

Online

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GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2016

TEST - 07

61

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		- There are 20 questions. - All questions are compulsory - The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. - Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. - Answers must be written within the space provided. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Name Shashank Chaudhary

Roll No. —

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Date 18-6-16

Signature Banshakar

1. Invigilator Signature —

2. Invigilator Signature —

REMARKS

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Q1. China is a mighty newly emerging global power that naturally deserves space to expand its sphere of influence and so, 'engage China' would be better option for the existing world order rather than 'contain China' policy. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Ans With the largest population in the world and \$10 trillion GDP, China is the newly emerging world power and the only country ~~at~~ which challenge U.S. might in the world affairs and hence achieving a multi-polar world.

Don't use such words which shows aggressiveness.

• 'Engage China' policy

Especially for India, engaging with China holds great prospects in terms of social, economical and commercial fields. The One-Belt-One Road initiative by China is an important step towards improving connectivity of South Asia and Central Asia. India does not have the required financial resources to economically integrate ~~for~~ Asia, therefore China with its large foreign reserves can serve as an integrator. Therefore, engaging with China is better option.

Not only India should engage with China but other countries also

Apart from economic benefit many other benefit are also there

Remarks

— The wider engagement with China may —
Avoid the next cold war like situation between China & US

'Contain China' Policy

• US wants a uni-polar world, in this respect its policy of 'Asia pivot' and

'Transnational Trade Partnership' are

will steps towards containing China.

Also in this respect U.S. wants to empower India by defence agreements and bilateral engagement. However, the

command of Chinese economy in export market is very huge and the containment policy may increase friction in world relation.

Thus, the way forward should be to engage with China while ensuring that the interests of other countries like India, Vietnam etc are not subordinated to Chinese interests. For example, mega RCEP, APEC are right steps.

Remarks

Refer links

Q2. The remarkable positive change in India's foreign policy towards neighborhood is fraught with problems such as lack of trust and conflict between local political parties of the neighbouring countries on the one hand and geopolitics of regional and global powers on the other, which would delay the efforts to bear fruits. Do you agree? Give reasons.

(125 Marks)

The examples of positive change in India's foreign policy towards neighborhood include the Panchsheel doctrine, the Neighbourhood first policy, etc.

However, the efforts have not been fully realised due to conflict between local political parties of these countries and geopolitics and global powers. For example:-

Sri Lanka: The long civil war in Sri Lanka and the authoritarian regime of Rajapaksa have prevented better India - Sri Lanka relationship.

Bangladesh: Conflict between Islamist and government groups over the war crime trials have been impediments in better relations.

Remarks

As much as other countries conflicts (internal or external) prevented so as our own inter political conflicts.

Also an internal political conflict in Trin prevented better relation with Sri Lanka

Teesta water sharing with Bangladesh.

94/2

• Nepal : The recent Constitutional crisis in Nepal, whereby Madhesi population protested → Bring complete picture.

• Pakistan - Continuous coup by military and lack of democratically elected government → Bring complete picture.

• China Factor.

Chinese engagement with Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bhutan to ~~gain~~ ~~to~~ create tensions for India → why → Bring complete picture.

• U.S. Factor

to this engagement with Pakistan in terms of transfer of military equipments is resented by India.

• Anti-India feeling

Political parties have been propagating Anti-India feelings in the countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal etc.

These factors have prevented better India

and neighbourhood relations.

Refer links -

Bring points which are more relevant to this topic

Bring complete remarks in your file

Q3. "Sister City" concept based engagements can bring positive changes in India-Pakistan relation because of historical and cultural linkages. Analyze the statement in broader context of significance and achievements of various sister cities linkages globally.

(12.5 Marks)

Sister City concept refer to the engagement at the city level. It is a decentralised form of diplomatic relationship between people and development of sister cities on same lines and similar infrastructure.

Significance:

- It holds great prospects to improve India-Pakistan relationship because of historical and cultural linkages.
- Being both part of British India and Cultural similarity between the people, this will boost friendly relationship between the countries as opposed to the engagement at government-to-government level.
- India and China have also espoused such diplomatic relationship based on sister city and sister state concepts.
- New York-London, Paris-Berlin, etc are examples of sister cities linkages at global level.

Remarks

Achievements:

- Being more concepts related to India & Pakistan
- The historical enemies Germany and France have now developed better relation.
 - ~~The 'Sister City' concept have also resulted in~~ urban infrastructure improvement.
 - Transport and connectivity have improved.
 - Cultures have integrated.

Thus, 'Sister City' concept hold a great prospect is reduce India-Pakistan hostility.

Focus on the question more and bring more relevant points accordingly

Remarks

Refer links

Q4. Bangladesh has recently suggested that it would adopt secularism instead of Islam as the official state religion. Discuss its implications on the internal security situation of Bangladesh in light of the increased violence against the minority in recent months.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans

Majority of population of Bangladesh is Muslims. Moreover, due to the presence of fundamentalist forces in Bangladesh, the demand for proclamation of Islamic republic is growing Why?

However, the government is committed to make Bangladesh a secularist countries on the similar lines of India. This has created problems of internal security in Bangladesh:-

- Many bloggers have been assassinated who were demanding war crimes trials.
- The Government has been unable to contain the increasing challenges to free speech in the country.
- The religious minorities in Bangladesh are facing persecution and violence.
- This has triggered a migration of people from Bangladesh to India ~~can~~, creating security

arks

issues in North east India.

Bring completeness

Thus, to prevent the violence, government of Bangladesh should call for peaceful engagement with extremist groups and ~~act~~ stringently against the acts of violence. Bangladesh should also engage with international community in this respect.

Mention all the possible dimensions.

Refer hints

Remarks

Q5. With US gradually withdrawing itself from the security architecture of West Asia. It is said that future of West Asia security apparatus looks unstable. In the light of above statement, highlight what stakes India has in West Asia and what should India do to safeguard those? (12.5 Marks)

Ans The operation desert storm, operation Infinite reach etc ~~are~~ ^{are} examples of U.S. gross interference of U.S. in ~~west~~ security architecture of West Asia. U.S. had embraced the policy of 8 1/2

stabilising West Asia through military actions. However, the current government of U.S. have decided to renounce the policy of interference.

Though it may look the right step but it will create instability in West Asia. For instance:

(i) The rise of IS in Iraq was the result of U.S. withdrawing from Iraq without establishing a stable regime and leaving a power vacuum.

(ii) Withdrawal from Afghanistan will lead to rise of Taliban again. US forces are also present in Iraq and other West Asian countries

In this situation, stakes Ind of India in West Asia
(1) 7 ^{million} ~~in~~ diaspora in West Asia which is responsible for \$40 billion remittances.

Remarks

(ii) West Asia is essential for India's energy security.

(iii) A stable West Asia is required for stability in Pakistan and South Asia.

(iv) Global terrorism ~~is~~ has thrived in an unstable West Asia, thus its stability is required for India's fight against terrorism.

Way forward for India

- India should be an active party to Afghanistan peace process.

- India should actively try to stop the civil war in Syria, crisis in Yemen and cold war between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

- West Asia ~~See~~ See India as a credible interlocutor hence India should try to promote dialogues and negotiations between the belligerent countries in West Asia.

These points are too general. You need to bring more specific & relevant points.

Remarks

Refer links

Q6. While India and Israel cooperate closely in many areas, the relations were always marked by secrecy. However, this has changed in recent years with both countries openly asserting their friendship. Highlight the factors which have led to this change. Also mention the pros and cons of this change. (12.5 Marks)

Ans India and Israel are cooperating in the fields of defence, agriculture, water conservation, space, education, health etc.

The engagement in the earlier years was secret because of the concerns India had for Palestinians. India has always supported the Palestinians demand for existence. However, in the recent years the relations between Israel and Palestine (Palestine Liberation Organisation) have improved, this has given India the required impetus to engage with Israel more openly without antagonising Palestine. Moreover, other interest in technology, economy etc have led to explicit engagement between India and Palestine. For example.
→ Indian scientists have been trained in Israel in field of Civil Nuclear energy.

Remarks

- Water conservation technologies have been imported from Israel.
- Joint agricultural research.
- Defence cooperation.

Pros of the Relationship:

- Technology import, ~~be~~ best practices for scientists and defence forces.
- Improved relations with U.S. as Israel and US are allies.
- Presence in West Asia.

Be more specific and bring more relevant points.

Explain those points to bring completeness.

Cons of the Relationship:

- It may antagonise the muslim states
- The Hamas group is still conducting terrorist attacks, India may attract Islamist terrorism home.
- Relations with Iran and Saudi Arabia may be compromised.

Remarks

Refer hints

Q7. ISIS is flourishing less because of its internal strengths, but more due to dubious geo-politics leading to a selective war on terrorism and more than deserved importance given by the stakeholders to their own political agenda instead of united front. Examine.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans ISIS is a terrorist organisation based in Iraq and Syria which aims to establish an Islamic Caliphate that is based on fundamental Shariat Law.

3

• Own interests of different stakeholders in Syrian crisis and their selective war on terrorism:-

→ United States: U.S. is more interested in toppling the ~~stia~~ government in Syria rather than attacking ISIS.

→ Sunni States like Saudi Arabia, Jordan etc.:

• They want end of Shia government and hence they support the rebels through ~~arm~~ arms and finances.

→ Iran is the Shia country which wants to preserve a Shia state in West Asia.

→ Russia: Russia helping Syrian Government as ~~an~~ a cold war policy and Russia's access

Remarks

to the warm waters of Mediterranean sea.

Turkey: Turkey is against the Kurds in

The internal conflicts of the country because Kurds are demanding a separate state.

other middle east countries provide support for Kurds: They are fighting IS to ^{only} prevent it from occupying their territory in South-east Turkey and North Syria.

Syrian Government: It is against the rebels and wants to preserve its rule at any cost.

Be more specific. Being more in relevant. Thus, it is clear that every stakeholder in West Asia is fighting for its own personal cause rather ~~an~~ than taking

a concerted step towards elimination of ISIS. The need is a cooperation of all ~~towards~~ for the fight against terrorism.

Remarks

Refer hints

Q8. The advent of democracy in Myanmar has opened new opportunities for Indo-Myanmar relations. However, at the same time it has also brought out new challenges in resolving issues and disputes. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Ans Myanmar has been able to ~~not~~ get a democratically elected government after nearly 50 years of military Junta rule.

New opportunity for Indo-Myanmar relations

- Democracy-to-Democracy engagement will be much more strong.
- The insurgency problem in the North-East can be solved with the new government.
- The Rohingya crisis can be resolved.
- Development of North-East through projects like Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport

Corridor

- Improved bilateral trade
- Myanmar can learn from India's experiences.

Bring completeness in these points.

Remarks

- Myanmar is important for India's 'Act East Policy'.

New Challenges :

Bring connectivity in these points.

- The important ministries like homeland security border security etc are still under the control of military.
- There will be a competition between India and China in Myanmar.
- Myanmar has ~~some~~ plethora of internal problems, in this scenario Myanmar's engagement with India is doubtful.

Include these points in paragraph.

- Way Forward
BIMSTEC will be a right platform to engage.

- Mekong - Ganga - Cooperation will be instrumental
- Bangladesh - China - India - Myanmar Corridor should be used by India to enhance relations

Conclusion

Remarks

Q9. Examine the role of India in the wake of increasing South China Sea dispute. How India's interests are at stake in the dispute? (12.5 Marks)

Ans South China Sea dispute is the ~~same~~ dispute for sovereignty over the islands present in the South China Sea. Parties to dispute include China, Vietnam, ~~Philippines~~, Brunei, etc.

Role of India

India has an important role in the South China Sea dispute. Vietnam has invited India to explore oil in ~~the disputed sea~~ its Exclusive Economic Zone, however China opposes it and calls it a disputed land. ~~It~~ Vietnam is an ally of India and India wants to diversify its energy imports given the instability in the West Asia.

Moreover, India has advocated Freedom of Navigation on the sea lanes of communication. China hegemony if not restricted may also extend to the Indian Ocean. Therefore, the resolution of this dispute is essential for

Remarks

assuring the freedom of Navigation in Sea in any part of the world.

India's Interests at stake:

→ India's major trade happens through Malacca Strait, which receives major transport through South China Sea. China's hegemony over it will be strategically and economically disadvantageous for India.

Be more specific & bring more relevant points → If China's territorial expansionist policy is not challenged here, it may cause tensions for India in Arunachal Pradesh and Indian Ocean.

South China Sea is also important for energy security.

Multilateral dialogues between parties to dispute should be held under the ~~various~~ ~~fora like~~ SCO, ~~BR~~ auspices of United Nations.

Remarks: Mention the complete dimensions.

Refer links

Q10. Geography is the biggest barrier in India-Central Asia relations. In the light of above statement, highlight the importance of Central Asia for India. Also mention the factors constraining close economic ties between India and Central Asia. What steps have been taken in recent times by India to overcome the geographical barrier? (12.5 Marks)

Ans Central Asia represents the land locked part of Asia in the middle, the countries include Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. (3/12)

Importance of Central Asia for India Mention about the various barriers

- Potential export market, given the threat of TPP it becomes more important Hindukush Mountain
Himalayan Mountain
Tien Shan groups etc
- Kazakhstan has world's ^{2nd} largest reserves of Uranium, hence important for nuclear trade.
- Central Asia has reserves of oil and Natural Gas.
- India shares cultural ties with Central Asia.

Factors constraining engagement:

→ India is restricted by Himalayas and China on Eastern side and hostile Pakistan.

Remarks

Mention complete dimensions.

on the other side.

- India is facing competition with China in Central Asia.
- Central Asia is backward and not infrastructureally developed to fully exploit trade relations.

Steps taken in recent times:

- (i) TAPI :- Gas pipeline from Turkmenistan have been proposed and signed.
- (ii) Prime minister's recent visits.
- (iii) Increasing number of flights from India to Central Asia.
- (iv) Various memorandum of understanding signed like MOU in

- Include these points in paragraphs
- Tourism
 - Education
 - Electoral practices.
 - Defence Cooperation
 - Cultural ties.
 - movement of students
 - Health
 - Bilateral trade
 - Nuclear cooperation
 - Energy trade
 - etc.

Remarks

Q11. Implementation of BCIM economic corridor could unleash forces of development in India's North-East region. In the light of above statement, comment on the advantages of BCIM corridor for India. Also highlight the apprehensions due to which India is hesitant to join the project. (12.5 Marks)

BCIM stands for Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor. → Explain its features.

Advantages of BCIM for India :-

- Connectivity to North East region will improve. This will help in economic development and elimination of secessionist movements in North East. (3)
- Improved relation with China and resolution of border disputes in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin. prospects for resolution
- Access to markets in Bangladesh, Myanmar and China.
- Address the issue of transnational-organised crime in the Golden Triangle.
- Access to South-East Asia and ASEAN as part of 'Act East' policy of India.

Remarks

• Economic integration of the South Asia region and linking BIM with Mekong - Ganga cooperation will improve it further.

Apprehensions of India:

• India fears hegemony of China in the forum.

• Bilateral issues are not yet solved between

India - Bangladesh (Teesta river), India -

Myanmar (North-east insurgency) and

India - China (Border disputes).

• It will open Indian market for further Chinese imports.

Bring more points.

Mention all the dimensions to bring clarity & completeness.

Remarks

Refer link

Q12. What do you understand by the term model minority? What is the role of a country's social system and institutional structure in integrating and assimilating migrants into local culture? Why do you think Europe has failed to integrate the migrants from the Middle East? (12.5 Marks)

Ans Model minority refers to the minority that has not been indigenous to a particular place and that is waiting to be integrated into the mainstream society. → Read and mention the definition correctly

A country plays an important role in assimilating migrants into the local culture:-

Role of Social System:

- The society should be diverse and ready to appreciate diversity.
- There should be no discrimination based on race, sex, place of birth, religion etc in the social system.

Role of institutional structure

- institutions should have financial and manpower capabilities to cater large number of refugees.

Remarks

- Institutions should be fair and work on the principles of natural Justice.
- Institutions should coordinate efforts from central level to the local level for better services to migrants
- Institutions should not discriminate migrants vis-a-vis the local population

Europe's failure :

The orthodox behaviour of European society is homogenous that see muslim community with apprehensions and thus unable to accept it.

They are mainly from middle east & taking a fair proportion of refugees in. governments of European countries are passing the buck to other countries without a fair proportion of refugees in.

European countries are afraid that it may lead to demographic transition where muslims will be in majority

- It has an old legacy of Cross Vs Crescent.

360° analytical approach needed

Remarks

- They fear the Islamist fundamentalism

Refer hints

Q13. The EU's current institutional and legislative arrangements, especially the Schengen system of open borders turned out to be a fair-weather arrangement lacking the robustness to cope with the huge influx of migrants, a crisis that laid bare deep divisions among the member states. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Ans The shortcomings and defects in the so-called successful EU has come to surface in the wake of the ongoing refugee crisis in Europe.

According to Schengen System, there are no borders between the members and free movement is allowed without requirement of visa.

EU has single Parliament which makes laws for the entire ^{group} member countries as a whole.

However, the ~~the~~ crisis has laid bare deep divisions among the member states :-

(i) Various countries have erected border fences to stop migrant flow.

(ii) Countries are not ready to take in the required share of migrant refugees as laid down by EU.

Remarks

(iii) Various countries are thinking of exiting EU.

(iv) Only Germany has declared to take in sufficient number refugees over the years.

Way Forward

Countries should discuss and come up with fair proportions, according to their capabilities of refugees to be taken in.

Other countries like US, India etc also participate in the resolution process of refugee crisis.

Focus on the question and bring more relevant points accordingly

Remarks

Refer hints

Inter Link these points

Too general points

360° dimensional approach needed

Bring completeness

Q14. India and US have maximum number of mutual disputes in WTO, despite this the trade relationship between the two have experienced a steady growth. Explain this puzzle and suggest a roadmap to sort out the trade differences. (12.5 Marks)

Ans

India - US. trade growth :-

- Especially in defence sector, the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI) have been a step towards improved trade relations

- Trade in services between India and US has also grown tremendously. India has been providing backend services to companies in U.S.

- U.S. has been one of the biggest sources of FDI in India.

India - U.S. disputes:

- US has dragged India to WTO for Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) in the Solar equipment, which US feels is against the trade principle of TRIMS.

Remarks

• U.S. have challenged the IPR regime of India and have put India in Priority Watch list in Special Report 301.

U.S. has banned pharma imports from India ~~due to~~ Ramony case

U.S. have challenged India's Subsidies and Public procurement system in WTO. India has done this

Roadmap to resolve:-

Bilateral agreements and dispute resolution is required.

U.S. should understand that India's IPR laws are TRIPS compliant and hence can't be challenged unilaterally.

India should improve the quality and standard of its products to compete at global level.

Remarks

Refer links

Q15. Vision of new world order has emerged as the major objective of India's foreign policy. What are the challenges faced in this regard and what are the recent steps India have taken to achieve this? (12.5 Marks)

Ans The ~~new~~ major objective of India's foreign policy has been establishing a new world order which multi-polar. ~~It is~~ During the entire 20th century world has seen hegemony of USA. India wants 21st century to be Asian Century and a world where no single power dictates the world affairs.

~~that~~ In this respect India has sought to:-

- Strive to get permanent membership in UNSC
- Inclusion in NSG.
- Reforms in IMF quota system.
- Promoting interests of least developed countries and developing countries in WTO.

Remarks

Challenges:-

- China is opposing India's rise as it does not want a multipolar Asia but only a multipolar world.
- Western powers still control the international fora and reluctant to reform.
- India has not been able to garner enough support in this regard.

Steps taken to achieve:-

- India has been improving bilateral ties with various countries, e.g. PM visit to ~~various~~ countries.
- India has been individually focusing on support from various nations.
- India has been trying to integrate demands of like-minded-Nations towards new world order.

Being conclusion
Being more specific & relevant points.

Remarks

Q16. India is a non-signatory of CTBT and NPT, but still declares itself a nuclear state. How this affects nuclear disarmament? What could be the implications for India's nuclear policy if it signs both the treaties? (12.5 Marks)

Ans CTBT and NPT are the global treaties which strives to stop proliferation of nuclear material equipments and weapons in the world. The non-signatory to NPT are - India, Pakistan, Israel, ~~Iran~~ ~~North Korea~~ North Korea. NPT recognises only 5 nuclear states which are China, USA, UK, France and Russia.

India has declared itself nuclear state but this should only been with India's 'no-first use policy'. ^{That also for civilian purpose} India has always been a ~~for~~ advocate of nuclear disarmament, however it has not signed NPT because of its discriminatory character. India has developed nuclear capabilities only because of ~~host~~ security reasons from hostile neighbours like Pakistan and China.

Remarks

Thus, the ~~to~~ India's non signatory status to NPT and CTBT does not go against the principle of nuclear disarmament. India always promoted disarmament but it should be done by all nations and should not group countries into haves and havesnots.

Implication if India signs both treaties:-

• India will ~~enter~~ get membership of NSG.
• India's security concerns will rise ~~as a~~ with respect to Pakistan.
Being more specific & relevant implications

It may persuade Pakistan to sign NPT, though it is highly unlikely.

- India would need to seek protection from U.S.A or Russia in case of nuclear threats.
- It may stop arms race in Asia.

Remarks

Refer links

Q17. There is often a perception that the Indian government gives greater importance to the more affluent sections of diaspora, consisting of businessmen and those with white collar jobs. In the light of the above statement highlight the weaknesses of India's Diaspora policy. What needs to be done to rectify them? (12.5 Marks)

Ans

Diaspora refers to the population belonging to a specific country living outside ~~the~~ the country.

1/2

Weakness of India's Diaspora Policy:-

- There is no ~~na~~ nationally formulated diaspora policy of India.
- India have not encouraged ^{Indian} diaspora ~~popul~~ to engage in domestic matters of India.
- India ~~does~~ not have agreements with other ~~low~~ countries ensuring the safety and security of Indian diaspora in those countries.
- Interest of affluent sections of diaspora often take center stage while other sections are ignored.

Remarks

Way Forward to rectify the weaknesses :

- Promote engagement of diaspora in domestic matters like development and missions like

Make in India, Smart Cities etc.

- Promote investment by diaspora in India and savings.

- Bilateral agreements with countries to ensure security and well being of Indian diaspora.

Does India discriminate between white collar & Blue collar Diaspora?

White collar - Western countries
Blue collar - Middle East.

Read the topic and write accordingly

Remarks

Q18. It is said that most of the FTA that India has signed recently are for geo-political reasons rather than economic reasons, which has resulted in other countries benefitting more than India. Critically analyze and also suggest changes required in our bilateral FTA negotiations so that it serves both our geo-political and economic interests. (12.5 Marks)

Ans FTA is the steps by the signing countries to remove the tax ~~and~~ and non-tax barriers to trade between the countries.

India has signed various FTA in recent past e.g. India-ASEAN FTA, India-Japan FTA, ~~etc.~~ India-South Korea FTA etc.

However, it is said that these FTAs have been not based on only economic reasons but also geo-political reasons. For instance,

- The India-Japan FTA instead of increasing exports from India have increased imports from Japan to India. However ~~due to~~ it

is serving ~~the~~ as the part of containment policy towards China. which is the geo-political reason behind it. Moreover Japan is an ally

Remarks

of U.S. thus a FTA with Japan will improve relations with U.S.

However, this is not true in every case. The India - ASEAN FTA have significantly benefitted India in terms of positive trade

results. The proposed India - EU BTIA also hold great prospects for trade interests of India with EU.

Way forward

- Conclude FTA with countries ~~with~~ which can serve as markets e.g. Central Asia, Latin America, Africa etc.

- Rather than bilateral FTA, India should promote and strive for free trade - Economic Union like mega-RCER.

Good point.

Remarks

Q19. BIMSTEC as regional organization has more potential and prospects as compared to SAARC. Should India reduce its focus on SAARC and what will be the implications of such change of approach on India-Pakistan relations? (12.5 Marks)

Ans
BIMSTEC consists of the countries bordering Bay of Bengal. SAARC consist of all countries of South Asia.

BIMSTEC ~~will~~ have more potential because:-
Pakistan is not in it, India-Pakistan, Pakistan-Bangladesh hostility are the reasons because of which SAARC have not been successful.

However, India should not reduce its focus on SAARC because:-

- (i) It may further antagonise Pakistan.
- (ii) Prospects of resolution with Pakistan will further weaken.
- (iii) SAARC being an older organisation hold better credibility.
- (iv) The OBOR initiative by China can help in improving connectivity of ~~South~~ SAARC region.

Remarks

(v) India has offered SAARC satellite for the SAARC countries.

There are many other reasons which has more potential to flourish. Therefore, the way forward should be to:-

- (i) Integrate SAARC and BIMSTEC for improved cooperation
- (ii) Include BCIM corridor and OBOR for an a holistic cooperation environment.
- (iii) India should equally concentrate on BIMSTEC and SAARC.
- (iv) Efforts to improve relations with China.

Refer hints

Remarks

Q20. Discuss how a regime change in a country can affect its bilateral relations. Elaborate with both historical and contemporary examples. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Regime change in a country can significantly affect the bilateral relations.

~~Deteriorating Relations~~

3 1/2

- Iran-US relation before and after Islamic Revolution (1979).

→ US had close relation ~~between~~ with Iran under the rule of Shah of Iran but after the Islamic revolution the relations deteriorated and U.S. imposed Sanctions on Iran under the rule of Khomeini.

- U.S. - Japan

→ Fascist regime in Japan before world war II was responsible for antagonising US to the level that Nuclear bomb was dropped by U.S. on Japan. However, post worldwar, as regime changed Japan has emerged as one of the strongest allies of U.S.

Remarks

Don't be confined with the limited points.

India - Sri Lanka

Also India - B'fect Under Rajapaksa regime India-Sri Lanka relation were seeing the low, but after regime change in Sri-Lanka, improvement is witnessed in ~~the~~ relations under Wikramsinghe.

Bring more relevant points. Bring more contemporary example. Therefore, it can be seen that the regime change in a country can both result in improvement and worsening of the bilateral relations based on ideology of the new regime.

Remarks