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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 867)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13245
Center	online	Date	08-09-17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- 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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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. UAE occupies a key place in India's Look West policy. Comment while elaborating on the growing cooperation between the two countries. Also highlight the challenges that need to be overcome in order to realize the full potential of the growing relations.

भारत की लुक-वेस्ट नीति में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (UAE) का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। दोनों देशों के बीच बढ़ते सहयोग की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या करते हुए टिप्पणी कीजिए। बढ़ते संबंधों की पूर्ण संभावना को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिन पर पार पाने की आवश्यकता है।

UAE occupies a key place in India's look West Policy. UAE's importance for India could be gauged from the following benefits that India may get from UAE:

- UAE has an houses one of the largest Indian Diaspora. For their welfare, cooperation with UAE holds the key.
- Huge Remittance flow from UAE to India
- UAE is important for India's Energy Security as it exports large quantity of Oil & Gas to India
- It's important Destination for Indian trade. It's among the top 3 trade destination of India.

Recent years have witnessed growing 'strategic cooperation' between the two countries encompassing wide range of areas of cooperation including defence, trade and investment, counter terrorism, Science & tech among others.

UAE's crown prince was 'chief guest' recently on India's Republic Day. Few of the areas bearing importance for India that transpired during recent visit are:

- India to help UAE in its 'Mars Mission'
- UAE agreed to fill up 'Strategic Oil Reserves' of India
- UAE agreed to invest in NIF for Infrastructure Development in India.

Challenges before realising full potential:

- Chinese influence in West Asia needs to be countered amidst its increasing presence there
- India needs to balance relationship b/w UAE and Israel as both are rivals
- India needs to balance UAE vs Iran owing to their Shia-Sunni Divide
- there's lot of scope for people-to-people contact for furthering our bilateral cooperation

Given UAE's important position in West Asian Region, strong bilateral cooperation holds key for success of India's 'West Asia Policy'.

2. In what ways is the approach of "Act East" Policy different from "Look East" Policy? Suggest certain priority areas on which India should focus upon to fulfill its ambitious geostrategic and economic goals in the region.

"लुक-ईस्ट" नीति की तुलना में "एक्ट ईस्ट" नीति का दृष्टिकोण किस प्रकार भिन्न है? इस क्षेत्र में अपने महत्वाकांक्षी भू-रणनीतिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ ऐसे प्राथमिकता क्षेत्रों का सुझाव दीजिए जिन पर भारत को अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए।

India has adopted 'Look East Policy' post ~~its~~ LPG reforms of 1991 focussing on East Asian Region. Recently, India transformed its 'Look East Policy' into 'Act East Policy' with the objective of greater cooperation with the Region. ~~It~~

Differences of 'Act East' with respect to 'Look East Policy' are:

- It encompasses wider region of focus including S. Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Pacific islands rather than narrow focus of ASEAN region as in case of 'Look East Policy'
- It seeks a more proactive role for India to play in the region
- It focusses on wide ranging consultation encompassing many areas of cooperation including political, strategic, defence, maritime etc. as opposed to narrow focus on economic partnership in case of 'Look East Policy'
- It sets out the clear objective of 'Act East Policy' of development of

North East Region of India unlike 'Look East Policy' which didn't explicitly focus on it

However to fulfill India's geo-strategic and economic goals in the Region, India needs to focus on certain priority areas like :

- More proactive role in Infrastructure ~~to~~ and Capacity building in ASEAN countries as well as Pacific Island nation
- Focus on 'Soft power' needs special attention, including promotion of cultural exchange, Buddhist Religious tourism, Yoga, scholarship offering for more people to people contact
- Frequent High level political engagement to forge 'Strategic partnership' with the Region
- India needs to stand up for common concerns of both ~~including~~ ~~for~~ like to ensure 'freedom of Navigation & overflight' in South China Sea
- early completion of RCEP negotiations to boost trade and Investment ties further.

East Asian-Pacific Region is becoming increasingly important in India's Geostategic interests, India must actively pursue its 'Act East Policy' to realise her National objectives.

3. What are the issues and challenges faced by Indian migrants in the Gulf countries? Enumerate the steps taken by the Indian government to address these.

खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दे एवं चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?
इनसे निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India has one of the richest Diaspora in Gulf countries including Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE among others. Diaspora in Gulf countries are playing important role in India's foreign policy framing towards these countries, enhancing India's Soft Power in the region, furthering bilateral engagements, help India earning Foreign through Remittance etc.

However, ~~Gulf countries~~ ^{Diaspora} are increasingly facing many issues like:

- Oil price crash has resulted in retrenchment of many Indian Workers in the oil companies there
- Global Economic slowdown has resulted in Unemployment problems there
- Poor Working conditions as well as exploitation by contractors and middlemen in luring them to work there giving false hopes
- Increasing political instability due to civil wars, Shia-sunni conflict and democratic uprising due to Arab Spring has resulted in threat to their life and property.

Realising these issues faced by Indian Migrants in Gulf countries, India has taken many steps for their welfare like :

- India has conducted Evacuation operations ~~to~~ in volatile regions like 'Operation Rachet' in Yemen in 2015
- India has increasingly taken up their concerns during high level political engagements with Gulf countries
- Indian Embassies in Gulf countries have taken steps like visiting workplaces to see whether there's adequate working conditions available to Indian workers or not
- e-portal has been launched for compulsory Registration by all middlemen to stop exploitation of workers
- 'Twitter SeWA' has been used for addressing their concerns ~~to~~ immediately.

Diaspora of India is playing an important role in India's foreign policy realising the same India has taken many measures to address their concerns. Such constant efforts are the key to realise Full potential of Diaspora.

4. In recent years there has been an increasing convergence between Russia and China on several global issues. What are its implications for India? What steps should be taken by India to protect its national interests?

हाल के वर्षों में रूस और चीन के बीच कई वैश्विक मुद्दों पर समाभिरूपता (कन्वर्जेंस) में निरंतर बढ़ोतरी देखी गयी है। भारत के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? भारत द्वारा अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

Russia and China, two of the important Global players today, are ~~increasingly~~ getting closer to each other over several issues of convergence including:

- both are on the same page in North Korea Nuclear test issue, favouring Dialogue rather than Military or economic sanction
- South China Sea claim by China is finding support from Russia
- both are pro-establishment of Bashar Assad Regime in Syrian crisis
- both want multi-lateral global Order against USA hegemony
- ~~Afghanistan~~ is pro-Taliban stance in Afghanistan Peace Process

Implications for India over growing convergence of Russia & China:

Positives:

- Interest of India's Regional and Global Ambition of becoming an important pole in world order

- Peaceful Resolution of N. Korean crisis resonates with Indian stance
- Changing present West-dominated global order and increasing importance of Asia in World affairs also is helpful for India's ambitions.

Negatives:

- Their stance ~~over~~ of involving Taliban in peace process could threaten India's security
- Increasing Pakistan tilt towards Russia - China axis is against Geostrategic interest of India
- India's call for freedom of Navigation in SCS goes against their present growing convergence

Steps to be taken by India:

- India needs to forge alliance with like minded countries including Japan, S. Korea and ~~At~~ Australia to counter Russia-China axis
- India should follow multi-lateral approach with healthy relationship with all the imp. powers including Russia and China as opposed to present perceived closeness to USA, which ~~is~~ has potential for furthering China - Russia convergence

Given the Convergence of issues of Russia and China, it's imperative of growing closeness between the two. India should cooperate with them over the issues of shared concerns but must stand up to them over ~~opposite~~ divergent stances by forging alliances with other like minded countries.

5. What are the objectives and key achievements of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)? Also, highlighting India's association with the Commission, identify its influence on various domestic legal regimes.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार कानून पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग (यूनाइटेड नेशन कमीशन ऑन इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड लॉ: UNCITRAL) के उद्देश्य और प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस आयोग के साथ भारत की संबद्धता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विभिन्न घरेलू विधिक व्यवस्थाओं पर इसके प्रभाव की पहचान कीजिए।

UNCITRAL is one of the agencies under the ambit of UN, established in 1967. It recently completed 50 years of its establishment whose celebrations were hosted by India.

Objectives and achievements of UNCITRAL:

- It ~~est~~ formulates legal regime ~~int~~ acceptable to all the countries for furthering International trade
- It establishes laws, bye laws, Rules and Regulations for business, trade and investment among the countries
- It has the objective of promoting free trade through legal regime for development of World economy, esp. developing and best developed countries
- It ensures that Domestic trade laws are in consonance with International standards

India's Association with UNCITRAL:

- India has been one of the very few countries getting elected to UNCITRAL & seat ~~for~~ continuously since its establishment
- India has played an important role in shaping International trade laws & Regulations by providing Assistance to the body at all levels over 50 years of its establishment.

6. Climate change can not only lead to an impending environment catastrophe but may also have profound strategic impact. Elaborate with examples.

जलवायु परिवर्तन न केवल आसन्न पर्यावरणीय विनाश की स्थिति उत्पन्न कर सकता है अपितु इसके गंभीर रणनीतिक प्रभाव भी हो सकते हैं। उदाहरण देते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Climate Change has both
environmental as well as Strategic Impacts.

Environmental Impact of Climate Change
includes:

- Rising sea level and submergence of low-lying territories
- Deglaciation
- Rising catastrophic incidents like frequent and intense Natural Disasters
- changing temperature and rainfall patterns posing threat to flora and fauna etc.

However, Climate Change isn't only limited to Environmental consequences as is popular perception. It also has Strategic Impact as well like:

- Rising sea level and submergence of territories will lead to problem of Climate Refugees, which is bound to pose problem in International affairs.
- Present European Refugee crisis itself is posing great animosity between nations. Climate Refugee problem will be much more intense according to some experts.

- It is ~~may~~ Today, large chunk of population in World is involved in Agriculture and other primary activities. But Climate change is bringing in ~~no~~ uncertainty posing a grave danger of Unemployment which may further radicalisation and terrorism worldwide which is already posing a great danger.
- Issues over funding and technology transfer during climate negotiations is creating a Gulf between 'developed' and 'developing' World.

However at the same time, Climate change is also bringing about greater cooperation among nations like:

- ~~close~~ ~~ness~~ ~~for~~ ~~Mitigation~~ and ~~Adapt~~
- coming together of nations for adaptation and Mitigation
- cooperation in space technology for disaster warning, joint Disaster Management operations etc.

Thus, Climate Change poses not only Environmental but Strategic Impact as well, both positives as well as negatives.

7. Central Asia is considered to be India's 'extended neighbourhood' and a priority area in policy-making. Highlight the significance of the region to India and the challenges India faces in deepening ties with the region. Also discuss the strategy India has adopted to overcome these challenges.

मध्य एशिया को भारत का 'विस्तारित पड़ोस' एवं इसके नीति-निर्धारण में एक प्राथमिक क्षेत्र माना जाता है। भारत के लिए इस क्षेत्र के महत्व एवं क्षेत्र के साथ संबंधों को प्रगाढ़ करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत द्वारा इन चुनौतियों पर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनायी गई रणनीति पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Central Asia, consisting of 5 countries, is increasingly finding priority in India's foreign policy formulation over recent years, which was largely neglected in the past.

India has increasingly started focussing on Central Asia as part of its 'Neighbourhood First' policy with the region being considered 'Extended Neighbourhood'.

Importance of Region to India:

- It's rich in mineral resources including Uranium, Gold, Copper etc. as well as there's potential Oil and Gas Reserves found there, making it important for 'Make in India' as well as India's Energy Diversification.
- Being relatively underdeveloped, it has great potential for India in terms of trade and investment.
- It's important for several connectivity projects like TAPI pipeline, INSTC etc. of which India is an important member.
- It is important from security point of view for India to check terrorism, radicalisation, drug trafficking etc.

Challenges India faces in deepening ties:

- Growing Chinese influence in the region
- lack of connectivity b/w India and Central Asia due to presence of Pakistan in between the two.
- Growing interest of major Asian and Global powers in the Region due to Strategic significance of it is leading to increasing competition for India
- Political instability in the region limits Indian Investments in the Region
- Afghanistan Instability & its repercussions in neighbouring Central Asia.

Strategy India has adopted to overcome these challenges are:

- India is an important player in stability and development of neighbouring Afghanistan for peace and security in the Region
- Growing cooperation with Central Asia to counter terrorism, capacity building projects and development of the Region
- India is actively engaging in various Regional fora like 'Heart of Asia Cooperation' and 'Shanghai Cooperation Organisation' for realising its Central Asian objectives
- several projects like TRI Convention, INSTC etc. are furthered by India connectivity of Region

~~Cent~~
Realising the potential of Central
Asian Region in achieving India's National
objectives, India has taken the right steps
in the direction to establish peace &
stability in the Region.

8. SAARC minus Pakistan can be a ray of hope for the sub-continent amidst SAARC's failure to be an organization for regional integration, economic cooperation and a platform to raise common issues. Analyse.

क्षेत्रीय एकीकरण, आर्थिक सहयोग हेतु संगठन एवं साझा मुद्दों को उठाने के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म के रूप में सार्क (SAARC) की विफलता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, पाकिस्तान रहित सार्क इस उप-महाद्वीप हेतु आशा की किरण बन सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SAARC - ~~region~~ to South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation - was established to ensure ~~Reg~~ South Asian Regional development, including 8 South Asian countries.

However over the years, it's been unable to function properly due to ~~bit~~ several reasons involving Pakistan like:

- Issues between India and Pakistan like cross-border terrorism, Border issues, Water issues etc. often hijack smooth functioning of SAARC
- Problems between Pakistan and Afghanistan like issue over Durand line, Taliban support by Pakistan to create problems in Afghanistan
- Meddling of Pakistan in Bangladesh's War crime trial

All these issues have often led to improper functioning of SAARC over the years. Recent cancellation of SAARC Summit by India, Afghanistan, Bhutan and Bangladesh Islamabad is which was to be held in Islamabad is one example of it. Pakistan has also been over various connectivity programs

like proposed SAARC Motor Vehicle Agreement, South Asian Economic Union, SAARC satellite, SAARC business visa regime etc.

Realising this non-functioning of SAARC, other South Asian countries have increasingly relied on SAARC minus Pak. strategy for Regional cooperation and development in many sectors including economic, political, cultural and security issues. Few of such sub-regional cooperations are:

- BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement
- Recent launch of SAARC satellite by India for use by all SAARC nations minus Pak
- rise of BIMSTEC to realise sub-regional cooperation
- Increasing bilateral engagements of India with individual countries ~~the~~ e.g. starting of 'Air freight corridor' b/w India and Afghanistan bypassing Pakistan to foster cooperation b/w Afghanistan and other SAARC countries due to non-contiguity of Afghanistan with other SAARC members

Though this strategy has the potential for Regional Development, but there are certain limitations like:

- lack of seamless connectivity without active Pakistan support as Afghanistan isn't contiguous to remaining 6 SAARC nations
- Development of remaining 7 countries and

South Asian Region as a whole is impossible unless Pakistan ~~is~~ also experiencing development.

Thus, there's a need to revive SAARC, isolating its functioning from other thorny political issues is the need of the hour.

9. Why is the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) a cause of concern for India? In this context, assess whether joining the CPEC is a viable option for India.

चीन-पाकिस्तान आर्थिक गलियारा (CPEC) भारत के लिए चिंता का कारण क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, आकलन कीजिए कि क्या CPEC से जुड़ना भारत के लिए एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है?

CPEC refers to an Economic Corridor joining Kashgar in Xinjiang Province of China to Gwadar Port in Pakistan. It's a ~50 bn \$ project encompassing various infrastructure like Road, rail, pipelines and Energy Infrastructure.

Concerns for India over CPEC are:

- CPEC passed through Gilgit - Baltistan Region of PoK, thereby posing issues over India's sovereignty and territorial integrity as India considers it an Integral Part of India.
- Chinese investment in PoK would make it a direct stakeholder in Kashmir is problem, thereby going away from Bilateral solution agreed upon by India and Pak during Shimla Agreement 1972.
- Chinese presence in Gwadar port will increase its Maritime presence in Indian Ocean Region - furthering its 'string of pearl' policy to encircle India.
- It's at Gwadar port being on route of India to Middle East, Chinese presence may threaten India's Energy Security in

case of possible future conflict between the two countries

- CPEC will further China-Pak Alliance & threatening our geostrategic interest as China will take Pakistan's side over any future conflict.

Viability of India joining CPEC:

Chinese envoy had invited India to join CPEC, however India didn't take it positively and even boycotted 'BRI Forum' held in China, clearly signalling its discontentment over present structure of CPEC. ~~and~~ ~~that~~

Several benefits may accrue to India from joining CPEC & 'Belt & Road Initiative' which is parent of CPEC. like:

- India can get infrastructure finance
- wider access to Markets of Asia, Africa and Europe in line with our 'Sagarmala program' and 'Make in India initiative'
- Digital connectivity may accrue to India

However, in the present scenario, possibility of India joining CPEC & BRI looks bleak. Given its many ~~big~~ benefits, India should clearly articulate its concerns & address diplomatically with

~~CE~~ CPEC ~~ce~~ has for India.

10. Comment on the crisis faced by the Rohingyas in Myanmar. What has been the approach of the international community in handling the situation? How can the ongoing crisis impact India?

म्यांमार में रोहिंग्या लोगों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले संकट पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को नियंत्रित करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय का दृष्टिकोण क्या रहा है? यह जारी संकट भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकता है?

Rohingyas are the ethnic minority in Buddhist majority Myanmar. They live in Rakhine Province in Eastern part of Myanmar.

Rohingyas are increasingly being persecuted in Myanmar. Myanmar Government considers them to be of Bangladesh origin and illegal immigrants in Myanmar. ~~The~~ Citizenship laws are biased against them. They are being targeted by Myanmar military, ~~not~~ subjected to rape, murder, discrimination, in the guise of ~~long~~ tackling insurgency. Laws in Myanmar don't allow them to move around resulting in their ghettoisation.

All these factors have resulted in their exodus to neighbouring countries of Bangladesh and India. However, they are facing problems over there as well with Bangladesh planning to accommodate them in uninhabitable island and India planning to deport them.

International Reaction to Rohingya Crisis:

- UN has described Rohingyas as one of the most persecuted minorities in World to draw International attention
- Many countries including China and India have put International pressure on Myanmar to stop persecution
- there's a call to civil society to rescind Nobel Prize from de facto leader Aung San Su Kyi to put pressure on her.

Impact on India:

- It could result in refugee influx in India posing ~~se~~ various challenges like strain on already limited resources of India, popular opposition to immigrants ~~at~~ ~~rise~~ especially in North-East Region, ~~rise~~ rise in population etc.
- There are reports that LeT, JeM are recruiting disgruntled Rohingyas for terrorism attack in India
- Fear of radicalisation among Rohingyas coming to India
- Guerrilla revolt by Rohingya may become massive against Myanmar Army which may result in Civil War which is bound to have repercussion in India
- Kaladan Multi-modal project passes through Rakhine, which may face security challenge

India along with other neighbouring countries must immediately put pressure on Myanmar to resolve this Humanitarian issue at the earliest.

11. What do you understand by South-South cooperation? Highlight the importance of such a cooperation for developing countries like India. Also, mention the role India can play for deepening the South-South cooperation.

दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए इस प्रकार के सहयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग को प्रगाढ़ करने में भारत द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।

South-South cooperation refers to cooperation among the third World countries, who were once the victim of Colonisation and are today ~~either~~ 'developing nations'. 'Non Aligned Movement', 'G77' are typical examples of ~~cooperation~~ South-South Cooperation today.

Importance of South-South cooperation for India:

- It gives India an opportunity to become global leader by leading 100+ countries to realise her ambition
- India could utilise such cooperation to further gain negotiating powers in Global platforms like UN, WTO, etc.
- India could further the interests in ongoing WTO & G20 Development Agenda negotiations to extract benefits for developing and under developed nations and put up joint front against proposal for including new issues like e-commerce, labour etc.
- India could realise her ambition of becoming permanent member of UNSC

by garnering support of these nations.

- ~~At Climate Change negotiations could also~~
be India could also get concessions in ongoing Climate Change negotiations through such S-S cooperation, as all these countries have mostly similar interests.

Role India can play for deepening South-South Cooperation:

- India ~~is~~ ~~must~~ must engage enthusiastically in all high-level political summits of South-South cooperation. Recent event of downgrading India's participation in NAM Summit at Venezuela should not be repeated.
- India should go for including new and relevant issues concerning today's World like Terrorism, Climate Change, Nuclearisation etc. in NAM to revive it post end of Cold War.
- India, being one of the largest emerging countries and de facto leader in South-South cooperation must engage closely with other developing nations like African and Latin American countries to forge Unity and ~~extract~~ extract favourable provisions in global negotiations.

12. Analyse the importance of NSG membership for India. Also, mention the hurdles India is facing in its quest of becoming a member of NSG despite consistent efforts.

भारत के लिए एन.एस.जी. (NSG) की सदस्यता के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, निरंतर प्रयासों के बाद भी NSG की सदस्यता प्राप्त करने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

'Nuclear Suppliers Group' is an Export control regime for Nuclear export market. It's a 48 member group formed in 1974 post India's Pokhran Nuclear Test.

Importance of NSG membership for India:

- To become a part of Nuclear Rule making body to ensure her interests. In 2011, NSG passed Regulation against India's favour. India, if becomes a part of NSG, then it could ensure that such things don't happen again in future.
- India has an ambition of going on path of Clean Energy with Nuclear Energy being an important part of it, as promised in INDC submitted to UNFCCC. It could better be ensured if India becomes part of NSG.
- ~~Invest~~ To give greater confidence to Nuclear Investors in India
- To expedite stalled treaties, e.g. Despite signing Nuclear Agreement for Civil purpose with Namibia, Pelindaba treaty among

African countries is preventing Nuclear fuel export to India due to not being signatory to NPT. NSG membership could undo it.

- India having World's largest Thorium Reserves want to enter Nuclear Exports Market.
- To ensure that NSG waiver 2008 is not altered or revoked in future.

India has invested considerable Diplomatic Efforts in becoming a member of NSG. For instance, Prime Minister himself visited Singapore, Italy & Mexico before NSG plenary Session to garner their support. However, despite these efforts, India could not get NSG membership due to:

- NSG works on Consensus basis. But only 38 out of 48 members supported India's membership
- Chinese obstacle: China opposed India's membership due to India not being a signatory to NPT which it said is pre-condition for NSG membership. It also linked Pakistan's NSG membership to India, which is bound to create hassle as Pakistan is known Nuclear Proliferator.
- Several countries ~~are~~ prepared to have non-NPT criteria first before considering India's application

Given several benefits of NSG,
India should keep Diplomatic Efforts going
one and highlight her credentials of
being Nuclear Responsible state, no first use
policy etc. to get support of 10 states
who opposed our membership.

13. While BRICS has emerged as an effective multilateral forum in a multi-polar international order, at the same time, as a grouping it seems to have internal contradictions also. Comment.

यद्यपि बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) एक प्रभावी बहुपक्षीय मंच के रूप में उभरा है, लेकिन साथ ही, एक समूह के रूप में इसमें आंतरिक विरोधाभास भी विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

BRICS is an ~~to~~ cooperation Organisation of five fastest Emerging nations of the World viz. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. It was formed in 2008 for greater cooperation among 5 Emerging countries in various spheres including political, economic, defence, security and Developmental issues.

Heavyweights ~~the~~ ~~has~~ Presence of International including Russia, China and India has given BRICS an International recognition. It's the objective of creating a multi-polar World from the present largely US-dominated World Order. Its effectiveness ~~could~~ as a multi-lateral forum ~~could~~ be gauged for creating a Multi-polar World could be gauged from certain actions taken by BRICS like:

- establishment of 'New Development Bank' to counter US-dominated World Bank in supplementing as well as complementing Development loans not only to BRICS nations but rather a larger ~~base~~ base

of Developing Nations

- creation of 'Contingency Reserve Arrangement' as a counter to IMF for liquidity crisis management.
- * plan to establish BRICS rating Agency as counter to US based Moody's, Fitch, S&P.

All these clearly point to effectiveness and objective of creating a multi-polar World by BRICS nation.

However, BRICS has many internal contradictions as well which might pose challenge in its effectiveness like:

- Wide socio-economic disparity among BRICS nations with Russia being industrialised developed country on one extreme whereas South Africa being developing at a rather slow pace
- China and Russia are permanent members of UNSC whereas rest 3 are not.
- Differences among them in global issues like ~~Russia and China are on one hand~~ South China Sea dispute, Syrian crisis, Afghanistan Peace process etc.
- Viewpoint over terrorism is also drastically different. For instance, Indian attempt at condemning cross-border

terrorism by Pakistan during Goa BRICS
Summit was thwarted by China & Russia

BRICS nations, however, till now
have not let internal disputes and divergence
to hijack the functioning of BRICS unlike
other groupings like WTO, SAARC etc. Objective
of creating multi polar World could be
realised only if they continue on this path
forgetting their contradictions.

14. How is an asylum seeker different from a refugee? Discuss the need for a uniform asylum policy in India.

आश्रय/शरण चाहने वाला (asylum seeker) एक शरणार्थी (refugee) से किस प्रकार भिन्न होता है? भारत में आश्रय प्रदान करने के संबंध में एक समान नीति की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Asylum seekers refers to a person who is seeking political recognition and protection from a State ~~whereas~~, ~~Refugee~~ for any reason. Whereas, Refugee is the one who is facing discrimination or threat of persecution owing to his/her belonging to any particular Religion, race, class, ethnicity or political opinion. Thus, Refugee is limited to only these grounds as per International definition whereas asylum seeker could be for any purpose. Refugee is recognised internationally and get protection of State, whereas Asylum seeker hasn't yet got any protection rather he's seeking it yet from the State.

~~For~~ Present Situation in India:

India ~~doesn't~~ ~~have~~ isn't signatory to UN Refugee Convention 1951 or Refugee Protocol of 1967. India doesn't even have a law or policy for Refugees. Rather, they are governed by various Acts like Foreigners Act, Passport Act etc.

Debate about need for Uniform
Asylum Policy emerged after Mr. Bharti, ~~sought~~
~~any~~ dissident leader of Baluchistan sought
Asylum in India.

Argument in favour of Asylum policy:-

- In absence of uniform policy, it hinges on government of the day to take decision ~~which goes against~~ on case by case basis which goes against 'Rule of Law' and 'Equality before Law'.
- Recent government decision of deporting Rohingyas raises question of discrimination by govt. in granting asylum when it has already granted it to other immigrants like Tibetans, Chakmas etc.

Arguments Against Uniform Asylum Policy:-

- India isn't bound by any international statute to ink uniform policy.
- India has always been magnanimous by respecting Human Rights as seen in case of Afghans, Tamilians from Sri Lanka, Nepalese, Tibetans etc. so there's no need to have policy to guide the state.
- Absence of Policy allows Indian govt. to weigh the option based on strategic decision on case by case basis. e.g. India gave asylum to Dalai Lama to play 'card' against China.

Given India's past good track record in handling Refugee situation and flexibility in approach offered by absence of asylum policy, there's no need at present to explicitly ink it.

15. The recent breakthrough in the Civil Nuclear field is a sign of India-Japan relations moving beyond the calculations of complementarities and cooperation. Analyse in view of the multiple factors shaping India-Japan relations.

नागरिक परमाणु क्षेत्र में हाल ही में प्राप्त सफलता भारत-जापान संबंधों का अन्योन्याश्रितताओं (अनुपूरक) और सहयोग से परे जाने का चिह्न है। भारत-जापान संबंधों को आकार प्रदान करने वाले विविध कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India and Japan share 'special strategic and Global Partnership' as Prime Minister held during Bilateral Summit. It encompasses almost all the issues of cooperation, including Space, Science & tech., Water Management, Agriculture, defence, trade and Investment among others.

India and Japan has seen many areas of cooperation during recent bilateral meet like:

- Japan's assistance in Bullet train, ~~from~~ Ahmedabad to Mumbai
- Assistance in ~~new~~ 'Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor', 'Bengaluru-Chennai Industrial Corridor'
- Japan's technical cooperation in various flagship schemes like 'Smart-city', 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan', 'Make in India', 'Digital India'.

All these areas of cooperation between India and Japan traditionally have been credited to many similarities, complementarities and convergence in global issues like:

Similarities:~~Threat of rising & e~~

- Democracy, secularism, Rule of Law, Independent Judiciary etc.

Complementarities:

- Japan is ageing whereas India is youthful
- Japan has excess Capital for Investment whereas India wants Investment
- Japan lacks Natural Resources whereas India has abundant of it

Global convergence of interests:

- threat against rising China
- ambition of creating multi-polar World
- freedom of navigation across International Waters

However, recent inking of Indo-Japan Nuclear Deal marks pinnacle in relationship b/w the two countries moving ahead of traditional areas of cooperation. ~~importance~~ Though India has signed such deals with over dozen countries, but this is different from others due to:-

- ~~Japan~~ India is the first non-NPT country with which Japan has signed such deal
- Japan is the only country which has been a victim of Nuclear attack. It's Nuclear cooperation with India marks

and highlights the trust and Confidence
that Japan has on India.

16. Enumerate the objectives of Forum for India Pacific Islands Cooperation and discuss its importance for India. Also examine the progress made by the forum in attaining its objectives.

फोरम फॉर इंडिया पेसिफिक आइलैंड कोऑपरेशन (भारत-प्रशांत द्वीप समूह सहयोग मंच) के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए एवं भारत हेतु इसके महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस मंच (फोरम) द्वारा अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में की गई प्रगति का परीक्षण कीजिए।

FIPIC is a forum for cooperation b/w India and 14 Pacific Island countries. It was established in 2014 with the Objectives of :

- Foster wide ranging partnership between India and Pacific Island Nations for mutual benefit and development
- cooperating on various issues ranging from political, economic, maritime, security and developmental issues like health, Education, space technology etc.

Importance of FIPIC for India :

- It gives India a chance to move beyond its traditional region of Indian Ocean and foray into Pacific Ocean
- 14 countries b/w could help India in garnering support for UNSC permanent membership

- ~~Pacific~~ All these islands have wide EEZ rich in Oil & Gas Reserves, Fishery resource etc. which could be exploited by India to realise National objectives
- To counter Chinese presence in Pacific Ocean
- Pacific ~~island~~ ^{Ocean}, being surrounded by important countries like Australia, Japan, USA etc. has Strategic Significance

Progress made by FIPIC :

There has been two high level Summits held to forge cooperation between India & Pacific Island countries, one in Fiji & other in Jaipur.

few of the important developments are :

- India has offered to share Space technology with them for disaster forecast, disaster management & other developmental purposes
- India has offered Naval support for greater security and joint operations among the India & other nations.
- India is also pursuing capacity building by supplying generic drugs, and other aids.

FIPIC is still at a nascent stage. Though the objectives set out under it are yet far from being achieved, but a great start has already been given to faster cooperation.

17. What were the objectives behind setting up of the International Criminal Court (ICC)? Identify the challenges that the ICC faces in becoming an independent, credible and effective institution for international criminal justice system. Also suggest measures to address these challenges.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय अपराध न्यायालय (ICC) की स्थापना करने के पीछे निहित उद्देश्य क्या थे? ICC द्वारा अंतरराष्ट्रीय अपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली हेतु एक स्वतंत्र, विश्वसनीय और प्रभावी संस्था बनने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

ICC was established as part of Rome Statute in 2002 as an Inter-governmental body with the following objectives to try:

- ~~to try war crimes~~
- war crimes
- crime against humanity
- genocide

by State as well as Non-State Actors.

However, several allegations have been raised over its functioning part exit of South Africa, Burundi from ICC. Russia has also recently formally withdrawn its Signature from 'Rome Statute'.

Challenges confronting ICC are:

- limited Jurisdiction as important global powers like USA, Russia, China and India have not ratified Rome Statute.

- ICC's decision could be vetoed by UNSC, thereby often leading to politicisation of trials
- ICC doesn't have authority to investigate ~~per~~ permanent members of UNSC
↓
actions by
- ICC doesn't have independent budget as well as its investigations depend on cooperation by States

Measures needed to make ICC stronger:

- their jurisdiction over P5 members needs to be established
- P5 members should refrain from ~~not~~ politicising the trials
- International cooperation by all against gravest crime against humanity in an unequivocal voice is need of the hour
- separate independent budget and investigation staff of ICC is needed
- International pressure should be built by its signatories to others so as to adopt ICC's jurisdiction to strengthen ICC's credibility

18. The Commonwealth grouping has been accused of talking about ideals that it does not uphold and wasting the resources of governments. Critically analyse the statement and comment on the relevance of the Commonwealth grouping in present times.

राष्ट्रमंडल समूह पर उन आदर्शों के संबंध में चर्चा करने जिनका स्वयं इसके द्वारा अनुसमर्थन नहीं किया जाता एवं सरकारों के संसाधनों का अपव्यय करने के आरोप लगते रहे हैं। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए एवं वर्तमान समय में राष्ट्रमंडल समूह की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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19. Discuss the strategic importance of the Heart of Asia conference with regards to India. Highlighting its key takeaways, discuss how the Amritsar Declaration takes the process forward.

भारत के संबंध में हार्ट ऑफ एशिया सम्मेलन के सामरिक महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसकी प्रमुख उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि अमृतसर घोषणा इस प्रक्रिया को आगे कैसे बढ़ाती है।

'Heart of Asia' Conference -
Istanbul Process was initiated in 2011 with
~14 countries to cooperate on peace
and development of Afghanistan and
Region as a whole.

Strategic Importance of HoA for India:

- It advances India's goal of peace and stability of Afghanistan, which is vital to development of the Region
- It also gives platform for multi-lateral ~~platform~~ engagement for development of Afghanistan as opposed to individual developmental ~~and~~ function by India - which has increasingly come under Taliban attack, backed by Pakistan as it doesn't want India to get headway in Afghanistan
- Stability in Afghanistan will ~~lead to~~ provide opportunity for India to go for investment in Afghanistan, building greater trade ties, to go for TAPI pipeline as well

as INSTC

- India's security and counter-terrorism efforts are possible only if region around Afghanistan is peaceful.

Recent, HoA Conference held in Amritsar, Punjab adopted 'Amritsar Resolution' containing various measures like:

- Terrorism: It seeks the cooperation among member countries for counter terror measures and also condemned Pakistan for giving safe haven to terrorists
- Connectivity: It called for need for connectivity in the Region surrounding Afghanistan for growth and development
- Economic ties: It called for member countries to boost their developmental aids to Afghanistan for rapid development.
- Security: Declaration called for co-ordinated Efforts to tackle Taliban

Thus, 'Amritsar Declaration' is a major way forward towards the objective of ~~Peace~~ rapid peace process and growth of Asia as a whole.

20. After remaining peripheral to India's foreign policy priorities, the Indian Ocean has received some attention in recent years. Nonetheless, given the significance it holds, involvement of actors with diverse interests and existing challenges, it is imperative that India redoubles its efforts in shaping the future of the region. Discuss.

दीर्घकाल तक भारत की विदेश नीति की प्राथमिकताओं में हाशिये पर रहने के उपरान्त, हिंद महासागर ने हाल के वर्षों में कुछ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके अंतर्निहित महत्व, विभिन्न हितों वाले देशों के शामिल होने और मौजूदा चुनौतियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, यह आवश्यक है कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के भविष्य को आकार प्रदान करने में अपने प्रयासों को और अधिक बढ़ाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~India has always~~

Indian Ocean's significance has been undervalued in India's Foreign policy objectives till date. India has over the years considered itself of being a land-power, rather than a Maritime power. Defence Expenditure towards Navy has been the least traditionally among three Arms of Defence forces is a clear example of it.

However, India has over the recent years realised the importance of Indian Ocean to achieve her National Objectives. Several of India's recent steps point towards it like:

- Sagar Mala initiative for port modernisation and Expansion
- 'SAGAR' initiative by India - 'Security and Growth for All in the Region'

- launch of 'Indian Ocean Naval Symposium' for Naval cooperation among nine countries
- ~~several~~ Naval modernisation plan
- several joint exercises with several countries to project India's Naval power
- Lease of Assumption Island by India from Seychelles to enhance Military presence in ~~Eastern India~~ Western Indian Ocean.

Challenges in Indian Ocean today :-

- There's an International attention building up in Indian Ocean given its Strategic significance, including countries like China, France, USA etc.
- Rising Piracy, Drug trafficking, Arms Trafficking, ~~the~~ Indian smuggling, Human Trafficking in Indian Ocean

Efforts needed by India :

- India needs to reach out to littoral countries in a more proactive manner
- as India should focus on naval capacity building, more joint exercises to be 'net security providers' in the Region
- engage more closely with 'Indian Ocean

Rim Association' to forge cooperation
with rim countries.

Given India's ^{advantageous} central location
in Indian Ocean, ~~it's~~ it's imperative
for India to take more efforts to
become leader of Indian Ocean in line
with its rising ambitions to become
Regional & Global power.