

106

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.

1. Invigilator Signature 

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name K. Dinesh kumar

Mobile No. _____

Date 02/11/2016

Signature K. Dinesh kumar

GIS SCORE

REMARKS

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Roll No. _____

1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- ☒ (a) Paradigm shift in Indian approach to cross border terrorism
- ☒ (b) Role of Indian diaspora In Foreign Policy making
- ☒ (c) India's Act East Policy
- ☒ (d) India -US Strategic and Commercial dialogue

(b) In the words of PM Modi, ~~the~~ India is not confined to the territorial boundaries as represented in map, but it was spread throughout world ~~is~~ via diaspora. He calls them as "informal ambassadors" of the India.

Diaspora was now emerging as biggest & factor in the making of Foreign Policy (FP). We have out of phase where diaspora was neglected via "policy of active dissassociation" during Nehru's times. ~~Today~~ Today Modi ~~cat~~ talks not ~~only~~ about "Brain drain" but "Brain Gain".
India today has around 25 million

Remarks

diaspora. \$ and contribute 70 billion \$ as Foreign remittances. Hence our Foreign policy strives for ~~securing~~ the interests of these people. Ex:- Indian governments greater engagement with Fiji is due to the request of Indian diaspora to protect them.

Indian diaspora played a crucial role in making of India-US Nuclear deal which is known as "game changer" in our relations and change in Foreign policy to align with US.

The diaspora lobby of West Asia is crucial in making of Look West policy of India. Our lack of engagement with Latin America can also be contributed due to lack of Indian diaspora in these countries.

Also mention
their contribution
in context
of South Asia

Remarks

4

In the words of Foreign Ambassador, Maniuth, FP is not made in vacuum but is ~~impacted~~ by diaspora, history, culture. Hence it is important to identify their interests and make party in spreading our soft power.

③ India's Act East Policy is a "Evolutionary" policy. Initially it was confined to South East Asia, now it was extended to Japan, Australia and Oceania.

The policy has been changed from "Look East" to "Act East". Though there is a change in lexicon, it there is not much difference it just means the new vigour that was being brought in to extend. engage with these countries. We can call it as "High"

Remarks

Speed phase C Raja Mohan, calls it as
"octane diplomacy"

In the words of Minister of
 External Affairs, it symbolizes 3 things

1. culture
2. connectivity
3. commerce

Our Act policy is important for.

2 reasons

- ① Internal :- Developing ~~North East~~ via Act East
- ② External (or) Strategic dimension :- According to Hillary Clinton, India shall not only look Act, but Act East, link East and Engage A East. It is in our geo-strategic and geopolitical interests to act East because of "Rise of China" and changing

Remarks

mention some of actual initiatives & agreements

6

dynamics in S Asia-Pacific due to.
South China sea dispute and USA's Asia's
pivot policy.

India already started "Acting East"
by becoming partner of ASEAN Summit,
East Asia Summit and active participation in.
Asian Regional Forum and ADMM+

b) According to Vajpayee, India-US are
"natural allies". President Obama calls
our relationship as the most "defining
partnership" of 21st century.

our relations have moved a long way
from being in different blocks to today.
Joint production ~~is~~ of weapons. India-US
has the strategic partnership and the ~~1~~ strategic
component was institutionalized via strategic and

commercial dialogue.

Recently USA declared India as the major "Non NATO" Ally. They both are engaging in co-production via DTTI. USA has India specific cell in Pentagon, the only country to have it so. All these are initiatives to deepen strategic partnership.

But the more recent development in the dialogue is the inking of LEMOA (Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement) between India and USA, to share enable them to access their military bases on case to case basis. There were talks going on over CISMOA and BICA.

USA ^{is} has even ~~been~~ bringing a law, to institutionalize these mechanisms. But on the commercial front there seems to be difference over the Bilateral investment partnership treaty,

Remarks

mention the actual significance of the dialogue held this year

4

provisions of FDI, IPR protections and.

pharmaceutical. quality standards.

India Hence the foreign ambassador,
Jayant sinha argues it is not the number of
 institutions that matters as it is quality and
 not content that matters. Kanwal Sibal
~~argues convergence does not mean lack of~~
~~divergence.~~

However we cannot deny the progress
 made by India and US using India-US
 strategic and commercial dialogue

(a) India's biggest ^{security} challenge has ^{always} been at
 cross border terrorism which was encouraged
 by hostile neighbours like Pakistan and to
 some extent by China and Bangladesh.

The problem became so huge that it
 captured became an area of discussion in UNQA.
 UN representative of India to UN, called that

Pakistan
 "India once a land of Taxila's today a host to ^{serious} ~~its~~ league of terrorism". India has applied following approaches.

- ① Engaging ~~with~~ bilaterally with Pakistan and Bangladesh ~~is~~ using Strategic Doctrine
- ② Forcing international community to adopt "Comprehensive convention of Terrorism"

Analyse the change in India's diplomatic approach towards Pakistan
 But the recent "surgical strikes" that were carried out in Pakistan after Uri attack and in Myanmar after Mawipur ambush. It was seen as a "more proactive" policy of self defense. It involving destroying the hideouts of terror elements by entering into other countries.

We can call it as a version of "pre-emptive" attacks to secure our sovereignty. This comes very close to "doctrine of hot pursuit" to safeguard our interests. Hence ~~as~~ there was a paradigm shift from bilateral and multilateral

Remarks

engagement to unilateral actions to deal with cross border terrorism.

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Strategic community In India failed to expand as stakeholders in formulation of Indian foreign Policy. In the light of the above statement examine the role of Institutions in foreign policy making.
- (b) River water disputes are emerging as yet another arena of tension for India with its neighbours. Illustrate this with examples and also examine the utility of bilateral and multilateral initiatives being taken at present and proposed actions in future.

A one of the main objective of an Foreign policy is NATIONAL INTEREST its protection, promotion. Hence a Foreign policy shall be a outcome of different stakeholders deliberations so that it protect the interest of every section.

Strategic community ie all those formal institutions, NGO's, Diaspora, Media who has Strategic interests contribute to FP making.

But in India unfortunately the we donot see the development of "Strategic culture". Indian establishment lacks professionalism

The above Statement is more true when it comes to institutions. because of

Remarks

following deficiencies

① Role of parliament

under Article 246, Parliament is the supreme body to make policies, conclude treaties. But we cannot see the role of Parliament in our FP making. though it has the latitude to put restrictions on executive. If we can only find few debates like Indo-China war, India-US civil nuclear deal, Nuclear liabilities. but

In India unlike US congress, the Parliament cannot initiate a policy, but it is the sole prerogative of the executive. unlike the US congress committee on External Affairs our standing committee on External Affairs has less powers and its recommendations are merely advisory.

govt
analysis

Remarks

So, all in all though Parliament could control FP, it has always been in hands of executive

Q2) Role of National Security Council : This was created due to the increasing "complexity" of FP and to bring professionalism in FP making like all other countries. Apart from drafting our "Nuclear doctrine" it was never used. Hence it is said that it was "Reluctantly created and sparingly used". The National Security Advisor remains a political appointment and works as ~~per~~ under PM.

Q3) Role of Ministry of External Affairs :

Ideally, the ministry shall be the policy making body. as it was having necessary resources like staff with expertise (Foreign secretaries etc). ~~It~~ But it was eclipsed the dominance of PMO, it became

a mere implementing agency. The only task that it did is to provide staff to PMO. Hence it is came to be known as "staffing agency".

(A) Role of Cabinet committee^{on} External Affairs.

In a parliamentary form of government ideally it shall be the highest policy making body. But in India, the the policies have always been PM centric, most of our Foreign policies decisions are not take in CCEA but in PMO where PM ^{uses} ~~using~~ his special representatives, Envoys to make a decision.

Hence we can see there was centralization in our FP making vis-a-vis role of Strategic community. If AS FP is a complex process it is advisable to make it more professional and inclusive (Pressure groups, NGo's, Media etc)

Remarks

what about think tanks pressure groups & PMO itself?

(13)

- (b) Prime Minister Modi, calls his policy with neighbourhood as "Neighbourhood First" policy. Man Mohan, called his policy as "positive unilateralism". And the Ajial doctrine, revolves around neighbourhood. Hence neighbourhood has always been first in the strategic radar of New Delhi.

Though w India now want to portray itself as "Elder brother" and not "Big Brother", river water disputes always been an irritant in this transition. India has ^{neighbourhood} river water disputes with almost all countries.

- (a) Bangladesh :- With this, we almost share 754 rivers, but we have agreement only on 2 rivers i.e. Ganga and Teesta. But the agreement that is signed in 1994 for Teesta.

Remarks

is controversial because Bangladesh alleges that it was unfair. According to treaty. It was decided India would get 39% and Bang 26% but now Bangladesh want "Equal sharing" despite the fact that 70% of river flows through India and 80% of its catchment Area forms in India.

(b) Pakistan:- Though we share many rivers, Indus water treaty has always been disputed. Pakistan feels that it is not getting its due share. There was a dispute over Turbul navigation project over Kishanganga of India. It claims that it was using >20% as was allowed in Indus water treaty.

(c) Brahmaputra:- We have the dispute with China over the waters of Brahmaputra. Today, China is constructing more than 34 dams.

Remarks

over Brahmaputra. Recently it inaugurated Zangmu dam and 4 dams like Jiachu, Xamu are under construction.

India feels that there china is diverting river from South to North and the lack of water would address adversely affect the food security of brahmaputra region like Arunachal and Assam. china also charges more than 80^{cr} Rupees for providing information which India does for free.

(a) Nepal:- Here the dispute is over rivers like Kalapani and Susta. Their origin is the disputed area.

Apart from these there are other disputes like Tipaimukh hydroelectricity project of India, Farakka barrage with Bangladesh.

considering with the impact of river water disputes India is considering all options from bilateral to multilateral

(1) Bilateral:-

(a) It recently established Joint working Group to resolve the river water dispute with Nepal during Modi's visit

(b) India was actively engaging with Bangladesh for ~~current~~ revision of Teesta water agreement. Now they are jointly working on collecting hydrological data to calculate availability of water in lean season.

(c) India expressed its concerns with China ^{over} its actions and forcing it to sign a Treaty

(2) Multilateral:- India used multilateral forums like World Bank to conclude India's water treaty

It was also using Track 2 diplomacy and Track 1.5 diplomacy like South Asian Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resource Studies which initiated "Brahmputra dialogue"

Remarks

to include all environmentalists, ecologists and geologists to amicably solve river water disputes.

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss India-Iran relations in context of changing Geo-political and economic landscape of West Asia. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What should be the future course of action after Failure of India to secure membership at NSG? What importance does NSG hold for India? Explain (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Indian diaspora is a source of strength for Indian diplomacy in Gulf region but a lot more needs to be done to ensure that we can fully realize their potential. State your views with specific reference to issues and concerns of the Indian diaspora in the Gulf region. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

What approach
could suit
India better
Unilateral or
Bilateral?

Also provide some
new constructive
suggestions
in this context

Remarks

13

Remarks

Remarks

--

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) India has more to lose than gain by ratcheting up tensions especially at a time when the Chinese could be probably feeling hemmed in and isolated on the global stage by world-wide reactions to the award. With specific reference to the above statement, justify Indian reaction and response recent Permanent Court of Arbitration's judgement.
- (b) India foreign Policy towards neighbourhood is a blend of bilateralism, sub regionalism and multiculturalism. Illustrate your answer with special reference to India's relations with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) India - Japan Nuclear deal
- (b) India Vietnam Defence Relations
- (c) Policy of Hot pursuit
- (d) South Asian State System Proposed by Contori and Spiegel

① India-Japan relations shall not be limited to materials and commodities as in the words of Rajiv Gandhi it shall benefit been seen through heart and soul of the people and shall be ^{for} the greater good of humanity.

Both countries share a special and strategic partnership of which Nuclear issue is an important dimension. It is said that India-Japan nuclear deal is more important than India-US because of the strong anti-nuclear stand of Japan. If signed it would bring greater trust on India's nuclear responsibilities/capabilities and would strengthen

Remarks

Also the technological benefits which India would receive

our claim to NSG (Nuclear Supplier Group).

Both the countries signed the nuclear deal ~~the~~ and there are ongoing negotiations for ~~Nuclear~~ civil signing civil Nuclear Agreements. But ~~the~~ it is ~~facing~~ problem is Japan because of the strong "Anti-nuclear" lobby in Japan.

Also the Japanese ^{law} prohibit any nuclear engagement with a country which is not a signatory of NPT (Non proliferation Treaty). Hence Japan wants India to sign NPT. But India denies as it has its own reservations.

But the present PM of Japan, Shinzo Abe is committed to sign off the deal. which could bring real meaning to our strategic partnership.

(b) India is can be called as "All weather friend" of Vietnam because India always stood by the Vietnam. & During cold war India-Vietnam-Russia formed an axis.

against India-China-USA-Pakistan.

India has been one of the major defense supplier of to Vietnam. It supplied many missiles ^{No/} like AKASH, Prithvi to Vietnam. But Vietnam wants the world's fastest cruise missile Brahmos from India.

But, since Brahmos was being developed under the joint production with Russia, it could not be granted. India is negotiating with Russia on the same.

India is also providing training to

Remarks

marked
actual
of 18
(in hand)

Platohorale
now on this direction
 the crew that are going to work in
"submarines". It is ^{increasing} engaging military
 capabilities of the Vietnamese Army to
 deal with the threat of China in
South China Sea. (D)

(C) Policy of Hot Pursuit:

Hot pursuit refers to the pursuit of
criminals by the law enforcement agencies.
 by ^{the} usage of such powers that are usually
not granted to that agency.

Many countries have this
 policy of hot pursuit in different spheres
 on the international arena, it was for
 the 1st time recognized in UNCLOS (United
 Nations convention on law of sea). On
 which a coastal state can seize ships even

in international waters (which they usually cannot) if they broke the sovereign laws of that nation.

But this policy ~~was~~ became controversial when it was extended to land.

Many countries violated the norm of "sovereignty" in the name of hot pursuit

(To tackle criminals/terrorists etc)

Ex. Recently Kenya violated the ^{good example} sovereign rights of Sudan in the name of hot pursuit.

This policy was recently in news because many of the media reports highlight the usage of this the "doctrine of hot pursuit" in the surgical strikes

that was carried by India in Myanmar.

Remarks

what are the
diplomatic &
strategies
nationally
associated
with
Pakistan
missing
this po 114?

3

But there was no official pronouncement from the Indian side in acceptance of such policy

- (d) A system can be described as a abstraction of a reality. It tries to study the interaction among the elements. The South Asian state system proposed by contori and spiegel is also such system that tries to make the study of the relations among south Asian states more "scientific", by using the concept of system.

The relations among states are studied not as a in a isolated manner but are conceived as a greater

part i.e South Asian State system.

what is
the
actual
classification
under
this
system?



Remarks

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) A potential security alliance between India and Japan would likely be detrimental to India's long-term interests, forcing it to take a side. In context of the statement, Critically analyse increasing India -Japan Defence cooperation.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

- (b) In the light of recent events at border between India and Pakistan, there have been suggestions and demands in India to cancel or override the provisions of Indus Water Treaty as a punishment and warning signal to our hyper aggressive neighbour. Critically analyse the Idea keeping in view India's long term interests in South Asia.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

- (c) India Afghanistan growing defence relations are witnessing after initial road block a major shift in India's policy to Afghanistan. Discuss India-Afghanistan relation in context of recent visit of Afghanistan president to India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

- (b) Recently, government is considering a option to pull out of the Indus water treaty as was evident in cancellation of talks between India and Pakistan via Indus water commission.

This was mooted after the uri misadventure of Pakistan, as PM Modi claimed "Blood and Water." donot flow together. It was thought that pulling out would act as punishment to deter the aggressive neighbour as Indus forms the 'lifeline' of the agriculturally dependent economy of Pakistan.

Remarks

Indus water Treaty, from its inception was seen an unfair to India, as it lost control over the - "Western waters" as it could use only 20% of its waters. It is worth noting that these rivers carry 80% of waters of Indus river system.

Brahmachellany, calls it as the "most generous" river water sharing agreement signed ever. He highlights how it is the only treaty that incorporate "doctrine of limited sovereignty".

But scholars argue a tit for tat policy is not advisable by moving out of the treaty because

- (i) In the long term, it affects the India's image as global super power and a responsible nation. It puts question mark over our commitment to follow international laws and

institutions as the treaty was ~~just~~ mediated by World Bank

(2) Since Indus is lifeline of Pakistan, rather than acting as deterrence it could backfire and make it more misadventurous

(3) We cannot neglect the threat of nuclear attack as Pakistan is a "deep state" controlled by Army whose only purpose is to take revenge.

(4) ~~India should~~ India may face the same problem as ^{may} China recourse to the same for rivers Brahmaputra and even Indus originates in China

(5) Also as of now we do not have storage capacity to store that much amount of water also it at all we develop it is not in long term interests because it would mean flooding of

Remarks

good arguments!

10

Also include environmental & human life threats associated cities of Jammu and Srinagar.

keeping in view of these, scholars suggest India to not move out of treaty. Further they recommend that if at all India wants to pressurize Pakistan it can use the 3-6 million acre feet storage that was permissible according to treaty. Also as of now we are not entirely using the Eastern rivers which we could do. By this way we can pressurize Pakistan and secure our long term interests without coming out of treaty.

- (a) India-Japan relations according to Kanwal Sibal are going through a phase of "cherry-blossom" period because of the increasing strategic cooperation between these countries.

The defense cooperation was one of the important factor in our special and

Strategic partnership. The India-Japan ~~to day~~ are also negotiating over the nuclear deal. The security alliance was visible in Joint military exercises like JIMEX that way 1st performed in 2012.

But the latest developments are more interesting like Joint military exercises of US-India-Japan in Malabar. They even established a 2+2 dialogue framework.

This sudden rejuvenation in the defense cooperation can be attributed to the "Rise of China" and its increasing assertiveness in South China Sea (9-dash line) and its dispute with Japan over Senkaku Islands and policies of ADIZ (Air defense Identification zone).

China, a common enemy brought

India and Japan closer. and there was a development of quadrilateral between India-US-Japan and Australia for securing the peace and harmony along with freedom of navigation in Asia Pacific.

But the problem with this framework, is that it puts India in the list of US allies which could be detrimental to India in long term because of Russia factor and more importantly it could antagonise China.

But scholars like C. Raja Mohan, suggest that India coming closer to Japan does not mean we are being aligning. It is just an application of our "strategic autonomy". He endorses "Aligning with far to balance the near" without getting into alliance. Hence our engagement may not be determined as it just a part of "multiple alignments" that India is getting into as advocated by NAM2.0.

Remarks one should not forget that we have strategic relationship with China also.

- (1) Afghanistan has always been a place of "Great games". It is said that "Fools enter and angels fear" as it is difficult to exist from its "quagmire". But today in the words of Ashraf Ghani, it is no more a place of Great games but an arena of "Asian roundabout" because of its centrality to many projects like OBOR, Eurasian Economic Union etc.

Afghanistan, has always been a top priority in the strategic calculus of India. Even Mandal Siddhanth suggest the same.

But our policy has been mixed. Scholars like Harsh Panth, criticizes India as it failed to exert "strategic autonomy" and calls that India followed Pakistan's policy.

India was always reluctant to put "diplomacy of boots" into action and hesitated to supply offensive weapons to

Remarks

Why?
what is the logic behind this reluctance?

Afghanistan. our defense relations were initially hit a road block after Ghani took over the reins of Afghanistan. He placed India on the 4th "concentric circle" of his foreign policy. He cancelled agreement of Russia to supply weapons to Afghan which was being done at the request of India.

India-Afghan even cancelled the "strategic dialogue" initially, but Ghani realized his mistake after Pakistan reluctance to cooperate with Afghan. Then he visited India and revived "strategic dialogue".

The revival was evident in India's intention to supply Mi-27 helicopters to Afghan and the capacity building of the Afghan armed forces. This is a major shift in our policy as we are engaging militarily and also supplying offensive weapons. Even scholars like Dr. Harsh Pant and Khatju recommend greater military engagement but scholars like

Remarks

C Rajamohan recommended policy of

"cautious optimism"

Why should we be cautious over this? what should be the overall Indian approach?

7. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Growing India-US defence Relations is a reflection of changing Geo-political order of Globe in general and Asia-Pacific in particular. Comment
- (b) Central Asian states are well placed in India's geo strategic political Calculus. Discuss India-Central Asia relations with Special reference to Indian Prime Ministers visit to Central Asian States.

A. India-US relations has come a long way. from India being called as "immoral" and "opportunistic" to President Obama calling it as "most defining" partnership of 21st Century. Amitabh Mahoo calls the present relations as "Wow" movement because of unprecedented strategic cooperation.

Our defense relations as come a long way from USA helping Pakistan in 1971 war by sending aircraft carrier to today joint production in the name of DTTI. Today USA has become the top 3 defense suppliers of India even sometimes surpassing Russia. USA even has the India specific cell in pentagon for faster clearance and it is the

Remarks

From now on the present context

only country to have to. India-US today signed LEMOA (Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement) that enables usage of military bases on case to case basis and the negotiations are in for signing of BICA and CISMOA.

This change in our relations can be attributed to changing Geopolitical order and Asia Pacific in particular.

④ Geo political:

① The Geopolitical stature of India has risen in the recent past due to its economic growth. It is now a ~~as~~ serious contender for UNSC membership and top 10 contributors to IMF.

② India was now a "Nuclear power" And hence ~~thinks~~ USA wants to engage with India to enhance its "commercial interests".

Remarks

Arrest with
refers to power
value in
middle
(Central
Asia)

- ③ The American hegemony was today being increasingly challenged by "The Rise of the Rest" of which India is a crucial member.
- ④ Due to its geopolitical weight, India was being seen as a "swing state" by US scholars.
- ⑤ There was a "power transition" that is happening from west to East of which India is a major contributor.

Asia-Pacific:

USA was a "resident power" in Asia Pacific. scholars like Mearsheimer has come up with concepts like "Thucydides" trap and highlight that "rise of China" will not be peaceful. He warns against the possible confrontation between "revisionist" power

and "status Quoist" power

Am keeping this mind, America
unveiled its Asia-Pivot Policy to "balance"
the China's rise. In which India is crucial
partner. As in the words of Hillary Clinton,
^{USA} India is making a "strategic bet" on India.

USA thinks a nuclear India is
a better balancer ^{to China} than an non nuclear
India and hence it the civil-Nuclear Deal.

The recent "Joint-Statement" between
Obama and Modi highlight that freedom
of navigation in Asia Pacific is an "mutual
interest". Hence the changing dynamics in

Asia Pacific are one of the reasons for
changing US-defence relation. To conclude,
we can quote Modi who said our relations
"has moved beyond hesitations of history, to a
state of comfort, candour and convergence"
and there is a "new symphony" that is

Remarks

Visible
present in present relations.

What
are
the
prospects
for
India
in
this
policy
Also
mention
the
challenges

11

(b) Central Asian states has always been "great pole" in International politics. There are also an area of "Great Games". India was always active in engaging with Central Asian countries and it is the 1st Non-communist state to establish consulate in Central Asian countries.

In 1990s when we realized the importance of ~~CA countries~~ after engagement with CA countries individually, to put more focus we brought "Look North Policy". From that time it has been the most neglected policy in our foreign policy.

Central Asia has been important to India both from Geo-strategic and Geo political point of view. It was an area rich in mineral resources and crude oil, as that is important for energy security.

of India. The so called "TAPI" Pipeline if becomes a reality could be a "game changer" in our relations as it would solve our problems of "energy deficiency".

More importantly the region is important for nuclear fisible material like uranium. ~~Kabazsk~~ Kazakhstan, is the world's top most nuclear uranium export. Hence the region is important for the success of our Nuclear 3-stage programme.

Countries like Uzbekistan and Tajikistan has a fertile track which is important for our Food security. These countries also have huge "hydro electricity potential" in which India has capability to develop.

A presence of Air-bans
India in the region
→ trade & European
connectivity
opportunity

Geopolitically this region is important because it is only host to our ^{land} military base outside our borders. ~~Also~~ ~~when~~ there is a seemingly pro Pakistan government in Afghanistan it is important to engage with these countries to secure our interest in Afghanistan thereby dealing with Pakistan.

India launched "connect Central Asia" policy to that focuses on 4c's namely

- (1) culture
- (2) commerce
- (3) consulates
- (4) connectivity.

Hence central Asia has always been well placed in India's Geo. Strategic political calculus. But the China has made huge inroads into these countries and it even institutionalized regional organization

like SCO (Shanghai cooperation organization).
It is in this background that PM Modi
visited these countries individually, in which.

- ① India signed agreement with Kazakhstan for supply of uranium
- ② India to cooperate with Uzbekistan in developing saffron cultivation productivity.
- ③ MOU on the development of TAPI Pipeline with Turkmenistan. etc.

Scholars like P Stovedan, attaches a huge symbolic significance to this visit. and it extended our strategic periphery from Pakistan India and China to Central Asia. C. Raja Mohan calls this as "octane diplom-acy". Central Asia provides both opportunities and challenges hence need of the hour for India is to thread a path for greater engagement.

8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Only a combination of bilateral co-operation and strong leadership with demand- and supply-side management can influence the future and reduce the potential for a Sino-Indian water conflict. Explain the issue of River Water sharing between India and China with specific reference to Brahmaputra River.
- (b) Strategic Partnership between India and Australia is based on converging political, economic and strategic interests' Discuss Indo-Australia maritime security cooperation in changing Strategic landscape of Asia.

What the
press in which
India can work to
reduce the pre existing
dominance of Russia
& China in the
region

14

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks