

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.

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Content & elaboration & structuring is very good
But at times your answer write in depth analysis of the larger picture.
Read good articles on key events & develop your own critical perspective

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

Name Lipi Nagayach
 Mobile No. _____
 Date 29/7/19
 Signature [Signature]
29/7/19

[Signature]

REMARKS

[Faint handwritten notes in the remarks section]

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- General Principles of Global Environmental Regimes.
- Women Movement: West vs East.
- New Cold War
- A theoretical analysis of Role of Nuclear Weapons in IR.
- Cosmopolitan Democracy.

a) Global Environment Regimes are beset with a no. of problems like climate change, biodiversity loss, issue of sustainability of development etc. In order to deal with these global problems, certain general principles are accepted. They are:-

1. Common But Differentiated Responsibility

(CBRD) - According to it the developed (North) and developing (South) have similar but differential obligations towards environment. North has been historically responsible for exploitative development, over-extraction & depletion of resources. At the same time, South must realise not to repeat the same mistake.

CBRD is ensured via mechanisms like :-

- * transfer of technology from North to South

Remarks

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* phenomenon of carbon credits, to enable fulfillment of responsibilities irrespective of geographical barriers & also to act as incentive for countries of South.

* enforced via mechanisms like Kyoto Protocol (Annex I, II & non-Annex countries), UNFCCC, UNEP etc.

2. concurrence over sustainable development & the notion that "Earth is not inherited from our ancestors but borrowed from our children." But the 3rd world often accuses the west w.r.t. eco-imperialism (denial of technology & opportunity to develop).

3. principles governing global commons (like Antarctica, Arctic region etc) have been enunciated in diverse treaties & international agreements. etc

These principles enable international collaboration & coordination.

Remarks

Need to add more points

5

Talk about South's resistance to higher environmental standards & issue of eco imperialism

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b) Women Movement in West and East although common in their goals & objectives differ in their form & means. In West, the movement unfolded in various stages/waves. The 1st wave (liberal) advocated for equal civil & political rights. The 2nd (socialist) campaigned for socio-economic rights. However in East, these rights were already guaranteed by the constitution (eg → universal adult franchise etc).

However, a convergence was witnessed in 70s & 80s due to advent of radical feminism and international advocacy by UN (declaration of 1975-1985 as Int. decade for women). The common agenda incorporated agitation for reproductive rights, ~~protection~~ protection against sexual harassment, greater role of state in personal lives (Personal is Political) eg → the passage of Maternity Act, 1974; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1986 etc in India.

Remarks

But, a significant difference is w.r.t. context. In East the women issues are integrated and contextualised with ethnic, religious, environmental, class based movements. For eg - Chipko movement (had elements of both feminism & environmentalism)

However in the 21st c., once again elements of common agitation is brewing up. For eg :- The #MeToo campaign. Thus women movements in West & East have shown different & diverse trends.

c) The New Cold War (1979-1989) is a phase in cold war rivalry between USA & USSR. The characteristics of New Cold War are:-

* Intensification of rivalries after detente. Due to Reagon administration's policy of "Beggar Thy Enemy" - which made USA to force Afghanistan to enter into war in Afghanistan, to economically weaken USSR.

Remarks

General understanding is correct but need to give more specific examples of movements from both contexts

Also the star wars or strategic defence initiative led to the emergence of new arms race.

* The implementation of SALT (Strategic arms limitation talks/treaty) couldn't be carried out.

* The theatre of war shifted from Europe to the third world. For ex:-

- Afghanistan (communists v. Mujahideen (backed by USA))
- Vietnam and S.E. Asia
 - In Cambodia the Polpot regime was toppled by USSR backed Vietnam as against wishes of China & USA.
- Yemen & West Asia → South Yemen (Communist) attacked North Yemen.
- Africa → Horn of Africa region. USSR proposed a federation of Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti & Eritrea. USA opposed the move.
- South Asia → backdrop was marked by Bangladesh Liberation war, 1971.

This New Cold war ended with demolition of Berlin wall & ultimately collapse & disintegration of USSR.

Remarks

Very good content
 (elaboration)
 No map change needed

7

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d) Nuclear weapons became an important component of IR discourse as a means of securing National interest, after the WW II when USA secured its interest by bombing Nagasaki & Hiroshima.

According to Realists - Nuclear weapons are weapons of peace as they prevented cold war from turning into hot war & hence direct confrontation between USA & USSR. The Nukes establish balance of power. For ex → India acquiring NWS to counter China & Pak. doing it to counter India.

The offensive realists (Mears sheamer) - advocate acquisition of weapons to maximise the power. Whereas the defensive realists (Kenneth Waltz) are in favour of min credible deterrence to maximise & secure security.

In contrast the liberals believe that Nukes secure only a balance of Terror and that nations must go for disarmament &

Remarks

How do they differ when it comes to US Policy?

Actually liberal opinion is not that critical

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doctrines such as No first use. They advocated peaceful uses of Nuclear energy. They support, treaties & alliances to prevent misuse of dual-use goods & technologies.

Both realists & liberals are equally concerned with rogue states & non-state actors acquiring nuclear weapons.

The constructivists (Alexander Wendt) suggest anarchy & hence need for nukes as a mere state of mind.

3rd part ans → Role of threat perception & reputation

4

e) Cosmopolitan democracy - implies two things. Firstly democratisation of global governance institutions (like UN, IMF, WB) and secondly the notion of universal citizenship. This idea can be found in Hedley Bull's anarchical society, Andrew Linklater's emancipation theory and concept of moral boundary.

In simple words, cosmopolitan democracy implies global participation without the barriers of geography, religion, race, gender in deciding matters of global importance.

Remarks

global & parallel participation along with national governments

For ex: consensus building over issues of space militarisation, climate change etc with active participation of civil society networks, P. groups etc.

Some scholars also suggest cosmopolitan democracy for mundane subjects of governance, social legislation etc.

However, according to realists (like Kenneth Waltz) since democracy diminishes with size, it is not possible to eliminate the core concerns of National Interest and power politics.

Robert Dahl

As an idea, cosmopolitan democracy has a lot of potential in solving current crisis w.r.t. terrorism, refugee crisis, ethnic clashes, inequalities among & within nations etc.

How will it function?
Focus on features like diffused authority & multiple decision making centres ranging from local to global level

Remarks

3

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Discuss India's contribution in Global Nuclear Security.
- SAARC Development Fund
- State responses to cross-border displacement in South Asia
- A Glass Half Full: The Promise of Regional Trade in South Asia.
- Major areas of concern in India-Bangladesh Relations.

a) India acquired the NW state status via its operations Smiling Buddha & Shakti. Since then it has contributed immensely to global nuclear security, in the following ways:-

- * demonstration of great responsibility by putting an unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing
- * Its Nuclear Doctrine (2003) enunciates
 - no first use
 - no use against non-nuclear weapon states
 - support to disarmament as India still believes that its interests are best secured in a NW-free world.
 - necessity for horizontal & vertical parity
- * close collaboration with IAEA (Int.

Remarks

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atomic energy agency) for peaceful uses of nuclear energy & prevention of its misuse by non-state actors.

* India established the global nuclear protection partnership to strengthen monitoring mechanisms

* transfer of harmless & technology for electricity generation via. est. of Ropar nuclear power plant (in collaboration with USSR).

* India's membership to MTCR, Wassenaar arrangement & Australia Group, ^{also} exhibits its determination for nuclear security regime.

b) SAARC Development Fund was established in 2010 at 16th SAARC summit (Thimphu). It is located in the form of governance mechanism at Thimphu, Bhutan. The major objective of SAARC Fund is to provide the necessary infrastructural investment along with providing funds for socio-

good but you have to elaborate on IAEA & its extensive cooperation with IAEA

Remarks

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economic advancement. Its role in this regard is crucial because as per recent IMF estimates South Asia requires \$2.5 trn to come out of poverty & bring out 40% world's poor out of hunger & malnutrition.

The SAARC Development fund also emphasises upon connectivity (both in terms of transport & communication and people to people / tier II diplomacy).

However the non-functionability of SAARC due to confrontation between its two major members (India & Pak - which together account for 88% of SAARC GDP) results in meagre contribution from members & non-utilisation of funds.

Also the non-inclusion of major financial players like Japan, USA etc, also has resulted in paltry allocation to SAARC Fund.

Hence diversification of income sources (like issuance of bonds for foreign market) along with revival of SAARC will result

Remarks

Add more points in both opportunities & limitations
 what has been India's response towards the institution? (6)

in better fulfillment of SAARC Fund.

c) South Asia has witnessed a large scale cross-border displacement due to factors like ethnic, religious & linguistic diversity along with divide & rule of colonial administrators. The decolonisation led to partition and resultant exchange of religious refugees, between India & Pakistan.

The linguistic clashes in East Pakistan resulted in influx of Bengalis and ultimately the formation of Bangladesh. And today, an estimated 40 million Bangladeshis live in India & this has been called as India's Mexico problem.

Also the recent persecution of Rohingyas from Myanmar's Rakhine state has led to crisis in both Bangladesh & India.

Similarly in Pakistan, many Afghan refugees cross the Durand line to escape the Taliban insurgency & civil war. Many Afghans also reside in New Delhi.

Remarks

Need more but brief examples

you need a elaborate on major factors which drive the refugee response of South Asian nations especially India (4)

India's response to refugee question has not been consistent because we aren't signatory to UN refugee convention and have defined citizenship for immigrants on a case by case basis. But we also have on many occasions displayed accommodative & humanitarian spirit. For eg: Operation Insaniyat.

Hence State's response to cross-border displacement is guided by several factors - internal & external as well.

d) S. Asia is the least integrated region of the world. In fact one witnesses reverse regionalism due to Anti-South Asian identity propaganda. For ex: Pak. wants west Asian identity, Sri Lanka wants S. East Asian recognition etc. Also SAARC's initial anti-India rhetoric & attempt by small neighbours to counter India, also explains this.

The Intra-SAARC trade is a mere 1% of SAARC GDP and 5% of its total trade, as against 64% in EU, 26% in ASEAN

Remarks

& 10% in MERCOSUR. However despite all this, keeping a glass half full approach projects immense potential. For ex:-

- * there is growing consensus to replace the positive list with negative list. India has also addressed some concerns raised by Bangladesh & collaborated with Bhutan on issue of hydroelectricity.
- * India-Pak. trade though a mere \$2bn has potential to rise to \$37bn level if the illegal & third party route to trade is altogether stopped. The trade via LOC (in 2003 - as a confidence building measure) also has huge potential.
- * better border management and resolution of border disputes (ex- issue of enclaves with Bangladesh) is also touted to benefit the trade prospects as the tax revenue could be levied on hitherto illegal Smuggling.
- * Also the talks for opening the SAFTA

Remarks

Need to be a lot more specific with factual data
 — Strengths
 — Challenges
 — Opportunities
 — Recent initiatives

(free trade agreement) from SAFTA (preferential trade agreement.) also signifies a shift from geopolitics to geo-economics.

c) India played a major role in Bangladesh liberation in 1971 & also the present state of relations between the two nations has been described as 'Shonali Adhaya' or Golden Chapter. However there remains certain challenges like :-

* Illegal immigration & continuous trouble in N.E. - like NRC in Assam. This so called mexico-problem has resulted in

- demographic inversion in N.E.
- corruption & vote bank politics in border areas
- depletion of resources for genuine citizens
- illegal trafficking etc.

* dispute over adverse possessions or char lands caused due to frequent change in the course of rivers along borders.

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

* water dispute - Bangladesh's opposition over Farakka barrage and its demand to equitably share the 25% reserved Teesta water (despite 80% catchment area lying in India). Presently only 75% Teesta water is shared with 36% for Bangladesh & 39% for India.

* Tipaimukh reservoir in Manipur over Barak river is continuously opposed due to concerns w.r.t. flooding of plains during monsoon & water scarcity during summer.

* issue of insurgents & anti-India terrorist organisations like HUJI (Harkat-ul-jihad ul-Islami) which foment anti-Indian propaganda in Bangladesh.

Despite these challenges, the potential for co-operation also remains huge, as illustrated via the Land Bound agreement of 2015, and access to Chittagong & Moulvibazar ports to India.

Remarks

5
Add more
point
NRC issue
Security challenges
Presence of terror groups
Chinese presence

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6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) India and OIC (Organization of Islamic Countries): An opportunity accompanied by challenges. Analyse. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The lack of a concrete vision for water in South Asia reinforces the zero-sum nature of international water disputes. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The fixation with South Asia-centric notion of neighbourhood can no longer serve as a useful analytical framework in understanding and explaining India's regional diplomacy. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

9) Recently our ex foreign minister was invited by Organisation of Islamic countries, to deliver a keynote address. It was hailed as a major diplomatic victory because OIC presents many opportunities to India. They are :-

- securing vital economic, energy & security interests. Since India imports its fuel from members of OIC (West Asian nations) close relations would benefit our economy & polity.

- The strategic location of West Asian nations (like UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia) is important for securing the sea lines of communication in Indian ocean & also countering China's rise.

- Also the presence of vast Indian diaspora in OIC nations & their contribution to

Remarks

It will allow India to go for more expansive cooperation in strategic matters

OIC a determinant of these interests

Its economy & society demands closeness. sizeable muslim population in India & its status as second-largest after Indonesia also necessitates greater collaboration.

However there remain certain challenges like :-

→ persistent opposition by Pakistan since 1969 and continuously internationalising the Kashmir issue (even recently as well OIC had pro-pakistan Kashmir stance). OIC also criticises India with human rights violation.

→ India's growing relation with Israel despite its adherence to 2-nation solution.

→ precarious & unstable situation in West Asia & breakdown of pan-Islamic unity (ex- Isolation of Qatar by peninsular countries).

However, India in line with its Look west policy must continue to work incessantly for cooperation & to counter Pakistan's Anti-India ~~map~~ manoeuvres.

Remarks

for Analyse whole this a major achievement for India's look west policy at the same time a next observer status is not a phenomenal feat Δ lot more needs to be done to counter Pakistani Propaganda

b) Water as a scarce resource has become a source of conflict the world over. In south Asia where the transboundary rivers no. around 60, water disputes over river water sharing & utilisation has augmented the geopolitical rhetoric.

Most of the water-sharing treaties were signed in 1960s & 1970s (eg- Indus water treaty) and hence they need to be updated & also modern data sharing & monitoring agreements have to be signed.

Also domestic politics to a large extent, especially in case of Bangladesh have thwarted developments like Teesta river water sharing agreement. Also the dispute over diversion of water from Ganga to revive the Kolkata port (via Farakka barrage) has remained a contentious issue.

The Indo-China geopolitical face-off is further accentuated by the fact that China has constructed a no. of dams

First elaborate on why transboundary water disputes are on the rise

Remarks

over Bramhaputra in Tibet. This has also lent strategic advantage to China (as it may threaten to release & hold water). Also China refuses to share data w.r.t. volume, direction & speed of flow of Bramhaputra. This undermines India's efficacy to develop the North East.

Hence the need today is to shift the rhetoric from water-conflict to water collaboration. For this nations have to see water not as a zero-sum game or geopolitical angle but from geo-economic angle. For eg:- Bhutan by entering into numerous agreements with India now exports hydro-electricity to India & Bangladesh.

Similarly rivers & oceanic waters are to be leveraged for their connectivity, (trade, transport) and environmental benefits.

You need to add a lot more points in the reasons aspect
 Also provide solutions as to resolve issue of water sharing
 Focus on idea of regional water governance mechanism
 Transboundary regional water sharing policy.

Remarks

2

c) India's regional diplomacy isn't limited to its immediate south Asian neighbourhood, rather New Delhi wishes to define its neighbourhood in its own way. Here comes the concept of extended neighbourhood, which is displayed in Indian foreign policy via avenues like :-

- Connect Central Asia → to capture the strategic, economic & security potential of central Asian republics (Tajikistan, Kazakh, Kyrgyzstan). Also the head of Kyrgyz republic was invited to the swearing in ceremony of PM Modi (2019), being the chair of SCO (Shanghai co-operation organisation).
- Look West Policy → India's endeavours to develop Chabahar (as a counter to China's Gwadar port) and connect it to the garland highway in Afghanistan via Zaranj-Delaram hr railway line. The growing synergy with UAE, Saudi, Oman, Qatar also is a manifestation of "Indian ocean neighbours" vision.

Remarks

- Look East policy: (Now Act East) wishes to integrate its North Eastern states' economy with vibrant Asian Tigers (the ASEAN via Myanmar).
- Also the Indian neighbours aren't solely defined via its land borders but also the maritime boundary which encompasses Indian ocean littoral states & attempts to engage with them via platforms like IORA (Indian ocean regional association) & IONS (Indian ocean naval symposium) etc. Hence be it East Africa or far-off lands like Australia, New Zealand, etc, all form part of our neighbourhood.
- India's new vision of Indo-pacific, also brings it nearer to Japan, S. Korea & the Pacific group of Islands (Fiji, Tonga, Nauru, etc). This vision resonates with ASEAN's definition of extent of Pacific. Also renaming of USA's eastern command as Indo-Pac,

Remarks

corroborates with this view point.

→ India has hence advocated the notion of free & open Indo-pacific and attempts to establish itself as net security provider in the region.

Thus as India's interests reach beyond borders, so does its regional policy.

While your examples are really good
 what is required is a holistic analysis
 of India's neighbourhood policy. What
 are its major drivers, on eastern side
 of North East, on economic development needs
 & Act East? what role in BIMSTEC
 Limitation of India's extended
 neighbourhood idea?

Remarks

7

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) In the current circumstances it has become crucial for the UNSC to reform itself and uphold its legitimacy and representativeness in the world. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide detailed arguments with examples against the relevance of NAM for Indian foreign policy objectives? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) In an unpredictable global environment, India needs to shape a domestic consensus in matters of Indian foreign policy. In this context, discuss some of the major upcoming challenges for Indian foreign policy. (250 Words) (20)

9) The UNSC (security council) is the nucleus of UN and the only UN body with teeth to bite. It was formed with 5 permanent veto wielding members & 6 non-permanent members, when UNGA had 51 members. In 1963 it was expanded to total 15 members when UNGA had 113 members. But today when UN membership is 193, it continues to have 15 members. The UNSC today needs reforms because :-

* It is non-representative of the present geopolitical & global realities. It continues to be a body representing allied victory in WWII. There is over-representation of Europe, under-representation of Asia & zero representation of ~~Asia~~ Africa & Latin America.

Remarks

- * This is despite the fact that 80% of UN work is directed towards Africa.
 - * Britain & France - no longer remain military powers & instead their seat must be merged to give representation to entire EU.
 - * Moreover the use of veto by P5 to further their National Interest has seriously jeopardised the legitimacy of UN.
 - * Also the current global challenges like global terrorism, intra state-ethnic clashes, environmental degradation etc demand a more unified & consensus based decision-making. Hence it is often suggested to give over-riding powers to UNGA to undo the veto of P5.
- However the cumbersome amendment process (Art 108 of UN charter) and also opposition from Coffee Club, who advocate only consensus for membership reforms,

8

Remarks

Content is good but limited. need to talk about the moderate delay in reforms, reasons for it? And how it is a product of vested resistance offered by P5 members.

has made the reforms quite difficult to materialise.

- b) NAM - enabled India to exercise strategic autonomy during cold-war era but yet its relevance P5 questioned due to its inability to secure India's core national interest.

This is because, India was opposed by NAM in all-3 wars. For ex- In Sino-India war 1962, NAM overtly supported China. Similarly in 1965 was Indonesia, Ghana, Egypt sided with Pakistan. In 1971 - barring USSR & its satellite states, every single nation opposed India's arguments w.r.t refugee crisis & supported the UN resolution condemning India's actions.

Moreover, today when demand for New International Economic order (NIEO) & nuclear disarmament (core agenda of NAM) have lost relevance for

Remarks

Some NAM members even Egypt was against in 1971

India because:-

- ① after LPG reforms, it has become a strong pillar of liberal institutional economic order.
- ① In 1998 it acquired nuclear weapons state status.

Also, India is looking for alternatives like BRICS, BASIC, SCO etc to expand its outreach to 3rd world.

It has also been highlighted by some scholars that India was able to secure its national interest only after it entered into treaty of friendship & co-operation with USSR in 1971 (which ultimately saved an USA invasion).

Hence India is now looking for multi-alignment, instead of non-alignment.

Remarks

your answer needs to have a lot more historical examples to portray how NAM has failed to fulfill India's foreign policy expectations. It only served as leadership platform for India in context of developing nations.

c) Indian foreign policy is today confronted with a more chaotic & unpredictable world than ever before. The major challenges to IFF are as follows:-

→ delicate balancing between USA & China

The two are engaged in a ~~tariff~~ trade war which has its ~~spillover~~ effects over 5G technology (recent Huawei issue).

→ unpredictable USA: Trump administration's unilateral decisions w.r.t. withdrawal from Paris climate agreement, smashing of the JCPOA (joint comprehensive plan of action) with ~~Iran~~ etc is a big challenge. Due to this India was forced to cut down its imports from Iran (10% of total) and also stall the developments at Chabahar. (due to threat from CAATSA)

→ Taliban resurgence in Afghanistan - India has invested immensely in infrastructure.

Remarks

Trump has made very hostile decisions favouring India as well. But at the same time he has taken welcome measures.

education, hospitals etc & also built upon its soft power. In this context the resurgence of anti India Taliban (backed by Pakistan - which is strongly against India's presence in its backyard) threatens India's security & also access to resource-rich & strategically important central Asia.

→ China's aggressive advocacy of string of pearls, Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) etc, in an attempt to dominate the Indian ocean and come out of its malacca dilemma, directly challenges India's traditional & historical domination. In response India also has started Project Mausam, cooperated with Japan over PQI (partnership for quality infrastructure), not re-looked upon Quad, Malabar exercise etc. Also the growing closeness of India's neighbours (Nepal, Maldives) & their flashing of china card

Remarks

seriously undermines India's efforts towards neighbourhood 1st.

→ Growing Russia-China axis: The western sanctions against Russia made it much closer to china & even Pakistan (as is evident from bilateral military exercise Druzhba). In this context it is important for India to remind Russia that "one old friend is better than two new ones".

However as rightly said by Indiani Manoj Singh Baghel that IR is growing more & more promiscuous and hence India needs to pragmatically pursue its national interest, exercising multi-alignment keeping the strategic autonomy intact.

- Growing Pakistan's belligerency & uncooperative attitude in South Asia,
- EU deal still stalled, BREXIT challenge
- Declining Russia - India relations
- Increased Iran - Saudi Rivalry

Remarks

8

9

Try to include more specific challenges without elaborating on any of them too much.

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of non-governmental institutions in foreign policy development. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What do you understand by the term Space Diplomacy? Elaborate on Indian initiatives in this emerging dimension. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically examine the major aspects of India's neighbourhood policy. (250 Words) (20)

9) Foreign policy development in any nation involves a lot many stakeholders, apart from the government. These non-governmental institutions (NGI) vary from pressure groups, think tanks to media, civil society networks, common man etc.

Role of media - It plays the role of bridge between govt. and people, as the former's policy decisions are explained to the latter. It also enables the govt. to heed to expert opinions via news articles in print media. In electronic media, as well the policy debates manage the two-way traffic. In recent times, Media plays the role of an arbiter of conflicting claims. For ex:- Media's support to UPA govt. during India-USA civil nuclear co-operation balanced off the criticism from left.

Remarks

But Media has also a negative aspect to it when it adopts a populist agenda harming our relations with neighbours

However media also suffers from information asymmetry and populist tendencies.

Role of Think tanks - like Carnegie foundation, Indian council for world affairs (ICWA) - est. in 1943; IDSA (institute for defence studies & analysis), ORF (Observer research foundation - which is responsible for holding the Raisina Dialogue) etc is also very crucial. They facilitate dialogues between retired diplomats, army chiefs, business men and government. Expert opinion is also rendered to public. Besides, they also help in organising summits, meetings and publishing valuable reports & statistics.

what is the contribution of India?

Role of social groups/common people - For ex, India-Israel relations i.e. not granting diplomatic status to Israel was guided by GoI's contribution towards muslim population (12:1). Similarly the Buddhist & religious & cultural groups play an imp. role in forging strong ties with ASEAN nations.

Remarks

You still need to talk about NGOs, Pressure groups, Religious Communities, Business lobbies etc. Also examine their contribution both positively & negatively

(9)

Similarly pressure groups also play a role in foreign policy formulation. For eg:-
 opposition by AMUL to RCEP (due to stiff competition from Australia & New Zealand's dairy industry).

Hence foreign policy is multi-institutional & all-encompassing.

b) Space diplomacy is the art & practice of leveraging space & its assets to further the National Interest & augment National Power.

India's initiatives at Space diplomacy:-

- > launching the GSAT-9 or South Asian satellite, a communication satellite which will enable disaster management, effective information sharing etc.
- > permitting the use of NAVIC (navigation with Indian constellation) - regional positioning system to the neighbours.
- > establishment of common/joint remote sensing centre with Myanmar.

All these initiatives are in sync with

Remarks

Neighbourhood ^{1st} policy.

-> Collaboration with Super-powers.

- NASA-ISRO synthetic Aperture Radar or NISAR
- joint examination of 'water evidence' at moon during Chandrayan I (2008) with NASA.
- India is also co-ordinating with Russia & Japan's JAXA for asteroid monitoring, gravitation waves detection etc.

-> Commercial leverage to develop soft power

ISRO's ability to cost-effectively launch satellites is utilised by Antrix corp. Ltd (its own commercial arm) to lend help to countries from 3rd world who haven't developed advanced mechanisms yet. This has also contributed to India's soft power.

Also recently India became only the 4th country after USA, Russia & China to

Remarks

7

Don't just elaborate on Indian technical initiatives. Talk about what exactly is Space Diplomacy
 Security aspects related to space & IT resources, challenges from China & USA. why it is crucial for India to gain (now)

have soft-landed on moon. Thus, a space power status serves many economic, strategic, technical and developmental functions.

c) The Indian subcontinent has a distinct identity and hence India's neighbourhood policy is also marked by similar distinct features :-

① Panchsheel → respecting the territorial integrity & sovereignty of our neighbours and not interfering in their domestic matters. This has helped eliminate the fear from neighbours' hearts due to hegemonic size & power of India.

② Gujral Doctrine → Despite assurances of Panchsheel, India was still perceived as a bullying big brother and India's size, population, economic & military might and its nuclear weapon status, all contributed to threat perception and trust deficit with neighbours. India was seen as a threat ^{as} not an opportunity.

Remarks

Hence we came out with doctrine of non-reciprocity and unilateral concessions to our neighbours. For ex:- Ganga River water agreement with Bangladesh & most recently the land boundary agreement, Also the Mahakali treaty with Nepal etc.

③ Act East policy → It deals with India's extended neighbourhood (the ASEAN states), with Myanmar acting as gate way. We have enunciated 3Cs of culture, connectivity & communication. Act East also envisages development of North East and looking towards Far East (North Asia & Japan, Australia) as well.

④ Similarly India's look west & connect central Asia - also resonates the extended neighbourhood doctrine.

⑤ Neighbourhood 1st policy → to give importance to immediate neighbourhood because ~~we can change~~ (eg- invitation to SAARC in 2016 PM's ceremony)

Remarks

Recently, however, India is looking for SAARC - Pakistan approach wherein the focus has shifted from SAARC to sub-regional organisations like BIMSTEC, SASEC, BBIN etc. While this too is important, but India must never forget what A.B. Vajpayee once remarked that - "One can choose one's friends but not one's neighbours. We can change history but not geography."

Hence a Pakistan policy is needed. Also issues like infrastructural delays, border & water disputes, immigration & refugee problem etc with neighbours hinders the Kujral doctrine. Besides the increasing presence of China in South Asia (via string of pearls) also necessitates the need for prompt & effective action.

7
 While your question has good examination of India's policy but we have our failures. Still about using China's factors, still containing disputes with neighbours, inability to emerge on the net security provider in region etc

Remarks