


INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 20 questions.All questions are compulsoryThe number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.Answers must be written within the space provided.Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. 
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1. Invigilator Signature



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Name

DEEPANSHU

Roll No.

368

Mobile No.



Date

4/10/16

Signature

REMARKS

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Q1. What was the decision of The Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague on South China Sea dispute between Philippines and China? What would be the ramifications of the decision on the power of a rising China and the geopolitics of Southeast Asia?

(12.5 Marks)

The dispute between Philippines & China in the South China Sea pertained to jurisdiction of islands and shoals including Spratly, Scarborough & Prata for their Exclusive Economic Zone.

The decision was that China's claims were rejected by the PCA. China had staked claim across 9 dash line.

Moreover, China was asked to remove the artificial construction on Scarborough.

Ramifications on China :-

Artificial island at Black coral is also rejected

- ① China's stake on majority of South China sea is rejected; therefore, there CAN be loss of precious minerals, oil & gas underneath.

Remarks

Project for India is S. East Asian

(ii) China may ~~have~~ ^{counter new left India as} ~~take~~ ^{balancing factor} over the ADIZ.

(iii) China's MAR initiated whereby 2 new routes towards (a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean were envisaged.

(iv) Pressure on China in ASEAN+1 to comply with the ~~order~~.

(v) Major impact on the Blue economy.

Ramifications on geo-politics of SE. Asia

(i) ASEAN + Japan can ~~exert~~ ^{exert} pressure on China to stop its expansion.

(ii) Pivot to Asia: by US will find stronghold.

(iii) May lead to further conflicts as China has rejected the award of the PCA.
WAY FORWARD →

(iv) The International Community should impress upon China to respect the award through UN mechanisms as well as.

Remarks

right of free way under WTO.

Q2. What are the likely consequences of Brexit for United Kingdom and European Union?
Will there be any effect of Brexit on China and India? (12.5 Marks)

Brexit which means Britain has exited from the European Union after a narrow victory in a referendum.

Consequences on UK :-

- (i) Will ~~lose revenue~~ to the tune of \$500 Bn ~~from EU~~.
 - (ii) Labour movement from countries like Poland will be regulated.
 - (iii) Jobs for locals.
 - (iv) Industrial especially MNC's may shift to mainland Europe.
 - (v) ~~voice for Scottish referendum will grow stronger.~~
- UK may relax her monetary policy.

Consequences on EU :-

- (i) The unity of EU as a post WW2 order ~~weakened~~ - psychological loss.
- (ii) Further many countries may also

Remarks -

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- more towards exit.
- (ii) ~~loss of Britain has Economic Impact~~
as it was 3rd largest economy after Germany & France. good
- (iv) ~~migration from Africa, West Asia will~~
~~become difficult to handle~~

Effect on China & India :-

- (i) The industries of China & India will face losses as cheap labour will become difficult. Also, market loss due to exit.
- (ii) The proposal to sign separate FTAs can dilute trade as BTIA is back for a decade. good
- (iii) ~~TRP, IPR, movement of labour may~~
~~become difficult to England~~

WAY FORWARD

India should swiftly move forward to sign the FTA so as to

Remarks

Capitalize the market vacuum

Q3. Why people are migrating from the Middle East and Africa to Europe? What are the main problems faced by the European countries due to the unprecedented influx of the migrants and refugees? Also discuss why Turkey and Greece have prominently figured in the news pertaining to refugee crisis in Europe? (12.5 Marks)

People are migrating from the Middle East & Africa due to (a) Constant war making the whole region unstable and difficult to live (b) Lack of jobs and uncertain future (c) Formation of political instability (d) Failure of refugee camps to provide a good living environment (e) Especially in Africa for green pastures, hold of terrorist factions and no major growth in home countries.

Problems faced by European countries:

- ① The migration is unprecedented with largest numbers ever recorded.
- ② As most European countries are going

Remarks

through slowdown → ^{fiscal} difficulty to provide relief and resettlement

(iii) Eastern European countries are largely Catholic while most migrants are Muslim.

(iv) Failure to form consensus on the quota system.

Part-3

Turkey & Greece have prominently featured as they are the major routes through which migrants are entering.

With agreement between the two countries Vienna rounds will stop the migration here as a cheap bargain

- (a) provide stimulus to Greece.
- (b) membership of EU to Turkey.

WAY FORWARD

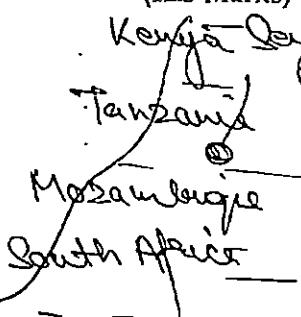
Short term :- Relief to refugees

Remarks.
Long term :- End of war in West Asia
Development in W. Asia & Africa

Q4. What is the significance of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the four Indian Ocean littoral countries Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, and South Africa recently? How is India placed vis-à-vis other claimants as regional power in the Indian Ocean region and Africa? (12.5 Marks)

Jude

Africa is the most promising continent of 21st century showing robust growth. The significance of these countries are as follows:-



Kenya
Chelles
Diego Garcia

South Africa

- 1. Blue economy & FTA with SA Customs Union.
- 3. Mineral economy including diamonds.
- 4. Multilateralism in BRICS, IBSA, IOOA.
- 5. e-Network connecting all 54 nations.

Tanzania

- 1. Blue economy & Defence development w/ Zanzibar islands.
- 3. Solar Masar with Tilonia
- 4. IT project
- 5. e-medicine, e-education. 6. Agriculture collaboration.

Jud

Remarks

It will secure food security of India

Mozambique

- 1. Part on fishes to cater India's demand
- 2. Blue economy
- 3. Agriculture, IT training, e-Network
- 4. Drug Trafficking

Kenya

- 1. Counter-Terrorism
- 2. e-Vice
- 3. Drug Trafficking Control
- 4. Agriculture

India's placement

- 1. China is a major player with extensive ties with South Africa as well as a deep sea port in Mozambique.
- 2. China has made huge investments in road, railway dev. as also construction of buildings.
- 3. US is a major player in IOR with a base in Diego Garcia (owned by UK)
- 4. China envisages to build 18 naval bases in IOR.

Remarks

WAY FORWARD. India has huge soft power through pharmacy & people friendly projects which should be capitalised.

Q5. What is "Zarb-e-Azb" campaign of Pakistan? Does it indicate by any account change in Pakistan's policy regarding support for Pakistan's Islamist radicals? Is it possible through this campaign for the Pakistani military to re-emerge as Pakistan's dominant institution? (12.5 Marks)

Zarb-e-Azb Campaign is a military Campaign to take on Terrorists in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa region who are threatening Pakistani regime.

Yes it indicates change in Pak's policy as :-

- 1) Earlier these terrorists were propagated by Pakistan themselves
 - (a) to maintain hegemony over Afghanistan
 - (b) to create pressure on US forces
 - (c) to create pressure on Pakistani govt.
- 2) Even the actions by Pakistani govt were stopped by Pakistani Army.
- 3) The rise of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan was not protected.

Remarks

Yes, the Pakistani military can re-emerge as Pak's dominant institution.

① By limiting the strength of these jihadi forces which attacked the schoolkids in Peshawar.

② By earning people's trust who commended the military action.

③ Will maintain pressure on the fragile civilian govt.

However,

this operation is one-sided, as terrorists of organisations like Hizbul Mujahideen in Kashmir area are considered good & supported. They have also become lethal as seen in attacks on Nagah on Pakistani side. Therefore a cleaning of the whole system is required.

Remarks

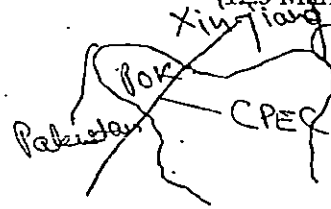
Q6. Why many Chinese and Pakistani observers see China Pakistan Economic Corridor as a "game changer" or a "fate changer"? Give reasons and mention the problems facing CPEC. What are India's apprehensions regarding CPEC? (12.5 Marks)

China Pakistan Economic

Corridor (CPEC) is 1 of

the 7 arteries projected

under the OBOR programme.



Game Changer

- ① It provides alternative route to Chinese to the Indian Ocean bypassing the Malacca Chokepoint. ^{moreover} ^{for work}
- ② For Pakistan it is a North-South Corridor integrating the nation ^{for western} Gilgit-Baltistan to Gwadar port ^{resources}
- ③ Gateway to Central Asia. ^{China}
- ④ Employment generation.
- ⑤ Multiplier effect to other industries.

Remarks

Problems,

1. Chinese territory of Xinjiang is restless
2. Gilgit - Baltistan & PoK also suffer from protests.
3. Difficult terrain including Karakoram to be bypassed.
4. Feasibility of the project. Patronisation Blanchinham
5. Chinese slowdown. invol

India's Concern

1. CPEC passes through territory claimed by India. affects sovereignty.
2. India is also not part of OBOR.
3. Disputed territory.
4. India sees it as a play to 'Contain India'.

WAY FORWARD

Remarks

Since China will go forward anyway, India should try to be part of it. Also maintain vigil.

Q7. What is the significance of Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit in 2016 to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Iran with regard to its "One Belt and One Road" strategy (OBOR) and the geo-politics of the Middle East? Will enhanced China-Iran ties reshape the geopolitics of the Gulf region? (12.5 Marks)

~~Saudi Arabia~~ Saudi Arabia, Egypt & Iran form the gateway to the Europe as well as provide alternative route to ~~Strait of Hormuz~~ Strait of Hormuz.
The significance includes:-

- ① Oil reserves of China is the largest consumer.
- ② China's expertise in nuclear power reactors in which both Saudi Arabia & Iran are interested.
- ③ Investments in the region to build a railway line to Paris thereby providing Inter-Continental connectivity.
- ④ possible mediator in geopolitics as both US & Russia are not trusted in Iran, Saudi Arabia & Egypt.

Remarks

It may ~~mean~~ ^{mean} USA's ~~policy~~ ^{policy} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~fair~~ ^{fair}

(5) China's aspiration to ~~control~~ ^{control} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~oil~~ ^{oil} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~strengthened~~ ^{strengthened}.
Enhanced China - Iran ties will definitely reshape the geopolitics of Gulf as :-

(1) Iran may emerge as most important player — rivals Saudi Arabia & Israel are vary.

(2) Saudi Arabia's support to anti-Houthi rebels as well as Syrian regime may get a hit.

(3) Progressive Iran on support of China is inimical to India's interests.

WAY FORWARD

India should step in to meaningfully collaborate with Iran to offset

Remarks: Chinese advantage soft power should be used.

Q8. What is the main objective of deployment of the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense by the US in South Korea? Why does China oppose the decision of the two countries- the US and South Korea- in this regard? (12.5 Marks)

The main objective of this deployment is to contain North Korea. This

is to pre-empt any nuclear testing or launch. It provides a defense shield to South Korea.

China oppose this decision as :-

(1) it can be used for surveillance as well as attack in the Chinese territory.

(2) it is seen as a measure to contain China under the Asian Pivot.

(3) the maritime security of China gets affected with Japanese EEZ also nearby.

Remarks

Therefore, a way forward is required where

(1) North Korea is effectively engaged to stop its nuclear plans.

(2) Synergy, with China along with South Korea and US should be developed to alleviate China's concern.

North Korea is regarded as one of the most probable flashpoints for nuclear attacks as suggested by SIPRI. Therefore, a careful strategy whereby China is not alienated should be adopted.

Remarks

Q9. What is the Trans-pacific partnership and its objective? Critically examine the prospects of the TPP? Will RCEP prove to be a competitor of TPP in the Asia-Pacific region?

(12.5 Marks)

The trans-pacific partnership is a trade deal among 15 nations in the Asia-Pacific region. Its objective is to create a zone with minimum trade barriers and synergize the whole region.
 as to prospects →

- ① The TPP will add more than 10% to the world economy.
- ② Countries like Vietnam, Philippines, Peru will be able to get advantage over India & Bangladesh.
- ③ The higher sanitary and IPR norms are considered to be model for world trade.

Remarks

However →

- ① These prospects can be affected by slowdown in US as well as other big consumers including EU & China.
- ② Vietnam, Peru, Chile may face negative consequences as developed nations may board the markets.
- ③ Implementation of IPR etc will be a challenge.

RCEP - An alternative

1. Yes it involves ASEAN + China + India + some more nations - it focuses on markets not captured under TPP.

2. Cheap labour, skills and low cost prodn are hallmarks of RCEP country which can counter TPP.

WAY FORWARD

Remarks

For benefit of Asia-Pacific region, RCEP should be more swiftly including in services for its full potential to be realised.

Q10. What is the significance of Yuan's inclusion in the SDR basket of the IMF for China as well as global economy? Will it erode the importance of dollar and euro as international currencies? (12.5 Marks)

Yuan's inclusion in SDR basket has made it the 5th currency to be added, ~~with~~ ^{It has} more than 8% share.

Significance for China

- ① ~~Matter of pride for what?~~
- ② ~~will provide deeper penetration to Yuan in world ~~currency~~ market~~
- ③ China will see greater foreign investment
- ④ Yuan will now be market regulated leading to a new normal in Chinese growth story.
- ⑤ Economic linkages will boost ~~strategic~~ linkages
- ⑥ Boost to NRB as well as AIB. ~~Boost to dollar~~

Remarks

~~It will decline USA dollar hegemony in world~~

Exchange rate of developing countries will be
Global economy. Stability

- (1) will become more resilient as there was a major ~~play~~ economic power.
- (2) Diversity in the depositary receipts
→ Choice for the consumer.
→ easy to deal with checks.
- (3) World economy will grow
- (4) faster in IMF improved.

The importance of Euro & dollar will partially suffer as seen from reduction in their share. However, the inclusion reflects the new reality.

Also, the acceptance of Euro & dollar is way higher. The economies are credible and provide easy transaction. Yuan will have a long way to make a dent in these currencies.

Remarks

WAY FORWARD China needs to develop financial markets which are at a very nascent stage.

Q11. UN can only pass sanctions, which are ineffective, it is not designed to take decisive measures and sanctions have a history of failures and ineffectiveness'. Critically analyse.

(12.5 Marks)

The UN sanction not to attack

Iraq in 2003 reflects the above

line whereby NATO forces refused to back down. In the above light,

UN sanctions are mostly on paper as seen in:

(1) Aggression :- Ukraine, Iraq, Syria etc

(2) to end poverty, inequality :- which still persists.

(3) to bring to justice various criminals :- ICF & decision are rarely followed.

(4) PCA's decision rejected by China (F/Restriction)

(5) Nuclear disarmament where India, world heritage sites like Palmyra also violated.

Remarks

(6) UNCLOS, where right of way not provided especially South China Sea.

However, many UN sanctions have also been upheld:-

various humanitarian crises where UNICEF etc have worked

UN sanctions to air raid Mali labels by french

Rio deals & new Paris Climate Deal are also under the UN

However, it has to be seen that UN's sanctions have not been

completely sanctified. The reason include (1) no formal punishment system (2) dominance of US & EU in UN

WAY FORWARD

UN reform including new members permanent

Remarks

to reflect new reality & gain more legitimacy

Q12. Discuss the potential benefits of SCO membership for India? Also analyse if India can also develop a similar organization in South or Southeast Asia, given the developing anti-China sentiment in the region? (12.5 Marks)

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation started as a 5 member club with China, Russia & Central Asia as main focus regions. Inclusion of India will have benefits as follows:-

- (1) Platform to develop synergised Asian institution having 3 major military powers of Asia.
- (2) India-China problems can be tackled with Russia as mediator whom both nations trust. Energy security.
- (3) Engage with Central Asia - rich in mineral resources and water resources (Tajikistan).
- (4) Rebalance ties with U.S which has become a sore point with Russia.

Remarks:

political mileage

India (CAN) also needs such an organization on the line of UNASUR - all developing nations

- (1) to articulate grievances against China
- (2) to provide ~~us~~ united stand to get a fair deal.

(3) ~~we~~ secure IOR. Avoid cutting

However, challenges will be:-

- (1) Huge diversity which will be difficult to manage
- (2) ~~lack of resources - think tanks, secretariat etc. to develop into~~

effective organization.

(3) ~~the region lacks communication network to develop a synergised approach.~~
~~WAY FORWARD~~

Remarks
(1) Enhance ties under BIMSTEC & synergise with ASEAN + SAARC.

Q13. 'India has failed to use its position in international groups for its advantage, something which China has been doing with ease. The number of territories that China has gained strong foothold into are more than the number of territories, where India is actively engaged'. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

India and China are actively engaged in influencing many countries. China has a favourable advantage as :-

- (1) It has more resources, capital, skilled articulators.
- (2) Problems like poverty etc have already been tackled.
- (3) Permanent seat in the UN.

Therefore, China has gained strong foothold in :-

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) <u>Central Asia</u> | (4) <u>Southern</u> |
| (2) <u>Iran</u> | (5) <u>Myanmar</u> |
| (3) <u>Africa</u> | (6) <u>ASEAN</u> |
| | (7) <u>Australia + New Zealand</u> |

Remarks

It has also become significant in Nepal which is left belly of India. However, India has also gained foothold in :-

- (1) Vietnam (2) Afghanistan
- (3) Competing in Iran.
- (4) Nigeria, Uganda etc.

India's strength include :-

- (1) ~~Services sector~~ including pharma
 - (2) ~~Agriculture~~
 - (3) Small industries development.
 - (4) lately, exploration of oil & gas.
- WAY FORWARD

To limit Chinese March :-

- (1) Policymakers should be increased including number of IAS officers -

Remarks

- (2) Proactive policies like ~~tax~~ Make in India.
- (3) Ease of Doing Business to be improved.

Q14. The normalization of relationship between Cuba and USA after all gives hope to the world that perhaps one day the countries like India and Pakistan can also normalize their relationship. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Cuba & USA normalised their relation after 60 years. The relation went through its darkest phase during Bay of Pigs invasion by US as a precursor to the Cuban Missile Crisis which was seen as Russian making deal to the mainland of US. Further, the relationship saw persecution of Cuban migrants. Also, trade between the 2 nations was stopped for these 60 years.

Therefore it can be said that if such a dip can be recovered,

Remarks

India - Pakistan relation can also be better days. However, it has been marred by :-

- (1) ~~Terrorist patronage by Pakistan.~~
 - (2) mutual distrust
 - (3) ~~politicisation of the whole issue~~
 - (4) ~~Issue of Kashmir~~ Colonial issue
 - (5) ~~All History~~ :- where India & Pakistan have already fought 4 wars.
- All these ~~points~~ are unique in Indo-Pak context — which requires ~~strong~~ will to resolve. In the present context, the way forward, can be to ~~stop terrorism~~, resolve Kashmir issue & develop economic linkages.

Remarks

Q15. 'The defence deals are not carried out merely from technical competence or economic considerations, there is much more that goes into finalization of such deals.' Analyse in the context of recent Rafael Jet deal between India and France. (12.5 Marks)

The recent Rafael deal has seen its fair share of ups and downs. With initial deal of 128 fighter planes now curtailed to 36 jets.

Defence deals, apart from also further criteria to decide upon:-

(1) Interoperability :- How much the equipment is compatible with other devices. Pakistan has a huge advantage as most of its procurement is from China.

(2) Serviceability :- Most of Indian defence products have extended life span. This requires services. The Russians provide ready facilities which become a major deciding criteria

Remarks

(3) Technology Transfer :- India is on its way to Make in India & defence deals giving tech transfer are favoured. In Rafale Deal, an assembly line with private Indian firm is being developed.

(4) Issue of Space :- as the equipments work in tough terrain. Most Indian companies do not make space due to tough restrictions for foreign countries.

(5) Trust :- whether the defence equipments not become lethal. Only non-Competing countries as also friendly countries are trusted.

(6) Upgradation :- Being lost the deal as it failed to promise upgradation without which tech becomes obsolete.

Remarks

Therefore, all these criteria are important & stand differentiated.

(5) Strategic importance to other nations including ~~US~~, France, Israel.

(6) India's fear to sell the same tech to China.

This is bringing Russia & Pak closer.

(1) Deal for Mi-35 helicopters have been signed.

(2) Pak has been removed from the restricted list.

(3) 1st Russia-Pak exercise being held in Pakistan.

(4) Russia's neutral stance on US attack

This is because Russia sees Pakistan as potential weapon market. Further spillovers can be to West Asia. This will deleter underperforming Russian Economy.

Remarks

WAY FORWARD

India needs to balance its aspirations & alienate Russia which is our longest trusted friend.

Q17. Discuss the controversy and recent steps taken by government regarding the Teesta River water sharing dispute with Bangladesh? (12.5 Marks)

India and Bangladesh share 54 rivers of which Teesta hold immense importance after Ganga & Brahmaputra. The controversy regarding Teesta was the water sharing competition which was accepted as 50:50 between previous governments of India & Bangladesh. However, West Bengal rejected after which the deal was in limbo. The government has taken recent

steps including:-

- (1) the signing of Teesta water flow agreement of 50:50 basis towards Bangladesh along with its tributaries.

Remarks

major
 contention of
 Bangladesh

- (2) Bangladesh has been assured that no dam will be constructed without taking it on board,
- (3) Dredging will be done and land mining will be regulated.
- (4) A monitoring committee has been established to gather data of water - sharing.
- (5) In case of floods etc. water will be channelised as far as possible. Further, steps have been taken to resolve the views of all other rivers so that an efficient water - sharing mechanism can be developed.

Remarks

Q18. What is operation SankatMochan and under what circumstances it was taken? Critically analyse the role of Indian authorities in this mission? (12.5 Marks)

Operation Sankat Mochan was planned to airlift Indian nationals from South Sudan. This was because of the intense fighting between the rebels and the South Sudanese forces.

The role of Indian authorities:-

POSITIVE

- ① Proactive measures taken.
- ② Twitter handle of ministry of external affairs was handling all the problems live.
- ③ A minister of state was designated to being Indian citizens.

Remarks

NEGATIVE

(i) However, the mission was poorly planned as the authorities failed to ~~to~~ send

(a) ~~Correctly assess the magnitude of adversity.~~

(b) Respond in efficient manner as 2 aircrafts were sent where / was required. After Coase fire

As a result they had to face media flak.

WAY FORWARD

The proactivity is commendable. Reasonable assessment through formal & informal channels should be satisfactorily made.

Remarks

Q19. What is Senkaku and Diaoyu conflict between China and Japan? Would the growing assertiveness of China jeopardize the fragile peace in region? Suggest reasons in support of your answer? (12.5 Marks)

Senkaku & Diaoyu are the ~~islands~~ ^{Japanese name} ^{Chinese name} the names of same island which has become a dispute as it is claimed by both as part of their extended economic zone (EEZ).

The conflict is exacerbated by the historical rivalry as well as perceived

Chinese expansionist policy.

This can ~~jeopardize~~ the fragile peace as

- (1) Senkaku island is important because of precious natural resources underneath its EEZ which can become a source of conflict.

Remarks

- (2) Chinese assertion to unilaterally develop AD 12 in South China Sea
 - (3) ~~South China Sea conflict with ASEAN nations.~~
 - (4) ~~Historical rivalry between China & Japan.~~
 - (5) ~~Economic assertiveness whereby China is putting AIIB in direct confrontation with ADB.~~
 - (6) ~~Failure to recognize UNCLOS and refusal of right of way to Vietnamese vessels.~~
 - (7) ~~Japan's role in Asia Pacific as also development of Arc of Freedom.~~
- WAY FORWARD
- China should peacefully resolve these disputes with ASEAN & Japan at

Remarks

ASEAN+3 as well as international level. The land Boundary Agreement with Russia should be the model.

Q20. India's decision to abstain from voting on a resolution condemning Israel at the UN Human Rights Council marks a drastic shift in its Israel policy. Critically analyse some of the major factors which have brought the two nations close? (12.5 Marks)

The above voting has been remarked as the 'coming out of closet' moment in Indo-Israel relations.

The 2 nations have been brought close due to :-

- (1) Increased defence ties whereby India has purchased Spike; AWACS etc.
- (2) Israel's expertise in micro-irrigation, water purification technology etc.
- (3) India's shift to realist foreign policy whereby Israel can help influence US.
- (4) India as a new friendly nation where no such persecution exist as in West Asia or Europe.

Remarks

(5) Emerging geopolitics where China is seen engaging with Egypt, Saudi Arabia & Iran which are its enemy states.

(6) India & Israel both rising as the startup hubs of the world. However, this relation has been marred by:

(1) India's difficult stand to balance Palestine issue where India has a 30 year long stand.

(2) Saudi Arabia and Iran.

(3) Not much pro-activity in tech transfer from Israel.

WAY FORWARD

Both India & Israel realize each other's importance - an FTA should

Remarks

be readily signed in goods as well as ~~trade~~ service.

4 1/2