

ROLL NO. 10470

GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2019
TEST - 06

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.

Understanding & Structuring continue to be good
 but in every answer of you, it is clear that
 some more points, examples or content is needed.
 You just need to write more in each answer

1. Invigilator's Signature [Signature]
 2. Invigilator's Signature [Signature]

Name LIPI NAGAVACH
 Mobile No. _____
 Date 07/8/19
 Signature [Signature]
6/8/19

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Gilgit-Baltistan Issue
- India's Development Partnership
- IBSA Declaration on South-South Cooperation
- Arms Trade Treaty
- 10th BRICS Summit: The journey so far.

a) Gilgit Baltistan is the N-W portion of Jammu & Kashmir, presently occupied by Pakistan since 1947. While India considers it to be an integral part of Union of India (via 1994 parliamentary resolution) till recently (2018) Pakistan considered it to be a disputed territory (under the UN intervention & demand for referendum)

In 2009, Pakistan made provisions for legislative assembly & council for G-B.

In 2018 via a cabinet order, Pakistan seeks to integrate G-B (by making it 5th province)

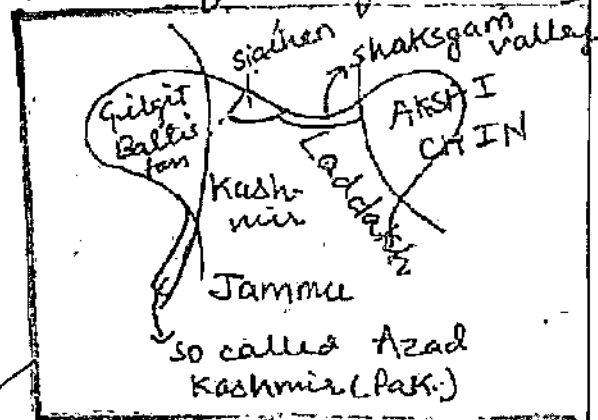


Fig: Jammu & Kashmir.

Remarks

Politically, economically and culturally. The Gilgit - Baltistan region is different from the cultural point of view (due to its Shia majority as against Pakistan's Sunni majority).

This region has also gained prominence due to increasing Chinese investments and the passage of revival CPEC (i.e. China Pak. Economic corridor connecting Xinjiang region with Gwadar port). The shift in Pakistani stance is due to China's insistence on clearing the disputed status of Gilgit Baltistan (5)

b) India's development partnership stands for various development assistance from India in form of LOC (line of credit), infrastructural investments, technical & economic cooperation etc., to neighbouring & other third world countries.

Remarks

you need to elaborate on security
 threat the unique challenges
 creates. This new development
 for India

It is based on the notions of Panchsheel (non-interference in internal matters, mutual respect for sovereignty & territorial integrity) and South-South cooperation.

It plays a major role in enhancing India's soft power. For ex in Afghanistan the infrastructural collaboration for Salma Dam, Afghan parliament, Zaranj Delaram highway etc has generated a favourable ambience towards India.

Similarly in accordance with Gujral doctrine we are focussing on unilateral concessions to :-

- Bhutan (Phuentsholing & other hydroelectric projects)
- Nepal (Disaster relief & humanitarian assistance)
- Sri Lanka (Matala Airport) & Maldives etc.

South Asia accounts for 82% of India's development assistance.

Remarks

5

Provide more factual data (funding, name of project)

Also comment briefly on the limitations of this specially in context of Chinese Diplomacy

Bele

Similarly the technical & economic collaboration with Africa (Team-9 initiative) and Central Asia are reflection of expanding frontiers of Indian foreign policy.

c) The India-Brazil & South Africa (IBSA) grouping represents the leading & emerging economies from the continents of Asia, South America & Africa. Together they stand for South-South cooperation & overall socio-economic wellbeing of the society.

The Pretoria Declaration of IBSA reiterates its commitment for S-S cooperation, a concept that traces its origin to the Banding conference for Asia & Africa Solidarity (1955).

It also won the prestigious UN Award for Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) due to its contribution to health, sanitation, education, peace, prosperity & solidarity of 3rd world (esp. Africa).

Remarks

3

relevant content is less
 Need to specifically elaborate on the principles of South-South cooperation mentioned in the Declaration

IBSA also stands for democratic principles & virtues.

The vision of South-South cooperation, complements & supplements the N-S cooperation rather than competing against it.

The key prospects include: reduction of inequalities both within & between states, democratisation of global governance & economic architecture among others.

2) The Arms Trade Treaty is an international legally binding treaty for regulation of 'irregular arms trade' & prevention of irresponsible proliferation by arms exporters. According to SIPRI (Stockholm institute for peace & research) USA accounts for 57% of global arms exports.

But USA under Donald Trump has announced to come out of Arms Trade Treaty due to its pending amendments in 2020 which will stand contradictory to USA's

Remarks

domestic gun regulations.

USA also objects to non-participation of Russia, China (also major exporters) & Iran, India etc. The gun/arms exports lobby in USA is particularly strong & influential.

This announcement stands as the recent step pointing towards unilateralism & is a threat to global peace & disarmament talks.

c) The 10th BRICS summit took place at Johannesburg (South Africa) in 2018 with the theme supporting inclusive growth & collaboration for 4th industrial revolution.

The term BRICS was initially coined by Goldman Sachs' economist Jim 'O' Neil to denote club of emerging economies.

In words of Farid Zakaria BRICS signifies a decline of west & rise of rest. This is

Remarks

Glenn Beck
 more on the
 mechanism of treaty
 & while now on the negative
 of withdrawal consequences

because BRICS accounts for 43% global population, 22% world's GDP and 17% world trade.

Moreover their agenda stands to benefit the entire globe as it includes :-

- * bridging the democratic deficit in global governance institutions (UN, UNSC etc)
- * reforming the global financial system (IMF, WB, WTO etc) in accordance with equitable opportunities & inclusive growth. It seeks to demolish the monopoly of global superpowers in financial regimes (via dismantling mechanisms like structural adjustment programme etc)

Hence BRICS came up with New Development Bank in 2014 (HQ: Shanghai). However the loan disbursement stands at a meagre \$ 2 bn & that too only to the member countries.

Moreover some scholars prefer to call BRICS as Motley Doves because of varying & sometimes conflicting interests

Remarks

of member countries.
 For ex: border disputes between India-
 China & Russia-China. The position of
 Russia & Brazil as net exporters of
 hydrocarbons & China-India being net
 importers. Similarly the permanent
 members (Russia & China) don't always
 share the same page with other 3
 members.

Hence BRICS shows the 'potential' & any
 premature judgement won't be justifiable.
 Instead BRICS must focus on greater
 collaboration among members.

(7)

good analysis
 Analyse now on the upcoming
 challenges for BRICS
 with India joining G20

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Is Central Asia a new frontier for the Indian foreign policy? Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Will it be correct to remark that China is the new USA for Pakistan? Give your views based on examples. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) One of the primary objectives for both New Delhi and Tokyo is to prevent the rise of a unipolar Asia dominated by one single hegemonic power. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)

a) Central Asia, comprising of central Asian republics and also Afghanistan (Tajik, Kyrgyz, ~~Kazakh~~, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan) now emerges as a new frontier for Indian foreign policy. It exists as India's extended neighbourhood, which is extremely crucial for our strategic, defence, economic & diplomatic dimensions.

The importance of India-Central Asia was reiterated in India-Central Asia Forum in Samarkand, Uzbekistan (Jan 2015). Also the invitation of Kyrgyz head to the swearing in ceremony of P.M (as SCO chairman) speaks volume about the bilateral ties.

The strategic location of Central Asian Republics (CAR) at the heart of west Asia, Eurasia & South Asia is crucial.

Remarks

Try to write in a pointwise manner

CS SCORE

for connectivity of India to the land-locked republics. The projects like INSTC (int. N-S transport corridor), Chabahar port in Iran which will connect to Garland highway in Afghanistan & subsequently to other CARs, Ashgabat Agreement (2017 - India became member) exemplify this.

From economic & energy security point of view CARs are rich in hydrocarbons (Turkmenistan's Galkyush gas field & TAPI pipeline), uranium (Kazakhstan) and also serve as potential market for Indian investment, goods & services export (in healthcare, ICT, educational training etc).

India's membership of SCO (Shanghai coop. organisation) & the RATS (regional anti-terrorism organisation) also suggests collaboration to fight radicalisation & drug smuggling etc. Moreover India's only foreign military air base is at Farkhor (Tajikistan).

Remarks

9
good content

only thing missing is the numerous challenges in the region & in the adjoining areas like Pak, Afghanistan, Myanmar

However the economic relation amounts to only \$ 18 bn (as against china's \$50 bn). This needs to be increased. Also the Taliban resurgence & Chinese inroads in Central Asia necessitates a new vigour in Connecting Central Asia (2012).

b) China & Pakistan stand together as all-weather friends with their close ties encompassing economic, strategic & diplomatic dimensions.

During the cold war the China-Pak-USA axis was visible & USA was the greatest patron of Pakistan (who helped the latter in form of grants-in-aid, training to the mujahideen etc). But after the 2008 global financial crisis & subsequent waning of USA's clout coupled with pro-India tilt in USA's policy, Pakistan has looked towards China.

China has explicitly declared Pak. to be its Israel & invested heavily in form of CPEC (Gwadar port), FDI (56% of external investment comes from

Remarks

China only) & also shares a trade with deficit on Pakistan's side. China is Pak's largest trading partner. However in case of USA Pakistan shared a surplus. Moreover China is also cautious of not spoiling its terms with India with whom it has \$70 bn trade.

The shift in China's stance w.r.t. Azhar stands as an example of this.

Moreover the threat of Islamic insurgency in China's sensitive Uighur ~~is~~ dominated Xinjiang region, also makes China's stance on state-sponsored terrorism rigid.

Instances of China-Pak collaboration :-

- * 1963 - Shaksgam valley gift
- * China's rigid stance on Masood Azhar, NSG membership
- * Pak's nuclear weapons programme
- * common anti-India agitation etc.

V. 9002

Instead of seeing the relation in negative light, India must leverage the potential

Remarks

9002 effort
(10)

You need to give detail factual examples on how China has surpassed USA in almost every aspect of relationship

& use China's influence diplomatically to improve terms with Pakistan.

9) Japan-India ties are going through a cherry blossom phase, according to Kamal Sibbal. Both signed the strategic partnership in 2010 & since then they are collaborating in no. of areas like:-

* defence - sale of US Amphibious by Japan, Quad grouping & Malabar exercise (along with USA, Australia) for maritime security & strategic leverage against China's muscular stance for influence over Indian & Pacific oceans (via string of pearls & strategic encirclement of India). Hence both Japan & India support open & free navigation across sea-lines of communication.

Moreover China & Japan also share dispute over Senkaku Islands.

Remarks

* Infrastructure - Japan has proposed PGI (Partnership for Quality Infrastructure) as an alternative to China's BRI. Moreover India has allowed Japan to invest in India's sensitive North-East. Japan has also been one of the largest Overseas Development Assistance granters to India. Also the Ahmedabad-Kobe agreement, Mumbai-Ahmedabad ~~metro~~ metro project etc stand as examples of economic cooperation.

Other areas of collaboration include G4 (for permanent membership at UNSC) and India's extension of Act East Policy to include Far East (Japan, Korea etc).

Thus the coming together of Japan & India signifies attempt for balance for power and to prevent a unipolar Asia under hegemonic China.

Remarks

10/12

12

Also talk about recently
initiated India Japan 2+2
Dialogue

Also discuss the major
& challenges of the relationship
from both

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) 'Scramble for the Arctic' has started and India must join it. Elaborate with examples. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) India as a member of Multilateral Export Control Regimes. Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) WTO is under intense pressure to perform or perish. Analyse with special reference to the agenda of reforms suggested by EU. (250 Words) (20)

a) Arctic region has assumed ~~inf~~ greater importance due to potential unexploited reserves of oil & gas deposits (incl. the methane hydrates) & phenomenon of climate change which will result in melting of glaciers & opening up new routes for connectivity between Asia & Europe. This is estimated to be reduced by a cost of 40%. & hence prove extremely beneficial to Eurasian economy.

India has been granted the observer status in Arctic Council (est. in 1996 by 8 arctic circle countries - USA, Russia, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark) which is an informal arrangement (not involving any distribution of resources).

This is due to India's role in research

Remarks

A scientific development via projects like :-

→ Himadri, cooperation with Norway at Svalbard Fjord, IndARC (India Arctic centre) and renaming of Indian National Antarctic research into National Polar research etc.

China is also keen in exploiting the potential of Arctic for meeting its energy requirements & security via its ambitious Polar Silk Road initiative. This has led to scramble for ~~Antarctic~~ Arctic (which is aggravated further because it is not regulated as a global common under any treaty).

While India must continue to put forth the peaceful use & scientific exploration of Arctic, it must also be pragmatic enough to take advantage of any possibility of ensuring economic security & prosperity.

Remarks

8

what should be India's approach in this context

what are the challenges our foreign policy faces in the Arctic region?

D) Indian foreign policy over the last few decades has extensively focussed upon getting membership of multi-lateral export control regimes (which regulate the use of dual use goods, technologies & ~~for~~ regulation of proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons).

It has been successful in acquiring membership of 3 out of 4 M.E.C.R.s. These are :-

① MTCR (missile technology control regime.) membership June 2016. It regulates the use of missiles, rockets etc capable of carrying the weapons of mass destruction. Its membership enabled India to extend the range of Rahmoo missile beyond 300 km. (greater than 500 kg).

② Wassenaar Arrangement - for regulation of sharing of dual use goods & technologies among the technologically

Remarks

capable nations. It also aims to prevent export of technology to non-state actors. India, due to its strong non-proliferation commitments was given membership in 2017.

③ Australia Group - for regulation of chemical & biological weapons. India is also a member.

④ Nuclear Suppliers Group - ^(est. 1975) China opposes India's membership due to the non-signature to NPT & insists on Pak's membership also. India entered into several independent nuclear arrangements (like civil nuclear cooperation with USA) to get the benefits of export & import of high-end use technology for space & peaceful nuclear programmes.

Thus India's stature as a mature & responsible state has enabled its membership in global MECRs..

Remarks

Good content
of structure

Alternative more on why it is crucial for India to gain the membership of all four groups

9

c) The disagreements & lack of consensus at WTO ministerial meets at Buenos Aires (11th meet) & over many issues like e-commerce, digital technology etc has called for urgency of 'perform or perish'.

Why the need for WTO reforms?

→ Changing scenario of political order from unilateralism to multi-lateralism (or multipolarity) or rise of Rest marked by emergence of countries like BRICS who have benefited from globalisation. This has triggered a response from developed countries who resort to protectionism & trade wars. (^{now} Brexit, withdrawal of USA from TPP, waiving GSP benefits to India & tariff dispute with China)

→ It regulates 98% of global trade and has been successful in reducing the tariffs by over 85% since its inception.

→ The dispute resolution mechanism has proved to be costly & unsustainable.

Remarks

for African countries & USA's overwhelming influence in appointing judges. has led to deadlock in DSB.

- non-fulfilment of Doha Development Agenda (DDA) by developed countries
- continued stand-off against the green box, blue box & Amber box subsidies has endangered the agriculture in 3rd world where it is seen as a way of life rather than mere economic / commercial venture. It has led to food insecurity, farmer suicides, protests etc.

EU suggestions for reforms:-

- ① Agreement on Services - which account for 64% of global trade today. & regulation w.r.t. important issues like digital technology, 4th industrial revolution, e-commerce, IPR violations in 3rd world etc.
- ② dropping off consensus requirement.
- ③ allowing discussions by block of countries i.e. smaller groupings as

Remarks

an alternative to green room diplomacy so that like minded countries can come together.

- ④ early resolution of agricultural subsidies & ending the exemptions for developing countries of BRICS.

Thus WTO reforms require rigorous deliberations among members to ensure a fair, equitable & transparent global financial order.

good content

Discuss with examples
& counter attack launched by
Global North on South

10

What is India's stand on
G20 agenda for reforms

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) With SAARC proving to be a "dysfunctional" grouping, BIMSTEC fits the bill and India started "trying to energize and develop" BIMSTEC "as almost a parallel to SAARC". Throw light on the above statement with reference to India's growing engagement with BIMSTEC. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) In the new changing world order, India-EU relations can grow, but there is a need to reallocate the focus from mere trade ties to many other areas including geostrategic issues. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the relevance of Central Asia and Afghanistan in India's continental strategy. Examine the importance of Central Asia Dialogue in the light of above statement: Do you agree that India is building different dialogue platforms and institutions to increase its relevance in Central Asia? (250 Words) (20)

9) The continuous neglect of SAARC by India, according to a Rajamohan signifies growing irrelevance of SAARC for India. Moreover this year, the PM invited BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal initiative for multi-sectoral technical & economic co-operation, est. 1997) members to the swearing in ceremony as against last yr's SAARC.

BIMSTEC also points towards a SAARC-1 (minus Pakistan) approach due to

- * Pak's continued opposition to connectivity projects at Kathmandu summit &
- * refusal to endorse the SAARC satellite

Remarks

- * refusal to give MFN status to India
- * insistence on including more and more items on positive list.
- * continuous support to cross-border terrorism (India) & insurgency (Bangladesh)

This rivalry between two largest members of SAARC (comprising 30% GDP) also explains the abysmal 5% Intra-SAARC trade as against 64% in EU & 30% in ASEAN^{only}.

But considering BIMSTEC ^{only} through a anti-Pak & anti-SAARC lens would be wrong. Instead BIMSTEC stands at the heart of India's Act East policy (as Bay of Bengal region connects Indopacific, South Asia & S.E. Asia while also promoting collaboration between landlocked Nepal & Bhutan and littoral Myanmar & Bangladesh). Moreover BIMSTEC also bodes well for the region which despite being populous & fertile is also the most backward region.

BIMSTEC is also important for India's

Remarks

9) good arguments but also need to elaborate why it will not be beneficial for India in the long run to ignore SAARC & isolate Pak?

maritime security architecture & countering China's aggressive strategic encirclement.

b) India & European Union ties are overshadowed with

BIMSTEC.
 - Myanmar
 - Thailand
 - BBIN
 - Sri Lanka.

standoff over economic issues pertaining to opposition of FTA by automobile and dairy industries. Also the issues of immigration & opening of EU's market for India's services sector has prevented the bilateral economic ties to advance beyond the sanitary & phytosanitary non-tariff barriers.

However there is much more to offer in this relation. This includes :-

- * convergence of democratic ideals & virtues
- * need for multipolarity & prevent unilateralism
- * collaboration over defence & geo-strategic issues.

Need to mention this in a pointwise manner

Remarks

Certain geo-strategic areas of collaboration include :-

- * prevention of terrorist threat & security against Islamic fundamentalism.
- * development & access to resource-rich & strategic central Asian region (Eurasia)
- * Interests over Arctic & collaboration for space technology (for better surveillance, mineral exploration)
- * ITEC (Int. thermo-nuclear energy co-operation) for peaceful use of nuclear energy among others.

Thus EU-India relation demands multi-dimensionality.

Analyse how India & EU need to converge (cooperate) over future actions, Trade war & gateway protectionism almost for would

Remarks

c) Central Asian Republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajik, Turkmenistan & Uzbekistan) i.e. CAs & Afghanistan are extremely relevant to India's continental strategy in the following ways:-

① safety & security - against Taliban insurgency, Islamic fundamentalism & radicalisation.

② Economic angle - market for Indian investments, goods & services in educational & health sphere along with greater infrastructural connectivity (via INSTC, Ashgabad Agreement, Chabahar port, Garland highway etc).

③ energy security angle → CAs are rich in hydrocarbons & other strategic minerals (like Uranium - Kazakhstan), which are envisaged to be exploited via TAPI & numerous bilateral engagements.

④ Afghanistan is important in

Remarks

bypassing Pakistan to ensure connectivity with CAAs (which are landlocked & share no border with India) & also to prevent Pakistani inroads in Afghanistan.

In this context the Central Asia Dialogue (Samarkand, Uzbekistan), emerges as an advancement of over the Connect Central Asia policy 2012, India's endeavours via SCO (Shanghai-coop organisation's RATS - regional anti-terror squad), investments & collaboration over Farkhor air base (Tajikistan) & Lines of Credit etc.

This suggests that India is building multi-lateral institutions & going for a balance between liberal institutionalism & defence & strategic cooperation. In other words India is advocating smart power & pragmatism. This also becomes important in context of

Remarks

increasing chinese inroads in CA, (the bilateral trade amounts to \$50 bn between two) & also Russia's vision of considering India to be a balancer against China, in its traditional SA central Asian backyard for a prosperous Eurasia.

Analyse why stability
& strong presence of India
in Central Asia is also
vital for our interests
in Afghanistan?

Also take about India
Central Asia Development
group

9

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- India's Nuclear Policy
- Economic engagement with the USA
- India's Diaspora Policy in the Middle East: Issues and Responses
- India's approach towards UNSC reforms
- New US Security strategy and India

a) India's Nuclear Policy was enunciated in 2003 by K. Subramanian & then NSA Brajesh Mishra in the aftermath of Pokhran-II. Its basic principles are as follows:-

① No first use

- no use against non-nuclear weapon states
- possibility of use against chemical or biological threat.

This has been questioned by many scholars who criticise the endangerment of India's civilian population amidst irresponsible Pakistani military (charged with nuclear weapons). Moreover it was considered necessary then to ensure credibility of India as mature nuclear power but today India's maturity is well manifested with its membership in several MEERs.

Remarks

and also strong track record in favour of non-proliferation.

(2) credible minimum deterrence or 2nd strike capability to ensure massive retaliation & complete destruction. However several nuclear security experts advocate that minimum deterrence can never be credible & instead India must go for credible ~~or~~ minimum credible deterrence

Moreover the 2nd strike capacity requires a robust ballistic missile defence system, as well.

(3) control of weapons with Nuclear command authority - represented by political & administrative leadership → (NSA) (PM)

(4) India still believes that its interests can best be fulfilled in a nuclear weapons free world, and hence India stands as a strong votary of disarmament, horizontal & vertical non-proliferation (i.e. non-discriminatory treatment) & a global no-first use principle.

Remarks

6

good!
mention the emerging arguments
Adapted what are calling
for a revision of
NPT stone
Bate's

b) India & USA economic engagement, presently stands endangered due to the following:-

- * withdrawal of GSP (generalised system of preferences) benefits to India - on 50/94 products (exports) amounting to \$5.6 bn. The loss to India is estimated at \$70 mn.
- * tariff war & counter-retaliation - USA's president trump dubbed India as Tariff King & imposed restrictions ^{on} iron & steel among other products.
- * confrontation over e-commerce regulations by India which stand to endanger the position of Amazon & Walmart (owned Flipkart)
- * visa restrictions on Indian immigration (India is the largest recipient of H-1B visa benefits)
- * dispute w.r.t. data localisation & fake news propagation by via Facebook, WhatsApp etc.

Also the fiscal deficit (amounting to \$26 bn) against USA in its bilateral trade

Remarks



what role has Trump's decisions played in it?

In spite of this what initiative are being taken to further deepen the relations?

of \$126 bn (76 bn → India's exports & \$50 bn USA's exports) acts as a hindrance.

But India must not go for tit for tat retaliation; instead it must diplomatically solve the issue with its strategic partner.

① Indian diaspora in Middle East is very crucial not only for middle east's economy but also for India's soft power and its remittance potential. This diaspora largely consists of illiterate blue-collar workers who are susceptible to challenges like:-

- ① radicalisation (by ISIS etc)
- ② exploitation (like the bonded system where the immigrants are required to render free services to their employer)
- ③ anti-immigrants or forward-looking xenophobia.
- ④ difficulties in emigration & long stand-offs at airports & security check-ins etc.

The govt. has taken numerous steps for their welfare like:-

Remarks

These are lack of
comprehensive migration policy
Minimum referral wages
exploitation

Next to add more examples of best m. hatnes from hint

① VADAD scheme - for grievance redressal and continuous contact with MEA via online portal

① bilateral agreements with countries like Saudi, UAE, Qatar, Oman etc for their welfare w.r.t. insurance schemes, pension funds etc.

① fee on the job training & skill development to ensure adequate wages to them. etc.

This diaspora stands as a crucial pillar of our foreign policy.

4

d) India's approach towards UNSC reforms (expansion of membership & veto reforms) has been two fold i.e. to maximise support in UNGA & minimise opposition in UNSC. The former includes collaborating with like minded countries & groupings like 269, G4, A-4, garnering support among NAM etc. The latter includes closer collaboration with USA, Russia, China etc.

However certain scholars suggest that

Remarks

India is unnecessarily wasting its energy & UNSC reform is a big boulder carried atop the hill only to be ^{seen} rolling back down.

Others like Prof. Ramesh Thakur suggest withdrawing the IPKF (blue helmets) from UN peace keeping operations.

Ramchandra Guha suggest internal reform & development & not run after great-power status.

Despite diverse viewpoints, there is consensus over the need to make UNSC adapt to the changing geo-political ^a realities & ensure democratisation of world politics.

How exactly are we rendering assistance in UNSC?
 (see example)

5

Remarks

India is unnecessarily wasting its energy & UNSC reform is a big boulder carried atop the hill only to be ^{sec'n} rolling back down.

Others like Prof. Ramesh Thakur ~~say~~ suggest withdrawing the IPKF (blue helmets) from UN peace keeping operations.

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Despite diverse viewpoints, there is consensus over the need to make UNSC adapt to the changing geo-political ^arelat^s & ensure democratisation of world politics.

Remarks

e) The USA's new security strategy covers wide range of areas from Indo-Pacific to Afghanistan & also considers India to be playing an 'important role' in global security architecture.

It deals with following missions:-

- ① vision of open, free & safe Indo-Pacific. The Pacific ocean now also incorporates the Indian ocean & it extends from western coast of India to western shores of USA. The focus on maritime security via QUAD, Malabar, support to ASEAN's stance on South China sea is also emphasised. Pacific Command general of Pacific
- ② Regarding Afghanistan - The USA envisions greater participation of all stakeholders & gradual handing down security condition to Afghan govt. & army. (Ind. India)
- ③ it condemns state-sponsored terrorism
- ④ supports India's Strategic partnership

in defence purchases, bilateral & multi-lateral exercises among others,

Thus USA envisages India as a major pivot & influential player & not as merely a regional hegemon.

This document has
 exhorted India's status as
 a global power

Talk about the various
 opportunities & threats it
 creates for India

4

Remarks