

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.

Name AKASH ABIRAWALMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 22-09-2017Signature Akash

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS.

Sir, This is humble request donot
cross off Blank space, I would
practice those question ——— Done

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Indian Economic Diplomacy of 21st Century
- (b) Role of Indian diaspora In Foreign Policy making
- (c) India's Palestine Policy
- (d) The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
- (e) Crisis of Political Geography of Dhokhlam

(a) Diplomacy is an art of convincing others to do what you want them to do. Kautilya in Arthashastra 2500 years ago have advised king on how to exercise diplomacy. Even Machiaveli in his book 'prince' advised the same. However it is still relevant in 21st century.

India is a \$2Tn economy. India is exercising diplomacy through hard and soft power. Hard power constitutes military and economic diplomacy. India has given aids of 2 Bn to Nepal on disasters like earthquakes. Beyond from that India is extending line of credit to various countries Bangladesh, Afghanistan, South Africa.

Remarks

~~Problems of Economic~~ Economic diplomacy after 1991
 ✓ mention Economic organization as part of Economic diplomacy. — RCEP, BRICS-BANK, AIB.

Among others.

It is to be noted that earlier Indian economic diplomacy was not such proactive, earlier it was reactive. But to attain the Nehruvian vision of India attaining its rightful place in the Committee of Nation, India's economic diplomacy in 21st century is on right track.

(b) Indian Diaspora are Indian people residing in various countries across the world. It is estimated that 30% Indian diaspora resides in world. And ~~the~~ only nations have largest of Indian diaspora. ~~Convention~~ changes in policy due to diaspora.

Indian diaspora have played important role in foreign policy ^{operation} for instance at the time of signing Indo nuclear civil nuclear deal ^{Sanat} ^{mechan} ties with Russia, European Union and recent grand addressings like

Remarks

Deals / treaties / guidelines for Diaspora with - S. Arabia, UAE.

✓ Madison Square Garden (USA) and Wembley Stadium (UK). Indian Diaspora have been actively engaged in crucial nations in Blue and white collar jobs, They are the source of remittance for India and home states and they help in making relations more prosperous.

④ Shift in perception about flowera Indian diaspora from Economic assets to political assets. Several issues like Niteqaat Law in Saudi, visa Du like in USA & UK, citizenship issue, discrimination, hatred and xenophobic sentiments. Recently many Indian business man got killed in Kansas shooting like Mr Harneesh Patel and Mr Shrinivas Kuehibotta. ~~And~~ also war ravage condition in Gulf.

To remedy the situation govt have taken initiatives like Merging the MEA with overseas Indian affairs ministry, Pravasibhasthya Yojna, Pravasi Bhartiya & Rajgar Yojna, & Tourist visa.

Remarks

Know India program, Teasing the root programs and Bilateral Negotiations with Countries. Indirect

Diaphanous diplomacy
Soft power diplomacy
Thus Indian Diaspora played a tremendous role in foreign policy, in the words of "Richard Haass", "foreign policy begins at home"

(c) In the words of Gandhi
Palestine is to Palestinians like Britain is to English and France is to French
Nehru at - fairplay session of Congress held - then India supports Palestine at all level.

India's earlier policy is driven by support to Palestine cause, support to independent Palestine nation

In the words of C Rajamohan
India's Palestine policy has been become

of domestic constraints. And Both UPA and NDA faces the dilemma. However, Israel Aziz counters and asserts that it is not driven by domestic constraints but purely secular geopolitical and geoeconomic interest.

Recent Standalone visit of PM Modi to Israel, surely tells some other story. As P. Kumaraswamy puts it, that India Israel relation is now one of closer and India now how Dehyrated Israel and Palestine. India's policy is now more pragmatic and based on national interest rather than Ideologically driven reflexively pro Palestinian. Very good articulation. India still supports the Palestinian cause but simultaneously maintaining open relation with Israel. And it is to be

Remarks

You can write how president visit in both countries
 Can we consider it as shift?
 P.K. did not meet any delegation of P's

Also noted that according to Goldstone report, India till 2014, have continuously voted against Israel for its illegal settlements in UN resolution

But since 2015 and then continuing till 2016, 2017, India abstained from voting. Thus India's Palestine policy is linked with Israel.

(d) Asia Africa growth Corridor (AAGC) is an economic project that seems aims to build infrastructure and invest in Asia Africa in order to boost growth.

As it is said that 21st Century will be "Asian Century" and AAGC corroborate the fact that it becomes necessary to provide opportunity to nations

and drive for growth. Asia has
 Tremendous opportunity in terms of
 market, cheap labour, capital etc. Its
 location is very important strategically

Africa is also very important
 This now it has been brushed aside ~~by~~
 as a Dark Continent. But now it emerged
 as continent of hope. It has vast
 mineral and oil resources. Humongous
Investment opportunities and many
 Indian countries as well as China

are ^{Company} ~~engaging~~ excitingly. Does it hold any
 strategic dimension?
 This Asia Africa Growth Corridor
 seems to help both Asian and African
 nations and put them at the
 global map.

(e) ~~But~~ China recently started
 construction in the disputed area of
 Sikkim, which is known as Doklam
 stand off. Giving its strategic location
 near ~~2119~~ 2119m narrow stretch

Remarks

of Srilanka corridor, it is termed by scholars as "Dagger in the chicken neck"

According to western scholars this strategy of China is called "Boiling frog" strategy. It first starts to occupy small territory and by the time frog knows the water is very hot. Can we see it as change

mening

India

Shin

Chin

Shin

Tray

By doing this China wants to build "presumptive points" on Indian N. int. It wants to divert attention from other important issues like NSR, SCS etc. It is also wanted to test the weak party among Ind and Bhutan

According to Shivshankar Menon, we are at the moment of 'choices'. And instead of going for such unilateral act of changing status quo. Both nation should resolve conflict by the confidence building measures

Remarks

Early 1990s

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)

It is said that Foreign policy changes incrementally but in context of India and Bangladesh foreign policy changes dramatically depending on which government is in power in Bangladesh. However

India Bangladesh have pleasant ties in the leadership of Mrs Sheikh Hasina.

Bangladesh is important for India being the neighbour. ~~India~~ Bangladesh act as a buffer state between India and China. Bangladesh have strategically important position as it is connected to the north east

Make it short

Remarks

status. ~~But~~ Bangladesh is important for peace and tranquility in north east ~~of~~

India is important for Bangladesh as already evident. India has supported without asking anything in return in 1971 War of Liberation.

But there are few issues prevailing like Bangladesh fear of China and "in cross border insurgency, illegal migration because of porous border etc. And the major issue remains is "Teesta water dispute"

~~However~~ It is been in news and a bone of contention for quite long. It is to be noted that recently on recent visit of Bangladeshi PM. Both the nations gave commitment to resolve the issue as early as possible, and even the

Remarks

- ✓ Refer model host
- ✓ completely miss line of question

CM of West Bengal was included in talks under the "PARADIPLOMACY".

To conclude as Prof Pant suggests that India and Bangladesh have reached to a consensus in maritime boundary dispute and changing of enclave and exclave. Thus with further efforts Trestar will also be solved.

(b) Afghanistan is situated in the area which was once considered as place of great games. But since 9/11, 2001 a new great-game have started.

India Afghanistan relation are growing and deepening day by day. Present president - Ghani and Mr Modi seems to enjoy a good reputation with each other.

Remarks

~~The~~ Afghanistan has been
 war ravaged and there is threat of
 Taliban. India is however engaging
 actively in Afghanistan's reconstruction
 programme. ~~Factual information of~~ defense programme
 Initially there was ~~ambivalence~~
 because of political will and apprehension
 of west. But now India have allotted
 5 mi helicopter, Built Afghan parliament,
 storeroom, ITEC cooperation hospital,
 Training to Afghan civil servant and
 diplomats. These are efforts among
 other thing. Even USA has called
 for India being engaging actively
 in "Afghanistan's reconstruction programme".

In it there was also formation
 of Quadrilateral Coordination group
 which includes USA, Pak, Afghan, China
 to find solution for Taliban and
 instability in Afghanistan. But

Remarks

& discuss nature of defense
 cooperation & issues & challenges in
 defense relation.

there was friction as India was not invited.

However, recent visit of Afghan President and support seen in heart of Asia. In Amritsar clearly shows there is ~~shift~~ more consolidation in India's policy towards Afghanistan.

To sum up, ~~in the world~~ India shows engage in Afghanistan in a cautious manner. It has been seen what happened when USA played role of world police in ~~AF~~ Vietnam. Thus India should seek its national interest and clearly convey the apprehensions whatever that is (like A.F-pak FTA) to Afghanistan.

Remarks

(c) UN was established in post-WW 2 to maintain a safe secure world and to make sure that a 3rd WW should not happen.

UN has its success and failure. UN have been engaging actively in even havergeal nations and providing aids and humanitarian assistance in Latin America and African nation like Congo etc, through Dag Hammarskjöld envisioned 'white flats'.

However UN fails to stop the Syrian war, intervention of USA in Iraq and Libya, intervention of Russia in Crimea and current adventures of North Korea.

Added to that UN reflects Power structure of 1950s. UN has 195 members and nothing could

Remarks

pass through without their consents.
 Among them USA holds quite
 enormous power. UN is not showing
 democratic deficit in the words of
 Joseph Stiglitz, he argues in his
 book "Making Globalization Work",
 there is need of reform in the
 institution of global governance.

Apart from it Asia is underrepresented
 in UN, and it has 3 large economies
 India, China and Japan. Africa and
 Latin America does not have any
 representation in UN. Thus
 Reforms can only save greater
 credibility and legitimacy of UN.
 Refer model charts

In this respect Kishore
 Mehra-Mahboobani in his book
 "The Great Convergence" proposed
 a method: "7-7-7 Model" of
 reform. He asserts that

Remarks

There should be 7 - permanent,
7 - semi permanent and 7 - elected
members.

Then few scholars have
also supported idea of introducing
new members without veto power.

In this respect 674 nations
are fighting to get a seat at UNSC. That
includes India, Brazil, Germany and
Japan. But they also face opposition
from "Uniting for Consensus (UFC)" also
known as coffee club led by
Pakistan, Italy, Mexico.

Kofi Annan, in a address
said that "India is the most
suitable candidate for UNSC,
but it will get anything substantial
in near future is a far fetched
dream".

Remarks

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)

Scholars like Kishore Mahbubani have criticized the India's courting of UN seat, and he says that "India's efforts are like Sisyphus Stone pushing against hill it will bound to roll and fail".

In 1992, newly elected UNSC president "Boutros Boutros Ghali" said with 50 anniversary of UN, time is ripe to reform.

But since then 50th has passed both have passed and recently 70th have passed but no reform had taken place.

Remarks

To sum up in the words of Shashi Tharoor, "UN is a reflection of our society, and as the reforms have not taken place, UN have not failed us, we have failed it."
~~limited~~

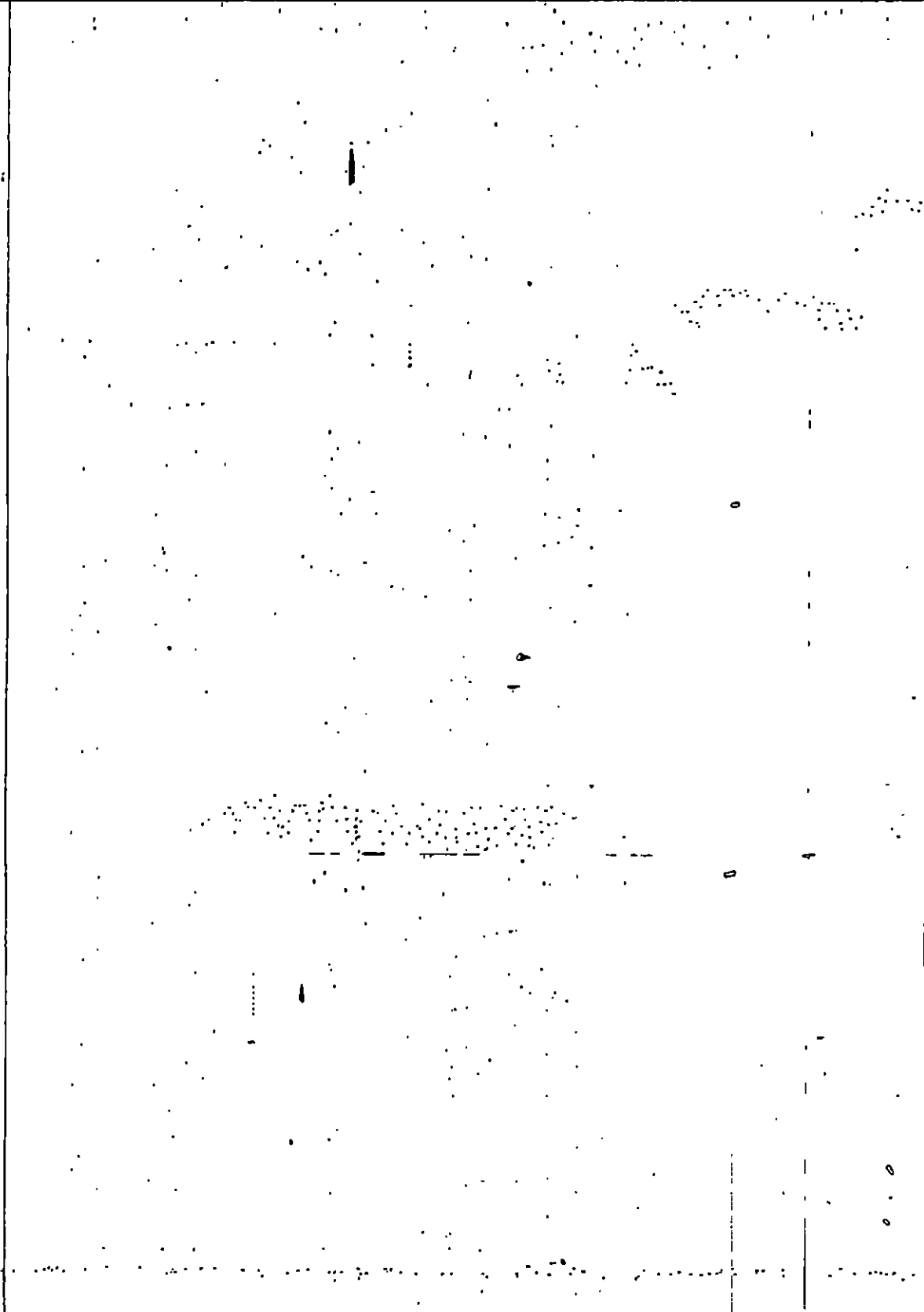
Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

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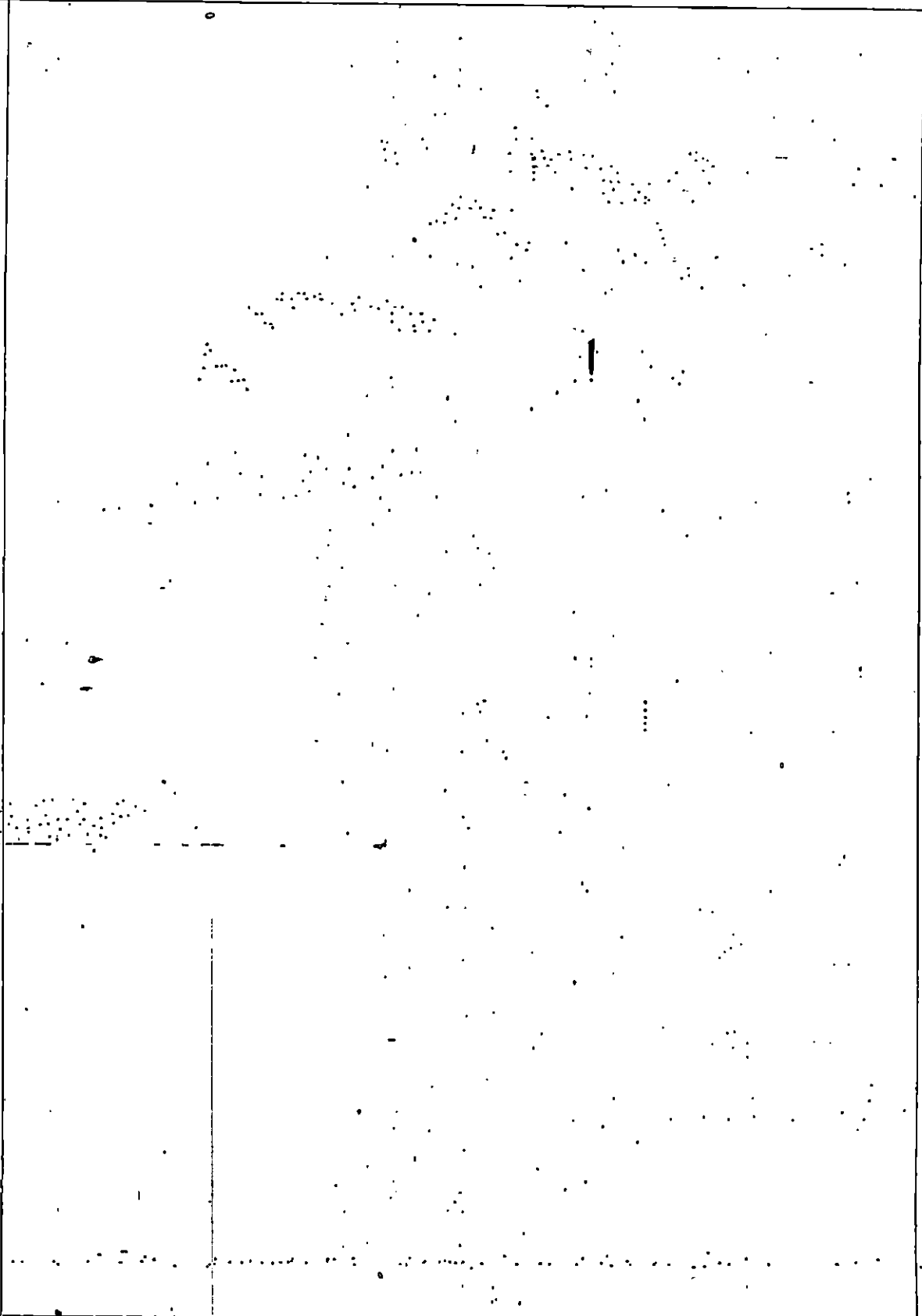
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4. Attempt all questions:

- (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 neighbourhood 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)

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

Remarks

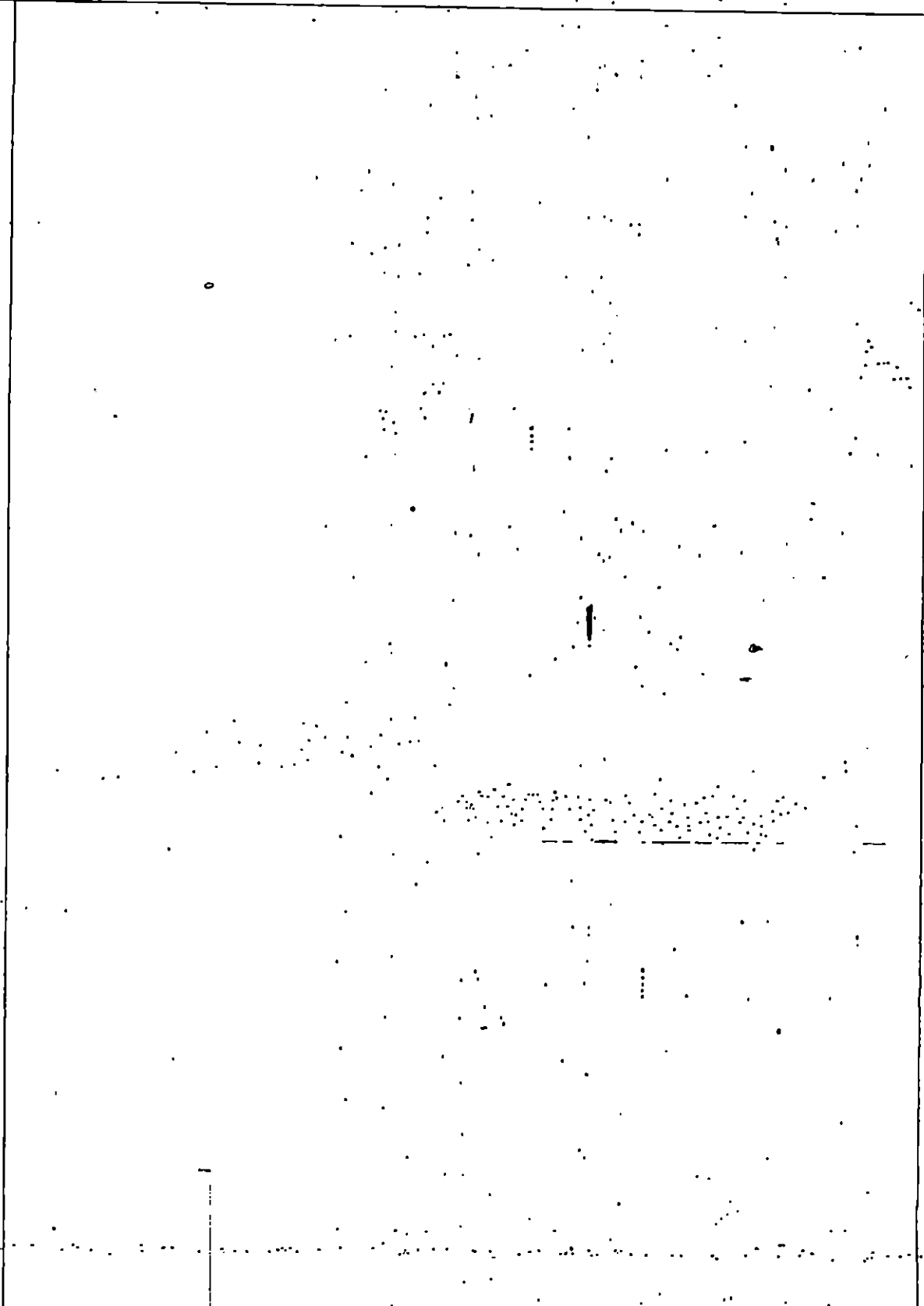
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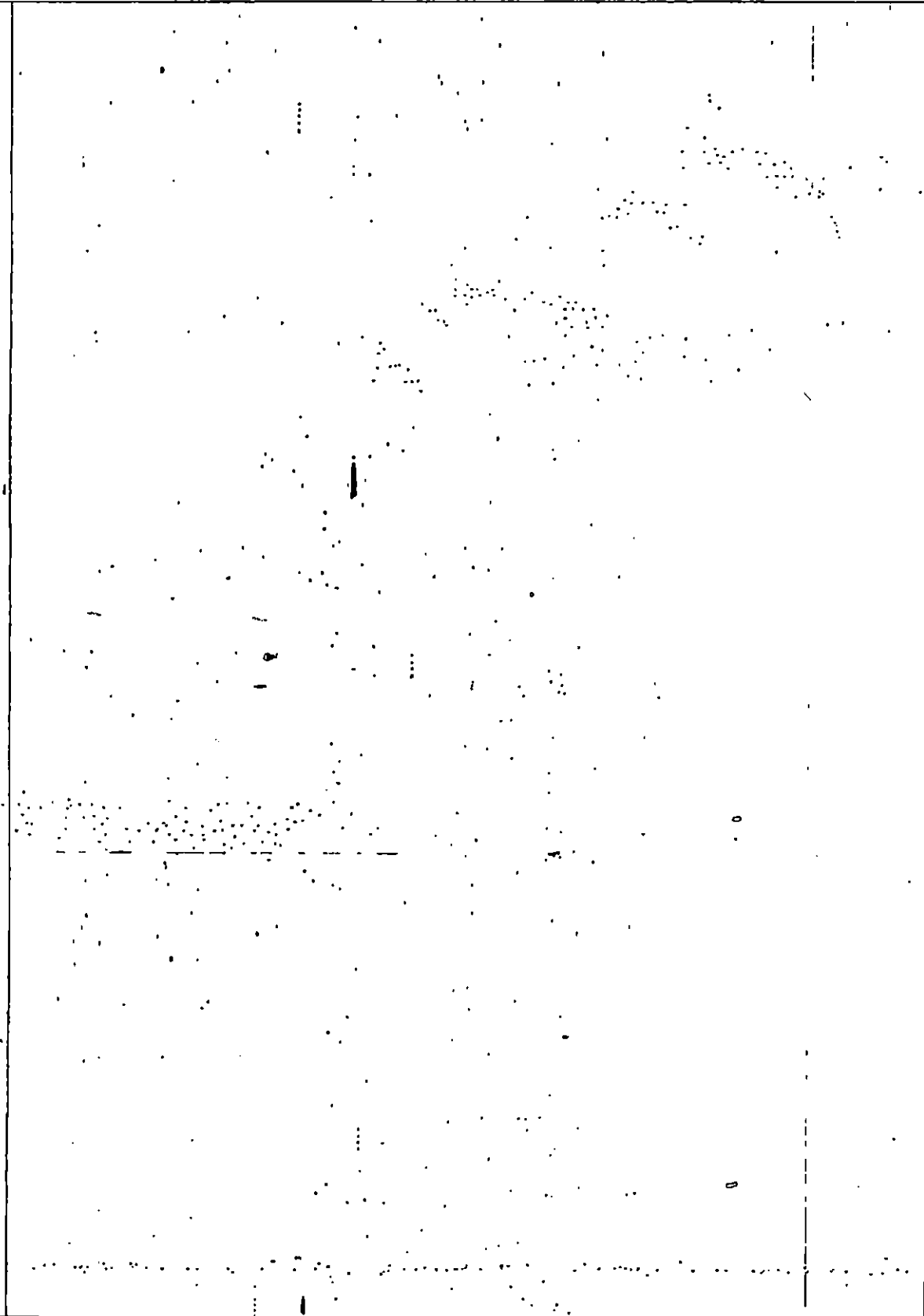
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Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

GS SCORE

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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 Qatar has been mixed by political crisis. The reason being that Qatar gave asylum or supported the member of Muslim Brotherhood.

Qatar's news channel "Al Jazeera" shows discriminatory and frivolous removal and content about the Gulf nation.

This all has culminated into the Qatar crisis. And the ultimatum is sent to it by nations like Saudi to not cross the boundary. The main demands are to shut down Al Jazeera, stop supporting Muslim Brotherhood etc.

India have friendly relation with Qatar, Qatar is an important country as many of Indian

Remarks

Work in Blue and White Collar Job
Qatar is source of remittance and
source of energy for India

LMH It is obvious that the
~~Qatar~~ Crisis has impacts on India
And India also has relations with
nations like Saudi. Thus India
has to walk the tight rope
defly.

(b) India's Foreign Policy is
currently under leadership of PM
Modi based on 5 pillars; Neighbourhood
First Policy, Act east policy, leveraging
international relation for domestic
development, engaging simultaneously
the big players and sear at high
table.

Earlier in 1950s India's
policy was of Non Alignment

~~as~~ that was to not take side and maintain India later on also gave Doctrine of "Panchsheel"

However many scholars have analysed the current Indian Foreign Policy. According to shyam saran, there is no change in policy and only difference is energy and style.

According to C Rajamohan, it is the start of 3rd Republic.

According to Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Nehru's shadow still looms large

To sum in the words of C Rajamohan, Foreign Policy doesn't change drastically and "incremental adaptation took place". He further adds for example that non alignment is still there but "strategic autonomy" is converted into "multiple engagement".

Remarks

Discuss — change in I.F.P. policy
→ contribution of basic — principles ? — principles

(C) SASEC -

SASEC is new programme to develop Economic Cooperation in South Asia. It is to augment the Economic strength and further the cooperation by strengthening ties.

Refer Model
SASEC got approval from the Cabinet Committee of economic affairs in India. India can play a huge role through SASEC to build the economy. India has all the economic strength (\$ 2 trn) and political will to march forward.

Foreign Secretary Jaishankar also said that It provides greater scope to play larger role and India is looking forward.

Remarks

(d) NAM, was movement - started as a vision of Pt Nehru, Sukarno, Tito, Abdul Yameer (egypt) during cold war time. It provided platform to 3rd world nations to surface their voice and not to be trapped in any bloc.

However After the disintegration of erstwhile USSR. There is strategic question on relevance of NAM. The very reason of its have ended in the words of C Rajamohan that India should have called for Mission Accomplished.

But recently talks of NAM 2.0 have surfaced. The framework now could be such that - in the words of professor Panikkar Now India as a component of NAM is going for "multiple alignments".

Remarks

NAM 2.0 is not in Peter Model hints continuation of NAM

It covers domestic dimension too
 It can be safely stated that as Rashid Khan suggests NAM is a timeless entity and may be as a movement. It may have lost relevance but as a foreign policy framework it is still relevant.

And it will help India along with Panchsheel and Vijaya doctrine to achieve the Nehruvian dream that is "To gain India's rightful place in the comity of nations"

(e) A look east is precursor to Act east, look east was launched in 1992 by then PM Narasimha Rao. It was solely launch for economic integration of India, followed by India's New economic policy in 1991.

But it is that time look east could not have major success. The main reason was India in early 90s and mid 90s was facing political crisis thus leadership vacuum.

Recently PM Modi have given call and changed the policy to "ACT EAST". The main pillars of that are Japan, Myanmar, Vietnam etc. ACT East is very important for India, even Japan's policy of "Free and open Indo Pacific" & supplements India's ACT EAST.

In ACT East policy, initiatives like FTA with ASEAN, army-naval exercises like AUSINDEX, MALABAR, call for freedom of navigation in high seas are important initiatives.

Discuss difference b/w LEP - ACT EAST

Conditionation or extension of LEP

Why ACT East

Remarks

Act East is important Geostrategically, bioeconomically and Geopolitically.

To sum up in the words of C. Rajamohan India should further engage island countries and other nations in a more proactive manner to reap the fruit of Act East.

Remarks

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) Recent visit of PM. Modi, to Moscow, he said in the press conference that "every child in India knows who is India's best friend". He also said that "one old friend is better than two new friends".

Russia is very important partner of India. Since the time of USSR, India got support, ~~of~~ in Kashmir, 1971 war, Kargil and Now Russia is also supporting and providing India with major defense equipment (S-400 Triumph, Admiral Goran shov submarine, BRAHMOS etc.)
PLAF

Remarks

Apart from that there is huge investment in oil. Recently ONGC-VL acquired ~~to~~ 20% stake in SAKHALIN, Russian firm Rosneft & Gazprom, have been shown interest to invest in India. Tata Motors are selling factory in Russia. And also cooperation in irradiation technology.

India is also important for Russia, India supported Russia in Crimea and did not join the Chagos, Also India supports Russia in West Asia.

According to however recent engagement of India with USA and Moscow with ~~Iran~~ and Beijing seems to tell other ^{Islamabad} picture.

It seems that there are some friction. According to ~~Deepa~~ Deepa olepally, India and Russia Relations are less warm but it doesn't is not

Remarks

Such that it is not indispensable
- for each other.

Nandana Roy Choudhary says that
India should not look at the relation
with too much sentimentalism and
nostalgia. Russia have earlier also
supported arms to Pakistan. ~~and~~ And
Both are diverging options.

To conclude in the words of
C. Rajam Professor Harsh Pant,
Russia cannot take a tactical position
towards Pakistan, given its history. And
Russia should understand the compulsion of
India to look towards west. And also
India cannot take Russia for granted
rather Both should build on the
DRY2BA Post ~~and~~ and not attempt
to jeopardize relation.

Remarks

(b) President Natarajee says that India Israel ties are marriage made in Heaven. India was maintained relation with Israel since 1950. But it was not open, and it was through an office in Mumbai, later in 1992 official relation got established. India was maintaining "Relation without Recognition". Even after a long relationship of 1950-1992, the relationship is called "still Born".

Recent visit of PM Modi, in the words of P. Kumaraswamy, have brought the India Israel relation out of closet.

Israel is important for India. Ind Israel have always supported India on Kashmir, provided defense equipment and counter terrorism help through Mossad in emergency like Ie814 hijack and Mumbai massacre.

Remarks

India is also a very important partner of Israel, it serve as a major destination for Israel technology, huge Indian market, resources, Regional heavy weight in south Asia and aspiring country. Many Indians are working in Israel.

✓ Raja Mohan says that till now Indian policy has been driven by Nehruvian idealism of appeasement but now National Interest and Pragmatism has taken place. And this visit becomes all the more significant because it's not only the 1st visit but 1st and only visit to Israel ~~or and not simultaneously~~ visiting Palestine. He further adds that with this India has dephenated Israel Palestine.

✓ India supports Palestine cause and its independence existing with Israel (2 nation). ~~But this~~ And to Corroborate that stand India even voted against

Remarks

Israel's illegal settlement in UN resolution
July 2014.

✓ However there seems to be a
subtle contradiction As since 2015, 2016
and recently 2017, India abstained
from voting against Israel, while
iterating the principle of simultaneously
supporting Palestine cause.

To sum up earlier vacuum's
morality code roughshod But now
pragmatism has taken place of it.

And also it is to be noted that
Kamraj Sibal warns that PM Netanyahu
also made some remarks to marriage
made in heaven in context of China
Israel relationship.

→ why this shift in India's
policy — ?

→ how it is going to serve

India National Interest

Remarks

(C) Indian Foreign Policy is ^{influenced} formed by various actors and private sector, media and think tanks plays important role.

Media being the new phase of people, have tremendous influence ^{force} on policy making. Media have so much important role that ~~it~~ ~~every~~ ~~media~~, if media is good it can do lot of good if it is bad it can do lot of bad. People's opinion, Nation's opinion and policy maker's opinion get formed by media. For instance the grand shows of Madison Square Garden and Wembley Stadium was cast live and it appealed to masses the image of India. It adds to the soft power that such grandiose diversity and warmth exist.

Private Sector like Business Corporation have tremendous power to influence ~~to~~ foreign policy making for instance ASSOCHAM, CEA, DICCI etc.

Remarks

are often consulted ~~and~~ by the Government on various trade and foreign investment related talks. In WTO trade talks, the role of these institutions become important. During FDI liberalisation in past 3 years, there was constant talks with private players.

Think Tanks on the institution that do research work and provide concrete information and analysis of present policy and future course of action. Important think tanks are IDSA, Carnegie Foundation, Observer research foundation etc.

- They have provided information time and again that helped in forming Indian Foreign Policy. For instance in recent Doktrin Stand off and in India maritime doctrine, their policies input have been really appreciated.

Thus media, private player and Think Tanks provide much needed information and act as pillars in forming India's foreign policy.

Remarks

Faisala
dialog

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)

(a) Water is the elixir of life. There are many rivers flows in south Asia like Indus, Teesta, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mekong, Zaskawady etc. However given the complex geography and course of river there seems to be inter state water disputes and intacountry major examples of which are Ind-pak (Indus), Ind-china (Brahmaputra) etc. There are treaties that have been signed to deal with the issues like Indus water treaty, 1960 between Ind and pak brokered by World bank. But with Ind and china also there are bilateral framework that - Both will share

Remarks

information regarding water level and no one would unilaterally try to change the status quo.

However even with these bilateral arrangements, there seems to be friction between nations quite often.

In this respect many scholars have suggested for multilateral negotiations and renegotiations. There could be one way by forming new terms, and renegotiation more consensus can be formed to deal with the issue.

Other measure could be formation of regional water dispute tribunal under the guidance of United nation. Best way comes by sitting across the table and reaching to conclusion.

As this can be seen many nations have solved the issue bilaterally e.g. Mississippi-Missouri river treaty, Padana-Paraguay river, Euphrates-Tigris river etc.

Remarks

(b) Edward Luttwak held that the centre of gravity is shifting from Euro-Atlantic to Indo Pacific and in that South Asia is ~~is~~ have very important place.

In South Asia there seems to be asymmetry of power and resources. For instance India is considered a regional heavy weight and equipped with massive resources. And there are many neighbours like Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka etc a little edgy.

In that context China have massive economic and military might and it is held bound on acknowledging the massive power differential thus all these surely shape regional security dynamics.

SARF was established for regional economic cooperation.

Remarks

But according to few scholars it remains a non starter town it would be wrong to brush aside it as non starter, it has ~~ultima~~ started many initiative and ^{MR} Manmohan Singh said it is upto ourselves whether we look glass as half full or half empty.

There are 2 schools of thought one school led by Raja Mohan ~~or~~ who says that it is not because of asymmetry of power SAARC failed rather there was no visionary leadership and the experiment of democracy was only successful in India and all other nations witness civil war.

Other school led by ~~Prof~~ ^{Dr} Pankaj Ghosh suggests that India's weight ^{Syhasini Haidar} sometimes seems to threaten the neighbour and because of that it remains unsuccessful to conclude in the words of foreign secretary Mr Jaishankar

SAARC is an important platform for economic cooperation and for further discussion. And India will do everything in its capacity to further strengthen it. One more is expected from all member nations. X How security perception of India and South Asia powers are not only different but opposite to each other —

Remarks

(c) Mr. Tomid Anson in his article "Travelling through Conflicts" says that west Asia is going through "Curse of Centrality". Edward Luttwak puts "Strategic question mark" on relevance of west Asia as Centre of gravity is shifting towards "Indo Pacific".

UAE is the very important country in west Asia. It is source of energy security for India. Recently the Crown Prince was also called as Chief Guest on Republic Day of India.

Same way India is also important for UAE, being huge market for UAE's Export and especially oil. Many Indians are working that helps in UAE's economy.

India engage with west Asia under its "Act west-Asia policy". whose two main pillars are Strategic and Economic.

Remarks

Strategically the place is ~~from to~~ meeting point of East and West. And China, Russia, USA all are engaging enthusiastically in the region. Thus strategic partnership with UAE is important for India.

It is to be noted that till now UAE has been in the Pakistan camp and supporter organisation of Islamic Country. Now given the recent developments, UAE is clearly showing signs of greater partnership with India.

with that ^{Redirection} economic partnership becomes important. India UAE have signed MOUs to take the trade to higher levels and more thrust on imports and exports. India extended line of credit to UAE for construction UAE also reciprocated to help in Digital India, Make in India. Both Nations also engaged in a Naval

Remarks

army exercise.

Thus it can be said that
Strategic partnership and Economic
partnership constitutes dual core of
India's Act west Asia Policy.

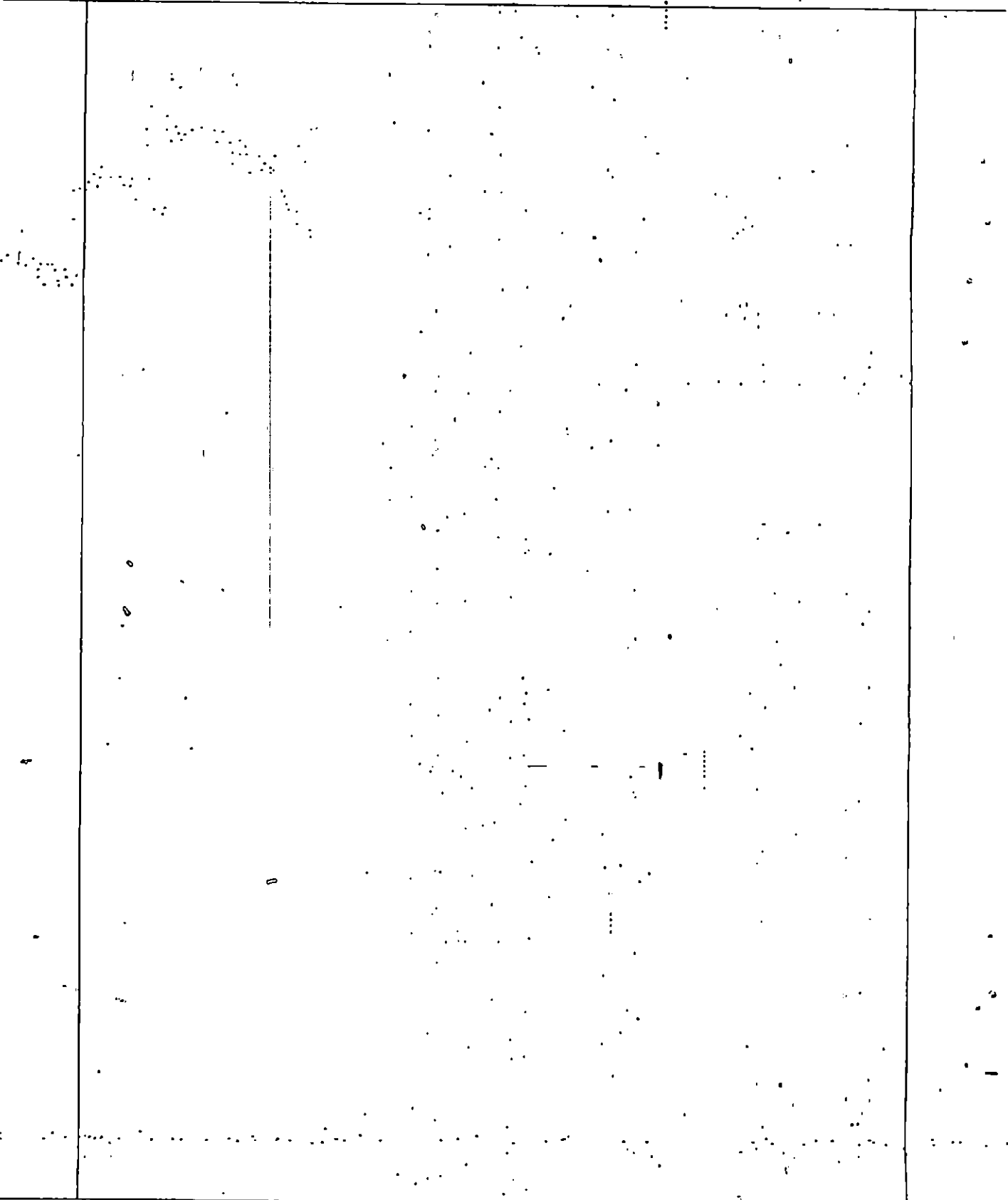
Remarks

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)

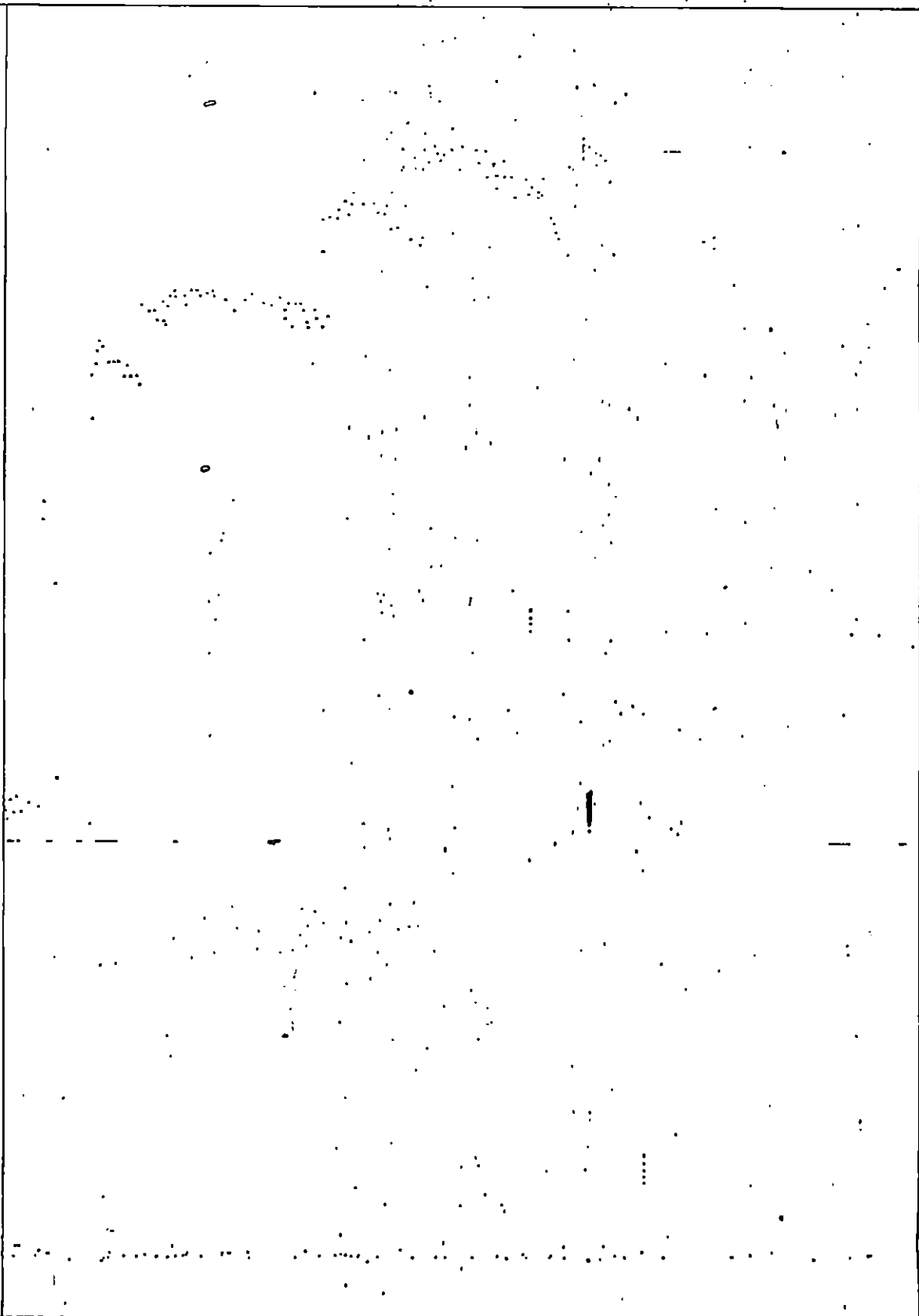
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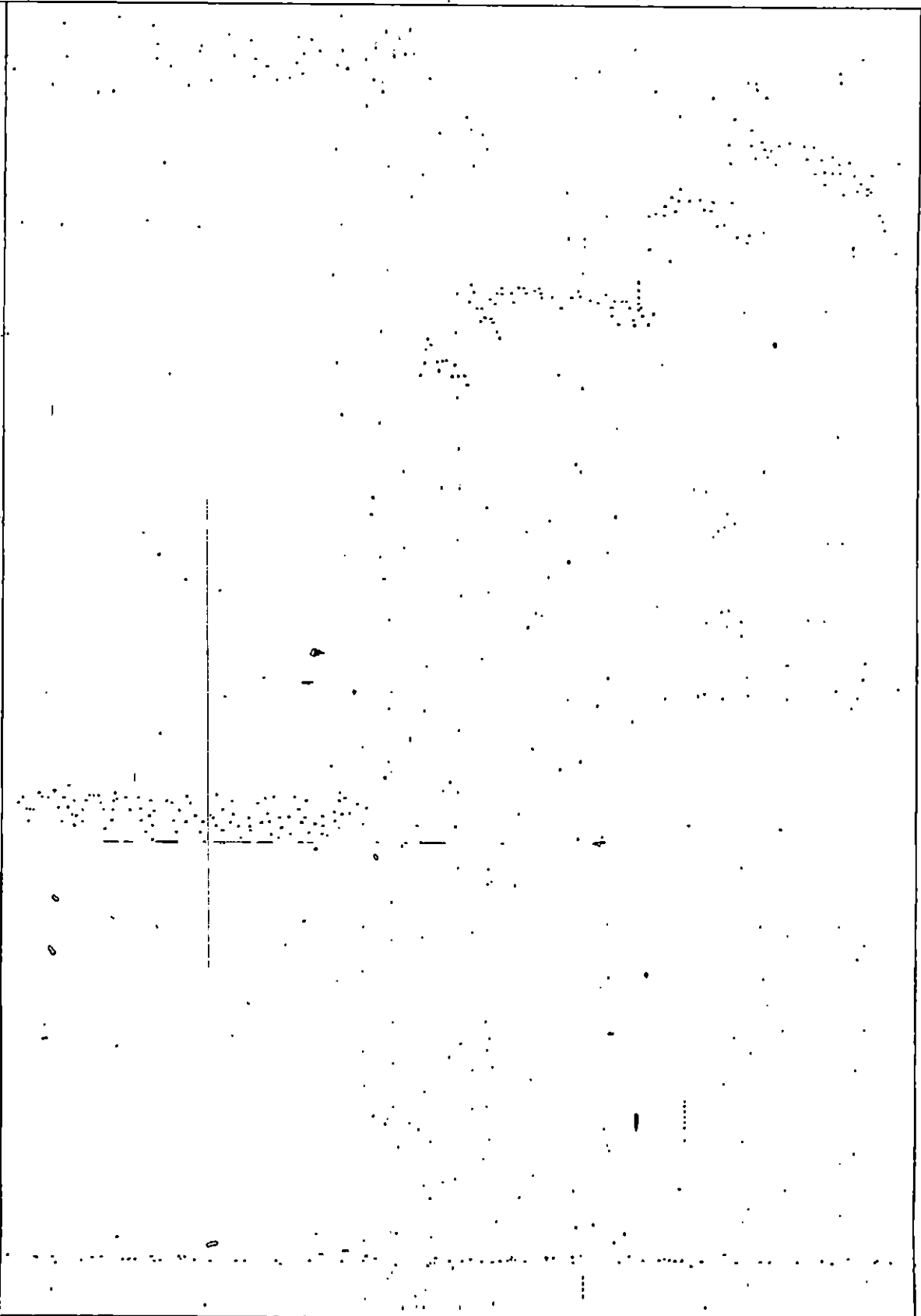
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