

Good
content
&
framework
No major
changes suggested

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

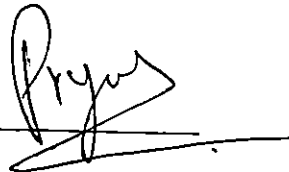
116

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.

12-11-16

1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name K. Dinesh Kumar

Mobile No. _____

Date 08/11/2016Signature K. Dinesh Kumar

REMARKS

--	--

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Conceptualize Security communities or integrated socio-political systems in communication theory
- (b) 'Liberal States do go for war', Examine this statement in light of Democratic Peace Thesis?
- (c) New approaches necessary for handling terrorism focus have to be multi-dimensional in nature.
- (d) Conceptions of Clash of civilization

given by

A communication theory was, school of
"Sociological liberalism". Some of the
 prominent scholars of this school include
Karl Duetsch. They believe the present
 state of world is neither "system of
 states" as conceived by Realists nor
"society of states" as conceived by liberals.
 The present is mixture of anarchy and
 society which we can equate with "anarchical
 society" of Hedley Bull.

They given the concept of security
 community or integrated socio-political system
 to claim that there are zones in present-

Remarks

world order where "security communities" have emerged - He gives the example of Europe. Where people have "common beliefs" and shared values" that there ~~exists~~ no "security dilemma" rather they believe they constitute a community where the threat is external and not internal. They believe that they could solve their problems by peace collaboration and deliberation.

He further gives 2 types of security communities

- ① Amalgated security community Ex. Federation like USA where different units came together found security community
- ② Plural security community :: Ex. North America, where individual units hold their identity Ex. Canada + USA + Mexico.

The concept was later expanded by scholars like Alder who gave different

Remarks

good
analysis

6

conceptions like "tight" bipo security community and "loose" security community. We can see the same conception when Robert Cooper talk about primitive, traditional, Modern and Post Modern forms of government

- (b) Democratic peace theory was given Doyle. The essence of the theory is that Democracies do not ^{go} for war. It is because of these they share common values, beliefs like cooperation for conflict resolution etc.
- It is also evident that in the history that no two democracies have gone for war.
- But ^{it} was criticized by Realists, who held that Democracies do go for war. They call it is just a coincidence that till now no two democracies fought. It is in the words of David Hume, no ^{number} of

assumptions are sufficient to establish
human nature.

They also highlight that liberal
States do go ^{for} war with authoritarian
states which is against the Democratic
peace thesis assumptions. Ex. USA waging
war against communist countries like
Vietnam and recently against Iraq and
Afghanistan.

They argue in fact liberal states
may ^{time} ~~some~~ leads to war because of the
importance that ^{is} given to "Public opinion".
Many times public opinion favours war.
because it lacks rationality and
generally driven by passions.

You  should provide
a more direct
critique by illustrating
how democracies have
gone to war
- India-Pak (1999)
- Britain Argentina
Falkland Islands (1982)
- US-Russia (1998)

Remarks

3

(C) Terrorism, with the emergence of Globalization has taken new shapes to become much more dangerous and hence it is now called as "hyper terrorism" or "catastrophe terrorism". Hence it is said it is not states that are biggest security threats but it is non state actors like Terrorists in 21st century.

If we analyze Terrorism in India West Asia, it is not just an outcome of USA invasion or ret cultural backlash in the name fundamentalism. A deeper analysis reflect it was in fact due to a combination of many factors like "colonial legacy", poverty, unemployment, authoritarian regimes.

Hence, the new approaches to handle terrorism should have ^{to} focus

multidimensionally. It should aim at solving disease and not symptoms.

Barry Buzan, in his Book:- People, State and Fear has gone for, "meso" and "micro" analysis of security which analyses security challenges over different fronts like economic, strategic, environmental, human energy and human over 3 dimensions like immediate, medium and long term as to be put in place to develop a multidimensional strategy for handling Terrorism.

This one & new dimension in context of factors in Terrorism. You have to analyse the new dimensions in which the security response is expanding

3

Remarks

(d) With the collapse of USSR, the ^{bipolar} world order established by cold war was also collapsed. Hence the debate about ~~cold~~ post cold war world order has started.

Some like Robert Gilpin calls as

unipolar world dominated by USA. But

it is said the real world order was established only after 9/11. ^{No need to a India} ^{in the world} ^{Start directly with}

The cultural realist, Samuel Huntington ^{with concept}

Huntington has given the concept of clash of civilization by which he means that the 21st century world war would be characterized by clash of civilizations.

By civilizations he means cultures. He

gives 9 probable clashes among

different civilizations like Muslims, ^{Christians} west

Hindus, Sikhs etc. But the dominant form of clash ~~is~~ according to him would be between Muslim vs west. which he calls the "The Muslim Question".

why will this clash occur? This conception was later put forward by Fareed Zakaria, in his book "Jihad vs McWorld" in which he calls for "Post American world order".

Huntington uses 2 terms "technic conflict" and "minor conflict" to describe conflict. But critiques & argue Huntington's conception as "cultural reductionism" as it reduces everything to culture. They point out western Muslim societies which accepted western norms and way of living.

what our typ's
of conflicts does it
imagine?

Remarks

(4)

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Do you agree with the statement that 'There can be no universal formula to determine the overall impact of globalization on the sovereignty of nation states, rather it varies from state to state'? Substantiate your stand with arguments. Also elaborate on how third world nations are addressing this challenge specifically in the trade and economic aspect.
- (b) Analyse how National Interest and National security are deeply interlinked concepts where national security has expanded into new dimensions. Also comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run.

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

--

Remarks

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) IMF as a key financial institution of the world suffers from many problems and shortcomings. Illustrate them along with major initiative taken by IMF to address the same. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Compare and contrast views of liberal, realist and critical schools on global political economy. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Women movements are influenced greatly by cultural and national backgrounds. Support the statement with specific reference to differences between Western and non-Western women movement. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Global political economy can be defined as the economic policies at the global level that are put in place. It tries to study the economic relations between states, Realists, liberals and critical schools have different conceptions.

Realists believe global political economy as a tool to expand the "National interest". They argue that Nations should try to construct global economic relations in such a way that their nation benefits. It is because of this reason Morganthau defines the role of ethics in his 6 principles of international politics.

Whereas, liberals believe that global political economy should be based on

Remarks

Free trade open markets along with protectionist policies

liberal ideas like free trade, market economy, democracy etc. Hence they go for supporting the "Neo-liberal globalization". The idea is ~~can~~ reflected in Rosecrance "trading states" (or) sociological liberals who calls increasing interactions of people to people will depend on global political economy. The ascendency of liberal institutions like IMF, WIB and WTO ~~reflected the~~ ^{acceptance for} construction of global political economy based on capitalist model of economy.

But the critical schools do not accept the present model of globalization and criticize the liberal global political economy which created a world of 1% vs 99% and marginalization of many people and with consequences like income stagnation, deterioration of environment and ferminization of poverty.

^{biggest} The ~~most~~ critique can be found in works of Immanuel Wallerstein, World Systems

Remarks

theory, in which he gave the global political economy has transformed from Feudal to capitalist model. Based on his idea of "spatial dimension" he argues any system emerges, sustains and collapses. It is because of these reasons he argues "capitalist system is not at its best but at its worse" and bound to change because it created inequalities which he could explain by "Geographical" dimension by core, semi peripheries and peripheries.

Neo Marxists, like Samir Amin and AG Frank gives the concept of dependency and Gramscians like Robert Cox, emphasizes how the present global ~~cap~~ political economy reflects the hegemony of the west. He argues it serves their interest.

Your knowledge base is good but you had to write a balanced answer. You can't just two paragraphs covering liberal & realist theory. 1.5 pages on critical school.

Remarks

11

critical school theorists like glob Andrew Linklater, believes that any conception of global political economy should be based on idea of creating moral boundaries rather than political boundaries.

scholars like Thomas Pogge, who gave the concept of "global justice" argues it is because of the present global political economy rich countries have "moral duty" to help developing countries. Hence

according the aim should be to establish "Just" global political economy.

Hence we can find different ~~div~~ views

on global political economy each finding its place in explaining different instans

- (a) IMF (international monetary fund) was one of the Brettonwoods institutions created a during the 2nd world war. The purpose is to ensure

Remarks

there is no problem of liquidity in world market. It tries to ensure the nation states do not have face the problem of liquidity crises and helps in solving Balancement of payment crises.

But it faces many problems and shortcomings.

Some of them are:

① Quota reforms:- The quota of a country is not based on the size of economy but based on the contribution also the present quota do not reflect the present economic global order. It reflects that of 1945. Even Belgium has bigger quota than India.

② Bureaucratic reforms: IMF is excessively dominated by the Bureaucracy of the west. It is for almost 80%.

Remarks

It faces many shortcomings like

- ① lack of foresightedness to predict global financial crises of 2008 and East Asian crisis in 1998 and its inability to solve them by so called "structural Adjustment programme"
- ② Its imposition of SAP on many countries was seen as against sovereignty. Also many times they proved fail Ex: Malaysia which did not take loan recovered faster than ^{other} east asian countries in 1998.

It has taken many initiatives to address some problems like

- ① Quota reforms were accepted and e for country like china it increased from 3.6% to 2.6% and India from 2.3% to 2.6%. Now BRIC are in top 10
- ② To solve the problem of bureaucratic reforms it was now accepted that all the executive directions would be "elected".

Remarks

In recent times IMF has initiated many reforms apart from Quota share at level of spending, lending & pre decision of financial of 91% of members
→ Globally

③ Chinese eeo Yuan was now included as part, for calculating value of GDP.

Also, now development and sustainability was part of SAP hence we can say "Washington consensus" has been ~~divert~~ diluted to some extent.

c) Women movement is an example of social movement, which is a "collective movement" to put forward their interests before the government. It represents the raise of popular participation and decline of participatory government.

Women movements are greatly influenced by cultural and national backgrounds, which we can observe from by differentiating western and non-western political movement.

① In non-western world, communitarianism is dominant as against individualism in west hence we find communal groups based on religion, caste etc in developing as against those based on class in developed.

Remarks

(b) National background like economic development determine their nature. For eg, women movement in developing are based on "quantity of life" or "empty stomach" whereas west it is based on "quality of life"

(c) Democracy is not established institutionalized in the culture of 3rd world countries because hence they for protest, rallies etc whereas west goes for raising awareness by books, pamphlets

(d) National backgrounds like liberty for women determined their type of movements. In west we find those movements based on "radical ideology" i.e. liberation of women but in non-west we see women movements based on "liberal ideology" like women rights.

It is because of these reasons Vandana

Singh calls women movement in west and non-western are totally different and hence needs different tools to explain by taking national and cultural backgrounds into account.

Remarks

Illustration of difference in terms of nature of demands raised & state's response towards these demands.

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Why are 'transnational relations' given so much importance by communication theorists? How does their view of IR differ from the traditional state centric theories?
- (b) Critically analyse the impact of Post 1990 new economic order and globalization on women? Will it be correct to say this impact has been universal/uniform?

Remarks

--

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Why signing LEMOA (Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement) is significant for India.
- (b) Critically analyse India's no first use policy concerning Nuclear weapons.
- (c) NAM-2.0 is considered to be an attempt to provide a policy framework to all domestic and foreign policy issues, Discuss.
- (d) India's space security policy

(a) Modi in the recent US congress stated that India-US relations has moved beyond the "hesitations of history to a state of comfort, candour and comfort."

This is evident in signing of LEMOA (with USA). It is very significant for some of the following reasons

- ① It helps India-USA to use each others military bases on case to case basis which would reduce the logistical cost in military bases. It is ~~very~~ important when India is aiming to provide Net security in TOR.
- ② It helps in carrying out 'Disaster relief'

Remarks

measures" and solve "humanitarian
crises" like in yemen etc using ~~one~~ each
~~others~~ military bases -

③ This is one of the "foundational agreement"
only after signing, this USA could
transfer crucial technologies to India as
per their law. Also it opens up
opportunity for BECA and CISMOA

④ It helps in increasing interoperability and
collaboration among the 2 navies or and
~~which wants~~ it also reduces the cost of
Navy and our military to the tune of
\$10 billion every year.

But the most important & significant
is its "strategic" implications. Though
Parrikar, made it clear it does not
mean establishing military bases it has
"Symbolic" importance. This reflects the

Remarks

new closeness between India and USA. Though we cannot consider it as an "American embrace" we can clearly consider it as "strategic handshake". PM C. Rajamohan calls this as "Aligning with far to balance the near". Hence LEMOA is significant to secure our strategic interests along with developing our military industrial complex. This agreement clearly highlights the "new Symphony" between India-USA relations.

- (b) India's nuclear doctrine mentions the "No First Use policy" i.e. India will not retaliate with nuclear weapons on its own for the first time. Though it has updated its No First Use policy to include nuclear retaliation in case of major attack on its

ignoring understanding

military bases by biological (or)
chemical weapons. It was criticized for
 the following reasons

- ① No First use policy deprives India the
 deterrence that ~~NW~~ create. It should
 go for "flexible response" especially in
 case of ~~even~~ Non-state actors.
- ② The doctrine has to be rethought, especially
 with the emergence of battle field NW
 like tactical NW of Pakistan.
Raja Menon in his article "A mismatch
of nuclear doctrine" between India and
 Pakistan gives following reasons for reviewing
 No First use policy
- ① Our NW are for ~~deterrence~~ but Pakistan's
 NW are to balance for asymmetry.
- ② our NW are ^{under} ~~with~~ political control but

Remarks

Pakistanis are under military who aim is only to destroy India and take revenge.

③ our NW core and ignition ports are kept separate but Pakistanis are ⁱⁿ ready to be launch position, this makes deterrence further weak.

Hence India needs to review its No first policy especially when it has "credible minimum deterrence" as its aim. But this would not align with our image as "responsible nuclear power".

④ NAM 2-0 was an attempt by foreign policy analysts, researchers and other civil society to frame a new framework and objectives of our foreign policy to use the opportunities that are available to India in present world order.

what can be the
following
abandoning
N.F.P. policy

5

When it comes to domestic issues, it ~~to~~ claims that citizen's security and interest ~~shall~~ be the prime guiding force. And it puts forward many recommendations that deal with. "Energy security", cyber security, poverty and democracy.

When it comes to strategic interest it mentions topics like "Asian Theatre" which gives the framework to deal with countries like ~~India~~, China, Pak etc. Some of its guiding principles are,

① India should not align with any country rather it should go for "multiple alignments". It

② It emphasizes on "strategic Autonomy" instead of "Non-Alignment".

Remarks

what primary & linkage does it provide for domestic interests in foreign policy making?

74

③ It makes clear that the "National interest", welfare of the people and their upliftment from poverty ~~shall be the~~ ^{main} guiding principles of our ~~Foreign policy~~.

Because of these reasons NAM 2.0 is considered as an attempt to provide a policy framework to all domestic and foreign policy issues.

(d) According to the Oxford dictionary, security means to be secure from all external and internal threats. Space security deals with the security of our satellites that are put in orbit under INSAT and IRS and IRNSS along with securing ground based space related critical installations like ISRO, HR.

Augmentation Systems etc.

our Security policy is based on these objectives. as India is today also a signatory of Treaty of space which prohibits ^{de} employment of weapons of mass destruction in space and certain guidelines ^{for} like compensation in case of satellite harming other countries infrastructure etc

our space Security policy was aligned with these objectives.

What are the major view points & long term goals of security policy

③

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

✓(a) Do the interest groups play a role in foreign policy making? How does media, think tanks and social movements play role in shaping foreign policy of India?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

✓(b) In spite of India's growing relations with the West, Russia continues to be one of our closest allies. Discuss the factors for this with special emphasis on military cooperation between the two powers.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

✓(c) India enjoys a special relationship with Israel in security and counter-terrorism domain. Illustrate with examples with special reference to recent defence deals.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Q) If at all there is one country we can call as "All weather friend" of India it would be Russia because of the help that Russia did in cold war. Today we have "special and privileged partnership" with Russia.

In spite of India's growing relations with Russia, it continues to be one of our closest allies. because as MK Narayan says we cannot depend on USA because it is a "realist country" and it is not sure if USA would come to rescue India in case of war.

Also Russia is the only country that transfers "crucial technology" without insisting

Remarks

on "End user monitoring agreement" like in case of USA because and do not have put any conditionalities. It transferred many technologies like cryogenic engines and recently decided to jointly manufacture Akula class ~~II~~ submarines and Kamov helicopters in India. Hence it is important for developing our military industrial complex.

Also India-Russia has shared interests like Terrorism, multipolar global order, security in Afghanistan and Klept Asia etc, hence Russia will always ^{has to} be in one of our closest allies because we cannot rely on USA which differentiates between good and bad terrorists.

Also, But more importantly Russia continued to our closest allies because of our relationship in military cooperation, which today has transformed from "buyer-seller".

Remarks

relationship to that of. "Joint production"

Today they are jointly producing the following.

- ① Brahmos Super sonic cruise missile
- ② Advanced Battle tanks (T-90 Tank)
- ③ Fighter jet aircrafts.

our military cooperation, has always been important part of our strategic partnership

as today 70% of our military equipment is from Russia and they have naval and military exercises like INDRA to achieve interoperability and collaboration.

However, of late there are some irritants that are developing with India, giving contracts to USA/Israel due to its strategic interest like diversification, speed of delivery and quality, which only Russia cannot

Remarks

To add how hindrance & problems in defence cooperation with Russia and leading to a slowdown in relations

This is too small a be
major concern

pride. It is because of these reasons Russia gone closer to Pakistan but scholars like Subhash Kapile, warns Russia about this "strategic gamble".

Hence in the words of Kamwal Sibal, it is important to go for "strategic cooperation" and they should not deliberately weaken it.

Apart from this Russia has always been closet ally because of its support to our UNSC membership and to highlight that India is not an ally of USA.

- (a) According to former ambassador, Maniuthy Foreign policy of any country is not made in vacuum but is a well thought and deeply deliberated outcome. Its core interest being national interest among others. The "strategic community" i.e. those which are

Remarks

involved in process of FP making. involve many stakeholders like interest groups, Media, Think Tanks and Social movements.

Interest groups (or) pressure groups do have a role to play in FP making. They put pressure on the government to satisfy their interests. Example, the governments change in its approach to in engagement in Africa and Latin America is due to the interest groups like FICCI to ~~also~~ achieve some incentives for private participation in these.

Media's role can be analyzed on 3 fronts

- ① Print Media.
- ② Electronic Media (TV)
- ③ Internet.

Print Media plays a role by publishing the views of authors and different political scholars about the de policy decisions,

Remarks

which invariably affects government.
Electronic Media and Internet has come to
limelight because of the increasing
importance given to "Public diplomacy" and
the new initiative like: "Public diplomacy 2.0"

The role of media is clearly visible in
India's engagement in case of the
hijack of Air India flight in Kandahar and
US-India civil nuclear deal.

But role of Media is not prominent
as in case of developed Think tanks like
Brookings India, IDSA has impact on
government FP because they provide
ready made data and info to the govt. to
take a prominent decision. For example,
Brookings India said India should not see
West Asia as its "gas station".

Social movements reflect the collective
interest of society. As any FP ultimately
at securing its citizens interest, they play a

Remarks

Does this
institution
can have
a negative
impact
as well?
Elaborate
the role of
media on
the
friends
hip
between
countries.

But
pure
any
negative
impact
of
media
is
not
seen
in
this
context

pivotal role in making of F.P. The innumerable social movements that took place in Sri Lanka Tamil Nadu over the ethnic Tamil's issue in Sri Lanka is reasons for our "Two-pillared policy" with Sri Lanka.

(c) In the words of Vajpayee, India and Israel are "natural allies". New Delhi had both sensitive and cooperative diplomatic history with Tel Aviv. Initially our policy is "recognition without engagement". In 1992, we officially ~~recognized~~ Israel. Started diplomatic relations with Israel. Today we cooperate on many fronts like

① Defense:- It ~~is~~ has been the most determining feature of our relationship. Israel today stands in ~~at~~ the top four of our defense suppliers. If support has been crucial in Kargil war.

Remarks

Today it is an important partner in our missile development defense system like Barak surface to Air missile. Israel also provides for the maintenance and service overhaul facilities for our military equipment.

② Counter-terrorism:-

Both countries are victims of the terrorism like India from Lakshar-e-Tail, Jaim-e-Mohammed and Israel from thamas. Israel defense system was the key in the scheme of India → "Integrated com border defense system" which would include night vision cameras, thermal spec radars, infrared spectrometer etc to be procured from Israel.

Our RAW was developed on the line of Mossad. Our relationship today has moved from the phase of "worst kept secret" to a phase of "natural allies".

Remarks

Analysis

in what sense of nature & evolution of relationship can India Israel relations be called unique?

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Analyse the efforts and new strategies being adopted by the present government to further improve our relations with china? India's enhanced engagement with neighbours of China are also part of the same vision. Comment.
- (b) Security challenges for India in the Indian Ocean have expanded from conventional naval threats to multi-dimensional threats. What are these threats and how does India propose to solve them?

(a) India-china relations are characterized by

~~cooperation~~ 3 c's - cooperation, conflict and competition. They have been archrivals and it is said if at all there is one realist angle in our Foreign policy it is towards china.

our bitter relations continued after 1962 war, because our leaders ~~can~~ openly proclaimed the reason for acquiring Nuclear weapon as "threat ^{from} of china". Hence our relations are always mirrored by misperceptions and prejudices.

The present government adopted many strategies to improve our relations with china like

(a) Many chinese analysts see India as "swing state". Its support is important for.

Remarks

dealing with the issue of south china sea. Hence India wants to showcase its importance to china by engaging with USA in Asia Pacific. This would force china to improve its relations because the so called "containment of china" in the name of "Asia's-pivot policy".

② India joined Asian Infrastructure Development Bank (AIIB) and is the 2nd largest quota holder of AIIB. A move to leverage its domestic interests and improve relations with china. ^{These are counter measures.} ^{How will this help placate China?}

③. A counter strategy to "String of Pearls" and "One Belt one road" initiative in the name of Project Mausam, spice route and cotton route, which would make India to gain control over Indian ocean region and force china to improve our relations.

Remarks

④ On the light of engagement of China with our neighbours like Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, India started engaging with Chinese neighbours like Mongolia, South Korea and Japan to counter it. This makes it imperative for China to improve our relations of the perceived threat of "anti-encirclement".

But despite these there are some irritants in our relationship like.

- ① China's steadfast opposition to India's membership in NSG
- ② It's official statement for denial of support to UNSC membership of India.
- ③ It also opposed India's request to enlist the Terrorist Azhar to block its financial funds.

Hence it is said that the

Compass of the India-China relations need to

Remarks

Wrong Approach
First you had to analyze the steps of engagement with China and then pointwise elaborate on Indian engagement with its neighbours

8

be set right and there is minimum scope for error, according to C. Rajamohan.

- (b) According oceans have always been central to international politics because of their resources and other strategic interests. Hence according to Alfred T Mahan, those who control the oceans will control the world.

It is said if the 20th century belongs to Atlantic, 21st century belongs to Indian Ocean. It is because of its growing importance. Today it carries 50% of world oil cargos; 2/3rd of consumer trade and

has is important to some very important choke points like Persian Gulf, Strait of Malacca etc.

C. Rajamohan in his book "Samudra Manthan" gives the concept of "three

concentric circles" and he puts Indian ocean in 2nd and calls it is ~~would~~ be the theatre of 21st century. But he also mentions about the security challenges in Indian ocean. Some of them are.

(1) Traditional security challenges from other states are still relevant today. This is evident in the new project like "Maritime silk road" which in the words of foreign secretary Jaishankar ~~has~~ ^{is} reflect is a policy to enhance the "strategic interests" of China. The recent docking of submarine @ at Sri Lanka is an example for this.

(2) Non traditional threats like Terrorism.

It has become a more important concern today.

Ex. Mumbai attack.

(3) Piracy, has always been a concern in Indian ocean region. The contact group of piracy off the coast of Somalia puts in it is more than 100 billion business.

(4) Environmental concerns/challenges like sustainable fishing and sustainable exploitation of the res. natural resources are a common challenge for Indian littoral countries.

(5) Developmental challenges; - IOR is very crucial for development of many countries like Kenya and Tanzania and the security is important for India's coastal development. Recently IOR-ARC decided to set up Exclusive Economic zones to improve developmental in coastal area.

(6) Disaster challenges; The Indian ocean littoral countries shares common disasters like

Remarks

Good analysis

concerns like Tsunamis, cyclones etc.

India took many initiatives to counter these security challenges like

- ① To deal with sec traditional security challenges it has come up with counter strategies like Project Mausam, Spice route etc
- ② India recently concluded Trilateral Agreement with Sri Lanka and Maldives to increase cooperation in non-traditional threats like terrorism etc
- ③ India increased its vigil in the piracy affected areas like Somalia which made CGPCS to revise the zone of piracy from western coast of India to 62°5'E latitude
- ④ To deal with environmental and developmental challenges India was engaging

Remarks

with Indian littoral countries through the platform of Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

⑤ India has set up Tsunami early warning systems to deal the security challenge due to Tsunamis and has many meteorological satellites through the IRS constellation to trace the direction of cyclone to take preventive measures needed.

India even came up with initiatives like SARA SAGAR (Security and growth for all in region) to become net-security provider in the region. It even got "Assumption Island" from Seychelles. India is quick in ~~to~~ help Indian Ocean littoral countries to solve these multidimensional threats.

15
Remarks

Overall good framework
Analyze what challenges India faces in terms of its capacity as a blue navy. all can we make there at our present potential.

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) How important is South Pacific Ocean region for India? What kind of challenges do we face specially from Chinese presence? Also mention Indian initiatives taken recently in this region.
- (b) India can provide increased assistance to Afghanistan not only through the existing technical, educational and economic avenues but also in military domain. Discuss the feasibility of this option keeping in view the multiple stakeholders in the region.

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks