

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

185

### 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.

Answers are good. You can further improve them with the comments provided. Conclude with a short note on 'way forward'. Explain the points that you mention.

Name Jangam Kuladeep

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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## REMARKS

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## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- General Principles of Global Environmental Regimes.
- Women Movement: West vs East.
- New Cold War
- A theoretical analysis of Role of Nuclear Weapons in IR.
- Cosmopolitan Democracy.

(a) Global Environmental Regimes and its principles have been largely divided, due to no consensus between the developed and developing nations.



- Developing countries demand that historical responsibility be recognised and developed countries shall contribute more towards actions against climate change.
  - Developed countries accuse developing nations of contributing to emissions to a large extent now.
  - No consensus and binding mechanisms on climate frame. For example, Green Climate Fund (GCF) has not been operationalised.
  - There is no agreement on loss and damage, though some initiatives have been taken up.
- Mention core issues, North-South conflicts, economic consequences of

Remarks: unsustainable development, eco-imperialism, hypocritical for North, way forward.

(a) Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are of opinion that they are the most vulnerable but climate change, but they lack capability and hence developed countries should share the burden including finance and technology.

(b) Developed countries are often accused of eco-imperialism.

(b) Women movements started in the 1980s and gained momentum in the 1990s. Earlier movements were focused on political rights due to influence of liberal school. Later the focus turned to socioeconomic rights due to socialist school. The present movements are about identity, freedom of choice and autonomy, against sexual violence (eg: Me Too movement).

West - Women movements

- Most of the women movements in the west concentrated on political rights earlier.
- Later, their focus mainly shifted on reproductive rights and control over fertility.
- Most of the women movements were concerned with abortion rights and control over fertility decisions.

Mention types of riots in Germany, France,

Remarks: Britain, issues of body & representation, types of riots in non-western countries.

East - Women Movements

- Movements outside western world concentrated mostly on the exploitation within the society and also neo colonialism which was disadvantageous for women.
- For example in India, women movements mostly concentrated against sexual violence, equal rights and also on opposition against stereotyping and objectification of women.
- With maturity, women movements in India also get support mainly from middle class. But also get divided on caste, class, religion lines which hampered the movement to some extent.

1(c) New cold war

- New cold war is nothing but the second phase of cold war in 1979, post detente phase.
- During the detente phase, there were relaxation of tensions due to Helsinki Accord, PTBT, ABM Treaty, SALT Treaty etc.
- However, with USSR's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, revived the cold war phase once again.
- But this time, majority of confrontations were outside Europe, especially in Asia, Middle East etc.

Mention open competition in arms sale, diff in

Remarks area of conflicts, significance of Afghanistan, Arab Israel, Horn of Africa, Indo - China, Indian Ocean.

- Indochina, Northern Yemen, Israel-Arab conflict were some of the major events during the New cold war phase.
- The relations further worsened due to Reagan's strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Also, the SALT-II treaty talks broke down.
- However, with Gorbachev coming into power, the initiation of detente started.
- USSR's withdrawal of Afghanistan marked an end and Malta conference officially declared the end of cold war.

1(d)

Nuclear weapons marked a new beginning in the relations between nations. The Balance of Power concept which existed before transformed into a Nuclear Balance (or) Balance of terror. The increased production and acquisition of weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) marked a new beginning.

Different schools had different opinions towards role of nuclear weapons in ID. They are

- 1) Liberal View - According to liberals, since there is anarchy, nations will try to acquire nuclear weapons. When many countries have nuclear weapons, the possibility of invasion decreases.

Remarks

- Nuclear weapons can also be regulated by international institutions.
- Nuclear power being a dual use technology can be used for energy generation, if put to use.

Realist view

- According to defensive realists, since there is anarchy, nations will try to go for self help.
- states are security maximisers and hence they will develop nuclear weapons. (6)
- Kenneth Waltz was supporter of nuclear weapons when he advocated for Neorealist stability theory.
- According to offensive realists, states are power maximisers and hence look for preponderance of power.
- Nuclear weapons will provide a huge gap between the hegemon and other powers. Hence they support nuclear weapons, so that deterrence is maintained.

Social constructivists

- Social constructivists like Alexander Wendt was of opinion that anarchy is due to perception and misconceptions.
- Due to such misperceptions, states will go for nuclear weapons, thus by ensuring their security as all nations suffer from security dilemma.

Remarks

Mention how weapons are a guarantor of the state's survival, potential for dual use, instrument to acquire national interest.

1(e)

Cosmopolitan democracy is where territorial borders become irrelevant, though they exist. People become world citizens and participate in political affairs.

- According to cosmopolitan democrats, people, irrespective of the borders, come together and participate simultaneously in the global affairs above all their self interests for the collective interests. (4)
- Though multiple decision making bodies emerge because of such democracy, states will still remain an important unit of the democracy.
- Andrew Inkester and Jürgen Habermas were the proponents of such cosmopolitan democracy.
- Both of them belong to critical school and hence against the conventional schools.
- However, Robert Dahl was concerned about the democratisation possible within such large communities. This concept was also criticised by communitarians because it reflects a liberal view, due to dominance of liberal states.
- According to communitarians, such democracy ignores people's culture and their relation with community.

Remarks

Mention world order as new regionalism, MERCOSUR, regionalism project, Brexit - return of nation state, future of regionalism in details.

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Remarks

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Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Is regionalism declining in world politics? Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The world is changing, but not the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which was established by 51 countries 70 years ago. Examine the statement in reference to the role of the civil society in reforming the council. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Social movements are hard to define conceptually, and there are a number of approaches that are difficult to compare. Discuss. How is it different from collective action? (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

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3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of pressure groups in developing countries. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Foreign policy decision-making is no more a confined function of government. Discuss the role of think-tanks in foreign policy making along with its growing role in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Analyse the driving factors behind United Kingdom's decision to quit the European Union. What can be the possible consequences of this on Indian interests? What would be further implications with the change in regime under the Boris Government? (250 Words) (20)

2(a) Pressure groups are one of the main pillars of advancing democracy in a society. They perform the function of the interest articulation. They lobby for their own group interests without any idea about wielding power. They are often called invisible empires.

9

Role of Pressure Groups in developing countries

- Most of them were associated with political parties, emerged as reservoirs of leadership. They were divided among the religion and caste lines.
- Most of them were non institutional and amorphous groups in nature.
- In developing countries, many of them have worked for democratic governance.
- Some of them have worked towards environmental conservation.

Remarks Mention objective of pressure groups, classification of pressure groups by Almond.

- Many played a critical role by demanding for socio cultural reforms of the society. They even achieved success to some extent.
- They even worked for gender issues like LGBT rights and women rights. eg: Nat Foundation for LGBT rights.
- However, as said earlier, they were mostly divided among the caste and community lines.
- This hindered their evolution and also their maturity into more associational form of Pressure Groups.

According to Jean Blondel, when countries move from developing to developed countries, the nature of pressure groups also change from non institutional non associational to more associational in nature.

Developed	Developing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Associational in nature</li> <li>- <del>Protective</del> Empowerment is the main aim</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non Associational in nature</li> <li>- protective in nature</li> </ul>

Hence, there is a basic difference in nature and role of pressure groups between developing and developed nations.

Remarks

3(b)

In India, Foreign policy making is considered more often than not as a leadership function. There is very little role to the diplomats and other stakeholders hold a negligible role. Think tanks have not played a major role in India's foreign policy making, but a minimal role.

Role of think tanks are

- a) Constructive feedback of the government's policies
- b) Inputs and policy advises for the new policies
- c) Establishing networks between the nations
- d) Major part of public diplomacy approach & Track 1.5 diplomacy dialogue
- e) Supply of experts for government while framing the foreign policies

However, there are certain weaknesses, they are

- a) No regular flow of data as there is no timeline in India for declassification. OSA acts as an hindrance
- b) Low capacity of the think tanks
- c) Headed by former diplomats etc, who tend to reinforce the status quo, as the earlier policies were framed by them.

Remarks Mention significance of CEIP, CLAWS, NMF, CLAWS, CENJOWS, TERI, ICRIER.

d) Dependence on foreign organisations for fundings and hence their views may be skewed.

In India, there are some think tanks which played a major role. They are

1) ICWA - Indian Council for World Affairs, started in 1943 and later became Institution of national importance. They played a major role even in hosting Asia Relations Conference, 1947 etc.

2) IDSA and RIS are some other important think tanks

3) ORF - Observer Research Foundation plays an important role and has been collaborating with government on the annual Raisina dialogue - India's only annual dialogue on world affairs.

4) Many think tanks like Carnegie Foundation are also establishing an Indian chapter, which may improve the role of think tanks in foreign policy making.

3(c) ~~The~~ United Kingdom's decision to quit European Union, also called Brexit, is a problem not only for Europe, but also has implications worldwide.

Focus on the immigration issues, seven argument

Remarks given in the referendum, leave campaign, UKIP, ~~changes~~ why Johnson won.

Reasons for Brexit

- Immigration issues and the idea that immigrants pose threat to locals and their jobs
- Threat to British Sovereignty
- Britain is paying more for others than what it benefits from the European Union (EU)
- Economic policies of EU are threat to Britain and is a huge burden on their resources

1, 2

Consequences on Indian interests

- With Brexit, Britain may look for strong trading partnership with India. There can be possibility of better immigration of highly skilled Indians.
- Operating costs of Indian companies may increase, as they have to set up new EU headquarters.
- Pound may depreciate and thus dollar may strengthen. This may also lead to depreciation of Indian Rupee.
- High impact will be on IT firms and Tata Automobiles which has a strong presence in Britain.
- Brexit may force EU to start finalising the stalled BITA (Bilateral Trade & Investment Agreement) with India.

Remarks

Implications of Regime change

- Boris Johnson as new PM, may force a hard Brexit.
- This may result in no deal Brexit, with Britain having no formal trade mechanisms with the outside world.
- Many new treaties have to be negotiated from the scratch, to comply with WTO rules and regulations.
- Irish Backstop problem may be outrightly done away with, because of hard Brexit.
- Any exit without formal trading mechanism will hamper both EU & Britain as most of the exports (around 40%) from Britain is within EU.

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is Globalization? Discuss the difference between Globalization and Globalism. What are the arguments against Globalisation? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Globalisation promoted the integration of world economies on one hand, but also demoted the idea of human rights. Comment. Can we assume the emergence of civil society organisations took shape as a response to this crisis, specially emerging in post-colonial societies? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Water-related terrorism is widespread across most of the world and that water infrastructure is the main target of choice by most terrorist organizations. Comment? (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Discuss India's contribution in Global Nuclear Security.
- SAARC Development Fund
- State responses to cross-border displacement in South Asia
- A Glass Half Full: The Promise of Regional Trade in South Asia.
- Major areas of concern in India-Bangladesh Relations.

5(a) Since 1950s, India has been advocating for complete disarmament. However, there has been little progress on this ground. But India contributed significantly to the Global Nuclear Security. (4)

— India has advocated for NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty) for many years. But did not join because of the discriminatory nature of the treaty.

— India has established Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) in 2010. This is a well equipped training centre, regulated by IDEA.

— Though not part of NSG, India has complied with NSG guidelines and hence became the only country with NSG waiver for the nuclear trade.

Mention complex matrix of violent terrorism, A.Q. Khan Network, IAEA's ITDB statistics,

Remarks Strong security culture implementing higher NS standards, reg training courses.

— India, itself became part of many nuclear security regimes, hence now lays less emphasis on the complete disarmament.

— Major focus now is on civil nuclear trade while complying with the IDEA regulations for nuclear power generation.

5(b)

SAARC Development Fund (SDF) is established in 2010, as a part of Bhutan (Thimpu) Summit. Its secretariat is also located in Thimpu.

— It acts as a funding platform for all the projects in South Asia.

— It has a corpus of \$1.5 bn with only \$100 million already commissioned.

— It provides funding for social, infrastructure and economic projects:

— It provides a platform for south south development.

— It also acts as a mechanism for regional integration if utilized effectively.

However, it suffers from weaknesses like

— Trust deficit

Mention umbrella financial mechanism,

Remarks Core objectives, relevance of SDF, challenges, China issue, SAARC minus 4 model, way forward.

- Security Issues between India and Pakistan.
- Role of China and its increasing power in Indian neighbourhood.
- Disproportionate nature of India's economy and population.
- Unresolved issues among the members.

5(a)

- Cross border displacement in South Asia, especially in the Indian subcontinent started with partition of the colonial state in 1947.
  - With partition, almost 10 million people moved from West Pakistan to India, immediately.
  - Similar number of refugees from East Pakistan continued till 1971, when Bangladesh was liberated.
  - In 1980s, similar refugee crisis started from Sri Lanka, to especially Tamil Nadu, because of the cultural linkages, LTTE and its actions.
  - India houses many refugees including Tibetans, Burmese, Sikhs and Muslims.
  - Rohingya crisis is a major issue now a days.
  - Response of Indian government has not been consistent.
- Mention cases of Assamese Muslims, Rohingis

Remarks: Hindus, Afghans, Nepalese in Pakistan, Kashmiris in Nepal, significance of 1947, 1971 & 1982 in Indo-Pak crisis, UNHCR

because

- India has no proper refugee policy, though Nehru's principles guided our approach initially.
- There is proper definition of citizenship and it keeps on changing, contested.
- India is not a signatory to UN Refugee Convention, which is also another reason.

However,

- India has adopted humanitarian attitude towards refugees from the independence.
- Provided asylum to Tibetans, refugees from West Pakistan, Burmese and also to Tamilians Sri Lankans.
- Recognized their rights.
- India has also provided help to Bangladesh in dealing with Rohingya crisis through 'operation Insaniyat'.

5(b)

- Regional trade in South Asia is very low. SAFTA remains unoperational and other factors have also contributed to lesser trade compared to other regions.

- Intra regional trade is less than 5% of the total trade.

Explain your points, benefits of enhanced

Remarks: Trade, World Bank report.

- It is less than 1% of the total GDP of South Asia. This is due to

- ① Lack of implementation of SAFTA
- ② No formal trade between India and Pakistan.
- ③ No border connectivity & infrastructure.
- ④ Non tariff barriers imposed.
- ⑤ High number of goods under sensitive list.
- ⑥ Trust deficit among the members.
- ⑦ Lack of direct access to some members directly. For example, India doesn't have direct access to Afghanistan.

Reforms needed are

- Restructuring SAFTA
- Better border infrastructure with cooperation of other members
- Reduction in non tariff barriers
- Encouraging more formal trade between India and Pakistan.

5(e) Major Areas of concern in the Indo Bangladesh

Relations are

- 1) Water disputes especially Ganga water dispute and Teesta water dispute
- 2) NRC issue, where there is proposal to repatriate them

Remarks

- 3) Rohingya crisis and associated issues
- 4) Border management and porous nature of the border.
- 5) Presence of anti India radical groups in Bangladesh for example Jamaat-e-Islami etc.

⑤ What to do to revive the relations?

- 1) Quiral doctrine - with disproportionate concessions to the neighbors, without any expectation of reciprocity
- 2) Faster resolution of water disputes, including concerns over Tipaimukh dam across Barak river.
- 3) Cooperation with BGB (Border Guards Bangladesh) for better porous border management
- 4) Increased international negotiation to bring the solution to Rohingya crisis.
- 5) Delivering on the promises made, especially regarding the BBIN initiative etc.

You have to explain the points in greater details, simply mentioning them is not enough, end with a note on way forward

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) India and OIC (Organization of Islamic Countries): An opportunity accompanied by challenges. Analyse. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The lack of a concrete vision for water in South Asia reinforces the zero-sum nature of international water disputes. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The fixation with South Asia-centric notion of neighbourhood can no longer serve as a useful analytical framework in understanding and explaining India's regional diplomacy. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

6(a) Since withdrawal of invitation in 1959 because of Pakistan, to becoming a guest of honour in 2019, India has come a long way with relations with OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation).

8

Challenges faced by India are

- 1) Presence of Pakistan and its relations with all the member countries
- 2) OIC's critical comments on Kashmir and the alleged Human Rights (HR) violations in the Kashmir
- 3) Increased India's relations with foes of OIC like Israel. How India manages Israel and OIC is a major challenge, considering the increasing relations between India and Israel.

However, membership in OIC will be a huge opportunity for India, because

Mention 2002 - Qatar - Pak significance,

Remarks what it means for India's diplomacy.

- 1) India has world's second largest Muslim population
- 2) Huge number of Indian diaspora in the Middle East
- 3) India's strategic and energy security being dependent on West Asia, Middle Eastern nations.
- 4) Provides a platform for dialogue with Pakistan, also to contain its policies at the global level.

6(b) Regional water governance in South Asia is very poor because

- 1) No multinational mechanism for such governance
- 2) India's federal structure where states like West Bengal oppose any efforts of the centre, since water is a state subject
- 3) Age old treaties of 1960s and 1970s, where the present scenario is not considered
- 4) No regular and institutional mechanism for data sharing by the upper riparian states
- 5) Changing nature of rainfall patterns
- 6) Issues of climate change and its effect on the water availability in South Asia as a whole

Remarks Explain your points a little more, especially the imp. ones, mention role of BIM, neighboring countries.

7) Transnational nature of the rivers and their basins

Reforms needed

- Regional governance mechanism, may be an institution to oversee.
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism headed by independent experts.
- Institutionalized data sharing platform.
- Restructuring of the treaties.
- Transnational river can be put in Union list in the seventh schedule of Indian constitution.
- All member countries should also frame laws inline with such regional mechanism.
- Political will of the respective leaders is another important factor.

6(c) India till recently has confined itself to the South Asia centric notion of neighbourhood. However this has failed because

- SAPARC became dysfunctional
- Long pending border disputes among the members
- Increased role of players like china

Remarks

- World has become more inter connected than before.

However, the nature of change recently. This can be seen from

- 1) India's Look East and Act East Policy, with more focus on South East Asia, North East Asia, not confined to South Asia
- 2) India's concept of neighbourhood first policy, inline with spirit of panacheel and Gajral doctrine
- 3) India's concept of extended neighbourhood with more focus on South East Asia and other neighbours, central Asia.
- 4) New vision of Indo Pacific, where focus is on East coast of Africa to west coast of Pacific.
- 5) India's revival of subregional and multi regional fora.
- 6) India has revived BIMSTEC as a bridge between South Asia and South East Asia
- 7) To move ahead without Pakistan, South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) and BAIN initiative are examples
- 8) India's emphasis on Asian Trilateral Highway and

Remarks

Kaldalau Multi-Modal Transport Project also underline the changed nature of India's vision for neighbourhood.

a) Recently BIMSTEC leaders have been invited for the PM's swearing in ceremony, ASEAN leaders for the Republic Day, 2018 Ceremony.

b) But, revival of SAARC is also important because of the immediate neighbourhood members present in it and the need for increased integration with them.

Ment: as how India is providing alternative options to smaller neighbours to minimise their dependence on China's infrastructural investment, content of BRI, platform of SAARC.

Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) In the current circumstances, it has become crucial for the UNSC to reform itself and uphold its legitimacy and representativeness in the world. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide detailed arguments with examples against the relevance of NAM for Indian foreign policy objectives? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) In an unpredictable global environment, India needs to shape a domestic consensus in matters of Indian foreign policy. In this context, discuss some of the major upcoming challenges for Indian foreign policy. (250 Words) (20)

7(a)

Greeth Evans has criticised UNSC has theatre for Great Powers Manoeuvring with stalled outcomes. UNSC reforms are needed, but has not proceeded.

8

Need for such reforms

- only in 1963, 4 non permanent members were added, but no further reforms till now, even after 50 years
- Africa and Latin America are not represented, Asia is under represented, Europe is over represented.
- North South divide among the nations.
- Stalled proceedings because of non consensus. P5 members are divided as P1 and P2.
- Changing nature of the world and increased global concerns which need better cooperation, representation of the members.

Mention institutional inertia, why there's

Remarks a delay in the reforms, emerging issues.

- Lack of credibility and legitimacy because of its inability to deal with problems like Syria, Yemen, Iran etc.

Why the process of reforms has not been materialised?

- Veto power of the P5 members
- Any change in UN charter needs support of 2/3 strength under Article 108 of UN charter.
- Some nations are adamant on permanent membership only with veto.
- Lack of consensus on
  - who are the new permanent members?
  - whether veto should be given?
  - How to proceed with the reforms
- opposition from some groups like coffee club etc.

7(b)

NAM - Non Alignment Movement was initiation of like minded countries, who wanted to stay away from two blocs, while protecting their own interests and taking a stand on issue basis.

- Non Alignment doesn't mean neutrality, but freedom of thought and action in international relations.

Remarks Mention only use NAM had for India was 1970s & 1980s, integration with liberal economy, Tharoor - NAM largely incidental, NAM 2.0.

- NAM though helped India on its stand in 1960s and 1970s, has failed to protect India's interests (national interests) from the start.
- Some of the NAM members like Indonesia, ~~India~~, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Ghana took anti India stand in 1962 war with China, 1965 war with Pakistan, as well as 1971 war with Pakistan.
- Egypt especially took pro Pakistan stand in 1971 war, while Saudi Arabia also took the stand against India.
- Indonesia was also against India in UNSC resolution of Dec, 1971.
- But, they have supported India, when India pitched for New International Economic Order and New Information Communication Order.
- India also actively proposed for complete disarmament and for framing Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
- India was however, supported by NAM members during the Kargil war.

Remarks

But, most of the other areas, India's interests are not served. With India becoming major nuclear power, the demand for complete disarmament has also been toned down.

However, NAM is important because

- India provides natural leadership
- with increasing nature of global problems, there is need for increased cooperation among the developing countries, outside of UNO.
- NAM stands for multi alignment and strategic autonomy now. It signifies country's stand on issue basis.

7(c)

Global environment has become more unpredictable in the last few years than before because

- Trade tensions between USA and China, its spill over effects on India as well
- Brexit
- US withdrawal from ... UNHRC, UNESCO
  - Iran's nuclear deal
  - Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty
  - Tensions with Iran

Remarks

What does this mean for India?

- Challenges in balancing the external factors
- Fine balancing between, Russia, China and USA is a challenge
- Alternative vision for neighbourhood is another challenge due to changed nature of neighbourhood.

### ① External balancing

- Balancing with Saudi Arabia, Israel and Iran.
- Iran is also a major supplier of oil to India, but USA's sanctions pose a threat, also to Chabahar port.
- Increased relations with Israel and impact on relations with Saudi Arabia.

### ② Fine balance between US, China and Russia

- ② India - USA - concerns over Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)
- Increased tariffs on Indian exports to USA
  - USA's concerns over buying S400 Triumf from Russia, Huawei for 5G Technology.

Remarks

- USA's concerns over India's data localisation norms and new e-commerce policy.

### ③ India - China - Russia - Increased defence relations and agreements with USA

- Major defence partner states to India
- USA not providing CAATSA waiver for sale of S400 Triumf to India
- India's supported to proposed Quad grouping
- India's opposition to BRI project of China

### ④ New vision for neighbourhood

- with increasing role of major players like China in Indian Ocean, new 'Indo-Pacific' construct is important

However, this shouldn't be portrayed as against any nation

Ensuring the centrality of ASEAN in the whole Indo-Pacific construct is very important, for better cooperation with ASEAN nations.

But, India has been manoeuvring well between all the challenges while maintaining the strategic autonomy.

Explain India's overall multipronged diplomatic

Remarks, efforts, focus on rise of China, ongoing technology - arms battle.

Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of non-governmental institutions in foreign policy development. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What do you understand by the term Space Diplomacy? Elaborate on Indian initiatives in this emerging dimension. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically examine the major aspects of India's neighbourhood policy. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

Remarks