

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

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4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION-A

FROM NON-ALIGNMENT TO MULTI ALIGNMENT SHIFT IN INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

In recent SHANGHAI LA DIALOGUE ADDRESS our Prime Minister advocated OPEN, TRANSPARENT and RULE BASED ORDER. He also clarified that India believes in multi lateral world. He specified that policy of Indo-Pacific is not to contain any country.

This shows India's approach of foreign policy is not based on single focus rather it is shifted towards multi alignment.

After Independence, India's internal situation was such that most important task was to preserve its sovereignty and focusing on growth in cold war era. World

was divided into two block one supporting U.S and another supporting USSR. Therefore India went for Non-Alignment policy which was fruit of Afro-Asian conference 1955, 1961 conference. It was aimed at not joining any military block and independence in deciding foreign policy.

However in practice NAM was more than that as it made our first prime Minister J.L. Nehru leader with Tito (Yugoslavia), Nasser (Egypt), Sukarno (Indonesia) and Ghana of policy of peaceful coexistence. NAM also played important role in giving India status of responsible power, tag of friend of colonies.

Policy of non-alignment showed in India's support of Palestinian cause as India was

first power to recognise it in 1970s. Also other evidences of non-alignment are relation both with U.S.A and U.S.S.R as we were importing technology, PL-480 for Green revolution from U.S and defence equipment from U.S.S.R. Policy of non-alignment made India U.N mediator in Korea war. which increased India's image. Similarly India supported colonies cause of independence eg: Indonesia, Congo, Nigeria etc.

However this policy of non-alignment started losing in significance once most of colonies became free during 1970s and 80s. and also with the disintegration of U.S.S.R in 1991, it became unial for India to make changes in its foreign policy. As the nature of world changed from BIPOLAR to UNIPOLAR after 1991. Thus India started to

improved its relation with U.S and became strategic partner of Israel and East Asia. ASEAN countries and Israel was with U.S block during cold war period. Thus India included LOOK EAST POLICY and balance in W. Asia in its foreign policy. At the same time it kept its relation with Russia intact as India is dependent on strategic defence import (as much as 70%) from Russia.

In recent time the nature of world is shifting though U.S remain biggest power but ~~UNIPOLAR~~ world becoming MULTI POLAR as defence power is not the only power that is essential now to dominate in period of Globalisation and fourth Industrial Revolution.

Shift in India's foreign policy clearly evident from non-attending of NAM summit by P.M. Even though it could be incidental but the relation of India around the world supporting the hypothesis.

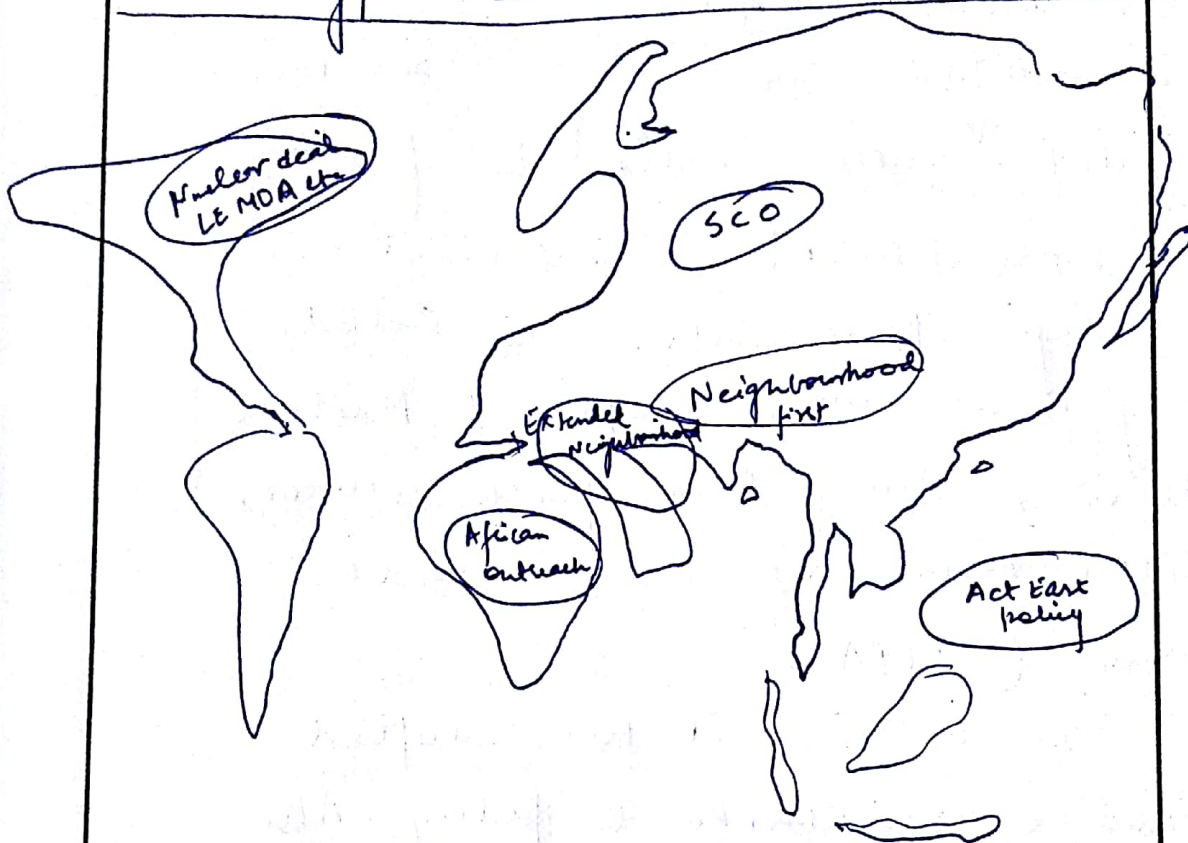


fig 1.1 : India's multialignment.

with immediate neighbours Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka etc, India has adopted neighbourhood first policy

by which India gives priority to
neighbours over any other.

Similarly for East Asia, India
has extended ACT EAST POLICY which
is modified version of LOOK EAST
POLICY where India is focusing
on trade (REEP), investment and
strategic partnerships. This include
engagement with Japan (Nuclear
deal, Asian - African growth corridor,
Bullet train etc) and South
Korea (CEPA).

In W. Asia it has adopted
Extended neighborhood policy. Also
India is going for De-hyphenation
by which it mean making relation
with each nation on its own merit
independent from any other nation.
Through ^{these} India is able to balance
its relation with ISRAEL, IRAN,
Saudi Arabia etc which are seen

enemies other ways.

India is also making stride to African Outreach (ITEC project, e-Pan African project) where it has historical advantage. Trade in recent decade reached \$50 bn almost double than previous decade.

Similarly India is becoming part of new blocks like Shanghai Cooperation Organisation along with maintaining its engagement with old blocks like BRICS, BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN etc. with European power too its increasing engagements (eg: nuclear plant in Rajasthan).

This shift is in recognition with increasing diverse needs of India. (Internal) and changing geopolitics (External). India has become fifth most powerful power across world economically. leading

India status is recognised by U.S.
Recent defence strategy and Australian
white paper. Increasing protectionism
and trade war in recent time making
India more aggressive in its approach
of multi alignment.

This is evident in its policy of
importing defence equipment where
India is now extending reach to
Israel (having liberal terms and
condition) & U.S (LEMOA etc)
along with traditional partner Russia
(S-400, helicopter). Diversification
also evident in fulfilling of its
energy need where it is
engaging with Iran (2nd largest
exporter) & S. Arabia with U.S
(L.N.G partnership).

Similarly India need huge
investment for infrastructure thus
making engagement with UAE
(NIPF investment) and China

(AIIB, NDB) etc. Unlike earlier India is projecting itself a partner in North Korea issue recognising impact of them on its relation.

This approach of multi alignment is inline with India's demand of permanent seat in UNSC. Many foreign expert says that India has tilted towards U.S rather than multi alignment. This is refuted by evidence of Shangri La dialogue address and India's vote in against of U.S in UN sanction in support of Israel recently.

Approach of India's foreign policy is giving fruits as India's bid in UN permanent comt for seat supported aggressively by UNGA. Also IMF has projected 7% growth rate for India. Moody upgraded its ratings. However challenges are immense like rising China in neighbourhood

and its silk route. Similarly Indo Pacific policy could be seen as India's bet on multi alignment as India can be seen as front nation of U.S. Also traditional partners like Russia shifting towards China and Pakistan now.

Therefore India should be cautious in approach it should aim at aggressively follow its soft power in Africa, neighbourhood through line of credits, Buddhism, Yoga etc. against China. India should engage more often with Russia which is time tested partner of India for clearing its apprehension of being India tilted towards U.S. Even towards China it can find common ground like WTO, protectionism through informal summit like WUHAN.

This would help India to pursue its interest of development and social welfare internally and emergence of responsible power externally in line with its goal of Directive principle of States policy (Article 37).

SECTION - B

WHEN GOVERNMENT FEARS THE PEOPLE,
THERE IS LIBERTY.

WHEN THE PEOPLE FEAR THE GOVERNMENT
THERE IS TYRANNY.

"There is either people's democracy
or no democracy."

- J. S. Mill

The quote "when government
fear the people, there is liberty
resembles "democratic" and "when
the people fear the people the
government, there is tyranny, it
shows "Autocracy".

Here democracy is not the
form of government only. Rather
it is feeling of people residing
in the country. It always comes
from below not from above. As
many of nations today claims to

be democratic nation (eg: Russia, China), however the fact that claims comes from the government and not from people reflects these claims.

Government as an institution is very old as Greek and Roman had some form of it where, section of people used to involve in electing the rulers. later came "Monarchy" form of government and now diverse form of government present ranging from democratic (eg: India), Autocratic (eg: Turkey), Totalitarian

(eg: Russia). later there are cases where government is not representative of people while first government is the representative of people.

So what is difference? what is relation between form of government and rule existed in these countries? Now the rights given in these countries relating to the form and rule of government?

Government fears when there is free and fair election, vibrant civil society, free press and independent and active judiciary. Here equal citizenship rights are given to each person. The fear of government realises when it is removed by people if it becomes tyrannical.

Here control over government by citizen of nation is exercised by FREE and FAIR ELECTION and for conducting these there should be liberty of forming of political party and trade unions and associations.

Evidences shows that countries having single party (eg: Russia, China's CPC), government is not owned by people. For instance PUTIN got elected fourth time. In China, Xi Jinping bringing an amendment to remain president lifetime. Here government is not

in fear of government. Therefore there is no liberty of mobilisation to the people.

Similarly another tool by which people control the government is free press i.e. openly criticize government for bad and anti-people policies. This made government fearful. However this can be ensured through liberty of speech and expression.

For instance U.S has free press when President Donald Trump introduced policy of detention of child. It was widely criticised and later on he had to take back the policy. However this is not possible in absence of liberty of expression.

Yet other weapon of people by which people control the government and anti-people legislation is ACTIVIST JUDICIARY. This demands separation of power, liberty of

accessing it for instance PIL tool
in India and Principle of JUDICIAL
REVIEW has helped in keeping
fundamental rights of people intact.

eg: Right to privacy judgment.
Also when people realise that
people need to reach judiciary
more often, they can exercise
their right to vote to remove
the government which is not working
in democratic spirit.

Therefore when government is in
fear of people who can approach
judiciary, there is liberty to
people for exercising their natural
civil and political rights.

Also, Government is nothing
but the common representative of
diverse groups forming Civil society.

It exists only in case of
democracy where government fears
the people as it needs to ensure

trust to each individual, group, association in government. However a VIBRANT CIVIL SOCIETY NEEDS VIBRANT DEMOCRACY TO EXIST - Rajeev Bhargava.

It means it exist where there is liberty of expressing opinions, where is ~~the~~ liberty to take part in democratic decision making. For instance Parliamentary standing committee in India involve voices from civil society like FICCI etc.

Therefore when government fear the people, it gives citizen liberty to put its voices in policy formulation, implementation and assessment (eg: Social Audit).

Moreover when government fear the people, it gives them liberty to exercise citizenship right that includes political (right to vote and contest election), civil (right to approach court), and social (right to involve in nation's development, employment etc). As in absence of

citizenship right, government fears
the protest, within etc.

Thus reciprocal relation is
there between representative government
and liberty of people

Now considering the situation
where people fear the government
this resembles autocratic rule
(eg: Turkey, Syria, North
Korea). Here Free and fair
election not conducted (eg: N. Korea)
there is no civil society. Judiciary
is extension of government thus
committed to it (eg: China).
Press is largely put voice of
government and not of people.

This shows rule of tyranny,
where there is no liberty of
forming political party, civil
society, there is no liberty
of freedom of expression, there

is no voice of people in government policy. Single community / party is in rule. Secularism is largely laughed at in these society. For instance in Israel, there is no citizenship right to Palestinian people.

In China, press is not allowed to speak against government. This resembles Neo colonialism where victim of colonialism is its own nationals.

Here people fear the government as there is death punishment to political dissent (eg: Liu Xiaobo in China). There is massacre of particular community (eg: Nazi Germany). New form of fear in people exist also in form of discrimination in access to employment, occupation, residence due to differential treatment on the basis of race, religion, gender

ethnicity. For instance - in Myanmar
Rohingyas were pulled out of country.

New fears of people exist in
encroachment on their private lives
by mass surveillance by government.
For example - in China government
has full details of its citizen in
country and in abroad. Many
activists protested against it and
thus gave penalty by government.

In conclusion, it can be
be said that people are the
true ruler of country. Also it
is important to point out here
many times in democracy too,
government starts behaving like
autocrat and people start fearing
from government for instance
increasing Racism in U.S in recent

times. Thus tyrannical rule comes
in democracy if government stops

fearing from people.
What we need is responsible
and representative government and
empowered citizen. This is ensured
when government is an institution
and not an individual or a party.
Technological interventions like e-governance
(eg: Jan sunwai in U.P) can make government
fearful to people. This will ensure
liberty of ~~access~~ accessing government
benefits. For ensuring that people
don't fear the government we need
vibrant civil society, activist judiciary,
free press and equal citizenship rights.

"Democracy is constant process.
we should aim at democratising
the democracy."
— Anthony Giddens