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TEST COPY

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**AIR - 112
(CSE 2022)**

POLITICAL SCIENCE



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38

Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 08

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Some of
the answers
are really 'wonderful'
Many are
not given to be
explained
with
details

Name Jarad Prabh Mil
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
 2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (a) India's priorities in the Gulf
- (b) Opportunities and challenges for India in SCO
- (c) India's Contributions in UN Peacekeeping
- (d) Blue Economy and India-Africa Cooperation
- (e) India views on China and the Quad

a) As mentioned in C. Raghaviah's concentric circles of India's foreign policy, Gulf region is second concentric circle, which has huge geopolitical & geoeconomic significance.

Being energy deficient country, India is dependent on Gulf for its petrol & oil & gas.
Gas import, in addition, Gulf region hosts about 8 mn rich Indian diaspora, contributing significant remittances back to home.
 In addition, being birth place & Islam with two important holy sites of Makkah, Mecca & Medina, region is significant for religious & cultural diplomacy.
 But according to Haish Vi Path, Gulf region

Remarks

especially UAE & Saudi Arabia have been interested in diversifying its relations with India, with interest in oil refinery in Maharashtra, Saudi Arabia & UAE have opened up new realities in India-gulf cooperation.

But geopolitical turnover in region with US-Iran relations at record low has significantly restricted New Delhi's option in region. While relative implements in relations between Israel & other player in gulf has opened new opportunities for new Delhi foreign policy, it must remained vigilant about ongoing unfolding & new alliances in region, especially Iran-China.

b) →

According to Arshad Harder, India's engagement with SCO has been most remarkable as well as a defining step foreign policy step. Though it can be advocated on basis of principle of 'strategic autonomy', but seems conflicting with new focus in Indo-Pakistani relationship in other platforms like SAARC.

Remarks

SCO is central Asian organization having wide mandate from security cooperation to culture relations. According to Robert Kaplan, SCO is actually very soft anti-democratic & anti-west group which shows there exist vast Eurasian belt which reject western universalism & morals.

But according to Arant Krithen, SCO opened up new opportunities for India like - increasing engagement with Central Asia, space in Afghan problem, platform to cooperate with China & Russia.

But most significant opportunity is platform of Regional Anti-terrorism structure (RATS) to address issue of terrorism extremism & separatism.

Hence P.L. Bhat suggested, conducting Pakistan-China axis, decisive in India-Russia relations, lack of direct connectivity with Central Asia, New Delhi can pursue this agenda of cooperation. It must make herself relevant in strategic advice environment in SCO.

Thus, through SCO offers new opportunity for India to explore relationship with Central

Remarks

Action!

Afghan Republics, it must be continue considering changing geopolitical & geostategic situations in central Asian region.

c) - India being civilizational nation bound by value of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam has significantly contributed to strengthening of UN peacekeeping operations.

UN peacekeeping is mechanism to ensure peace in conflict ^{widely} region through deployment of

'blue helmets'. India has so far contributed to

more than 1,80,000 troops & lost 150 lives

during peacekeeping operations.

~~India has also raised first all women peacekeeping contingent in 2007 during~~

~~operations in Liberia. It has been known for its~~

~~professional & well trained peacekeeping forces~~

~~which was reflected during Somalia operations.~~

Remarks

India has always aligned for principle of consensus based peacekeeping & strict observance of non-violence in peacekeeping operations. It has also utilized its rich operational experience & civic action programme in naxalism & extremism affected areas to contribute for welfare of local population in conflict ridden areas.

This strong engagement with peacekeeping operations gives credentials for New Delhi's demand for its participation in global high table like UN Permanent security council membership.

African continent, which was once termed as 'dark continent' has become new linchpin of global politics. There has been increased outreach by regional as well as non-regional players in region for its strategic importance.

B1G economy which refers to economic opportunities associated with oceanic resources. Africa with wide continental shelf has high

Remarks

opportunities associated with blue economy. The fisheries sector, under sea metallic nodules, green methane resources have huge significance in contemporary economy. The addition presence & important sea lines of communication, traditional recent threats like Piracy, terrorism & non-traditional threats like climate change gives evidence to blue economy.

India shares rich historic & civilizational linkages with Africa, it has been staunch supporters of decolonization of Africa. But according to Veda Vaigyanik, there has been incorporation of geographic angle in India's Africa policy with rising Chinese assertiveness in region.

But the economy can offer significant areas & opportunity for Indo-Africa relations. India's status as regional security player can contribute to Africa's security with respect to piracy, terrorism & financial.

In addition, Asia-Africa Growth Corridor which

Remarks

has been touted as an option for Chinese predatory BRI & machine with India can further enhance cooperation in blue economy.

Thus we can conclude that, Indo-Africa relationship has been strengthening with departure from traditional historical & cultural histories. New Delhi must work with other like minded countries like France & Japan to deepen Africa cooperation further with achieve cooperation with African counterpart.

e) The year 2020 marked new phase of Indo-China relationship with deep confrontation & hostility. In the backdrop of China assertive in Indo-Pacific theatre QUAD has achieved significance in creating strategic environment.

The India's relationship with China is based on principle of "cooperation whenever possible & confrontation whenever necessary", But recent & due to US at Gadhia has set alarm bells in MEA to reconsider its approach of.

Remarks

accommodates + Chinese economic attachment while being ~~scared~~ scorched by Dragon's fire.

According to Harsh V. Pant, India is relatively less strategic difference toward enlarging ~~the~~ partnership with west: New Delhi must reiterate & engagement with Beijing is far easier.

QUAD which has reemerged after India's setback in 2009 after Australia's departure, has

~~and brought new opportunities to work with~~
~~major players in region while US & Japan are~~
~~trying to ~~institute~~ institutionalise QUAD effort,~~
~~New Delhi will consider it as "policy in~~
~~making"~~

~~Considering New Delhi's reservation about consequences of maintaining QUAD, it must make~~
~~diplomatic assessment of present geostrategic situation~~
~~unfolded ~~on~~ its northern & southern borders~~
~~to decide future course of action~~

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) India-Australia strategic partnership, a relationship long on promises and short on deliverables. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss the Geopolitical significance of Central Asia region for India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The Indian Ocean constitutes one of the most natural bases for the EU and India to build and expand their bilateral security cooperation. Examine. (250 Words) (20)

According to Harsh V. Pant, with assertion of China, Canberra & Delhi are finally coming to terms with each other. Recent virtual meet shows desire among both partners to extend relations beyond 3 C's - Curry, Cricket & Commonwealth.

Though multiple agreements were signed during recent India-Australia summit, but Mutual Logistic Support Agreement & Defence Science & Technology implementing arrangement show that maritime geography & Indo-Pacific has been key focus of renewed partnership.

For India, Australia is significant for energy security (coal for critical thermal power plant & nuclear energy), food security (very arable

Remarks

land), diaspora as well as water technology, Australia also hosts lots of Indian students in their universities. But ascension of China in Indo-Pacific region & corresponding retrenchment of USA also compelled both nations to explore deeper partnership.

But according to C. Ranganathan, trade which is languishing at \$15 bn shows limitations of relationship. Despite Australia's "India Steel Economic strategy", relationship has not been able to achieve its potential.

Also, huge dependency of Australia on China for 16% export (around 34% of total export) & deep instead of broad in Australian political class limits deeper strategic partnership with Australia. New Delhi still doesn't forget Canberra's approach post establishment of QUAD 1.0 in 2007.

Remarks

Despite above limitations, an increased bonhomie in recent past shows bright future in Indo-Australian relations. As suggested by G Rajanathan, both countries must prioritise languishing CEPA in order to boost economic partnership. In addition, defence partnership need to be improved to joint defence production & exercises.

Hence, considering complementarities between both nations, it is necessary to have a 2+2 ministerial level dialogue mechanism to further strengthen partnership.

b) According to P. Subodhan, central Asia and its always been significant to India's security. It has been mentioned in Indian ancient texts as Uttarakarta. India has been increasing its outreach in heart of Eurasia as referred by Macmillan. Though region is important for its cultural & historical linkages, energy security and trade opportunities, but India's outreach to

central Asia is largely driven by its geostrategic significance. Being situated far long in Afghanistan, New Delhi seeks to mobilise its significance in peace process through outreach in central Asia.

Also being place for great games between global power, there is ongoing battle for dominance in region between retrenching USA, rising China & resurgent Russia. As suggested by Macmillan, whoever controls Eurasia, it controls global affairs. and central Asia is heart of Eurasia.

In addition region is also significant for India's concerns like terrorism, extremism & separatism. India has been whiling platform & scope for addressing security related issues.

Considering limitations & scope due to presence of China & Pakistan, New Delhi has focused on own initiative of India - Central Asia summit & India - Central Asia business forum to increase its outreach in region. New Delhi has also banking

Remarks

an instance through Chabarov to address issue of geographical discontinuity.

Hence, we can conclude that India has been trying to rediscover its strategic interests with Central Asian republics through multiple bilateral & multilateral forums. It must remain focused on ongoing power struggle in region to come out its response towards region.

(ii) India-EU strategic partnership is considered as high on spirit; low on ground due to lack of consistent focus on relationship. But recent India-EU summit & joint declaration issued brought new relevance of India-EU relationship.

Despite significant economic potential, relationship has been held back by negotiations on trade agreement. But Indian ocean can become significant area for further deepening & cooperation.

Remarks

Indian Ocean region has been undergoing fundamental shift, where traditional western dominance is being challenged by assertive China. It can significantly threaten lines of communication which are lifelines of countries of EU & India. In addition, individual countries & grouping like Brazil, France, & Germany also have significant national priorities in region.

According to C. Rajanayagam, EU must shed its ~~negative~~ apathy towards regional security in region of Indo-Pacific. It can start with deploying EU defence force along a Strait of Hormuz, which is critical for energy security. Western ocean has been under threat thanks to intense struggle between Iran & USA in region.

India & EU can work together in maintaining free & prosperous Indo-Pacific region. Both ~~not~~ partners can conduct ^{anti-} HADR & piracy

of existing operators in region & incentives for further cooperation. As New belt has been improving maritime surveillance through installing surveillance radar system in Myanmar, Bangladesh & Maldives, EU can contribute by appointing liaison officer in Information Fusion Centre - IFC Region.

In addition New belt must capitalise logistic support agreement with France & maritime partnership with Germany to address traditional & non-traditional threats in region.

But Abhishek Singh (CORF) suggest that both countries needs to institutionalise these efforts by establishing regular platform like 2+2 arrangement. The continuous & sustained efforts are required as oppose to episodic partnership.

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss institutional flaws in WTO. Give a major area of objection to WTO's negotiations as raised by the developing nations and India. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) It is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain a genuinely strategic partnership between India and Russia without a solid economic pillar. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Do you think China's ascent to great power status is leading towards emergence of new Cold War between China and the United States? Examine. Also give India's position. (250 Words) (20)

In the words of PM Modi, "one old friend is better than two new friends". This is what India-Russia relations have achieved through historical partnership going back to USSR days. But in present time relations have been narrowed, based on "kinship diplomatic empathy".

According to Rajeshwari Pillai Rajgopal, India-Russia relations have been declined due to ~~the~~ systemic forces arised due to both countries drifting to two different sides in present geopolitical construct driven by US & China.

Both share strategic partnership driven by strong defence, space & nuclear partnership. Despite emergence of US as significant defence partner in recent time, Russia has been only player which can provide cutting edge defence technology like S-400 triumph system.

Remarks

Both countries have been closely working in nuclear space, even in third world country like Bangladesh (Rajopur nuclear plant). But according to Kanchan Khanna, personal engagement & sentimental fail + uplift partnership if it lacks strong mutual strategic interests. Despite Narendra Modi's efforts to increase trade partnership by engaging in Far East Russian regions economic relations failed to get on track. Trade has been hovering at around \$15 bn.

According to Harsh V. Pant, certain issues like declining Russian economy, lack of corporate partnership between two countries.

Despite challenges, it is necessary to take efforts to diversify relations from defence & space, as it is narrowing Indo-Russian partnership.

According to Shyam Saran (Book - How India sees the world), both countries needs to develop institutional structures like bi-lateral council & strategic

Remarks

business meet which had strengthened India's relationship with west.

Thus, though Russia & China relationship have brought concern in South Block, but New Delhi must keep in mind future race between Beijing & Moscow over dominance over Russian Under Valley & Central Asia. Hence, it is right time to give due strength to economic partnership, by industrialisation & diplomatic efforts at ground level.

Winston Churchill's Fulton speech is considered as landmark event in cold war. Similarly Mike Pence speech at Hudson Institute in March 2018 suggesting China's attempt to negate US from western Pacific can be considered as beginning of new conflict between USA & China.

The conflict between US & China is again seen as competition between free world & undemocratic world. On the same line USSR, China is also ruled by communist party.

According to Henry Kissinger, ~~Indo~~-China relations

are at foothill of cold war.

The theatre of cold war 2.0 is expanding across globe. Chile has turned China as largest trading partner, USA's backyard has been turning into China's front yard. While Chinese influence is being felt Africa can be understood through context of Beijing. Hiel Ferguson who suggest for Africa free if no other game except China. Chinese investment in Africa surpassed assistance of World Bank & IMF combined.

~~The other players are struggling to balance relations. According to Shashi Kant Mehta though best solution would be equidistance from both US & China, but that space is also narrowing.~~

~~But according to Aaron Friedberg China lacks ideological power which was present in the then USSR. Also complex independence between US-China is strategically different from cold war period, so best terminology can be "great power struggle" (thucidides) or "conflict~~

Remarks

of civilisations" (Samuel P. Huntington)

whether may be terminology, middle powers like India holds significant weight in folding geopolitical situation. According to S. Jayakar, India sees world as fluid away & multiple players where convergence is possible, but not congruence. New Delhi wanted continue multi-engagement with "area based alliances" rather than strategic alliances.

Hence, though present geopolitical situation is in flux, regional players like Japan, US, France & Australia hold significant power to steer present geopolitical ~~situation~~ situation. C. Raghavan suggests "middle power coalition" to pursue geostrategic space in present situation.

WTO, a leading world trade making body has been facing "crisis of identity" in the backdrop of rising global sentiments against globalisation & multilateralism.

WTO has its origin in Uruguay Round

of talks which led to establishment of institution.
Despite significant implement in global trade
climate, it has been facing serious challenges

According to Sayeed Akbaruddin, WTO has
identified flaws which affects its role &
trade rule making body. It can be listed as

- (1) provision of consensus for decision making
- (2) green hall meeting which puts significant power in hands of global players to influence working & organization
- (3) faulty election appointment system of dispute appellate body.

In addition to above flaws, India & other developing countries have accused WTO of bias in favour of western world. The working of trade dispute panel cast shadow of transparency. There has been disproportionate compliance pressure on LDCs & developing countries.

Remarks

Ambassador Prasad has suggested that WTO has been failed to balance development requirements of developing world & LDC with trade simplification rules. The poor development with Doha round & talks also puts question mark on WTO's ability to address developmental issues & WTO.

western players like Japan & USA have been pressuring WTO for inclusion of new issues like e-commerce, digital product despite resistance or pending issues.

Hence, it is need & have to reform WTO to make it more reflective & needs of 21st century, if we start with reforms in WTO dispute appellate mechanism with appointment of pending vacant position. In addition, global health issue of "development with trade", which IMF is principle has been undermined principle of WTO as institution.

Attempt all questions:

SECTION-B

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

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (a) Act West and the Indo-Pacific
- (b) India's diplomacy at the G7
- (c) India as a member of Multilateral Export Control Regimes
- (d) Defence and Security relation between India and Israel
- (e) Geostrategic Significance of Indo Pacific and security Challenges in the Region

Act west is India's new engagement with west Asian region, which was traditionally seen only as "gas-station". It has significant potential to deepen cooperation with one of most complex region of world.

Historically India's relationship with west based on oil, diaspora & religion. But as western Asian countries are diversifying their petro dollar economies, New Delhi appears as natural option. India has huge investment demand considering its prosperous middle class & thriving economy.

In addition to investment, region is also

Remarks

significant for cooperation in terrorism, intelligence sharing, digital resilience, big data analysis, water security, food security, etc. Thus, New Delhi must reconfigure its traditional oil dependent diplomacy to more comprehensive style of diplomacy.

Indo-Pacific

The term Indo-Pacific signifies congruence / confluence of two seas. (Shirzo Abe). It has been strategic reality of 21st century considering rise of multiple middle powers at same time, never ever witnessed in history.

Despite being 'buzz word' in context of International politics, it has still not achieved uniformly accepted definition from area of extent to purpose & there have been major disagreements with word.

New Delhi has so far considered as "geographical construct" & avoided giving it as any

Remarks

security angle. As referred in Shangri La Dialogue, PM Modi said that for India, Indo-Pacific is not grouping of limited players. New Delhi has also backed ASEAN centrality in context of Indo-Pacific.

G7 is grouping of developed countries, having mandate of economic development & geopolitical issues affecting global peace. Though India is not member of G7, it has been associated with platform through invitations from host countries.

~~India is invited to G7 meetings~~
G7 provides platform for India to engage with global players on issues which have significance to its foreign policy. On the sidelines of G7, New Delhi utilises space to engage with players bilaterally, creating space for better deepening of relationships.
~~India was invited for G7 meet as well as private meeting at Paris~~ considering its rising economic & security weight. It was

Remarks

further confirmed by Trump's invitation for India in backdrop & his plan to extend G7 to G10.

But considering rising disagreement within West, which was reflected with grouping failed to bring joint declaration also show limitations on India's diplomacy at G7. But arrival of Biden who has shown support for increase multilateralism can open up new opportunities for New Delhi's outreach to G7.

Hence, being rising power New Delhi must utilises platform of global high table + push its strategic objectives like permanent membership & UNSC & also bilateral issues.

c) According to Harsh V. Pant, present Indian administration has made membership of India at various forums like APEC, UNSC or other organisations including export control regimes as key foreign policy objectives.

Remarks

There is huge significance associated with India's membership at Warsaw Group, MTCR, Australia Group, etc. It can open up defense cooperation with global defense player, which was restricted due to restrictions on export under those treaties. New Delhi has been exploring option & increasing range of BRAHMOS beyond 300 km after membership of MTCR.

It also represent India as responsible global player, which is significant for its key objective of membership of premium organizations like UNIS and NSG. It has potential of even development of India's defense industry with more export opportunities to other countries.

~~But in backdrop of India's push for NSG, US~~ ~~and~~ ~~Reganahan~~ conditioned that New Delhi should not allow itself to get bargained for its membership. Hence, New Delhi must design its cause of actions towards membership & organizations especially NSG, considering long term national interest.

Remarks

d) →

India & Israel relations are touted as "marriage made in heaven" considering dramatic

shift in relations especially assumption & power by new administration in India.

Defence has been key area of cooperation between India & Israel. Barak missile, drones, Spice missile, portable & anti-tank missile all exemplified of deepening of Indo-Israel cooperation. Israel has also improved New Delhi's air surveillance capability through AWACS system.

New Delhi has come out of its traditional apathy towards deepening relationship with Israel despite convergence in strategic policies of both nations. India has been working with Israel for predator drones which can further enhance defence cooperation.

But according to Kanish Paripani, India-Israel defence relationship must go beyond cash & carry trade to joint development & research for

Remarks

mutual institutionalisation & defence partnership.

But along with defence partnership, it is necessary to diversify relationship. New Delhi can't afford to bring Indo-Taiwan relations on same way with like Indo-Russian relations with dependency on single vector. Both countries must enhance people + people cooperation, which acts as basis for deepening of relations.

Indo-Pacific → is new buzz words in global relations, which has been echoed in security doctrine of number of players like Australia, USA, Japan & ASEAN.

Though there is lack of uniform definition of Indo-Pacific, but it has been consequence of changing flux in region. The Indo-Pacific is result of increasing Chinese aggression in region impacting freedom of trade & navigation along with reluctance of USA to play pivotal role in region.

Remarks

42
43
6.

Third, altered geographic situation forced other key players in region like US, Japan, India & Australia to come together for preserving stability of region.

The Indo-Pacific hasn't been focused only on Chinese aggression, rather it has potential to address multiple challenges unfolding in region. The region has been facing traditional threats like piracy, terrorism, extremism in region along with non-traditional threats like climate change, unsustainable fishing, etc.

Along with natural threats, growing rivalry between US & China has potential to threaten regional security recently with further polarisation with ASEAN, which is far central to region's security. Thus, regional players must work for consensus building on idea of Indo-Pacific to make it more relevant to address emerging security threat.

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elucidate India's agricultural partnership with Africa. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) BRICS relationship is marked by broad agreement on approaches to key international security issues but differences with regard to bilateral matters among the member countries. Analyse. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The US "maximum pressure" policy on Iran has adversely affected India's desire to convert its commitments into concrete actions on ground. In the light of the given statement analyse India's advances as well as challenges in implementing the Chabahar port project. (250 Words) (20)

b) The BRICS organization has genesis in argument of Jim O'Neill who suggest that BRICS countries would contribute to global GDP more than combined GDP of G7 countries. But it was referred by other western scholars as "mosaic cow" considering deep strategic differences within its members.

BRICS has mandate of issues like reforming institutions of global governance, improving trade & economic partnership, promotion multipolar world, etc. It has led to certain institutional measures like establishment of New Development Bank, credit liquidity support facility, BRICS food bank, etc.

According to western scholars, BRICS represent anti-west front to add challenge dominance of west. It has been challenging financial

Remarks

dominance & west through world Bank & IMF
 by establishing alternate global financial institution.
 It is also setting up credit rating facility to
 challenge west dominance in credit rating. &
 has also consistently challenged unipolarity by
 promoting multilateralism. Thus BRICS as platform
 represent coherent voice towards global security -
 financial & regional security.

But as suggested by Syed Sameer Salam,
 bilateral differences between partners reduces possibility
 of any big-ticket reforms in global governance. As

China & India are at loggerhead over regional
 dominance in South Asia, Beijing has considerably
 blocked India's attempt to become part of
 key organisations like UNSC, thus negating vision of
 multipolar governance.

Risk security of key theatres like Central
 Asia, Indo-Pacific & Middle East represent
 strategic divergences within partners of BRICS.

Remarks

Though Russia is echoing China's voice in security & Indo-Pacific, but both has different vision of security in central Asia.

Despite above limitation, there has been chance for BRICS to become voice of modernity & stability in global environment & capacious protectionism. But member nations must compartmentalise its bilateral & multilateral objectives so as to attain aims prescribed during its establishment.

c) According to Stanley Johnson, despite significant cooperation in eastern Indian Ocean region, USA's activities in western Indian Ocean especially in gulf region has been significantly impacting India's maneuverability in gulf region. The prime example of dichotomy in relationship is India's relations with Iran.

According to Subhashini Haidar, numerous mistakes committed by past US administration like ousting of Taliban & Saddam Hussein in

Remarks

2001 & 2003 provided much needed strategic space to Iran to establish itself as major power. However, Iran's administration is attempting to cloak its influence in region through "maximum pressure". But leave aside reducing influence, Iran's approach to China has further impacted New Delhi's goals in region. India has been facing lack of hard to balance relations with US & Iran.

Recently Iran decided go ahead on Chabahar project without Indian participation. According to certain analysts, India's reluctance to accept this tri-nation draft (GOOB) cooperation has been prime reason behind India's relatively aggressive pursue against Iran.

Scholars like C. Rajaraman, suggest New Delhi should not allow itself to twin in mind of US-Iran rivalry for rail project. Even Atul Apte suggests that Chabahar project is hype considering Iran's invitation to Pakistan & China to consider it as sister port of Gwadar. It puts question mark on India's strategic calculus about Chabahar.

Remarks

as challenge to Gwadar. Also other challenges like US sanctions & CAAIBA, definitely increasing rivalry of Iran with Saudi Arabia & Israel further limits India's maneuverability to complete Chabahar project.

According to Tammej Ahmad, India-Iran relations would remain problematic as Iran-US relations would never improve, Iran would never leave Pakistan & Iran's stand on Kashmir & Israel is problematic. Hence, it is necessary to focus on strengthening cooperation with other gulf countries. But according to Arshad Ali Haider, incoming Biden administration who vowed to get diplomatic solution possibly by renegotiating JCPOA can open up window of opportunity for India. Hence India must watch space vacated by its departure in Chabahar as one's exit can become other's gain, more specifically China.

4) According to PM Modi, India's relationship with Africa runs through heart rather than

Remarks

brain. It occupied significant place Africa holds in New Delhi's strategic calculus. In addition to historical cultural linkages, New Delhi has been key developmental partner of Africa.

India has provided significant developments assistance in agriculture sector for Africa's development. ICAAR has been significant contributor to west Africa's attempt to modernise plantation sector. In addition, India has been providing key research support to Africa's agricultural requirements. Regular visits of African farmers to ~~India's~~ Indian farms also incentives agricultural partnership.

New Delhi through its programme of India - Technical - Economic cooperation (ITEC) A team of has been attempting modernisation of Africa's agriculture. IARC Pusa has been fundamental in supporting wet & high

Remarks

yielding varieties & seeds in African region.

But according to Rajesh Raygopal, there is need of further cooperation especially with countries like Egypt which has key expertise in water security mechanism. Thus, we can conclude that India-African agricultural partnership has been anchored on India's support to Africa's cause of development.

~~discuss critical components of India's support to Africa's development~~

ongoing initiative for India's support to Africa's development

multilateral collaborations

Remarks

