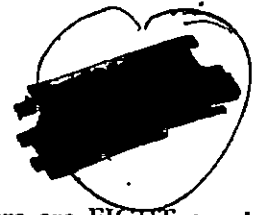


*Good content & examples*  
*No major problems*

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250



### Instructions to Candidate

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

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name GAURAV VATS

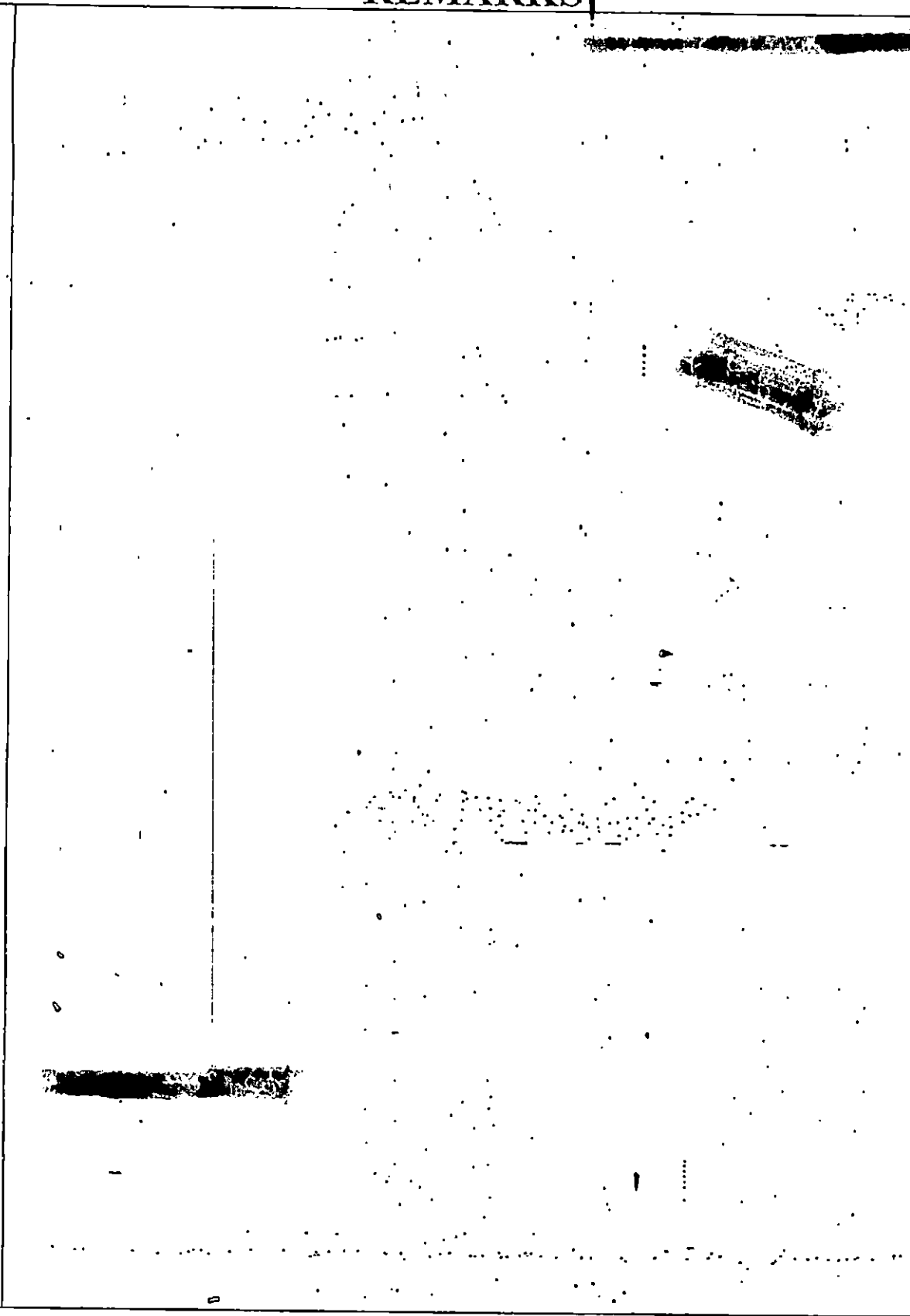
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Date 27/08/2017

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

GIS SCORE

		
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## SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Indian Economic Diplomacy of 21st Century
- Role of Indian diaspora In Foreign Policy making
- India's Palestine Policy
- The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
- Crisis of Political Geography of Dhokhlam

(a) Economic diplomacy as a part of India's foreign policy has always been acknowledged by former PM's and strategic analysts. In Nehru's and Indira Gandhi's time, the focus was mainly on <sup>economic</sup> trade and aid, but Rajiv Gandhi started liberalization process in late 1980's, culminating in LPG reforms of 1991. These became the basis of India's economic diplomacy of 21st Century.

The first and the foremost focus has been the growth of trade and investment into India, needed for bridging the infrastructural gap of \$1 trillion. We have seen India liberalizing sectors for FDI, and have seen pledges from USA, EU, China, Japan, UAE (\$75 billion) etc. Increasing trade and investment has been the focus of every important foreign visit.

Remarks

Further, increasing aid & line of credit to neighbouring and other developing countries has been recognized as an important medium for increasing influence. We have seen it in context of Vietnam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Mauritius etc.

Furthermore, the role of business groups have increased in foreign policy making. We have seen these interest groups like FICCI lobbying for relaxation in trade & service sector policies.

Outward investments from India has also increased. In this context, the role of diaspora has always been recognized, whether they are in EU, US or West Asia, as PM's visit suggests.

Moreover, even in terrorism, we have seen India vigorously voicing for sanctions & cutting off funding.

(b) The role of diaspora has always been prominent in the sphere of foreign policy formulation. However, the new government has proactively raised the bar in the

good content  
Also analyze the challenges of approach of diplomacy  
factors?

recend. foreign visits.

According to reports, India has been the largest recipient of remittances, of which major share comes from West Asia. But accordingly, we have seen Indian govt. taking steps for their security & interest promotion in dialogue with these countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE etc. in terms of security of employment etc (eg Qatar)

Further, NRIs & PIOs have been one of the important group promoting FDI in India. Their importance has been acknowledged by the PM's direct interaction with them in US, EU and South East Asia. Accordingly, any nation's policies derogatory to them is discussed by the Indian government, eg visa-issues, universities-students issues etc.

Furthermore, we have seen India actively organizing rescue efforts in case their security is jeopardized. Operation Raahat

2

Remarks

what has  
response  
done  
specifically  
done & in  
return?  
Discusses the  
pros & cons &  
negative  
implications!

in Yemen, and Operation Sankat Mochan in South Sudan have been prominent examples.

Furthermore, we have seen cultural programmes from MEA promoting diaspora's connection with cultural values of India. eg "Know your roots" scheme, Swadesh Darshan etc.

Thus, we have seen the increased role of diaspora in formulation of foreign policy.

(c) India's Palestine policy can be studied in two phases - pre-1992 & post-1992.

As the champion of decolonization; NAM, anti-racism etc, India supported Palestine against Israel. Later, it went to support two state solution. Though Indira Gandhi went for covert relationship, it was formally upto consular level only. This was also influenced by India's need for oil & also influence of Muslim Groups in India opposing Israel.

However, after 1992, India gave up the covert diplomacy, and established full

Remarks

diplomatic relations with Israel. This can be understood in terms of changing world order. The increased role of geoeconomics, changing security order & search for new friends and increasing terrorism, caused India to move towards Israel. So India Palestine relations moved more towards realism, and idealism component reduced.

Recently, by not visiting Palestine in his Israel visit, PM Modi has dehyphenated Israel-Palestine relationship. Some scholars said that India has left support for Palestine in fully embracing Israel as natural partner.

However, India has said that it has always supported dehyphenated relationships. It still supports the two state solution, and opposed Israel's occupation of Palestinian land. It says its non-support to ICC <sup>in this matter</sup> was as it was not a member of ICC. India still values Palestine, and is working for a two-state solution discussions.

Remarks

Dis own  
 An long  
 An implications  
 of this  
 dehyphenation

5

(d) The Africa-Asia Corridor was announced by Japan and India in New Delhi, for bridging the infrastructure need in Africa. This ambitious project aims at connecting Asia & Africa by land & maritime routes, improving logistics in the region by connecting hinterland to coast by road & rail, and also increasing the port capacity & no. of vessels.

Further, there is mention of securing IOC's from maritime piracy and emphasized on freedom of navigation.

Scholars have maintained that this announcement is a response to China's BRI project. With Japanese investments and naval power of India & Japan, both can play rival to China's big dream.

However, both India & Japan have

Remarks

6

what are the major focus areas of the project

- Development Cooperation
- Quality Infrastructure
- Financing Skills
- People to People Partnership



opposed this notion, saying that there is no zero sum game. But they both pointed to what happened to debt burden of Sri Lanka, and voiced for transparency in projects. It should be noted that India boycotted BRI summit.

Even though US has formally supported this project, India has a bad reputation of not completing projects on time. So, there should be a renewed commitment from India & Japan to make this project a reality to expand sphere of influence.

(c) Recently, the Doklam issue between India & China has entered 3<sup>rd</sup> month. Many scholars have attributed this as a crisis of political geography of Doklam.

Doklam is a plateau close to the tri-junction marked by 1890 convention. If the highest line is taken as ridge border, then tri-junction is not where China suggests.

Remarks

This brings it close to ~~Patong La~~, making Doklam a part of Bhutan. But if Mt. Gipimochi is taken as the junction, then Doklam belongs to China. Doklam has figured in Bhutan-China talks (24 rounds), China also promised to exchange Doklam in lieu of double the area in the east.

The Chinese offer suggests the strategic importance of Doklam, essential to control lower regions, even with a potential to cut off Siliguri corridor in case of war ( $\approx 100$  km). That's why India undertook an expedition to stop Chinese road-construction, saying in defense of Bhutan, as Chinese actions violate 2012 agreement not to change status quo.

However, other scholars are have refuted this aspect, saying Doklam issue is reflective of general mistrust between New Delhi & Beijing. Let's hope this issue ends with an amicable

Remarks

Elaborate more on the geographical & strategic importance of the region & the dispute. Solution

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) 'Teesta water issue is a major irritant in India-bangladesh relationship', Examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) India-Afghanistan growing defence relations are witnessing after initial road block a major shift in India's policy to Afghanistan. Discuss India-Afghanistan relation in context of recent visit of Afghanistan president to India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) UN through out its journey has been accused of maintain power equations of cold war, only reforms can save its 'greater credibility and legitimacy'. Examine the statement in the light of different proposed models of reforms. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a) Teesta river marks the boundary between Sikkim & West Bengal, and later flows into Bangladesh from the north.

The dispute has been historical since the British times, and though India & Bangladesh reached the Teesta Accord related to equitable sharing, WB opposed and India had to back off.

The reason for non-ratification has been that WB claims of Teesta being the lifeline of WB in summers with reduced water levels. Bangladesh claims that it suffers a worse fate in absence of water.


Remarks

Therefore in 2011, the agreed accord could not be ratified.

This has been the thorn in the flesh for the good relationships between two neighbours. The BNP party in Bangladesh has incited crowds against India. This has sometimes led violence against Hindus & corresponding refugees in India. The terror camps also get boost from such actions.

However, we have seen betterment of relationship in recent times. The land boundary agreement leading to exchange of enclaves, the electricity sharing agreement, BBIN, BIMC Corridor, Kaladan project (Myanmar-Bangladesh), anti-terror cooperation etc are all the necessary evidences to prove this.

Remarks

Discuss the  of the intricacies more in detail. Do what extent are India's claims to counter claims justified?

(7)

Even in her recent India visit PM of Bangladesh said that in exchange of water, she got electricity.

Further, we have seen WB CM suggesting other measures to cover losses in Teesta, and Bangladesh PM responding positively to the measures. There has been good cooperation in SAARC also (Bangladesh supported India & cancelled participation). Let us hope for a quick & equitable settlement.

⑥ After ouster of Taliban by US in Afghanistan, India has been a prominent partner in giving economic assistance for development. India has built schools, hospitals, India-Afghan friendship dam, Afghan Parliament etc. However, the military component of this relationship was very limited because of Pak & US approval.

Remarks

However, the new government has rejuvenated the defense relationship by supplying attack helicopters to

Pakistan.

Afghanistan

Further, India has agreed to train Afghan soldiers in India, and talks are going on if India would train them in Afghanistan.

Moreover, India has paid the cost of weapons Russia has supplied to Afghanistan, a practice US used to do.

Recently Afghan President Ghani has visited India, in which he snubbed Pakistan for supporting terrorism, and supported increased role of India in peace process. Accordingly

Remarks

Afghanistan initially had reduced priority for India, but then changed its stance completely in Ghani's favour. (why?) (9)

Cooperation between the militaries, as well as intelligence agencies has increased. Afghanistan had refused a Russian-China process for the reason that it didn't include US & India.

Further, the new US policy on Af-Pak recognized India as an ally, and Pak as a sponsor of terrorism. So, we might see increased role of India in the military preparedness of Afghanistan.

The  
US  
has  
issued  
a  
statement

The arm sales to Afghanistan on basis of aid & LOC (line of credit) are increasing, and India might get increased role of on peace process deciding the role of Taliban in Afghan future. Remembering the IC-814 episode, India would do well to not let away this golden opportunity to ensure peace in the region.

Remarks

(9) UN was founded by the victors of WW2, and its nucleus, the UN Security Council, reflects the post WW2 world order, and speaks of anarchism.

Even in the Cold War phase, we have seen deadlocks & veto (except Korean War), thus maintaining power balance & relations of two blocks - US, UK & France on one side, and China & Russia on other.

However, the post Cold-War world order is qualitatively different in the context that geoeconomics has trumped geopolitics. The newly emerging powers like Brazil, India, Germany & Japan are not permanent members. Also, Africa & Latin America does not have even one permanent member.

Remarks



Thus, while putting reforms proposals, the petitioners say that some necessary reforms, UN will become redundant just like LOAN post WW-I. UN should reflect the present world order.

Being a permanent member of SC gives great power status, and also veto power. So G4 - India, Japan, Germany, Brazil, have advocated for themselves to be included as permanent members.

The "Commission on Global Governance" has given following proposals:

- G4 + 1 Arab Country (Egypt). But there is no consensus here.
- G4 + 1 African Country. No consensus on Nigeria/Algeria/Egypt etc.
- EU to have one seat, with France/Germany sharing one. Not acceptable to both.

Remarks

Also, there have been proposals to phase out veto powers gradually. Moreover, US has managed to substantially weaken G4 by coining Japan & Germany as to be lying, they will be admitted first.

It is said that UNSC reforms are not taking place because of reluctance of P-5 members. So C Rajamohan says India to augment military & economic power.

The other reform proposals are

- UN to have its own resources & army. But members are not willing.
- Trusteeship Council has not met since 1994. Its role could be delegated to UN Secy. Secretary General
- Direct elections to Secretary General.
- Deleting of "enemy clause", since WW-II is over.

Remarks

(B) Structure of answer is not given. Ansst discuss all general challenges, focus on UNSC challenges then provide solutions in same order special emphasis on proposed reforms no delay

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Discuss trajectory of India-US defense Relations in context of changing Geo-political order of Globe in general and Asia-Pacific in particular.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) India's engagement with SCO is reflection of importance of Central Asian states in India's geo strategic Calculus. Discuss India-Central Asia relations with Special reference to Indian Prime Ministers visit to Central Asian States.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) What are the major objectives/dimensions of India's Indian Ocean policy and how have the recent visits by PM to our ocean neighbours helped India in achieving them.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) C. Rajamohan in early 1990's has said that India & US are natural partners that are bound to come closer.

The post-cold war order is qualitatively different from the previous one. Europe & Japan have stagnated, US power has been declining, Russia is no more a superpower. As the LPG reforms suggests geopolitics trumping geoeconomics, we see rise of terrorism and ethnic nationalism. The new order is favourable to the rise of China, India, Brazil, Iran etc.

Remarks

Further, there has been acknowledgement that the centre of global geopolitics has shifted from atlantic to asia-pacific. The central theme has been changing order in Asia. The rise of China, downfall of south East Asia (ASEAN), Japan, Korean crisis, rise of India, Pak-India nuclear tensions, rise of Iran etc.

What do you mean by downfall?

Pro lengthy introduction

Therefore, Indo-US relationship, even though full of economic & trade contents, is aware of changing order in Asia & the world. The US knows its declining status, and wants to accommodate India as the lynchpin of its Asia-Pac policy. India is also set to benefit from this strategic partnership.

Therefore, the manifestations are Indo-US defense trade, technology

A bit vague / Remarks  
Analysis for nature of recent agreements.

Also why do you think the whole relationship is so China centric?

8

cooperation, special India cell in pentagon; sale of drones & fighters, Malabar exercises, freedom of navigation in South China Sea.

US intends to set India as a counterweight to China, and US & ASEAN, along with Japan, Aus, South Korea, works for containment of China.

However, realizing China's overall importance, they involve China in regional issues like Korea crisis, Iran crisis.

However, their approaches have been different in context of Russia. But, they have understood each other's concerns, so scope of tension is not there.

(b) India, along with Pakistan, have become full members of SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Org). It comprises of China, Russia and 4 Central Asia states (except Turkmenistan). It has both economic as well as political-military issues as part of agenda, thus some

scholars comment on it as a rival to NATO.

However, the main objective of India was to connect more effectively with the Central Asian States. It was to counter the rise of China, by increasing our own sphere of influence there.

India and the Central Asia states share a diversified and balanced partnership, and it was evident when our PM visited 5 states in 2015 ("Connect Central Asia").

Our PM highlighted various spheres of cooperation such as trade & investment cooperation, space, science & tech, terrorism, agriculture etc.

Remarks

India has also promised to become the net security provider in the area, once the transit improves.

Further, with the development of International North-South Transit Corridor, (Ashgabat Agreement), India will get access to Eurasian market, & cooperation with EEU. It is also supported by Russia, who welcomes the rise of India in Central Asia, as it is way of China.

Further, our P.M. enunciated various areas of cooperation with individual states:

Kazakhstan : Cooperation in Uranium supply, trade & investment, agriculture.

Kyrgyzstan : Anti-terrorism, training

What challenges does IFA face in H/S region? what are the benefits membership for now?

of defense forces

Tajikistan's Maintenance of IFA base defense cooperation

Turkmenistan's Natural Gas (TAP) pipeline, agriculture

good content

Uzbekistan's Cultural Cooperation, terrorism, anti-radicalization, agricultural

8

Thus India & Central Asia are well on the road to mutually benefit each other in the long term

(c) India's Ocean policy is fuelled from historical perspectives, when Europeans terrorized Indian trade, & later colonized India. Also, Japan gained control of Indian ocean & threatened Britain's control of India.

So, Raja Mohan has defined 3 dimensions of Indian Ocean policy: One

Remarks



Indian subcontinent & Immediate neighbourhood, Two, Indian Ocean Region and; Three, the whole world.

Panikkar has also said that safety & security of India would depend on India's control over Indian ocean.

Therefore, India has started the plans to develop a blue-water navy. By 2028, our 3rd carrier INS Vajra would be ready (nuclear) with workshops, naval plans etc. This takes care of the fleet. Also, the tactics have been evolving, which have been declared by the outcomes of foreign visits.

We have seen PM visiting countries resulting in strategic announcements. The foremost of them are Chabahar port development in Iran, Naval base development in Seychelles, military

Remarks

what about  
the strategic  
gap & we  
currently  
have with China

exercises with ASEAN, US, Australia, Japan, UK, France, African littoral states etc.

Further, Mauritius, Maldives, Sri Lanka etc have cooperated for information sharing & maritime security.

Recently, Sri Lanka declared that it will no longer allow docking of ~~Sri Lankan~~ Chinese submarines. This is a big victory considering 2 Chinese submarines docked in Colombo in 2013.

Further, we have port development in Sri Lanka (airport), Myanmar (Coco Island), joint patrol of Malacca strait, Patrolling in South China Sea with Vietnam etc.

Further, the focus of Malabar was anti-submarine warfare, aimed at Chinese submarines. Thus, India is on the right track to take substantive

control of Indian ocean in coming decades.

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Recent paid visits to Africa shows Growing Importan of African Nations in India's foreign policy arcitecture; discuss comprehensive Indian policy towards Africa? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Indian diaspora is a source of strength for Indian diplomacy in Gulf region but a lot more needs to be done to ensure that we can fully realize their potential. State your views with specific reference to issues and concerns of the Indian diaspora in the Gulf region. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) India foreign Policy towards neighbourhoood is a blend of bilateralism, sub regionalism and multiculturalism. Illustrate your answer with special reference to India's relations with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Provide a better conclusion  
 What challenges still remain to be  
 addressed in this context?  
 Also discuss some of the multilateral  
 initiatives by India

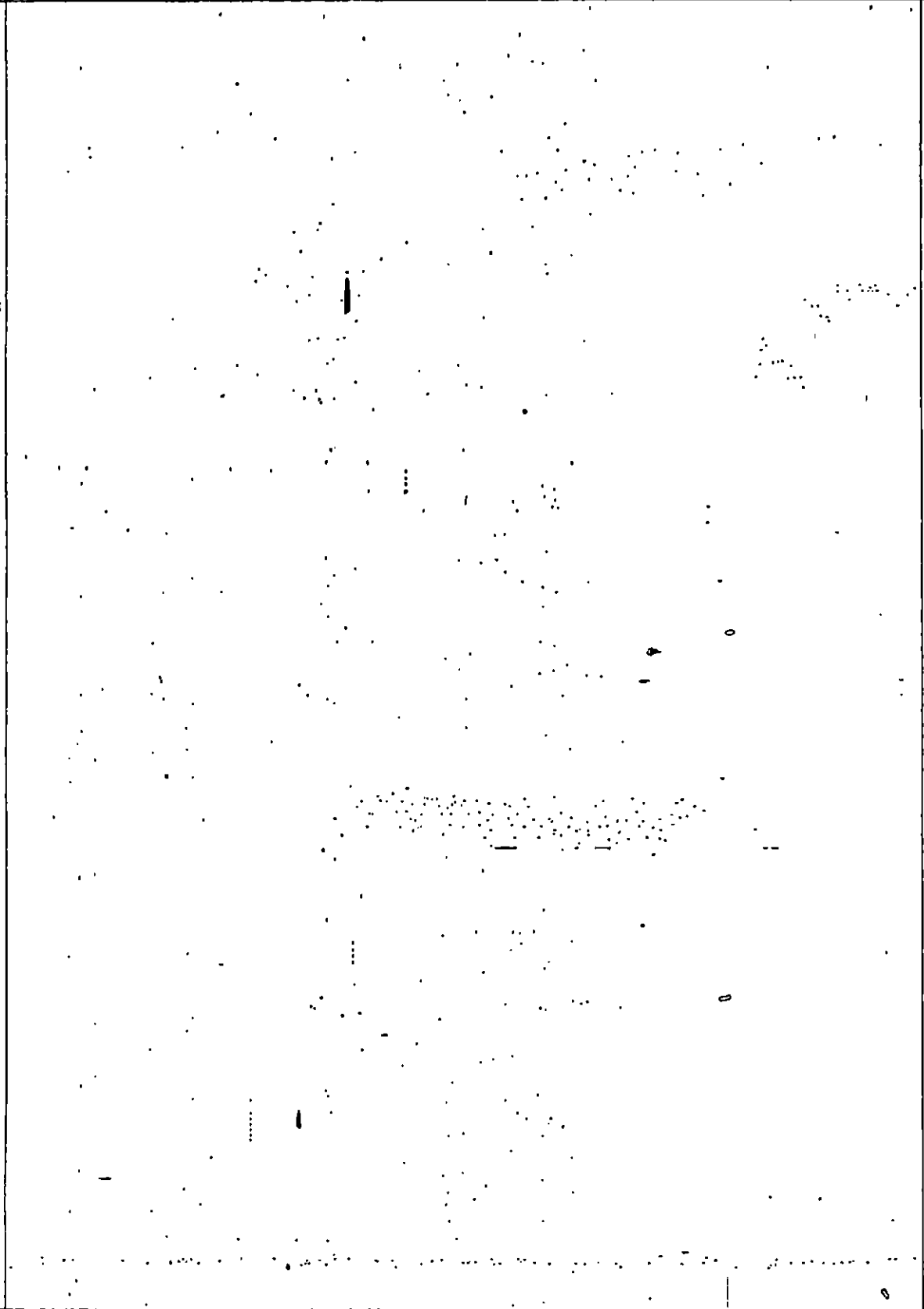
8

Remarks

**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

Remarks section containing faint, illegible text.

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*Remarks*







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Remarks



## SECTION B

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

- (a) Qatar Crisis and India
- (b) Continuity and change in Indian Foreign Policy
- (c) South Asia Sub regional economic cooperation and India
- (d) NAM 2.0 as a Framework of Foreign Policy
- (e) ACT EAST

(a) Recently, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain etc have broken all diplomatic ~~sup~~ relations with Qatar, and imposed trade blockade. The accusations have been funding to terrorism, conspiracies with Iran and support to Al-Qaeda, used for inciting people. Qatar has refuted allegations, and refused to bow down to opposition's demands. It has established full diplomatic relations with Iran instead.

This caused a direct threat to livelihood of Indian diaspora in Qatar. However, Qatar has assured India that every problem will be taken care of by necessary means.

Remarks

Further, UAE & Saudi Arabia has ruled out any military adventurism. That comes as a relief.

Furthermore, if the crisis is prolonged, it can have an impact on both remittances and oil imports, destabilizing the current account balance.

Moreover, with the US retreating, it is time for India to step in the power vacuum. West Asia has always welcomed the role of India, supported by both Saudi and Iran factions.

Therefore, India & US (largest naval base in Qatar) should work together to mediate on this issue. The larger

issue of Saudi-Iran cold war should also be worked out by prudent diplomacy.

(b) Any country's foreign policy will have the elements of both continuity & change and India is no exception to this.

Analyse  
how  
this  
issue  
impact  
India's  
look  
west  
policy  
in  
the  
long  
run?

Remarks

Right since the independence, India's foreign policy has been a mixture of Idealism, realism, NAM, economic diplomacy, role of diaspora etc. We see all the major themes relevant even today.

However, going in detail we see that the proportions of these elements in the total mix has changed. After the end of cold war, we have witnessed the idealism reducing and realism increasing. This is evident in the form of nuclear explosions, relations with US & Israel, PM not attending NAM summit, support to Palestine issue etc.

However, we can also see that the broad themes of policy making remains intact. Relations with China are viewed through prism of Realism.

Remarks

38  
Structure  
is okay.

Add more  
examples  
of continuity  
(change)

GS SCORE

(S) India has not renounced support for Palestine. India has been the leader of developing countries at WTO & Climate Change conferences. We still demand reforms at UN, WB, IMF etc.

Thus, it seems that the foreign policy of a nation changes slightly according to specific needs of the time (Not dependant on changes in party in power at centre).

(C) South Asia Sub-regional Economic Organisation headquartered at Manila, has been voiced by Indian strategists as new avenue to pursue regional cooperation.

SASEC comprises of India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives etc, and works under the guidance of ADB for economic cooperation. After the deadlock of SAARC, it has suddenly come to hog limelight.

Remarks

Since Pakistan is absent, Indian think tanks have suggested SAARC as new platform cooperation in economic as well as security cooperation. With limited members, agendas can be set & discussed with positive outcomes.

Further, along with terrorism, cooperation in fields like maritime piracy, securing SLOC's, free trade etc can also be discussed. This is in context of increased Chinese penetration in Indian ocean.

However, it cannot substitute SAARC as the venue for regional cooperation. Diplomacy must win against parochial national interests, resulting in revival of SAARC, reduction in terrorism & effective cooperation. Till Pak Army is in charge in Pakistan, this remains a distant view.

Remarks

Analysis per  
specific  
advantages  
accounting to  
India  
Specially  
to North  
Region

5

(d) NAM 2.0 is a document designed in the backdrop of changing world order post-Cold War. It acknowledges that the domestic growth & development will depend on our external actions, and choosing the best options would lead to betterment of quality of life of Indian citizens.

NAM 2.0 recognizes that rigidity is a thing of the past. Therefore, India has to be a part of coalition, that gives us maximum security & leverage in world affairs. No coalition can be relied upon, so India has to be vigilant to take notice of dynamic changes in world order.

Further, it notes the important role of economic diplomacy. Increased trade, investments are encouraged to

Remarks

At the end  
Discusses its  
Overall  
relevance  
for

Indian  
Foreign  
Policy

6



good elaboration

bridge infrastructure gap in India. This is clearly reflected in our foreign visits.

Further, it does not have an anti-North agenda. It recognizes military & security cooperation with US & others, and acknowledges China as a potential threat. It encourages India to "look south" towards Indian Ocean, with a formidable blue-water navy.

Thus NAM 2.0 is a formidable comprehensive document advancing Indian interests.

① Look-East Policy has been redesignated as Act-East policy by the new government, signifying the new activism it has provided to this policy.

Acknowledging ASEAN as one of the most prominent economic & security partners of India, it has India has started filling the vacuum left by US. Brahmos sales to Vietnam, Maritime

Bilateral exercises with ASEAN countries, Western Pacific Naval Symposium

Remarks

Not yet completed

participation, patrolling. Strait of Malacca with Indonesia, Malaysia & Singapore are all indicators of India's new role in Asia Pacific.

Further, India has started oil gas projects in South-China sea, invited investments from ASEAN and invited ASEAN heads as chief guests at next Republic Day. India also supported Philippines <sup>in</sup> against ITLOS verdict against China.

Furthermore, India has increased cooperation with Japan, South Korea & Australia in security, defense & economic spheres. This is prominent in nuclear deals, ship-building, US-2 planes and Malabar exercises.

Moreover, India has started fast-track development of North East states (Gateway to South East Asia), so as to make them more relevant to schemes like Bangladesh river-transit, Kaladan Project Myanmar Market.

Remarks

what exactly  
are the  
objectives of

Act East?

How is it

any different  
from India's  
foreign policy?

6

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'One old friend is better than two new friends' in the light of above statement, Discuss cooperation between India and Russia this with special emphasis on military. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) India enjoys a special relationship with Israel in defence and counter terrorism. Recent Visit of India Prime minister addressed policy contradictions. Illustrate (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of media, Private sectors, and think tanks in making of Indian Foreign Policy with suitable examples? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) As we know, the Cold War politics made India & USSR close to each other. USSR acted as a friend, philosopher & guide to India.

However, after the end of Cold War, both India & Russia searched for their new identities. India moved closer to US & Europe in military & economic cooperation.

However, Indo-Russian relationship is still vibrant, and enjoys cooperation in military, political fields.

70% of the Indian army's machinery is made up of Russian origin instruments.

Remarks

Even today Russia is one of the biggest defense partners.

India and Russia are cooperating on development of fifth generation fighter aircraft, Brahmas-II (5-7 mach) etc.

Further, Russia leased its nuclear submarine to India (2021 onwards second) and also helped it to make its indigenous nuclear submarine (INS Arktur). Brahmos missile is one of its own kind, and T-72 & T-80 tanks are the mainstay of Indian army regiments.

Furthermore, Su-30 & Mig-29 still form of the backbone of Indian army & Indian Navy. Upgrades of Su-30 is going on. Mig-35 is also in Indian reckoning. Also, a contract has been signed for indigenous production of Kamov-226 helicopters.

Remarks

6

you examples but what about other areas of cooperation. The question only asks for emphasis & not just sole description.

Russia also gave us our aircraft carrier Vikramaditya, & various warships & submarines. It also helped in Uranium supply, Kudankulam reactors (5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> phase signed), and support India on Kashmir.

However, recently, its support to Pak & China has been questioned by India. Its spares are delayed & often are of inferior quality. The projects are often costly & delayed.

(b) After the exchange of embassies in 1992, India & Israel has exchanged a robust relationship in various spheres.

Israel, due to its precarious hostile environment, has developed military-industrial complexes, and helped India to great extent by supplying weapons along with the transfer of technology in cheap terms. The prominent examples are

Remarks

Barak-8, Spidey QR SAM missiles, laser guided bombs, artillery etc. It has provided spares & maintenance even for products of Russian origin. It has mounted AWACs on Brazilian aircraft Embraer. Therefore, along with US & Russia, Israel has been one of the greatest defence partners (eg Spike missile selected in place of US Sweln anti-tank missiles).

Further, as a victim of terrorism itself, Israel has cooperated with India in this sphere such as laser fencing, sharing terrorism intelligence, special guns for anti-terrorism etc. Furthermore, as a water-starved

Remarks

Country, it has expertized in fields for water re-cycling & reusing (90%), making it a closed cycle system (independent of rains). It cooperates with India in agriculture, micro-irrigation, river cleaning etc.

The PM's visit to Israel recently has cleared all ambiguities. Israel has been dephenated from Palestine (not visited), and Israel's role has been highlighted in terrorism & defense cooperation. Israel has promised even more to solve India's problem, and supported India on J&K.

However, it should be noted the China-Israel relationship has been expanding, and India needs to increase economic ties with Israel to remain

Remarks

What other  
negative  
positive  
policy  
concerns  
can occur  
to our  
moving  
close to Israel  
more relevant

(8)

(c) Primarily India's foreign policy remained the privilege of External Affairs Ministry & PMO. This despite Nehru's statement that external affairs follow internal affairs.

However, after the LPG reforms we have witnessed different actors enhancing their influence on the foreign policy. The media, think-tanks and the private sector has ~~the~~ been among the prominent ones.

Media in all the 3 forms - print, electronic (TV) & internet has widened in number & influence. Their ability to reach any part of country & the amount of knowledge it brings has made its importance highlighted. It provides a two way exchange.

Remarks



What are the limitations?

between the people & the government, thus making the policy makers aware of the domestic considerations. It also helps to bring forth the global facts & viewpoints to the doorstep of both govt & people. Thus, no government can fully ignore the importance of media in this regard.

However, there has been a limitation.

Media can only hold a reactive posture.

It can only support or reject a policy.

Further, with increase in economic opportunities & rolling back of state, private actors have grown in influence & numbers. We have seen different interest groups such as Economic groups (FICCI, CII), farmers groups

Remarks

(Shetkan  
Sangathan)

(Con: Israel)  
 Religious & Cultural groups,  
 societies promoting friendships  
 (eg Indo-Pak Friendship Society,  
 Indo-Soviet Friendship Society) etc  
 influencing foreign policy by  
 lobbying with parliamentarians &  
 bureaucrats.

Furthermore, India has a well-  
 developed groups with people having  
 good hold on international issues. eg  
 Shyam Saran has given a realist  
 posture in response to Doklam crisis  
 and our government seems to follow it.

However, our think tanks are mostly  
 full of retired bureaucrats; so there  
 is little room for alternate opinions.  
 However, it should be recognized  
 that PMO & EAM are still the most  
 prominent actors on this front.

Remarks

Raising Dialogue

Analyse how the  
 scenario has been changing  
 in recent times

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Water dispute among South Asian states becoming major bone of contention and bilateral initiative seems to be insufficient and inadequate to address the issue, in your opinion how far multilateral negotiations and renegotiations are advisable, suggest important measures to address water issue. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) In what ways does the asymmetry of power and resources in South Asia shaped regional security dynamics? Do you agree that because of asymmetry of power SAARC failed to emerge as common security discussion forum of the region? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Strategic partnership and economic partnerships constitute dual core of India's "Act West Asia" policy', examine above policy statement with special reference to 'India-UAE relationship'. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

*Why are there three institutions for the West? Hear Western counterparts in terms of influence?*

Remarks

*B*

**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

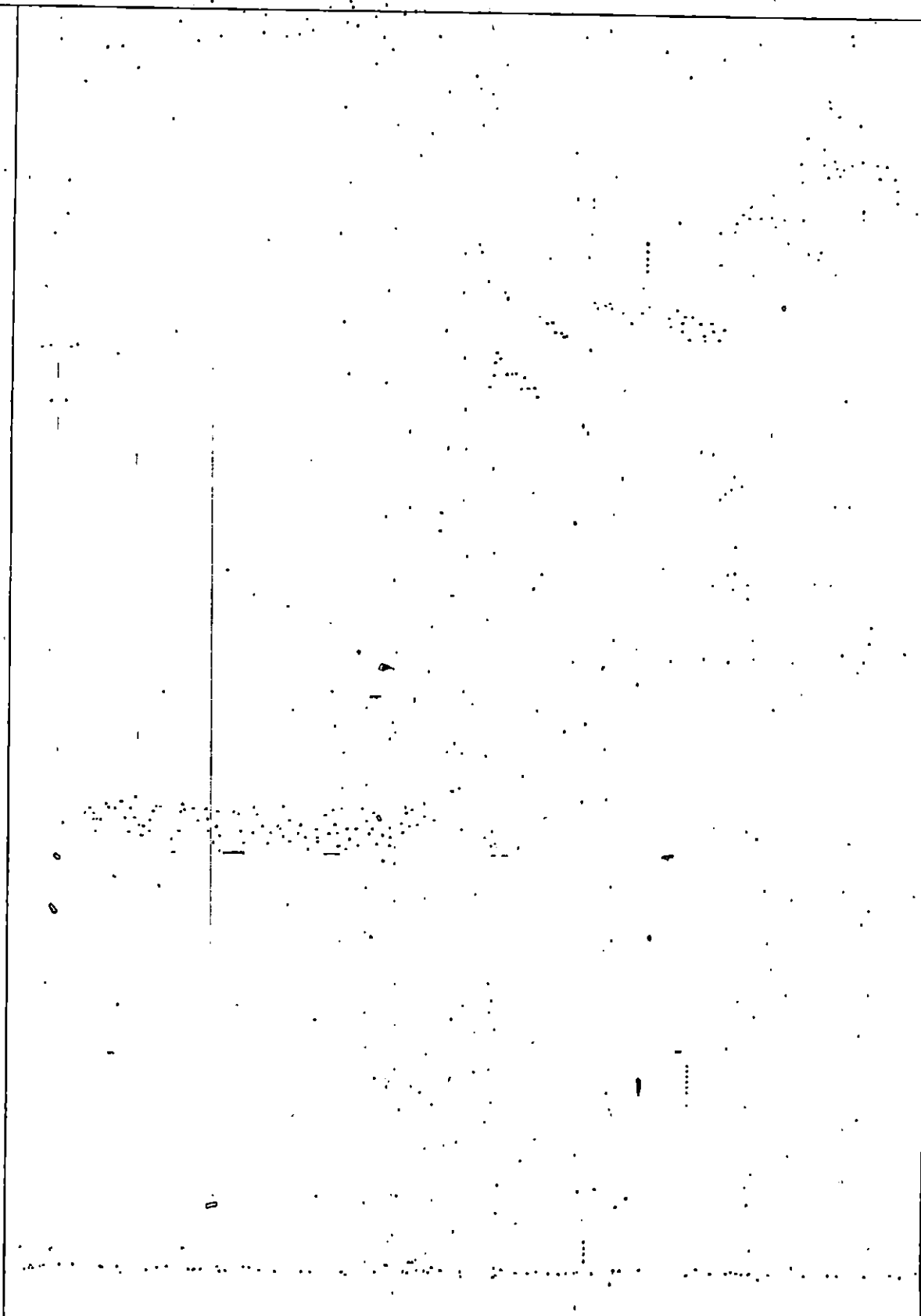
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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**



*Remarks*

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) New financial institutions like NDB and AIIB have challenged western dominated financial institutions, discuss need for governance and policy reforms to have equitable economic order. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) There have been concerns regarding increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean and strategic encirclement of India. Examine, what options do India has as a counter strategy? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) "Vision towards enhancing maritime cooperation in building a peaceful and prosperous 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road". In the light of the above Title discuss china's MSR project and implication for Global politics in general and India in particular. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

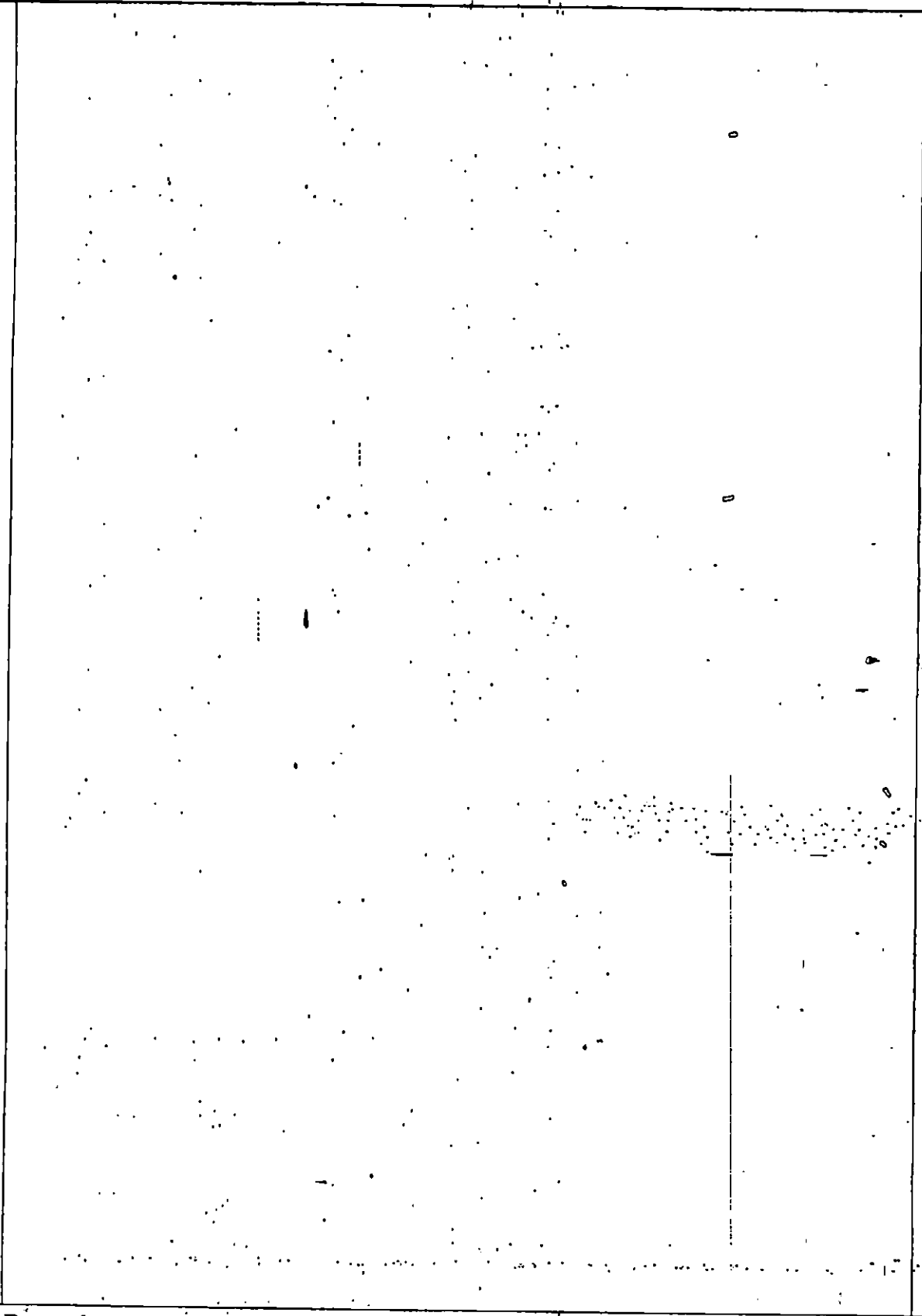
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Remarks .

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*Remarks*





*Remarks*

