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M8

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Political Science Test Series

TEST - 08

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

69

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.

- Need to practice Answer writing.
- Add content in your answers and cover more dimensions
- Improve presentation, write proper subheadings, leave spaces, make para. Mrinalika Rathore
  wherever necessary.

[redacted]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Roll No. _____

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

(a) Economic dimension of India-Latin America Relationship.

(b) India-Japan Nuclear deal

(c) India should not invest more political capital for UNSC membership. Comment.

(d) Kartarpur Corridor: India's concerns.

(e) India's Palestine Policy

(a) Latin American countries have traditionally been out of Indian Foreign Policy Matrix due to India being engaged in its own region and closer to USSR, while Latin American countries were closer to USA. But, it is said that is was more of a psychological barrier than a geographical one.

It is said that after the end of cold war India opened its economy and was looking to diversify its trade. Indian companies were already there in Latin America and China was also engaged economically. It is then when Government started taking interest in these countries. It is said that "in Latin America, flag followed trade."

The importance given by Latin American countries to India can be seen in Inter American Development Bank declaring India as the next big thing for Latin America and CELAC having it's first outreach summit with India

Remarks

Structure the answer better. Divide it into various domains like economic, social, political etc.

From the economic point of view most important are IT industries. While commercial industries from India provide employment; IT, education & technology companies also work on capacity building.

Trade potential

India is also engaged in sugar manufacturing and agrochemicals. / Entertainment is the new industry of interest especially to countries like Argentina. Trade has increased from 500mn $USD in 1991 to 32.2 bn USD in 2011. And initiatives by India Inc continue to deepen the relationship. Also 10% of energy imports from this region.

But challenges.

Challenges not covered well

→ China, its trade is more than 100$ USD. and is increasing. India is far behind How much?

→ Moreover India needs to diversify it's trade from Brazil & Argentina.

Hence, there is a need to liberalise trade & focus on this region which is important from energy as well as investment point of view.

Not a comprehensive answer.

Don't start like this

(b) In the words of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, India & Japan's relationship is going to be the most important relationship of the 21st century. Civil Nuclear Cooperation agreement signed between two countries in 2016 reflect the same.

Remarks

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It is especially relevant because India is the only non NPT country with which Japan has signed such an agreement which will help in increased cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. They are also in talks of starting six nuclear reactors in India.

The increasing cooperation between the two countries as reflected in the agreement is in the context of reducing US hegemony and increasing China's assertiveness in the Indo-Pacific region. It also reflects the new assertiveness of Japan as current PM intends to amend Article 9 of Japanese constitution. Both countries are cooperating to balance China's unilateralism in the region and promoting rules based order. This agreement is going to provide more opportunities to work together.

Make points coherent necessary & Quad existing type parts

Despite, this exceptional agreement, it is important to note that both India & Japan have their own respective challenges which restrains them from deepening

Remarks

- facilitate cooperation with US-based nuclear
- Deal with revitalize Japan's nuclear energy market

their cooperation. Japan's interest in BRI and India's presence in AIIB are cases in point. So, it is important for both to understand each others' limitations and continue building on the partnership.

3.3

"The agreement will ~~give~~ boost to special and privileged strategic partnership."

(c) Having a permanent UNSC membership has been on India's agenda since the beginning. As the times are changing India has started pushing for it more assertively. External Affairs Minister Dr S Jaishankar in recent RIC meeting reiterated the same in following words. "As the international relations & times have changed, leadership at UN can not remain in denial of this fact & India must get its rightful place."

make short paras

As per India starting from 50, today there are 193 members in UN. Moreover, power equations have changed over since 1945. India's consistent respect of UN order and contribution in peacekeeping prove India deserves its rightful place.

Remarks

Why India is a right Candidate for UNSC seat?

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Support for India's membership can be seen in the overwhelming support India got this time for non-permanent membership and support from four out of five members, except China.

But recently scholars like Dr. Harsh V. Pant have suggested through their writings that India should not invest too much political capital for permanent membership at UNSC. This comes amidst weakening multilateralism and reducing influence of UN with countries like China completely ignoring ICJ judgements and US going for America First.

Moreover new forms of regional organizations like APEC and SCO seems to be influencing world politics much more than UNSC. Hence, the suggestion.

But, it needs to be noted despite all its shortcomings, UNSC and its permanent membership will increase India's ~~economic~~ * diplomatic & strategic heft. India will be in a much better position to influence the complex World Politics.

Hence, India needs to continue investing in UNSC membership and at the same time

Remarks

India's candidature for permanent membership will be taken seriously only when India becomes an economic & military power of global reckoning

GS SCOR

continue to strengthen it's regional influence through organisations like BIMSTEC and SCO.

3.5

(d) Kartarpur corridor proposed long back during the Prime Ministership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee is finally materialising. Despite of recent turbulence in India-Pakistan relationships because of Pulwama attack and Balakot, both India & Pakistan went forward with the finalisation of this corridor which connects ~~Nankana Sahib in Pakistan to India~~ Gurudwara Darbar Sahib in Pakistan to the border with India. The crossing allows Sikh devotees from India to visit the Gurudwara in Kartarpur visa-free.

Significance of corridor?

India's concerns

1) Despite of the corridor being visa free, Pakistan is charging fees for different kind of fees for the usage of corridor and pilgrims

Remarks

Security concerns. Pro Khalistan movement

Avoid such long paras

Measures for prevention of and dealing with security concerns

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are also sometimes not allowed on security concerns.

2) Moreover Indian intelligence has reported terrorist camps near Nankana Sahib and there is a fear that ~~they~~ ~~will~~ this corridor will be used by non state actors to continue cross border terrorism in India.

2nd

3) Hence, India's concerns need to be addressed.

Conclusion?

(e) Intro?

Issue of Israel-Palestine is called the issue mother of all issues facing West Asia. It started when with the support of Western powers, Palestine was divided and a separate state for Jews called Israel was created after WW II. Arab countries rejected it and Palestine Liberation Org (PLO) continue to fight for it's state. In 1993, through Oslo Accords, two state solution was accepted but has not materialised yet.

India's Approach

India has since the beginning supported the Palestinian cause. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi,

Remarks

"Palestine belongs to Palestinians just like France belongs to French and England belongs to English.

Moreover, India was against formation of a new state based on religion.

It is being said that India's decision was based on calculations of it's own national interest since formation of Israel will lead to instability in West Asia which will affect India's energy supply. C. Rajamohana also says that domestic compulsions drove India's Palestine Policy as our stand was inclined on Arabs due to Muslim vote bank of Congress.

But former ambassador Ishrat Aziz has refuted this point and said that foreign policy is always based on secular geopolitical considerations. This was India's case as well. Hence, we have supported two state policy and have informal relationship with Israel.

Recent changes

→ Current Govt is said to be inclined towards closer ties with Israel as was evident in first visit of an Indian PM to Israel by PM Modi. He also 'dehyphenated' Israel-Palestine by doing a standalone visit to Israel first and later Palestine. PM Modi's election → changes

→ We have refrained from voting against Israel in many cases. As EAM Dr. Jaishankar says that India can take an independent decision as the time has changed and its interests are important and India continues to support two state solution as evident in voting against US when it declared Jerusalem as

Remarks

→ But at the same time Gulf countries continue to

Ill structured. Make short sentences. Maintain spacing

Way forward?

Seems more like an essay content. Needs points

3.5

Sovereign United Independent Palestine co existing with

2. Answer the following questions:

(a) Critically Examine Defence Cooperation in context of India & Russia. (200 Words) (15)

(b) India-US Strategic and Commercial dialogue. Comment. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Africa is well placed in Geo-strategic calculus of India's Ocean region policy. Substantiate with examples. (250 Words) (20)

(a) India and Russia share a "special and privileged partnership". In the words of PM Modi: "Every child in India knows who is India's best friend." This partnership's strongest pillar has been Defence Cooperation. Even before the end of cold war India had Treaty of friendship with Soviet Union, legacy of which continued even after the end of cold war.

Both have Defence Trade Cooperation agreement. India has been a significantly important importer of Russian defence equipments. Even today more that 60% defence imports of India are from Russia. It is not only a give and take relationship but also a partnership where technology is shared and they together manufacture equipments. This defence partnership has come without any

Remarks

terms & condition.

Recent decline

But in 2014, US emerged as the single largest exporter of defence product on the basis of last three years. Though cumulatively Russia still remains significant but there was a decline of 42% from 2009-13 to 2014-18. It is especially worrying since Russia the foundation of this relationship is Defence Cooperation.

→ This decline was corrected by buying of S-400 Air Defence sytem and frigates from Russia despite US' pressure.

→ Despite this decline, the share of Russia remains more than 60%.

Russia-China-Pak nexus
India signing LEMOA

Challenges to Cooperation

(i) Quality of Russian products is declining and it is increasingly facing competition from emerging countries.

(ii) Post Service facilities of Russia have been a major problem for India.

Remarks

(iii) There have been delays in delivery
eg INS Vikramaditya.

Moreover, the challenge is also Russia's increasing defence cooperation with Pakistan as it has removed self imposed moratorium as well as China which force India to diversify it's sources even further.

But, both India and Russia should work to re-strengthen this aspect of relationship. As Dr. Harsh V. Pant puts it: "Both India and Russia should not compromise on their foundational core interest for short term benefits."

(6) Good

—x—x—

(b) In 2015, President Obama called "Indo-US Partnership to be the most important partnership of 21st century". They reformulated the Indo-US Strategic Dialogue to Indo-US Strategic and Commercial Dialogue. President Trump calls India a great friend amidst increasing dialogue and cooperation between the two.

Remarks

We had our first Strategic and Commercial dialogue in 2018. Points of dialogue?

Why this increased cooperation?

This increased dialogue and cooperation can be seen in the context of changing geopolitical scenario. As Joseph Nye puts it US is in second Cold war with China. China is a revisionist power and is not only challenging US hegemony but intends to replace it.

→ China's increasing aggression and unilateralism is a concern for India too. and in this context India is considered a balancer by US. As Hillary Clinton puts it "USA is placing a strategic bet on India's rise"

→ But as C. Rajamohana says it is wrong to see this only through the prism of China. Increasing trade relations between the two (USA is India's largest trade partners) and nearly 4 million strong Indian diaspora, equally reinforced the need for

Remarks

dialogue.

This will foster increasing strategic & economic dialogue between the world's oldest and largest democracy.

Challenges

→ Strategic - Both have different conceptions of Indo Pacific. While US sees it as anti China, India's perception is inclusive. Moreover US policies in Afghanistan and talks with Taliban against India's vision of Afghan owned peace process. Walking out of JCPOA, CAATSA and sanctions on Iran are other issues

→ Commercial Challenges: USA calls India tariff king and has removed India's GSP status. Moreover, has dragged India to WTO and has issues with India's IPR Policy. Withdrawing H1B visas, is another issues.

Good

It is understandable that there are challenges but as C. Rajamohana writes "Every close relationship, big or small; is not easy but it needs to be tended to." India and US need to understand

Remarks

Good (6)

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each others' relevance and continue dialogue and come up with means of cooperating.

—x—x—

(C) In the words of current Foreign Secretary Mr Harsh Shringla: "Every Indian has some bit of Africa and every African has some bit of India. The relationship reflects a continuity and change." This reflects the importance India places on Africa, as PM Modi spoke in Ugandan Parliament: "Our priorities will be guided by your development priorities."

Good!

India Recently
Africa's increased importance in India's geo strategic calculus can be seen through following examples:

i) India's Indo-Pacific Policy defines Indo Pacific from the coast of East Africa to western coast of America. While countries like US see it from eastern coast of India; India continues to place Africa in the Indo Pacific Matrix.

Remarks

GS SCORE

2) Increased engagement with African island countries like Madgascar, Mauritius & Seychelles through humanitarian assistance like 'Operation Vanila' during cyclone Diane (Mauritius & Reunion) and open assistance during Cyclone Idai (Madagascar).
Moreover India eying presence in Agalega & Assumption islands.

3) India has also significantly increased its diplomatic engagement with African countries. More than 30 countries have seen high level visits by President, Vice President & Prime Minister.
We have opened there is not even a single country that is not visited by a minister.
Moreover we will have embassies in 47 out of 55 African countries.

4) Military cooperation also shows the relevance of Africa in Indian Ocean Region Cooperation. Defence Exercise AFINDEX is an example.

Remarks

5) Moreover, development works like Peace Palace of, Parliament, dams or sugar factories in different countries in Africa.

~~It is important~~

6) Increasing cooperation is issues of piracy (countries like Somalia) and terrorism (Boko Haram & Al Qaeda)

Maritime cooperation Security Alliance SCO, China Russia

It is important to note, that Africa is a very important & significant continent with many emerging high growing countries in the region as well as underexploited resources. China's increasing presence in the region, makes it imperative for India to pull up its socks and give Africa the place it should have, lest we increase the gap. One of the initiative to note, is Afro-Asia Growth Corridor by India & Japan which is increasingly seen as an alternative to China's BRI.

make short para

Good answer.

Remarks

8

4. Answer the following questions:

(a) Growing India-US defence relations is a reflection of changing geo-political order of the globe in general and Asia-pacific in particular. Comment. (200 Words) (15)

(b) Critically analyse increasing India-Japan defence cooperation. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Discuss the role of India in "The Great Game" of Central Asia with examples. (250 Words) (20)

(a) In the recent "Namaste Trump" event President Donald Trump of USA called India a great friend and said America is loyal to India. Not too long ago, Prime Minister Modi reiterated that India has left inhibitions of the past. America's National Security Strategy also mentions India as a friend.

All these events and statements signify a growing relationship between India and USA which in increasingly evident in growing defence relations:

Subheading?

1) USA has designated India as a close defence partner, a designation otherwise available to NATO countries

2) The defence trade between the two has been consistently increasing with USA emerging

Remarks

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as the largest exporter to India in 2014.

3) USA has signed two out of its three defence agreements with India: LEMOA and CISMOA and in the talks of signing BECA. While LEMOA allows India to use US military and maintenance facilities, CISMOA allows interoperability and surveillance.

4) India has been given STA-1 status which is only given to countries like Japan & South Korea which will make Defence trade easier.

5) Dialogues like QUAD, JAI and most importantly 2+2 dialogue reflect this cooperation.

6) India and US also in military exercises like MALABAR and RIMPAC.

Divided into subheadings for better structure

Changing Geopolitics in World & Asia Pacific

In the words of C. Rajamohana: "If we use the metrics of where we were 20 years ago, US is the best relationship India has."

Remarks

This is the result of changing geopolitics:

1) Declining hegemony of USA

2) Change in Afghanistan Policy ??

3) Emergence of terrorism and distancing from Pakistan by USA which it calls 'Poster Boy of Terrorism'.

4) Increasing Presence of China, in world and more so in Asia Pacific. China claims entire South China Sea and has territorial disputes with all countries in the region as it has expansionist designs. China's increasing presence in economic chain and increasing economics military budget is not only challenging US hegemony but intends to replace it.

Even for India, increasing closeness of China-Pakistan-Russia Axis is pulling it towards USA. China's unilateralist designs in IOR threaten India's rules based order in Asia Pacific and tend to contain India within South Asia. Hence, increasing defence relation.

(6)

Remark:

Can discuss issues playing the relation too in brief.

(b) India and Japan are increasingly seen as close friends. India also finds mention in Japan's PM Shinzo Abe's book: "Towards the beautiful country"

Mutual Interests

They are increasing cooperation and defence relations because of increasing presence of China in the region and it's unilateralist behaviour.

Mention some defence equipments which India bought

MALABAR exercise and India's induction in the same is a case in point.

Moreover both are also working together at QUAD and JAI.

Also signed Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement in 2016.

Challenges

1) Both have significant stake in China, hence none of them are directly willing to

Remarks

challenge China.

2) They don't have geographically contiguous border like Pakistan (India) and North Korea (Japan)

3) Both have not explicitly supported each other in international forums. Though both promote rules based order but refrain from supporting each other explicitly

4) While both can cooperate, but there are limitations to what they can do because of China, USA as well as Article 9 in Japan.

Conclusion?

Critically analyze what are the demand, what should be India's approach?

(4)

Remarks

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(c) India and Central Asia have traditionaly been closer because of political (Kushan Empire), economic (Samarkand cities) and cultural (confluence of Buddhism & Sufism) reasons

After British emergence and voyage of discovery through maritime route Central Asia lost its relevance in the geostrategic calculus of India. They did engage in "The Great Game" in Central Asia but purpose was just to build buffer for protecting Indian borders.

Subheading?

After the Soviet Union expansion during cold war, these countries came under Soviet rule and India did not maintain relations due to partitioning of country & loss of connectivity. In 1987, India opened its Central Asian consulate in Tashkent.

After the end of cold war, India was the first non communist country to have consulate

Remarks

in Central Asia and even one of the first ones to give diplomatic recognition to Central Asian countries. After 1991, PV Narsimha Rao visited 4 out of 5 Central Asian countries. Initially, India's engagement was to prevent ~~China~~ Pakistan from gaining strategic depth in the region, especially after Taliban coming in Afghanistan.

India's role can be seen in following aspects:

(i) Terrorism – These countries face a threat of rising radicalism and terrorism, especially due to many joining ISIS in Syria and now returning back. Having experience in curbing ISIS, India can ~~a~~ help in experience.

(ii) Military – India has been providing military training to soldiers in ~~Kazakhstan~~ Tajikistan.
→ Annual military exercise KAZIND-~~20~~ with Kazakhstan & KHANJAR with Kyrgyzstan.

Remarks

(iii) Multilateral forums

(a) Eurasian Economic Forum → Platform for cooperation. Has two countries from Central Asia.

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation → India joined SCO in 2017. It has 4 out of 5 Central Asian countries. where they can cooperate on political, economic & security architecture.

Cultural, economic, political, strategical?

India is also importing uranium from countries like Kazakhstan and working on connectivity projects like Chabahar and INSTC and part of Ashgabat Agreement.

→ Recently India has started Central Asian Dialogue to institutionalise the interaction. Increased vigour in the relationship and India's role started from PM Modi visiting all 5 nations in 2015. ("Connect Central Asia Policy")

Sharanya Rajeev from Carnegie Foundation writes: "From a participant in SCO, India has catapulted into a critical stakeholder in the region."

Remarks

(4) Conclusion?
Carries more dimensions
challenges in relationship

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SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

(a) Developed vs Developing nations at WTO.

(b) NAM-2.0 is considered to be an attempt to provide a policy framework to all domestic and foreign policy issues.

(c) The recent dynamics of India-Pakistan relationship, along with examples.

(d) Cooperative Security Scenario in South Asia.

(e) The US-Iran conflict won't leave India untouched.

(a) World Trade Organisation is an international organization formed in 1994 after the new GATT was signed along with GATS and TRIPS. The objective of WTO is to establish a liberal international economic order to facilitate tariff free trade between all nations of the world.

Developed countries v/s Developing countries

WTO is said to be established by USA along with other developed countries to take maximum benefit out of trade. While many developing countries have claimed it has led to their neo colonisation.

Remarks

GS SCO

Issues came in the forefront during first Singapore Ministerial only and are not stuck in unfinished Doha round of talks.

Stance of Developed countries

(i) They don't want to revisit issues like agricultural subsidies and move ahead with issues like E-commerce.

(ii) IPR → They claim that countries like India misuse IPR and their IPR policies are not in line with WTO and need to be reformed.

(iii) Subsidies → They claim that developing countries including India distort subsidies in the name of food security.

(iv) Status of 'Developing' → They claim that many who claim to be 'developing' are not developing anymore (China), hence need to relook.

Stance of Developing countries

i) They don't want to proceed with E-commerce issues until previous unfair practices are dealt with.

ii) They want subsidies given under food security

Remarks

Points of difference

→ Agricultural subsidies → Legal costs
→ Trade agreements → Fair trade
→ Decision making → Special & differen

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not to be regulated and kept in Green Box
(iii) They allege use of non tariff measures like Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures by developed countries.
(iv) They demand flexibility on poverty & health issues.

WTO has come to a standstill since US has obstructed election to Dispute Settlement Body. Jayshree Sengupta writes that if WTO is not reformed countries like Japan & China will run rout and least developed countries will suffer, hence it needs to be reformed.

(3)

— x x —

(c) Current India Pakistan relationship is described 'Cold Start Doctrine'. Current phase of the relationship is one where cooperation is becoming increasingly difficult. They are called 'enemy brothers' by Srishti Mehra

(i) Issue of cross border terrorism → Pulwama attack in 2019, Uri attack and continue support to cross border terrorism by Pakistan has led India to the decision on 'no talks until cross border terrorism is stopped'. Recent reduction of

Merit

Remark:

officials in the embassies is new low. India has also removed MFN status of Pakistan and has lobbied to keep it in Grey List at FATF for support in Cross Border Terrorism.

3) Article 370 & Issue of CAA — CPEC, China angle

Recently India abrogated article 370 which gave special status to Jammu & Kashmir and also passed CAA which gives citizenship to persecuted minorities from Pakistan. Both the issues have led to Pakistan upping it's ante in international organisations like UN (eg close door meeting on the issue on the behest of China). Pakistan increasingly sees it as India's unilateralism, while India has consistently maintained that it is India's internal matter.

3) Conflict over use of Indus Water Treaty and Pakistan's objections to India constructing dams upstream is another aspect.

There are no channels of communication or dialogue at this point which need to be there to resolve long term issues as C. Rajamohan says "No engagement can not be a long term

Remarks

India's strategy

SAARC can be mentioned

Improve presentation

solution we have to devise means of engagement."

(25) d) Conclusion? — x x

d) As per World Bank, South Asia is the least integrated region of the world. The region shares historical & civilizational ties and common challenges, yet cooperation seems increasingly difficult.

Common security challenges to countries in South Asia

(1) Terrorism → Nearly all the countries, be it India, Sri Lanka, Maldives or even Pakistan suffer from scourge of terrorism.

(2) Drug Trafficking → Organised crimes → Presence of Golden triangle & Golden crescent. Increased cases of women & child trafficking.

(3) Climate change & Poverty → Challenging economic circumstances and looming challenge of climate change.

Hence, there is an imperative to cooperate as stated by PM Modi in recent video confrence with SAARC members: "We have similar

Remarks

history, face similar challenges. We must all act together and we must all fight together."

But, despite of obvious needs of cooperation in security matters it has not materialised due to following reasons:

(1) Difference in threat perception: Eg India-Pakistan on cross border terrorism

(2) Lack of trust: Eg Pakistan did not cooperate in SAARC satellite and India's MVA proposal

(3) Fear of India's Hegemony

Identity crisis, China angle

C. Rajamohana rightly quotes "SAARC is a slow boat to nowhere"

Post Covid era?

Cooperative security

South Asia

There is need to increase dialogue and also explore alternate arrangement for security cooperation if Pakistan continues creating obstacles.

What India should do?

Way forward?

(2) US and Iran continue to be in conflict with Iran increasing nuclear weapons and supporting terrorism (as alleged by USA) and USA intervening in internal matters (as alleged by Iran)

Remarks

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Since 2003, USA has continued to rally behind Iran because of it nationalising it's Oil which affects US MNCs, alleged nuclear programme & support to terrorism

Recent manifestations of conflict

(1) While President Obama's administration signed JCPOA to ease sanctions of Iran, president Trump pulled out of it as according to him Iran has continued working on it's nuclear programme

(2) CAATSA & Sanction on Iran - President Trump has threatened to put sanctions on countries which continue to trade with Iran

(3) Recent killing of Iran General - Many scholars considered recent killing of Iranian General Khasem Soleimani as an act of aggression by US which could have led to start of cold war.

Impact on India

Dr. Harsh V Pant, rightly says that just like in the past issue of US-Iran continues to redefine US-India relations.

Remarks

(1) India wants JCPOA to work and has continuously promoted it as it enables India to ~~work~~ ~~balance~~ balance Saudi Arabia, Iran & Israel which becomes difficult now.

(2) While initially, India got waiver from US sanction and was able to import oil from Iran (Iran - 3rd largest source of oil imports), this waiver is not renewed now.

(3) For India's connectivity to Central Asia & Afghanistan Chabahar port in Iran is really important which continues to be under threat of US sanctions.

India should try to find the right balance and it can.

Dr Harsh V Pant : "Iran continues to be a litmus test for US-India relations like in the past. India has cleared it in the past. There are no question as to why it can't do it today."

Good!

(4) US actions had implications the World over.

For India : The disruption of oil supplies and possibly large scale destruction in the region will have a direct impact on our economy.

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

(a) India-EU relations have immense potential but have failed to realize the same. Analyse the statement with respect to recent issues between India and EU.
(200 Words) (15)

(b) Examine India's contribution/role in global disarmament? How far is it correct to say global nuclear regimes were biased and designed to maintain power distribution of cold war era?
(200 Words) (15)

(c) India can provide increased assistance to Afghanistan not only through the existing technical, educational and economic avenues but also in military domain. Discuss the feasibility of this option keeping in view the multiple stakeholders in the region.
(250 Words) (20)

(a) India and EU are often called 'natural partners' in current scenario. Both have immense potential.

India and EU have signed a strategic partnership and India is one of the few countries with which EU has annual summit level meetings.

Both can cooperate on various matters like:

(i) Promotion of democracy & pluralism - for EU's entry criteria is democracy and India is the largest democracy of the world.

(ii) Climate Change - Both India & EU are committed towards Paris Agreement & can continue to cooperate (eg ISA)

(iii) Terrorism - Both face challenge of terrorism & increased radicalisation and can cooperate

Remarks

significantly in this field also.

But despite of many potential areas of cooperation India-EU relationship is often called 'lovelss arranged marriage' since they haven't been able to realize the potential.

Subheading?

(1) Trade → It is the most challenging area. Both have been trying to come up with a Free Trade Agreement for a long time but not able to because of various concerns. While EU wants India to reform it's IPR policy and give greater access to agricultural products; India has issue with EU not willing to give India data secure status. Many industries in India especially Dairy continue to speak against this FTA.

In the absence of FTA, liberalised trade has failed to materialise.

[2] Strategic - Both continue to see each other from

Remarks

Cover more dimensions.

{ Environmental
{ Political etc

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20th century sense. (1) India isn't able to see beyond EU as a 'trade bloc' and EU continues to see it from the sense of an 'inward looking country'.

While they are not able to shift their, China is increasing it's foot print in both. ~~the countries~~. Both face challenge from China (Adriatic Sea & Indian Ocean), yet aren't able to come up with concrete way of cooperation.

M-Imp: India-EU Summit. BTIA

(2) Dr. Harsh V. Pant calls EU as the natural partner of India amidst USA's America first policy, China's unilateralism and Russia's ~~change~~ of Pivot to china. Hence it's imperative that both materialize the potential to action. (5)

x x

(b) India has had Global Dbarmament as it's policy goal since the beginning.

India raised it's voice for disarmament through various platforms like UN, G-77 and NAM. NAM's declared objective was Disarmament ~~was~~ India was the founder member

Remarks

of NAM

Even when India performed its first Nuclear test in 1974, it did not immediately weaponise And when in 1998, India performed 'Operation Shakti' it put on itself self imposed moratorium for further test. PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2003, continued to reiterate India's commitment to Global Disarmament.

It rejected signing nuclear treaties like NPT (1965) and CTBT (1989) because it felt they were biased and not commited to complete disarmament as nuclear powers continue with their nuclear weapons while forbid other to make the same. It wasn't Complete Disarmament.

Treaties like Non Proliferation Treaties and Comprehensive Treaty were indeed biased and discriminatory as:

(1) They expected non nuclear countries to

Remarks

India's arguments for disarmament

India's stand on various GS SCORE

Intl treaties

comes more dimensions as well as more treaties eg FMCT

give up nuclear programme while did not set any strict timeline for nuclear weapon countries

(2) They were biased towards P5 and if they continued to be nuclear weapon countries, power distribution was bound to remain same.

But, many scholars and commentators point out that they were the most practical solution to WMD since P5 had to keep nuclear weapons in the beginning for world security. Though there was lack of guarantee, but according to them it was the best but

Add more content in your answer

(3)

(c) Afghanistan is said to be a graveyard of empires. It's tribal nature and difficult geographical terrain makes it almost difficult to resolve it's internal crisis. Adding to that, it continues to bear the brunt of cold war rivalries.

Remarks

Challenges in Afghanistan
- Lack of legitimacy of current govt
- Internal rivalry within govt
- External influence like Pakistan
- Non state actors like Taliban & Mujahideen
- Human rights violations
- present reality

As the Afghanistan faces these challenges, India is bound to play a greater role in Afghanistan. It is important for India's own peace & security as there is a constant threat of cross border terrorism & increased radicalisation & violence in Kashmir.

As US prepared to exit Afghanistan, challenges are increasing and India needs to increase engagement.

(1) Educational – Soft Power
India has been involved in capacity building, building schools in Afghanistan and training military. Moreover India offers scholarship to Afghan students. India needs to intensify these efforts.

(2) Economic – This is soft power
Invested in Parliament building, investing in infrastructure development. India needs to intensify these efforts.

Write in points with proper subheadings

Remarks

Cover more dimensions!

More recently there have been opinions and expectations from India to also intervene militarily. US President Trump recently reported: "India needs to put more boots on ground." which has led many to explore this aspect

→ Though India needs to increase it's hard power in Afghanistan as soft power leads to reduction of it's significance in the Peace Process as is evident in not inviting India for talks by Russia.

→ But, at the same time there are practical limitations to India's presence in Afghanistan:

(1) Pakistan - With Pakistan's increased presence in Afghanistan as a backer of Taliban, if India tries to intervene more it is bound to create further problems in Kashmir.

Not to forget citizens of Afghanistan - As of now, India has managed to build a friendly image through its peacebuilding efforts in Afghanistan. If India tries to do too much through military, people might become sceptical of India like they

Remarks

GS SCOR

area of US.

(3) Taliban: Pragmatically, if Taliban is set to come back; India wouldn't want to be an irritant unless highly critical since Taliban has immense potential to affect India's security & sovereignity.

(4) Domestic citizens: At the end of the day, Government is accountable to Indian citizens and will have to consider this while investing tax payer's money for the same.

(3)

Hence, while necessity demands increased military presence, there are real limitations for India's presence because of which India has till now worked on soft power more. But, India needs to balance now.

C. Rajmohana: "There is a lot India can do in between replacing USA in Afghanistan and completely being absent militarily."

- Should India deploy its military there too?

Mention why dfg is imp for US (too briefly)

India's policy to changed dfg?

Partnering with like minded

Remarks