



Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 04

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

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Test Date

10.12.2020

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Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1				X	X	
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5				X	X	
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						



Que.1(a)

India has no good reason to overturn its nuclear doctrine.

(10 Marks)

India declared its nuclear doctrine in 2003. The chief architect of the doctrine was P. Subramanian.

The salient features of doctrine

- No first use policy
- Credible minimum deterrence
- No use against non nuclear weapon state
- self imposed moratorium
- massive retaliation even on chemical, biological attack.

In recent times, there has been a debate on revising the Nuclear doctrine.

Bharat Karnad says that No first use policy is not apt and it should be changed. India won't be able to survive first attack by any adversary. Similarly, some scholars are arguing



for minimum credible deterrence. Further, India should change its doctrine to a more flexible one to respond to attack by tactical Nuclear weapons. Similarly, Nuclear weapons haven't deterred terror attacks by Pakistan.

However, it would not be prudent to revise the doctrine in haste. No first use policy brings some stability and prevents arms race in South Asia. Further, it assures against any misuse of weapon. Manoj Joshi says that India also needs to take China into account while revising the doctrine. K. Subramanian says that capacity to retaliate matters more than the number of nuclear weapons. Hence India must strengthen its second strike capability rather than sending ambiguous signal on nuclear doctrine.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



India's role in UN Peace keeping.

Que.1(b)

10 Marks.

UN peacekeeping has been created under chapter 6 of UN charter. India has remained on the forefront of UN peacekeeping.

India has contributed more than 200,000 troops across 41 missions in the history of 70 years. Further, it has lost 164 troops - highest of any country.

Starting from Korean war, Egypt (1956), Yuganda, Congo, India has responded in full swing. It has gone beyond call of duty to provide air support, medicine, veterinary care, institution building etc.

~~Recently~~, Presently, Indian troops



are stationed in Lebanon, Haiti, Liberia,
Golan Heights. India recently inducted
all women contingent in Liberia which
was also lauded by UN chief
Antonio Guterres.

India has also established
~~Centre~~ a training centre in Delhi
under centre for UN peacekeeping.

However, despite being the
largest contributor, India has been
demanding several reforms and greater
voice to Global South in UN operation.

UN must hear voice of Global South
and India must increase its contribution
to assume the role of what S Jaishankar
(the India way) calls a leading power

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(c)

As Sino Indian relations occur a free fall, New Delhi find itself on the margins of SCO.' 10 Marks.

At the historic summit of Astana in 2017, India joined SCO as full fledged member. It opened another door in, what Atarsh Vardhan Shringla calls, India's "multialigned" foreign policy.

India, China both are members of SCO. Hence, SCO provides another forum for both nations to interact and enhance their bilateral cooperation.

However, India-China relations has seen a free-fall, particularly after the border standoff in Ladakh. Both nations have blamed each other for the incident.

Due to worsening of relations, many scholars have said that India has got marginalised at SCO.



Russia has shown ambivalent behaviour with respect to current standoff. Not to mention, the strategic convergence between Russia-China on anti-Americanism prevents Russia from taking stand in favour of India.

Similarly, Pakistan considers its friendship with China as "higher than Everest and deeper than oceans". Thus, it would not take stand against China even in its worst dreams.

Further, India doesn't have much deeper relations with other SCO members, primarily due to geographical limitation. However, New Delhi must use the platform of SCO to forge deeper relation with these countries. This might pay off in long-run. It might pay off in future with respect to India's security concerns with China.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(d)

The role of PMO in shaping India's foreign policy.

10 Marks.

Indian foreign policy is guided by many determinants and institution. Prime Minister's office is one such institution that guides India's foreign policy.

In the initial years of independence, PM Nehru had greater control over foreign policy. PM tried to direct the foreign policy priorities as other ministers did not enjoy much autonomy.

During Indira Gandhi years, she appointed special advisors and envoy to conclude treaty of peace and friendship with USSR.

On an institutional level, PMO comprises of MEA officers on



deputation, special envoys appointed by PM on his/her personal interest, among other officers.

Further, some Principal secretaries to PM has ^{also} been influential on foreign policy matters.

Not to mention, the final appointment of ambassadors, etc. depends to some extent on the wishes of PM, although the decision is taken on the name of President.

Although, in recent times, the role of PMO has divided due to the advent of "technocrat" External affairs minister. But largely, on all major foreign policy issues, the buck stops at the door of PMO.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(e)

China is a pivotal actor in South Asia's hydro diplomacy.

China is fastly making its forays into South Asia - "India's traditional area of influence". Harsh Pant says that this "new chinese challenge" needs to be dealt on multiple front. One of the front is hydro-diplomacy. 10 Marks

China, being a upper riverian state, enjoys much more strategic advantage. It is constructing several dams on Brahmaputra. India has raised this issue but China ignored it saying that there are "run of the river" dams and won't be used for water diversion.

Apart from Brahmaputra, China has been undertaking



construction on Indus river. Experts fear that there might be some "nasty' intention" behind these activities as it aims to build, what S.D. Munir calls "hierarchical order" in Asia.

Further, as highlighted by Klaus Pant, China might use dams on Brahmputra to bring "strategic flood" in India's North East. This could become huge headache among strategic elites in New Delhi. Further, denial of hydrological data of Brahmaputra by China on several occasions raises doubts.

New Delhi must collaborate and cooperate with the neighbours to thwart Chinese attempt to build, what Brahma Chellany calls "water hegemony" in South Asia.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.4(a)

The decade from 2008 Global Financial Crisis to 2020 Corona virus pandemic has seen a real transformation of the world order. Substantiate. What should be "The India way" to navigate through these unique times?

20 Marks

World order is defined by Henry Kissinger as changing distribution and balance of power in the world.

According to Kenneth Waltz, world is at inflection point. C. Raja Mohan resonates with Waltz's view and says that old order has crumbled but New order hasn't taken shape yet. The advent of collision of old US hegemony started with 2008 Global financial crisis which shattered economies across the world.

In 2020, the COVID crisis gave further blow to the world order.

Stephen Walt believes that globalisation is today heading for ICU while Kishore Mahbubani opines that



US-centric globalisation is being replaced by Sino-centric globalisation.

In this new world disorder, countries across the nation are re-aligning its foreign policy priorities. Nations such as US has turned more inward while Japan, EU is now searching for a reliable friend due to 'absence of US'.

In these times, India has also re-aligned its priorities.

New Delhi has shed off "hesitation of history" and "Delhi Dogma" to embrace today's reality. India has made multilateralism, multialignment and multipolar world its main agenda.



Harsh Vardhan Shringla says that India is not a non-aligned but a aligned state - but based on issues.

Today, "strategic autonomy" is being exercised through embracing partnerships - RIC, BRICS, QUAD, SCO and not by avoiding partnerships.

Further, India has stood up front for freedom of navigation in the seas and supports the idea of Multipolar world with Multipolar Asia at the core.

Not to mention, India is assuming the role of "Net security provider" in the Indian Ocean Region by becoming the first responder to any security imperatives.



To achieve its objectives, India is partnering with "like minded ~~objective~~ countries" on multiple fronts. Further, as S. Jaishankar mentions, India aspires to become a "rule maker", not merely a "rule taker". India aspires to become a ~~rule~~ leading power, not just balancing power.

Hence, India must continue to re-engage the world on multiple fronts. New Delhi in coming years need to engage America, manage China, attract Europe, Reassure Russia, bring Japan into play and draw neighbours in, to achieve its foreign policy objectives.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.4(b)

One of the main, if not the primary spoiler for any reconciliation between India and Pakistan can be found in Pakistan's internal political and institutional struggles. Comment.

15 Marks

India-Pakistan relations has been one of the most challenging task for Indian foreign policy establishment. Rajesh Sood describes the relations as "Jhappi katti" while M.K. Narayanan, calls it "40/40 diplomacy".

India-Pakistan, from past 70 years are indulged into war and 'peace' alternately. 1948, 1971, 1999 have witnessed war while 'uneasy calm' has prevailed 'in between'.

Pakistan is actively promoting terrorism - first in North East, then in Punjab and now in Kashmir. S. Jaishankar in this context says that Pakistan has created an "industry of terrorism" to counter India.



There has been many instances of peace initiatives in part - Bus diplomacy of Vajpayee to 'Biryani Diplomacy' of PM Modi, but everytime it has ~~met~~ with backstabbing - first Parliament attack and now Pathankot and Uri incident.

Rejiv Siker believes that the "deep state" in Pakistan is the main impediment to the relation, there is no point in talking to the civilian government ("puppet").

According to Rejiv Siker, a section of Pakistani elite considers India as "prosecutor of Muslims" and part of "crusader Zionist-Hindu alliance". They even not



only to liberate Kashmir but also to break India into pieces by "policy of thousand cuts"

In this context, e. Raja Mohan says that New Delhi must establish contact with Rawalpindi.

India's stand is clear - New Delhi has no problem in talking with Pakistan, but it cannot talk with Terroristan (S. Jaishankar)

Hence, the deep state inside Pakistan is acting as a major impediment in the relation. New Delhi on its part should continue its policy of "No talk with terror" and isolate Pakistan on global stage.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.4(c)

Critically analyse the future prospects of India-Bangladesh relations by examining the challenges and opportunities existing in the relationship.

15 Marks

India and Bangladesh are blessed with deep historical, cultural and political relations. In words of S. Jaishankar, the relations with Bangladesh stand as "role Model" of "good neighbourly ties".

Despite enjoying close ties, relations with Bangladesh are also fraught with challenges.

① River water sharing is a big issue for Bangladesh. Both nations share 54 transnational rivers but only 1 river - Ganga is divided between both nations based on treaty.

Teesta water treaty is pending due to domestic opposition in India.



② Illegal immigration is a big issue for India due to its impact on social structure and ~~the~~ economy in bordering state. While, Bangladesh refuse to acknowledge illegal immigration. India presses for tight border control.

③ NRC-CCA - It has created deep divide between both nations. PM Sheikh Hassina termed it unnecessary while Ministers cancelled their visit to India due to lot of 'Badmouthing' about Bangladesh.

Other issues

- Very less trade.
- Cattle smuggling, fake Indian currency.
- Bangladesh wants India to play a bigger role in Rohingya crisis.
- Chinese frays in Bangladesh - Reduced duties to zero percent on 97% imports.
- Rising Islamist fundamentalism inside

Bangladesh is not in India's interest.



Opportunities + Future prospects,

① Bangladesh Being one of the fastest growing economy of world presents good opportunity to enhance trade

② Cooperation on climate change, reform in UN, IMF, WTO, COVID-19.

③ Combating religious radicalism is in the interest of Both nations

④ Bangladesh is important for development of India's north Eastern states from transit point of view.

However, to take the relations to new heights, Dhaka and Delhi must respect each other concerns and work towards reducing trust deficit for an Era of "Shona Adhyay" in the relations.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(a)

Delineate the relative degree of continuity and change in India's foreign policy in the light of the major initiatives taken by the present government.

10 Marks

According to ^{the} realist maxim, foreign policy of any nation is a tool to achieve its national interest. India's foreign policy has also responded to the changing imperative.

Continuity

- India continues to vouch for permanent seat in UNSC, entry in NSG and reform of multilateral institutions
- Neighbourhood first policy is continuously pursued
- Role of 'Net security provider' in Indian Ocean Region.
- Vouching for universal disarmament.

However, many elements has changed from earlier, as highlighted by Hanh Part

- Strategic autonomy is exercised not by avoiding partnership but by embracing



- multiple partnerships (QUAD, SCO, RIC, JAI)
- According to Harish Vardhan Shringla, India is today an aligned state but based on issues.
 - India has overcome "Delhi Dogma" and "hesitations of history" to take risks in the international sphere (S. Jaishankar)
 - Diaspora card and economic diplomacy has taken central stage (Madison event)
 - More hardline approach towards Pakistan, no talks with terrorism.
 - More emphasis on soft power (Yoga day etc)
- Hence, foreign policy is a dynamic in nature & we must remember what Ancient Tamil Saint Thiruvalluvar opined - "wisdom is living in tune with changing modes in the world"

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(b)

How India should priorities its economic, political and security needs in face of China's increasingly powerful and aggressive strategies?

21st century has is witnessing the ^{10 Marks} decline of Pax American and rise of Pax-Sinica (Kishore Mahbubani - "Has China won?")
In this context, China presents new challenges in front of India.

(Economic)

China has large trade surplus with India (\$50 billion). Further, cheap Chinese goods are having the development of domestic industries. Moreover the global value chains are largely dependent of China. In this context, India must act to create a resilient, sustainable

global supply chain by cooperating with like minded nations. Further, Delhi must take steps to aware neighbouring nations about debt trap diplomacy of China.



Political - Increasing political clout of Beijing has rung warning bells in Delhi. Intervention in Nepal, cooperation with Myanmar on BRI and Pakistan on CPEC, acquiring Hambantota - is a cause of concern. New Delhi should strengthen its ties with grassroot people as well as political elite to combat the Chinese challenge.

Security - String of pearls, BRI, and an aggressive China on borders is cause of concern for India. Further, freedom of navigation is also threatened in South China sea due to Chinese aggression. India must cooperate on defence issues with extended neighbourhood to combat the new challenge.

Ultimately, as S. Jaishankar says, India will have to make choices and they cannot be without costs.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(c)

The story of bilateral relations between India and Srilanka is a story of ups and downs.

10 Marks

India - Srilanka relations has deep historical and cultural linkages (of more than 2100 years old).

However, the relations has seen many ups and downs in the past 70 years.

The main issue between India - Srilanka is of "Tamil Question". Civil war in Srilanka between Tamils and mainstream communities, primarily Buddhists had deep impact on her.

India has traditionally supported a united Srilanka, however, it has regularly expressed concern over condition of Tamil.

13th amendment of Sri Lanka - which promised to devolve greater

powers to Northern Tamil majority regions of Sri Lanka ~~are~~ remain unimplemented in full spirit. Further, "Indian boots" on ground created much resentment.

Moreover, the issue of fishermen crossing each other's maritime territory is another bone of contention and remain unresolved. Further, with advent of Gotabaya in government, Indian strategic community has expressed new concerns of Lanka's approach.

However, relations have seen upswing also. India has extended 1 billion dollar line of credit, developing Colombo South Terminal and cooperating on host of issues including fishermen, maritime border, climate change, etc.

However, New Delhi must remain watchful of Chinese forays into Sri Lanka and work towards strengthening the relations.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(d)

How India's history as a dominant and oppressed entity affected and constituted India's foreign policy discourse? 10 Marks

Indian foreign policy outlook is the result of many determinant factors. History is one such determinant.

India's history as a dominant entity - rooted in Kautilyan realist maxims, has shaped India's foreign policy in many ways. India attempts to keep good relations with Afghanistan (Mandala theory). Further, many historical empires such as Mauryan, Gupta, Mughal shapes India's outlook as regional hegemon and "net security provider".

Further, India was important trading hub in ancient and medieval era and hence in current times too, Economic diplomacy constitutes important determinant of India's foreign policy discourse.

However, an oppressed entity during British rule - India's foreign policy carries its imprints. Anti-imperialism outlook led India to join Non Aligned movement. Further, leaders like Mahatma Gandhi propounded ideas of Non violence. It led India to propose universal disarmament. Moreover, India supported decolonisation and opposed apartheid due to the bitter experience with colonialism and racism.

In spite of all this, as M.K. Narayanan says, India must not remain "prisoner of the history". New Delhi must respond to changing dynamics of world order to take a leading role in world politics.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(e)

Discuss the current state of India-Africa relations. Examine the challenges and opportunities. 10 Marks

India and Africa enjoys deep historical, cultural and political ties. From Vohra traders in ancient India to Gandhi's idea in Modern Era, relations have been shaped by multitude of factors.

India historically supported decolonisation of Africa, voiced concerns on racism and joined Africa through G77 to demand reform in UN and New International Economic Order (NIEO)

In present times too, India and Africa has strengthened its relationship, thanks to Chinese forays in Africa. India - Africa constituted a joint forum in 2015 to increase cooperation on areas including medicine, education etc.

Africa is getting Indian aid through ITEC. India is also helping Africa



in telemedicine, teleeducation through Pan-Africa network. Further, India is helping Africa through Asia-Africa Growth corridor. Moreover, International Solar alliance, G-77, African Union are other ways in which ties are getting stronger.

However, there are many challenges

- Chinese forays in Africa - debt-trap diplomacy
- less diplomatic presence.
- Underutilised trade opportunities
- Attack on African nationals in India
- Increasing radicalisation, terrorism in Africa.

Despite challenges - opportunities such as - increasing trade; democratic institution building; reforming multilateral institution presents new avenues of cooperation. It would be prudent for New Delhi to exploit these opportunities to build an Afro-Asian 21st Century.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.6(a)

The relationship between India and USA is more robust than ever. However, the deepening of relationship is bound to bring its own challenges. Critically examine. Analyse the challenges and opportunities in India US Relations.

20 Marks

India and USA enjoy the status of "comprehensive global strategic partners." the relations between both nations are held by common democratic values, deep people to people connection and commitment to rule of law and rule based international order.

Initially, due to the colonial imprints, India-America did not enjoy good ties. While India was the leader of NAM, USA was engaged in cold war with USSR and termed NAM immoral.

Further, US denied PL 480 wheat export and tacitly helped Pakistan in 1971 war.

However, after the post cold war, many convergences developed and relations became stronger. Former PM Vajpayee termed the ~~the~~ relati USA as 'natural Ally'.

Presently, relations range from cooperation in QUAD, Indo-pacific to

Climate change and fighting terrorism.

Pakeeh sood says that India has overcome the 'hesitation of history' to take the tie to new heights.

US has become the largest defence partner of India - US accorded India STA-1 and major non-nato ally status.

However, despite all these convergences, India-USA tie are marred with many challenges.

- ① USA has cautioned India that procuring S-400 from Russia will attract sanctions under CAATSA act. while EAM S. Jaishankar has responded

that India will act in its national interest

- ② USA sees Iran as main sponsor of Terrorism while Iran is important for India due to Chabahar and energy.
- ③ In Economic sphere, USA removed India from GSP list and called it as "tariff king" of world. Further, there are host of issues on Agriculture subsidies, Intellectual property right issues, stalled trade deal which demands attention.
- ④ Further, scholars have cautioned that upcoming Biden administration can create trouble for India on Climate change and human rights issues.
- ⑤ There is also disagreements on E-commerce norms, data localisation and dairy trade.

However, despite these challenges there are many opportunities which can be exploited to strengthen the relations



Increasing convergence on strategic front such as rise of China, cooperation to combat radical Islamist terrorism, QUAD, Indo-Pacific, energy ties - these all presents new avenues to enhance the relationship.

Further, securing freedom of navigation in seas, people to people connections, Mode 4 services trade should also get attention of both nation.

As C. Rajamohan says, New Delhi has shed old shibboleth of anti americanism. But time is now to strengthen the relationship by managing our differences through dialogues and discussions.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.6(b)

Critically examine the impact of Abraham Accords on India's West Asian diplomacy. What has been India's response to the accords?

15 Marks

West Asia is considered as a 'rathole' in geopolitical terrain due to multitude of warring factions and nations competing with each other. Due to this, India's foreign policy in West Asia faces multiple challenges.

Although India enjoys some of the closest ties with West Asian nation - in field of energy to combating radicalism, the instability in the region - primarily due to rivalry between Arabs and Israel has challenged India's strategic intent.

India enjoys historical ties with Arabian subcontinent which has strengthened more in past 6 years.



While India has also taken the relation with Israel to next level in 2017. Balancing Israel-Arab has been one of the main priorities for Delhi.

Recent Abraham accords come in context of changing geopolitics in the region. It is a deal signed by Israel-UAE-Bahrain to establish full diplomatic relations, backed by USA.

Interestingly, India has officially welcomed the deal as it would reduce the tensions in the region. Moreover, UAE-India enjoy very close ties in energy cooperation and homeland security. Experts say that it would dehypertrophise the India-Arab & India-Israel relations.
Any attempt to bring stability



in the region would benefit India as India depends on west Asia for energy needs. Further, any instability will impact 7 million Indian diaspora living there.

Further, Saudi Arabia, Qatar may also establish the diplomatic relations in coming years. This must be welcomed by Delhi as it would lead to greater convergence of interest between Israel-Arab world-India.

However, it risks the relations between India-Iran. Further, the historic support for palutian state by India may take backstage. Hence, India must take steps with caution to balance its interest and promote National interest in west Asia.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.6(c)

What do you understand by strategic culture? Do you think India has its own strategic culture? What are the salient features of India's strategic culture?

15 Marks

Strategic culture mean that a country's strategic behaviour in international sphere is guided by its past culture and history.

Culturalist often propound that culture guides a nation in international sphere rather than national interest. Since cultural factors of different nation are not same hence they show different strategic behaviours.

For example - Shyam Saran in "How India see the world" mention that Chinese strategic culture is based on "Chinese civilisation in middle" and rest nation are subordinate to it. Chinese strategi culture ~~prefer~~

follows the dictum of Sun Tzu - "subdue enemy without waging war".

With regard to India, there is disagreement among scholars. George Fanham says that India lacks any strategic culture. The reason being Hindu outlook which focuses on "other worldly life" and "eternal time". These two factors discourages planning.

Similarly, Gandy Gordon argues that the hierarchical nature of caste results into compartmentalism and incoherence in strategic behaviour.

However, not everyone agrees that India lacks strategic culture. Woheguru sidhu says that Fanham's view is ethnocentric and lacks methodological rigour. Kant Bajpai believes that India has had a grand



strategy well visible in Mauya, Gupta an Mughal rule - but cannot produce a canon of strategic thought
Other features highlighted by Harit Pant

- Preference of peace over military
- Risk averse attitude
- Suspicion of power politics.

Shirshankar neuron in his book "choices: Inside making of India's foreign policy" criticises the whole concept of strategic culture, as it provides a deterministic element to foreign policy. In his view, foreign policy is dynamic and not totally dependent on strategic culture.

Hence, although India do have a rich strategic culture, foreign policy must respond to ~~with~~ systemic changes and not remain "prisoner of past"

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(a)

How do you look at India's current approach towards Quad? Do you think Quad is India's China containment strategy or India's own strategic outreach to position itself in emerging world order?

QUAD is the recent addition in ^{20 Marks} geopolitical lexicon. Happyman Jacob describes it a strategic military construct and confluence of four powers, two sea.

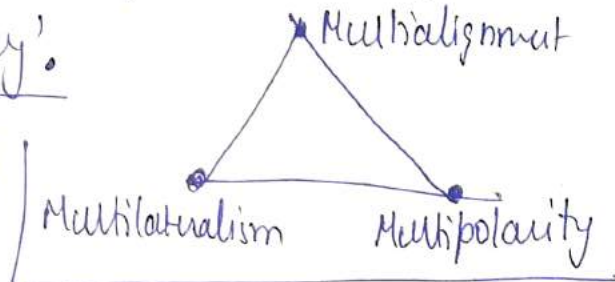
The origin of QUAD can be traced back to Shinzo Abe speech in 2007 when ~~he~~ he proposed "arc of freedom and prosperity in Indo pacific".

However, real push to QUAD came only in 2017, thanks to increasing assertiveness of China in Asia.

According to S. Jaishankar, QUAD is one of the many mechanism through which India exercises its strategic autonomy. India rejects Chinese view which sees QUAD as "Asian NATO" designed to contain China.

QUAD forms important component of India's '3M policy'.

The increasing convergence of interest between India - Japan - USA - Australia to secure freedom of navigation, rule based international order has provided new life to QUAD.



For India, QUAD is another forum to assume the role of 'rule-maker' rather than 'rule-taker'. e. Raja Mohan asserts that consolidation of QUAD signifies New Delhi's attempt to shed its old shibboleth and respond to changing geopolitical and geo-strategic imperatives.

Mo to mention, as S. Jaishankar has opined in "The India way"



that India would assume the "leading role" and not just "balancing role" in the new world order. Hence, QUAD is another forum where India can display its leadership.

However, there is growing apprehensions about India's alignment with QUAD. Shyam Saran believes that India has lost strategic autonomy by aligning with US while Suhrawardi cautions against growing militarisation of QUAD.

On international front, Russia sees QUAD as an "exclusive" group designed to contain China. China termed it as a "foam on the sea surface" that would dissipate sooner or later.

Although it is true to some extent that QUAD aims to contain China's growing aggressiveness in Asia, but it also forms an important part of India's strategy to assume a new role in the emerging world order.

QUAD provides ^{India} not only to work in maritime domain but also presents opportunity to enhance convergence in other areas such as trade.

However, as Harsh Pant says, QUAD still remains a work in progress, as different nations have different outlook with respect to strategies & priorities.

Hence New Delhi must keep all options on the table ~~and~~ ~~not~~ to navigate the choppy waters of new world disorder.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(b)

Thanks to China's assertive foreign policy, EU realizes the importance of working with Asia's biggest democracy. Comment.

15 Marks

India-EU relations have been described as "loveless arranged marriage" primarily due to lack of warmth in the relations.

India was one of the first country to establish relations with ~~the~~ European Economic Community.

However, only after the 1990s, the relations achieved new heights. Both India-EU share the common values of democracy and commitment to rule of law.

In recent times, relations have got new lease of life. Harish Pant says that Chinese increasing assertiveness has forced EU to come closer to India.



Chinese actions in South China sea,
debt trap diplomacy has created
apprehension among European nations.

Further, UK banned Huawei
from taking part in 5G trials. Not to
mention, China's aggression even
during COVID crisis has amplified the
urge among EU nations to decouple
its economy from China.

This increasing convergence
between India and EU has led both
to come closer. Further, EU is trying
to diversify its trade ties and India
is seen as ~~one~~ important partner
in achieving this objective. Not to
mention, the ambivalent attitude
of USA in past 4 years has led
EU to search for reliable partners
across the world.



Further, Both India, EU have common interest in multipolar world and rules based international order. India-EU is also working on creating "trusted sustainable Global Value chains" in post pandemic world - an indication to carry out economic decoupling from an assertive China.

However, there are multiple impediments in the line mentioned by Dark Pant (Indian foreign policy) - Free trade agreement, export subsidies, lack of access to market, ambivalent attitude of EU on UNSC permanent seat and Kashmir issue.

However, both ~~nations~~ India-EU must continue to work together to take the relation to new height in the new world order

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.8(c)

New Delhi has historically paid limited attention to Latin America and Caribbean region. Do you think the recent visit of Brazil's President as the Chief Guest for Republic Day will spark a change in India's relations with the region?

15 Marks

It is said that our continent that has got least attention in Indian foreign policy is South America and particularly Latin American nations.

The main barrier is not geography but psychology. Latin America fails to take New Delhi's strategic attention.

Cold war Era saw only limited interaction. India was more inward looking and focused only on its immediate neighbourhood. However, occasional interactions used to take place through NAM summits, UMG A or G-92.

In the post Cold war Era, relations are mainly driven by private sector and by groupings such as IBSA, BASIC, BRICS.

Brazil is one of the few countries in Latin America with which India can be sensibly compared - Democracy, secular, multicultural and similar social-development indicators.

Despite all these similarities, relations till now remained very limited barring occasional interactions through UNCTAD, IBSA, etc.

However, in recent times, India has taken steps to strengthen its relations with Brazil, primarily due to China's increasing assertiveness across the world and secondarily due to increasing strategic convergence.



Recent visit of Brazilian ~~PM~~ President to India as chief guest of Republic day witnessed enhancement of cooperation on multiple front including trade, maritime security, energy, etc.

However, there still remains many impediments in relations with Brazil and Latin America.

New Delhi must invest ample diplomatic capital to vivify its ties with Brazil and LATIN American countries. Forums such as G4, IBSA, BRICS, CARICOM must be effectively utilised to establish India as a "leading power" in the world and take its ties with Latin America to new heights.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Space for Rough Work