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Test: International Relations.

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए) / Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7					
8					
9					
10					
उप-योग (A) Sub-Total (A)			उप-योग (B) Sub-Total (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

Attempt all questions. Answer to Question No, 1 to 8 should not exceed 60 words in each case. Contents of the answers are more important than their length. Each question carries 4 marks.

Q1

Indian Diaspora is India's asset in disguise. Elaborate with suitable examples.

Indian Diaspora is informal ambassador of India –

- ① Remittances → ~ \$80 billion from GCC & Western countries
- ② Back channel Diplomacy → India's US civil nuclear deal 2008
- ③ Soft diplomacy → Buddhism in SE Asian countries, Muslim reference to GCC countries
- ④ Spreading Indian culture → Yoga, → Int. yoga day, ICCR wing of MEA is institution for strengthening Indian cultural relations.

Q2

Describe SAARC briefly. What are the achievements of SAARC?

- ↳ SAARC → South Asian association for regional co-operation,
- ↳ SAARC → 8 countries of South Asia, 3% world area, 21% population, 4% of global economy.

Achievements

- ↳ ① SAPTA, SAFTA
- ② SAARC arbitration council
- ③ SAARC developmental council.

- ④ Resolving water disputes
- ⑤ Cross border terrorism issues.

- ↳ There is need of revival of SAARC by resolving India Pak dispute for countering China influence in the region.

Q3

Mention some roadblocks in India's path of getting closer to permanent membership of UNSC.

- ① China → China being P5 member can use veto for india membership in UNSC.
- ② G4 vs coffee club → G4 (Brazil, India, Japan, Germany) are opposed by some 40 middle sized state including pak. for extension of UNSC permanent seats.
- ③ Lack of Resources → India's lack economic resources for engaging all members of UNGA for achieving $\frac{2}{3}$ votes for change in UN charter for its ~~sub~~ acceptance in UNSC permanent council.
- ④ Lack of Realpolitik perspective → Proactive approach is missing in india engagement of UNGA for its membership support.

Q4

India's Foreign policy seems to be moving away from "Non Alignment". Comment

- India foreign policy is moving away ^{from} Ideal, protectionist policy of Non ~~Alignment~~ ^{Alignment} towards more realistic, strategic independent approach. after 1991 disintegration of USSR.
- ↳ India is moving closer ~~to~~ USA block for countering position of new ^{power} block in this world i.e. China.
 - ↳ India participation in both Quad, SCO shows its policy of strategic independence.
 - ↳ India's changed stance in Israel - Palestine issue is also significant
indicates new policy of realism rather than idealism.

Q5.

"Recent geopolitical developments in India's neighbourhood, requires a reset in India-Nepal relations". Analyse

- ↳ India-Nepal relations needs to be strengthened because india needs (nepal status ^{to be consistent} as buffer state b/w india & china).
- ↳ China is trying to include Nepal in Pak, China, Afghanistan, Nepal quadrilateral for weakly india.
- ↳ India needs to reduce delays in developmental project in Nepal otherwise china would occupy this ~~gap~~ gap created by india.
- ↳ Concludes, ~~china~~ Nepal's status quo as buffer state is important for india's national security.

Q6.

What is the strategic significance of Bangladesh for India? Discuss.

India's longest border ≈ 3600 km is with Bangladesh so its strategically important for india -

- ① Proximity to India's Chicken Neck (Siliguri Corridor) →
- ② Peace and stability in North East → Stability in Bangladesh is essential for development and stability for NE region.
- ③ India's Act East policy → Bangladesh acts as a ^{strategic} gateway for india's Act East policy. Bangladesh has also given its access of Chittagong & Moulvibazar ports to India for coastal shipping.
- ④ Countering China's presence → India must have cordial relations with Bangladesh for countering China's strategic encirclement policy → story of permanence.

Q7

Discuss in brief the various principles of India's Panchsheel policy. Do you think Panchsheel principle hold more relevance than ever before?

- ↳ India's Panchsheel policy developed in 1954 with content to China →
- ↳ Principles of Panchsheel → These include 5 principles given by J.L. Nehru
 - ① Principle of Non interference → non interference in each others internal matters.
 - ② Principle of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty.
 - ③ Principle of growth → Participation for growth in respective countries with respect to both social & economic spheres.
 - ④ Principle of peace → live in peace fully in coexistence.
 - ⑤ Principle of Non Alignment with any blocks.
- ↳ 5 principles of Panchsheel are still relevant today as India China relations, India-Pak relations are deteriorating day by day so, there is need to act upon them.

Q8.

Discuss the role vaccine diplomacy and its strategic and economic importance for India.

- ↳ Vaccine maitri is ~~not~~ the base of India's vaccine diplomacy during COVID times.
- ↳ India supplied vaccines to various neighbouring countries like Maldives, Bangladesh etc. mainly balance with Vaccine Nationalism.
- ↳ Strategically vaccine diplomacy help in strengthening position against China as anti Chinese sentiments are on the rise for its role in COVID 19.
- ↳ Vaccine diplomacy increases India's soft power & goodwill and can have spill over effect in trade facilitation.

Attempt all questions. Answer to Question No. 9 to 14 should not exceed 120 words in each case.
Contents of the answers are more important than their length. Each question carries 8 marks.

Q9.

The withdrawal of The USA from Afghanistan presents both strategic and security challenges to India. Discuss.

Withdrawal of USA has negative effects on India's Neighbour.
America leaves Afghanistan in worse condition when she comes in 2001.

Various strategic & security challenges emerged →

- ① Pakistan engagement in Afghanistan. I & I has links with Taliban and Haqqani group of Taliban has ~~not~~ radical views about India.
- ② Rise of Taliban in Afghanistan can have spill over ^{effect} in Kashmir. Rise of cross border terrorism increasing after Taliban's uprise.
- ③ China - Pak - Russia Axis → They have recognized Taliban Govt where as Indian Govt is reluctant in maintaining relation with Taliban as it can increase radical sentiments in Kashmir.

Way Forward →

- ① India must try to maintain relation with Taliban 2.0 atleast to protect its 3 billion \$ investment in Afghanistan.
- ② Engagement with Taliban is required for ^{fulfilling} India's motive in Central Asia through Chabahar port.

Q10.

Withdrawal from the RCEP has put the brakes to the growing India-ASEAN relations. Discuss the contours of relations between India and ASEAN countries beyond RCEP.

- ↳ India has worth 80 billion \$ trade with ASEAN countries whereas China has 450 billion \$ trade with ASEAN.
- ↳ India's withdrawal from RCEP (Regional comprehensive economic partnership) is detrimental to detriment to India's trade relation as ASEAN want India to join RCEP to counter China presence in the region. and its withdrawal dent its image
- ↳ Trade Relations →
 - ① India has signed FTA both in Goods and Services with ASEAN countries.
 - ② India has various connectivity projects like, IMT Bilateral highway, Kaladan multimodal project.
 - ③ India is also strategically present in Sabah port in Indonesia. (Indian Navy)
- Issue →
 - ① Both ASEAN & India are ^{cheap} labour ~~not~~ countries hence there is competition between both for abroad investors.

Q11.

Substantive engagement with Central Asia is an economic and geostrategic imperative for India. Discuss. Also, delineate the challenges in robust India-Central Asia relations.

- ↳ Central Asia is rich hydrocarbon region, Kazakhstan is abundant in uranium, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan are rich in natural gas hence Central Asia is important region for india's ENERGY SECURITY.
 - ↳ Central Asian region stability is required to maintain stability in afghanistan hence ensuring india's stability
 - ↳ INSTC (International north south transport corridor), TAPI pipeline, Asbagat agreements are significant steps of India for connectivity in the region.
 - ↳ India is also signatory of Kazakhstan CICA agreement for confidence building measure in Asia.
- Challenges
- ① Connectivity to Central Asia as Pak. inhibits india's access to Central Asia
 - ② Low trade only worth 2 billion \$ with Central Asian countries.
 - ③ Central Asia region engagement with china is increasing decreasing india's chances for maintaining relations.

Q12.

Discuss the significance of SAGAR initiative in bringing peace and development in the Indian ocean region. Why do you think a peaceful and rule based Indian Ocean is important for India?

- ↳ Sagar is IOD I (Indian ocean development initiative) proposed by PM Modi.
- ↳ SAGAR stands for security and growth for all in the region.
 - ↳ it aims for maintaining india's position of Net Security provider in the region countering china's influence in the region.

SAGAR is based UNCLOS (United nation convention on Law of Sea).

41 importance →

- ① To counter China's strategic encirclement policy → "String of pearls"
- ② Free and fair trade in, EEZ exploration.
- ③ To conserve India position of Net security provider in the region

Q13

Delineating the concerns for India in the China's Belt and Road initiative. discuss the options available for India in engagement with BRI.

↳ China Belt Road Initiative is based on historic silk route for trade among countries. In Indian sub continent only India & Bhutan are not the part of China BRI.

Concerns →

- ① China's Debt trap policy. ② Lack of transparency in BRI.
- ③ Using BRI as strategic encirclement of India for example Chittagong port in Bangladesh, Hambantota in Sri Lanka, Marao atoll in Maldives, Guadar port Pakistan & Djibouti all are part of string of pearls policy.

India options →

- ① Engagement with Quad in the region.
- ② India's necklace of diamonds for ^{string of} bead policy of China
- ③ AAGC → Asia Africa growth corridor.
- ④ One sun, one earth, one mind initiative of PM Modi.

Q14

In 21st century, India needs to weigh the relationship with Gulf countries not merely through economic but strategic prism. Discuss

- ↳ India's 75% of energy needs are fulfilled by Gulf co-operation countries GCC.
- ↳ Strategic importance of Gulf countries →
 - ① Abraham accord results in US, - Israel, Gulf countries cross hence it would help India in countering pak-china ^{turkey - iran} _{axis as} India is in US Axis. ^{with Pakistan}
 - ② Gulf countries like UAE, ~~for~~ Saudi relations are not good as they were in past hence GCC can support India in having UNSC permanent membership.
 - ③ Mostly Gulf countries maintain their neutrality on Kashmir issue showing their intent of having good strategic relations with India.
 - ④ Strategically this is important for maintaining peace in western IOR (Indian Ocean Region) any instability in these Gulf countries can have spill over effect in India's security.
 - ⑤ Strategic Choke points ^① hormuz ^② mandeb, hormuz strait → Their protection is important for avoiding trade weaponisation.

Attempt all questions. Answer to Question No. 15 to 16 should not exceed 400 words in each case. Contents of the answers are more important than their length. Each question carries 20 marks.

Q15.

India's aspirations, capacity, and actions do not synchronise in its backyard. Discuss with reference to multiplicity of delayed projects in the sub-continent.

Introduction →

- ↳ India's Developmental Assistance is based on Non-Reciprocity principle of Gyral Doctrine.
- ↳ India is providing ODA (Official Development Assistance) to many Neighbour countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives as per its Neighbour hood first policy.
- ↳ India & china are fighting for strengthening their position in South Asia and china is apparent winner due to its high economic strength & debt trap diplomacy.

✓ Delayed Projects in Sub continent →

- ① Proposes IMT for lateral highway (India, Myanmar, Thailand) is still not completed due to various red tapism issues.
- ② Kaladan Multimodal Transport Project is another example.
- ③ India is also sponsoring greater male project in maldives. connecting maldives to near by island.

As a result of delayed projects in neighbour hood;

↳ Countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka are getting attracted by Chinese investment or we can say China is filling the vacuum created by India.

↳ All these countries are part of China's string of pearls strategy for India's encirclement in subcontinent.

↳ India has also offered multiple LOC (Line of credits) worth \$ billion to Bangladesh, ~ 1.5 billion \$ to Sri Lanka but less than 50% of these have been disbursed hence it creates a trust deficit.

Way Forward →

1. India needs to strengthen EXIM bank. Hence result in elimination of intermediaries in developmental assistance.
2. India should sensitize neighbours about China's debt trap policy. Bhutan is an example of it.

Q16

India and China differ significantly in intent, methods, and outcomes in their engagement with Africa. Analyze.

India and China both are running developmental projects in Africa

Background →

① During cold war era India's foreign policy was of conservationist, self sufficient nature so India presence was insignificant in Africa. So, China filled that vacuum of India's reluctance and today's reaping fruits of that.

Present Scenario →

- ↳ India is present in African countries providing ODA official developmental assistance to various LDC (least developing countries).
- ↳ India and Japan are jointly organising AAQC - Asia Africa growth corridor countering China BRI.
- ↳ China is present in African countries supporting its OBR, one belt one Road initiative.

Difference of Interest →

- ↳ India's developmental assistance is based on the requirement of the host country. where as china's assistance is based on china's self interest.
- ↳ India's tool is soft power where as china use debt trap as a result hard power to control its presence in African Nations as a result mostly African nations are in debt to china.
- ↳ China's Expansionist policies for establishing strategic presence in africa is main motive for investment in africa. where as india's motive is ^{based} on humanitarian basis.

Outcome →

China's presence ~~over~~ in Africa is dense as compared to india

Way forward →

- ① India needs to strengthen its engagement in Africa with like minded countries of Quad, G7.
- ② Blue dot Network mechanism should be strengthened for countering china BRI.