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India Matters



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[The cover photograph shows the Delhi Metro which in 2011 was certified by the United Nations as the first metro rail system in the world to get carbon credits for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The UN calculates that it will reduce pollution levels in the city by 6.3 lakh tonnes every year, primarily by removing over 91,000 vehicles from the city's roads every day. Think about how and why this picture might be used when discussing each of the "key issues for study and examination" in Paper 1 Theme 2 and Paper 2 Case Study 1.]

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India Matters sets out to support subject teachers in pilot schools, aiming to keep schools informed and seeking to encourage the spread of ideas and the exchange of good practice. Please keep in touch with feedback. All Cambridge IGCSE India Studies teachers in your school should have a copy so please circulate it to everyone involved. There is no restriction on photocopying.

India Matters has been published regularly since May 2009. The syllabus was examined for the first time (May/June 2012 session) so live question papers, mark schemes and examiner reports are now available as the third year of teaching begins. The newsletter has served its purpose so this is the last issue. We hope that it has been useful.

Martin D W Jones
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Resources List (8th edition)

A new edition has been posted to the eForum. We have also taken the opportunity to check every URL and remove any that linked to a web page no longer available. Unfortunately, that meant that we had to remove 32 of the 611 URLs listed. In the case of another 13 URLs, the listing could, fortunately, be kept because the website host had given the web page a new internet address.

Resource appendices in past *India Matters*

Each edition of *India Matters* from issue 2 has contained an appendix featuring a selection of resources that teachers might find useful to start off or supplement a classroom discussion. Each appendix focussed on a different part of the syllabus:

	Topic	Syllabus reference
<i>India Matters</i> 2 (Jul 2009)	Naxalite troubles	Paper 1 Theme 1
<i>India Matters</i> 3 (Oct 2009)	India as a nuclear power	Paper 1 Theme 4
<i>India Matters</i> 4 (Dec 2009)	The 2009 General Election	Paper 1 Theme 1
<i>India Matters</i> 5 (Feb 2010)	The Economy	Paper 1 Theme 2
<i>India Matters</i> 6 (Apr 2010)	Relations between India and China	Paper 1 Theme 4
<i>India Matters</i> 7 (Jun 2010)	Developments in Transport	Paper 1 Theme 2 and Paper 2 Case Study 2
<i>India Matters</i> 8 (Aug 2010)	New states in the Union?	Paper 1 Theme 1 and Theme 3
<i>India Matters</i> 9 (Oct 2010)	India's high tech economy	Paper 1 Theme 2
<i>India Matters</i> 10 (Dec 2010)	Caste in India today	Paper 1 Theme 3 and Paper 2 Case Study 2
<i>India Matters</i> 11 (Feb 2011)	India and South Asia	Paper 1 Theme 4
<i>India Matters</i> 12 (Apr 2011)	Economy, Environment and Foreign Policy	Cross-thematic across the syllabus
<i>India Matters</i> 13 (Jun 2011)	Education	Paper 2 Case Study 2 and Paper 1 Theme 3
<i>India Matters</i> 14 (Aug 2011)	Trade and Foreign Policy: India in Africa	Paper 1 Themes 2 and 4
<i>India Matters</i> 15 (Oct 2011)	Democracy in India	Paper 1 Theme 1
<i>India Matters</i> 16 (Feb 2012)	What India's developing use of naval power tells us about her regional and global interests and ambitions	Paper 1 Theme 4

Until *India Matters* 5, the resources were all visual – mostly photographs, but some cartoons (*India Matters* 3 and *India Matters* 5) and graphs (*India Matters* 5). From *India Matters* 6 onwards, the appendix has also included extracts from news reports.

Syllabus FAQs

A set of Frequently Asked Questions for Cambridge IGCSE India Studies is on the syllabus homepage on the Cambridge website, as well as on the eForum.

Paper 3 questions for 2014

Thank you for the feedback on the 2014 topics published in the October 2011 issue of *India Matters*. Guided by your suggestions, the Question Paper Evaluation Committee has now set the three questions for the Research Portfolio. They will be published shortly in the 2014 syllabus.

The Paper 3 questions for 2012 and 2013 are on the eDiscussion Forum as well as in *India Matters* (issue 7 for 2012; issue 12 for 2013).

Each candidate picks one of these questions and researches and then writes up an Investigation and a Report. Together, the Investigation and the Report make up the Research Portfolio. All Research Portfolios have to be submitted by 30 April for us to mark. The usual system for posting examination scripts to Cambridge applies.

Basic guidance on Paper 3 is in the syllabus pp. 16-21. This includes information about writing up Investigations under controlled conditions (p.17), creating the Report (p.17) and requirements about fonts, font sizes and margins that each candidate should use (p.18). More detailed guidance is in the PowerPoint slides on the Cambridge IGCSE India Studies eDiscussion Forum. These were used at the video conferences held in April 2009 and April 2010 and at the face-to-face professional training workshops in Bengaluru and Mumbai in September 2009 and October 2010.

Get connected – The eDiscussion Forum

The Forum is an online community connecting you with other Cambridge IGCSE India Studies teachers.

- ▶ Share ideas.
 - ▶ Share resources.
 - ▶ Create resources together.
 - ▶ Get tips on teaching a topic.
 - ▶ Connect your students with those in another school.
 - ▶ Set up discussions and debates via Skype.

The Forum is part of our Teacher Support website and, with your school's password, accessed at http://teachers.cie.org.uk/login/login_form Once you have logged in, click the blue tab 'Community' and the green tab 'Discussion Forums'.

Forums are dedicated areas where you can

- Discuss and swap ideas about teaching strategies
- Share and seek advice on teaching materials
- Ask for suggestions about useful teaching resources
- Upload your own schemes of work, lesson plans, teaching notes, worksheets, activities, tests, favourite web links and other teaching materials
- Download similar materials that other teachers have contributed to use in your classroom (or to revise them to suit your own students or to add parts to your own materials to create even better ones).

All support documents are made available to pilot schools on the Forum, including:

- The specimen question papers
- Pre-course teaching notes, tips and resources
- The latest edition of the Resources Lists (currently, the 8th edition)
- Power Point presentations from the 2009 and 2010 video conferences
- Power Point presentations and other materials from the 2009 and 2010 workshops
- A timeline of some significant events
- A full set of *India Matters* (16 issues).



Growing hope for trade ties between India and Pakistan

Shahzeb Jilani
2 October 2011

Business leaders from India and Pakistan say there's new optimism about the efforts their governments are making to improve trade ties. But critics warn that overcoming decades of mistrust may not be that easy.

For the first time in 35 years, a Pakistani commerce minister led a business delegation to India last week. The entourage included nearly 80 leading industrialists, traders and officials.

Peace talks between the two nuclear-armed neighbours broke down in 2008 after the attacks in the Indian city of Mumbai, which India blamed on Pakistan-based militants.

Nearly three years on, as if to emphasise a sense of normalcy, the Pakistani Commerce Minister, Makhdoom Amin Fahim, stayed at the city's Taj Mahal Hotel – which was one of the main targets of the 2008 attacks.



Pakistan's commerce minister (right) took a large delegation with him.

Vijay Kalantri, president of All India Association of Industries, said traders on both sides feel business between India and Pakistan is a win-win situation for everyone.

"Why are Indians and Pakistanis forced to trade unofficially via third countries like Dubai or Sri Lanka? All we are asking is, let there be direct business-to-business contact between us."

After the talks in Delhi, ministers from the two sides announced their agreement to boost their annual bilateral trade from current \$2.7bn (£1.7bn) to \$6bn by 2015. They also pledged to ease business travel and promote bilateral trade through the land route.

There was hope that Pakistan might grant India the Most Favoured Nation status (India granted Pakistan MFN status way back in the 1990s). Even though no such announcement came, Pakistan committed itself to a road map to implement preferential trade ties with India, as prescribed under the South Asia Free Trade Agreement.

There are a number of explanations why Pakistan has so far withheld the MFN status from India.

First is political. Pakistani leaders have often linked it to the resolution of the core issue of Kashmir. It's a stance which has long been propagated for mainly domestic consumption. But there is a sense in Pakistan that while the country should continue to push for a negotiated settlement of the Kashmir issue, trade and commerce should not be held hostage to resolution of political disputes.

The second is protectionism. For years, domestic industry in Pakistan has feared it would be swamped by imports from India. But even there, the mood appears to have shifted. Senator Haji Ghulam Ali, president of Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, says there's a consensus that Pakistan should open up to Indian business.

"Everyone now recognises it will be beneficial for both sides. It's just a matter of time before it's done," he tells the BBC from Delhi.



Business leaders say that fewer trade barriers would benefit firms in both countries.

However, the last, and more plausible, obstacle is the issue of non-tariff barriers. "In my experience, India has one of the most restrictive trade regimes in the region," asserts Dr Ashfaq Hasan Khan, a former advisor to Pakistan's Ministry of Finance. His view matters, given his decades of dealings with South Asian governments on trade liberalization.

He explains that despite granting Pakistan the MFN status, India has a variety of non-tariff barriers in place, such as stringent certification codes, customs rules, movement restrictions - which make it virtually impossible for Pakistani traders to do business in India.

"The only way I see realisation of trade potential between our two countries is for India to remove its non-tariff trade barriers and for Pakistan to reciprocate by granting the MFN status to India," says Mr Khan. "Unless there's political will to do that, everything else is just talk and photo op."

[For the full report, see <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-15143589>]

Fact Box 1: India's Prime Ministers, 1989 to the present

Name	Date	Party (with alliance/coalition)
Rajiv Gandhi	1984 – 1989	Indian National Congress
V P Singh	1989 – 1990	Janata Dal/National Front
Chandra Shekhar	1990 – 1991	Samajwadi Janata Party, with Bharatiya Janata Party
Narasimha Rao	1991 – 1996	Indian National Congress
Atal Vajpayee	1996 [only 13 days]	Bharatiya Janata Party
Deve Gowda	1996 – 1997	Janata Dal/United Front (India)
Inder Gujral	1997 – 1998	Janata Dal/United Front (India)
Atal Vajpayee	1998 – 2004	Bharatiya Janata Party/National Democratic Alliance
Manmohan Singh	2004 to date	Indian National Congress/United Progressive Alliance

Student revision guide: Papers 1 and 2

A revision guide to the two examination papers is on the eDiscussion Forum. With reminders of examination basics (e.g. exam length, number of questions to be answered), the main focus is on how to write effective answers to the various types of question. Please see that each student has their own copy of each guide. A copy should also be available in every Cambridge IGCSE India Studies classroom.

Guidance on how to create a successful Research Portfolio (0447/03) is also on the Forum.

THE INDEPENDENT

Afghan President's co-operation with India infuriates

Pakistan

Andrew Buncombe, Delhi
6 October 2011



After signing a strategic partnership with India that infuriated the Pakistani security establishment, Afghan President Hamid Karzai yesterday tried to soothe his country's relationship with its "twin brother", insisting that Islamabad had a vital role to play in bringing long-term peace to the region.

In a speech in which he outlined his dream of being able to eat breakfast in India, lunch in Pakistan and dinner back home in Afghanistan, Mr Karzai told the region's two nuclear powers that there was a common cause in defeating terrorism.

"Pakistan is our twin brother, India is a great friend," Mr Karzai said in Delhi. "The agreement we signed with our friend will not affect our brother. This strategic partnership ... is not directed against any country. This strategic partnership is to support Afghanistan."

The comments came during a visit in which Mr Karzai and the Indian Prime Minister signed a new agreement that will see India play a leading role in helping train and equip Afghan security forces.

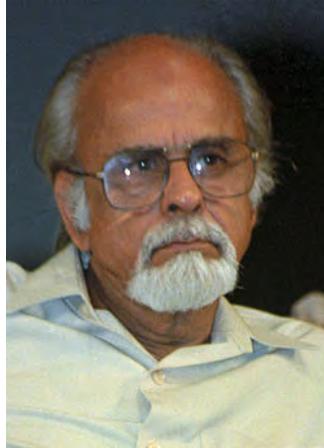
... With an eye to 2014 when US forces leave and Afghan forces will be entirely responsible for security, Mr Karzai is desperately trying to walk a fine line of not angering potential allies. The security agreement with India is one of several that might emerge ... But Mr Karzai knows that the arrangement with Delhi will cause genuine angst for Pakistan. India has already invested more than £1.3bn in infrastructure projects in Afghanistan and is seeking to increase its own regional influence and reduce that of Pakistan. A small number of Indian troops are present, guarding infrastructure projects. And the training of Afghan officers has already gone ahead.

Pakistan is highly sensitive about India's activities in Afghanistan, questioning Delhi's motives. The agreement, especially if it means increased numbers of Indian troops in Afghanistan even in a training role, will likely prove to be deeply provocative. One Pakistani official said yesterday he believed that on a scale of one to 10, with 10 being the angriest, Islamabad was at a six ...

Mr Karzai said the region had become poisoned by terror, suggesting there was nowhere else where children played at being suicide-bombers and where the names of Blackhawk and Chinook helicopters tripped from their tongues. Yet there was no other region that shared such close links in culture, he said. "My vision is to eat breakfast in Amritsar, lunch in Lahore, dinner in Kabul."

[For the full report, see <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/afghan-presidents-cooperation-with-india-infuriates-pakistan-2366127.html>]

Fact Box 2: The Gujral Doctrine



The Gujral Doctrine is a set of five principles to guide India's relations with its regional neighbours. They were defined by Inder Gujral when he was India's Minister of External Affairs (1996–98) and India's Prime Minister (1997–98).

The five principles are:

- 1 With neighbours like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, India does not ask for reciprocity, but gives and accommodates what it can in good faith and trust.
- 2 No South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against the interest of another.
- 3 No country should interfere in the internal affairs of another.
- 4 All South Asian countries must respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- 5 They should settle all their disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.

Based on the idea that India must have friendly relations with its immediate neighbours, Gujral argued that these Principles would lead to

- (a) a major improvement in relations between the countries of South Asia, including the difficult relationship between India and Pakistan.
- (b) the countries of South Asia seeing the rising power of India as helpful to them.

A recent article about Chinese relations with Pakistan in the journal Foreign Affairs had this useful section summarising China's attitude to India ...



China's Pakistan Conundrum

Evan Feigenbaum
4 December 2011

... Geopolitical risk (not least China's rivalry with India) has long led Beijing to support Islamabad through thick and thin. Friendly ties between the two help satisfy four Chinese strategic objectives: They ensure security and stability in China's western provinces and along its continental Asian border; anchor China's poorer western provinces in a web of cross-border economic activity; bottle up India in the subcontinent, forestalling the emergence of a continental-sized rival and precluding more extensive Indian security activities in East Asia; and assure that no other major power, particularly the United States, advances its interests in continental Asia at China's expense through, for instance, military deployments or permanent access arrangements.

... Beijing also aims to use Islamabad to box out New Delhi in Afghanistan and the broader region. Thus, India's expanding reach into East Asia is no doubt reinforcing China's reflexive tilt toward Pakistan. Until now, India has been, at most, a third-tier Chinese strategic concern -- distantly behind internal insecurity and challenges in the East Asian littoral. But India's rapid economic growth has given it a growing strategic profile beyond South Asia. India is becoming an Asian power and a global player. It is deepening defence ties with Australia, Japan, Singapore, and Vietnam, four countries that are wary of China's rise and also are increasingly close to the United States. And New Delhi has signed free trade agreements with South Korea, Singapore, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as a comprehensive economic partnership with Japan. As India's strategic reach expands, a continuing rivalry with Pakistan that preoccupies its diplomacy and pulls its attention back to its own neighbourhood remains a net positive for Beijing ...

[For the full article, see http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/136718/evan-a-feigenbaum/chinas-pakistan-conundrum?cid=nlc-public-the_world_this_week-link23-20111209]

Five exam tips

- **Be organised:** Write in a simple and clear manner. Discuss first the most important issues and spend more time on them than on less important issues.
- **Don't write long introductions:** Begin by discussing the question immediately. There is no need to explain the general background.
- **Answer the question:** Irrelevance is probably the most common reason why candidates gain disappointing results. The test is whether you can answer this year's question, not whether you have a general knowledge of the topic. Do not write out a prepared answer to an old question.
- **Don't write general descriptions:** Avoid writing a narrative of events. Look for key words in questions, such as 'Explain ...', 'Assess ...', 'To what extent ...?', 'How far ...?' Use these to frame your answers. The examiner is looking primarily at the quality of your argument and whether it is supported by an appropriate factual example (i.e. evidence to back up the claim being made). An answer which has a direct argument justified with one or two well chosen examples will be worth more marks than a long and detailed essay with an unclear argument.
- **Time yourself:** The questions are designed so that you can answer them comfortably in the available time. Examiners do not expect long and detailed answers.

Please keep in touch – with each other as well as Cambridge.

Appendix 1: General texts for teachers (all paperback)

This list of books has been on the eForum since the first Cambridge IGCSE India Studies training for teachers in 2009. Designed to offer a core of ideas and information for teachers, the items here can be supplemented by other materials, for example with the many news report URLs for recent developments on the syllabus' Resources List – currently the 8th edition (posted in December 2011 to the eForum and the syllabus homepage on the Teacher Support Site):

- Chandra B *India after Independence 1947-2000* (Penguin India 2000) 978-014 0278255
Teachers may find the context here especially useful.
- Metcalfe B D & T R *A Concise History of Modern India* (2nd ed Cambridge University Press 2006) 978-0521639743
Chapter 9 + the Epilogue, chronology p.xxxiii (and parts of chapter 8 for the early period of Paper 1 Theme 3)
- Guha R *India after Gandhi. The History of the World's Largest Democracy* (Harper 2008) 978-0060958589
- Luce E *In Spite of the Gods. The Rise of Modern India* (Anchor 2008) 978-1400079772
- Wolpert S *A New History of India* (8th ed Oxford University Press UK 2008) 978-0195337563
Chapters 27 & 28 (and parts of chapters 25 & 26 for the early period of Paper 1 Theme 3)

All of these books are paperbacks and both new and second hand copies are easily obtainable from online suppliers such as <http://www.amazon.com/>

Suggestions for additional items would be very welcome. So too would personal recommendations of specific items.

Thank you very much.

Appendix 2: Resource bank – What India’s developing use of naval power tells us about her regional and global interests and ambitions

In this issue, we offer a series of resources to open up an unusual way of thinking about India’s foreign policy for Paper 1 Theme 4, especially Key Issues 1, 3 and 4.



THE ASIAN AGE
Delhi | Mumbai | Kolkata | London

India’s Naval Assertions

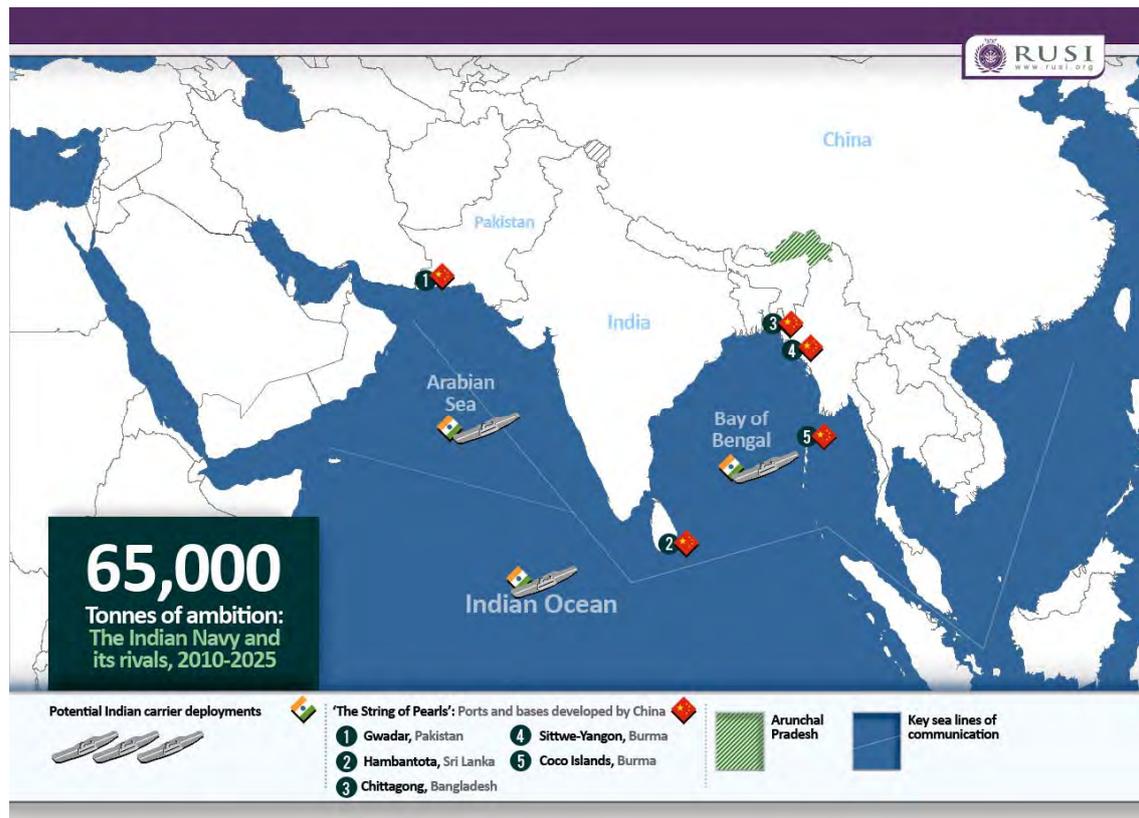
Arun Kumar Singh, retired Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command
October 2011

In July 2011, a Chinese warship confronted an Indian navy ship shortly after it left a Vietnamese port in the South China Sea. The unidentified Chinese warship demanded that INS Airavat identify itself and explain its presence in what it said were Chinese waters, shortly after it completed a scheduled port call in Vietnam. This incident indicates that Indo-China rivalry is now moving to the oceans, much earlier than anticipated.

... Boosting India's sea power is essential to meet the emerging challenges in the Indian Ocean region and Asia Pacific region ... Diplomatically, India is making the right moves with Vietnam, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Iran and other island nations. It must, however, avoid a strategic overreach, keeping in mind the prevailing military balance.

[For the full article, see <http://www.asianage.com/columnists/india-s-naval-assertions-171>]

China's 'String of Pearls'



[<http://www.rusi.org/analysis/commentary/ref:C4B20EF703EDFF/>]

Diagram from an article published by the Royal United Services Institute, London



India's quiet sea power

Sudha Ramachandran
Bangalore, August 2007

India's new listening post in Madagascar has reportedly begun operations ... The monitoring station will provide India with electronic eyes and ears in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

... Madagascar, a large island off Africa's east coast, is among a growing number of Africa's Indian Ocean shores with which India is building naval and other ties. The Indian Navy took charge of Mozambique's sea security during the African Union summit there in 2003 and during the World Economic Forum summit the following year.

... In 1974, India laid the foundation of its naval security cooperation with Mauritius with the gift of the Indian Naval Ship Amar ...

... Across the channel to Madagascar's west lies Mozambique. Last year, India signed a memorandum of understanding with Mozambique that envisaged maritime patrolling of the waters off the latter's coast ...

India's naval foray into the south-western Indian Ocean has gone by largely unnoticed. In contrast, its naval presence and activity near the Malacca Strait to its east and the Gulf of Oman to its west has been widely reported. The Indian Navy has been conducting exercises with the Republic of Singapore Navy for more than a decade, with the Indonesian Navy since 2004, and with the Royal Thai Navy since last August. Next month, the navies of five countries - India, Singapore, the United States, Japan and Australia - will participate in a huge naval exercise in the Bay of Bengal. To its west, India has been holding joint naval exercises in the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea with such countries as Oman, Iran and France.

India's naval profile in the southwestern Indian Ocean is smaller but growing quietly. Naval exercises with South Africa - the only medium naval power in Africa - and Brazil are expected to take place next year.

... There is the problem of piracy in the waters off Africa that has affected India's trade ... For India, monitoring the waters off Africa's east coast is an essential part of its effort to secure sea lanes of communication in the Indian Ocean. Most of India's trade is by sea - nearly 89% of India's oil imports arrive by sea. These sea lanes are thus lifelines

for the Indian economy and any disruption can have disastrous consequences for its economic and energy security.

... India is reaching out far into the Indian Ocean, way beyond its shores, as it sees this ocean as its domain. In an article published last year in the Naval War College Review, Donald Berlin, professor at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Honolulu and an expert on Indian Ocean strategic issues, wrote:

“New Delhi regards the Indian Ocean as its back yard and deems it both natural and desirable that India function as, eventually, the leader and the predominant influence in this region.”

... Similarly, in the expansive view of many Indians, India's security perimeter should extend from the Strait of Malacca to the Strait of Hormuz and from the coast of Africa to the western shores of Australia. For some Indians, the emphasis is on the northern Indian Ocean, but for others the realm includes even the "Indian Ocean" coast of Antarctica.

Of major concern to India is China's steady influence in the Indian Ocean through its naval and other ties with India's neighbours, including Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan ...

[For the full report, see http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/IH02Df01.html]



India's Projection of Naval Power a Necessary One

Eric Koo Peng Kuan
August 2005

[South Asia Analysis Group is a non profit, non commercial think tank based at Noida, India.]

India's official announcement of building its first aircraft carrier signals a new turning point in its modern history - a possible dominance of the Indian Ocean for the first time as well as a transformation of India towards becoming a naval power.

... Pakistan, India's long standing rival, will no doubt look upon the acquisition of India's second carrier as a heightening of India's offensive powers. This is in addition to fighter sales made by the USA to India in 2005. In the past, Pakistani southern sea ports have been vulnerable to naval blockade by the Indian Navy. China will no doubt see India as

embarking on a policy seeking to rival its own desire to also establish a naval presence in the Asia-Pacific and SE Asian waters.

... India's move to improve its naval capabilities may not necessarily be a bad thing. Professor Amitav Archarya of the Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies, Singapore, argued optimistically that India and China are behaving mostly as "status quo" powers. That may indeed be so. Yet the vacuum that will be left behind in the wake of the withdrawal of the US military presence from the Korean peninsula leaves many opportunities to regional players strong and enterprising enough to seize them, thereby filling in the shoes of the US's security role.

... In a more subtle role as well, India can also quietly act as a balance of power and a check to increasing Chinese influence in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. Already, China has an agreement to be allowed to use a naval base in Myanmar near the Nicobar Islands. ... Securing such a base adds to the extension of Chinese naval capabilities. Therefore, it is logical that India, too, takes prudent steps in countering such a possible development.

... India's projection of naval power ... is a logical and necessary move, as befitting its increasing international outlook. With the modern onset of globalization, a large nation such as India cannot afford to stay isolated nation on the delusion of self sufficiency ...

[For the full article, see

<http://www.southasiaanalysis.org/%5Cpapers16%5Cpaper1517.html>]

Bangkok Post

India sails new nuclear submarine home

Bangkok, 23 January 2012

Indian navy personnel will take command of the country's first nuclear-powered submarine in two decades on Monday after collecting the vessel near the Russian port of Vladivostok, an official said.



... Moscow offered the Russian-built Chakra II to the Indian navy on a 10-year lease, a move that has angered India's arch-rival and nuclear-armed neighbour Pakistan ...

Russia supplies 70 percent of India's military hardware ...

[For the full article, see <http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/asia/276462/india-sails-new-nuclear-submarine-home>]

HindustanTimes

India joins elite nuclear sub club

[Rahul Singh](#)

New Delhi, 23 January 2012

India on Monday joined an exclusive club of five nations that operate nuclear-powered submarines ... Apart from India, the US, UK, Russia, France and China have nuclear-enabled submarines ...

[For the full article, see <http://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/Europe/Russia-hands-over-Nerpa-submarine-to-India/Article1-800930.aspx>]