

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
WORLD HISTORY &
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • 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.
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Name SHIREEN PRAKASH
Roll No. _____
Mobile No. _____
Date _____
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REMARKS

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Section - A

Q1. Nehruvian Foreign policy was a blend mixture of pragmatism and idealism. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Jawahar Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of foreign policy of the nation after independence. His vision stemmed from the fact that India with its size ^{and} location in the continent had to play a significant role in international relations.

Tenets of Nehruvian Foreign Policy - Pragmatism and Idealism

→ Non-Alignment Policy (NAM): In 1947, the world was divided into 2 blocs led by US and USSR. (Capitalism and Communism) - The ^{1st} ^{war} India along with many Asian and African nations, chose not to join any bloc and pursue an independent foreign policy.

Thus, idealism and pragmatism were prevalent as India did not advocate neutrality, only evaluation of decisions on merit and it did attempt to maintain relations with both the powers eg., developmental assistance from both US and USSR, (foodaid)

→ Principles of Panchsheel in Indo-China relations which signified respect for territorial integrity

will be used
name to show
blend of
idealism
and
pragmatism
his
approach

Remarks

add more examples like:-
pragmatism → his socialist orientation, was in accordance with India's condition etc.
idealism → India-China war (despite Panchsheel) rejection of UNICE permanent membership

and sovereignty, non interference in internal affairs, ~~the~~ non aggression has formed the base of our foreign policy since independence.

→ India's position in the world was signified by the fact that it was ~~involved~~ a part of the UN Committee on Israel and Palestine and also on the resolution of the Korean Peninsula crisis

Hence, Nehru's policies signified idealism as they aimed at giving India a high moral standing and pragmatism as it enabled India to pursue its development goals.

Q2. What is QUAD? What are the different implications of QUAD for the Indo-Pacific region? (10 Marks)

will introduce Quad and its need.

Quad or quadrilateral group is a group of 4 countries - Japan, US, India and Australia which was first suggested by Japan in 2005 for collaboration on disaster management. However, today it encompasses strategic dimensions too.

Indo Pacific region is growing in importance with the shift in economic power and the strategic rivalry from the West to the East. However, nations still differ on its geographical extent.

Implications of QUAD for Indo Pacific

Good coverage of implications of Quad

→ Counter for growing Chinese assertiveness in the region: with unilateral attempts by China vis a vis border disputes in the South China Sea, the Maritime Silk Road (BRI) initiative, etc.

Quad can provide a platform for strategic collaboration bet among the four nations → prevent imbalance of power with ensuring

US presence in the Indo Pacific. Quad can also be beneficial for India as it has to contend with Chinese string of friends or encirclement with

Remarks

will also enhance cooperation among member nations

heavy investments in strategic assets in the Indian Ocean (Dyoubouli, Hambantota, etc)

→ Place ASEAN at the centrality ~~there~~ and improve connectivity in the region: The Asia-Africa growth corridor (AAGC) ^(India and Japan) can also be given a boost with the QUAD initiative.

However, there are certain challenges:

→ The Quad countries did not bring publish a universal statement after their meet in 2018

Adaptability
disruption
→ Fear of antagonising China since all the nations have deep economic ties and India also has border disputes with China

Quad can provide a platform for multilateralism in the Indian Ocean in the Indo Pacific and aim at freedom of navigation, rule of law and ^{peaceful} settlement of international disputes in the region.

5

Q3. Discuss India-USA defense relations. How far it is true to say that defense relations are an outcome of geopolitical compulsion rather than bilateralism. (10 Marks)

India US defence relations have taken rapid strides after the signing of the Indo US defence framework in 2005 which was further extended recently till 2030.

Facets in Indo US Defence ties

→ Indo US Defence Agreement Framework
 → US stipulated India as a major defence ally, status at par with NATO allies which allows relaxation in the relevant US export laws allowing sale of defence equipment and technology transfer.

→ Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI) which paves the way for joint production, technology transfer and trade initiatives.

→ Signing of various foundational agreements: like LEMOA (Logistics exchange agreement), COMCASA (communications compatibility and security agreement)

→ Defence equipment purchase: the Apache 64 helicopters, Guardian drones, etc.

Defence Ties are an outcome of geopolitics since

Good discussion of India-US defence ties

Remarks

4) a) counter growing Chinese naval ^{and military} presence in the region as the US views China as a revisionist power and India and China have strategic rivalries and border disputes.

b) Cooperation for counter terrorism has been growing between India and US. In light of geopolitical ~~rivalries~~ tensions in the region - Afghanistan issues, cross border terrorism, etc however, strengthening Indo US relations also provided the base for defence ties and also India's need for diversification of its defence procurement.

India and US can further their defence ties by upising joint production and technological collaboration.

you also need to discuss bilateralism in their ties

↳ Highlight that their relations are mix of geopolitical compulsion and bilateralism
↳ not only because of geopolitical compulsion

Remarks

Q4. Multilateral engagement and complementarity is the key in flourishing of India-Japan ties. Discuss. Also, highlight the major projects in India that are financed through Japanese investments. (10 Marks)

India Japan ties have been singularly free of ideological, and political disputes. Their relationship was upgraded in 2014 to a special privileged strategic partnership.

India and Japan have cooperated in a broad range of areas ranging from developmental assistance, trade, people to people contact, strategic areas and so on.

Potential for multilateral engagement

→ Both India and Japan have called for reforms in international institutions like the UN, IMF, etc. They, along with Brazil and Germany, are a part of G4, arguing for a permanent seat in the UN.

→ Japan and India can also jointly provide developmental assistance by synergising their complementarities in other nations like the India Africa growth corridor (AAGC), ASEAN nations (CLMV) Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.

→ Hence Japan and India can be partners in the Indo Pacific area for multilateralism.

Complementarities between the 2 nations :-

→ also mention examples of some current engagements
↓
currency swap Agreement
Bilateral Po
= Good.

well
discussed
complement
in
their
ties

- Japan's technologically advanced manufacturing and India's services expertise
- India's demographic dividend and Japan's ageing population
- India's demand for investment vis a vis Japan's surplus

→ China's unilateral attempts to change the status quo in border disputes and activities in the Indo Buff.

These can be harnessed by improving economic relations (trade ties), and formulating a joint strategic vision.

Indo-Japanese projects - Official Development Assistance

- Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (HSR)
- Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor.
- North East - Japan Act East forum - development projects in the North East (India), etc
- Sister provinces

4½

Remarks

can also mention the
places it connects

Q5. Do you think setting up of Kartarpur corridor can lead to aggrandisement of Pro Khalistan activists? What measures can be taken to curtail such movements?

(10 Marks)

The Kartarpur Corridor ~~has~~ inaugurated recently enables Indians to undertake a visit to Kartarpur shrine where Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism spent his last years. This corridor comes at a time when Indo Pak relations are at their lowest with no official dialogue.

Significance of Kartarpur Corridor: It holds immense religious significance particularly for the Sikh community who also have other places of religious importance in Pakistan. It can give a boost to people to people ties.

However, there have been reports of the Pakistani establishment using it for fuelling Khalistani activists with the activists being present at the inauguration (Pakistan) as well as their presence on the route (corridor) also in committee made by Pakistan to welcome pilgrims. Thus, the spread of Khalistan sentiments among the visitors to the shrine fuelling separatism. However,

Measures:

→ Stringent security measures as well as awareness

good that have given examples of the presence of activists

among the people visiting the shrine about ^{the} possible attempts

→

↳

mention some measures like background verification and insights on movement of people,

— accurate data sharing etc.

Conclusion →

Remarks

Briefly discuss how ASEAN has led to foundation of India's Act East Policy.

Q6. India's relationship with ASEAN is a key pillar of our foreign policy and the foundation of our Act-East Policy. In light of the above statement, highlight India's political, security, economic, and socio-cultural cooperation with ASEAN. (10 Marks)

India's Act East Policy is centred around the vision of formulating broad based multi lateral cooperation with ASEAN nations, and is a key pillar of our foreign policy.

- Importance of ASEAN and → trade, investment and economic ties with ASEAN nations being economic powerhouses
- ~~economic~~ Strategic: coordination and cooperation in the Indo Pacific for rule of law, freedom of navigation and overflight
 - Historical people to people contacts, diaspora and trade ties.

India's cooperation with ASEAN

Political → Relations established in 1992 - upgraded to a strategic partnership in 2012.

→ various fora for engagement - East Asia summit, India ASEAN Delhi Dialogue (Track 1 - diplomacy)

Security → India views ASEAN at the centre of Indo Pacific - hence both view freedom and unimpeded commerce of navigation, rule of law, important in view of Chinese forays into the South China Sea.

→ Defence cooperation - India participates in the Asian Defence Ministers meeting (ADMM+)

4th

good coverage of India-ASEAN cooperation

→ bilateral exercises with the ASEAN nations on a regular basis, etc.

Economic → ASEAN is India's 10th largest trading partner and accounts for 15% of Indian exports and 35% of its imports

→ India ASEAN Free Trade Agreement came into force in 2015. encourages

Trade and investment from ASEAN nations and Foreign Direct Investment into India and also provides developmental aid to CLMV nations.

→ Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) India has opted out currently but negotiations are still open

→ Connectivity initiatives: India Myanmar Thailand trilateral highway, Kaladan project. Digital economy vision in 2018 - digital connectivity (Masterplan - 2025)

Socio cultural cooperation → Diaspora ties

→ Buddhism as key in socio cultural contacts
→ Restoration and repair of temples and stupas in Myanmar, Thailand, etc

India ASEAN ties are centered around the 3Cs of Commerce, Culture and Connectivity

→ give a conclusion stating way forward

Remarks

Q7. The causal factor behind the outbreak of the Cold war was the western countries fear of communism. Substantiate. (10 Marks)

The Cold War began in 1945 in the aftermath of the second World War when the world got divided into two blocs - US (capitalism) and USSR (communism).

Communism as the causal factor behind the Cold War:

→ The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 gave birth to the world's first communist country - Soviet Union. Communism stands in direct contrast to capitalism of the US as it calls for workers' ownership of economic power, as opposed to a few individuals in capitalism.

→ Hence communism provided the ideological basis for the Cold War with the western countries collaborating for stemming its spread beyond Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

Hence, the US came out with the Marshall Plan - providing development aid to Western European countries to strengthen the 'Iron Curtain'.

b) Truman Doctrine: wherever every dispute in the world was seen as the fight between Communism and capitalism and hence it was

will
introduced
the
communism
and
to
year

why US
didn't
want
expansion
of
communism

Remarks

the duty of the US to intervene. This led to interventions in Vietnam, Korea, Iran, etc.

→ Arms race: where both US and USSR started developing Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), space weapons, etc

Hence, the western countries

perceived communism as a threat to their political and economic order. Thus, their policies were aimed at countering it - the most significant being the policy of appeasement which culminated

in the "Second World War"

→ Their military alliances, etc
nuclear missile crisis, etc

also mention some counter moves by USSR

3 1/2

Q8. "In the context of changed global realities, UNSC reforms have become imperative". Why are these reforms in UNSC important for India? Also, examine the challenges therein. (10 Marks)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the 6 principal organs of the UN. tasked with maintaining international peace and security, admitting new members, authorising military actions, economic sanctions and using peacekeeping forces.

UNSC - need for reform
 membership does not reflect the changed geopolitical realities (only US, Russia, China, UK, France are permanent members) - no recognition to the rising power like India, and no representation to African continent (2/3rds of global humanity)
 • new powers of permanent members - serving narrow self-interests. eg. China. (Masood Azhar in the 1267 Sanctions Committee)
 • no, ^{strong} mechanism to check and penalise violation of sanctions and directives.

Importance of UNSC reforms for India,

- Expansion of permanent membership will benefit India: Inclusion as a permanent member will vindicate its rising economic and political stand and the status of a responsible power
- Place on the global strategic table where India will be able to safeguard its strategic interests more efficiently and also facilitate effective counterterrorism and security cooperation

Good introduction regarding UNSC and need of reforms in it.

Remarks

→ Contend with Chinese power and hegemony in the UNSC

→ Also enable global peace and security (India already a huge contributor of to peacekeeping forces) multilateralism, rule of law, humanitarianism etc

Challenges: → Resistance by the P5 members (Permanent) on reforms in UNSC

→ No consensus among countries themselves with U4G, Coffee Table Group, G4, etc opposing each other for inclusion as permanent members, and reforms

→ Lack of adequate transparency vis a vis UNSC's relations with the General Assembly, etc

Consensus is required for far reaching reform reforms and the United Nations General Assembly has to be the forum for such negotiations.

(5)

— good attempt
— covered all aspects

Remarks

Q9. Examine the need for initiatives like BBIN in the region. Discuss Bhutan's apprehensions towards it. What are the challenges associated with BBIN?

(10 Marks)

The South Asian region is one of the least integrated regions in the world with its share in inter regional trade being only 3.5% (World Bank). ~~One of the~~ This prevents robust multilateral engagement and greater prosperity.

Good that you have mentioned data

Need for connectivity initiatives
of Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal ^{initiative} ^{such} ^{easy} to provide a seamless transport corridor for movement of goods and services facilitating greater trade and investment)

Adequately discussed

- Economic integration of the region reducing cumbersome tariff and non tariff procedures
- facilitating development of backward regions in these countries and employment.
- development of India's North East
- ^{solid} economic ties can provide the fulcrum for greater strategic collaboration and facilitate progress on initiatives like SAARC electricity grid.
- Improve people to people contacts.

However, Bhutan has withdrawn from the BBIN due to environmental impact from large number of

Remarks

vehicles plying on the routes and adversely affecting ^{fragile} ecology of the region

→ it will also affect Bhutan's low volume high value tourism and affect its domestic businesses ^(transporters) due to competition from more economically efficient nations.

Challenges → Bilateral issues between the countries as well as slow pace of progress on projects.

→ Objections by Bhutan, harmonisation of customs and tariff procedures not yet in place

Connectivity initiatives can enable rapid development of the South Asian region and it is essential to use the multilateral platforms like BIMSTEC to fast track these initiatives.

↳ way forward?

$4\frac{1}{2}$

also there is problem regarding funds, Nepal's closeness towards China etc.

There is already problems of traffic congestion in Bhutan

Q10. The victory of fascism was the result of the Western Countries' appeasement of fascists, which made the fascist countries more aggressive. Examine. (10 Marks)

Factors like the economic depression of 1929, Germany's losses due to the Versailles Treaty, etc gave rise to fascism in Italy ^{and} Germany. ~~the~~ Fascism believes in aggressive nationalism and economic power and is averse to democracy.

Policy of Appeasement was followed by Britain and France in the run up to the second world war in dealing with Germany and Italy.

Their main aim was to inhibit the spread of communism and ~~rise of the Soviet Union~~ Russia by maintaining the neutrality between Germany, Italy and Russia.

also talk about the economy of Germany, which countries were having due to trading in arms with

Germany: Hitler's activities like seizure of Rhineland, occupation of Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia), ^{corruption} were met with feeble responses

The Munich conference (1938) was a proof of this policy and Germany got what it wanted, which emboldened it further to occupy entire Czechoslovakia (Lebensraum or living space for Germans)

Italy: Mussolini's fascist aggression and

1 hr Remarks
 Country

Italian invasion of Abyssinia was not severely condemned by the League of Nations and half hearted sanctions were imposed on Italy.

4 → Hence, the policy of appeasement followed by Britain and France led to the second world war. Germany attacked Poland in 1939 thinking that the British will not intervene. However, they intervened. Also the Germany and Russia signed a non aggression pact temporarily defeating the purpose of this policy.

Hitler and Mussolini ^{then} hence took advantage of the western nations' admission to communism to make bold moves in world politics.

Briefly also analyze impact of this policy on world polity

also give a brief on significance of West Asian region for India

Section - B

Q11. Discuss role and challenges to Indian Diaspora in West Asia. How would Indian initiatives help to address such challenges? (15 Marks)

The Indian diaspora in West Asia forms an important plank of our West Asia Policy. India has a 1.3 million strong diaspora in the region with Saudi Arabia, UAE, being major destination nations.

Role of Indian Diaspora

→ source of remittances: to ^{their} families living in India thus boosting domestic economy.

→ contribution to the economy of West Asia as was recognised by the UAE recently in wake of the Kerala floods in 2018.

→ Boosting people to people contact and cultural ties: PM's ^{recent} interactions with diaspora in Bahrain give testimony of the role that the diaspora can play in cementing ties

→ Can also facilitate investment by West Asian countries in Indian economy.

Challenges to Indian Diaspora

→ West Asian region ~~is~~ is a source of

will mention role of Indian diaspora

→ act as soft power asset of country

geopolitical, instability and violent conflicts can endanger security of Indians living abroad eg. in Yemen, Syria, etc.

• Exploitation of ^{blue collar} workers - ~~po~~ by middlemen, poor working conditions and low wages, inability to come back to the country, etc.

• Kafala system in Saudi Arabia is now giving promotion to hiring of Saudi Arabian nationals over Indian workers, etc.

Initiatives

→ Skill development through Pradhan Mantri Manass Kaushal Vikas Yojana: which can ~~facilitate~~ enable workers and employees to take up high value jobs

→ Initiatives by the Ministry of External Affairs to prevent workers from being misled by unscrupulous elements or middlemen who exploit the workers

→ ~~Initiate~~ Rescue Indian nationals from Yemen, etc during violent conflicts.
(Operation Rahat), etc

Remarks

Good example to show challenges of India diaspora.

also Terrorism

→ Strengthening ties with the west Asian
nations

↳ also E-migrate
system

24x7 comular access

6½

Remarks

Q12. Discuss the point of differences between developing and developed nations in WTO. How far has India established itself as a true leader of developing nations.

(15 Marks)

The World Trade Organisation was formed in 1995 to ~~regulate~~ ^{promote} free and fair trade in the world and ~~reduce~~ ^{remove} tariff and non tariff barriers enhancing market access.

Agreements:

- General Agreement on Trade in Goods
- General Agreement on Trade in Services
- TRIPS (Patent protection)
- TRIMS (Investment measures)
- Trade facilitation agreement, etc.

While the establishment of WTO has led to reduction of tariff ~~barriers~~, barriers, further improvement in global trade has been hampered by the differences between developed and developing countries.

Points of Difference:

- Opening of agricultural markets: The developing countries argue (C-TT) that tariff and non tariff barriers are necessary to protect their farmers. The developed countries

Remarks

will introduce WTO and its significance

while criticising the developing nations have not ~~opened~~ withdrawn the subsidies given to their farmers.

eg: Minimum Price Support Policy ^{of India} has been a bone of contention between India and US.

→ Non Agricultural Market Access (NAMA): The developing countries agree that the developed countries have not lowered their tariff barriers and still impose various non-tariff ones (phytosanitary etc)

Good discussion regarding differences b/w developed and developing countries

→ Doha Round: While the developing countries are against inclusion of new items in the Doha agenda and insist on the completion of the original one, the developed countries insist on inclusion of new items like e-commerce, investment facilitation, etc

→ Patent protection: The developing countries are against TRIPS plus provisions which will reduce access to pharmaceuticals while the developed countries want more stringent intellectual property rights provisions and are ~~ag~~ against ~~cuts~~ on ~~energising~~ in TRIPS provisions, etc

Remarks

India - as the leader of the developing countries

Bali Declaration. India's insistence on shielding

public stockholding from being disputed in case of food subsidies led to Bali package in 2013-

Peace clause which called for exemption for public stockholding till a permanent solution.

TRIPS provisions: India has consistently argued

against IPR provisions which prevent affordable medicine and has led the African nations in this

regard

→ Market access and protection to Agriculture

Market

However India should to present a strong case at the WTO and strengthen its multilateral engagement for reform of the WTO dispute resolution mechanism

↳ way forward to deal the differences b/w developed and developing countries

(7)

Q13. What are the core elements of the neighbourhood-first policy? How far is it relevant in realizing India's aspiration for becoming a Global power? (15 Marks)

The Prime Minister unveiled the Neighbourhood first policy in 2015 which can be considered to be the extension of previous policies like the Lyfkal Doctrine and Panchsheel principles.

The Neighbourhood First Policy aims at

→ enhanced engagements in India's neighbours (South Asia has been perceived as India's backyard) - ~~prominence to neighbours~~ in foreign policy engagements

→ strengthening economic integration, Strategic coordination

→ development assistance to realise the vision of South Asian prosperity and growth

→ improving connectivity and people to people ties.

Relevance of India's neighbourhood ^{First} Policy for ambition of becoming a global power

→ strengthening relations with our neighbour countries will enhance coordination and

Remarks

mention some important elements of policy

→ like:- Unilateral concessions, focus on SP4AR doctrine, culture, commerce, connectivity

coherence in strategic vision and prevent ~~our neighbours from being used by~~ dissonance and discord.

→ Connectivity and economic ties (through trade, investment and developmental assistance) will lead to economic integration generating economic growth and development (^{shared} prosperity)

→ Our neighbourhood is plagued by geopolitical conflicts and strategic mistrust characterised by lack of collective security architecture. India can take the lead in providing security and peace to other nations thus enhancing its global status

→ collaboration in disaster management, humanitarian assistance, etc

→ Counters the growing assertiveness of China vis a vis its Belt and Road initiative and Debt Diplomacy which is adversely affecting sovereignty of nations.

→ Primacy in the neighbourhood can ^{can help} realise India's ambitions for a permanent seat in the UNSC.

However, there are certain challenges to

Good coverage of significance of neighbourhood policy for India

China's vision like

- India's alleged brotherly attitude of interfering in other nations' politics. eg, Nepal
- ^{long standing} bilateral disputes - border disputes, river disputes
- China's economic strength and military muscle
- slow pace of project completion in other countries
- porous borders, terrorism, refugee crises, etc.

Utilising the platform of multilateral bodies and fast tracking development projects is important for China to succeed.

6 1/2

Try to give a way forward by suggesting some means need to be taken to deal these challenges

Q14. Do you think India is a "Net Security Provider" of the Indian Ocean? What are the challenges in front of India in providing net security? How can India effectively improve its role in this respect? (15 Marks)

As the nation with the longest coastline in the Indian Ocean and significant geopolitical state, India considers itself as the net security provider in the Indian Ocean.

India as Net Security provider

→ Indian Navy is responsible for protecting the important sea lanes of communication and maintaining freedom of navigation and overflight in the exclusive economic zone

→ India's outreach to the African nations is based on SAARC - Security and Growth for All Initiative which aims at harnessing blue economy for development

→ The Indian Navy has played a significant role in combating piracy as well as providing humanitarian assistance and disaster relief

→ India engages with the littoral Indian Ocean nations in various fora like
 - Indian Ocean Naval Conference (IONC)
 - Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) etc

→ Indian Ocean Island Diplomacy: Maldives.

you have well explained the role of India as net security provider

can mention example of other nation acting as net security provider in their area

Remarks

India's largest contribution of funds to UNPKF.

Reunion Islands, etc.

Information Management and Analysis Centre (IMAC) - white shipping information
Challenges in providing net security

→ growing Chinese presence in the Region: with ~~with~~ the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (Maritime silk road) project, China is acquiring strategic assets in the Indian Ocean through its debt diplomacy. Hambantota port (Sri Lanka), Djibouti (overseas military base), ~~Guantanamo, etc.~~ This could be used for military purposes (encirclement theory)

You also need to mention

→ India's coastal security architecture is not yet robust with lack of physical resources and infrastructure

→ Eastern African nations are being wooed by China with massive investments which can't be matched by India in their size and scale

→ Way forward:

→ Strengthening information sharing infrastructure through effective collaborations ~~to~~ ^{is or} ~~is~~ Information Fusion Centre (white shipping information)

→ Improving maritime connectivity: through

Remarks

→ some economic challenges
→ structural and institutional impediments within India
→ which is an obstacle to India's ^{as her security} ~~as her~~ security provide

formation of the Asia Africa growth corridor (AAGC)
 MAUSUM initiative, etc

→ Improving our defence assets:-

→ Improving relations with Africa by providing
 significant development assistance and

collaboration for blue economy

Suggest some domestic

India should

↑ its capital expenditure
on defence, ↑ capability
of navy etc

6

also give a brief on growing importance of maritime security in world

Q15 Maritime security is freedom from threats that arise in the sea, from the sea and through the sea. There is a great deal in convergence of India's and Africa's geostrategic and geo-economic interests in the maritime domain. How does government intend to actively pursue a collaborative security apparatus? (15 Marks)

Maritime security essentially implies rule of law, freedom of navigation and overflight, ~~and~~ ^{freedom from} ~~threats~~ ^{both traditional and non traditional} like piracy and settlement of disputes in accordance with the law. India and Africa share a large maritime domain which is subject to geopolitical and geo-economic risks.

why it is imp for both india and Africa

Convergence in the Maritime Domain

Geostrategic convergence

- threats from piracy
- growing military presence of all powers - Chinese presence in the Indian Ocean is increasing due to its Maritime Silk Road Initiative (MSRI) and acquisition of strategic assets
- strategic choke points - Strait of Hormuz, Horn of Africa, it
- ~~geo-economic interests~~ ^{important} protection of sea lanes of communication for unimpeded commerce

Geo-economic interests

- 70% of global oil trade and 50% of world trade passes through the region

Need to elaborate more on their geo-economic interests.

Remarks

→ Oil and gas resources in the exclusive economic zone offer potential for exploration

→ Initiatives for strengthening maritime diplomacy

→ SAGAR: Security and Growth for All Initiative. Unveiled by the Prime Minister in 2015 aims at harnessing the blue economy for shared prosperity and development

→ Asia Africa Growth Corridor, MAUSAM projects etc are centered around improving connectivity in the region.

→ The Indian Navy maintains presence and provides effective deterrence against piracy and other non traditional threats

→ India can also engage in ^{training and} capacity building of the African Navy to forge a collective security architecture in the region

→ Boosting diplomacy with island states and East African nations and

Can mention examples of their

Remarks
military exercise, IORA etc.



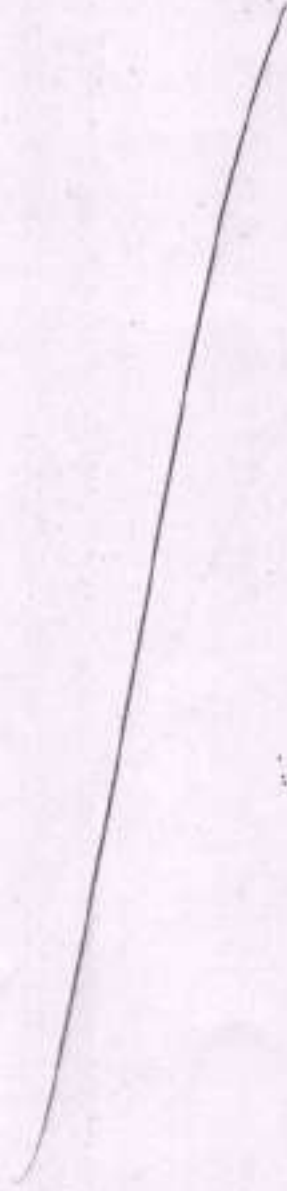
Remarks

Q16. While no African country directly took part in the Second World War, yet they were also subject to its devastation? Examine the impact of the Second World War on Africa. (15 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

you need to discuss spread of
socialism across world
with examples

Q17. Success of Russian revolution led to spread of socialism across the world and leaders of Congress were also influenced by socialism. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru modified the tenets of socialism to make it suitable for Indian conditions. Discuss.

(15 Marks)

The Russian Revolution in 1917 made far reaching impact on the world with the use of communism and socialism which advocated state ownership of means of production and a state led economic setup. *define socialism*

Left wing in 1930s in the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose advocated for a socialistic set up after independence which consisted of ~~would~~ ~~state ownership of mean~~ combat the internal class oppression by capitalists and landlords and produce a more egalitarian society (Karachi Resolution - 1931). *also leaders like R. Mohan, J. P. Narayan influenced by socialism*

After independence, Pandit Nehru advocated a mixed economy wherein the state had a prominent role in economic activity. However, socialism as a philosophy could not be adhered to absolutely since

Remarks

Congress Socialist Party [1934]

Indian Constitution advocated guaranteed the Right to Property (now removed) and hence complete state ownership was not possible.

Hence, the tenets of socialism put forward by Jawaharlal Nehru were.

→ state ownership of heavy industry with private sector playing a complementary role in economic activity though under heavy regulation. The ^{first} five year plan and the Industrial Policy Resolution (1956) exemplified this vision.

→ Agricultural reforms: with land reforms, abolition of intermediaries, consolidation of landholdings. Cooperatives were encouraged but it was not forced collectivisation as seen in Soviet Union or Communist China.

→ Protection of workers rights through the Directive principles of state policy, welfare state legislations, etc.

Hence, Nehru promoted socialism in that the state controlled the

Remarks

Commanding heights of the economy. However, unlike Soviet Union or Communist China, the private sector was allowed to operate.

~~This was because of~~

↳ mention how Nehruvian

Socialism suited best for

India.

6

Q18. Does OIC recent invite to India marks India's growing global stature? How can deeper engagements with OIC be beneficial for India? (15 Marks)

Organisation for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an organisation of 57 nations formed for the purpose of protecting Islamic interests and enabling development of Muslim nations.

Recently India was invited for the first time to speak at the OIC conference which signified India's growing global stature. need to discuss this.

→ Why important?

→ India has the third largest Muslim population in the world.

→ The OIC has been frequently used by Pakistan to criticise India's position in Jammu and Kashmir. For eg: after Balakot strikes, the OIC in a statement condemned India's cross border violations.

→ It is also a symbol of India's growing engagement with the Arab nations and will facilitate deeper ties.

Remarks

However, OIC invite did not prevent the member nations for criticising India's atrocious position on Jammu and Kashmir. Moreover, India's request for membership is consistently opposed by Pakistan on the ground that it has a long standing dispute with India, a violation of OIC rules.

There are some challenges

Deeper engagements with OIC - Beneficial for India:

→ India can benefit from the initiatives taken by OIC for the development of Muslims all over the world

Adequately discussed

→ It can also give a boost to its West Asia policy and formulate its balancing strategy between Israel and the Arab Nations.

→ India can also use shrewd diplomacy at the OIC to negate Pakistan's stand on India's activities in Jammu and Kashmir.

→ Boost to energy security since the middle eastern nations are important suppliers of crude oil to India.

can raise
its joint
activities

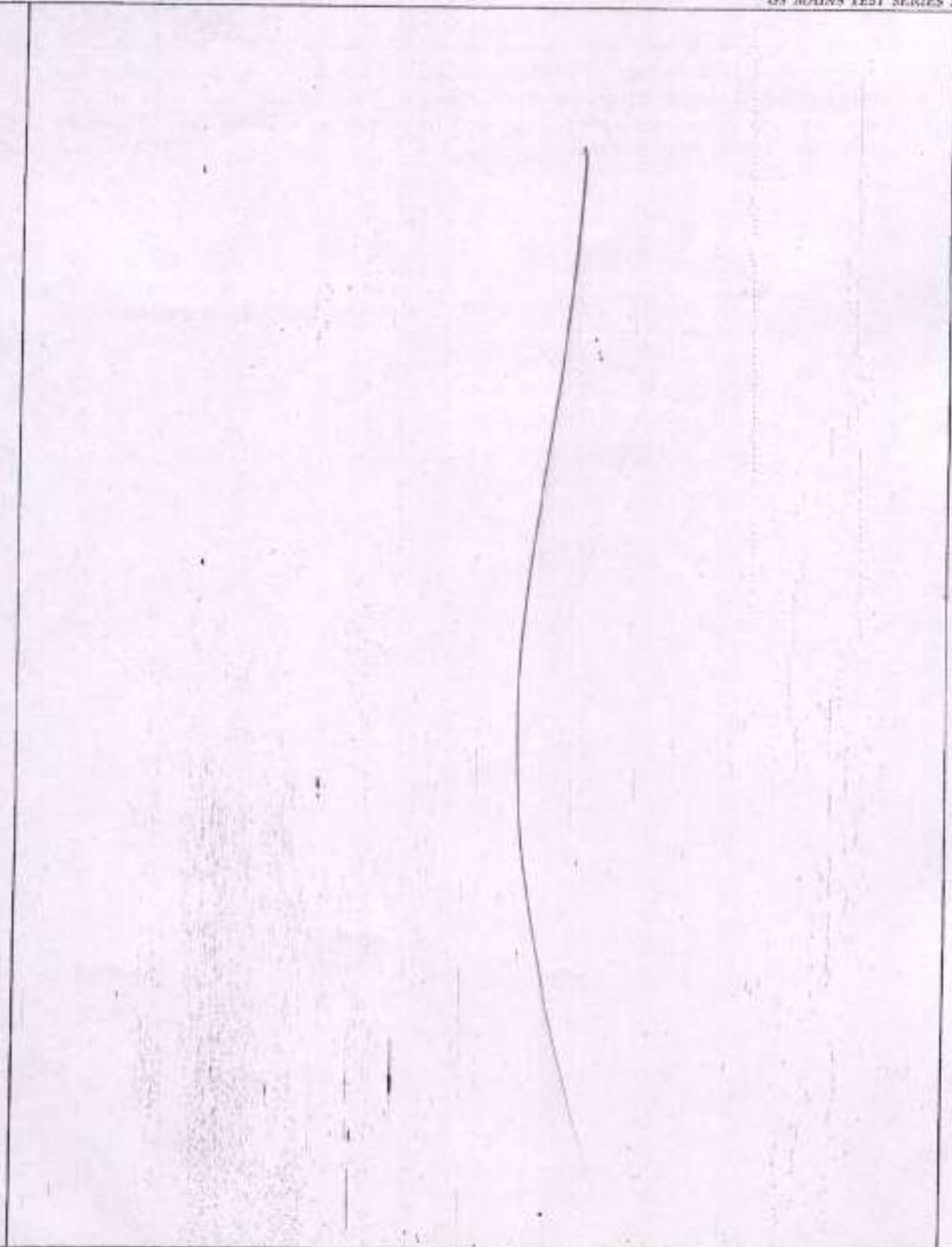
Hence deeper engagement in DIC

can calibrate its think most policy and be of immense geopolitical significance.

5 1/2

- Q19. Trans-regional solar energy cooperation can pave the way for equability and a just energy order in the international arena. Compare how International solar alliance fares with the other trans-national agencies in promoting solar energy. Discuss its geopolitical significance for India. (15 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Q20. RCEP may provide a bigger platform to Indo-Pacific region for economic growth though it is not without apprehensions from countries like India. Examine. Also, discuss how India can safeguard its interests. (15 Marks)

Partnership) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a free trade Agreement between ASEAN nations and their 5 free trade partners Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea (earlier India too).

RCEP - platform for economic growth

RCEP nations account for $\frac{1}{2}$ of global GDP

and 25% of global trade greater economic

integration in the Indo Pacific region:

→ reducing tariff and non tariff barriers and harmonisation of customs procedures will boost trade flows

→ increase investment in RCEP nations

→ strengthening the Asian Value chains and improve economic growth through employment generation

However, India opted out of RCEP for the time being due to several reasons

a) fear of Chinese imports flooding the

Remarks

market since India already has a \$56.1 billion trade deficit with China (as opposed out of a total of \$105 billion with the other nations) and lack of competitiveness of Indian Industry - electronics, automobile, etc

- Competition from dairy industry of New Zealand and Australia will adversely affect all unorganised and marginal dairy workers

- There has been inadequate agreement on removing non tariff barriers and providing market access particularly in case of services (people movement) for India

- No strict adherence to rules of origin and inflexibility in revision of tariffs in view of the compulsions in the domestic economy.

What can India do to safeguard its interests?

→ India should continue negotiating with the nations since it would stand at risk of losing a big market

→ It should also work with China to reduce its trade deficit [Joint Working Group should move towards reducing barriers for

Remarks

firstly, give a brief on what opportunities RCEP can bring for India

do drafting
make in India
proj
service sector

6 Indian products (pharmaceuticals, agriculture, etc.)
 • India should call for maintaining adherence to the rules of origin and at the same time, improve its industry's competitiveness through infrastructural development, etc.

also mention domestic reforms needed in India

ASEAN is the centrality of Indo Pacific for India and robust economic partnership is a key pillar of our relationship. Hence safeguarding Indian industry interests while continuing multilateral engagement is essential.

Remarks