

DATE: 27-08-2025

DAY:

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August Mock

Current Affairs

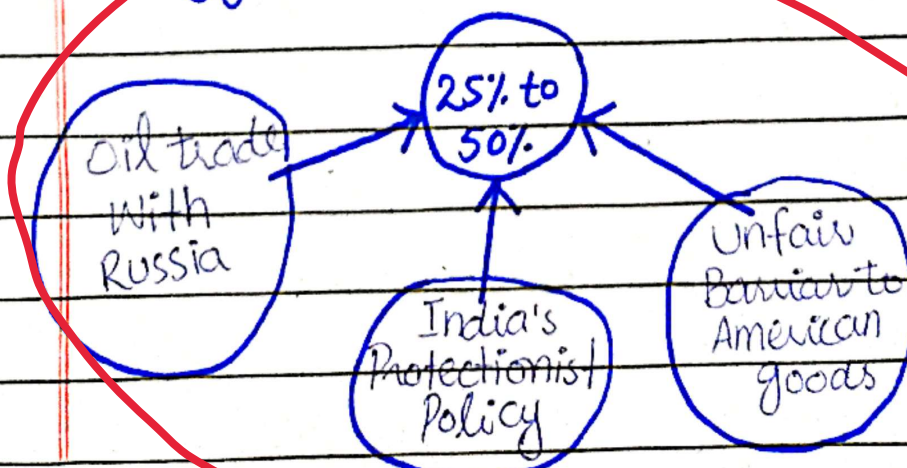
Q. No. 8

US-India Trade

Introduction:-

The imposition of double tariff by the United States on India, raising duties to nearly fifty percent and covering over half of India's export to the American market, marks a significant turning point in global trade politics.

Trigger of these Tariff Hikes



Elaborate introduction
Make it on second page

This move largely triggered by India's continued reliance on discounted Russian oil, has sparked not only bilateral trade but also about the broader balance of economic and geopolitical power.

Economic Implication on regional & global power politics:-

Economically, **India** is the immediate loser. The sectors most affected by new tariff include Textile, footwear, gems and Jewellery which collectively generate 37-billion dollars in export annually to the United States. Factories in hub like Tirupur and Surat are already reporting order order cancellations and work layoff, resulting unemployment in labour intensive Industries.

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Analysts estimated that India's GDP growth could fall upto half a percentage point, with trade losses ranging from 25-50 billion dollars annually, while India has attempted to cushion the blow by offering subsidies, expanding credit lines and exploring the alternative export markets, the scale of the outweigh these measures. The government's saving of roughly 17 billion dollars from discounted Russian crude imports is insufficient to offset the 37 billion dollar hit caused by U.S. tariffs. In effect, India's ambition to emerge as a global manufacturing hub and as a viable alternative to China's supply chains has been dealt a critical set back.

Break into the headings

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Yet, the policy is not without costs for **United States**. But sharply raising Tariffs on goods that American retailers and consumers heavily depends upon, Washington risks fueling price inflation at home. Rising costs may become a political liability as for already grappling American's economy.

Moreover, by pushing India out of its supply chains, the United States inadvertently strengthens other competitors such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Mexico which are poised to capture India's lost market share. Rather than consolidating U.S. influence in the **Indo-Pacific** trade architecture, the tariffs undermine the very strategy of building trusted alternatives to **Chinese** manufacturing dominance.

Geopolitical Implication:-

The geopolitical implications are even more far reaching

Tariff cast a shadow over US-India Strategic Partnership:-

US-India Strategic partnership build through frameworks such as Quad and Indo-Pacific Economic Forum. India perceives the punitive measures as an attack on its pursuit of strategic autonomy, particularly its energy dealings with Russia. Instead of pushing New Delhi closer to Washington, the tariff may nudge India toward deeper engagement with Moscow and Beijing reinforcing its hedging strategy within in multipolar global order.

Ironically, Russia emerges as a silent beneficiary as India's reliance on discounted crude imports grows strong in absence of contemporary economic relief from United States. This outcome contradict

Washington's border objective of isolating Moscow.

At the same time, China is positioned to exploit the weakening of US-India alignment by portraying India as an unreliable partner of the West, thereby undermining the credibility of the Washington's Indo Pacific Coalition.

Signaling to world that the U.S. prioritises unilateral power politics over multilateral trade norms:-

The use of Tariffs as instrument of geopolitical coercion highlights the weaponization of trade interdependence by U.S.. This erodes Faith in **WTO** system and accelerates the fragmentation of global economic order. Instead of strengthening **U.S. led hegemony**, such policies contribute to the emergence of a multipolar world where states like India, Russia, and China seek alternative alignments and institutions.

To conclude, the doubling of tariffs on India is less a show of strength than risky gamble with damaging consequences. Severe economic disruption on India through job losses and inflation and strategic setback to U.S. On the ^{2nd} political stage the move strain partnership, empowers rival and accelerate global fragmentation. Overall, the escalation offers only short term pressure at the expense of long term stability, making it a shortsighted policy.

This is not a way to attempt answer
Write 8-9 sides with
12 heading

Q # 04

Water Politics

Introduction:- The geopolitics of South Asia are increasingly being shaped by water disputes, with transboundary rivers becoming flashpoints for regional tensions. Two recent developments have exacerbated these concerns: India's reconsideration of the Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan, and China's groundbreaking 170 billion dollar hydropower project on the Brahmaputra river, which originates in Tibet and flows into India and Bangladesh.

India's move out of IWT:

A Shift in Policy

India's this decision marks a significant in South Asian water diplomacy. The IWT brokered by World Bank has survived multiple wars and conflicts, largely because it ensures fair distribution

of Indus Basin waters. India's dissatisfaction stem from, Pakistan repeated objections to India's plan of river hydropower in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Broader deterioration of bilateral relation after Pahalgarh attack. India's reassertion of its rights over the eastern Rivers (Ravi Sutlej, Beas) and more assertive interpretation of permissible use of western rivers could reshape water availability downstream in Pakistan which already (Pakistan) faces severe water stress.

China's Brahmaputra Mega

Dam:-

In bold move China has begun construction what it claims will be the largest hydropower project, dwarfing the Three Gorges Dam. Located along a 50km stretch where

the Yalu River (Zangbo/Brahmaputra in India and Bangladesh), drops 2000 meters from Tibet Plateau. This infrastructure venture is part of Beijing's strategy to ensure clean energy transition. However China has provided minimal transparency over about technical details, environmental safeguard or water sharing mechanism. This lack of disclosure has intensified anxieties in India and Bangladesh both of which riparian nation rely on Brahmaputra for agriculture, hydropower and drinking water.

• Dam could dry out 80% of the river passing through Indian state while potentially inundating downstream areas such as neighbouring Assam state

(CM of Arunachal Pradesh)

These both moves rooted in national interest but risk destabilizing regional cooperation.

Implication of this water politics in region:-

Hydro-strategic Realignment and Bilateral Fallout:-

India's unilateral suspension of the Indus water treaty signifies a major Hydro-political rupture, triggering a realignment in South Asia's strategic calculus. Long considered model of trans-boundary water cooperation, the IWT's breakdown reflects a broader erosion of trust fueled by rising hydro-nationalism, demographic pressures and identity based politics.

India's non participation in arbitration over Ratle and Kishenganga hydroelectric projects and its rejection of the court of Arbitration's legitimacy, reveals a shift toward unilateral hydrological assertiveness

General instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Day: _____

Date: _____

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

Regional precedents and normative Breakdown:-

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3, 4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement... take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question... if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck

Where river flows are treated as sovereign tools rather shared resources.

Beyond bilateral tensions, India's move undermines regional riparian norms, setting a dangerous precedent for other upper riparian states like China, if left unchecked such treaty nihilism may embolden Beijing's controversial damming of Brahmaputra, posing downstream threats to India and Bangladesh. This shift from cooperative water management to coercive hydro-diplomacy risks triggering a zero-sum scramble over riverine control, exacerbated by climate volatility and glacial retreat.

To conclude, Without renewed commitment to rules based water governance, the region may drift toward hydrological brinkmanship with destabilizing consequences.