murks.

- All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different (III) places.
- Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper. (iv)
- No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book (v) be crossed. must
- Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered. (vi)

PART-II SECTION-A

The people of South Asia had suffered because of missed opportunities for (20)regional development, connectivity, and cooperation. Evaluate the performance of SAARC in the light of this statement.



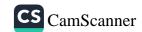
Questiona The people of south Asia had suffered because of missed opportunities for regional development, connectivity and cooperation. Evaluate the Performance of SAARC in light stalement. ntroduction: SATRC was founded by seven states in 1985. Afghanistan joined it as eight member starte in 2007 - Today This segion facing many issues like terronsm, paverty depsiviation of foods drug + onf and economic crisis. It Significant to have a joint effort here issues - Stars can faifill H3 objectives muhial trust has existed among Them Regional and domestic issues can be resolved of leadershup of countries 3 socious in favour of public security and

relate your beadings to the qs statement. SAARC Successis Over the last 30 years, despite extremely difficult - circumstances - SAARE has managed to cheate strations, institutions and farums where heads of steetes have had to shake each shors hands and go into telke tegether. SAARCO has settled important topics such as Social charter, development, engreements: and even the sensible matter of fighting terrorsm. The food and development Bank, Agreements on transportation , energy are important e steps in aveas of and society Failure of SAPTA: SAARC preferential Frading Aggreement was signed 1995. The agreement reflected the desire of member states to promote and sustain mutual trade and economic coperation through exchange of concessions

But There was lack of commitment. entariff reduction; it was a completely colyntor agreement 2) SAFTA Failed to promote free trade: This agreement reached in 2 Oby to create SARC free trade area. The members signed a framework aggregate on SAFTA to reduce customs dupoes of all Anded goods to zero by year 2016 Major instruments of SAFTA: Trade Liberalis aton programme, Riles of Origin. consultations and Dispute selllements This could not improve trade between members of STR. The Brade between India pakistalis still languishing at. less than 3billion US\$: Pakistanis Yet to award India, The Status of 3) Activities confined to workshops: SAAR almost failed to a ceamplish its ambiterus objectives during last a decorbes due to political difference, and ficts and poor economic

add references/examples to substantiate your argumen economic state of its members. There activities are only e on fined to waskshops, seminars, and training : Courses - During time of is ast napral clamity in Bangindesh (2991) , Patistan Carth quact (2005) and floods in pakistan (2000), SARRC could not satisfy the demands of affected people. 4) Failure to hold summits: SAARC failed to hold !! annual gummits for political reasons both at bidateral and internal levels. The lost summit was held at whatmandulafter. gap of there years. 5) Weak cultival Identhes comprises countries sharing common history neste hearteges and culture The horrors of

devisions and sub deusions how created fissures. pakisan wonts to assert tself as Islamic, state and couls India a Hindy state. The debates regarding Identity as similar in In lanka and Bangladesh Rivalivey between Indua Patrista Rivalingy between Bharat and Packistan, the two largely states of SAARC, has hovered hugely on SAARC - This rivalvary continued to restain SAARC from Functioning as a sub-regional of Janisation Trade between two largest members is still argushing at less than 3 bn \$: studies suggest that an equal amount of trade happens Through Dubai Route and Megal trade. Insecusity of members from India! leave a line space between headings. I roug is preponderant country both in terms of size and economy India's neighboring countries



have aften felt insecuse about India's ambibous ambitions. Thus, any allemos to serve it so prade aveas are met with a of Indian businesses distributing the indegenious ubusiness of countries. This In turn loads incountries to use SAARC as anternaia Platform of sur 1 1000 Indian Foreign policy actions: India 's Foreign policy actions - 1971 wars Indo Silank Accord continue to hant the counses India has not im forcefully isticulated its south Asiah vistom reventhe progressive deas like the Chujval bookine have not been implemented on the ground on a ville Borden Issues: South Aslan region is beset with many unsegolved

unses alved borders have led to postdems like Texamon, Refuge consis, dus ug smuggling, Navco-Trade. These issues commune to mas The cooperative relations.

Trust defect among members:

India's ambificous in This region criscions with china's ambificous to have an influence of region.

Thina has in past deade strengthened its relations will bangladesh,

Stilanker-This has led to trust

deficit in grouping.

India's Role

India constitutes 70% or more of SAARC's area and population to redefine its vale to being prepared to go The extra mile in meeting the aspixations of all other sAARC nations.

I relia must invest on SAARC



as Germany did in Ell through structural funding for infrastructure The fruits of india's growing to be shared with STARC members. India has already taken leadowship on the agreements for battering Intra-regional connectally · Preime minister Navendara Modis plan for SAARC Satellite that can launch the space exploration cheams for all countries of region is powerful idea the vision to arreate avoid internal conflicts SAARC must move begoved free brade area to investment activ Measures to adopt SAARC must move begand free trade area is investment activity between 4s member states India must foster regraval groupings within STARC



