

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY

MRINALIKA RATHORE

AIR **125** CSE
2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ACCESS **400+**
TOPPER'S COPIES



8448496262



iasscore.in

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

We are MAINS...



**THE MOST EXPERIENCED & SEASONED
SUBJECT EXPERTS**

Access

**400+
TOPPERS
COPIES**



Scan QR Code
to get the copies

Only **SCORE** Matters!

#SCOREmatters



**MAINS
CLASSES**



**MAINS
TEST SERIES**



**ETHICS
& ESSAY**



**MAINS
OPTIONAL**

- POL. SCIENCE ■ HISTORY ■ GEOGRAPHY
- SOCIOLOGY ■ PUB. AD. ■ ANTHRO. ■ LAW



8448496262



iasscore.in

POLITICAL SCIENCE**Time Allowed: 3 hrs.****Max. Marks: 250*****Instructions to Candidate***

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

89 1/2

Name Meenakshi Rathore

Mobile No.

Date

Signature

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

| Parameters/ Performance (Marked on scale of 1-10) | Outstanding (9-10) | Very Good (8-7) | Good (6-5) | Average (4-3) | Poor (2-1) | Unsatisfactory (0) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Content Coverage | | | | | | |
| Understanding of demand of Question | | | | | | |
| Relevance of Content | | | | | | |
| Presentation and Structuring | | | | | | |
| Quality of Introduction | | | | | | |
| Quality of Conclusion | | | | | | |
| Flow of content and Interlinking of Concepts | | | | | | |
| Language Skills | | | | | | |
| OVERALL PERFORMANCE | | | | | | |
| SUGGESTIONS | | | | | | |

→ Q.F.M.
 → One -
 → Recent news
 → How the off. looks
 → What happens

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1 Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 x 5 = 50)

- (a) India's "Act East" Policy and role of North East in its progress.
- (b) The Indian Foreign Policy needs to actively adapt to the Rise of China in Asia. Discuss.
- (c) Pakistan's Tactical Nuclear Weapons. Comment.
- (d) Write a short note on Indian foreign policy and its evolution over the years.
- (e) India Foreign Policy and Free Trade Agreements.

In November 2014, Indian Government gave a new form and shape to its erstwhile "Look East Policy" as "Act East Policy". This reinvigorated foreign policy indicates India's increased interest in building relationship with its extended neighbourhood in East which not only includes ASEAN countries and others but also other major eastern countries. → name?

India has increasingly focused on acting at East through North East. PM Modi and former External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj increasingly talked about relevance of North East in Act East ✓

Remarks

Relevance of North East

reframe it

- 1) Human Border - Shares long borders with South Eastern countries and is called India's gateway to ~~rest~~ ^{nation}
- 2) Human Capital & Natural Capital : Natural resources of North East are attractive for investment, Moreover the high number of young population provides valuable human capital for projects like Japan's BILB in ASEAN countries.

- 3) Cultural Relations - Many in North East share cultural similarity with the South Eastern subcontinent. Adding to that India's North East can become a hub of ~~seaso~~ educational opportunities for ~~foreign~~ students

~~as Prabir De writes in Hindustan Times~~

But, there are challenges like lack of infrastructure, insurgency and poverty in this region which can convert this ~~opp~~ into a waste opportunity.

Hence, steps like Guwahati establishing Act East Policy should be followed in other states.

Remarks

(X)

~~nation~~ ^{project} ~~worldover~~ ^{very} ~~ding off~~ ^{act} ~~neighbourhood~~ ^X ~~image~~ ^{India}

(b) In Rammath ~~lecture~~ Naenka lecture FAM, 8. Jaislo, Varanasi emphasized changing geopolitical realities in following words.

"Change is upon us like never before."

most important dimension of this change relevant to India as per many analysts, Rise of China as portrayed in Samir Saran's recent book Pax Sinica.

Rise of China

+ which one?

- 1) China, after overthrowing previous government and establishment of Communist Regime has embarked on a rising trajectory
- 2) Economically, China is today the among the Top 2 nations and sometimes seen as even the top most in terms of its economic power & presence across the world. give data!
- 3) Politically, with US withdrawing from many international organizations & treaties, China is increasing playing the role of rule-setter in the world and influencing policies of other countries e.g. Maldives, recently and also WHO
- 4) Militarily, China is increasingly following a

Remarks

keep giving examples

strategy of military expansion with significant presence in smaller countries like Sri Lanka and crucial locations like Djibouti.

2½

✓ How it affects India?

As Damir Saran writes in his book Rise of China is the most important challenge for India.

(i) Economically, India has half of its trade deficit with China. Moreover China has taken over jobs in ~~Global Value Added Chains~~, something that India is now aspiring for. Our economic potential is similar, hence Also, cheque book diplomacy of China.

(ii) Strategically, we have had history of wars like 1962, Doklam stand off & recent Galwan Valley stand off hence ~~so~~ we can not trust China. It is increasing its presence in occupied Ladakh as well as Indian Ocean. ~~by~~ of Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka.

→ Also, Pakistan's support to Pakistan on platforms like UNSC has proved to be a pain point.

+ Moreover China is also obstructing India's permanent seat at UNSC and APEC.

It is obvious that China sees India as an alternate rising power in Asia which need to be nipped in the bud ~~but~~ but India should continue with its developmental image to counter China's arrogant &

Remarks

aggressive image in Asian countries and hence adapt as per changing circumstances. In words of EAM, S. Jaishankar, "Recognizing changes presents an opportunity to exploit them and India needs to come out of dogmas and play a more active role."

(c) Tactical Nuclear Weapons refer to non-strategic nuclear weapons which are developed in close proximity of a friendly power. Pakistan acquired & declared its Nuclear weapons soon after India showed its nuclear test in 1998.

Since then, while India has put a moratorium on further development Pakistan has not only continued to increase its weapons but even continued to threaten India of a nuclear response over any disturbance. Time and again Pakistani leaders have reiterated this position. That

with Pakistan not having a No First Use Policy, like India, it threatens India even in case of conventional warfare, of military escalation

Remarks

②

~~* general
deterrence or
nuclear weapons
policy~~

~~Tactical (non-strategic
ones)~~

Moreover with the increased presence of ~~less~~
Pakistan state in ~~India~~, there is a threat of its
Tactical Nuclear Weapons falling in hand of non-
state powers which is a threat not just to
 India but even the whole world.

Hence, there is a need of international pressure
 on Pakistan to practice restraint and act as a
 responsible power in handling its TNWs -

(d) Foreign Policy of India is often defined as determined
 by factors of continuity & change. In the
 recent Rom Nath Goenka lecture, Minister
 of External Affairs, Dr. S. Jaishankar has briefly
 summarised evolution of India's Foreign Policy
 in ~~three~~^{six} stages. We are going to discuss the
~~same~~ as her.

(i) 1950-62 - Policy of Optimistic Non alignment
 In an increasingly bipolar world, to preserve its
 strategic autonomy, India went for Non Aligned
 Movement.

→ Played an active part in international affairs

like Vietnam & Korean crisis

But, lack of realistic policies and setbacks like
Kashmir at UNSC and 1962-China War ✓

(ii) 1962-71 - Realism and Recovery

Turned regional, Tashkent agreement, worked
on ~~set~~ internal conflicts. Tashkent Agreement
signed & defence agreement with US-1964

(iii) 1971-91 - Regional Assertion ✓

→ SAARC

→ Inclination towards Russia and signing of Treaty
of peace & friendship in 1971

→ Bangladesh war

→ Challenges like US-Pakistan-China Axis;
Hence, regional assertion.

(iv) 1991-2000 - Adjusting to a Unipolar world

→ Closer to US because of fall of USSR

→ Opening of economy & increasing role in organizations like
IMF.

→ Nuclear Test in 1998 - Showing strategic autonomy by
not signing NPT.

v) 2000-2014 - A Balancing Power

→ Balancing US, China & Russia

✓ Signing Nuclear cooperation deal with US, cooperating
with China on Climate Change issues and Russia in
BRICS

Remarks

content wise not.
but pic right
development not right
you can explain
your better

Current phase is called to be the sixth phase wherein India is working on convergences and rule based arrangements and playing proactive role in preserving multilateralism & rules based order, increasingly asserting itself as not only a regional but a global power.

(e) Traditionally India was a closed economy and inhibited itself from opening up to the world.

~~that's very
correct
style
yet don't~~
But after 1991, India has opened its economy and has immensely benefitted from trade. It has signed so many Free Trade Agreements including many ASEAN countries.

Benefits from FTAs

- Economic benefit of services as well as investment in country
- Increasing choice to consumers motivating domestic enterprises to be more efficient.
- Politically, improving relations with many countries.

Hence, now India has become more and is not willing to sign at domestic cost but pushing for better deals.

Remarks

Challenges

- Port services is India's strength but hasn't got much benefit there of recent RCEP negotiations.
- Trade deficit with most of the ASEAN countries even with China without FTA.
- Domestic industries suffered like Dairy & manufac. due to cumulative effect in signing of FTAs.

③

see
with

Look at FTAs from foreign policy angle

Answer the following questions:

- (a) The engagement of India in multiple forums for varying economic, political and security purposes have made the Non-Aligned Movement largely incidental to India's pursuit of its national interest. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The progress and achievement of peace in Afghanistan does not guarantees the end of terrorism. Discuss the given question with reference to recent terrorist activity. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the constraints and challenges of SAARC. Also suggest areas of cooperation among them. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Non alignment movement refers to foreign policy adopted by India immediately after independence in the context of bipolar world and atmosphere of Cold War.

In PM Nehru's words, it was an attempt to preserve India's strategic autonomy while at the same time to enable India to act on issues based on merits and not alliances. It helped India establish itself as a leader amongst Third World countries and helped it gain a voice which would be otherwise lost in alliance politics.

But as time passed and India became more and more active in International Politics, remaining genuinely non aligned was a challenge.

It became part of many economic, political & security groupings ✓

~~India~~

Politically, it is said that India left genuine non alignment when it signed a Treaty of Friendship with Soviet Union in 1972 and supported it in case of Hungary & Afghanistan.

→ Moreover after 1991, India has ~~more than~~ more than thirty strategic partners and in literal terms a strategic partnership is alliance only.

Economically, India ~~joined~~ formed initiatives like BRICS & IBSA. Wherein it was increasingly looking at its economic interest along with other countries. ✓

→ Being a part of WTO also made practical non alignment difficult. ↳ how?

Security wise, India signed nuclear deals & defence agreements with countries like Japan or USA.

→ ~~No~~ It is part of 3 out of 4 nuclear major groups.

→ It is now, increasingly active in groupings like QUAD.

~~India's
years &
Gandhi~~

Even after NAM losing its relevance in 1991 after disintegration of USSR, many countries including India continued with it to pursue interests of third world countries.

- Recently, India has shown lack of interest in NAM as indicated by absence of PM Modi's presence in summits of 2016 and 2019. Many in India have indicated that we are leaving pursuing that policy. of former secretary ~~Vijay~~ Gokhale said that, India is no more non aligned but aligned but based on issues.
 - ✓ More recently, amidst COVID-19, PM Modi held a virtual ~~summit~~ meeting with NAM members.
- As it is clear, India adopted NAM to pursue its national interest and as world changed it continued to use it as an instrument of National Interest.
- X — X —

- D) Afghanistan is often called the "graveyard of empires" especially because of its troubled past and present situation.

Remarks

Do you see that these have reduced strategic autonomy of India?

6 hr

It turned into a ground of terrorism after US and ISI raised an army of mujahideens in Afghanistan with the help of Pakistan to ~~support~~ communist government.

But even after ending communist government terrorism took deep root in Afghanistan with various tribal groups within Afghanistan fighting amongst themselves and Pakistan raising another terrorist group called Taliban to ~~do~~ acquire "strategic depth."

~~of Al Qaeda~~ Taliban formed Government in Afghanistan and continued to create havoc in the world by terrorist attacks. Well known example is attack of Taliban is US (9/11). Since then, US has its military presence after war of 2001 to overthrow terrorist elements in Afghanistan & establish Government.

Peace efforts till now

- US military presence to support Afghan army.
- Operation enduring freedom 2003.

↳ Peacebuilding efforts by countries like India
by building hospitals & highways
Challenges

→ Tribal diversity in Afghanistan has led to
delegitimisation of Afghan Government.

→ Taliban has continued terrorist activities
is increasingly used by countries like Pakistan

Good
vs
Bad Taliban
distinction
be clarified

Recent Peace Process

→ Presently President ~~of India~~ US has declared
withdrawal of American Troops from Afghanistan
and signed a deal with Taliban officials

→ After this deal, now Taliban will start talk
with existing Afghan government which it
claims is nothing but stooge of America.

Challenges to the Peace Process and Terrorism

i) Even while the ~~peace~~ peace talks were on-
going, Taliban carried on ~~terror~~ attacks of terrorism
in Afghanistan which led to US President
calling off the talk, this indicates the lack of
trust that Taliban ~~can~~ or should repay.

✓ Remarks

(ii) Pakistan's increasing role in ~~Afghanistan~~ Afghanistan to encourage terrorist activities to attack.

⑥ India is only going to increase after full fledged ~~also~~ ~~recognition~~ of Taliban. Increasing presence of China and its antagonistic relationship with India is only going to add fuel to fire.

(iii) Taliban itself is ~~abundant~~ ~~and it is~~ highly unlikely that it will change in near future.

A series of US forces will lead to anarchy as well as disruption of current developmental effects by countries like India.

~~Unstable government just adds to the trouble~~

So, it is truly said by scholar C. Raghavendra that "Afghanistan is a tough country and only those willing to fight at multiple fronts will have a chance."

— X —

(c) SAARC is a regional organisation of South Asia formed in 1985. It comprises of eight South Asian countries - Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Maldives.

But despite of more than three decades of existence SAARC is called the most integrated region by World Bank:

Challenges of SAARC

*what was
raison d'être +
creati^{on} saarc?*

- 1) Economic Cooperation - Despite of signing of SAFTA in 2006, trade remains mere \$1. In three decades according to World Bank, this is the least in any region.
- 2) Lack of Trust - Because of tension between India & Pakistan. w/ Pakistan's objections to SAARC satellite suggested by India as well as MVA agreement by India.
- 3) Lack of summit - SAARC summits have been postponed more than 11 times. Most recent is postponement after Uri attack (2016).
- 4) Lack of consensus - There is a difference in threat perception. For ex - while India considers cross border terrorism as a threat, Pakistan doesn't. Moreover, every decision needs consensus which leads to paralysis.
- 5) Lack of Dispute Resolution Mechanism.

*doesn't confine to
India-Pakistan
rivalry*

~~Interference
extreme
action.
Big brother
attitude~~

② Political Instabilities within various SAARC countries - e.g. Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh

1) Bilateral relationships - Since there are able to resolve issues at bilateral level, there is no perceived need of SAARC.

Hence, C. Rajamohana calls SAARC "a slow boat to nowhere".

SAARC can cooperate in many areas:

~~shows complementarity~~
Economically - Demographic dividend & human resources in SAARC countries. Fast growing developing countries like Bangladesh & India.

→ Transnational Crimes & insurgency
→ Cultural cooperation due to similar history & culture.
→ Climate change, connectivity & space tech

Recently, PM Modi held a virtual meeting with SAARC leaders to cooperate during COVID-19. In his words: "we have shared history, demand challenges. We must all fight together, we must all act together & we must all succeed together."

Remarks

Attempt all questions:

SECTION-B

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

- (a) Discuss the achievements of BIMSTEC along with its challenges.
- (b) India-Maldives Defense Relations,
- (c) Indo-Pak Relations in the Post 9/11 Era. Discuss
- (d) India as a net security provider in Indian Ocean. Explain.
- (e) Discuss Indian Economic diplomacy in 21st century.

(a) BIMSTEC is a regional organization established in 1997 as BIST-EC. It is Bay of Bengal initiative for multi sectoral technological & economic cooperation. Member countries are: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal & Bhutan.

Languishing with nothing productive over years, BIMSTEC has got a new energy with India increasingly filling leadership void.

Achievements of BRICS BIMSTEC

- (i) Until 2014, BRICS did not have a functioning secretariat. It finally has one at Doha.
- (ii) Economically also BIMSTEC has 6% trade just over a decade as compared to SAARC (5% in three decades)
- (iii) Increasing cooperation with different countries

Remarks



taking lead in different areas. Out of 14 areas, India is leading in three - Transnational Crimes and border crimes and Environment & Climate change.

Recently BIMSTEC economic centre in Bangalore.

(e) Challenges ✓

- i) Even when it has a functioning Secretariat, lack of funds are leading to its poor outcomes and poor infrastructure.
- ii) Internal areas of disagreements. Except India & Bhutan all countries support BRI.
- iii) Single normative. BIMSTEC is increasingly seen as an alternative to SAARC which is leading to countries like Sri Lanka & Nepal voicing concerns.

Hence, there is a need for all countries especially India to show in action what it is showing in words and commit significant money & effort in its development. Also, as Udayas Das writes in South Asian Voices, there is a need to dehyphenate BIMSTEC from SAARC. (5)

good

Remarks

(b) Maldives is although a small country but it is increasingly relevant for India due to its strategic location in the Indian Ocean. ✓
 Both the countries have traditionally cooperated in Indian Ocean in areas of maritime security. An example in this case can be India-Sri Lanka-Maldives trilateral cooperation for Maritime Security.

In past few years, its relevance from security perspective has increased even further with increased China's presence in Maldives as well as Indian Ocean. ✓

Hence both India & Maldives have now started cooperating, especially after election of Ibrahim Solih as President who has reiterated "India First" Policy.

Defence cooperation is in following areas:

- (i) India has inaugurated coastal radar

Remarks

④

~~Surveillance project in Maldives~~

(iii) It is also helping it in Indian Ocean training in defence ✓

~~don't conclude in~~
~~you answer~~
~~turn~~ Moreover helicopters provided for defence purposes are also relevant here with new era of relationship, it is only going to improve support of Maldives on AAISW.

(C) India and Pakistan are famously called Brother Enemies by Dr. Ghosh Tharoor. They have had traditionally sour relationship as there is a history of ~~poor~~ Bloody Partition.

There have been efforts of cooperation of Lahore Diplomacy (1999), of softening of LoC (2004 onwards). But despite these efforts Pakistan and India continue to have a difficult relationship on account of Pakistan's use of cross border terrorism of Mumbai terrorist attacks. ✓

Despite of India calling Pakistan out, it was difficult to generate and shape an international opinion around it. but 9/11 attacks in USA charged it. They

Since 9/11 India has been able to generate international support against Pakistan's support to cross border terrorism. This has turned the relationship even sour with no substantive talks happening.

After 2014, incidents like Uri Pulwama have only reinforced these developments and have defined the further trajectory of already sour relationship with Pakistan increasingly getting sidelined at platforms like FATF.

③ Moving forward there is a need to also engage with Pakistan as C. Rejaniyan put it, "Not talking can not be a solution, we have to find alternate ways of engagement".

④ Indian Ocean is increasingly becoming relevant to International Politics as well as India's Geopolitical cartography because of centres of power shifting from west to east.

Its increasing relevance is relevant in Indo-Pacific conception supported by many countries including US, Japan & ASEAN.

Remarks

State sovereignty of &
India's relationship with
vis-a-vis attitude
changed towards
Pakistan

India's role in Indian Ocean

Being an important & significant power in the Indian Ocean region, India should and is expected to play a more active role. In this very context, India has described its vision of Indian Ocean as SAGAR - Security & Growth for All in the Region. Even as recently as in 2019, Prime Minister of India reiterated India's perceived role as Net Security Provider in the Indian Ocean, at Maldives.

~~Disadvantages & Shortcomings~~

- India has been helping smaller countries in the region for surveillance & maritime security purposes. ~~After~~ Recent inauguration of surveillance radar at Maldives, India-Sri Lanka-Maldives Maritime Cooperation, SAARC Satellite.
- Not just militarily but India also is playing its role as a security provider by actively supporting these countries on issues of climate change (USA & CDR), development aid and disaster management challenges.
- 1) China's increasing presence in countries like

Remarks

//

Sri Lanka & Maldives ↗ of Hambantota Port, Sri Lanka
 Pearl strategy of China

- 2) India's own domestic & economic limitations as compared to China. ✓ *I can briefly explain*
- 3) India's insistence on strategic autonomy and maintaining distance from alliances.

India has to build active relationships with countries in the Indian Ocean & stand up for itself and others in need. India's advantage in the region is an image of a friend & partner and not of an aggressor like China, India should leverage it at its best capacity

- (e) In the words of Minister of External Affairs Dr S. Jaishankar, "Economy drives diplomacy and not the other way around." ✓
- Economic Diplomacy implies using economic instruments to achieve success in Foreign Policy. Since the start of 21st century, India has been increasingly using this tool in following ways. *or since NDA in 1991?*

Remarks

Sri Lanka & Maldives. ~~of Hambantota Port, Sri Lanka~~
 Peers strategy of China

- 2) India's own domestic & economic limitations as compared to China.
- 3) India's insistence on strategic autonomy and maintaining distance from alliances.

India has to build active relationships with countries in the Indian Ocean & stand up for itself and others in need. India's advantage in the region is an image of a friend & partner and not of an aggressor like China. India should leverage it at its best capacity.

- e) In the words of Minister of External Affairs Dr. S. Jaishankar, "Economy drives diplomacy and not the other way around."

Economic Diplomacy implies using economic instruments to achieve success in Foreign Policy. Since the start of 21st century, India has been increasingly using this tool in following ways:

- (i) Trade - of signing FTAs with countries and creating mutual ties AS CAN.
- (ii) Development Aid - India has a separate Development Partnership Division in MEA and has traditionally emerged as an aid partner in terms of crisis like in Afghanistan, Yemen, Sri Lanka.
- (iii) Strategic reasons - It has also used economic diplomacy for political & strategic reasons like banning Turkey company for defence manufacturing in India or Malaysia Palm oil after their unacceptable stand on Kashmir.
- (iv) WTO Multilateral organizations like WTO are also used as a tool in what sense?
- (v) Also changing domestic economy GST reforms, Inflation in EODB
- But, Challenges**
- Domestic - Doing business not easy, political instability
 - Bilateral - Difficult pol. relations with countries like China with which significant eco. relationship
 - International - Increasing Protectionism, and weakening multilateralism
- In words of MP Arjyant Singh Panola, in world.
- ~~the best foreign policy is double digit growth, keeping this in mind, India should strengthen position~~
- ~~stating position, explaining it's security & economic~~
- Remarks

✓ Answer the following questions:

- (a) Bhutan's significance for Indian Foreign policy. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss the geopolitical concerns for India with booming trade between China and Sri-Lanka. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss about the structure and organisation of MEA. Also discuss the function of MEA. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Prime Minister Modi in his recent speech in Bhutan said defined Bhutan and India's relationship with Bhutan. In his words: "Bhutan is in the heart of 130 crore Indians." This sums up India's traditional & strong friendship with Bhutan that formally started from Treaty of Peace & Friendship, 1949.

Bhutan is significant for India due to many reasons:

- i) Himalayan Kingdom - It's location in Himalayas is important for security reasons. Cf Doklam stand off
- ii) Hydel Power - Bhutan is an important source of generating Hydel Power with its immense resources.

(iii) Tourism - Bhutan is an increasingly preferred location of tourism for many Indians.

(iv) Traditional & Cultural Ties - Traditional relationship with Bhutan is sustained through Buddhism.

(v) China factors & Strategic relevance -
 Bhutan is increasingly seen relevant with China's increasing transience & assertiveness.
 It was exemplified in Doklam Crisis with Bhutan standing up to China for its ~~own~~
 security with the support of India.
 Its location closer to sensitive North Western region of India only increase its relevance.

As, it is very relevant India has been traditionally supporting Bhutan in its hydel projects as well as development. Indian defence forces (Eastern Command) also provide defence to Bhutan. Moreover, Bhutan is also supported digital development. Recent launch of Ruby Card.

Remarks

But there are challenges:

- (i) Bhutan's perception of India as being dominant power as evident in Doklam crisis and consequent insecurity
- (ii) Environmental concerns in Bhutan.
- (iii) China factor - Though there is no formal relationship between both, Bhutan imports 1/3 of consumer products from China. Hence, to balance India it might end up establishing formal relationship with China.

Therefore, India needs to give high importance to Bhutan and not let it get relegated to only been seen through China's Prism. In words of scholar Dr. Harsh V. Pant:

good "The Himalayan kingdom is opening itself finally. India has to ensure that it doesn't get relegated to margins when other priorities crowd India's Foreign Policy."

b) Sri Lanka is India's very important maritime neighbour and important with respect to security purposes. But more

why?

Remarks

Recently, its relationship with Sri Lanka are increasingly overshadowed by China.

China is the largest investor in Sri Lanka and has even many important projects in the country like - lease of Hambantota Port for 99 years, development of facilities at Colombo Port and many other development project which Sri Lanka specifically needs for redevelopment after the end of civil War.

But this increasing economic relevance of China in Sri Lanka's economic calculus and economic debt that Sri Lanka has, is a major irritant for India geopolitically. Geostrategic location of Hambantota port is a very relevant example in this case.

~~Concerns~~ Adding to that there are concerns of Pakistan also getting involved in Sri Lanka because of this new found economic

~~6~~ bonhomie between Sri Lanka & China which is going to be a major strategic challenge to deal with even for an India, who is already having troubles on its continental borders.

~~what is active India~~ ~~his~~ ~~in a long report?~~ Although Sri Lankan President Rajapaksa assured India by following words: "India is a friend. Rest are partners.", India needs to be vigilant and continue to be an active development partner for Sri Lanka so that China doesn't deepen its economic roots. At the same time, India also needs to be considerate of concern of Sri Lanka who is a smaller country and might not want to antagonize China, as suggested by Rejeshwaran Pillai.

(C) Ministry of External Affairs, is a ministry of government which offers expertise in International Affairs and helps frame a strong & effective foreign policy.

Structure and organization of Ministry

- 1) Minister of External Affairs: He heads the ministry. Current minister is Dr S. Jaishankar.
- 2) Foreign Secretary - He is generally the senior most bureaucrat (IFS) who heads the ministry at operational level. To support him, there are Foreign Secretary (East) and Foreign Secretary (West). Current Foreign Secretary is Mr. Harsh Shringla. Review
- 3) Other Divisions & Bureaucracy - There are 24 divisions in the ministry with some for specific regions, others for research expertise. There is one administrative division as well. Foreign ministry is manned by IFS officers selected through UPSC. There is a Policy Planning & Research Division which was created after 1962 war. Ideally, it is supposed to do research on foreign policy matters but it is used to place IFS officers before their

Remarks

formal placement 4) Foreign embassies.

Challenges to its functioning

- i) It is overshadowed by PMO & NSC of Nehru & Indira Gandhi and Brajesh Mishra (NSC)
- ii) Lack of regional expertise - Most of the policy made by officers in Delhi while there is a need of regional expertise.
- iii) Rigidity of Bureaucrats to change → vague -
- iv) Lack of officers - of 140 officers less than required
- v) Lack of research as elaborated above.

Hence, MEA needs to reform itself to work more efficiently especially amidst rising complexity in International arena.

→ XX -

⑥

sort of a generic answer

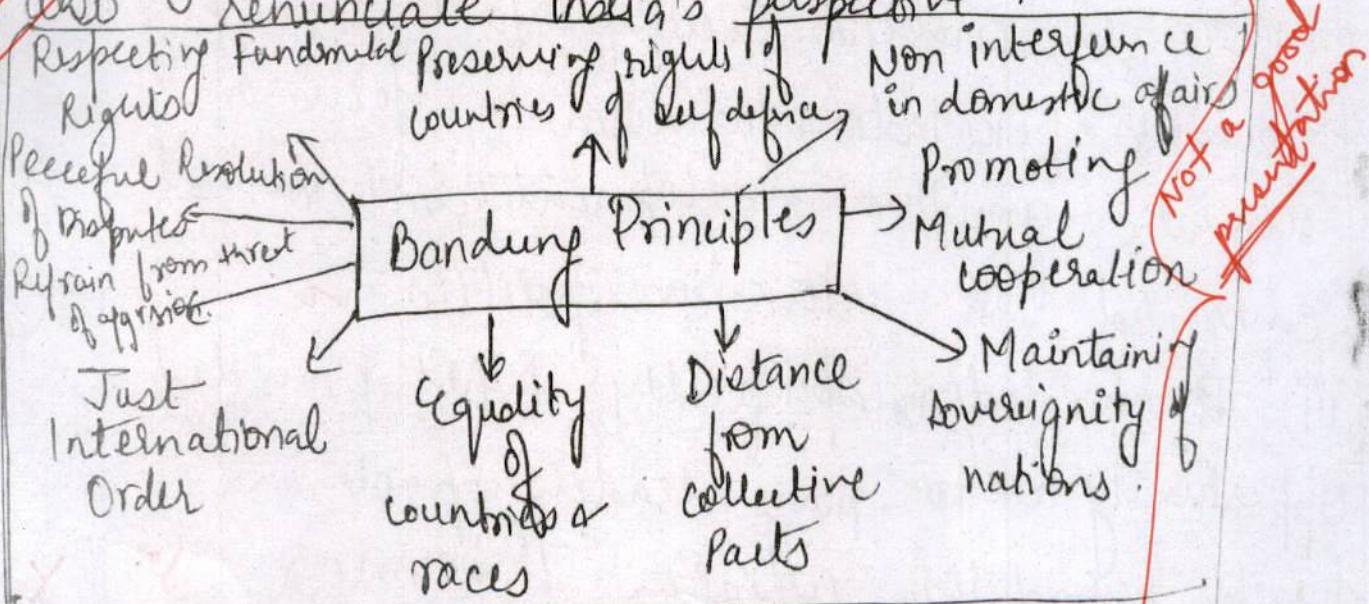
should read more about it; do comparative analysis with other countries

✓ Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the goals and achievements of NAM. Also discuss its relevance today. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Explain the traditional determinants of Indian foreign policy. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Illegal migration is one of the bones of the contention between India and Bangladesh. Comment. Also Suggest remedies for the above mentioned issue.

a) Idea of NAM refers to Non Aligned Movement which was a movement initiated by Third World countries in 1961 at Belgrade amidst increasing Bipolarity in Cold War.

Goals of NAM are very clearly put in Bandung Principles articulated in 1955. They also denounce India's perspective.



As evident, hence goals of NAM were to remain distant from cold war politics & alliances, strive for sovereignty of newly independent

Remarks

nations and, preserve strategic autonomy and promote peace in International Order.

Achievements of NAM

- (i) NAM started with an underlying assumption of avoiding Alliance Politics which will lead to avoidance of 3rd World War. Absence of 3rd World War is one of the most significant achievements of NAM.
- (ii) It also enabled newly infant developing countries like India & Indonesia to focus on domestic growth & development and not get embroiled in international politics.
- (iii) For India, specifically, NAM provided an opportunity to play leadership role and punch beyond its weight. It became a platform for Third World countries to raise their voice and India became the enabler.

*were more funds
added in
NAM in subsequent
years.*

Relevance of NAM

But as time progressed, bipolar politics gave way to unipolar with the disintegration of USSR and as a result, relevance of a Non-Alignment Movement increasingly came in the question with in the context of absence of Alliances itself.

Many countries within NAM even before the end of Cold War inclined towards one or the other side. e.g. Pak, Egypt towards US or India, Cuba towards USSR ✓ → re-evaluate

Although NAM did try to redefine itself as a platform to raise concern of Third World countries it failed. Recently India has indicated lack of interest in NAM with the absence of PM in two summits (2016, 2019).

In words of Harsh V. Pant, "In the current security predicament India can not afford to remain non-aligned."

But many analysts point to the relevance of NAM especially for India.

Remarks

Forex - former Ambassador Mr. Ashok Sajjanar says it is not correct to completely write off the movement and we should continue to derive maximum benefit out of NAM for ourselves as well as other members. It is especially important in the context of India's leadership role in third world countries and lack of permanent membership at UNSC.

Recent NAM meeting by PM Modi only reinforces this.

— X —

(b) Every foreign policy is a result of many factors that affect and shape a country.

Following are the traditional determinants of India's Foreign Policy:

i) Geography -

→ India has a 7500 km coastline which is bound to affect its Foreign Policy as seen in its naval engagement.

Remarks

- Moreover, ~~with its own~~ is the 1st largest country in terms of size.
- It's geography determined its neighbours which in turn determines its foreign policy. In words of former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee, "we can choose our friends, but not our neighbours. We can shape history but not our geography."

(ii) History

- India has had a history of brutal invasions and wars which has led to bloodshed & violence, hence it has made India a war-wary country. We prefer non violence. even Partition.
- The India civilisationally believes in "Vasudev Kutumb Karo". This has shaped our approach towards ~~global~~ world order.
- Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi & Swami Vivekananda who believed in universal brotherhood.

(iii) International Trends

- Bipolar world led to NAM
- Unipolar world led to NEP
- current challenges are leading to issue based arrangements.

(iv) Domestic Miller

Remarks

(i) ~~India~~

→ India's role of Helper of Peace from Kathmandu
 role of media and also India's position on
 US-Iraq War adventure in Iraq was
 determined by media

(ii) ~~leadership~~

→ Nehru Jawaharlal Nehru was idealist and
 internationalist hence NAM and Panchsheel.

→ ~~Indira Gandhi~~ Indira Gandhi was realist - hence Treaty of
 friendship with Russia

See impact of India being a democratic

→ Current PM Modi is realist as well as brings
 India's civilisational dues in International
 Politics. - Hence, International Yoga day or QUAD

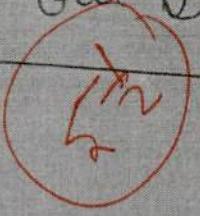
(iii) ~~Economy~~

→ Economically vulnerable situation led to an
 inward looking strategy.

→ Increasing economic shift, led to increasing
 relevance hence proactive approach of
 BRICS or IBSA.

Hence, Indian Foreign Policy is a result
 of many factors and they continue to
 determine our stand.

Remarks



*more analysis
 more rigorous*

(c) An estimation made in the year 2000 placed the total number of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in India at 1.15 crores, with around 300,000 entering every year. (source of data?)

~~Illegal migration implies people migrating across border and settling without proper visa and documentation.~~

Illegal migration from Bangladesh has been a bone of contention for a long time, in India.

Causes of Illegal Migration

good; could explain a bit

- For better economic and job opportunities
- Religious persecution
- during authoritarian military regimes
- Criminal activities & terrorist activities

This has led to many consequences in India:

i) Regional protests - It has led to many states in North east especially Assam protesting for loss of politically & economic opportunities. It also led to violence and demand for signing of Assam Accord which talked of an NRC to

Remarks

identify illegal migrants which has led to concerns in Bangladesh of influx of migrants - Recent NRC in Assam.

② ~~a manifestation of the same~~

③ ~~Illegal activities in India~~ - Many Bangladeshi have been caught ~~with~~ engaged in illegal criminal activities in India including women & dry trafficking. Even bigger problem terrorist activities that are promoted. This further worsens the bond.

~~don't count on India's international legal~~ In the context of this issue, recently government of India passed Citizenship Amendment Act (2019) which gives citizenship to persecuted minorities from three Islamic nations — Pakistan, Bangladesh & Afghanistan. This has led to concern in Bangladesh because of being singled out as an Islamic country with Pakistan (Bangladesh boast of its informed secular credentials) and conduct of NRC after CAA which might lead to influx of reverse migrants. Though India has

assured Bangladeshi that it is an internal matter, Bangladesh was expressed concerns including PM Sheikh Hasina doing so recently. Hence India needs to do more to assure Bangladesh.