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SRUSHTI DESHMUKH

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GS Mains Q&A

International Relations – India & Asia



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Name : Srushti Deshmukh

Roll No. :

Mobile No. :

GS MAINS Q&A 2018

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: INDIA AND ASIA

Time Allowed: 3 Hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- ▶ There are 20 Questions.
- ▶ **The paper contain two sections:**
 - Section A: Questions 1-10 are of 10 Marks Each
 - Section B: Questions 11-20 are of 15 Mark Each
- ▶ All questions are compulsory.
- ▶ The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- ▶ Answer the questions in **SECTION A WITHIN 150** words each and **SECTION B WITHIN 250** words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.
- ▶ Answers must be written within the space provided.
- ▶ Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Date:

Candidate's Signature

Sd

Examiner's Signature

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REMARKS

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Remarks

Section A

Q1. Israel's importance for India is growing beyond just purchasing the military ammunition and equipment. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Despite initial hiccups and roadblocks, stemming from the Israel-Palestine issue, India is today moving towards dehypphenating the relation & carving out its own stance.

Besides The ammunition support in wars against Pakistan (1965, 1999) and consequent Barak 8 missile system, Israel's importance is growing manifold.

-) Geostrategic - Our proximity with US, Japan and need for trusted partner in West Asian politics
-) Economic and Technological - Cutting edge Israeli systems of Agriculture, water desalination, irrigation can be a boon for India.

Remarks

- 1) Cooperation in R & D and Start Up - The new 'iCreate' in Gujarat as well as I4C - ~~the~~ cooperation in technology can boost our prowess in advanced systems - ~~that~~ manufacturing
- 2) Cultural and Diasporic - The cultural affinity & civilizational links with Jewish community has strengthened the bond.

India is willing to give new dimensions to its relations with Israel by cooperating in various fields for mutual benefit of nations.

Remarks

Q2. Do you think addressing 'lack of security and connectivity' is necessary to make the Northeast (NE) the launchpad for India's interface with South East Asia. Discuss.
(10 Marks)

The development of North East Region as well as India's relations with South East Asian nations like Thailand, Myanmar etc have been suffering due to insecure atmosphere in the Region. It's required that -

-) The insurgency in Nagaland, Mizoram etc must be controlled by both strict action as well as mediation (Peace talks)
-) The difficult terrain must be effectively connected by road and air links to enhance physical & digital connection
-) Developing conducive atmosphere by cultural/political autonomy to North Eastern tribal regions.
-) Utilising hydropower, skilling youth and rejuvenating traditional arts bamboo work etc.

Remarks

Addressing all this can help maintain a vibrant region ~~to~~ which can be the launchpad for further connectivity to SE Asia.

The Imphal-Moreh Link, Kaladan-Multi Modal transport, India-Myanmar-Thailand link (IMT) can boost economic linkages on both sides. ~~The~~

The ~~de~~ poor security atmosphere, AFSPA, illegal migration as well as poor connectivity needs to be urgently addressed for the same.

Remarks

Q3. As India's stature in global politics increases, it is in the nation's as well as global interest that India remains a balancing power. Examine. (10 Marks)

The Rising stature of India must be complimented with a balancing diplomacy that can address the concerns of all our partners while helping us to act for our own development agenda.

1) Our 'Quad' talks with Australia, US, Japan ~~must~~ for rule based & peaceful ^{Indo}Pacific cooperation must be supplemented with fine balancing at Shanghai Coop. Org with Russia and China.

2) Cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Oman, UAE for Energy security must be in consonance with technological engagement with Israel.

3) Indian proximity to ^{EU}US, and diaspora linkages must not alienate China & all weather friend Russia for Asian Stability.

Remarks

Multilateral engagement with South East Asia and Africa can ensure that we maintain our position as balancing power and further the cooperative - globalisation & rules based order

But for this, India might have to -

-) Do tight diplomatic finetuning
-) Even our own interests for Energy or others might have to be carefully pursued Eg. with Iran for natural Gas & USA ~~with~~ for shale Oil.
-) The assertive China will have to be tackled with "engagement" and mini groupings.
-) Careful response to Myanmar in case of Rohingya crisis is an instance of a similar balancing that India seeks to perform in line with its stature.

Remarks

Q4. What are the issues faced by Hill Country Tamils? How can they potentially affect the India-Sri Lanka ties? (10 Marks)

Due to the Tamil Eelam demand and insurgency in Sri Lanka in late 70s and 1980s, Hill country Tamils have faced many issues.

-) They are 'Internally Displaced Population', homeless and without basic services.
-) Poverty is rife in this community and not much state support is available.
-) Being a minority, the cultural and political subjugation as well as discrimination at the hands of Sinhala community is faced.

India Sri Lanka ties can be affected ^{due to}

-) Indian State of Tamil Nadu & ^{ethnic} similarities it demands proper treatment of Hill country Tamils in Sri Lanka.
-) This single issue can roadblock our cooperation in other sectors of economic, technological and cultural (Buddhist) cooperation.

Remarks

The measures must be accelerated to alleviate condition of Hill Tamils.

-) 13th Amendment giving provincial councils & support by Sri Lankan Constitution be implemented
-) Recent Indian effort to build housing shelters as well as skill support can empower Tamil families.
-) ETCA, between Indo-Sri Lanka can improve our service & technical connection too.

Remarks

Q5. Indian-Nepal ties are at almost all-time low and to prevent them from worsening further is the biggest immediate concern. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Indian-Nepal ties witnessed a huge dip recently owing to multiple factors.

- *) Indian backdoor negotiation and involvement in Nepali politics being viewed as an attack on independent power transition by Nepal.
- *) Growing proximity with China, that has deeper pockets and stays aloof of domestic issues
- *) Tardy implementation of existing hydropower projects, infrastructure etc
- *) Fuel ~~so.~~ and Trade roadblock that choked Nepali business and commerce/market
- *) Inadequate support during demonetisation.

Many fallouts can be expected due to

such relations:

- *) ^{Nepal's} Greater access and cooperation with China can bring it closer home. (geographically)

Remarks

•) Growing Chinese investments, electricity, internet, railway link with Tibet question the age old Indian cooperation & assistance granted to Nepal.

•) Strategic fallouts can be disastrous due to border skirmishes & incursions. Eg. seen in Doklam issue with Bhutan - China.

Hence this must be addressed with quick project completion, acceptance of Nepal's sovereignty & respect for internal politics as well as rejuvenating trade & water cooperation for deeper headway in relations.

Remarks

Q6. The lack of progress in SAARC now means India needs to focus on other regional blocs without the inclusion of Pakistan. Analyze the progress in BIMSTEC in this regard? (10 Marks)

The lockjam in SAARC due to weakening Indo-Pak relations had thwarted efforts of a "South Asian" cooperation. This can be bridged by substantial engagement at BIMSTEC which acts as a bridge between South Asia & ~~SEA~~ South East Asia also.

But the progress since its inception through Bangkok Declaration (1997) has not been encouraging except FTA & Convention on Terrorism.

-) Secretariat was established only in 2014 (Dhaka)
-) India has not been able to provide direction and leadership adequately.
-) The members Myanmar & Thailand are much vibrantly involved in ASEAN.
-) Noodle bowl effect due to ASEAN, BBIN, BCIM, CAsEC etc weakened the cooperation.
-) 14 priority areas were identified but progress on working groups is slow.

Remarks

But recent 20th Anniversary Celebration have helped rejuvenate relations.

-) India's Act East policy & Neighbourhood I policy is being given a push.
-) BRICS - BIMSTEC meeting in 2016 widened our engagement
-) Convention on mutual legal assistance, Grid Cooperation, Coastal Shipping and Security Chief meetings ~~were~~ ~~are~~ are being pushed.

These initiatives as well as IMT Highway, Transport and Disaster-Environment cooperation can be meaningful in rejuvenating the group.

Remarks

Q7. Indo-Bangladesh relations have been at a high off-late, however, the recent introduction of registry of citizens in Indian state of Assam can affect the India-Bangladesh relations. Examine. (10 Marks)

The Indo-Bangladesh relations have got a boost by India's Neighbourhood 'first' policy and favourable Sheikh Hasina Govt.

-) Cooperation on Terrorism (Cross-border), Extradition and Information sharing.
-) Indian assistance for defence equipment.
-) Cooperation for technological enhancement, Nuclear power sharing etc.
-) Assistance in case of student exchange and cultural cooperation.
-) Operation Insaniyat to tackle Rohingya crisis

The recent effort of Assam Govt to frame National Registry of Citizens to 'identify illegal migrants (specially from Bangladesh) who settled after 1971) can be a bone of contention:

-) If the identified illegal residents are asked to be returned to mother country, it can pose problems.

Remarks

- o) Bangladesh has refused any such illegal movement undergoing from its side.
- o) Current Rohingya pressure on Bangladesh has brought humanitarian angle to the issue.
- o) The non-citizens ~~from~~ in Assam can face discrimination and marginalisation by original residents and administration in days to come.
- o) Even West Bengal has expressed solidarity with the cause of Bengalis in Assam.

Nevertheless, Indian side is sensitive enough to handle this issue. ~~India has also~~ efficient work permit system as well as humanitarian assistance can be the way forward. ~~to~~ .

Remarks

Q8. There has been a shift in India's foreign policy stance with focus on 'use of hard power' alongside 'soft power'. What are the possible benefits of this policy in context of Pakistan? Assess the long-term efficacy of this policy. (10 Marks)

For handling the immediate neighbours like Pakistan, India has devised a strategy to simultaneously use hard & ^{soft} power for taking relations forward & addressing concerns.

- o) Surgical strikes in POK for targeting militant camps.
- o) Cross border firing being answered adequately.
- o) Devt of advanced nuclear capability ~~like~~ & Defence like BRAHMOS, AGNI V and nuclear triad.

Alongside -

- o) Soft power at International Organisation like UN, eliciting support for cause of terrorism
- o) Efficiently defending Jadhav's case at ICT.
- o) Cooperating with other nations in bringing Pakistan to book at FATF, UNSC ~~to~~ etc
- o) NSA level talks as 'Talks on Terror' and release of fishermen and prisoners.
- o) Solidarity expressed with terror attack at school.
- o) Allowing Medical Visa for patients from Pak.

Remarks

This policy -

-) Can give a tough signal to Pak during to prevent state sponsored terror export.
-) Can keep open channel of talks to build ground for further dept cooperation.
-) Can project a positive image of India on World stage as responsible regional & global power.
-) Resuming IWT Commission (Indus) talks is a symbol of such engagement.

In the long term, with political cooperation from Pakistan & rising pressure at world stage eg. by USA can force Pak to mend ways. India's tough stance at BRI as well as continued engagement with Russia & US shows that India is unwilling to compromise on sovereignty & security but open to development cooperation with all.

Remarks

Q9. Strategic partnership in combination with economic partnerships have become important part of India's "Act West Asia" policy in recent. What are the reasons behind India's active strategic engagements with West Asian countries without participating in West Asian turmoil? (10 Marks)

India has tried to elevate its economic partnership to level of strategic cooperation with many nations in West Asia to improve the level of coordination and engagement.

-) India & UAE ~~released~~ asserted strong cooperation against cross border terrorism recently.
-) Relations with Oman and Saudi Arabia have got a boost with recent Arab Investments in India.
-) Indo Israel engagement for agriculture, technology and defence reflect a deep connection.

Reasons behind this fervour :

-) ^{Good} Security situation and stability in West Asia is crucial for Asian Development and Growth.
-) India is keen on maintaining links even with Iran to diversify & enhance Energy security.

Remarks

- *) ~~the~~ Radicalisation in India needs active cooperation with West Asian nations for being tackled.
- *) With withdrawal of the USA, Russian involvement and Chinese forays in the region, it's essential that India maintains its footprint to ensure a balanced future.
- *) Indian-Afghan proximity, Chabahar Port, INSTC, etc can boost our cooperation also, helping India situate itself as a responsible global power for a secure and prosperous future.

Remarks

Q10. Have U.S.-Pakistan relations always been fraught? Do you think the suspension of economic aid to Pakistan have any impact on their relations? Critically comment.
(10 Marks)

During the Cold War and after Independence, India seemed to lean towards Russian flank, which had brought US-Pak together as allies. Hence, recent statements and aid suspension comes as a tough answer from US, but relations have not been always fraught.

Due to recent events:

- 1) A diplomatic and mental pressure is being created on the Pak govt. to act against terrorists
- 2) Suspension of aid is symbolically a tough message that US won't deter ~~from~~ against terrorism.
- 3) Pak may grow closer to China, and USA, relying less on USA for infra help and aid.

Remarks

But this is unlikely to have any tangible impact -

-) US had already been reducing its dupst aid in last years.
-) Pak cooperation is indispensable for USA in its operation in Afganistan & dealing with Taliban. Eg. intelligence, boots on ground etc.
-) Such statements were taken earlier also, but failed to make any substantial way in which Pak harbours terror.

Hence, US statements must be followed with strict actions to effect any change in Pak policies, also cooperation for handling terror is essential to solve Taliban problem.

Remarks

Section B

Q11. Chabahar Port would not just strengthen the India's international trade but also provide a strategic position to neutralize Pakistani threats and Chinese influence.
Elaborate. (15 Marks)

~~The Chabahar port~~

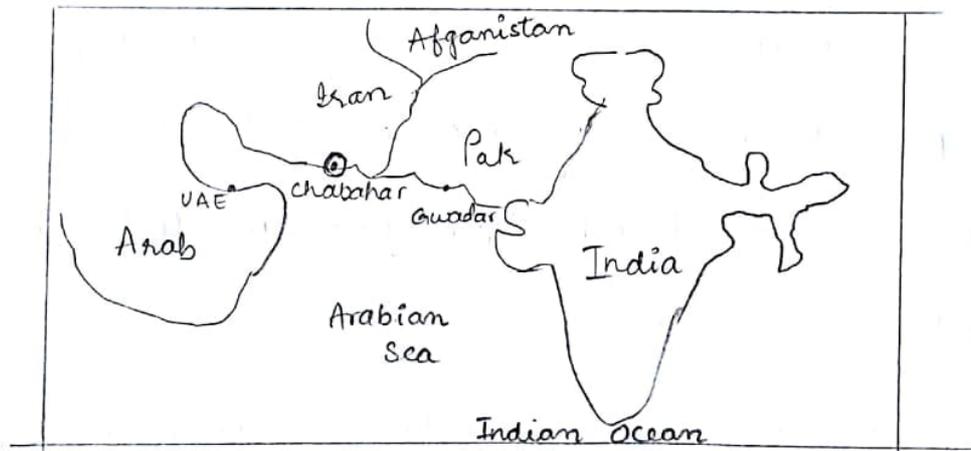
While the State sponsored terrorism from Pakistan has tried to deteriorate India's strategic-security situation, China's 'encirclement' by string of pearls has tried to bring down India's influence in the region.

Chabahar port in Iran, a strategic geographical location, close to West Asia and in our neighbourhood, can give multidimensional benefits to India.

- The trade with Afghanistan is blocked due to Pakistan can be carried on using Chabahar
- Infrastructure in Iran & Afgan. can help reinforce regional commerce opportunities.

Remarks

-) It opens opportunities to engage with Central Asian nations, rich in natural resources including uranium.
-) Proposed North South Corridor (INSTC) can open our access to even European nations for trade linkages (far cheaper)
 this way
-) But besides economic partnership, Chabahar can provide other benefits too:



- 1) Counter to China - Indian presence in Iran can effectively maintain our position & surveillance in West Asia counter to Chinese Gwadar port

Remarks

- 2) Pakistan's roadblock can be overcome, which is also a strategic signal that India is strong enough now to pursue its interests.
- 3) The humanitarian missions in West Asia, Eg. Evacuation & assistance can be strengthened now.
- 4) Our proximity to Persian Gulf, can enhance our presence ~~as~~ net security provider from "Bab-al-mandeb to Malacca" in Indian Ocean.
- 5) Piracy operations, illegal migration and terrorism can also get effective answer.

Chabahar Port is the harbinger for a deeper regional engagement as well as International partnerships, in consonance with our growing stature.

Remarks

Q12. China is not just increasing its economic might but also political clout to increase penetration in middle-east which is a concern for India. In this context discuss the significance of Middle-East with respect to China and India. What concerns does India have in region due to China and how India should approach to resolve them?

(15 Marks)

The erstwhile Chinese policy to refrain from any intervention in Middle East, is seeing a reversal with growing engagement & political clout. With Capricious USA, this must be checked by India at the right time.

Significance of Middle East:

- o) Both India & China are rising global power, economic prowess & population.
- o) These aspirations require a peaceful security situation in the region.
- o) Energy security is on the agenda of both nations which comes from stability and cooperation in Middle East.
- o) Western Chinese provinces (Xinjiang etc) and Uighur militancy along with Belt & Road Initiative have forced china to deepen penetration

Remarks

- o) India seeks to balance this engagement with a rules based - self determined political solution that is consultative. This can help India maintain trade & cultural linkages
- o) To realize the potential of "Asian Century".

Concerns of India.

- o) Deepening Chinese links can be fatalistic for future ~~as~~ due to continued border disputes & competition with China on various fronts.
- o) Withdrawal or Inscrutability of USA can open a vacuum which if occupied by China alone can disturb the balance.
- o) India's energy security ~~is~~ ~~threat~~ can be threatened
- o) China's assertiveness in South China Sea has shown its unwillingness to align with International rules based order and regulations.
- o) It can give leverage to Pakistan and fight against

Remarks

State sponsored terror can become tough.

1) Democratic Govt can be threatened due to deeper Chinese influence.

India's approach:

1) India must follow a multilateral, consultative approach on this issue.

2) Economic partnership be supplemented with defence cooperation with Middle Eastern States

3) Deeper links with Afgan, Iran through Chabatar.

4) Soft power & diaspora linkages to maintain the vibrancy of relations.

Remarks

Q13. Recent political developments between India and South Korea have created an opening for the two countries to share mutual security interests in Asia however, not without persisting challenges. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Q14. Japan proposal to revive the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (or the "Quad") holds potential to establish a robust regional peace and security architecture for the Indo-Pacific region. In this context what are the key drivers in reviving the Quad? Also discuss the factors which may limit its potential. (15 Marks)

The Indo-Pacific Region has emerged to be a vibrant economic corridor and home to majority population of the world, with a relatively peaceful underlying situation. Due to its economic & strategic significance, the maintenance of open security architecture is essential.

The 'Quad' has been revived in this context to-

- 1) Maintain open and safe Indo-pacific region based on International rules based order.
- 2) Growing Chinese assertiveness, specially in South China Sea, flouting UNCLOS norms and building naval bases in the region.

Remarks

-) The greater connectivity networks like BRI, forged single handedly by China, but are ~~to~~ opaque and unsustainable in some cases
-) US's 'pivot to Asia' policy and recently released South Asian Security policy provided greater role to India in the face of Chinese activities.
-) Japan's aspirations to maintain a rules based order, despite US's manoeuvres & unpredictability has revived this.

Factors which may limit its potential:

-) US, Japan and Australia have deep economic linkages with China, hence drastic steps against it cannot be expected.
-) Each country of Quad has its own approach to tackle China.
-) Last time, Australia withdrew, owing to Chinese pressure due to deep political & economic partnerships and no direct conflict with China.

Remarks

1) It's uncertain what the group can actually do on ground besides the diplomatic pressure it has created on China & Russia.

2) This policy can even alienate other powers or smaller nations, which would see this as a Cold War era coalition, but in a different combination.

Hence India must do the fine balancing by using Quad as a forum to maintain regional peace & security in Indo-Pacific while engaging with China & Russia as well as ASEAN to balance the regional position.

Remarks

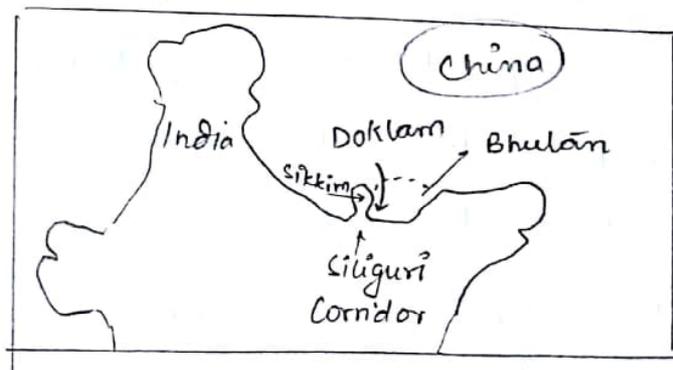
Q15. Doklam issue has once again reiterated that India-Bhutan relations are special and that India is ready to go extra mile for safety of its all-weather friends? Explain and also comment on its impact on China-Bhutan relations? (15 Marks)

Right since Indo-Bhutan Friendship Treaty (1949), India has tried to maintain extremely cooperative, mutually cordial relations with Bhutan.

It has also acted as a buffer state between border clashes between India & China.

But recent Doklam Crisis has brought to light newer dimensions of all the stakeholders' diplomacy.

Doklam Plateau lies at a trijunction of Indo-Bhutan-China borders.



When Chinese Road Making Endeavours were seen to be extending in Bhutanese territories, India went an extra

Remarks

mile to maintain the territorial integrity & sovereignty of Bhutan by the help of forces to drive away the Chinese team.

- This was an extraordinary gesture that escalated into 1-2 month long tensions between India & China.

- Such an effort also projected India as a balancing power who would not back off at Chinese pressure and also helped consolidate our position as regional leader.

Impact.

-) Though Bhutan has tried to carefully respond to Indian protection, it has cemented Indo-Bhutan relations.
-) The diplomatic channels activated in this issue reflect a maturity on Indian side.
-) China-Bhutan relation would be hit ~~but~~ by trust deficit at least in short term.
-) Bhutan is the only relation to support India on its

Remarks

stance against Chinese BRI.
 • Due to such an escalation, China-Bhutan diplomats would be careful in the relation in future to not hurt territorial integrity again.

But, China has not disengaged with Bhutan, rather its now opening newer channels to leverage its geographical proximity. By cultural ~~Buddhist~~ cooperation, Dupt aid, etc. & ~~set~~ people-to-people links.

India must not ^{take} Bhutanese cooperation for granted, rather deepen economic & cultural-historical linkage and respect Bhutanese sovereign decisions for continued relations.

Remarks

Q16. The rising Shia-Sunni wedge in West Asian countries have potential to destabilize countries like India having mixed population of both sects. Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

The Intra-Religion wedge between Shia and Sunni, ~~that~~ has driven thorny relations within Islamic communities, for long now.

The rising wedge in West Asia as well as North Africa has destabilised the region, promoting civil war, toppling govt and failure of security forces. or duplt measures.

o) The most significant example is that of Iran-Saudi conflict due to Shia-Sunni wedge with respective majority population.

o) Energy security of Asian countries as well as Europe is ~~an~~ in jeopardy due to this.

o) The radicalisation by ISIS terrorist group ^{also} is partly driven by this ideology of sectarian conflict.

Remarks

Countries like India, Indonesia, Pakistan also have significant Muslim population of both sect. This sectarian issue ~~can~~ is thus a potential threat to the security of the countries.

o) The bloodshed in West Asia owing to theocratic principles can spark distrust among communities.

o) The communication linkages, social media etc has facilitated these activities to spread which can radicalise our population.

But, specially in India, the Muslims consider themselves and have a unique style of life of 'Indian Mualman'.

o) Indian landscape is a collection of numerous communities from various religions, caste, colour, language, traditions etc.

Remarks

- 1) This sectarian conflict has a long past, but the stability and mutual coexistence of Shia-Sunni in India is a testimony to its form.
- 2) Apparently Shia-Sunni, the conflicts in Middle East are driven by socio-economic background, which reflect stark contradictions between both sects. Such juxtaposition is not possible in Indian context.

Hence, though Islamic radicalisation threats are being countered, Shia-Sunni conflicts are rarely heard & the community needs to be knit together in "Indian Identity" to avert any such possibility.

Remarks

Q17. Rohingya issue has once again showed that any trouble in neighboring countries has potential to make impact on domestic issues in India. Examine and comment on its impact on Indo-Myanmar ties? (15 Marks)

The attack by Terrorist group Arakan Army in Myanmar on military and consequent crackdown on the Rohingya community has given birth to huge crisis.

-) The mass exodus to Bangladesh has aggravated the humanitarian crisis.
-) UNHCR has called it the case of ethnic cleansing by the Buddhist Myanmar community. (Army)

Impact on domestic issues:

-) India has already suffered from illegal migrants from Bangladesh, Myanmar etc in North East, West Bengal etc
-) Such influx in India can hamper demographic situation and come in conflict with citizen entitlements
-) Threat of Radicalisation, potential terrorist linkages, with Pakistan, & Human trafficking etc

Remarks

o) Pulling hands back from humanitarian issue sparked a huge debate in the country, questioning Indian ambitions as a regional power.

Impact on Indo-Myanmar Relations :

- o) India handled the situation carefully by projecting it initially as Myanmar's own matter and fight against terror. in Indonesia
- o) India refused to sign a declaration ⁱⁿ that condemned Rohingya crisis, reflecting Indian solidarity with Myanmar govt.
- o) This was handled, keeping in sight potential Chinese intervention & deepening relations with Myanmar
- o) Myanmar is a potential lynchpin to South East Asia for India & recent ASEAN & BIMSTEC Summit reinforce this commitment.

Remarks

Nevertheless, India would have undoubtedly expressed its concerns using other diplomatic channels.

→) Operation Insaniyat as an immediate aid to Bangladesh was ~~g~~ launched.

→) India has extended help to develop residential complex for the rehabilitation of Rohingya community in Myanmar within 2 yrs.

India has tried to prevent Myanmar's isolation by International community, expressed concern about security threat to India and taken steps to alleviate the current situation.

Remarks

Q18. The past one year marked a turning point in India-China relations. It began with India taking a strong stance against China's ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and it ended with China tightening its grip on South Asia. Is the narrative true? Critically analyse the statement in the context of India-China relations. (15 Marks)

India-China relations have been constantly evolving owing to the growing political & economical stature of both Nations. The political manoeuvres by USA, West Asian situation and ~~South East~~ Maritime scenario has helped shape this relation also.

Indo-China Concerns:

- o) The flagship Belt & Road initiative of China is being opposed by India due to its sovereignty & territorial claims on POK & CPEC passing it.
- o) India has stepped up cooperation with South East Asian countries - (ASEAN), even in defence (Singapore - Changi base) & oil exploration (Vietnam), much to Chinese unease.

Remarks

- o) Quad constituted by India is seen as a strategic forum to ^{ace} Chinese aspirations.
- o) Growing engagement with Japan, on technological front as well as with USA on service & trade has been shadowing our relation with China.
- o) China blocked Indian entry to NSG
- o) China has openly supported Pak on its ~~fight~~ ^{position} for terror issues which disgruntles India.
- o) Chinese encirclement, military base in Djibouti, taking Hambantota (Sri Lanka) port on lease & FTA with Maldives, Gwadar, ~~etc~~ etc has raised distrust

Nevertheless, the Indo-China aspirations are set to ~~meet or~~ ~~clashes~~ due to our close geography, age old border tensions and rise of both nations in a fractured world.

We have managed to cooperate also.

- o) Doklam Issue was peacefully sorted out between countries.

Remarks

- 1) Both have pitched voices against 'protectionism' and called for a global trade connection.
- 2) India gained entry into SCO.

Thus the coming times should be of 'Engagement' with China and Cooperative spirit of Friendly Competition so that no party gets adversely affected due to rivalry. Asian Century dream can only be realized by continuous partnership.

Remarks

Q19. What is Extradition, is it same as deportation? Does Indian have an effective extradition policy? Examine. (15 Marks)

Extradition is a process by which the country is able to recall and regain any particular citizen who has ~~migrated/settled~~ ^{escaped to} in any other country. This is done specially when a person is fleeing from criminal or civil prosecution & is involved in illegal activities and takes shelter in a foreign nation.

Deportation also involves exchange of details and person being sent to own country of origin, but this is because the foreign country itself initiates proceeding on the person. This happens if he/she is illegally residing or flouts any law, making him liable to deportation.

eg. India has tried to extradite Businessmen Mallya & other criminals, while USA - UK are discussing on deportation of illegal Indian

Remarks

migrants working in former countries.

India has an Extradition Act (1962) that governs all the procedures in the required extradition of the fugitive.

Added to that it has extradition agreements with few countries that lay down the policies and required criteria for the same.

But still there have been many loopholes that have made the procedure difficult
Eg Despite signing UN agreement against torture, India has not legislated against custodial torture due to which many courts abroad have refused to extradite the criminals.

Since, many cases are pending in both civil domain & criminal domain like terrorist attack etc, whose offenders have fled to other countries. It is crucial that India drafts its own extradition policy to ease the process and develop clarity on this issue. Even anti-torture legislation can be significant in this regard.

Remarks

Q20. Elaborate on the major developments in India-Japan relations in recent years and highlight the major projects in India that are financed through Japanese investments. (15 Marks)

Owing to the bonhomie of national leaders and Japanese earnest efforts to divulge investments in India, Indo-Japan relations have got a boost in recent years.

- o) Japan's Official Development Assistance has helped finance Indian projects
- o) India rose to be the largest recipient of this last year.
- o) India-Japan are cooperating on Strategic front with 'Quad' to maintain safe & secure Indo-pacific architecture.
- o) The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor jointly floated has the potential for African debt that is demand driven & consultative.
- o) Student Exchange programme along with Technical cooperation between universities is

Remarks

increasing.

- o) India & Japan effectively support each other's bid to UNSC being part of G4.
- o) Japan has also agreed on defence and nuclear cooperation with India (by a special amendment to its policy) owing to India's responsible behaviour
- o) While Japan's population is ageing, India has demographic dividend; while Japan has excess financial capacity, India is hungry for investments; while Japan is rich in technology, India is rich in natural resources.

These complimentary realities have helped relations to grow & following projects are there -

- o) MAHSR - Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail substantially Japanese financed. with soft loan.

Remarks

- o) Technology transfer in rail as well as cooperation on metro rail.
- o) DMIC - Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is also with help of Japan.
- o) Alang - Sosiya Shipbreaking industry is in Gujarat.
- o) Dept projects in North East region will also come up now.

Remarks