

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 AKASH ABIRAWALMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 28-9-17Signature Akash

REMARKS

(Sir, it's a polite request, plz don't cross ~~the~~ blank space, I would practice those question)



SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Examine theory of Nuclear Deterrence
- (b) Criticism of Realism
- (c) Collective Security as alternative of balance of Power
- (d) Political Economy approach
- (e) Security Dilemma and insecurity Dilemma

a) Nuclear Deterrence is a concept which states that, Nations with nuclear weapon are less likely to go for war. The reason being very simple is it could spiral down to "Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)". The proponents give example that this is the reason that World War 3 has not occurred yet.

There are 2 prominent scholars, K. Waltz and Scot. D. Sagan. Waltz is for nuclear weapon and Sagan opposes the theory.

So far Waltz gave arguments that 3rd world war have not happened.

Remarks

Waltz says that South Asia is relatively stable because India and Pakistan have acquired nuclear weapons else they would have been constantly at war. Waltz believes that nuclear weapons provide the best hope and security to nations.

However, Sagan opposes the theory, and put forth arguments that because of this nuclearisation of world has happened nuclear weapons have led world to brink of collapse (Cuban missile crisis). He says that there are flaws in theory like miscommunication, it provides only psychological security not physical, once weapons start flying that psychological cover blows up. He asserts that there is no clear definition of how much / many deaths (100, 1 million or 100 million) would be the aggressor.

Remarks

Thus ~~the~~ both scholars put forward their view and thus nuclear deterrence remains a contested concept.

(b) Realism is a school of thought who believes in that international politics is Politics of Power. Nations are power maximizers and there is just one interest that is national interest. The Main proponents of Realism are Mearsheimer, Waltz and Reinhold Neibaur.

However, Realism comes it is criticized by various schools like feminist, Marxist, liberals and social constructivist.

Liberals believe that Realism is too narrow in its approach and focus solely on one thing however there are other factors at play.

Remarks

criticism is around
(state, security, power)

GIS SCORE

✓ Feminist - Scholars like Ann Tickner
Mary Wollstonecraft - have also criticised
Realist. Cynthia Enloe asked: when are
women in international politics. Tickner
totally discards Meusheimer's ^{six} principal of
Realism and argues that this theory is
based on patriarchy. ✓

3
Maxist - have criticised Realism
on the basis that Economy is
the only criteria and power is only
Economic power. There is no other
power. Neomaxist like Hobbes
have also criticised Realism. Althusser
corrected Realism and called for
"Structuralist" approach in Realism.

Thus Realism has been
criticised time and again. However it
still holds some value and give
path to nations. It can be seen from
Kautilya's Arthashastra to Machiavelli's

Remarks

be specific
as question is
demanding → criticism of Exports
Schools
General -

principle that Realism still is applicable.

(c) Collective Security (CS) the concept came from Woodrow Wilson's 14 point. It asserts that nation goes for collective security in event of any external threat of attack. It came in light after 1st world war.

✓ Collective security pact was established. However there is a subtle difference between Collective Security and Collective Defense. Collective Defense pacts have predefined enemy and threat or attack to one is considered as attack on all.

They believe in concept of "one for all and all for one" letter NATO is an example of Collective Defense.

Balance of Power is based on the approach that

Remarks

✓ compare BOP & CS as alternative of each other

peace
GSSCORE

World understands "argument of power" rather than power of argument. ^{Conflict}

In post-world war 2 era, there was 2 main camp, one is led by USA other by USSR, that reflects the Balance of power strategy.

↳ Both Collective security and BOP have their success and failure. CS could not stop the 2nd world war from occurring and BOP led world to carbon crisis and later on highly tensed situation. Thus in interactive relation, nothing is permanent, and all bets are off.

(d) Political economy approach focuses on economic aspects of comparing international polity.

Remarks

According to Marxist Economy is the base and of all other are superstructure like media, State, family etc. All are superstructure.

However, in Marxism itself, the critical schools exponent like Gramsci has corrected and said that economy is not the sole base. even Althusser gave concept of Structuralist theory.

Political Economy approach is imperialism & Model of colonialism well explained by theories of Ricardo, and Adam Smith also. He gave concept of laissez-faire or Samuelson have also explained imperialism Neoliberal approach. Even Milton Friedman in his book Capitalism and Freedom have linked political economy and established a relation between capitalism and freedom.

Thus political economy approach remained relevant even when there

Remarks is some friction

↳ In international relations dependency is core of political economy approach

A how uneven power distribution
lead to security dilemma

GIS SCORE

(e) Security Dilemma (SD) is the concept that surface the apprehension of nations regarding their security. ~~It~~ Because of SD nations go for acquiring nuclear weapons and signing defense pacts. It is prevailing in European continent B/w the 2 erstwhile superpower (USSR & USA) or.

Now the concept has surfaced that is Insecurity Dilemma. It shows nations insecurity related to each other. The best example is India Pakistan relationship. Both are facing acute insecurity dilemma.

Views of Schatts regarding this

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Idea of Neo-colonialism offered by Nkrumah is based on understanding of complex structures of world capitalism, Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the crucial determinants of Indian Foreign Policy. What role have economic issues played in this regard? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Conceptualization of International Peace in various traditions of International relations is partial and one-dimensional, elucidate? (300 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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Remarks

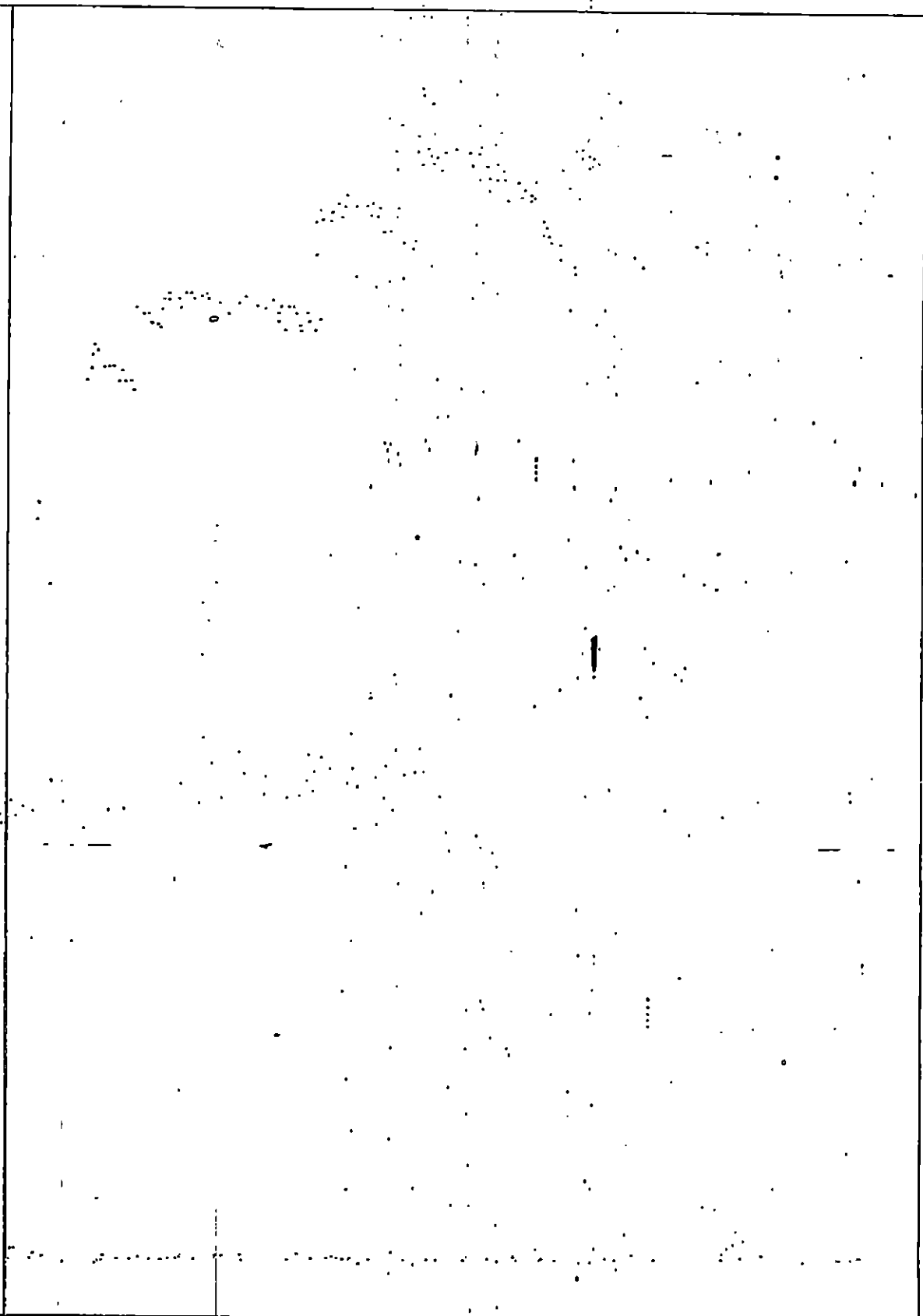
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Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Explain Asian Value debate as critique of western understanding of Human Rights, identify point of difference between Asian Value and western Value,
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss Impact of Nuclear weapons in general on International relations and on third world: particular.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Elucidate feminist understanding of International Relations in respect of different streams of feminism, how far it correct to say feminism is more relevant in developing nations than developed nation states?
(300 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Asian values are values adhered to by Asian countries. These countries are India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand etc. Asian values are values like harmony, peace, spirituality, Dharma culture etc. The source of these values are Buddha's Teaching, Confucious teaching, Japanese culture and tradition etc.

Western understanding and of human rights and western values are often been at loggerheads with eastern values. Western values include, materialism, wealth

Remarks

accumulation (concentration of wealth), globalization. They believe in human rights as given by the laws enacted by states. According to them human rights are not sacrosanct, but preached by law (Bentham).

This is the main point of conflict between Asian values and their critique of western understanding of human rights. Asian values do not consider human rights subordinate to anything for them it is sacrosanct. Human rights are given by God and ~~are~~ by virtue of being human each has right to live with dignity and prosperity and even animals and plants have their rights. Thus harming them is violation of the Asian values e.g. has been done by consumerist western culture.

Remarks

Asian value has always criticised Western understanding of human right and their so called concept of globalization will help the world in maintaining differences in peace. Asian values have criticised the ^{infringe} intervention of west in other people's Western affairs and great violation of human right in Syria, Middle East, Libya, Vietnam etc.

Thus Asian values believes true happiness comes from "Service before self" and "spirituality" and not not from materialism. per Model heret

(b) Nuclear weapons are termed as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Einstein, the famous German scientist told that if we knew what our inventions as a scientist will do, we would have become shepherd.

Remarks

✓ First Nuclear weapon was tested by USA and under Truman Doctrine it was used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to bring an end to World War 2.

Later on countries started to build on their nuclear weapon and ~~Russia~~ ^{USSR} developed nuclear weapon, which after World War 2, culminated into a Cold war. And world face Cuban Missile Crisis in 1961.

Many scholars have argued the impact of Nuclear weapons. Realist argues like Mearsheimer, Waltz, Neibohm assert that they are in need of them: Nations with Nuclear weapons are less likely to go for war, they put forth argument of "Mutually Assured Destruction" (MAD). Realist give concept of "Nuclear Deterrence" and argue that because of Nuclear weapon 3rd world war has not happened.

✓ In Nuclear weapons have lot of impact on the world order and

Remarks

File 2

many third world nations. Due to Security Dilemma Nations starts to go for ~~nuclear~~ building nuclear weapon. First and foremost it then UK and France doubted the Security assurance provided by USA, and event for developing nuclear weapon, thus enhancing their status.

Later on 3rd world nations, China went for building nuclear weapon. Then In 1974 under leadership of Indira Gandhi India tested, and in 1998 (Pokhron II) India declares itself default nuclear power. Subsequently Pakistan also tested and thus the subcontinent was nuclearized. And recently North Korea have started testing, which is building tension in Korean Peninsula.

Since the time of 1950, Nations have come together to fight against the proliferation of nuclear weapon.

Remarks

and initiatives like Test Ban Treaty, START treaty, NPT, CBTBT have been signed. Now according to UN, there are 5 de jure nuclear powers, however it is to be noted that Ind, Pak, Israel are the de facto powers that possess nuclear weapons. Refer Model hint

Nuclear weapons are ^{direction} weapons of mass destruction and have capacity to wipe out world in fraction of second.

In the name of WMD, west has ~~not~~ already invaded many nations like Iraq, Libya.

Recent initiative of UN on global ban on Nuclear weapons is a progressive step.

And it is imperative that all the countries (P5 and other) and 3rd world nations come together to totally abandon and dismantle to make the world a better and safe place.

To sum up in the words of Einstein, "I do not know how 3rd world war will be fought, But 4th world war will be fought with sticks and stones"

Remarks

(c) Feminism begins with Mary Wollstonecraft's demanding of civil and political rights during French revolution (1st wave) in her work "Vindication of rights of women" and essays on "education".

Liberal feminist like Wollstonecraft demand for women's rights to vote, known as "Suffrage movement". ~~Just~~ you have written about feminism?

In 2nd wave, Radical feminist like Shulamith Firestone and Kate Millet ("Sexual politics") asserts that Liberal feminism is wrong ideology and their scope is too narrow. Firestone says that intention relation does not favour women and it is a patriarchal concept.

In 3rd wave, Post-feminism scholars like Bell Hooks (Black feminism) establish that there are different

Remarks

Again — criticism around —

Rendered
I.R.

Security
power
state

Refer
Model
Answer

In issues in international relation of white and Black women. some has been asserted by Post Colonial feminist scholars like Vandana Shiva in "staying alive" links feminine problem with environment.

Tickner Cynthia Chio asks "where are women". Carole Patman also gave call for rights of women.

Betty Friedman in Mystic Women debust the international myth that women West enjoys womenhood. Brian Barry and Andrew Dworkin also adhered to some thought.

Qui 2 In international relation main critics comes from Ann J Tickner who argues the 6 principles of Realism (Mearsheimer) That

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Describe India's contribution to global disarmament. On what grounds does India justify its refusal to become a signatory of NPT? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss Communication theory and cybernetics Model? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are various problems and gaps in India's Nuclear Doctrine and our policy of "No First Use"? Provide arguments keeping in consideration that Pakistan has no such policy and also is not hesitant to TNW (Tactical Nuclear Weapons/Warheads). (300 Words) (20 Marks)

It is based on force and Discrimination.
Women's view has not been considered

and principles of Realism is not actually Realistic because it left half of world's population. Concern of women is not

taken place. & Tjusma gave her own corrected view of Principles of Realism.

Feminism is both in developing as well as developed world. It is not only limited to developing world, one could very well see that after fighting for their rights women has got right to vote in UK, France, USA.

And in recent USA election Mrs. Clinton has held that "Women's right are Human Right".

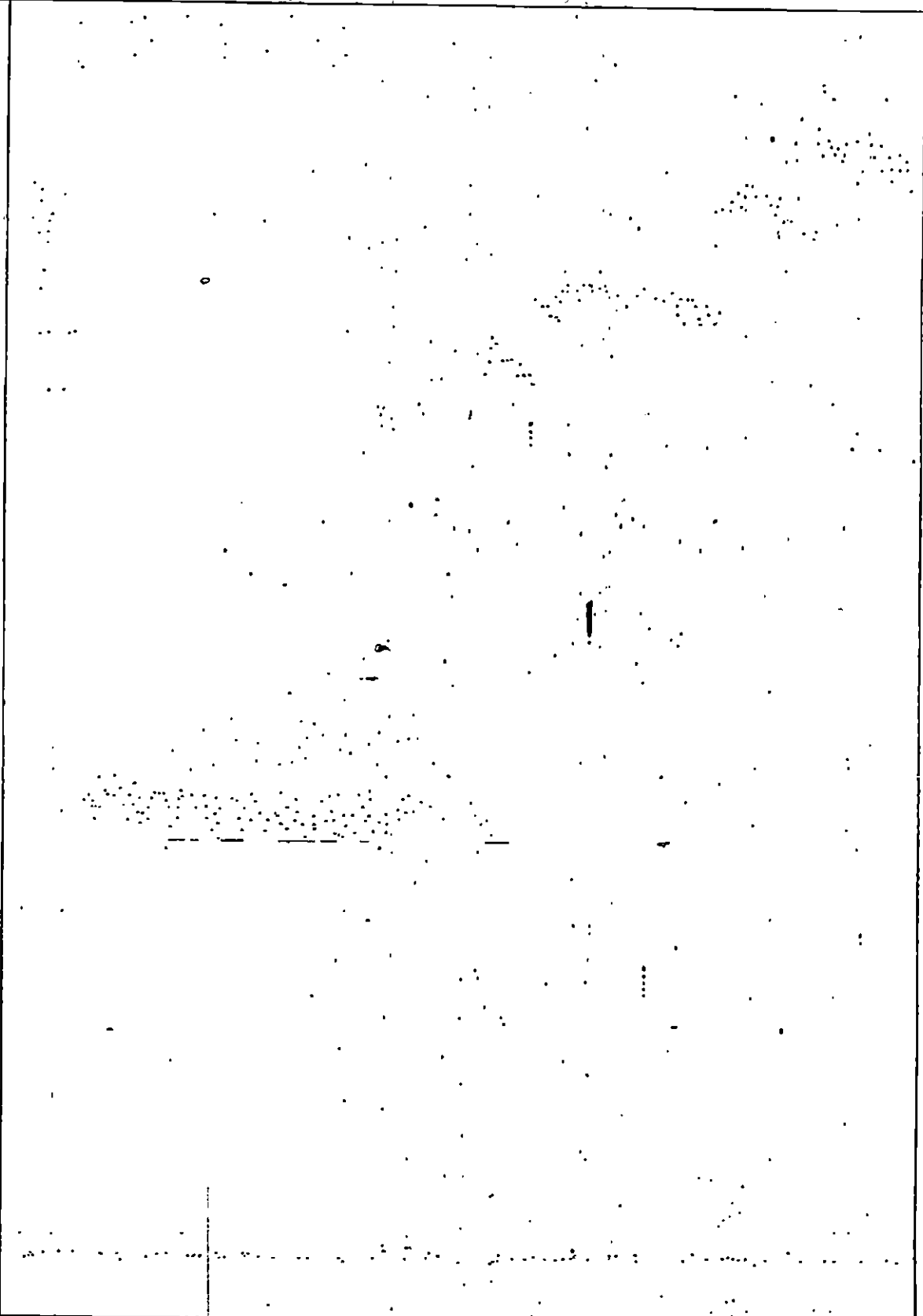
Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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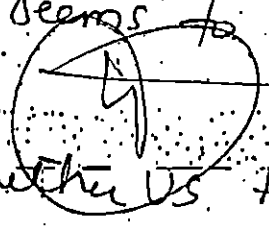
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Remarks

SECTION B

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

- Existing World Order promotes US hegemony. Comment
- Examine the role of cyberspace in terrorism-radicalization.
- Role of China as a factor in India-Nepal Relationship
- Goa Declaration
- India-UAE Relations

(a) World order is the prevailing state of affairs in international relations. The world order in post world war era was Bipolar. With end of cold war, there are multiple actors at play, the world order seems to be Multipolar or multicentric.  Views of experts →

→ whether US hegemony is there or not there are 2 schools of thought. First school of thought represented by scholars like Francis Fukuyama, J. Nye and Huntington. Nye suggests that US hegemony is declining because it overstretches on hard power and empire. Columbs when great multi plarity or regional multi plarity

Remarks

→ factors that led to promotion of USA hegemony - or factors led to decline of hegemony

they rely too much on hard power.
 Zakkaria suggests that it is decline of west and rise of rest. Huntington gives concept of clash of ideology.

however scholars like Kishore Mahbubani in his book 'The Great Convergence' argues that - it is not declining and even if it declines and then what happens, China will do something what US is doing.

Madelin Albright (former US Secretary of State) asserts that - World needs USA more than USA needs World.

whether USA hegemony declining or not - that is contested. But one thing can be seen in existing world order reflects multipolarity with emergence of AIB, BRICS, IBSA, etc.

(b) With the advent of technology, cyberspace has become 5th theatre of warfare after air, land, sea and space. There are instances where cyberspace have ~~use~~ have been used ~~in~~ to threaten the sovereignty of nations and has cost human lives.

3
USA's mission "stuxnet" aimed for spying on Iran's nuclear facility. Mossad has used it. Now a days Terrorists like (ISIS) have been using to radicalise youth. Recent case of Mr Mahdi Biswas, a 24 yr old engineering graduate who was arrested from Bangalore, he happens to run ISIS's twitter handle.

Thus it shows the ~~de~~ scope of damage that could be done by cyberspace.

To tackle the situation government of India have launched National Cyber security policy Section ~~for~~

Remarks

Ex: Examples of cyber-radicalisation

Ex: user, youtube, social networking sites

blogs

(Arabian name)

steps of regulation

(By mistake I left one page - Continue on page 40)

(d) Goa Declaration is in context of BRICS Summit that was held recently under leadership of India.

One important thing to note with the summit is, amidst the US attack, SAARC Islamabad summit could not take place, thus members of SAARC (excluding Pakistan) and BIMISTEC was called in Goa during BRICS Summit.

Goa Declaration focused on enhancing trade tie, South South Cooperation, High seats at UN and a further push for India's effort to define terrorism and effectively deal with it via CCIT.

Thus all the ^{BRICS} nations come forward for Inclusive Cooperation. And further call was given to strengthen BRICS rating agency, New Development Bank and Angel investor network.

Remarks * In what sense - Indian victory and

* India expose failure
 China regarding support for
 Russia's stand
 China's stand
 support - Terrorism

(c) INDIA UAE Relation

UAE is an important nation for India. UAE is very significant given the oil diplomacy and energy diplomacy. India's majority of energy thrust is quenched by West Asia in general and UAE and Saudi in particular. UAE has significant Indian working and settled both as Blue and white collar jobs. Thus source for remittance. And its location makes it a strategically important. Recently the head was called for as a chief guest for Republic day.

India is also very important for UAE. First and foremost India presents a huge market for UAE's exports like Dates and oil in particular. India and UAE has

Remarks

{ Continue on page
42 }

Specific CERT, ~~a~~ National Critical Infrastructure Centre.

Also, the need of hour is to implement British Pan Committee ^{recommendations} signing of Budapest Convention to deal with ~~new~~ ^{menace} of Terrorism radicalization.

(c) India Nepal relationship is said to be Roti Beti Relationship by External Affairs Minister, Sushma Swaraj. And Prof Muni have also called that both are lodged into each other's interests.

how Nepal act as a Buffer state between India and China. China plays a very strategic ^{contradictory} role in India Nepal relation.

Buffer States are Neutral states

India has issued with Nepal's flashing of China card.

Remarks

It is widely known that whenever there is some tension or talks with Nepal, Nepal tends to leverage its

Buffer state position. Nepal have recently accepted huge line of credit from China. China have started construction projects

in Nepal. Even China has started constructing railway line, and offer permission to use Tianjin port to Nepal

4) Thus it could be said that China is using its military and economic might to win in Nepal and Nepal is giving in.

However to consolidate the Indo Nepal relation amidst the tension between Madhesi crisis due to constitution making process, there are high level visits and both India & Nepal are trying to make further their relationship with each other.

→ Make your structured

Remarks

→ How India-Nepal relations could be seen in theoretical perspective

→ Major tension

→ Indian approach Cheng/Cheng

10 Deals with China during visit of P. Sharma or

signed agreement to strengthen trade
~~the~~ UAE upto now has been
 tilted towards Pakistan. But now
 the ~~interest~~ is shifted towards
 India that is clearly seen and
 both the nations (India & UAE)
 is recognizing the importance of
 each other in the world of
C Rajamohan

- ✓ Data related to disport
 - ✓ News articles & deeps from diary from
Visit
- India-UAE
 - Energy - oil - gas
 - disport data / space launches
 - Economic - capital - etc
 - Cooperation on terrorism

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss claims and counter claims in Indian China Boundary Dispute, how far regular intrusion of PLA forces on Indian side of border should be considered as Strategic move. (300 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss India's quest for UNSC membership, do you agree India should not invest more political capital for UNSC membership. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss India-Iran relations in context of changing Geo-political and economic landscape of West Asia. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

a) In the words of David Malcom can two tigers share the mountain, is suffice to describe Indo china relation. However John W. Garver in his book "Protracted Contest." have described Indo china relation has taken stand of deep rooted Antagonism. Shashi Tharoor asserts that India China relation have never been warm, Cold peace. Pretextual and recently it has taken the icychilled stance.

There has been eternal and long drawn boundary dispute between India and China on Thonson line,

Remarks

McMahon line and McDonald line.
That is both in ~~Arka~~ North Northern
India and North east India.

With recent development of
China's construction of road in
Sikkim, the Doklam stand off, is
considered as "baggy in the chicken neck"
Some has happened earlier in Taiwan
valley in Aungmye thayethazan.

✓ According to scholars line
C Rajamohan China does this kind of
strategic move under its Palm and
digit theory. Palm being China itself
and Digits are the 5 states (Nepal,
Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan & Aungmye thayethazan)

✓ According to western scholars
like Graham T. Allison China follows
the policy of Theory of "Boiling
frog"

Remarks

in occupying the strategic edge, meaning it first starts construction very slowly than the other country would not even know and by the time it completes the water will get so boiled that frog will not be able to jump outside of the vessel. Aka

In this aspect china asserts claim and counter claims in India china boundary dispute. ^{you are writing too much that is not required}

There could also be seen regular intrusion of PLA forces. Preferred answer

Jagannath Panda, have described Indo china relation with 6 C's, some of whose elements are Cooperation, Coexistence, Conflict, Collaboration etc. Acc to them the relations are diverse in various levels like Global, Regional, Subregional, Continental

However it should be kept in mind that there are

Remarks

enough safeguards like Confidence Building measures of 1990s, hot line etc. One no one should unilaterally try to alter the status quo.

~~In the Word~~ It can be stated that a stable Asia is good for Both India and China to reap the benefit of Asian Century and world is large enough to attain Chinese ~~for~~ an Dream as well as

India's rightful place in the Committee of nation

(b) UNSC came into existence after the 2nd world war, it was established so that 3rd world war should not occur and peace should prevail, in the words of Kofi Annan it was established to not to take us to heaven But prevent us from going to hell.

Remarks

According to then newly elected president in 1992, Boutros Boutros Ghali, the time is ripe at 50th short anniversary for UN reform but in the introduction of Shastri motion, since then 50th anniversary have passed, 60th have passed and recently 70th have passed. Nothing has happened.

India is fighting tooth and nail to get a seat at that high table. India has formed consensus on wider level, along with India 3 other nation Japan, Germany and Brazil is eyeing for seat. (674) India has

India presents a strong case for its candidature. It was a founding member, India has been Non permanent member for 7 term (14 years). India is 3rd largest economy (in PPP), a major

Remarks

responsible democracy, and largest country to invest in humanitarian and disaster-relief programs, with UN white hats and even Day Honorary Prize.

However India is facing strategic blockade by China, who is a P5 member. Opposition from Pakistan leaves coffee club called uniting for consensus.

Two prominent views worth considering, Kofi Annan said in UN Council, "That India is the rightful candidate for UNSC, BUT he also added that expecting that it is going to bear any burden in near future is far fetched".

And Kishore Mahbubani in his book "The great convergence" gave 7-7-7 Formula, 7 permanent, 7 semi permanent and 7 elected member.

Remarks

Thus India has invested in the words of Kanwar Sibbar, India has invested lot of political capital for UNSC membership and it should take more cautionary approach and increase its economic weight. That would further the cause and build an overarching consensus for its candidature.

(c) West Asia has been the place of ~~great~~ lot of interest. However former VP President Mr Anseri in his article

"Travelling through Conflict" suggests that west Asia is going through

"Curse of Centrality". Edward Luttwak also put strategic question mark on

importance of west Asia and says that centre of gravity have shifted towards Asia Pacific.

India's foreign relations have seen a lot of variation, Jan 2003

Remarks

discuss how changes set stage for India

the Indian head was the chief guest
 Republic day that time India Iran
 Economic relation was to culminated into
 Strategic partnership. But later on
 "Bond Cooperation" was against it and
 it gave report to Bush Administration
 then India though ~~its~~ relation with every
 more mesalive (Nuclear deal) than with Tehran?

In recent time, amid changing
 scenarios like USA election, Arab spring,
 Syrian civil war, China's assertiveness in
 West Asia (Cargo trail to Iran), Israel-Arab
 relation, Ind-Iran relation is facing
 frictions.

Iran have recently said that
 Chabahar is not exclusively for one country
 and other nation can also invest

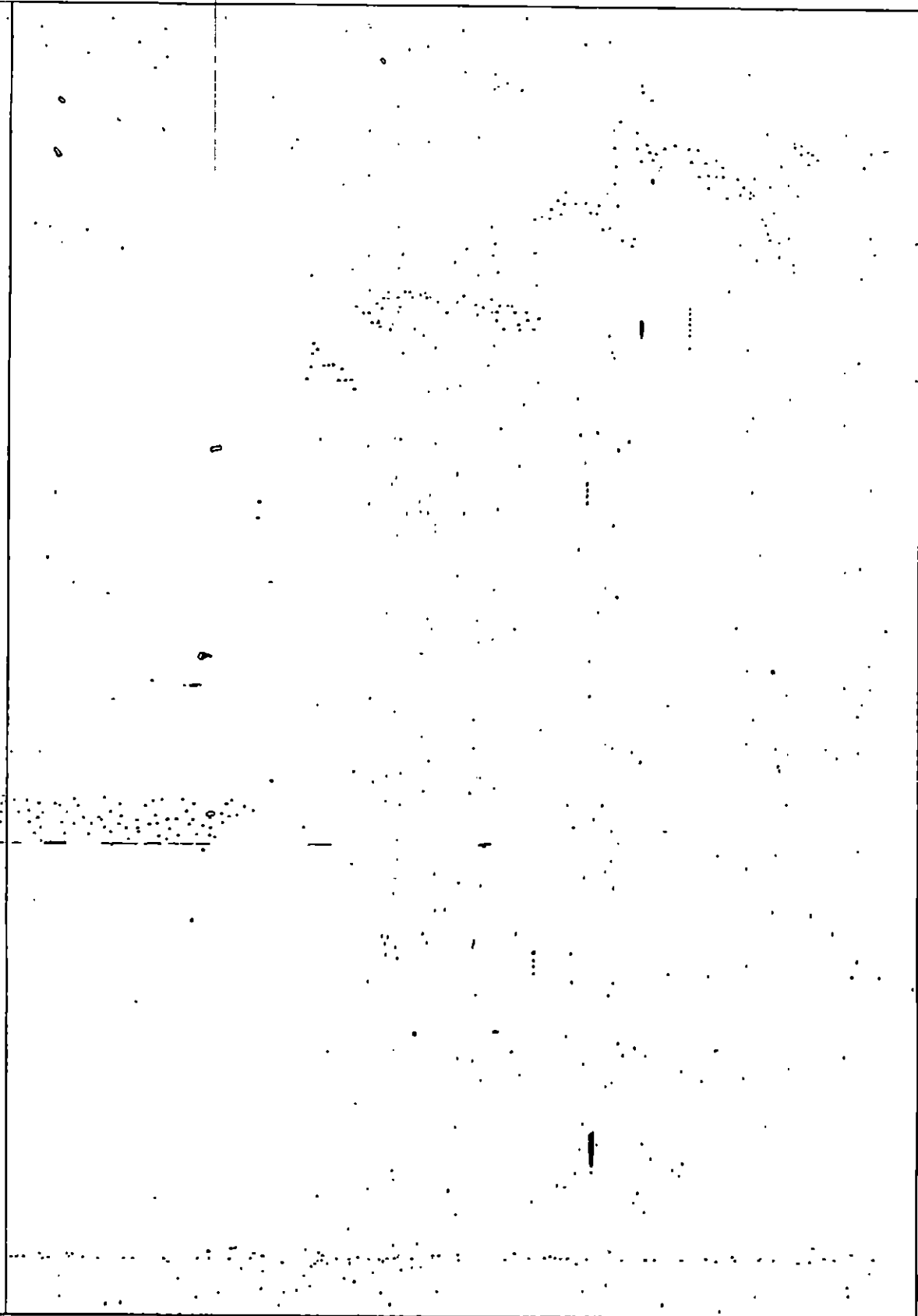
Iran have denied rights for Farzad B
 Gas pipeline discovered by ONGC-VL.
 There are delays by India on building of
 Chabahar, and ITI pipeline

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is the role expected to be played by Myanmar in India's quest for greater connectivity with East Asia? What is the Major Hurdle? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) The Indian Foreign Policy is actively adapting and responding to the Rise of China in Asia. Elaborate with examples and special reference to recent visits of the Prime Minister. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Stability in Afghanistan is beneficial for both India and Pakistan in particular and region in general. In this light discuss the significance of Heart of Asia Conference. Also critically analyse the Amritsar Declaration in this regard. (300 Words) (20 Marks)

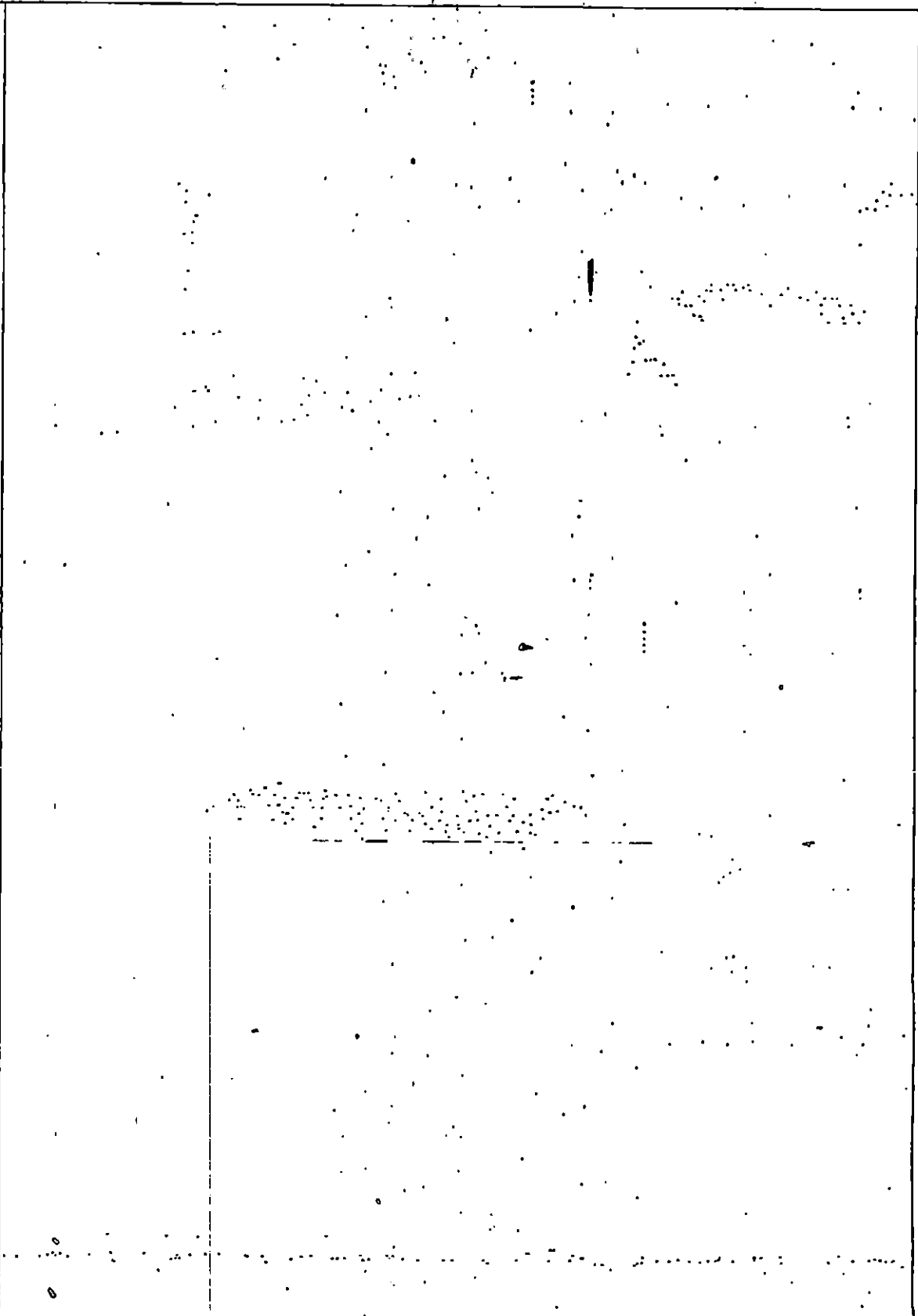
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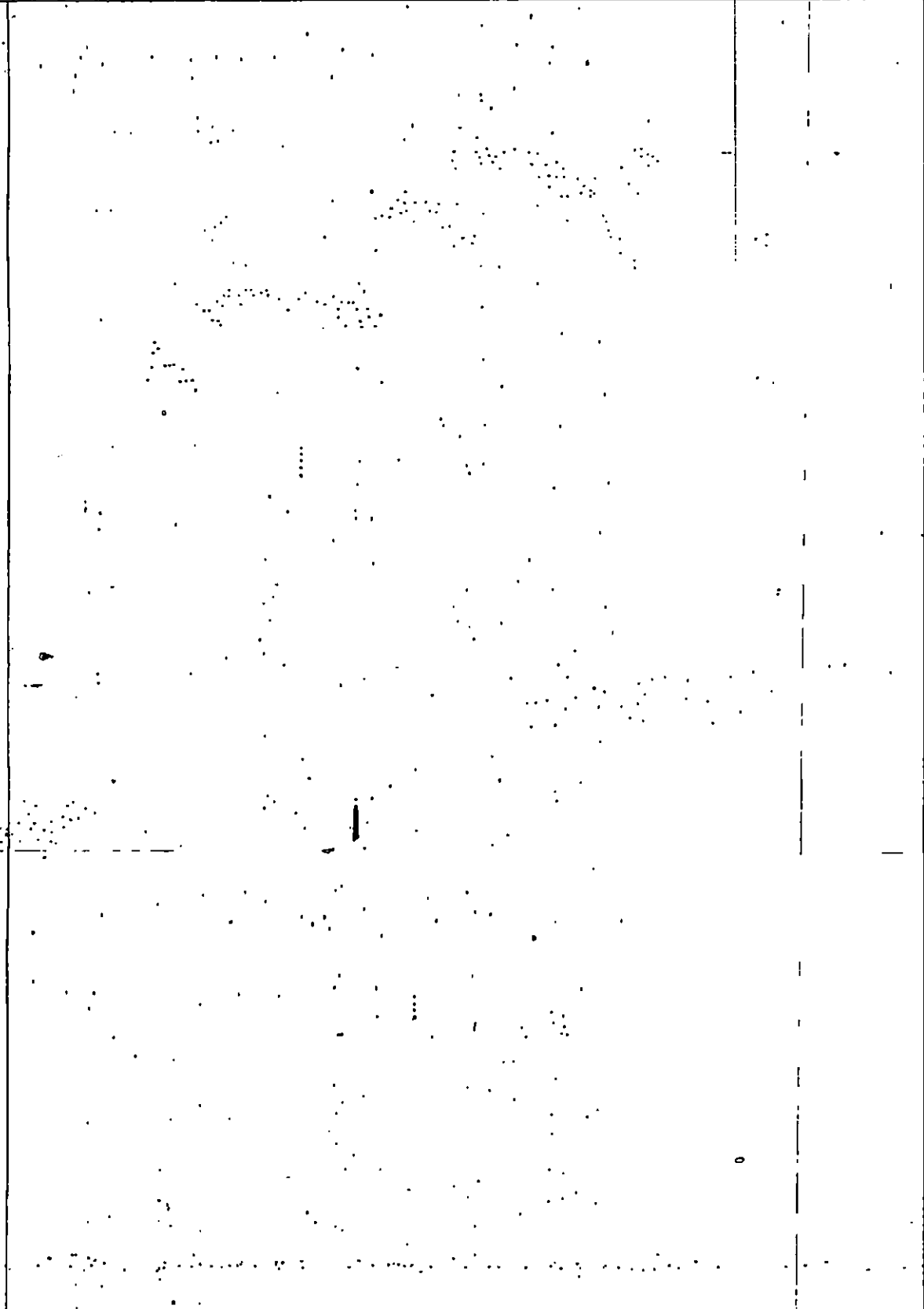
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Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine evolution of China's Foreign Policy in South China Sea and Indian Policy Response. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are Structural Constraints in Indian Bangladesh Relations, how far new Initiatives are going address problems? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss Newly emerged India-USA partnership and its implication on restructuring of Asian Regional Order. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a) China's policy is driven by its middle kingdom status. China considers itself the same middle kingdom then it used to be 5000 yrs ago. Its policy is driven by Confucious policy of "Harmony and hierarchy".

South China sea is the region in neighbourhood of China, in which China extends its claim, and put forth argument of having claim as old as 2000 yrs old due to its civilization and historical linkage, it demarcates a dash line in the region.

However this policy is seemed to be in coherent with

Remarks

Alfred T Mahan's policy regarding British navy in context of Indian Ocean, that is those who will control the Indian Ocean will control the world.

It seems that Chinese policy in South China Sea has come at loggubhead and there is various disputes with nations. Japan-China dispute in Diaoyu (Senkaku Island), Vietnam, Philippines and other nations have also put forth their claim over Pratael, Spratly and Scarborough Island.

China seems to build Artificial Zone and construct Artificial Islands and long Strip for Aeroplane. The South China Sea region is full of Mineral and other Strategic resource. China even negated the verdict of UNCLOS to SCS.

In this context India has been firm and affirmative regarding

Remarks

her response. India supports the UNCLOS mandate. And Foreign Secretary Mr Jaishankar have asserted that "India is fully in favour of freedom of navigation in high seas". Some has been asserted in various forms including TORA. India has even accepted Vietnam's offer for oil and mineral exploration in South China sea.

Thus Indian policy response has been firm and affirmative. However India should maintain strategic balance in engaging in high seas as New Delhi would not want Beijing to get into its Kashmir dispute with Pakistan.

(4)

Remarks

(b) India have supported Bangladesh in its war of independence in 1971. India Bangladesh enjoys good relation with present Sheikh Hasena Government.

Bangladesh is an important player in South Asia. Geographically it act as a buffer state b/w India and China and its location is important as we have only narrow stretch of 21km in Siliguri Corridor.

Economically, the trade with Bangladesh is not much but with recent efforts like Border Trade, Line of Credit etc, the trade is going to rise.

Geopolitically, the nation has porous border and thus often illegal migrants and drug supply issue, Fake and currency notes are at all time high. Thus makes it important among other things like being a lowa riparian state, many river flows through it.

The main structural constraints in relations are the river dispute,

Remarks

Bangladesh facing China card, There is anti India sentiments by groups like Harkat ul Mujahidin and Jammot Uddawa (Shahbagh protest), killing of bloggers put question on Secularism, infiltration, stability in NE, ~~all on~~ issue of include-exclude and maritime border disputes on some constraints Missdirected answer

However recent high level visit of PM Sheikh Haseena and her efforts of putting the perpetrators of war crime behind the bars, Blasting and Blowing - Harkat ul Mujahidin and Jammot Uddawa have shown been clearly faithful.

Apart from it Indo Bangladesh sign agreement to exchange include exclude (100th CA) Agreement on Maritime dispute, under para diplomacy, West Bengal has been brought onboard to negotiate Teesta river dispute, This shows efforts to soothe & smoothen structural constraints.

Remarks

Apart from this Indo-Bangladeshi Border
 breach exercise, Trade pact, Extension of
 line of credit, Border Haat, Integrated
 Check post at Petrapole, BBIN Corridor all
 are efforts to further the relationship
 and consolidate the partnership, this
 will address the structural constraints

(c) In the words of Dennis Kux,
 Ind USA has been "estranged democracy"
 But now D. Malone suggests that Ind
 USA are "engaged democracy". Former
 USA President held that "Ind USA
 relationship is defining relationship of
 21st century". Ind PM held that
 Ind-USA are "natural partner". Currier
 Ind PM held that both have come out of
 "hesitation of history" and Mr Trump
 held that Ind is "important transactional
 partner of USA".

Ind is an important player
 for USA. It is a "swing state". Ind is
 very important for USA's

Remarks

Pivot to Asia and Asia Rebalance. Ind USA has ~~the~~ recently ~~en~~ signed ~~of~~ important initiatives like, US Congress pass act to declare India as a "major defense partner."

Ind USA signed logistic exchanged agreement. Ashley Tellis suggest that Both India and USA is important for each other and they should further enhance the cooperation.

Scholars like Tevister Schaffer and Lisa Ewily hold the view that Ind US relations are at all time high and both the oldest democracy and the largest democracy needs each other.

to Ind US relation however in the words of ^{Bhadrat Karnad} ~~Pragmatism~~ it is guided by USA china relation and USA needs India more than India needs USA. Because USA will not want to get into the Thucydides Trap as suggested by

Orsham, Allison. Recent deals
 Defense US backing for
 It is said that 21st century ^{India} will be Asian Century, end to India
 Japan and China are the top contenders
 who will see the show. Current

Asian regional order is multipolar,
 However China with its strategic manoeuvre
 does not want to accept that China
 is facing a paradox because it wants
 a "multipolar world But a unipolar Asia"
 However India wants multipolar world as
 well as multipolar Asia

Asian Regional Order has far
 reaching implications for ^{course of} Indo
 US relations. Scholars like C Rajamohan
 asserts that India should further
 improve and engage with USA;
 however it should not be seen as a
 junior partner of USA.

In the words of Mr. Modi (for
 Addressing joint Congress, USA) He quoted

Remarks "Walt Whitman's poem: 'orchestra has sufficiently
 tuned their instrument - there is new
 symphony at play' "