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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1063)

Name of Candidate	Apurv Chauhan		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13129
Center	02	Date	16/6/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Explaining the significance of RCEP, discuss various aspects of India's engagement in this initiative. (150 words) 10

RCEP के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इस पहल में भारत की सहभागिता के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a proposed Free Trade Agreement between ASEAN and India, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

Significance

- ① Enhance trade of goods and services in ASEAN+6 leading to enhanced efficiency and economic growth of nations
- ② Other ongoing FTA such as TPP (11) and Trans Atlantic Partnership (TTIP) of which India is not a member

would lead to better market access.
Therefore RCEP can help secure markets.

(3)

Ensure India's success in flagship
programmes and schemes such as
Make in India, Skill India, Digital India,
etc.

India's Position

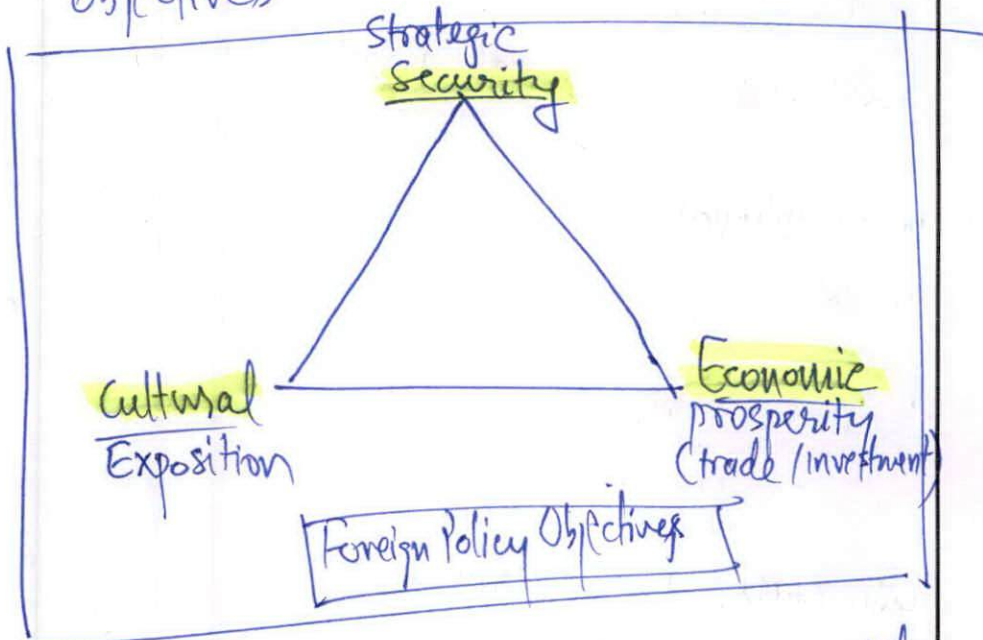
- ① Ensure free, fair and liberal
trade in services, its strength,
including Mode 3 (presence of
professionals abroad)
- ② Phased reduction of market access
tariffs, specially with China, to
protect domestic industry.
- ③ Protection of dairy industry from
Australia and New Zealand
- ④ Accommodative IPR rules to protect
domestic pharma industry.

An early negotiation and closure of 1

2. It has been acknowledged widely that smart power is the best possible way for achieving intended foreign policy outcomes. Examine in the context of India. (150 words) 10

यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है कि स्मार्ट पावर विदेश नीति के अपेक्षित परिणामों को प्राप्त करने का सर्वोत्तम संभव तरीका है। भारत के संदर्भ में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian foreign policy has the following objectives



Smart Power refers to an appropriate strategy of strategic mix of hard and persuasive power to achieve enlightened self interest.

Indian demonstration of Smart Power.

- ① Strategic autonomy and principled approach in balancing ~~re~~ equal relationships with 3 great powers - U.S.A, China and Russia.
- ② De-hyphenation of Israel and Palestine
- ③ Strategic engagement with countries such as Myanmar for promoting democracy and stability
- ④ Leading coalition of like minded countries, specially developing and LDCs, in climate change (UNFCC) and Trade (WTO) negotiations.
- ⑤ ODA & HADR in Nepal, Sri Lanka, etc.

Achieving foreign policy objectives in a balanced autonomic manner has always

been part of Indian tradition in

3. On the one hand, water has the potential of bringing closer regional integration in South Asia, on the other it has remained symbolic of the trust deficit between the countries in India's neighbourhood. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

जहां एक ओर, जल में दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय एकीकरण को और अधिक घनिष्ठ बनाने की क्षमता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के बीच विश्वास की कमी का प्रतीक रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Increasing water stress, specially in South Asia, has lead to both possible conflict and greater positive engagement.

Trust Deficit Instances

- ① India's efforts to fully utilize legitimate use of Indus Water Treaty after terror strikes at Pakistan's instance lead to consternation in Islamabad and Rawalpindi.
- ② Difficulty in early closure of Teesta Waters Agreement with Bangladesh due to concern in West Bengal

- ③ China's suspension of sharing Brahmaputra river data post Doklam and intensive dam building exercises.
- ④ Concern by lower riparian states due to Inter-linking of Rivers (Himalayan Component 14 links)

Avenues for Integration

- ① Harnessing hydroelectric power and irrigation potential via strategic power purchase by India from Nepal and Bhutan for their prosperity
- ② Cooperation for enhancing water use and agriculture efficiently via technical and financial cooperation in South Asia
- ③ Building multimodal (including inland navigation and tourism) logistic hubs in South Asia

4. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

BTIA between India and EU is extremely beneficial if negotiated on a fair and reasonable basis as –

- ① Will lead to enhanced growth due to a utilization of comparative advantages of both India & EU.
- ② Better technology and managerial transfer and exchange benefitting both mutually vice investments.
- ③ Utilization of Indian strength in software for 4th Industrial Revolution and EU strength in innovation.

Reasons for Protracted negotiations

- ① Consensus among all EU members is difficult to achieve as often ~~mer~~ a member state may feel its interests are threatened leading to less negotiating space on EU's part as a whole.
- ② Concern in India over Sovereignty issues due to right of foreign companies to take India to international arbitration without exhausting domestic remedies.
- ③ EU instability after Brexit and rise of Eurosceptic parties.
- ④ Indian ~~re~~ strength in skilled professional export in services may be resisted by increasingly ~~a~~ concerns over migration in EU.

An early closure on fair basis is to mutual

benefit of both parties.

5. Non-alignment, though much debated, has retained its significance over the years in India's foreign policy engagements. Comment.

(150 words) 10

गुट-निरपेक्षता ने काफी विवादित होने के बावजूद भारत की विदेश नीति संबंधी विषयों में वर्षों से अपना महत्व बनाए रखा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India was among the 5 leading nations to bring Non-Alignment Movement in Belgrade (1961) to achieve the following objectives —

- ① Promote peace by not engaging in permanent cold war military blocks but taking a principled stance on each issue
- ② Preventing neo-colonialism and promoting decolonization
- ③ Ending apartheid regime and its practise
- ④ Disarmament and De-nuclearization for ensuring resources are directed at growth.

Its significance declined in 1980s due to Latin American sovereign debt crisis and after 1991 collapse of USSR, the cold war ended.

However, it has again re-continued relevance in the following domains—

- ① Protecting interests of developing countries, the largest block in UN, in Climate Change and World Trade negotiations.
- ② Promoting South-South cooperation eg- IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa)
- ③ Reducing armed conflict specially in Sub-Saharan Africa
- ④ Ensuring fairness in reform of UNSC, IMF and World Bank to reflect contemporary reality.

6. India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950 forms the bedrock of the India-Nepal relations. However, considering recent changes in the region, revising the treaty would be a prudent step. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारत-नेपाल शांति एवं मैत्री संधि, 1950 भारत-नेपाल संबंधों की आधारशिला निर्मित करती है। यद्यपि, इस क्षेत्र में हाल में हुए परिवर्तनों पर विचार करते हुए, इस संधि में संशोधन करना एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम होगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India - Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950 formed the basis of stable and robust relations on the following principles -

- ① Nepal's acceptance of Indian concerns over purchase of arms and military relations with foreign powers by it would not occur without consultation with India.
- ② Open Borders
- ③ Transit agreement ^{for} land-locked Nepal (via Kolkata port route)

Nepal has insisted on re-negotiation of the treaty due to -

- ① Concerns over its sovereignty in foreign affairs, specially its policy of balancing India and China.
- ② Connectivity via rail, road, air and oil pipelines ~~via~~ through northern route by Chinese assistance.
- ③ Protection of Nepal's domestic industry and commerce.

Keeping in mind Nepal's strategic concerns and its domestic political transition after New Constitution and Madhesi agitation, it may be prudent to revise the treaty on an equal basis.

However, keeping in mind India's continued role and irreplaceable role in Nepal's security and development, Core Indian

concerns must be respected by

7. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. (150 words) 10

अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ashgabat Agreement is a regional connectivity initiative for connecting Central Asia with the Persian Gulf.

Member Nations

1. Iran 2. Turkmenistan 3. Uzbekistan
4. Kazakhstan 4. Oman 5. India
6. Pakistan

Significance for India

- ① Creation of Pakistan lead to India losing access to Afghanistan and 5 Central Asian countries with which it had historical trade and cultural contact

- ② Convergence with major initiatives such as Chabahar (Iran - Afghanistan) ~~route to~~ INSTC (Mumbai - Bandar Abbas - Moscow - St Petersburg)
- ③ Access to energy ~~nuclear~~ (oil, gas, uranium) and metallic & non metallic ores in the region.
- ④ Promote regional prosperity leading to peace and security via development.

Ashgabat agreement is in consonance with India's "Think West" policy • ensuring its energy security, enhanced trade and strategic access.

8. The peace initiative of the Afghan government has raised some difficulties for India, nonetheless India's engagement with Afghanistan is strong enough to withstand such difficulties. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अफगान सरकार की शांति पहल ने भारत के लिए कुछ कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न की हैं, इसके बावजूद भी अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत की भागीदारी इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करने हेतु पर्याप्त रूप से सशक्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Continuous War between the civilian government and the Taliban after 2001 has lead to tremendous fatigue with loss of lives and property.

This, together with rise of other militant groups such as ISIS in Nangarhar province has made matters more complex.

After official end of ISAF forces in 2014, shifting to Operation Resolute support to train and advise the ANSF, Taliban has made tremendous revival in Afghanistan.

Due to these 3 factors, the Unity Government, with its internal conflict between President Ghani and CEO Abdullah, has attempted a peace ~~area~~ negotiation and ceasefire with Taliban.

Indian Concerns

1. Accommodation of Taliban in ~~inter~~ domestic politics will lead to greater Pakistani influence
2. Support to terrorist ~~ne~~ organizations such as Haggarani network and space to Kashmiri mujahideen based in Pakistan

Indian position of "Afghan led - Afghan owned" peace process on fair ~~elec~~ and free elections is in India's best interest.

Indian goodwill with building of Afghan Parliament, Dams, Railway and Road ~~lines~~ ~~has~~ will be reflected in such an

outcome.

9. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC.

(150 words) 10

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is a crucial regional grouping for promoting enhanced connectivity, culture and commerce with ~~along~~ Bay of Bengal as the fulcrum.

Member Countries

1. Sri Lanka, 2. India 3. Bangladesh
4. Bhutan 5. Nepal 6. Myanmar
7. Thailand.

However, it has made limited progress in the past because –

1. Concerns over Indian dominance in the grouping

2. Irregular high level meetings
3. Focus on bilateralism among BIMSTEC members and via other regional groupings such as ASEAN, etc.
4. Lack of maritime approach for prosperity

Reasons for Re-invigorated optimism

1. SAARC in limbo due to Pakistan's export of terrorism in India, Afghanistan and Bangladesh
2. Enhanced appreciation of water based multimodal transport in ensuring trade and prosperity
3. India's assuaging of concerns of other members
4. Renewed political vigour in Act East Policy.

1 BIMSTER - must be focussed for achieving 1

10. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role.

(150 words) 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

International Solar Alliance, launched
was jointly by India and France at
Paris Summit 2015. It is headquartered
at Gurgaon, India.

Mandate

- ① Bring together developing countries
between Tropic of Cancer and
Capricorn to harness rich solar
potential for energy transition
- ② Promote R&D and technology transfer
- ③ Ensure finance and risk for
further solar adoption
- ④ Equitable spreading of risks in solar
finance.

Significance in Positioning India Globally

- ① Demonstrate its commitment to SDG Goals on Clean Energy and Climate Change.
- ② Promote South-South Cooperation with assistance from other nations.
- ③ Help achieve its goals of ϕ 33-35% ^{reduced} ~~reduced~~ energy emission and 40% non fossil fuel energy as part of UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contribution.
- ④ Help achieve target of 100GW solar by 2022.

Indian leadership based on principled and mutual benefit is best demonstrated by ISA.

11. India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian engagement with ~~Western~~^{its} Asian region must successfully manoeuvre between various faultlines such as —

- ① Shia-Sunni divide between Iran - Saudi Arabia respectively
- ② Israel-Palestine conflict ~~on~~
- ③ Ethnic conflicts such as between Kurdish Iraq, Turkey, Syria.
- ④ Israel-Iran conflict, specially via Iranian proxies such as Lebanese Hezbollah

(5) Intra GCC Conflict between Qatar and Saudi Arabia ~~UAE~~

India has strategic convergences with nearly all the nations and hence cannot afford to antagonize or prefer any over the other, eg-

(A) oil from Iran, Saudi, Iraq (B) Diaspora in GCC etc

Thus it has followed a balanced and prudent policy such as—

① De-hyphenation of Israel and Palestine for robust engagement with both

② Non-interference or in Shia-Sunni divide

- ③ Common collaboration of an anti-terror cooperation such as with UAE, Israel, etc.
- ④ Principled and fair approach in ~~dealing~~ accordance with international law. eg - Indian vote against American embassy in Jerusalem inspite of strong Indo-Israel defence, agriculture, water, intelligence and space cooperation.

This approach has been recognized as by West Asian countries and has been appreciated. This has lead to India maintaining good relations between adversaries ensuring its interests.

12. While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian engagement with Russia
has continued from the special
relationship enjoyed during the
Cold War.

Indo-Russian Close Cooperation

- ① Russia largest defence partner of India eg- Brahmos joint development, Sale of Vikramaditya (Admiral Gorchikov), Seersucker MK1, etc.
- ② Indian support of Russian position in Crimea and Russian support to India on Kashmir issue.

- ③ Nuclear Cooperation in Koodankulam Civil Nuclear Plant (VVER).
- ④ Russian investments in Indian Energy sector via State firms.

However, it has undergone major changes in recent times.

Changing Dynamics

- ① Indian engagement with USA
(MDP designation, LEMOA agreement, Predator drone, C-130J hercules, etc)
with revived Russia - USA hostility
- ② Russian sale of 4 helicopters to Pakistan
- ③ Russian accomodation of Taliban

in Afghan peace process given
Indian Concerns

- (4) Enhanced Sino-Russian security
and energy collaboration to
counter threat from US-EU.

However, the India and Russia must
continue to maintain their historically
robust relationship.

Enhancing bilateral trade, people to
people contact and forum such
as BRICS, RIC, SCO, informal
summits, etc may be the
best path forward.

13. India-China ties, marked by a broad convergence on transnational issues, on one hand and geostrategic rivalry on the other, have profound implications not only for the two countries but also the current international system. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत-चीन संबंध, जो एक ओर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर व्यापक अभिसरण और दूसरी तरफ भू-रणनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता द्वारा चिह्नित होते हैं, इनका न केवल इन दोनों देशों के लिए बल्कि वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली के लिए भी गंभीर निहितार्थ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indo-China ties are a paradox with great convergence on transnational issues and geostrategic rivalry on the other hand.

Transnational Convergence

1. Ensuring fair representation to developing countries in International financial institutions such as IMF and World Bank leading to NDB, AIIB, CRA.
2. Fair and reasonable transfer of technology and finance in

Climate adaptation and mitigation.

3. Open and just multilateralism in World Trade against increasing protectionism
4. International cooperation against terrorism, extremism and separatism (eg- in SCO)
5. Preventing international tax avoidance via Base Erosion and Profit Shifting.
6. Ensuring global financial stability and trade in currencies apart from US dollar.
7. G7 Oil Buyers Club against Asian premium.
8. Afghan stability

Strategic Rivalry

1. Indian effort to ensure free and open South China Sea according to UNCLOS against Chinese position
2. Beijing - Islamabad cooperation against India via CPEC, China's "technical hold" on Masood Azhar in UN 1267 sanctions committee, veto on NSG entry.
3. Border dispute eg - Abu Dipsang Plains, Doklam
4. Indian opposition to BRI Initiative due to Chinese encirclement and interference in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives.

In accordance with Wuhan spirit differences must not become disputes while focussing on cooperation where areas interests converge.

14. For BRICS to remain relevant, its members must make a realistic assessment of the initiative's opportunities and inherent limitations. Discuss. (250 words) 15

BRICS की प्रासंगिकता बनाये रखने के लिए, इसके सदस्यों को इसे उपलब्ध अवसरों और अंतर्निहित सीमाओं का वास्तविक मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS emerged as a concept given by Jim O'Neill of Goldman Sachs to refer to emerging economic powerhouses by the middle of 21st century.

BRICS : Inherent Opportunities

- ① Development Finance via New Development Bank on the basis of equality of all members
- ② Stability of foreign reserves via Contingency Reserve Arrangement of \$100 billion

- ③ BRICS rating agency for assessment of securities in a fair, impartial and transparent manner
- ④ Cooperation in Education, Skill Development, etc.
- ⑤ Trade and investment, including fund raising, in local currencies rather than US dollar.

BRICS : Inherent Limitations

- ① Economic weakness and contraction in Brazil and Russia after internal instability and sanctions respectively
- ② Poor democratic and civil rights records in Russia and China.

- ③ Different size and nature of economies making any efforts at FTAs difficult
- ④ Strategic divergences such as between India and China, specially given robust Indo-US engagement.

Therefore, BRICS must focus on relative strengths ~~with~~ while managing internal divergences to achieve strategic objectives.

15. Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. (250 words) 15

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Doha Development Agenda has been under threat with developed nations refusing to unambiguous endorsement at WTO ministerial at Buenos Aires.

Reasons

- ① Efforts by developed nations to bring in "New Issues" such as environment and labour standards, IPR strengthening global supply chains.

These might act as excuses to restrict exports from developing countries such as India.

(2) Refusal to find permanent solution to concerns such as public stockholding of food, special safeguards for agriculture while developed countries provide excessive "green box" subsidies.

(3) Global rise of protectionism led by America under a new presidency with "America First" policy

- ④ Emergence of large number of regional trade agreements
eg- TPP, TTIP, RCEP, etc.

However, WTO continues to be relevant for various reasons such as-

- ① Forum for dispute resolution
among members on trade issues
- ② Multilateralism leading to better outcomes than piecemeal efforts
eg- Trade facilitation agreement
being wide in nature and comprehensive
- ③ Developing countries can bargain
better in multilateral fora rather
than on bilateral basis.

WTO needs renewed vigour to promote
trade for global prosperity.

16. The India-France Strategic Partnership launched in 1998 seems to have finally come of age. Comment. (250 words) 15

1998 में आरंभ भारत-फ्रांस रणनीतिक साझेदारी, अंततः परिपक्व होती प्रतीत हो रही है।
टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India-France Strategic Partnership of
1998 was based on the following
3 pillars -

1. Defence Cooperation
2. Space Cooperation
3. Nuclear Cooperation

Achievements

1. Strategic purchase such as
Rafale MMRA, Scorpene
diesel attack submarines, etc.

2. French ~~effort~~ support in setting up Sriharekota, liquid propulsion, payload setting continues with OCEANSAT, Arienne launch ~~site~~ and Antix, etc.
3. Cooperation on Jaitapur nuclear power plant by EDF and NPCIL

France remained one of the few countries to publically support India after Pokhran tests in 1998.

Today, the collaboration has expanded to other areas such as solar energy via International Solar Alliance, Climate Change, etc.

France supports Indian entry to NSG and UNSC permanent members.

Strong cooperation ~~of~~ on anti-terror and cyber efforts are also robust,

greater bilateral trade, investment, people to people contact and Business collaboration can further strengthen ~~our~~ Indo-French relations.

17. Despite the great strides made, India-ASEAN relations have not measured up to expectations. Critically examine in the context of recent commemoration of relations by the two sides through the Delhi Declaration. (250 words) 15

उत्कृष्ट प्रगति के बावजूद, भारत-ASEAN संबंध अपेक्षाओं पर खरे नहीं उतरे हैं। दिल्ली घोषणापत्र के माध्यम से दोनों पक्षों द्वारा हाल ही में मनाये गए संबंधों के स्मरणोत्सव के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-ASEAN relations have made great progress as seen by ASEAN heads attending the Republic Day celebration as chief guests and encapsulated by Delhi Declaration.

(Progress Made)

- ① India-ASEAN FTA with bilateral trade at \$70 billion.
- ② Security cooperation with various ASEAN countries such as Vietnam, Indonesia and Singapore.

- ③ Cooperation on anti-terrorism effort and promoting peace and security.
- ④ Stronger cultural connect on the basis of shared history
- ⑤ Enhanced connectivity eg-
IMT Highway, air connectivity,
- ⑥ Joint patrolling of critical SLOCs such as Malacca with ASEAN member countries such as Indonesia.

Issues and Setbacks

- ① Indian trade miniscule compared to ASEAN-China trade at \$400 billion

- ② Balance of trade not in favour of India with access to service sector professionals limited
- ③ Delay in RCEP negotiations
- ④ Indian project delivery eg- IMT Highway delayed due to various reasons.
- ⑤ ASEAN split on seeing India as a net security provider with some taking pro-Chinese positions on South China Sea dispute.

ASEAN remains the fulcrum of Act East policy and is essential for prosperity of India in general and northeast in particular.

18. India's expanding interests rather than endorsement by others should be the basis of its engagement with what is being termed as the Indo-Pacific. Analyse. (250 words) 15

हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत की संलग्नता अन्य देशों को समर्थन के स्थान पर भारत के विस्तृत होते हितों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific has emerged as
an integrated strategic concept
stretching from Eastern Coast of
Africa to Western Coast of
America. ~~as an~~

India plays a pivotal role in
this region.

India's position is determined by
national interests which are of
an expanding nature in this
region such as—

- ① Combating piracy across Gulf of Aden
- ② Securing SLOCs via choke points such as Malacca, Makassar straits.
- ③ Securing appropriate docking, logistics and surveillance stations eg- with Seychelles
- ④ Promote trade, commerce, culture via connectivity.
- ⑤ Utilize potential of Blue Economy eg- fishing, ~~or~~ poly metallic nodules, oil and gas, gas hydrates.

There are several flashpoints within this region which though

Important to India, are not of direct concern such as—

① South China Sea dispute

② Senkaku/Diaoyu Island dispute

③

India should ensure that it does not engage as a participant in proxy wars and aggression between China-USA, China-Japan, etc.

At the same time, it must uphold its strategic interests and international law according to UNCLOS ensuring free passage along sea lines of communication.

19. In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? (250 words) 15

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई है? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

India has ~~one~~ the largest diaspora in the world spread across various regions of the world at 22 million (~11 million OCI, ~11 million NRI)

Evolution of Diaspora Policy

- ① Immediately after Independence India refrained from engaging with its diaspora. Nehru promoted loyalty of diaspora

to their places of residence as there was concern over possible repercussion and backlash.

- (2) During 1970s, a large number of Indian emigrated to the Gulf during the oil boom. Protection of their interests in a volatile region became part of Indian policy.
- (3) Increasing migration and connect to OECD countries such as Canada and America after liberalization in 1991 ensured a rich and prosperous influential diaspora. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs was established.

- ④ In recent times, the value of diaspora has been recognized with engagements such as Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, active address by Indian head of government, ~~etc.~~ proxy voting to NRI, etc.

Role of Diaspora.

- ① Lobby Indian interest eg - American Indians in favour of Indo-US Nuclear Deal 2005.
- ② Remittances eg - Kerala and Punjab
- ③ Export of Culture eg - ^{Tamil} Movies in Japan ~~Russia~~, Bollywood in Jordan
- ④ Trade and Investments by businessmen of Indian origin.
~~eg - Tata~~
- ⑤ Development Assistance eg - Clean Ganga Fund, Swachh Bharat Kosh.

Diaspora is a core leverage of

20. India-Bangladesh relations have been termed one of fraternal friendship. What have been the key achievements in this context in the last few years? Also, identify steps to further consolidate these relations. (250 words) 15

भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंधों को भ्रातृत्व पूर्ण मित्रता में से एक कहा जाता है। बीते कुछ वर्षों में इस संदर्भ में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या रही हैं? साथ ही, इन संबंधों को आगे और सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु कुछ उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Indian-Bangladesh relationship ~~can~~ have emerged as strong and robust ~~after~~ ever since Indian ~~is~~ help in liberation of East Pakistan in 1971.

Key Achievements

- ① Land Boundary Agreement for exchange of enclaves
- ② BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement
- ③ Indian export to power in Bangladesh

- (4) Indo-Russian collaboration in
Rooppur Civil Nuclear Power plant
- (5) Bangladesh's right of access to
India to ensure chicken's neck
challenge is overcome.
- (6) Resolution of EEZ dispute by
successful arbitration
- (7) Bangladesh's assistance in anti-terror
effort under Awami League
government of Sheikh Hasina.

Further Consolidation : Domains

- ① Early resolution to Teesta Water
Sharing Agreement
- ② Peaceful conduct of free and fair
elections in Bangladesh supported

by India

③ Greater Collaboration on Climate Change given Bangladesh's low elevation, and a cyclone threat, etc.

④ Balance in bilateral trade (currently in Indian favour resented by certain elements in Bangladesh)

⑤ Greater defence cooperation

⑥ Implementation of Assam Accord requiring Indo-Bangladesh repatriation agreement.

⑦ greater people to people and business to business contact.

⑧ Effective Border Management.

Indo-Bangladesh relations are set to

emerge as the most transformative in