

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR

AIR - 377

(CSE 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

 **8448496262**  **iascore.in**

GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 08

Y. good 157.5

157.5

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.

- ① Draw Contextual - Maps / Diagrams.
- ② Apply IR & paper-I theories to explain your Points.
- ③ Quote Current Affairs

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name AWANTH CHANDRASEKHAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Awanth

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 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) The Gulf has been historically important to India since being Net Security Provider during British Raj. Currently India has strategic, economic, technological, energy, defence and geopolitical interests.

S. Jaishankar says that strategic component has come only recently. India has signed strategic partnerships with Saudi, UAE (high tech defence).

There are nearly 10 million Indians in Gulf as expatriates. The indigenisation project in many Gulf countries (WITQAT) is leading to reverse migration, COVID-19 especially stressing it further.

Remarks

India has also focused on attracting investment. Saudi and UAE promised \$100 bn and \$75 bn respectively. Gulf accounts for 60% of energy (oil) imports, especially since from sanctions of us.

C Raja Mohan says India should take care to benefit from Gulf's Khaliji Capitalism. UAE and India have also collaborated on technology - space, climate change.

However, C Raja Mohan argues that India should refrain from telling Arabs what is good for them. S. Jaishankar argues for

"Thinking West" on lines of Act East". Another issue may be domestic marginalisation of Muslims but no Gulf country has to date rebuked India.

Thus, India is prioritising Gulf via 3 Cs - Culture, Commerce, Cooperation.

Remarks

↓
In ASEAN
Not in GCC

Create
Some
heading
④
with
More
Concrete
Points

Re:

(b) SCO admitted India and Pakistan in 2017. India's aim was to influence the organisation from within.

SCO provides an opportunity for India to engage with increasingly alliguent China (Rakesh Hood).

Further, it helps as the only regional grouping where India and Pakistan both attend (SAPRC being non-functioning since 2016)

Emphasis on security via SCO's RATS initiative (counter-terrorism) is another important area. Hareesh V Pant cites military exercises as an area of cooperation.

However, India's opposition to BRI has meant Chinese hostility. Further, border dispute with China will dampen cooperation spirits.

SCO membership would increase legitimacy of Chinese

Remarks

Incor/2020
Current Affairs

Specially
quote
Ambassador
Views

Structure
your
Answer

request for SAARC membership, supported by smaller states due to their desire for external balancing. Further, the SCO is viewed as China's answer to UN and India lends legitimacy to it. However, C Raja Mohan argues that coalition building to be essential for a pragmatic India aiming to break what S Jaishankar termed "Dogmas of Delhi".

Keep Space

- (c) India has since inception of UN been a steady supporter of peacekeeping operations as concept of collective security crumbled.
- India has contributed 2 lakh personnel all the way in 1950 (Korean War, Gen. SP Thorat) and areas like Rwanda to today in DRC (Congo) and South Sudan. India was also the first country to field an all-woman core force.
- This has greatly elevated the status of India as a

Remarks

6.5

responsible and contributing member of the international community. UN Sec-General Antonio Guterres had thanked India for her contributions.

India should now focus on changing her outlook on peacekeeping operations. They have become more complex, dynamic with involvement of terrorist groups and other NSAs. Further, India should shift from personnel to supply and financial contributions like US, Australia.

India's battle experience and democratic credentials have given it worldwide respect in international peacekeeping operations. Thus, it shows India is ready for more responsibilities.

Incorporating
Current Affairs
Describe
Special Initiative

Remarks

(d) Blue economy has been identified as a key factor in India-Africa cooperation. It has political, economic, strategic and cultural dimensions.

India's visits by President to east African countries shows political weight accorded. This is a part of India's Indian Ocean vision as starting from eastern coast of Africa.

of India-Africa trade of \$ 70 billion in 2019-20, over 95% is via sea. Further, Indian Ocean littorals have emerged as key investment sources (Mauritius, Seychelles)

Strategic dimension calls for India-Japan Asia-Africa Growth Corridor. Rakesh Bood also refers to India's support for AU's Agenda 2063 and Ezulwini Consensus

Culturally, Indian Ocean littorals have close ties with India. India has often been first respondent in east Africa. Operation

Remarks

Ad

Sagarmala

Nansan

STBTR

SECURE

etc

60

Vanilla (Madagascar), mission sugar for littoral are some examples.

However, Haresh V Pant cites Chinese \$185 billion trade with Africa, and key infra projects like East African Railway. Further, China has a military base

As Adm. Suresh Mehta explained, the sea is the link between Indian Ocean nation-states including Africa.

(e) India has a bi-valent relationship with China (Shivshankar Menon) and cautious approach to Quad (C Raja Mohan)

India views China as a partner in ushering in a multilateral world and economic cooperation. Both countries signed strategic partnership in 2003.

However, Mr. Narayan refers to border issues, belligerent as threats. Further, Haresh V Pant argues that engagement strategy

Remarks

6. b

GS SCORE

of India has not reaped its rewards. India has shifted to a realist policy (S Jaishankar), but Happymon Jacob argues that govt's silence on border clashes points to a lack of capacity and power asymmetry.

Quad vision for Indo-Pacific differs from Indian view of free and open Indian Ocean. India is wary of alliances and seeks to not provoke China (C Raja Mohan).

India's recent invitation to Australia in Malabar Exercise is seen as institutionalisation of Quad (Hareesh U Pant). However, India is unwilling to replace current security architecture centred around ASEAN (Mang Joshi, ORF).

Thus, India's views on China have been changed by Galwan clash and international aspect of Wolf Warrior diplomacy. At the same time, India doesn't want to lose strategic autonomy via alliance like Quad.

Remarks

2. An

(a)

(b)

(c)

Incorporate
Current
Affairs

Ren

4. 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)

(a). WTO was set up in 1995 after Marrakesh agreement during neo-liberal consensus post 1991 USSR collapse. It is based on principles of

- free trade
- consensus
- multilateralism

Institutionally, WTO was set up via a consensus-basis. For eg, even ⁱⁿ election of Secretary General of WTO, voting is a last resort.

This means that a single country can block negotiations, like US vetoing consensus-candidate for WTO Sec-General post in 2020.

The dispute settlement body is another fair tribunal based on

Remarks

principles of international law.
But the appellate body has been
non functional due to appointment
issues by us.

Further, developed countries form
bloc to extract favourable concessions.
An example is "Osaka Trade" and
"Dunked Draft" which have issues
beneficial to developed countries.

Singapore Issues and Doha
Development Agenda saw India and
other developing countries score a big
win. However, it has not been
implemented till now.

GT-77 demands are countered
by other blocs like GT-33.
Major negotiations like Agreement
on Agriculture are stuck due to issues
like food subsidy, protectionist
tariffs. Modality on single
undertaking also assures stagnation.

Further, developing countries
argue that benefits have largely

gone to
countries
also &
inequality

taught
laingair
leadership
to be
attempting
in a new

(b) In
enjoyed
1971 India
India
arms,
innovation
relations

seems a
Russia
trillion
India
US is
Russia

Remarks

Incorporated
Current
Recent
Role of
Dispute
Resolution
Body
Year of
Doha
Nairobi
Subsidies & Market
Access

gone to developed and semi-periphery countries. The "Game of Boxes" has also presented sufficient opportunity to promote value addition.

India is also seen as a tough negotiator but poor bargainer. However, India's ~~also~~ leadership of Global South is key to building consensus and attempting a cutty at bringing in a New International Economic Order.

(b) India and Russia have enjoyed decades of strategic partnership. 1971 Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty,

India as largest buyer of Russian arms, popularity of Bollywood movies all point to a deep relationship.

However, recent issues have seen a strain on relations. India Russia trade is less than \$20 billion excluding defence deals. India's economic closeness to US is also another concern for Russia, which moved towards

Remarks

Quote
Ambassadors
Give

Apply
Various
Theories
to
Explain your
points

Like

Complex

China (\$100 bn oil deal) and Pakistan (military exercises).

Geography, language disconnect, ~~diff~~ inadequate port and shipping infrastructure, and emphasis on Track 1 diplomacy means that relations have suffered. Harsh Point points to huge Chinese-Russian trade and Russia's dependence on Chinese oil demand in view of US sanctions.

Avoid cutting

~~Further,~~ Thus, India has shifted gears. PM Modi took place in Eastern Economic Forum in Russia. He announced a \$1 billion line of credit for Russia's Far East. Further, he announced sea link between Chennai - Vladivostok.

India has also requested countries like Japan to aid in expanding trade with Russia. There are talks of deals of

Remarks

Re

oil explorations with Russian oil companies. Gazprom has invested in India.

\$5 billion S-400 deal has also signalled India's continued importance given to Russian ties. Technology cooperation (e.g. Brahmos missile) has also deepened ties.

India should look at expanding trade via PPP partnership in developing deep sea ports and icebreaking ships. India's petroleum refining industry concentrated on west coast can be shifted to east to give more importance to Russian oil.

Thus, an economic basis would counter Chinese expansionism and rebalance geopolitics of big three of India, China, Russia.

Remarks

Address Demand of the Question
Highlight Recent developments like Russia-China Agreements
Russia's role

(c) Kenneth Organski has argued that power transition always creates conflicts. China's revisionism was proclaimed by Prec. Xi as a replacement of Deng Xiaoping's policy of "biding time".

Graham Allison argues about emergence of Thucydides Trap between China and US, as revisionist China faces off against an insecure US. Mearsheimer argues that US-China trade war, diplomatic battle over China's handling of COVID-19 shows US's strategic approach to counter China.

US's Nuclear Posture Review showcases China as biggest threat to US security. China has also increased its belligerence post COVID-19 with its "Wolf Warrior Diplomacy" (Joseph Wye).

Remarks

Rc

Harsh Pant and C Raja Mohan
 sees a new cold war evolving
 Harsh Pant argues that Biden
 administration would continue with
 strategy of containing China.

However, critics argue that
 situation is totally different. China
 is a globalised economy integrated
 to world market. Trade deal was
 achieved that suspended the US-
 China trade war. China has \$3
 billion of US dollar debt that
 could sink world economy (Moind
Subsammianing).

Kishore Mahbubani in Has
China Wor argues that meritocratic
 China would rival US but
 doesn't not have belligerent
 interests. Chinese strategic community
 also view China's rise as
 security against 100 years of humiliation
 by west.

Remarks

Zakaria's

Decline of West

Rise of Rest

Apply some
themes to
your

points

Kaplan's

Model

13.5

Thus, an entirely new situation is emerging today that is not comparable to Cold War of yore.

India has viewed it as an opportunity. India has espoused Assemble in India and Atmanirbhar Abhiyan to capture Chinese manufacturing dominance, capitalising on trade war. India recently became 2nd largest mobile manufacturer replacing Vietnam.

On security front, India has openly refused from endorsing an alliance against China in the Indo-Pacific. However, India has also invited Australia to Malabar Exercises. India has also started constructing bases on Indian Ocean islands, & signed deal with France.

Thus, India is poised to exert strategic autonomy (Gokhale), even in coming years should a cold war erupt.

Remarks

Address
Core Demand
of the question
Recent
Developments

AI
5.

R.

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

- (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

(a) Act West and Indo Pacific are being increasingly viewed as important to be synchronised. India in 2018 Shangri La Dialogue expressed its vision for Indo Pacific as from east coast of Africa to west coast of US. US also accepted India's definition in 2019.

India has also recognised importance of Act West within Indo Pacific. West Asia counts for 60% of oil and billions of dollars of investment. MEA had created separate department for countries of 10 Region

Remarks

littorals like Seychelles.

S Jaishankar expressed importance when he argued at 2018 Raisina Dialogue that Act West needed integration with Indo-Pacific. This was especially relevant with Chinese military base in Djibouti.

Further, 10 million NRI diaspora in West Asia makes place crucial for India's soft power. Chabahar port is the best example for these two concepts coming together with interconnectivity up to Central Asia & Russia.

Thus, Harish Pant argues for similar thrust as India's Act East Policy. There should also be evolution of coordinated patrols to ease threats like piracy and sea-borne terrorism. Thus, Jaishankar (EAM) calls for "Act West".

Remarks

Re

Points are good
Further your answer
Diversity

(b) India participation in upcoming G7 was facilitated by Britain as concept of Democrati-10 (G7 + India, Australia, South Korea) shapes up.

Harsh Pant argues that the G7 invitation provides an important declaration to world of India's rising global image. The threat of an increasingly belligerent China has resulted in a democratic coalition. It has various other dimensions like "clean technology" (5G Huawei) and securing global supply chains to more friendly countries.

Harsh Pant argues that India and G7/D-10 could be an opportunity for India to act as a BRIDGE between developed and developing countries. C. Raja Mohan argues for a pragmatic approach that

Remarks

should not be scared of alliance building.

Foreign Secretary Srinigla has refused to lend relevance to claims of a democratic coalition to China. S Jaishankar still emphasises India's commitment to strategic autonomy.

Thus, 67 diplomacy could open India to new prominence along with UNSC membership 2021-22 and Presidency of the WTO.

(c) India especially in recent years has invested diplomatic capital in extending multilateral Export Control Regime (MECR).

India is a member of Wassenaar agreement, Australia group (bioweapons) and Missile Technology Control Regime.

However, India's NSG bid was opposed by China as reason given for non-signing of NPT. This was in spite of considerable support globally including US and EU nations.

Remarks

Rem

Membership signifies an acceptance of India as a responsible global power (Hansb Pant). Rajswari Rajagopalan also argues their efficacy in giving India crucial resources like uranium for its Civil Nuclear Program.

The NSG issue has been attempted to be circumvented by bilateral agreements with Australia and Canada.

membership in future would also give China precedent to suggest membership of Pakistan, which would add to India's security.

Thus, India should push for nuclear disarmament; S Subramanyam stated that India still stood by it even after 200 Pokhran blasts. Rajiv Gandhi action Plan should be reformed and introduced before UN.

(d) India and Israel have a strong defence and security partnership since 1990s. Since PM Modi came to power, India-Israel relations have been de-linked from Palestine.

2017 Modi visit saw upgrade of relations to a "strategic" level. India has increased defence purchases from Israel to 3rd after Russia, US. Recent acquisitions are SPICE missiles. Further, Israel has also cooperated in technology transfer related to border management, water conservation.

However, Prof Kumaraswamy believes that Israel doesn't have capacity to further increase defence exports to India. Prof Nicholas Bavel argues that India-Israel relations were developed by paradiplomacy of states (Modi when in Gujarat etc).

Further, Mani Shankar Aiyer quotes domestic political angle, while Amb. Vivek Katial disagrees.

Remarks

Dr. Anbe

Technological Initiative

Excess Use of Scholars

Need to Explain & Analyse Properly

Re

1.0
C Raja Mohan called for India to assume "The Art of Balance" He argued for pragmatic approach and reminded that Israel came to India's aid with bullets for Kargil War.

Thus, the Indo-Israel relationship is poised to extend, particularly as Arab monarchies are increasingly supprising Israel (Abraham Accords). Thus, the time is right to extend trade, technology and defence.

(e) Indo Pacific is the backyard of India and is the core area to expand as per Alfred T Mahan's thesis

Indo Pacific definition from East coast of Africa to West coast of US has signified India's shift from land based to a maritime power.

Indo Pacific carries 95% of India's exports, 60% of her energy supply and contains vast resources (poly-metallic nodules)

Remarks

Draw Map of the Region
Show Strategic Importance

SHOT ON MI A2
MI DUAL CAMERA

Further, India also has multiple strategic interests - Chabahar port, military bases in Seychelles etc. Security Challenges

Admiral Suresh Mehta agrees that rising China is India's biggest threat with maritime Silk Road and dual-use port infra (Yiwadar).

Further, Crata Mohan quotes increasing number of expedition vessels of China coming near Andaman Island.

India is also wary of non-state actors - piracy and sea-based terrorism (Mumbai 26/11).

India is also looking to enhance assistance and ensure human security from disasters.

Thus, Indo-Pacific is especially significant as Quad 2.0 is being involved. This is signified by India's invitation to Australia to participate in Malabar exercises.

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)

Draw a Map of Africa to Indian agricultural partnership
 (a) *with Africa displays the same level of cooperation as other areas.*
 There is a focus on African led African owned process. Within this, cultural threads are extrapolated and soft power / capability building is emphasised.

PM Modi's Rwanda visit saw gifting of Indian cows as part of Girinka program. Similarly, India exports HYV seeds to these countries to improve agricultural yields.

Another area of cooperation is technology. Indian mobile companies

Remarks

SHOT ON MI A2
INDIVIDUAL CAMERA

like Airtel provide web-based GIS services. ISRO satellites provide mapping and other developmental services.

India also guarantees food security via exports. In 2018-19, \$4 billion of FCI excess stock was exported. India is also the largest recipient exporter of rice today. India also promotes food security promotion programs in various African countries.

Govt is also working on improving ARI-BUSINESS by setting up incubation centers, soil testing labs, etc.

Govt is also enabling bilateral cooperation to ensure funds and technology, and example being IBSA fund; USAID.

Remarks

Describe
Without like
RC EP
Africa
Natural
Indig
Current

Quote
Affairs

Further
Enrich your
Subject Matter

- G.O

GS SCORE

Further, India has collaborated with Africa at WTO and ensured outcome of Doha Development Agenda.

The future focus should be on improving the \$5 billion trade of 2018-19 in agriculture. Amb. Vishwanathan also says that agri-machinery exports to Africa (Tscators) should be prioritised.

(6) BRICS is an increasingly institutionalised grouping that comprises 40% of world population and 25% of its economy.

Its members share broad consensus on key international security issues, such as

- belief in a multipolar, multilateral, rules-based world order
- need for development of an alternate financial system
- technology cooperation and collaboration on climate change

Remarks

- breaking ~~monopoly~~ hegemony of developed countries.

To this effect, BRICS has managed to remarkably pass consensus documents like Fortaleza, Delhi Declaration, etc. New Development Bank is the best example of increasing institutional convergence between BRICS members.

However, it has also meant that bilateral matters have thrown up key issues.

- India and China have border clashes (Galwan), trade disputes (\$ ~~60~~ bn trade deficit) and mutual distrust
- Brazil has been reversing decades of Amazon conservation policies, and has openly reacted harshly against criticism.
- Russia is economically dependent on China for its huge energy

Remarks

market in light of sanctions of by 617.

• South Africa has stagnant growth, is facing an increasing water crisis (Johannesburg) and is tiny compared to other four nations.

However, the grouping has managed to elude all claims of incompatibility and continues to strive for joint statements with intent. There have been regular annual summits with productive declarations.

The focus now would be to see whether China's revisionism would cause serious internal disputes.

- ① Add Ambassadors View
- ② Highlight Keywords
- ③ Apply some theoretical perspectives to explain your Point

Remarks

(c) US Trump administration imposed policy of maximum pressure comprising of crippling economic and diplomatic sanctions.

US pressured companies and countries to exit business with Iran, threatening sanctions and freezing of bank accounts. As a result, Iran's oil exports are a third of what they were, and oil has depleted largely.

India had been asked to reduce oil imports to nil, which it followed. This has led to loss of confidence by Iran. Even the super-oil mechanism to circumvent sanctions has failed to take off.

India was reported to have been removed from oil link project from Chabahar port. But Subashini Haidar reports that comp India could

Remarks

low
gas
near

dec
inc
tell
The
Inc
alter
ndu

are
per
70%
Emp
are
Ma.
tryo

WAM
enc
Jwa

Remarks

join gas near at a later date. Jayam B allocation to ONGC by Iran Chabahar was also cancelled.

Iran also signed a \$400 bn deal with China to open it to investments in bordering, road, toll, oil and other sectors. This is of strategic concern to India as per Harish Pant, who attributes it to US policy, which Iran China towards Russia.

However, Iran India this are still dep. Chabahar link pass to Afghanistan was 100% completed by India. Exports to Afghanistan via it are smooth. Further, India had lent COVID assistance via hydroxychloroquine exports.

India also outreach via WAM as a platform to enable better cooperation. Further, Iranian moves have

1.4.0

been primarily due to India's implementation deficit, and not as embaliation.

The current challenges have to be overcome by continued engagement as per Rakesh Sod. Shyam Saran also cautioned against hasty conclusions.

Harish V Pant recommends a proactive outreach. S Jaishankar emphasises on strategic autonomy should also imply India getting a sanctions waiver from us given in mind India's oil strategic column.

With the new Biden administration, C Raja Mohan expects easing up of Iranian sanctions and a renewed JCPOA. However, this should be implemented as soon as possible to prevent from consolidation of PRIC Arc (Pak - China - Russ - Iran) & (Iran). / Sushant Sharma

Remarks

Good
at
Keep
Updating

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Indian Ocean as a zone of Peace. Critically Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) India's Oil Diplomacy in Latin America (200 Words) (15)
- (c) 'India's naval diplomacy has shown that the political role of sea power remains as important as its wartime uses'. Discuss the utility of maritime power as a foreign policy tool in the light of proactive engagements of the Indian Navy in Indian Ocean and Asia-Pacific region. (250 Words) (20)

(a) India has repeatedly emphasised that its vision of Indian Ocean as "free and open". It has also declined to conceptualise it as an alliance-based space (Hawthorn Point) to avoid Chinese rebuke.

India has worked for the development of zone of peace.

^{Singh}
Nikunj Sharma writes that India's efforts at security provisions like Mission Sagur, humanitarian disaster-related efforts and trade expansion attempts have aided in this endeavour.

Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is also critical for ensuring free trade and exploitation of resources like poly-metallic nodules. Further, the enhancement of Naval

Remarks

Quot
Fit
On
ZOP
Issue involved

maritime domain awareness has strengthened India's claim as a net security provider (Debasis Bhattacharya)

However, the zone has varying threats. Ashwini Singh argues that India needs to invest a lot more in trade, economic development & maritime military exercises to counter Chinese.

The Indian Ocean also has several threats, like natural (cyclones and humans (piracy and sea-based terrorism)). Further, the region has been gaining importance as Quad 2.0 alliance is shaping up with invitation of Australia into Malabar exercises (2018, Harish Pant)

C Raja Mohan argues that India should go for coalition-building for enhancing security of Indian Ocean. Mamoj Joshi says that inclusion of ASEAN in security architecture is crucial as Quad

Remarks

8.5

Further Enhance your Subject Matter

Self won't do the job. India thus has to identify and expand capabilities. Chabahar port development needs faster implementation, and her military bases need to be established. India-France agreement for security partnership in Indian Ocean (Reunion) could also be a model looking forward.

Dr. Arun Kumar
Connect with Me on WhatsApp

(b) India's energy needs are crucial to achieving target of \$5 trillion GDP by 2024-25. With 80% of oil imported, diversification of supply is key.

Latin America has been identified as a key source. Currently, oil imports are increasing and constitute 20% of India's oil supply.

Chief among countries is Mexico, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela. India has excellent

Remarks

Apply theoretical Perspectives

Trade II relations that are being expanded to Trade I due to concerns of India's energy security.

Further, in 2012 India overtook China as largest Asian buyer of Venezuelan oil. The need for such sources is also spelt by triggering of American sanctions against Iran and subsequent drop of Iranian oil imports to India to zero.

Further, it is a way of countering Chinese economic hegemony. \$200 bn trade of China cannot be matched without such measures.

India further has the refinery capacity, with further investments from Aramco in Ratnagiri increasing capacity further.

India, however is wary of funding regimes like Maduro in Venezuela. Destabilisation of

Remarks

Latin America would affect oil supply.

Further, India's focus on bilateral relations lacks an integrated regional vision for holistic development. Trade diplomacy lags behind, and Shashi Tharoor's promise of extending missions has not been carried out.

However, trade is expanding and is expected to reach \$100 billion by 2025, although still short of China. EAMinsty should revive the "LA Focus" program and encourage language studies and expand shipping.

Thus, only this will India achieve its objectives of energy security and increased trade. Thus, oil diplomacy needs to be holistically integrated with medical, tech and climate diplomacy.

Remarks

Quote
Amb Anand Puri
Amb Mahesh
Sachdev
✓ R. V. Khanna

(c) Alfred T Mahan said that those who control the seas control the world. This notion of seas different from traditional concepts of naval powers and envisioned it as a foreign policy tool.

India's naval diplomacy was initially limited. K. P. Menon has suggested that naval power should be used as a foreign policy tool as early as 1940s.

Maritime power is important firstly, because it enables a nation to expand its economic power. Indian trade value via sea constitutes 95% of total trade.

Secondly, maritime power secures resources. C. Raja Mohan compares Chinese string of pearls to pragmatic foreign policy tool to secure resources for dragon economy. Similarly, India's Mission Sagar, Sagarmala and Make in India are integrated with conception of FREE AND OPEN INDO-PACIFIC to secure a strategic maritime foreign policy tool.

Remarks

of
Connectivity
to
Regional
Internal
Mahan

Thirdly, it ensures freedom of seas via development of maritime domain awareness (MDA). Nikunj Singh and Adm Suresh Mehta have praised India's increased MDA. Darshana Baccua said it strengthens New Delhi's role as a net security power. Examples are New Kribassa base in Andaman agreement with Indonesia's Sabang port.

Further, India's soft power and smart power are enhanced. Disaster aid to Madagascar (Operation Vanilla), pharmaceutical aid to Mauritius, public health diplomacy (Harish Pant) aid in India's pitch for increased leadership role.

Fifthly, it aids in alliance building in response to common threats. India - Japan - Australia signed a tripartite strategic agreement to counter security threats like piracy (Harish Pant) which symbolises

Remarks

Apply Jomb
Theoretical Perspective
Like At Mahan
British Royal Navy
in 19th Century

12.5

multilateral approach to issues. Further, military exercises like Malabar, Rimpa, Milam 2019 help to build coalitions. C Raja Mohan calls for Quad-based alliance to counter Chinese rise.

Maritime policy of India, however, is inadequate currently to counter China argues Nishij Singh. C Raja Mohan believes Indian anathema to alliances.

With Modi govt and S Jaishankar using platforms like NAM, Shanghaï dialogue to emphasise

strategic element, maritime policy will only see increased focus.

With induction of more P-81 submarines, aircraft carriers (Vikrant) the transition of India to naval powers will be complete.

This would bring history to a full circle reminiscent of Chola Thalassocrati empire.

Remarks

Update
your
Content
by Current
Affairs

1821

1821
1822
1823
1824
1825
1826
1827
1828
1829
1830
1831
1832
1833
1834
1835
1836
1837
1838
1839
1840
1841
1842
1843
1844
1845
1846
1847
1848
1849
1850
1851
1852
1853
1854
1855
1856
1857
1858
1859
1860
1861
1862
1863
1864
1865
1866
1867
1868
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

1821
1822
1823
1824
1825
1826
1827
1828
1829
1830
1831
1832
1833
1834
1835
1836
1837
1838
1839
1840
1841
1842
1843
1844
1845
1846
1847
1848
1849
1850
1851
1852
1853
1854
1855
1856
1857
1858
1859
1860
1861
1862
1863
1864
1865
1866
1867
1868
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900