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views do
a bit more of
analysis

POLITICAL SCIENCE

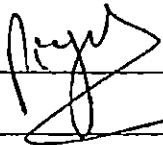
Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name N. SRI RANGANATH REDDY

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 22/09/2007

Signature N. S. R. Reddy

REMARKS

GIS SCORE

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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

(a) Third world security deals with security concerns existing in the third world countries. The explicit mention of third world security shows the neglect of security concerns by mainstream international politics.

Sub-altern realist scholars like Mohammad Ayub argued that the lack of economic resources leads to military powers deficit. He also argued that the global powers have caused further economic loss due to third world countries investment in military apparatus.

Amritav Acharya argued that the third world countries mostly face "insecurity dilemma" rather than security dilemma due to ethnic conflicts exist but in multi-ethnic societies.

Remarks -

Bamy Butan argued that there is need to look at micro-level of 3rd world security and come up with holistic security challenges. ranges from military, political, economical, environmental and social concerns.

However, scholars like Carlos Escobar who belong to peripheral realism argued that hierarchy, rather than anarchy, is the structure of international politics and concluded that there is need to have good relations with global powers for good technological, military, economic security.

good content articulation
7

b) cosmopolitan democracy concept is given by David Held who argued that the emergence of globalisation led to the "intermeshed of interests".

cosmopolitan democracy focus on institutional reforms like world government and many regional apparatus like EU parliament. Damp of

Remarks

Held argued that there is need to move from state-systems to world-system where "the overlapping communities of states" exist. He also argue that to promote human rights, there is need for dilution of state sovereignty.

The other scholars like Thomas Heiss argued that the "Right to responsibility" is the good move to show the importance of human rights, though the sovereignty dilution takes place.

However, Henry Kissinger in his book "World Order" argued that the current "chaos" can only be resolved with the return of "Westphalian world order".

Even Marxist scholars like Robert Cox argued that institutional weakness of world government towards liberal order could aggravate the existing system.

①

Remarks

- a good answer
what are the challenges in achieving idea

However, due to emergence of globalisation, there are problems which are global in nature like terrorism, climate change. Hence to deal with there is need of cosmopolitan democracy.

(c)

Democratic peace in international relations was conceived in the liberal framework by Michael Doyle who argues that the peace would exist between the democratic countries.

Doyle argues that the war is rare chance between democratic countries due to presence of democratic culture, open diplomacy, accountable government, tolerance etc.

He argued such measures would lead to "zones of peace". Hence, he puts that promotion of democracy would ensure world peace.

However, critics argued that the liberal

Remarks

is that
are the
functional
challenges
to his
theory

6

Interpretation of democratic peace would be used for their self-interest.

Even liberal scholars like George Sorensen in his book "Liberal Order in Crisis" raised this issue and argued that dilemma exist between "imposition" and "restraint".

Some scholars argue that democratic countries had waged war against non-democratic countries like Iraq shows the defect of democratic culture existence in those countries.

Behavioral model or this

d) Global Justice deals with "justice" as normative value in the Global framework. David Held argues that there are "communities of overlapping fates" across the globe. Hence, there is need for Global Justice to deal with emerging issues.

Thomas Pogge also argued for the emergence of Global Justice in "Rawlsian Justice" framework.

Remarks

Pogge argued that the difference principle in the lexical order of Rawlsian principle of justice could be applied at the Global level.

However, Rails refused to make such efforts but made "the laws of people" which could follow the norms like Human rights promotion, rule of law.

Feminist critics like Susan Mollen Kitz argued that the patriarchal nature of states and hierarchical structure of international politics would perpetuate gender injustices in the larger framework of Global Justice. Cynthia Enloe also pointed similar concerns about gender issues in international politics.

However, Michael Winters who argued for pluralism, diversity provides Global Justice framework where social goods could be distributed according to their needs.

Remarks

Include views of Charles Beitz as well

6

e) "Over developed state" is the nature of state in post-colonial states given by Hamza Alawi. He has studied the structural analysis of the post-colonial states and found some interesting conclusions.

Alawi argued that there is mismatch in the development of super structure and the base structure. He argued that the colonial legacy ensured the strong political structure in the form of bureaucracy, Government and undeveloped economic structure due to poverty, illiteracy. This uneven development led to strong or "Over developed state".

Alawi argued that the overdeveloped state has further strengthened due to historical factors like during national movement struggle and other factors. He puts Pakistan as military-bureaucracy oligarchy where military handles the government.

Remarks

politics

In overdeveloped state, state is ~~the~~ not instrument of bourgeoisie class but state itself a strong class. State try to reconcile the landed class, indigenous bourgeoisie and foreign bourgeoisie.

His interpretation is reflected in Rigg's prismatic state as well as Gunnar Myrdal's soft state. It shows the effect of colonial administration exist in the present governments and social structures.

6

Mention briefly the ways of over past hindrances as well as market

Remarks.

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss various theories of Globalization. How has the response of developing countries different from the developed ones? Examine from Third World perspective. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) What are basic tenets of Liberal institutionalism? Distinguish between functionalism and neo-functionalism approach to define the idea of peace and transnational ties? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Realist tradition of International relations revolves around debated concept of power and human nature. Examine (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) Globalisation, according to Anthony Giddens, is compressed form of communities in the intensification of social relationships. McLuhan argued that Globalisation led the world into "Global village".

Thomas Friedman argued that the "World is Flat" due to Globalisation. Due to Globalisation, there is equal opportunities between the people in Bengaluru and Boston. He gave the concept of "Golden Arches theory" where the countries with fast McDonald's enterprises would not fight a war with each other. It points such large complex interdependence.

Remarks

David Held also argued that Globalisation has created the "overlapping communities of fate" where one part of world could affect the other part.

However, scholars like Justin Rosenberg argued that Globalisation is self-serving myth to propound the market ideas of large MNCs in Global north.

Hirst and Thompson also argued that Globalisation is Business world. Its purpose is only to promote the interests of western countries.

However, Dani Rodrik had argued that Globalisation has been the new normal and its effects on both developing and developed countries are varied.

Parag Mehta argued that Globalisation has affected the poor of the Global south and the middle class of Global north. It resulted in growing xenophobic, nationalist tendencies.

Remarks

Even Dani Rodrik has come up with the "trilemma" of globalisation where sovereignty, democracy and free market cannot exist together. He also said that globalisation has caused "local disintegration" by providing dichotomies between "global norms" vs "local social norms", change in the employment relationship.

Prof. Ramesh Thakur had criticised the dark side of globalisation where he argued that it is not end of history but only end of geography. He pointed out global tax evasions, poor labour environment, environmental degradation.

Hence, Thomas Friedman argued for "new irresistible localism" where development of SKILLs, education at local level rather than looking at global level. Ramesh Thakur argued for "customised globalisation" to suit national interest. Larry Summers argued for "international harmonised agreement" rather than "international trade agreements".

Remarks

Too much views
 No analysis of responses of both category of nations
 No discussion of theories

Wilson

(5) Liberal Institutionalism can be traced from the ideas of "New World Order" by 1st President F.D. Roosevelt. It focused against the "power politics" of realistic school.

The basic tenets of Liberal Institutionalism includes the development of institutional which provides collective security to entire nation-states. It is reflected in V.N. League of Nations.

It is also state-centric like Realist school but focus on collective security rather than collective defense.

Robert Keohane argued that institutional framework would ensure free trade, democracy, promotion, Human right promotion.

They also believe in power politics but considers institutional approach through UN sanctions valued than state-centric military approach.

Remarks

However, critics argue that liberal institutionalism could be utilized for national interest of global powers. They argue the efforts failed in UNSC to solve Syria issue.

Joseph Nye argued that such negotiations are "quasi-negotiations" since each has its own policy card and would not result in any further development.

Stephen G. A. argued that it is used for projection of U.S. Hegemony. Hence, there is no assurance of any resolving issues.

Functionalism has been a strong case against realistic tradition from the liberal framework of international politics.

David Milroy argued that functionalism forms a "peace by pieces" approach where peace could be achieved by solving double issues which provides conductive environment and other spill over effects like functional spillages to ensure

Remarks

peace. Even in transnational ties, they argue for economic and technical factors and do not take into political factors. Thus they argue for functional sovereignty rather than state sovereignty.

However, neo-functionalists like Ernst Haas argued the importance of political factors. In analyzing the transnational ties, they argue that the international politics is still state-centred. Hence, one can not undermine political factors in ensuring peace. He gave the example of formation of European union by political leaders.

Thus both differ in the domain political factors, but underline the importance of "peace by pieces".

good structure & content

9

© Realist traditional is dominant tradition in the international relations due to their focus on human nature and power relations.

Morgenthau in his "politics among nations" argued for scientific study using human nature. According to him, human nature is "animus domini"

the power-seeking and human nature is the key factor for international politics. He puts that international politics is autonomous and lacks any moral, ethic principles.

However, structuralist like Kenneth Waltz and Mearschauer argued that human nature would not be basis for scientific study and argued that anarchical structure of international politics will lead to security dilemma. It rejects the role of human agency.

However, in structuralist, Waltz argued for the security maximization with means to collect power appropriation.

Remarks

Morshimer argued that "Security maximization" is the vague concept and argues that "power maximization" could provide enough safeguard.

He argued that anarchical structure gives incentives for hegemony.

However, neo-classical scholars like Randal Schwelmer and Fareed Zakaria argued that there is role

of human agency as well as anarchical structure in international politics. They argue that there is continuity and change in foreign policies due to both factors.

However, subaltern realism argued that power is key concept but should include security concerns in the domestic constituency. They provide "in security dilemma".

However, J.A. Miller argued that militarism concept of power shows masculine nature and argued for empowerment and human security.

Stephen Gill argued that it is used for power projection and Richard Ashley questioned

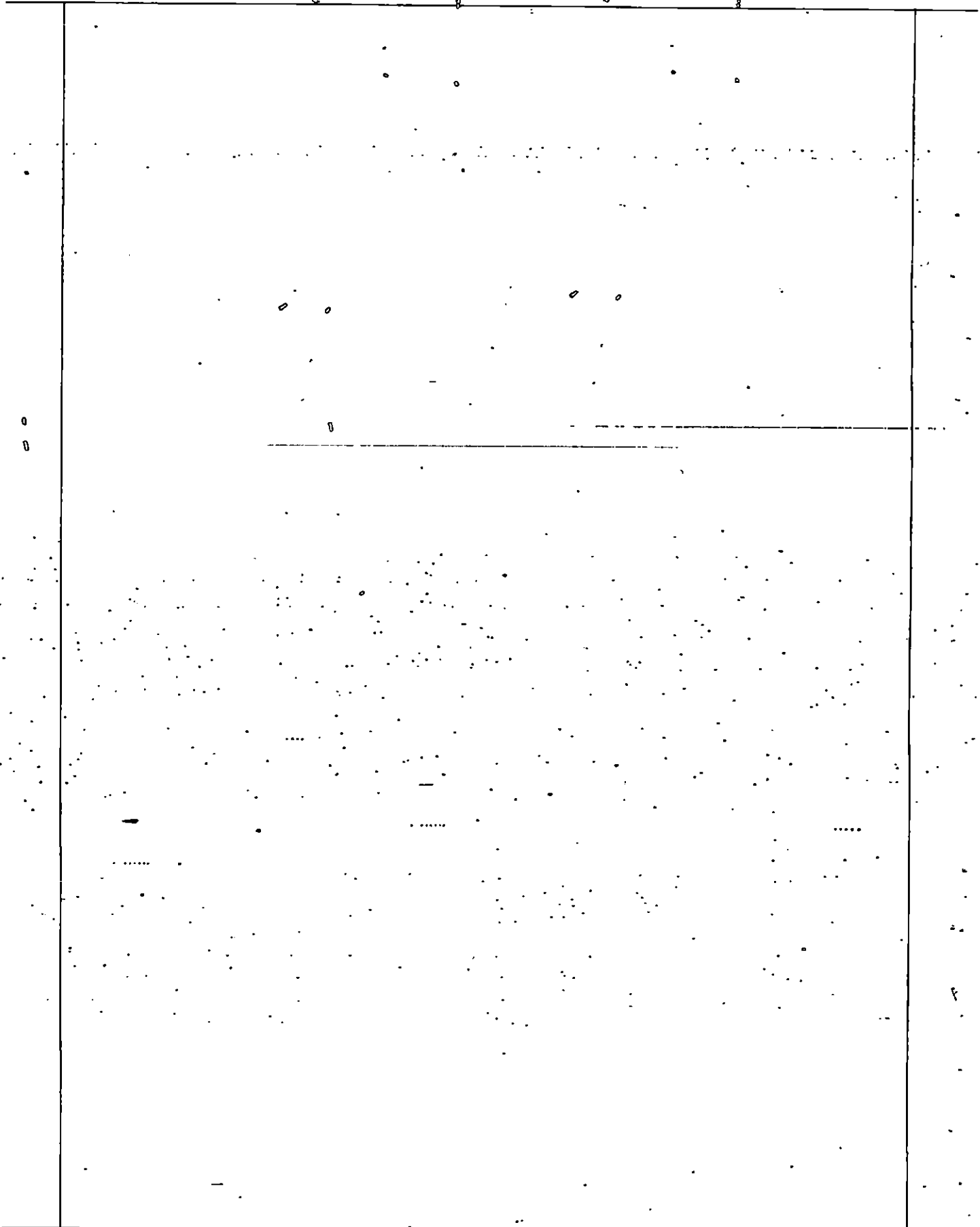
Remarks basic assumption of "animals dominated" of human nature.

3. 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)

Remarks

Good content
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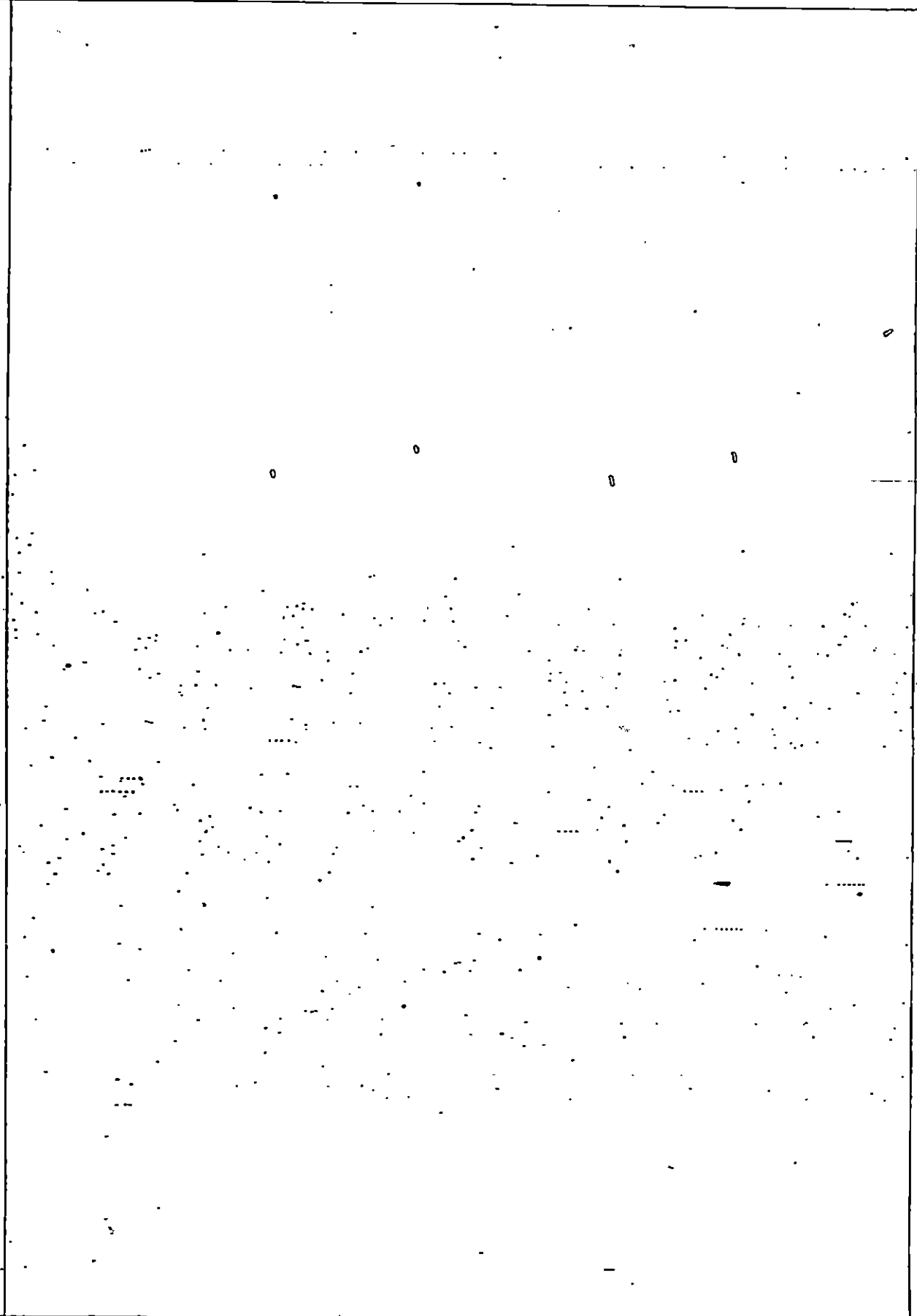


Remarks

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Remarks



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4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) How are democracy and human rights are inter-related, examine claims and counter claims for declaring these values as universal. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Both David Easton and Gabriel Almond have presented a liberalistic plural state resulting from competitive demand and supports, articulated by various interest groups and decisions and actions of government in response to them. What were the major criticisms levelled against models developed by both? Also evaluate the overall strength of the systems approach as a theory of explaining the behaviour of states? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Environmental degradation and its protection puts the North and South at different perspectives with a common aim but different approach. Comment. How far the two worlds been able to align themselves on a common platform. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

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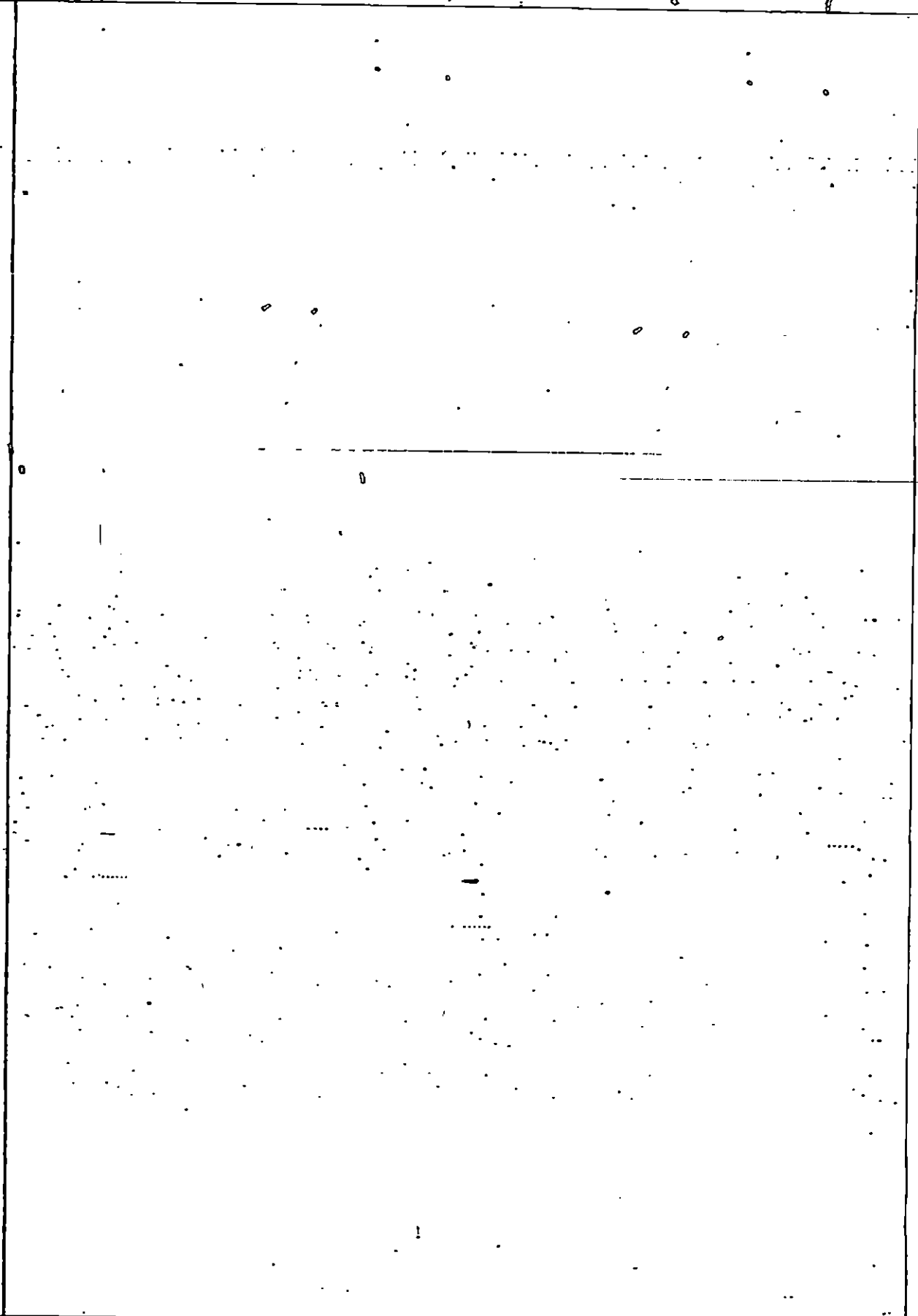
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Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

SECTION B

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

- (a) Rohinyangas 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 Diplomay

(a)

Rohinyangas are the people belong to muslim religion lives in Rachine state of myanmar. Post-1982 constitution led them deprived of citizenship. The recent crisis is due to emergence of ARSA, a insurgent group and its attack in myanmar.

Recent crisis led to refugee crisis where 40,000 people in India and nearly 3,40,000 in Bangladesh are present.

New Delhi has difficult situation to manage both nations and as well as Refugee crisis.

Recent Humanitarian efforts in Bangladesh and deportation^{plan} halt provided some leeway to New Delhi.

Remarks

However, Amba Rayeen Bhatia argues that New Delhi had good relations with both nations and need to take initiative to reconcile their differences.

However, current 40,000 refugees poses serious threat to Indian security apparatus. Hence, New Delhi had to just monitor rather than deporting them to Myanmar.

HARSH V PANT argued that there is delicate balance act by New Delhi since both Bangladesh and Myanmar are crucial with respect to importance of military relationship with both countries.

6) India need to take proactive role in region as puts forward greater threat to both maritime security, our connectivity projects like Kaladan and IMB relation with both Bangladesh and Myanmar.

5) P.M.O has become prominent institution in our foreign policy making. It has been playing a greater role since Indira Gandhi due to heavy

Briefly analyze the realist dimension of Indian approach

handling of foreign policies by herself

Even in current dispensation, PMO-centric policy is evident. Rajamohan argued that PMO-centric policies are not new in international politics. Since Global powers deal foreign relations with heads of state rather than functional ministers.

It also provides coordinating platform to look in many department issues. Shyam Saran argued that delivery deficit is the key issue in our foreign policy. It can be overcome by coordinating activities headed by PMO.

There is also many overlapping jurisdiction existing between ministries and some times lead to policy paralysis. Hence PMO ^{can} take up issues and provide guidelines.

However, Shashi Tharoor argued that External ministry needed to given greater role due to presence strategic ^{foreign} officers and provides good follow-up mechanisms.

Remarks

1

However, in the current globalised world where summit-level diplomacy has become new normal, hence it makes logical sense to coordinate the foreign policy by PMO-centred.

c) Xiamen BRIC declaration held in China has named global terrorist organisations like TTP, JeM, LeM along with ISIS, Uighur terrorist organisation.

It is radical departure from China and Russia's foreign policy in the ambit of naming Pakistan-based terrorist organisation. In G20 Declaration, there is no such efforts (or) wording about these organisations.

Rajamohan argued that terrorist outfits names in declaration shows China's concern on the global terrorism. However, he cautioned that it makes just symbolic gesture to the world about their concerns.

Even in Heart of Asia Conference declaration, there is mention of these terror outfits.

Remarks

However, scholars like HARSH V PANT argued that there is little change in China's posture towards terrorism because of its it facing such problems in Uighur muslims; Uzbekistan terrorism movements.

However, M. K. Narayana argued that the mention of Jem, LeT could also stress the point to Pakistan that there are consensus over Pakistan based terrorist outfits. It came after the release of Trump's Afghanistan regional strategy where he did not mention any role of China in Afghanistan fight over terrorism.

It also makes logical sense for China to remove conception of good vs bad terrorists since it poses threat to their OBOR projects.

New Delhi need to utilize this opportunity to stress the global designation of Masood Azhar in UN list as their endorsement of Jem could make logical sense to them to conclude him as terrorist.

Remarks

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this opportunity

7

d) Sub regionalism in South Asia is new component which primarily emerged in the larger context of relations between India and Pakistan.

It can be traced back to SAARC minus Pakistan approach by India in inviting BIMSTEC for BRICS Summit and concluded Outreach Summit.

India also initiated projects like Kaladan; IMT trilateral highway; B B N motor vehicle agreement. Shows impetus by New Delhi to sub regionalism.

HAJIRI v PANT argued that Modi administration need to enhance and sharpen its 'neighbourhood first' policy by energising maritime security cooperation. Recent concluded trilateral maritime security cooperation between Indonesia - India - Australia is good move.

Indian maritime doctrine of 2015 also made ambitious aspirations to provide NET SECURITY provider in the region. It strengthens India's sub regionalism efforts.

Remarks

SHYAM JARAN in his book "How India sees the world", argued that there is need for "strategic Indian Subcontinent" efforts. However, he argued that India being need to take creative steps like opening our economic markets to our neighbours.

Recently, Sri Lanka pm. Wickramasinghe had come up with trilateralism of southern states of India - Singapore - Sri Lanka to make economic hub. There is need to strengthen Japan's APEC for subregionalism.

Analysis of some of the recent initiatives & efforts

6
SAARC
Foreign

e) Soft power diplomacy has been in vogue since Joseph Nye theorised it. It provides less economic cost to strengthen soft power and attract the nations by use of culture, traditions not by coercion.

Indian soft power diplomacy has been decent enough since Nehruvian era. India's

Remarks

rich UNHAI tradition, non-violence, buddha makes
soft power more accessible to many players

Amb. Unimayi Gharekhan argued that the
"Goa, Budherincken, Buddha" makes our soft power
unique.

Amb. Nirupama Rao argued India's soft power
diplomacy could be further strengthened by
institutionalising more film exchanges & student
exchanges.

Scholar Dr. Raj-mohan argued that India's
IT sector could be leveraged for soft power
diplomacy. He argued the success of India's
developmental efforts in Afghanistan which gained
good will among them.

Thus, India's need to leverage its soft power
along with "fast power" as said by Chippman
to set the global power.

Remarks

App. from news
you need to
do some
analysis
also

6

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Israel emerged as a second largest high end technology arms supplier to India, discuss issues and challenges in India- Israel defense 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)

(a) Israel-India Relations have been evolving and reached to the stage of "marriage made in heaven" as put by Israel PM Netanyahu. Post-1991 there is consistent efforts of improving of Indo-Israel relations based on "defense" component as key factor. It provide us weapon system in 1999 Kargil war.

It emerged as the largest defense supplier in the current fiscal year ranging from home land security equipment, missile launcher, etc.

However the issues present in Indo-Israel defense relations includes New Delhi's strategic reluctance to openly acknowledge the relationship. It provides confidence to the TEL AVIV and transfer large technologies.

Remarks

Bharat Karnad argued that the defense relationship between Israel & USA provides major impediment to our technology transfer. Hence, he preferred for Russia with cheaper price.

Similarly, Dr. Aparna Parde in her book "Manavya to modi" argued that Indian bureaucracy has been following colonial legacy and unable to reinvent themselves. She argued that there are lack of coordination issues, funding patterns between Finance and defense ministry affects our relationship.

there are other issues like corruption-laden defense deals that Indian had led to stringent backsliding policy which affects our defense preparedness.

The other challenges like strategic issues of managing Israel - India - Iran trilateral relationship. However, Prof. Jayaram Swamy argued that recent bonhomie and personalised diplomacy shows there is clear policy delineation and dephyphenation.

Remarks

of pelestine and Israel relationships

Rajeev Goind argued that Israel's deeper relationship with China's defense programme could pose strategic concern to India. He argued that Israel-china

are joint producing, manufacturing of defense equipment in china.

The other strategic issue of Indo-Russia's defense relations could be hampered. As defense is the key components between strategic partnership

of Indo-Russia, you need to give examples of recent deals

New Delhi need to set the business right and take policy initiatives to get maximize utilization

of Israel's defense technology. Recent initiative of

"Strategic partnership" in defense sector is good move

More points needed

(B) Indo-china relationship has been shifted to Indian ocean region (I.O.R). Rajamohan in his book "Jamuna

Mam than" argued that future interplay of global powers

lies in the I.O.R.

Remarks

China's maritime Silk Road which was announced in 2013 provides strong basis for its strategic encirclement in I.O.R around India.

Robert Kaplan had earlier argued that China's Global power assertion could be seen Indo-pacific region after moving away of Deng Xiaoping's maxim of "hide your capacities, bide your time".

China's economic assertion in Hambantota where 70% of share owned by Chinese company, recent Guadar port, contemplating to establish military base in Djibouti shows its assertion plans in I.O.R.

Prof. Jayay Bairy argued that China's is facing Malacca dilemma where 80% of its oil import comes from the Malacca Strait. Hence it wants to ensure its secure sea lanes of communication.

Remarks

However, Brahma Challeney argued that China's dominance in I.O.R could be difficult. He argued that India has strategic and geographic advantage in the I.O.R but cautioned about our lack of capabilities in Indian Navy.

Even south East Asian nations are loosely watching Chinese moves in I.O.R. After assertions in south China sea, Indonesia has taken efforts like coastal patrolling across I.O.R to protect its sea lanes of communication.

Rajamohan argued that India's maritime security trilateralism like Ind - Africa - Indonesia and malabar exercises could send strong signal to China's PLA Navy.

Indian Maritime doctrine and India's defense cooperation with African East African states can be seen in the larger framework of maritime competition with China.

Remarks

However, there is lack of security architecture to handle both traditional threats like China's assertion and non-traditional emerging security threats like piracy, narco terrorism.

Hence, as Rajamohan argued that India should continue British Raj legacy in I.O.R by providing net security provider. He argued for forming "middle-coalition power" with Indonesia, Australia, Japan would balance China's assertion in I.O.R.

Good analysis
No issues
90

(C) Indo-Bangladesh relations are traced from roots of cultural, historical and geographical factors. India is first nation to have partnership of ^{friendship} peace and security in 1971 after Bangladesh independence.

Due to geographical proximity, issues are related to water-sharing. Both share 57 rivers in which Ganga-water sharing agreement in 1996 has been successful. However, issues related to

Remarks

Farakka barrage maintenance still persist

Illegal migration provides serious impediment in this relationship. It poses anti-India slogans in Bangladesh and change in demography concerns in India. JH YAM JARAN argued that politics and polarised politics of Bangladesh affects the continuity of Indo-Bangladesh relationship.

Issues related to maritime dispute has been resolved by observing tribunal award which favours Bangladesh.

Other key issue of land boundary Agreement has also been resolved in recent times. Foreign Secretary Subhash Chandra said that Indo-Bangladesh relationship is successful test case in our Act East policy.

Domestic political relationship between Delhi and Kolkata puts the impediment on the revival of Teesta water disputes.

Remarks -

Other issues like trade deficit existing between Ind-Bangladesh. \$3 billion trade surplus with India causes concern for Bangladesh business community.

Other regional connectivity issues like BBIN, BCIM, BIMSTEC could provide further push from India.

Recent resolved disputes of land boundary, maritime boundary provides positive environment between two nations. New Delhi's efforts like \$5 billion line of credit & \$0.5 billion to defence line of credit, recent framework for civil nuclear agreement could act as push for resolving illegal migration, Teesta issues.

New Delhi need to coordinate with China and Wolcott to solve Teesta which is major issue. It enables as sheik Hasina puts a relationship is like flowing river with full of generosity.

Remarks

What can be learned from already solved disputes

10

7. 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)

(A) USA Grand strategy towards Asia has been changing in the current Trump administration.

Earlier OBAMA had initiated 'Asia rebalance' to contain China's assertion.

Analysts like Ashley Telfer argued that USA's strategic engagement with India in the civil nuclear deal; defense relationship is due to India's potential to balance the China assertion.

USA Grand strategy earlier included the close engagement with its allies like Japan, South Korea, Australia in Western Pacific ocean.
 USA had "2+2" dialogues with Japan, South Korea to discuss the strategic concerns over China.

Remarks

Dmitri Trenin argued that "Asia Reset" policy with Russia in 2009 by OBAMA is to have regional balance of power with China's rise.

However, OBAMA had send mixed signals in his Asian rebalance strategy. Brahma Challeney argued that Asia rebalance strategy has been rhetoric and lack of substance. It can be seen in his response to South China Sea and low relationship with Russia.

Current Trump administration focus has been transactional diplomacy and raised issues of China currency manipulation, North Korea missile programme.

Amb William Burns argued that Japan and South Korea has hesitations over America's Asia rebalance and hence looking for regional leaders like India.

Remarks

In the larger context, India has been considered as key player. OBAMA's joint statement in 2015 which named Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean reveals Washington's interest in India's role.

: Recent Malabar exercises; defence "major defence partner" are also seen in India's strategy.

Recent Trump administration: Afghanistan policy further increased India's role in Asia's rebalance. It called for greater role in Afghanistan could reduce strategic diplo by Pakistan and China's efforts in Afghanistan.

However, Brahma Chellaney argued that Trump's transactional diplomacy could put many challenges to New Delhi and hence argued for nimble, creative diplomacy to handle multiple issues.

Again what are the strategic concerns of India in detail?

Remarks

6

SAARC has been established in 1986 to promote regional growth. In 2006, SAARC had signed for preferential trade Agreement and could sign for FTA in 2016.

However, due to disparage economies and lack of trust has effected SAARC's role in regional economic cooperation. To put Intra-SAARC trade has been less than 5% of their total trades.

Raja Mohan argued that bilateral relations between Pakistan-India; Pakistan-Bangladesh due to colonial legacy has effected the economic cooperation.

However, bilateral trade have ^{not} been very inspiring due to small economies of regional countries.

JAYAM SARAN argued that India's reluctance to open FTI market to neighbouring

Remarks

Countries has effected bilateral trade and rise of china's relation is just the symptom of this strategic mistake.

Recently, India took "CAARE minus protection" approach by promoting RIMITEC; SASEC (ed initiatives) like Kaladan; BRIN; I-M-T, trilateral highways.

Even Wickramasinghe argued that South-Indian states - Singapore - Sri Lanka could make as a regional economic growth trilateralism.

Bay of Bengal and I.O.R could put BME economy of India's priority at stake and ensure economic cooperation.

Along with FORA which mandated with regional economic co-operation could also be used for the more integration.

Economic integration, as Shashi Tharoor argued, would create huge economic stakes.

Remarks

You have to analyse how economic integration be a solution, Not why its not happening

In each other's country and ensure effective people-to-people contact.

However, Shyam Saran argued that complex nature of identity politics and use of China card against India puts impediments for the political reconciliation.

However, in globalised world and need of funds for social infrastructure would put pressure for raising stakes in economic cooperation and India could take lead. So that it can also counter the China's aggression in South Asian region.

- ② 2015 Modi visit to Iran had concluded the Chabahar port construction which has been pending for 10 years and also bilateral transit and transport agreement of India-Iran-Afghanistan. It provides opportunity for three countries for economic cooperation and Chabahar port.

Remarks

as key link.

Chabahar port Agreement converges with

India's effort of Afghanistan development. It provides maritime sea route from India to Chabahar then

rail and road route to Afghanistan where

India constructed Zaranj - Dehram highway.

It further strengthens India's stake in Afghanistan

which is currently against Pakistan's action in terrorism.

It also provides huge stakes in India-USA relationship as Trump Afghanistan policy included

India as key player. Afghanistan's USA General

Nikolov concluded that Chabahar port

would benefit the current Afghanistan reconstruction and development of export market.

Iran has also been looking for economic growth from post-2015 sanctions lift-off.

Even Rouhani's re-election has raised expectations in Iran youth over their economic growth.

Remarks

It also provides strategic benefits to Iran
 In current hostile relationship between Washington
 and Tehran: It provides strategic help to
 Iran to calm down USA's rhetoric for Afghanistan
problem.

However, current Trump's rhetoric puts
 Iran position difficult. Even China's willingness
 in unabaker part and Iran's interest in OPEC
 could affect India's strategic concern.

Harsh V Pant argued that India's reliance
 to act deftly could pose serious challenge
 as unabaker part could be taken away by China.

Rajamohan also argues that new belts need
 to enhance its implementation as it puts
benefits to access Central Asia; East Europe and
 mostly strong relationship with Iran and
Afghanistan.

~~You need to analyze
 what is slowing down
 the progress of this
 project~~

Remarks

8

8. Attempt all questions:

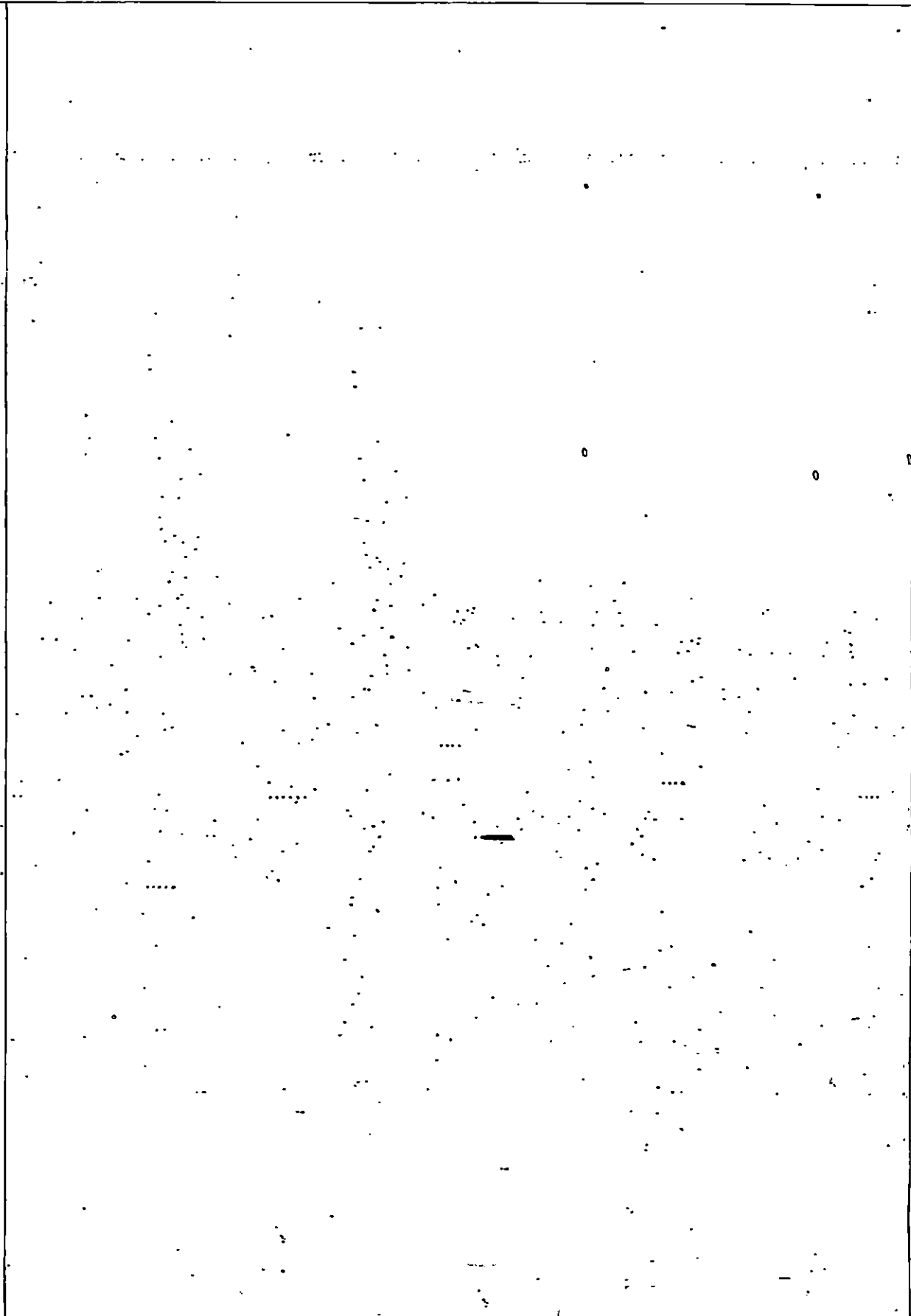
- (a) Discuss Geopolitical calculation of Doklam and possible policy alternatives of India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss major challenges and opportunities to India in negotiated settlement in Afghanistan. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) In the light of India's 'Global Centre for Nuclear Energy partnership', Discuss Indian contribution in strengthening nuclear security. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

GIS SCORE

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Remarks



Remarks