

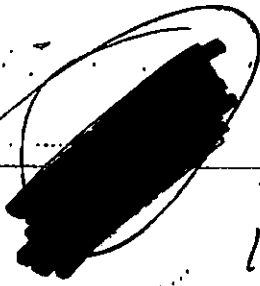
POLITICAL SCIENCE

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.



18/9/2017

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name SAUBHENDRA KUMAR

Mobile No. _____

Date 14/09/17

Signature _____

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Third world Security
- (b) Cosmopolitan Democracy
- (c) Democratic Peace in International relations
- (d) Global Justice
- (e) Idea of over developed state

Third world security is applied to the security dilemma and security threats that the so called third world nations are facing.

Mohammed Ayub in his book 'Third world security' has developed the concept of structural realism which advocates that third world states are generally weak and are often economically and militarily dependent on external benefactors, mostly industrialised states.

Third world states are more concerned with relative gains and short term benefits than long term benefits and absolute gains. Third world state interactions are limited to their immediate neighbourhood especially in the security sphere and as such they will choose

Remarks

to interact with other states of similar characteristics. Third world security is much concerned with immediate regional level and less concerned with security matters of an international level. This

acute sense of security places them to maintain international order. To promote stability and less formal agreements with super power or other. Moreover, there is a proliferation of mutual security agreements with US.

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Amritan
Achar
Writen
Low

democracy
13/11

b) Cosmopolitan Democracy

Cosmopolitan democracy is a political theory which explains the application of norms and values of democracy at the transnational and global sphere. It argues that global governance of the people by the people and for the people is possible and needed. Writers advocating cosmopolitan

Remarks

Dalia Held
 Hyper Globalist
 A Ad

democracy includes immanuel Kant Pand
 Held, Richard Falk → In the cosmopolitan
 democracy model decisions are made
 by those affected avoiding a single
 hierarchical form of authority.

This can be done through
 direct participation or through elected
 representatives. The model advocated
 by cosmopolitan democrats is confederal
 and decentralised - global governance without
 world government.

Subjects of cosmopolitan
 democracy have been sceptical about the
 effectiveness of military interventions, even
 when they are apparently motivated by
 humanitarian intentions. They have suggested
 popular democracy and arms control.

Moreover the idea of cosmopolitan democracy
 has been advocated with reference to
 the reform of international organisations such
 as International Criminal Court or United Nations.

Remarks

S.D

(9) Democratic peace in international relations

Democratic peace theory holds that democracies are hesitant to engage in armed conflict with other identified democracies. In contrast to theories

explaining war engagement, it is a theory of peace outlining motives that dissuade state sponsored violence.

Immanuel Kant and Thomas Paine in their works have reflected the

idea of democratic peace. French historian and social scientist Alexis de Tocqueville also argued in Democracy

in America that democratic nations were less likely to wage war.

Research on democratic peace theory has to define democracy and peace.

These theories have traditionally been categorised into two groups: explanatory that focus on democratic norms and

~~Add
Machiel
Doyle~~

Remarks

Explanations that focus on democratic political structure

- However democratic peace theory is not full proof and there are certain exceptions which are possible. Democratic peace theories has been criticised on

with
margin
coherently

account of statistical significance as well as the usage of definitions, methodology and data.

limited consequences. However democratic peace theory has been accepted by most researchers as an empirical fact.

1.01) Global Justice

Rawls in a theory of justice emphasises the point that the domain of justice should be limited to national political community. The concept of global justice come to the fore against the well established notion. In an interconnected globalised

Remarks

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

globalised world, our lives are connected to people whom we don't know and whom we never meet.

Environmental issues, terrorism, poverty, gender issues and other such issues are in the head of interconnectedness.

Brian Benji, Onora O'Neill, Thomas Pogge, Peter Singer are some of the scholars whose writings have contributed immensely to the global theory of justice.

The idea of justice in global context could only be imagined with the help of world organisations like United Nations, WTO, International Criminal Court and their democratic functioning.

Thomas Pogge has argued that transnational social structures for example WTO which governs the multiple transactions of the interconnected world have always worked in favour of already privileged countries. Pogge has given the idea of moral cosmopolitanism where he argues that every human-being has a global stake as per

Remarks

Add

Charles Beitz

Simon Caney

In Committee

as an ultimate unit of moral concern and those of us who are committed to justice would do well to rectify these wrongs in two ways:

- By critiquing unjust global arrangements
- By recognising our obligation to those who suffer the consequence of this highly inequitable world order.

e) Idea of overdeveloped state.

States in post colonial societies were different from the western capitalist state due to their socio economic background. It made the earlier definitions of state redundant in their context and necessitated a new study for emerging third world states.

One key term was the concept of overdeveloped state given by Hanra Alvi a Pakistani post Marxist thinker during his study of post colonial Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Overdeveloped societies basically means that state in these societies are modern

Remarks

as they have the legacy of their colonial masters who were modernised long before but society and economy remained the same, i.e. traditional. It caused a mis-match.

Power in these societies was majority concentrated either in those who led the independence struggles or army military leaders. For ~~the~~ Hanra Alvi we see the form of military bureaucratic oligarchy in context of Pakistan and similar form of license Raj in India.

The concept of overdeveloped state remains relevant in the context of development in emerging economies of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are trying to balance economy and politics with society.

Johns
Alan
Kewer

White
Comments

4.5

Remarks:

Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine India's Role in UN peace keeping; is it helpful in India's bid for permanent Seat. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Marxist critique to development process in the Third world is dominated by the logic of dependency and a dominant world order. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Give an account of Feminist critique of Realist theory of IR. Does it incorporate distinctive issues of women in the developing countries or provide a single uniform category of women in its critique to International society. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

3 (a) India has been the largest troop contributor to UN missions since its inception. So far India has taken part in 43 peacekeeping missions with a total contribution exceeding 1,80,000 troops and a significant number police personnel having been deployed.

In 2017, India is the second largest contributor with 7676 personnel deployed in ten UN peacekeeping missions of which 995 are police personnel, including the first female formed Police unit under UN in Liberia.

Recently Indian peacekeepers were lauded by the UN for their efforts in preventing a carnage in South Sudan conflict which resulted in the death of two of

Remarks

Its soldiers. Indian peacekeepers have significantly contributed since 1950s in Korean crisis (1950-53), middle east, Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone. Presently Indian peacekeepers are on current missions of Lebanon, Liberia, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Golan Heights, Sudan and South Sudan.

As in UN peacekeeping missions and beyond, India has made significant contribution in implementing the goals of the charter and the evolution of UN's specialised programmes and agencies. Due to India's efforts towards peace and global prosperity, India has been a member of UN Security Council for 7 months of terms and has been lauded for its shining efforts. A member of 14 nations.

India is a charter member of all its specialised agencies and organisations and given the contribution it has

Remarks

7.0

Think
Commentary
gave
portion of
paper
out to
How
will
Help

made in UN peacekeeping missions, it has made its position to become a permanent member and currently it is the ~~most~~ ^{best} candidate for UNSC expansion.

b) Marxist critique of development in third world countries, logic of dependency and dominant world order.

Dependency theory shares ~~many~~ points with earlier marxist theory of imperialism by Rosa Luxemburg and Vladimir Lenin and has attracted continued interest from the marxists.

Paul A. Baran in his 'The political economy of growth' has developed the theory of underdevelopment through a marxian perspective. Using the Latin American dependency model, Walter Rodney in his book 'How Europe underdeveloped Africa' described in 1972 on Africa.

Remarks

that had been ~~consciously~~ exploited by
European Imperialists leading directly
to the modern underdevelopment of most
of the ^{continent} ~~continent~~
and ~~capital~~ ^{Paul Baran} placed the surplus extraction
and capital accumulation at the center

of his analysis. Baran argued that
the underdeveloped countries were characterized
by dual economies - a large agricultural
sector and a small industrialised sector.
Profit margin and potential to generate
economic surplus from agricultural produce
is still minimal.

~~In contrast~~ with Baran, Andre
Gunder Frank's main thesis is identifying
the causes of underdevelopment or the development
of underdevelopment. It is the notion of
metropoles and satellites where metropoles
are the holder of ~~excess~~ capital
and the satellites existence is purely for
feeding the requirement of the

Remarks

Write various diverse
perspective critique

metropoles.

Dependency theory has been thus described by neo marxists in their interpretation of development of underdeveloped third world countries. High Hall influential, the theory has been challenged by rising growth of India and several South East Asian economies.

c) Feminist critique of Realist theory of IR

From feminist point of view, International relations is most masculinist of all disciplines and fields. In case of International politics also, feminists reject the dichotomy of personal and political. Women are the worst sufferers of the realist prescription of International politics. Ann J Tickner has reformulated the Morgenthau's principle of IR from feminist point of view →

1 → Morgenthau's explanation of human nature that man is power seeking is inadequate and ignores the element of sympathy

Remarks

- Morgenthau's understanding of national interest ignores cooperation rather than zero sum solutions.
- Morgenthau's definition of dominance is materialist and ignores the collective empowerment.
- It is not appropriate to consider that political actions are above morality. They must have to meet the standard of ethics.

Feminists argue that realists over value the role of state in defining international relations without questioning how the state itself is internally structured politically and socially.

Feminist theory would consider how state includes or excludes the views of its individual citizens and how in turn state's domestic views translate into foreign policy.

In challenging the concept of state defending its national interests, feminists would ask who is defining the national interest.

Remarks

In contrast to traditional IR views that view security as protecting the states from other states, feminist argue the topic of security should address acts of rape and violence, not only from foreign perpetrators but from their own fellow citizens as well.

Feminists would also add that occurrences of rape increases during times of war and is even used as a method of ethnic cleansing among the rivalries within their state, yet would never enter into typical IR discussion that focus solely on state to state interaction, simply because IR discussion traditionally remain focused on state as key actors.

Hence, criticism of realism by feminists incorporate several issues that women face in developing

q/h

Chandni
Neha
Suyetri
Smita

Remarks

SECTION II

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

- (a) Rohingya and Indian diplomacy
- (b) Making of Indian Foreign Policy as PMO centric
- (c) BRICS summit and terrorism
- (d) Sub regionalism in south Asia
- (e) Soft power Diplomacy

9) The Rohingya and the Rakhine province of Myanmar to which they belong are once again in the news from the refugee crisis affecting the bordering state of India and Bangladesh. The south western region of Myanmar has been witnessing intense military operations since October 2016 attack on some military outposts bordering Bangladesh by the so-called Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) composed of extremists of the persecuted Rohingya community.

The success of Indian diplomacy will lie in the extent to which it can induce Myanmar to take a long view in the interests of its own political stability, internal security and social harmony. If such a process can be initiated,

Draw Map of Rohingya crisis

Remarks

with the help of Indian diplomacy the Rohingyas would be able to come out of the genocidal situation in which they find themselves at present. If such a milieu cannot be created the conditions of the Rohingyas will continue to deteriorate.

Wrote
MFA
Statement

1. India has a stake in the security conditions in upper western Myanmar adjoining the Naga self administered zone and the understanding of Indian and Myanmar government in this region to ensure security environment must be extended to Rohingya keeping in view the large implication of Rohingya issue

The concern and diplomatic efforts offered by India in Feb 2017 PM Narendra Modi may be a step forward in this direction

b) Indian foreign policy pro centric

In Today's context, foreign policy affects most domestic policy departments like agriculture

Remarks

Education, finance, defence, home and science & Technology. In this regards, the office of the prime minister has emerged as a major influencer in India's foreign policy making. This was reflected when the recent government's PM had invited all the SAARC members to his swearing in ceremony.

The foreign policy perspective of a country is the sum total of the events and experiences of the past and geo political realities of the present. Though PM plays an influential role in India's foreign policy and foreign policy of India can be illustrated as PMO centric, the efficient and effective role played by Ministry of external affairs led by foreign minister cannot be undermined.

The fact is that PM official visit are not focused upon and the underlying

Remarks

Write
 Expert
 on PMO
 Centre
 Feb

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diplomatic efforts of MEA in the background is ignored. Hence, though Indian foreign policy appears to be PMO centric, it is rather a collaborative effort.

c) BRICS Summit & Terrorism

The recent Xi'an BRICS declaration condemned Pakistan based Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jalsh-e-Mohammed, both of which primarily target India, as terror outfits.

The Xi'an declaration marks a turn around from the previous BRICS summit at Goa. The unwillingness of China and Russia to allow India to highlight terrorism in that declaration had come as a surprise shock to the Indian side.

The Xi'an declaration referred to the word terrorism at least 17 times, apart from mentioning other forms of extremism and radicalisation.

Remarks

BRICS as a platform of 40% of world's population can be a very effective tool in combating terrorism.

The BRICS leaders conveyed their commitment to prevent and counter the growing spread of terrorist narratives and to tackle all sources, techniques and channels of terror, ~~fronery~~. They also recalled the responsibility of all states to prevent ~~fronery~~ of terrorist networks and terrorist actions in their territories.

Post-Doklam ~~struff~~, the resonating voice of two Asian giants along with emerging regional powers of Russia, South Africa and Brazil over ~~terrorism~~ is echoing in global geo-political scenario and can be considered as a diplomatic win for India on its stand on the issue of terrorism.

(15)

Address on the main floor

Remarks

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d) Sub-regionalism in South Asia

South Asia is one of the least integrated regions of the world. Owing to geopolitical convergences and divergences as well as lack of trust and suspicion has prevented the regional growth of South Asia. The recent SAARC (South Asian Association for regional cooperation) summit, has been cancelled which was scheduled in Islamabad due to boycott from India, Bangladesh & Afghanistan.

In this regard, sub-regionalism has become an important parameter for South Asian nations. India's initiative to invite BINSTEFC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) on the lines of HOA BRICS summit in 2016, gifting of SAARC satellite (now South Asia Satellite) and BBIN Motor vehicles agreements are the examples of sub-regional cooperation.

Remarks

~~any South Asian nations~~

In Indian context, sub regional integration is an important aspect of India's revised act east policy as well as aspirations of becoming a regional player.

As the consensus among major region groupings are far to receive the light of the day - sub regionalism in present context is suitable for South Asian integration as a whole.

Q.2

e) Soft Power diplomacy

Soft Power is a concept developed by Joseph Nye of Harvard University to describe the ability of attract and coopt rather than by coercion or persuasion.

India has projected its soft power for centuries, long before the concept was even defined by political

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ASEAN
BRTN
While
Comment

Remarks

analysts. In the best decade,
the country has wielded its
soft power in a more systematic way
in the practice of diplomacy.

However India currently does not
figure in the list of top 30 countries
in terms of soft power. India
remains a minor soft power in the
contemporary world. India is still having
difficulties in changing its behaviour
by using soft power.

The current PM is promoting
the country as a strong economic partner
by highlighting India's soft power,
especially its values and culture. However

India still have to learn a lot from
top soft power countries like France,

Germany and Japan to use the
potential of soft power as an effective diplomacy.

While
Joseph
Nye
Soft

Francis
Fukuyama

Remarks

Importance of soft power

Attempt all questions:

- (a) Israel emerged as a second largest high end technology arms supplier to India, discuss issues and challenges in India-Israel defence relations. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) China's aspiration of naval base in Indian Ocean Region is substantial part of its Grand maritime Strategy, examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss major issue between India and Bangladesh relationship, how far solved disputes could be instrumental in address rest of bone of contention. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

1) Israel is the second largest defence supplier to India after Russia and India is the largest buyer of Israeli military equipment.

On July 2012 Narendra Modi became the first ever Indian prime minister to visit Israel. It was noted that he did not visit Palestine thereby breaking the convention of defence relations.

India and Israel have increase of co-operation in military and intelligence venting since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Despite the robustness of Indo defence cooperation, challenges are evident, some of these includes India's domestic political

Remarks

where a shy lobby resulting in Israeli
entry in defence sales exist.
Competition and balancing relations with
gulf states and Iran are the other
compulsions.

A number of players including the
United States have entered into India's
defence import market. Thus there is
a competition as well as conflict. Allegations
of corruption in Indo Israeli arms trade
also became a sensitive issue. India's growing

quest for indigenisation would imply a
gradual curtailment of sourcing from
abroad; this may act as a dampener
for Israeli defence firms in India.

With a large and diverse
indigenous arms production base to include
basic military hardware such as arms,
ammunition and communication equipments as
well as advanced high technology systems
for high-warfare, (4)2 drones for

Remarks

will further act as a
dampener of FDI

surveillance, Israel is an ideal alternative for India, However this is not a one way relationship as exports to India provided Israel defence industry volumes to drive economy of states in production.

Hence, along with deepening defence ties with Israel, India must strive towards a pragmatic solution to indigenous defence production.

65

b) China's naval base in Indian ocean region and maritime strategy.

Many years ago a Chinese general in charge of safeguarding the country's energy supplies had snapped: 'The Indian ocean is not India's ocean? China has since taken energetic steps to challenge India's natural geographic dominance in the Indian ocean region (IOR).

China intends to build an impressive naval fleet, spearheaded by 5-6 huge

Show Map of China's Maritime Diplo

Remarks

huge aircraft carriers by 2030.
 Two of these will always
 be on station in western Pacific
 and two in the IOR. In one fell
 stroke, China has secured a naval
 base on the Arabian coast line by
 building the China Pakistan - Economic
 Corridor (CPEC) and securing its mouth at
 Gwadar with a naval base for its
 prowling submarines.

Next one move has transformed
 the entire geo-political architecture of
 IOR. - China has recently built another
 naval base in Djibouti. Additionally,
 China is seeking naval bases and berthing
 facilities in Maldives, Hambantota in Sri Lanka,
 Hargeisa in Myanmar and Chittagong in
 Bangladesh.

Hence the string of pearls is not a
 mere metaphor any more. The Chinese are
 translating it into hard facts and they have
 deep pockets that can enable them to
 buy their way through.

Abhi
 Comm,

Write India
 Council
 India
 Concerns

Remarks—

The base at hwadar has been in news for some time because of the high profile nature of CPEC economic strategy.

The growing Chinese ambitions in the Indian ocean region is visible in its actions and strategies to bring its hegemony into the region.

c) India and Bangladesh issues:

India's link with Bangladesh are civilisational, cultural, social and economic. There is much that unites the two countries - a shared history and common heritage, linguistic and cultural ties, passion for music, literature and the arts.

Area of contention: →

1. A major area of contention has been the construction and operation of Farakka Barrage by India to increase water supply in the river Hooghly. Bangladesh insists that it does not receive a fair share of water of Ganges.

Remarks

2 → Bangladesh ~~and~~ has consistently denied India transit facility to the landlocked north eastern regions of India.

3 → There are several illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in India. The border is porous and immigrants are able to cross illegally.

4 → Continuous border killings of Bangladeshi people by Indian border guards.

5 → The ~~most~~ debated and discussed Teesta water agreement has yet to be resolved and current consensus has been foisted by last minister, withdrawn by West Bengal.

6 → India has recently rectified the land boundary agreement of exchanging Indian and Bangladeshi enclaves. The event marked as a resolution of 68 year old border dispute. India and Bangladesh were also successful

Remarks

is resolving the issue of Teer bigha corridor

India and Bangladesh are members of BIMSTEC, BBIN and SAARC as well as IORA. An area of contention is between India and Bangladesh are many ranging from water agreements to illegal migrants. However, both the countries have shown maturity in recent times which was reflected in several deals in between two countries.

It is high time for both the countries to sit together and include all the stakeholders (neighboring states of India) to reach out at pragmatic solutions. Being the major players in South Asia, strategic ties between two countries will be vital for the Asian century.

White Commentary

9/10

Draw Map

Stakeholder of India Pragmatic players ties

Remarks

Give some more points in strategy

Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is USA grand strategy of Asian rebalance, Examine role and concerns of India in it? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss role of SAARC and additional mechanism to promote economic cooperation among south Asian nations, is it correct to say Economic integration might lead to address political distrust. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Chabahar Port agreement is win-win deal for India and Afghanistan, is it correct to say 'deal brings economic as well as strategic benefits to Iran. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

The idea that United States must lead the world will have implications for India. The rebalance asia policy seeks to establish a closer cooperation (economic and otherwise) with Asia.

The wake of Chinese growing influence in the region which has challenged the US hegemony particularly in Asia, United States is trying to rebalance its Asian strategy and seeks

India's collaboration for same.

Across Asia, US and Indian interests are converging. India has been called as the linchpin of US Asia rebalance. With India's Look East now act east policy, the two countries according to US can

Remarks

play a critically ~~important~~ role together
in bolstering peace and security
and ~~prompting~~ ~~order~~ based liberal
democratic order

United States does acknowledge
that India cautiously ~~avoids~~ a committed
behaviour with ~~is~~ an agreed strategic
partnership, given India's ambiguity over
US policies with respect to Afghanistan,
Pakistan and China. India is perceived
to be preserving its strategic autonomy
and security. Its international position

is long term by ~~remaining~~ flexible
admit ~~changing~~ geo political scenario
for US, India is a key player
in restructuring the balance of power

in Asia. Asian economies are now
key drivers of world economy and
have ~~increased~~ their military profile thereby
altering the geo political scenario.
A regional ~~hegemon~~ opposed to international
world order is ~~not in their national interest~~

Remarks

① While ~~Center~~ ~~perception~~
with ~~India's~~ ~~status~~
② ~~status~~
③ ~~status~~

and therefore its requirement to intervene in Asian power politics is such a way that no single nation acquires hegemony.

India needs to be realistic with its ~~strategic~~ regional ambitions and work in view of its strategic autonomy. US - India ally is in recent times become complementary to each other owing to convergence. However, India must have equal say in such collaborations.

10

b) South Asia (SAARC) economic cooperation South Asia is a term used to represent the southern region of Asian continent which comprises the sub Himalayan SAARC countries and for some authorities adjoining countries to the west and the east.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is an economic

Remarks

Cooperation comprises of all eight South Asian nations.

To economically integrate South Asia, SAARC was founded in 1985. South Asia free trade area (SARTA) was envisaged primarily as the first step towards the transition to a South Asian free trade area leading subsequently towards a custom union to an economic union. However, it has not been utilised to its full potential. Owing to political issues, SAARC has not lived up to the expectations.

Apart from SAARC, South Asia Sub regional Cooperation (SASEC) is a project based partnership which has met with success in economic integration of the region. SASEC is working towards several priority sectors which includes Transport, Trade facilitation, energy and economic corridor development.

Remarks

Moreover, several agreements under BAIN
 Motor Vehicle Agreement and BIMSTEC
 (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi sectoral
 Economic and Technical Cooperation)
 are striving for economic cooperation
 among the member countries in the
 region.

Post world war 2 European Union
 has shown that how economic integration
 can bring peace and prosperity in the
 region for which it won the nobel
 peace prize in 2009. South Asian nations
 must take lessons from EU for more
 economic cooperation.

In present context, trade between
 South Asian countries accounted for only
 43% of the region's total trade. Strengthening
 cross border energy networks and trade
 along with better connectivity and
 telecommunication would expand the
 personal and business links in the region.

Remarks

Write
 Commentaries
 (D) Article on Sub-regional
 cooperation for BIMSTEC

regions :

South Asia is one of the least

~~economically integrated~~ region in the world and has much to gain for developing and expanding regional transport, telecommunication and energy links. And this will in turn bring peace and prosperity in the region.

giving future perspective

g.d

Chabahar Port (India, Afghanistan)

In May 2016, Narendra Modi became the first Indian PM in 15 years to visit Iran and during his visit, he pledged upto \$500 million to develop and operate Iran's Chabahar port as part of a trilateral agreement between India, Iran and Afghanistan.

Chabahar port is located on the gulf of Oman and is the only oceanic port of Iran. The port gives access to the energy rich Persian gulf nations's southern coast and India can bypass Pakistan with the Chabahar port

Remarks

becoming functional

First and foremost significance of Chabahar port is the fact that India can bypass Pakistan in transporting goods to Afghanistan. Chabahar port will boost India's access to Iran, the key gateway to the International North-South Transport Corridor that has sea, rail and road routes between India, Russia and Europe with central Asia.

With Chabahar port being developed and operated by India, Iran will become a military ally to India. The import cost of oil to India will also see a considerable decline. Moreover from the diplomatic perspective, Chabahar port could be used as a point from where humanitarian operations could be coordinated.

The Zorng-Delamin road constructed by India will give access to Afghanistan's Garland highway thus reaching the corner of Afghanistan's hook and

marks

highlight the significance that it passes
Chabahar port will be a win-win
situation for India and Afghanistan
and will be a game changer for
Iran.

6/12

Write
① Present Development progress

② Draw MAP
Chabahar

③ Write Strategy
to slow like

- Japan
- Korea
- Invest.

Remarks

