

95

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

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.

Content is poor
Too long in his
lack of updation.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Madhav Litte

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Litte

SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Enhanced role of India in Afghanistan.
- US-China Trade War and its possible impact.
- A short note on India-South Korea Relations
- Doklam Issue: Lessons Learnt.
- India Maldives Relations: Need for activism with caution.

→ Afghanistan is at heart of India connect central Asia policy and located at strategic location which can be useful for India in opening second front in the situation of India-pak war.

Two extreme

India has invested \$3 billion in Afghanistan and constructed Afghan Parliament, Afghan India friendship dam (Salma dam), constructed Garland highway in Afghanistan and also taking efforts to develop the capacity of people.

Need examples of Indian more Indian initiatives

Remarks

India's renewed interest in Afghanistan has given push after USA has declared India as major partner in the development of Afghanistan

India is trying to connect Afghanistan through Iran's Chabahar port by bypassing Pakistan and to promote development of peaceful Afghanistan. India providing training to Afghan forces to fight terrorism. Similarly it has gifted helicopters and other weapons.

However India facing threat from Taliban and continued bombing by terrorist of Taliban. India needs to work closely with Iran and USA to fight terrorism in Afghanistan and maintain its strategic help in Afghanistan.

Q You need to provide arguments whether India should go for a enhanced role?

Remarks

(34) = (9)

b) US-china trade started by declaring protectionist America first policy, and china as currency manipulator by the US president Donald Trump. The major reason is US has huge trade deficit with china.

This china trade may have geopolitical consequences as we have witnessed 1st world war because of imperialist ambition and economic greed of country. Therefore it may impact stability of the world order. It is also harmful for the international peace.

As globalization benefitted for 3rd world countries and protectionism may impact the growth and the development of the people.

However China - US Trade war provides the good opportunity to India to fill space, as suggested by C. Rajomohan India should emerge as the major balancer and occupy the space created because of friction

India should focus on the constructive dialogue with USA so that similar problems may not arise between India and USA.

4.

How is it going to impact India in the short term (long term)

India - South Korea relations

as expressed by South African president MOON JE IN "relations of shared history, shared cultural bonds and shared mission"

India since historic time had good relations through linkage of Buddhism. Similarly during the Korean crisis in 1950's India played significant role by becoming mediator in South and North Korea disputes.

Recently India started South Korea plus initiative to improve the Korean investment in the country. In the trade matters India South Korea actively cooperating to increase the investment and trade.

Similarly on geopolitical issues South Korea and India has shared vision to contain Chinese dominance in the region and both want the rule based world order. Both

Korea recently ~~started~~ started its policy of southern operation to look for strategic issues in Pacific ocean.

However there are some disagreements on issue of trade such as Indian imposition of a higher tariff on Korean steel complexity in starting business in India. That needs to be resolved to achieve at convergence to promote smooth relations.

Remarks

What are the emerging areas of cooperation on the North Korea issue?

4

Doklam is a strategic plateau between three countries India, China and Bhutan. It is Bhutan's territory claimed by China and located at strategic location of chi India's chickens neck (Silguri corridor).



Last year Chinese Army occupied the area and started building the construction on the plateau. As India Bhutan enjoys good relations and according to India Bhutan's friendship treaty 2007 no third country allowed to use against other.

Therefore - India's forces intervened at come at face to face with the Chinese Army.

The issue was got resolved before Xiamen summit of BRICS through negotiations between china - india and Bhutan.

The one important india learned that india should not get feared by "Salami tactics" by china. India should improve its presence of military across the border.

Chinese "psychological warfare" tactics are to disturb the country and should co-operate through dialogue at highlevel. As suggested by former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee "Mature diplomacy is far more beneficial than empty rhetoric and posturing" that should be kept in mind.

2

For proposal you need to show multiple outcomes & exponential gains by India

Recently Maldivian-India relation came sour because of political change in Maldives which is pro-china. President imposed emergency in Maldives and.

Remarks

also indicated that nobody should interfere in the crisis.

Maldives has recently signed Free Trade Agreement with China and also leased Islands to China this shows the Chinese sphere of influence increasing in the Indian Ocean region. Similarly it asked India to get the five gifted helicopters back.

India should play cautious role to maintain its credibility and major security provider in the region. India should start exploring options to ensure that democracy should not be threatened in Maldives. India should cooperate with like minded countries such as Japan, France to take Maldives in confidence.

As suggested by Harsh V.

(4) Point India should play cautious role while dealing with sensitive situation in the Maldives.

Remarks

what are the options before India? what is best course of action?

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) "Whoever controls Indian Ocean, dominates Asia." Examine the statement in context of need for greater cooperation between democratic powers in Indo-Pacific region. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) New Delhi will need to start delivering on the ground if the India-Africa partnership has to move beyond high level visits. Explain. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) In the light of Contentious issues between Indian and Nepal, discuss nature of engagement between both, is it correct to say India lost geopolitical space to China in Nepal? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a) →

According to Alfred To Mahan U.S. Strategist "whoever controls Indian Ocean, dominates Asia and future of world will be shaped on waters of Indian Ocean", this shows the strategic importance of Indian Ocean, because more than (80%) of oil trade ^{world} passes through India and it is joins Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

Comment may
or its
elaborate
significance

currently gravity of international politics shifted toward the Indo-Pacific because of its significance and to contain the China's hegemonic ambitions in the region.

To promote free and fair trade and freedom of navigation and free sea lines of communication the security of Indian

Remarks

oceans from evils such as piracy in Somalia, threat of terrorism need to be contained.

South Asia which borders the Indian Ocean considered as at Arch of instability.

To bring stability India's role is crucial in maintaining its dominance in the Indian Ocean because it is the only ocean is named after country so Indian Ocean should be the backyard of India.

China's move to make Chinese presence in region

current emergence of India as net security provider in the region through various initiatives such as Maritime Exercise with USA and Japan (Malabar Exercise)

Indian naval symposium where India cooperating with littoral countries of nation India with cooperation from Kenya, Tanzania countering the piracy issues.

Remarks

Apart from regional initiatives to be done by on its own monitor recent initiatives



Similarly there is emergence of idea of "Quad" as proposed by 4 members such as Japan, India, USA and Australia to shape the Indo-Pacific strategy and check China's rise in the region.

According to C. Rajamohan, India should play PTs card wisely not annoying the China and India needs to practice fine art of balancing to manage USA, Russia and China simultaneously.

Therefore to maintain its power ambition and it is said that 21st century is Asian century to make it true India's role working with like minded countries is crucial for maintaining its hegemony.

b)

→

India Africa shares common history, common geography (before continental drift) and "common civilizational" values

Remarks

As suggested by Pandit Nehru, India's independence will be empty without liberation of Africa. This shows the deep relationship between India and Africa. India played crucial role in decolonization of Africa through the platform such as Non Aligned Movement.

Recent 3rd Afro-India Africa Summit attended by more than 50 heads of African nation shows the India's commitment with Africa. India has allocated \$10 billion line of credit for the development of Africa. India started various projects of skill development, capacity building, setting up of hospitals to fight epidemics etc.

India through partnership with Japan developing India Africa Growth Corridor which focuses on the skill development, setting up of infrastructure.

connectivity and other projects for the growth of Africa. Similarly India's private sector actively involved in job creation in Africa. recent initiative of India such as International Solar Alliance where India training African people as Solar mamas for development of solar lamps.

Despite all of above cooperation there is feeling in academic community that India is slow on delivering its promises. For example China's help depth growing faster compare to India and it delivering on time.

According to scholars like Haresh V. Pant. "History cannot continue to entice Africa for long because Africa is in search of new friends". and India needs to deliver things at right time.

As held by C. Rajmohan India needs more action than just formal rhetoric. So we should start proactively on our promises to make the relations.

Remarks

You need to give specific examples of India's initiatives in various fields
 what are the issues associated with them?
 what new is needed to India (approx)

As Gandhi held that there will be commerce of ideas and services (bet^{ween} India & Africa) rather than raw material and manufactured goods like imperialist. To achieve this goal we need to work at faster pace.

c)

As suggested by S. D. Muni India and Nepal "lodged into each other's intestine". Such a state of relations between the two neighbours. We share common history and common geography. It is famously called India Nepal has relations of "Roti beti ka rishta".

Despite of such a deep relations there is emergence of conflict and faultlines between India and Nepal. There is apprehensions among Nepalese community towards India as "bullying Big Brother". Similarly Nepal considers India as hegemon in South Asia.

Remarks

Recently the Nepal has moved towards building constitution that was not welcomed by India on issue of Madhesi representation in National Assembly. This led to blockade of goods to Nepal. This was not received well by Nepal.

Similarly there is issue on water sharing on Kalapani water dispute. Other areas of conflicts are Nepal's tilting towards the China's orbit is become major irritant between India and Nepal. Nepal playing China card against India to gain bargaining power is frequently seen in New Delhi.

Recent visit of Chinese president Ni Jinping in Nepal and Nepalese prime minister K. P. Sharma Oli's visit to China considered as Nepal's moving to China and India's losing geopolitical ground in its neighbourhood.

Remarks

However as suggested by scholars China cannot replace India because of geographical barriers and high terrain, there is cultural differences such as food habits, language, etc. Nepal also understands China's pre 'cheque book diplomacy' and predatory financing.

India - Nepal have deep understanding recent visit of High level visit in Nepal by PM. Modi and Nepali PM to India shows ironing out of differences and enhancing cooperation by building confidence among each other.

As suggested by scholars such as Mr. Katju India should maintain strong relations and show sensitivity towards Nepal to build confidence by respecting Neighbourhood 1st Policy.

It is rightly said the position of any country is determined by how it has relations with neighbour so too us maintaining good relations with Nepal is crucial for our interest.

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the various dimensions of Indian Defence partnership with Bangladesh.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the implications of Implications of CAATSA for India's Defence Relations with Russia and America.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The QUAD grouping can be the anchor of peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region but only if the members especially India want it to. Discuss.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Discuss the background of present what were the major diplomatic & strategic mistakes made by India which led to this situation

8

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) Examine to what extent BRICS has been successful in fulfilling its objectives and what new measures are needed to protect its relevancy.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Discuss the various dimensions of "Action Oriented Partnership" of India with Japan.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) What are the challenges associated with adopting an aggressive strategic approach towards Pakistan on the issue of cross border terrorism as a long term measure.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

g → BRICS was originally BRIC term coined by Jim O'Neil the scholar of Goldman Sachs and which consists of Brazil, Russia, India and China. South Africa joined in 2010 and it became BRICS.

BRICS represent 40% of world population and accounts 22% of world GDP as predicted by scholar BRICS will overtake major 7 economies of the world by 2030. This shows the fast emergence of BRICS.

The main idea of BRICS was frustration over the working of global institutions such as IMF, World Bank

Remarks

World Trade Organisation and other credit rating agencies they always biased towards west and ignored the southern countries.

To counter this BRICS in its Fortaleza Summit in Brazil 2014 declared setting up of New Development Bank and established in 2016 in China, BRICS also created Contingent Reserves to serve the interest of BRICS country.

BRICS started focussing on development in various areas such as investment in capacity building in India.

BRICS planning to setup credit rating agency as decided in Goa Summit of 2016.

World is looking at BRICS as alternate world order to the west and will shape the future as suggested by Chinese President Ho Jintao BRICS is an evolving idea and taking shape.

You need to elaborate on recent history

Remarks

Western scholars considers BRICS as "Motley crew" & because of there is no convergence of interest among countries, as differences between India China over geography, and geoeconomic differences between Russia and China, South Africa and Brazil remain out of reach.

As suggested by Rajiv Bhatia in his article "Five towards 10". BRICS has yet to achieve its goals such as reforms in global institutions, strengthening world order, reforms in UN and UNSC.

Despite being reforms he suggest members needs to collaborate actively and come to at shared goals.

Therefore C. Rajamohan suggest BRICS is at its crisp (transition) and needs political will and leadership skills to become a successful to alter global world order.

Remarks

what are the structural & geo political limitations
 specially what comes to India's active participation

7

b
→

India - Japan shares unique relationship and having shared interest on geostrategic and geopolitical issues. As held by Japanese president Shizo Abe in his book "Towards Beautiful Country" it will not be surprise that in next decade India - Japan relation will overtake ~~and~~ Japan - USA and Japan - China relations this shows the strong belief among the two nations.

India's partnership with Japan is renewed through reinvigorating from Look East to Act East. India considers Japan as major investor and strategic partner. India involved Japan in "Malabar exercise" since 2015 along with USA.

currently Japan India cooperating on Asia - Africa Growth Corridor to establish connectivity from Pacific to

Remarks

Needs to talk about India Japan vision 2025

Indian Ocean and develop the African nations. Japan invested Rs. 99000 Cr in Mumbai Ahmadabad High Speed Rail ~~also~~ Bullet train Project.

India and Japan actively collaborating in G4 platform to gain the membership in UN security council. Similarly both have shared interest to work together in shaping 21st century and curb Chinese hegemony in the Indian and Pacific Ocean.

However there ~~are~~ is disappointment in Japanese investor community because of slow economic reforms, Red tapism in India. Similarly there is issue on trade deficit and imposing tariff.

Therefore to bring Japan-India Partnership at new heights Haresh V. Pant suggests India needs active collaboration with Japan to iron out differences and work together.

Remarks

You need to mention a lot more
 - mention Trade connectivity
 - Strategic aspect
 - People to People relation
 - Recent initiatives

6

Q
→

Current state of relations between India and Pakistan is worst state as suggested by Shashi Tharoor because of various problems such as state sponsored terrorism by Pakistan, violation of ceasefire and lack of people to people contact.

The main reason for such relations because the artificial partition of the subcontinent and this has created the feeling of animosity among the people and the history has guided the India Pakistan relations. Pakistan since independence see India as biggest threat and started militancy against India.

To curb such infiltration and militancy Indian Army started cold start doctrine against Pakistan in which short conventional war will

Remarks

be declared if Pakistan violates ceasefire and provokes terrorist activity on Indian soil however this did not work because of presence of nuclear weapons in both the nations

Atal Bihari Vajpayee former PM adopted strategy of dialogue and Negotiations by visiting Lahore which resulted into Lahore declaration and starting of Bus service yet this strategy also failed to produce desirable result.

Aggressive strategy adopted by this government after considering dialogue with Pakistan (which failed). The Uri attack and Pathankot attack forced India to cancel SAARC summit and adopt isolationist boycott measures against Pak.

India launched surgical strike to eliminate terrorist sanctuaries harbouring on Pok and other areas of Pakistan but this also has not worked to stop terrorism.

Remarks

challenges emerging such as development of China - Pakistan axis through China Building China Pak economic corridor and supply of illegal weapons to Pakistan.

The presence of nuclear weapon in hands of rogue state like Pakistan fearing the action in New Delhi. Pakistan has already declared as failed state and has no motivation for development considering this India needs to play the safe.

As suggested by scholars that India Pakistan relations only be can be moved to goodwill through Track 2 diplomacy, People to people contact taking steps such as visa liberalization etc. As suggested by Gramsci the one must play to 2 level i.e. war of position and war of manoeuvres this approach is very much useful in dealing with Pakistan.

Remarks

You have analyzed the whole India Pak Relations. The question was simply on the merits & demerits of continuing WPA. The aggressive approach

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) 20 years of BIMSTEC.
 (b) Is there a decisive shift in India's Palestine Policy? Discuss.
 (c) The Potential for South-South Technical Cooperation between India and the Latin American region
 (d) Issues in India-USA bilateral trade.
 (e) India and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

a) → Bay of Bengal Multi sectoral Technological and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)
 started in 1997 through Bangkok declaration
 It involves 5 countries of South Asia
 (India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka)
 and 2 countries of South East Asia (Thailand
 and Myanmar).
 BIMSTEC focussed on improving
economic co-operation and promoting
connectivity in the region. The
 idea was recently revived after the
 failure of SAARC.
 BIMSTEC Acts as "Bridge" between
 South Asia and South East Asia and has

Remarks

crucial significance and acts as gateway towards Indian "Act East Policy"

India has invited BIMSTEC members on sidelines of BRICS Summit in Goa in 2016. India signed various agreements such as Cooperating in Disaster Management, Skill Development, Cooperation on Improving Trade and People to People Contact.

As suggested by External Affairs Minister BIMSTEC focussed on Sci Culture, Commerce and Connectivity to achieve this India needs to increase trade among the countries by signing FTA (recent talks in Kathmandu Summit).

India should focus on completing India Myanmar Thailand Highway and Kaladan Project to boost idea of BIMSTEC.

Remarks

(4) What are the initiatives which have been taken, what are the limitations to be addressed?

b) → After Prime Minister Modi's visit to Israel by not visiting in a single eye to palestine there has been debate on india's dehyphenated policy towards Israel - palestine and shift in policy.

According to scholars the india's close co-operation with Israel on various issues such as technology, agriculture, defence where Israel india working on jointly on Boeak missile development etc shows the inclination towards Israel.

However ~~PM~~ we cannot say that the decisive shift in india's policy because PM Modi also visited palestine recently. we also committed for 2 state solution to respect and recognise palestine cause.

Remarks

India did not vote the US resolution at UN to declare East Jerusalem as capital of Israel. India maintains principled distance with both Israel and Palestine.

India is investing in building Ramallah City in Palestine and is also aware about its commitment towards Palestinian.

Therefore there is no shift in policy as suggested by C. Rajamohan there are no permanent friends or enemies in foreign policy only permanent national interest.

④ Latin America is the India's last frontier and considered that New Delhi's vision does not reach towards Latin America. because of geographical and other barriers however recent co-operation through BRICS and ISBA India started co-operating.

Remarks

Impact you need to give more arguments that this is a significant policy shift

Read again in links

C) →

South South technical cooperation is a good idea because already indian private industry highly invested in areas of pharmaceutical IT industry, skill development and other.

India's efforts to link the relations can be perfectly match with India's digital India programm and space diplomacy.

As suggested by scholars India needs to occupy the space as china has created huge influence in the region.

India should actively cooperate As Inter American Bank in 2010 report

titled India - Latin America is the next big thing highlighted potential of cooperation between countries India should co-operate with CLAC and MERCOSUR to achieve close relations.

Remarks

Need to be more specific give examples of engagement in energy space reduce communication Educator ITEE

4

d) →

As per former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee India and USA has overcome the hesitations of history and we become the close partners. He declared America as India's "Natural Ally".

former PM Manmohan Singh declared America as natural partner and PM Modi considers America as close friend. This shows the convergence of interest.

The bilateral trade between USA and India is largely in favour of India. USA is 2nd largest partner of India's trade. India's major export to USA is software services.

However there are issues emerging such as temp highlighted huge tariff by India on Harley Bikes.

Remarks

India accuses India for giving high subsidy in India's food security programme. Similarly USA restricted H1-B visa to the Indian professionals. India opposes USA's stand on WTO and protectionist policies.

USA's attitude towards protection is not well for the India's economy to ensure this we need to find out solution on ~~staying~~ sitting at table.

3

Too long
Introduction

Need more examples of recent problem introduced by both nations to address plan

REEP is the grouping of 16 countries 10 are ASEAN members and other 6 having free trade Agreement with ASEAN. It is focused on improving trade and promoting connectivity in the region.

The recent Issues meetings of RCEP to conclude the agreement on the free trade to bring more integration among the members and this can give big market for India's export.

However India has raised concern over the FTA on ground the China's flooding of product in Indian domestic market. India also raises issue of data localization, and keeping some products in the reserve list

RCEP offers big platform for trade and India should take appropriate steps to gain benefits out of it without compromising our national interests.

Remarks

(3)

what are the major demands by India in this context?

what should be India's final stand?

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss India's role in Defence cooperation in SCO. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the emerging complications for India in US-Iran declining relations. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) India-ASEAN relationship is more show than substance. Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

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Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine the various factors which governed India's stance on Rohingya Crisis.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Enumerate the various opportunities and challenges which are presented to India due to BREXIT both in context of UK and EU.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) India China rivalry has spilled over to even UN peacekeeping operations. Examine.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>			

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) SAARC is a model of failed regionalism. Explore with focus on possibilities for its revival. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) The renewal of American hostility provides India an opportunity to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Indo-Iranian relations. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss implications of China-Pakistan water axis in India's effort to maintain bilateral framework on Water issues. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a) →
 "I dream of a day, while retaining respective national identities, one can have breakfast in Ankara, lunch in Lahore and dinner in Kabul, that's how my forefathers lived and that is how I want our children to live"
 former PM Manmohan Singh on SAARC.

Too long

Above quote clearly highlights the idea of SAARC to maintain good relations but that has not been able to achieve yet. SAARC was established in 1985 based on idea of Bangladeshi PM Zia-ul-Rehman the main intention behind SAARC was negative that to check India's hegemony.

Remarks

SAARC entered into preferential treatment agreement (PTA) in 1997 and started negotiations on SAFTA that was supposed to come on force in 2016 Islamabad Summit but failed because of India by boycotting summit

According to Sanjay Baku any regional organization should have three ideas 1) open market and trade 2) open economic 3) people to people contact or movement of people across border all that is missing in case of SAARC therefore we see failed regionalism.

According to former foreign secretary S. Jaishankar, SAARC is a jammed vehicle and it seems traffic will not move soon. This shows the defunct nature of SAARC.

TO reinvigorate SAARC we need to promote dialogue among the

Remarks

~~that~~ Nation. As suggested by scholar India should give equal opportunity to each country by accommodating their concern as has done in ASEAN.

Similarly some scholars suggest India should allow China to join SAARC to make it functional but India disagree on it to ~~keep~~ China's dominance out of South Asia.

However considering Pakistan's obstructionist attitude India started SAARC minus Pakistan starting new platforms such as BIMSTEC and subregional groups such as BBIN.

As highlighted by C. Rajamohan "Pakistan is like a camel which slows down the caravan of South Asia" so India needs to find alternative to build the close regionalism in South Asia. India should work actively on platforms like BIMSTEC, BBIN, SCO to make strong relations with South Asia

5

Remarks

Part be so India feature
 Draw the organizational
 & procedural part
 what limit utility. in
 what changes
 are needed to make
 it more effective
 Read more than
 10th

b)
→

Donald Trump, US president's America first and hostility towards axis of evils such as Iran and North Korea, China (as declared by America)

gives India a bright opportunity to accommodate space and renew its relations with Iran.

USA's imposition of sanctions on Iran is threatening Indo-Iran relations because Iran is strategically important for India's connect to central Asia policy, development of Afghanistan and securing India's energy security through oil trade.

India has recently took renewed interest to develop the relations by building two chabahar port of Iran to facilitate trade with Afghanistan and enhance its reach to

Remarks

to Central Asia. India - Iran also focussing on implementing As Inter-national North South Corridor Transport. And there is also talks and starting TAPI Pipeline.

But because of recent action by USA through imposing sanctions on Iran India have to play 'The Cautious approach balancing the relations with Both.

As suggested by C. Rajamohan the test of India's foreign policy will decided based on the how it balances its relations with USA and Iran.

USA ~~had~~ - India partnership reached new heights in recent years and India needs to convince USA about its goals without hampering its relations.

Therefore India needs to maintain strategic autonomy and walk on the tightrope which is difficult as it seems.

Remarks

You need to elaborate on the challenges from the Iranian side as well.

Adopt a more critical approach towards Ind-Iran relation

6

c)
→

As suggested by Mark Twain a geologist "Whiskey is to drink and water is to fight" this has a strong relations with conflict on water issues between India and Pakistan, and India and China.

Indus water treaty of 1960 recently come into light when PM Modi declared that "blood and water cannot flow simultaneously" because of attack by Pakistanis on Pathankot and Uri. Similarly there is dispute on construction of dams of Chenab River (Ratle Dam) and Kishanganga River with Pakistan.

In recent time China is building Dams on Beahmaputra River and also highlighted that China plans to divert waters from Beahmaputra to its Xinjiang region through tunnel

Remarks

This has caused strong resentment in India.

China - Pakistan ~~and~~ ~~are~~ emerging to provoke India on water issue, as China Pakistan Economic Corridor passing through Pok they planning to divert water for the CPEC by violating the agreements.

Similarly recently China declined to share the Brahmaputra river water data with India this has further created anxiety in India.

To tackle such issue India need to be strongly have dialogue with China by involving Bangladesh a lower river state to come out with the solution on the Brahmaputra water issue.

In similar manner India Pakistan water issue ~~before~~ needs

Remarks

to be resolved through the negotiations and dialogue. India should exploits its water share without fearing any action by Pakistan.

Therefore India should actively raise issue with Pakistan and China to come at a peaceful and acceptable solution on the issue to avoid any conflict in the future.

The question is
not on two river
separately

Peaceful line on Indus

(4)

Read about
Causcads
Damer Project
North Indus
Pakhe Dam
P &
India