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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1063)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37460
Center	ORN	Date	07/08/2018 (18)

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. 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।

RCEP is a free trade agreement between ASEAN countries & 6 countries in Indo Pacific with which ASEAN has FTA.

Significance

- Economic integration of Indo-Pacific region.
- boosts to trade in goods & services
- will help increase movement of people
- will compensate and even counter USA's trade barrier
- India - China engagement will increase & convergence on various geopolitical issues
- Against protectionist measures of developed countries
- Helps secure sea lines in Indo-Pacific
- will increase security engagement in Indo-Pacific

India's engagement -

- ~~to~~ two parts of RCEP Agreement

① Trade in goods → fear of china flooding India's market

② Trade in services → ASEAN countries not warming up to it.

India keen to include services in RCEP

→ TRIPS+ proposed by china Japan to increase ~~TPR~~ life patent time limit
→ India opposed to it-fearing restriction on generic market.

→ India against opening up domestic procurement by government to foreign companies.

RCEP has possibility of increasing India's GDP & hence India should look forward to positive engagement. It will help not only in containing china but also in securing Indo-Pacific. ~~from~~

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।

Traditional foreign policy methods of "Hard power" or "Soft power" only, are no longer enough.

SMART POWER is a judicious mixture of "Hard power" & "Soft power" approach to further one's interest.

It involves elements of -

- ① Trade & Business ties
- ② Political engagement
- ③ Tier 2 diplomacy & People to people ties
- ④ Cultural ties
- ⑤ Military engagement in exercise and as deterrence.
- ⑥ Aid & loans.

It is cited as best as it suits to needs of both countries in equation & ~~help~~ helps create enough deterrence

When other countries thinks of violating
sovereignty.

In India's context →

- Followed a policy of soft power
towards smaller & weak countries
& Gairval doctrine for neighborhood.
- Against Pakistan & China, only
two countries with which we
have hostile relations → military
deterrence → ICBM, submarines,
Border guarding, Surgical strikes etc
- With China trade of 125 Bn \$ &
engagement at multilateral forum
creates deterrence from all out
war
- With USA & Russia, strong trade
ties
- Judicious use of diaspora in
India's Interest.
- Aid to African countries & in neighborhood
- Connectivity projects.

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।

Water has become one of the most valued resources in 21st century catering for not just drinking water needs but power, transport and industries thrive on it.

South Asia is connected by innumerable perennial rivers originating from Himalayas, of which India forms either upper riparian or middle riparian state.

Potential of Integration

- ① Source of drinking water & livelihood
- ② Medium of trade & connectivity.
- ③ Cultural connectivity
- ④ Source of power → can cater to energy needs of riparian state
- ⑤ Can develop Regional Electricity Grid
- ⑥ Joint River water management commission can be formed.

Trust deficit →

① India - Bangladesh → share 54 rivers such as Ganga, Teesta & Barak etc.

→ suspicion of India's building dams and diverting water is roadblock in positive relation.

→ Ganga water sharing treaty but Farakka barge ~~test~~ is bone of contention.

② India Pakistan → despite Indus Water treaty, Pakistan drags every water project to ICJ or Indus water commission.

③ India - Nepal → despite Nepal having 8000 MW potential of hydropower, trust deficit leads to wastage of this potential.

④ India - China → China's aim to build dams on Brahmaputra river and divert its water from great bend has led to mistrust.

Despite above issues, India - Bhutan is an example of working water & power sharing relationship. India should strive to strengthen this relationship through joint river management programs.

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।

India & EU have strong trade relations. to such extent that EU is largest trade partner of India.

Case for BTIA —

- largest trade partner of India
- consumer of Indian services industry
- Two way FDI is robust.
- Investment in India by EU is one of the highest
- Increasing engagement of Diaspora
- India one of the biggest market of European goods.

Factors blocking BTIA —

EU's concerns.

- ① India not being granted data secure

status.

- ② Sanitary & Phytosanitary requirements.
- ③ Intellectual Property related issues.
- ④ Agricultural subsidies in India.
- ⑤ India's concern

- ① Visa related restrictions on movement of Indian IT professionals.
- ② Restriction on migration.
- ③ India's domestic procurement policy
→ EU forces it to relax it and allow foreign players.

Despite above challenges it is in India's interest to have a BTIA with EU giving volatile trade environment in world & protectionist tendencies on rise.

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।

Non Alignment started, institutionally, in 1961 has been a guiding principle in India's foreign policy.

- In Multipolar world, difficult to be isolated
- After LPG in 1992, India has tilted towards USA & capitalist bloc.
- Contemporary issues being transnational in nature require taking a stand e.g. Refugee problem, Issues in West Asia, Trade related issues etc.

Significance in India's foreign Policy

- India despite favouring USA in

certain matters has maintained neutral stand on various issues-

- ① Voted against Jerusalem as capital of Israel against USA.
- ② Against decision of USA to revoke JCPOA with Iran.
- ③ has voiced opinion that only UN imposed sanctions will be followed & not one moved by individual country.
- ④ has refused to support RUSSIA on Crimean annexation
- ⑤ Against Chinese move on South China sea issue

It reiterates India's commitment to establish a Rules based World Order not favouring one country over others.

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 signed a peace treaty as early as in 1950s forming a relationship of trust & peace.

Features of treaty -

- National treatment to Nepal citizen in terms of commerce, employment, and property etc.
- Open border & open movement of people and trade.
- Access to Indian Ocean
- Non interference in internal matters.
- Not allowing each other's territory for ~~against~~ misuse against security.
- Following Gajdal doctrine, India did not demand reciprocal benefits.

Above provision led to strong relationship between people of India & Nepal which

forms bedrock of our relationship. e.g. Gorkhas are the largest beneficiary of ~~Indian~~ Salaries & Pensions post retirement from army.

Case for Revision of Treaty

- Was signed between Nepal Monarch & India. Now a democratic government is elected.
- Nepali government unjustifiably blames India for taking advantage of treaty.
- Nepal cannot buy arms without India's knowledge.
- China's Influence & Nepal tilting towards China and using it to derive benefits.
- Use of Nepal by Terrorists to smuggle people, arms, counterfeit currency.

~~Case Against Revision~~

Given above scenarios, India should be open to revision of treaty considering India's security concerns but should always be careful of not imposing harsh conditions ~~for~~ and should follow Cujral Doctrine.

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 transboundary connectivity agreement aiming to establish International Transport & transit corridor connecting Central Asian countries, Afghanistan, Oman, to i.e. Caspian sea to Persian Gulf. Recently India joined it, ~~along with~~

Significance -

- ① Adds substance to India's "Connect Central Asia Policy"
- ② Increase connectivity & trade between Mineral rich Central Asian countries and India.
 - Uranium → oil & Natural gas
 - Gold

- ③ Will diversify India's energy needs.
- ④ Could help move ~~far~~ forward TAPI gas pipeline
- ⑤ Connect with Afghanistan, will increase trade & bilateral engagement.
- ⑥ Will help connect Russia, Iran-India i.e. North-South transport corridor & will complement it.
- ⑦ Connect with Eurasian Railway Network will give land access to EU.
- ⑧ Competition with DBOK. will ~~move countries away from China~~ help decrease Chinese influence in region.

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।

Afghanistan has been in turmoil for about 40 years and tussle between civilian government and Taliban has led to erosion of any real development in the country.

Peace initiative of Afghan Government

- With elections next year, and most of Afghanistan under Taliban control, the only real solution before government is to engage with Taliban in Peace Talks.
- Taliban demands direct talks with U.S.A, to which both USA and Afghan government has agreed to
- Peace Initiative is supported by both Russia and China

Implication for India

- Historically India has favoured Northern Alliance.
- Proposed that there is no good Taliban or bad Taliban.
- long standing opposition to Terrorist organisation.

Given above points India faces difficult position as there is high possibility for Taliban to come to power.

→ Taliban supported by Pakistan may erode India's position & soft power.

→ Taliban may be hostile to India, quashing all hopes of connectivity to Central Asia.

However India's support to "Afghan led & Afghan owned" peace process, its contribution (2 Bn\$) to infrastructure, hospitals, Roads, Salma dam, alternate connectivity through Gwadar port & immense goodwill earned will position India into a stronger relationship in future.

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 grouping of Bay of Bengal littoral countries in South Asia.

Preferred choice —

- ① Pakistan is not a member
- ② Chances of failure reduces in SAARC manner (clouded with India-Pak issues)
- ③ Includes Myanmar
- ④ Natural sea route connectivity available
- ⑤ ~~No base~~ No hostile relationship between countries.
- ⑥ ~~Help~~ Helps further India's Act east Policy

Issues

- Cross Border connectivity is negligible.
- Asymmetric grouping with India being largest in size, GDP, military.
- Chinese influence
- Bureaucratic delays in infrastructure & connectivity projects
- Lack of political goodwill & trust deficit.
- BIMSTEC issues clouded with India's bilateral issues.
- Unsettled boundaries.

Reasons for Reimagination

- Fall of SAARC
- Helps further Act east Policy
- Gateway to South east Asia.
- Helps in developing India's North-East
- Focus on connectivity away from rivalry & hostility.

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 is first
treaty based global institution
based out of India.

Mandate -

- Aims to produce 1000 GW solar power.
- Aims to mobilize \$1 Trillion in 10 years.
- All countries lying between tropic of cancer & capricorn can join.
- Recently above rule relaxed. Any country can join.
- Research & development support.
- Sharing of knowledge.
- Infrastructure support.

significance

- ① Positions India at frontline in tackling climate change → truly a global issues.
- ② India - France & India - Germany relations strengthen. Transfer of Technology & Aid.
- ③ helps further India's National Solar Mission & Paris goals.
- ④ India as Research & development hub for Renewable energy.
- ⑤ ~~global leader~~ Will help in leadership in energy needs of African countries.

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।

West Asia has been marked with instability for decades now as it has been the centre of great game since oil was discovered. Apart from this religious tensions have never allowed cordial relations between countries.

Areas of conflict —

① Shk - Sunni conflict

② Arab - Non Arab conflict

③ US vs. Russia

④ Extremism & Radicalism

West Asia has ~~always~~ historical relations with India. Strong cultural ties with Iran led to India's engagement

with 'extended neighborhood.

Look West Approach

- Creative engagement with all West Asian countries.
- Non-interference in domestic issues
- Non-Alignment.
- Hyphenated approach to Israel-Palestine issues
- Balanced engagement with Iran & Anti-Iran grouping.
- No influence of USA or Russia in political engagement with West Asia
- Energy needs are priority.
- Help protect India's Diaspora's Interest
- No support to hostile countries against any other country.
- No military engagement

Why India Needs to Balance

- ① ISRAEL- PALESTINE → Dehyphenation of both entities means India will pursue relation with both independent of each other. Balancing India's defence trade with Israel & long standing support to Palestine cause.
- ② Iran- Saudi Arabia / USA - complex situation of ~~Iran~~ sanctions against Iran, Saudi-Arabia's hostility, force India to decrease trade with Iran. Both Iran & Saudi Arabia are longest suppliers of oil. Balance is needed in this relation.
- ③ Extremist Ideology - India should be careful not to support any players on both sides as fear of ISL spreading to Afghanistan, Pakistan and eventually to India.
- ④ India has managed to maintain balanced relationship with all actors including Egypt through NAM. This policy of Non-Alignment will help further our interest

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।

India & Russia have enjoyed ~
time tested relationship of friendship
& trust making each other ~~rely on~~
reliable in times of needs.

Historical Engagement

- Historical Russian - India
friendship treaty signed in 1971
- Russia's support on Kashmir issue
at UNSC level.
- Russia only country to develop
and completed nuclear reactors
in India in past few years.
- India's largest defence trade
partner.
Around 70% defence equipment
imported from Russia.

→ Russia's support in developing space & defence installations. Transfer of technology.

→ Joint project in developing "BRAHMOS."

Shift in Relations

→ In 1991, two watershed events took place

① India's liberalisation of economy

② USSR's disintegration.

→ Since then focus has been shifting.

India

(A) getting close to USA in strategic matters.

(B) Diversifying defence trade

(C) Nuclear relations diversified — more players including USA.

(D) diverging interest with respect to middle east, Afghanistan & China

USA Russia

(A) defence deal with Pakistan & China

(B) getting close to China on strategic issues.

(C) Defence exercise with Pakistan.

[D] Support to TALIBAN being included in peace talks.

[E] ~~increasingly expansionist approach in China, Syria is against~~
~~the~~

Way forward

→ Gives large size of economies of two countries and historical friendship
its unfortunate that India Russia trade is meagre 7.5 Bn \$.

→ Trade increment to 30 Bn \$ by 2025

→ More areas of engagement such as →
(A) Cyber security, AI, Robotics, Nano technology, Space → Russia's strength

(B) IT, BPO, Services sector, Agriculture Textiles → India's strength

→ Increase Business level, people level and cultural ties.

Prime Minister's declaration that it is a "Strategic & Privileged Partnership" at Sochi summit is welcome step.

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 चिन्हित होते हैं, इनका न केवल इन दोनों देशों के लिए बल्कि वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली के लिए भी गंभीर निहितार्थ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India - China relationship is marked by intractable rivalry. Post 1962 war, this relationship has seen many ups & downs but nevertheless we have come a long way forward & have multiple areas of common interest.

Areas of convergence —

- ① Trade [About 125 Bn\$]
- ② Connectivity of South Asia with South East Asia.
- ③ WTO → Agricultural subsidies, ~~subsidies~~ HSR.
- ④ Peace in Afghanistan & Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (SCO)
- ⑤ RCEP & free trade
- ⑥ Security at critical choke points.

- Recently India highlighted STRENGTH
 / approach to strengthen the relationship.
 → BRICS, BCIM etc.

Geostrategic Rivalry

- ① Dominance over Indian Ocean & Indo-Pacific
- ② String of Pearls by China
- ③ Competition over India's Neighborhood
 e.g. Hambantota Port.
 Maldives.
 Myanmar
- ④ Belt road initiative → sovereignty issue over CPEC.
- ⑤ China overstepping into Nepal.
- ⑥ Unsolved Boundary issue e.g.
Doklam conflict.
- ⑦ Entry into NSG.

Implication for India - China -

- Divergence over Pakistan & Terrorist organisations leads to mistrust.
 - Conclusion of RCEP talks is pending because of mistrust over free trade in goods.
 - Integration of South Asia through BRI & CPEC is blocked over sovereignty issues.
 - But strong trade creates interdependence.
 - Potential of security, economic and political cooperation to further each other's interest common interest through SCO, BCIM and BRICS organisations.
 - Peaceful negotiation rounds of border issues.
- Implication for International System -

- India's Neighborhood & South Asia East Asia see India & China balancing each other.
- Rivalry leads to erosion ~~of~~ Rules based order.
- Both together have emerged countering U.S.'s superpower.
- ~~Alternate~~ Multi polar world.

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 is celebrating 10 years of its existence. But looking at past 10 years, its objectives, and achievements, debate arises whether it really fulfilled those objectives.

Opportunities of BRICS -

→ Economic

① NDB → New Development bank presents an alternative to WB for development opportunity.

② \$100Bn contingency funds for economic emergencies.

③ BRICS Rating Agency

④ Opportunities of FTA between BRICS countries

→ Connectivity Though not sharing geographical boundaries, it can

take initiative to build ~~world~~ connectivity
infrastructure and integrate following
to synergise global economy

- ① Asia Africa growth corridor
- ② BRI
- ③ International North-South
corridor.

→ Social

- BRICS university
- BRICS think tank
- BRICS network of institutions.

→

Limitations

- Lack of capital to reap benefits of
NBB, Rating agencies.
- Absence of physical connectivity
- Absence of coherent vision on global
issues as such as
 - ① WTO Reforms.
 - ② Trade wars
 - ③ UN Reforms.
 - ④ Climate change

• Absence of convergence on -

- ① Terrorism
- ② Peace in neighbourhood
- ③ Human Rights issues.

Way forward

- Inclusion of Neighbor countries in annual meetings
- Prepare an objective resolution and preamble that guide policy statements.
- Political will from All 5 leaders to reenergize.

BRICS as a grouping presents a dream of multipolar world which can be visualized if political will is present

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।

WTO promised to bring a new rule to world trade once mixed with protectionist tendencies by countries.

But it has failed to achieve ^{its} objectives in recent past.

Doha Round of WTO →

Key Proposals

Factors behind sluggish progress

Relevance of WTO

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 became strategic partners in 1998, but its engagement with each other has are reaching new heights in recent years.

Areas of engagement in Past

① Political Values

- Indian constitution draws values of liberty, equality & fraternity from French revolution
- similar political values gives strength to relations.
- Tolerance: value of tolerance to various elements of society is common to both

② Historical Support -

- France being the only country to oppose sanctions when India

• Successfully conducts nuclear test in 1998

- France supports India's concerns on Kashmir.

New Heights in Relations.

① Defence

- Rafale Deal
- Scorpion submarines etc.
with ~~the~~ return investment in India.
- A no. of defence deals are lined up.

② Science & Technology

~~India to~~

- France is one of largest customer to PSLV commercial launches.
- Co-operation in cyber security, Nanotechnology.
- France receives major no. of Indian science students → A treaty on migration is under consideration

③ Nuclear Deals -

- France intends to develop nuclear reactors.

④ Environmental -

- International Solar Alliance
→ A combined initiative of France & India

⑤ Investment in "Smart Cities"

⑥ military exercises.

Above examples show how France-India are on a journey together to achieve prosperity.

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 are celebrating 25 years of "Strategic relationship".

Achievements

- Free trade Agreements.
- About 65 Bn \$ trade.
- One of the biggest FDI investors from ASEAN countries.
- Talks of RCEP : ASEAN + 6 countries.
- India part of ASEAN defence level ministerial dialogues.

Roadblocks

- China Factor → few ASEAN countries favour china.
- Mostly economic relations, Less on political, cultural & People to people integration.

- India not upto ASEAN expectation in countering China's influence
- Focus more on bilateral relationship.
- ASEAN itself is an economic grouping.
It blocks any engagement at defence or security level, ~~at~~.
Hence no multidimensional dialogue
- India's Make in India objective counter to ASEAN manufacturing industry.
Delhi declaration
- Digital Integration :
"ASEAN ICT Masterplan" to
"Digital India"
- Physical connectivity —
"ASEAN connectivity masterplan"
& India's Trilateral Highway project
- engagement through space technology

- India as net security provider in Indo-Pacific region.
- Promise of RCEP negotiation conclusion
- Increasing cultural integration through Tourism: Buddha circuit.
- "Dhamma - Dharma" Summits.

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 was brought into focus again when USA in its National security strategy replaced Pacific command with Indo-Pacific command.

Similarly ASEAN also looks upto India to balance China's power in Indo-Pacific & South China sea.

But it is not endorsement by USA or ASEAN that attracts India's interest to this region but its own interest.

Significance of Indo Pacific —

① Economic -

- Trade with ASEAN, Japan, Australia
- Critical choke points, such as
→ Malacca Strait, Lombok Strait.
- Source of FDI (eg. Singapore)

② Security - Muslim majority countries

- fear of terrorism & extremism.
- Andaman-Nikobar close to Indonesia
- Critical Nuclear & space installation
in east coast of Indian Ocean.
- Piracy, drug trafficking through sea route.

③ Political

- Political stability in Indo-Pacific
must for security.
- Support of these countries at UNSC,
UNGA & against China.

④ Social

- Security of Indian diaspora
- Historical & cultural links
& similarity.

⑤ Environmental

- effect of climate change
- Sea level rise.
- Marine pollution, etc.

given above issues it is only
natural that India maintains
close relations & become a
security provider to Indo-Pacific
& help bring "Rule based world
Order" keeping in mind
territorial integrity & sovereignty
of all stakeholders involved.

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 the largest diaspora in the world with about 15 mn people living abroad. This diaspora has been contributing to economy of destination country in form of unskilled, semi-skilled & highly skilled labour.

Engagement between India & its diaspora

- From PIO card to , Overseas citizen of India card with benefits equivalent to citizen of India , in terms of employment , property acquisition , education etc.
- Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas on 9th January to celebrate contribution of overseas diaspora

- Social security agreement with few countries
 - Know India Program
 - Study India Program
 - Insurance Program & NRI welfare fund.
 - Philanthropic donation by diaspora.
- looking at challenges faced by Indian community abroad and the immense potential they have Indian government have launched above program for their welfare.

~~Diaspora~~

Initiative & Efforts by diaspora

- Business lobbies such as US - India Business council.
- Political lobbying
- Donation to Clean Ganga Initiative
- Remittances. etc

What Role they can play -

- Generate goodwill and build positive image of India
- Spread India's Culture and strengthen India's soft power
- Commerce & political lobbying in India's favour
- Philanthropic donations.
- Export skill & expertise to India
- Mentoring college students and guide innovation & start ups.

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।

India - Bangladesh share special
historical ties -

- ① Ethnic similarity
- ② Cultural & Religious linkage
- ③ life style, languages similar.
- ④ Geographic continuity.
- ⑤ India's Role in liberation of Bangladesh
- ⑥ Non interference by India in Bangladesh's internal politics and letting it take its own course

Above all factors indicate at
"Fraternal nature of our
relationship"

Recent Achievements

- ① 1916 Ganga river water sharing
- ② Demarcation of maritime boundary and EEZ.
- ③ Land boundary agreement and ~~that~~ exchange of enclaves.
- ④ River waterways.
- ⑤ Kolkata - Dhubri Bus services.
- ⑥ 5 Integrated check post to facilitate trade at border
- ⑦ Joint River Water Commission
Yet this relationship faces several issues.
- ① Cattle trafficking
- ② Illegal migration
- ③ Absence of River sharing treaty on about 53 Rivers including Teesta

- ④ Denial of Bangladesh from connectivity to North east.
- ⑤ Source of ISI funded terrorist infiltration
- ⑥ FICN, haven of insurgent groups from NE.

Steps

- Joint River Management Commission to be strengthened.
- Teesta River agreement should be concluded fast
- establish educational & training programs.
- Publicize completed projects so public awareness increases.
- Fast track critical infrastructure projects such as BBIN corridor.
- Increase political level engagement.
- ~~Border~~