis in the search for an understanding of social problems and issues. Distinction between politics and economics and also between comparative and international politics will lead to a distortion of reality and confusion. Neo marxist scholar like Ab Prantik has given the concept of development of underdevelopment.

Proponents of welfare economics are Amartya Sen, Joseph Stiglitz. Hanza Alavi has utilised the political economy approach for study of states in post colonial societies.

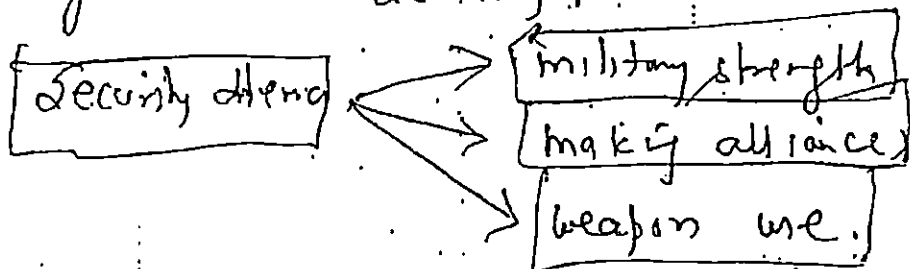
Remarks

How does this approach view states & their behaviour in general?



1e) security dilemma and insecurity dilemma

Security dilemma is a term used in international relations and refers to a situation in which under anarchy action by state intended to heighten its security.



Security dilemma persuades other states to respond with similar measures producing increased tensions that create conflict even when no sides really desires it.

The term security dilemma was coined by German scholar John D. Herz in his 1951 book political realism and political idealism. A frequently cited example of security dilemma is the beginning of World War I.

Defensive realism & offensive realism

Security dilemma is one of the core assumptions of defensive realism. As per Kenneth Waltz

Remarks

states are security maximisers and as per Mearsheimer, uncertainty about the intentions of other states is unavoidable which means that states can never be sure that other states do not have offensive intentions to go along with their offensive capabilities.

However, traditional conception of security dilemma is inadequate in understanding the contemporary security problem and scholar like M. Ayub have talked about insecurity dilemma in 3rd world states.

These nations are threatened more within due to ethnic tensions, civil unrest and law and order issues. eg - Sri Lanka. The insecurity dilemma is gradually spreading in developed nations also. eg - gun violence in US.

As an alternative to security dilemma and insecurity dilemma, liberals are betting on collective security & security community.

Remarks

good content & structure

6

Analysed briefly insecurity dilemma. Come to dominate over the idea of security dilemma

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Idea of Neo-colonialism offered by Nkrumah is based on understanding of complex structures of world capitalism. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the crucial determinants of Indian Foreign Policy. What role have economic issues played in this regard? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Conceptualization of International Peace in various traditions of International relations is partial and one-dimensional, elucidate? (300 Words) (20 Marks)

2(a) Neo colonialism in broader context is the practice of using capitalism, globalisation and cultural imperialism to influence a developing country in lieu of direct military control (imperialism) or indirect political control (hegemony). It was coined by Kwame Nkrumah in the context of African countries undergoing decolonisation in 1960s.

In place of colonialism, as the main instrument of imperialism, we have today neo-colonialism. Like colonialism is an attempt to export the social conflict of the capitalist countries.

Kwame Nkrumah.

The result of neo-colonialism is that foreign capital is used for the exploitation

Remarks

In discussion must in

rather than the development of the less developed parts of the world. Investment under neo colonialism increases rather than decreases the gap between the rich and poor countries of the world.

The struggle against neo colonialism is not aimed at excluding the capital of the developed world from operating in less developed countries. It is aimed at preventing the financial power of developed countries being used in such a way as to impoverish the less developed.

Economic control

The neo-colonial powers dictate the price of commodities and manufactured goods, commit the neo-colonised countries to purchase manufactured goods in exchange of raw materials, set the rates on the transportation of goods and control Capital.

Political control

Remarks

It is also aimed to elaborate on the structure of world system perpetuates this phenomenon

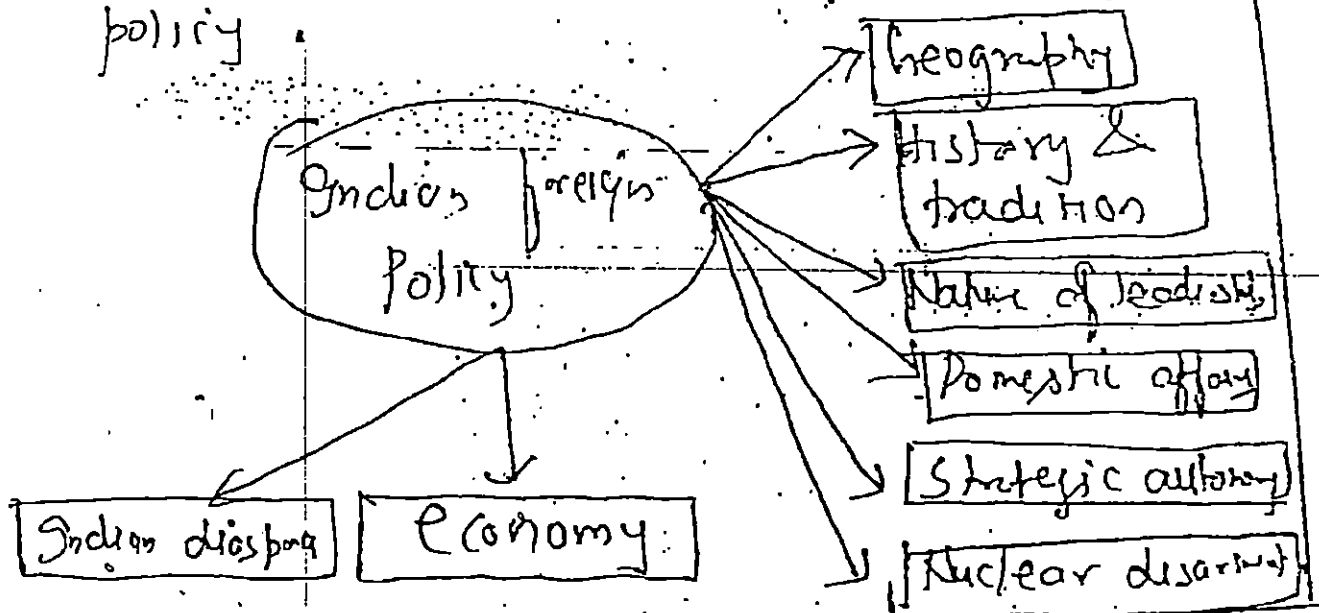
good content (7)

The decision making of neo colonised countries must not threaten the neo colonial institutions managing the country's natural and economic resources. Therefore the neo colonial powers appoint their own civil servants and install a favourable admin control through official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA provided by neo colonial power obliges countries to share information about their economic policies.

Hence as pointed by Neruon, there are innumerable ways of exploitation under neo colonialism.

2(b) crucial determinants of Indian foreign policy



Remarks

In the realm of national interests, Indian foreign policy affairs is guided by several tangible as well as intangible factors.

The geography of India and border issues with China, Pakistan and other neighbors was the major determinant in India's policy formulation with these countries. India is striving for peace in Indian Ocean region to secure its strategic interest. India's policy in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh is greatly shaped by domestic affairs in TN & WB respectively. Furthermore, foreign policy is shaped by the charismatic leadership of J.L. Nehru, India Gandhi & currently Narendra Modi. Narshima Rao was instrumental in Look East policy. Furthermore India's relation with Israel, erstwhile Soviet Union and US is shaped by the principles of strategic autonomy as well as Indian diaspora.

Remarks

Economics of foreign policy

Vast portion of India's trade involving export of raw materials like cotton, tea and import of heavy industries & technology has been with United States and West European countries. These countries have come forward with generous grants and loans for various projects, apart from facilitating multilateral funding through WB & IMF.

The former Soviet Union & Israel along with US has emerged as a key partner in defence and other aspects of foreign trade on favourable terms. Heavy dependence on import of oil has brought special focus on relations with oil rich Arab countries.

While economic diplomacy has always been an integral part of India's foreign policy, it has received greater focus since 1991 reforms. With the onset of 21st century, India's business

Remarks

Too much history

Not enough points

what about

role of

journal & mass media institutions

5

enterprise started playing a more crucial role in advancing Indian economic interests abroad. The newly elected government under Modi has already signalled a key role of economic diplomacy in foreign policy agenda.

2(c) Conceptualisation of International Peace in various traditions of IR is partial & one dimensional.

Since the conceptualisation of various schools of international relations, there has been several critique and counter criticisms of these schools and though supported by several arguments, none of the school was able to provide the complete understanding of international peace and what are the methods to achieve it.

Concept of International peace in various traditions →

Remarks

Realism - with proponents like Mearsheimer, Waltz, Kissinger, etc. on an anarchic system managed by a powerful hegemon or an international system. The peace rests upon the balance of power or dominance, perception of threat and glorification of national interest in relation to military might.

Marxism - Marxist inspired structuralism insights into peace represents it as resting on social justice, equality and on equitable system of international trade. Peace is achievable but only after massive revolutionary upheaval.

Idealism - It depicts a future, complete peace incorporating social, political and economic harmony represented by international world government and federation. This type of peace is desirable but effectively unobtainable.

Remarks

liberal realism - It depicts an achievable peace derived from international institutions, organisations representing universal agreements & norms. The type of peace though despite of several resistances can be achievable which will probably resemble a Kantian 'perpetual peace'.

Critical theory & Post structuralism - They depict an emancipatory peace in multiple forms in which consideration of forms of justice, identity and representation allows for marginalised actors and environmental factors to be considered.

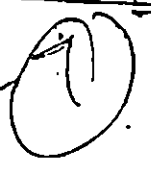
Hence, all the above interpretations of international peace comes along with a lot of vagueness and complexities and IR theorists still to derive a way of world peace - where the mind is without fear and the head is held high.

Remarks

while your structure is good

you need to bring out how

some of these notions are contradictory with each other



3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Explain Asian Value debate as critique of western understanding of Human Rights, identify point of difference between Asian Value and western Value, (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss Impact of Nuclear weapons in general on International relations and on third world particular. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Elucidate feminist understanding of International Relations in respect of different streams of feminism, how far it correct to say feminism is more relevant in developing nations than developed nation states? (300 Words) (20 Marks)

3(a) Cultural and value difference between Asia and the west were stressed by several official delegations at the 1993 world conference of human rights in Vienna. It was argued that universal recognition of the idea of human rights can be harmful if universalism is used to deny or mask the reality of diversity.

Typically the scholarly debate over human rights is thought to take place between two opposing camps: the universalists and the cultural relativists (Asian values). The universalists build their understanding

Remarks

of human rights upon the liberal notion whereby rights are accorded to the individual by virtue of being human. Cultural relativists on the other hand argue that values are grounded in specific communities and that communal group instead of individual is basic social unit.

Advocates of Asian values maintain that there is a sharp difference between values and tradition of east and west. →

→ They argue that Asians tend to value community and westerners value the individual.

→ Asians appreciate order and harmony westerners appreciate personal freedom.

→ Asian values include saving and thriftiness, insistence of hard work respect for leaders and family loyalty.

→ Dr. Mahathir and Mr. Lee argues that

Remarks

Role of discipline

Also on what

do you think
do the western
scholars
the

critique

Asian

value system

(S)

Supposedly universal human rights documents and treaties actually privilege western values to the detriment of Asian values.

Asian values advocates contended that Asians fundamentally accepted the proposition that human rights are universal, but also believed that such rights ought to be contextualised against a dynamic and evolving backdrop of norms, histories, cultures, religion and national particularities.

3(b) Impact of Nuclear weapons in 1st and third world particularly.

Nuclear weapons offer us nothing but a balance of terror. and a balance of terror is still a terror.
George Wald

The emergence of nuclear weapons has been a source of big impact on

Remarks

International Power structure. Initially, the US monopoly over the atomic weapons definitely made it the most powerful nation in the world. Nuclear weapon acted as a determinant of power status of the two rival blocks in cold war era. Against the overkill capacity of nuclear powers, the non nuclear third world states come to live in a state of defencelessness. The existence of nuclear weapons in IR undoubtedly gave a new meaning to the concept of peace. Peace in nuclear age came to be a peace in the shadow of terror.

Nuclear weapon and Third world

India and Pakistan have developed nuclear balance by developing nuclear weapons. The hegemony of P-5 nations for signing of NPT has been quite

Remarks

PRE

Successful in the third world states
 The nuclear age produced a big change
 in the operation of nation state system
 The monopoly of some states over nuclear
 weapons became responsible for the
 emergence of nuclear hegemony and
 threat of nuclear blackmail in third
 world states. The impact of nuclear
 weapons has negatively nullified the
 objective of disarmament and third
 world countries became one of
 the biggest arms exporters from 1st
 & 2nd world. In view of nuclear
 threats, while some states like Iran
 are trying to acquire nuclear powers but
 such illegitimate means nuclear
race in third world countries is
 a reality in current geopolitical
 scenario

Remarks

6

Vague
 Discuss whether it
 has helped or damaged
 the idea of security for
 3rd world, include some
 viewpoint of scholars as
well

3(c) Feminists argue that all the theories of International Relations are masculinist in nature. It explains that women have not attained the suitable place in geopolitical events due to patriarchy prevalent in the world and they are subjected to subordination of men. Most feminists challenge the doctrine of essentialism that casts women with a fixed identity.

Feminist put forward the question "What are the women?" They held women responsible for the absence of women in case of International politics also, they reject the dichotomy in between the personal and the political. Women are the worst sufferers of the realist prescriptions to international relations. Feminist also criticise liberals. According to feminist, liberals are also

Remarks

maximalist expansion of capitalism and has
 increased the hardship for women.
 Noted scholar, Ann D. Tickner, has
 reformulated Morgenthau's principles from
 feminist point of view. In her principles
sympathy against domination for human
nature cooperation rather than
any solutions and collective power has
been used. feminists tries to focus
on human security rather than
security in territorial terms. other
feminists like Dianna Tharburn and
dozrovin code has criticised the
patriarchal form of int. relations.
 Hannah Arendt, although not a professed
 feminist scholar herself, ~~but rather~~
 contends that power is the ability to
 act in concert with others. she
 described power in international
 perspective as a collaborative effort
 for peace rather than to be
 used for domination.

include
 more
 feminist
 thinkers who
 have
 spoken on
 the topic

Remarks

Feminism in Third World perspective

In third world states, concept of power in IR terms has been given masculine traits. Women are the worst sufferers of war and civil unrest as gender stereotypes are reinforced. wartime sexual violence against women has occurred in almost all wars throughout the history. Feminists in third world nations want to challenge in theory of realism and argue for broadening the very concept of security, to decrease the military aspects, and to valorise the 'democratic' aspects instead.

Includes
Third world
feminist
scholar

Hence, feminist critique is more relevant for third world. Having said that it can not be established that women are in par with men in developed nation but their position is relatively better.

Remarks



SECTION B

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

- (a) Existing World Order promotes US hegemony. Comment
- (b) Examine the role of cyberspace in terrorism-radicalization.
- (c) Role of China as a factor in India-Nepal Relationship
- (d) Goa Declaration
- (e) India-UAR Relations.

Even the idea of US hegemony is as old as Benjamin Franklin, but its practical roots is World War II. US emerged from that war as the dominant economic, political and technological power. US only global rival in 20th century was the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union never produced more than about half of US national output. When the Soviet Union finally disintegrated in 1991, US hegemony was complete. However, this unipolar moment lasted a mere decade. September 11 attacks signalled the emergence of new kind of threat to global security and the ensuing

Remarks

you need to draw how the present world order naturally favours dominance of US

3

rise of china and
but paid to era
Existing scenario

reemergence of Russia
of US hegemony undelayed

US today spends
than the next 12
US is present in
it accounts for
It is not only
economic terms,
and ideological
prevalent. Though

more on military capability
powers. ~~Combinational~~ ~~currently~~
all parts of the world.
15% of world trade.
on military and
but also on cultural
dimension, US hegemony is
~~is~~ challenged, US

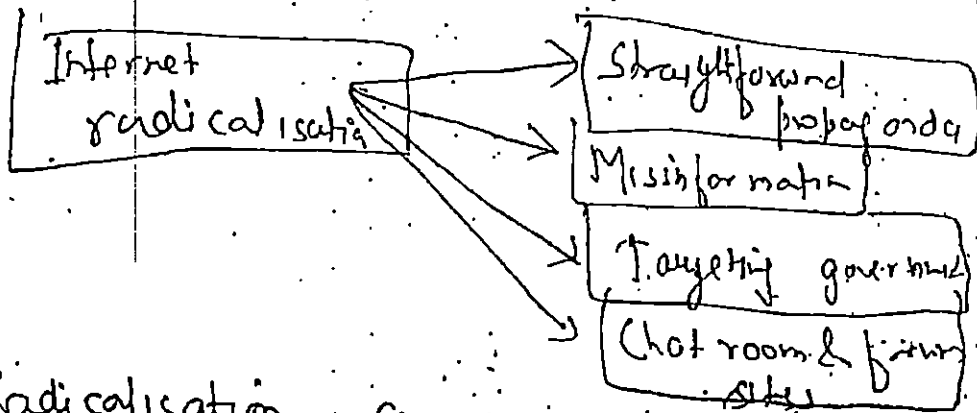
is still the most seductive powerful
culture on earth. and it helps in
US hegemony in existing world order,

(b) Role of Cyber space in terrorism
radicalisation →

- Incidents of radicalisation of youth from
all the parts of the world and
act of terror by solo radicals
are on the rise in the recent

Remarks

times, Terrorist have become adopt in using the internet as an important tool in the radicalisation process.



Radicalisation can occur for any cause or reason. The internet has given people a new and unregulated medium for advice and information. A youngster is unlikely to do a lot of fact checking and with patience the terrorist group may be able to manipulate the youngster's way of thinking. All the recent solo attacks in US or European nations by radicalised ISIS youths is in trend due to role of cyberspace. Terrorists use the internet for many reasons. As, by its very virtue,

Remarks

Good elaboration on challenges & but you also need to discuss the options & responses of state. Forward this issue

6

terrorism has a message, the internet provides a fast opportunity for them to get that message out, both to the world at large and more importantly to those who may be able to actively sway to their cause. And this can be done at little or no cost from anywhere in the world. Recent checks of cyberspace even in the developed nations are still unregulated.

5(c) Role of China in Indo Nepal

Nepal shares an open border of 1868 km with the Indian states (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, WB & Sikkim) and 1415 km with Tibet.

In recently concluded BRICS summit in Goa in which members of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) were also invited, Puspaha Kaul Dahal (Bachanda)

Remarks

Sought for right support for both India and China. ~~at~~ And Chinese president Xi Jinping has said that China is ready to support Nepal in post earthquake reconstruction especially in restoring infrastructure. India would of course be happier if Nepal pays it more attention than it does to China. For all India's small neighbors, Nepal included, the diplomatic trump vis a vis India is their China card which they have learnt to flaunt whenever they feel the necessity of neutralising India's overlordship.

Kathmandu and New Delhi saw their relations strained last year amid differences over Nepal's new constitution and so called economic blockade in madhesh region. Current PM of Nepal's february visit was an attempt to set aside differences and there was limited success. In the

Remarks

Also discuss the positive aspects of Chinese presence in Nepal.

41

New Delhi: Warty want be satisfied with telling Kashmiris drafting forward bringing possibly prohibitory a. geopolitical by of war.

S (c) hqa declaration

The theme of 21st BRICS Summit held in hqa in 2016 was

Building Responsive, Inclusive and Collective Solutions (BRICS)

Highlights of hqa Declaration

- It condemned terrorism in all forms and stressed that there can be any justification of such acts and considered ISIS as a threat to international peace,
- BRICS nations reaffirmed the commitment to increase the effectiveness of UN counter terrorism framework,
- There is an urgent need of reforms in UN mechanism representative of

Remarks

why was not declaration considered part of diplomatic opportunity for India

→ It welcomed 2030 sustainable development goals and reiterated determination to use all policy tools for steady and inclusive growth.

→ It appreciated progress in implementation of BRICS economic partnership

Besides the first ever BRICS - BIMSTEC Outreach Summit was also held on sidelines of BRICS summit. Leaders from both forums planned to jointly explore possibilities of extending ties on issues such as trade, economy, terrorism and connectivity.

5(c) India - UAE relations

UAE and India enjoys historic ties with as many as 2.5 million economic migrant workers of Indian origin residing in oil rich gulf states. Indians also make up the largest ethnic group in the UAE making up roughly

Remarks

27% of UAE residents. These economic migrants over the years have become a healthy source of remittance for India.

In 2015, PM Narendra Modi visited UAE and ties were further strengthened. UAE is a vital layered trade partner of India, not only in China and USA. India and UAE have carried out naval exercise in this region and Indian warships have been placed for backing piracy and carrying out anti piracy operations. UAE sovereign wealth funds is the future source of huge investments in India. The relationship in contemporary times is further boosted highlighted by visit of Mohammed bin Zayed, Crown Prince of UAE as the chief guest for Republic day. Hence, in between UAE and India, there is friendly ties and UAE needs to ensure safety of Indian diaspora.

Remarks

How does UAE in Int India rent Asia Policy?

9

Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is the role expected to be played by Myanmar in India's quest for greater connectivity with East Asia? What is the Major Hurdle? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) The Indian Foreign Policy is actively adapting and responding to the Rise of China in Asia. Elaborate with examples and special reference to recent visits of the Prime Minister. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Stability in Afghanistan is beneficial for both India and Pakistan in particular and region in general. In this light discuss the significance of Heart of Asia Conference. Also critically analyse the Amritsar Declaration in this regard. (300 Words) (20 Marks)

7 (a) India's north eastern state of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram share a 1640 km boundary with Myanmar. Relations have improved considerably since 1993. Outcoming the tensions related to drug trafficking, the suppression of democracy and the role of the military junta in Burma, India is the largest buyer of Myanmar exports - and along with Thailand bilateral highway and Kaladan Multi modal Transit route has given a boost to economic cooperation. The bilateral cooperation agreement has given impetus to India's

Remarks

12/11/2023

Look east policy | The strategic location of Myanmar is pivotal to India in reaching out to the economically vibrant South east Asian countries. With better connectivity and implementation of various development projects, the Asian highway (India - Myanmar - Thailand/China) would enable the North east region to become a business hub of South Asia.

India's move to forge close relations with Burma are also motivated by a desire to counter China's growing influence as a regional leader and enhance its own

influence and standing. India and Myanmar are leading members of BIMSTEC and Mekong Ganga Cooperation along with Vietnam Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, helping India develop

Remarks

Disim. p... handles
 major in the
 specially in
 ongoing
 in con
 in Myanmar

9

Its influence and ties among southeast Asian nations. Moreover India has given a line of credit of 500 billion USD for development in Myanmar and good relation with Burma is the key to developed and prosperous North east and India's standing in South Asia.

7(b) The Indian ~~foreign~~ foreign policy is very much influenced by the rise of China in recent times. The spontaneous growth of China has gone to such extent that in near future it is going to surpass US economy in PPP terms. Defence budget of China was 142 billion USD in 2015 compared to India's defence budget of 53 billion USD. Moreover China has amassed more than 4.2 trillion USD in foreign exchange reserves.

Remarks

On this background, India is closely and keenly watching and concerned with a number of revision in China policy vis a vis various aspects of South Asia. The recent Doklam stand-off and China's OBOR in disputed Kashmir territory has urged India to rethink its course correction.

In light of the above factors, new government is making concerted efforts in the last few years. PM's visit to strategic countries in South Asian region and beyond, the decision to resume testing India's Inter Continental Agni V missile, defence cooperation with Vietnam, a civil nuclear deal with Japan and references to the South China sea in bilateral statements indicate that India's will not continue tiptoeing around China's horns even as it

Remarks

should not jeopardise the relationship.
 The recent foreign policy of India
 suggests that India has been
 drifting away since 2010 at least
 have realistic changes without ruining
 the relationship. India seems to have
 accelerated the process without
 abandoning the goals of a growing
 economic relationship that china also
 requires keen to sustain. Symbolic
 or some of these action may be
 they constitute a message that
 relations require reciprocity. India is
 closing ties with ASEAN nations and
 PM's visit in strategic Indian Ocean
 littorals of Seychelles, Mauritius and
 Sri Lanka is a perfect example
 of India's action in growing
 keep away of China.

Remarks

More examples
 more factors
 more dimensions of
 India's strategy needs
 to be explored

(Specially with Japan
 & Russia)

7

7(c) Afghanistan / Heart of Asia / Amritsar declaration
 Afghanistan since 1979 has become
 world's playground of superpowers
 and instability in the region
 has created security concerns for
 entire region. Stability in Afghanistan
 will not only ensure peace in
 western border of Pakistan but it will
 provide an access to resource of
 west asia and central asia to
 India and Pakistan.

To create a sustainable
 peace and to provide a platform
 to discuss regional issues, particularly
 encouraging security, political and
 economic cooperation among Afghanistan
 and its neighbors, Heart of Asia
 - Istanbul process was established
 in 2011. The major issue discussed

Remarks

in Heart of Asia includes counter terrorism and counter narcotics trafficking, trade promotion, TAPI pipeline (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India), CASA-1000 electricity project and expansion of transit corridors.

6th Ministerial Conference of Heart of Asia Summit was held in 2016 in Amritsar India.

Amritsar declaration: Highlights

→ Terrorism, particularly state-sponsored terrorism was identified as a key challenge and members agreed upon a concerted effort to dismantle all kind of terrorism. The regional meet unanimously named terrorist groups in Pakistan and asked for action. TD quote Ghani 'Taliban insurgency would not survive a month if it lost its sanctuary in Pakistan.'

Remarks

What kind of challenges have emerged after declaration?

Be more specific to the points raised in Amritsar Declaration

(7)

→ Members also reiterated their belief in principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity as enshrined in UN charter.

→ They expressed their commitment to Universal declaration of Human rights.

→ Member called for leveraging the cultural heritage of the region to drive economic and social development.

On the side developments of Amman declaration, India asserted financial aid to the tune of 1 billion USD over and above 2 billion USD already provided for development and reconstruction assistance in Afghanistan. Further a road map for air corridor in between India and Afghanistan were agreed upon.

Hence, A stable Afghanistan will have a far reaching implications for economic and social growth, from which both India and Pakistan shall be benefitted.

Remarks

