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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. :	ID: MT24PSIL1004	Date of Exam.:	29 Aug 2024
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Exam Centre :	Old Rajinder Nagar ☐	Bhopal ☐	Jaipur ☐
	Mukherjee Nagar ☐	Prayagraj ☐	Online ☒

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024

Test-09	POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Dated : 24-08-2024	

Paper-II

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

*(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)*There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **Two sections** and printed in **ENGLISH**.Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of question shall be counted in sequential order, unless struck off. Attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question cum Answer (QCA) booklet must be clearly struck off.

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	15			
2. (b)	17	15			
2. (c)	20	20			
3. (a)	24	15			
3. (b)	27	15			
3. (c)	30	20			
4. (a)	34	15			
4. (b)	37	15			
4. (c)	40	20			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	15			
6. (b)	57	15			
6. (c)	60	20			
7. (a)	64	15			
7. (b)	67	15			
7. (c)	70	20			
8. (a)	74	15			
8. (b)	77	15			
8. (c)	80	20			
Grand Total					

Remarks

Observations:

SECTION-A

Write the following question in about 150 words.

Q.1 (a)

Examine the challenges faced by postcolonial states in the process of nation-building.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Post colonial states refers to the region where formal colonialism is over. Kwame Nkrumah fears neo colonialism in the form of Post colonialism.

Challenges faced in the process of nation building include the 'Inscurity dilemma' as discussed by third world realists like Mohammad Ayub which means Insurgencies, conflicts such as nationalism in India.

Moreover, 'Political Decay' as discussed by Political Developmentalist Samuel P. Huntington and Lucian Pye as political institutions fail to cope up with rising institutions (Eg) Bangladesh's August 5, 2024 crisis.

Further, Structural Marxist Hamza Alami explains the concept of 'over-developed States' in Pakistan which he calls military-Bureaucratic oligarchy because political structure is more developed than Economic structure.

In India, we can also see 'precocious growth model' as discussed by Economic Survey 2017 which means more focus on political liberty such as VAF from day 1 and socialistic approach which hinders Development.

Other challenges include politics of identity, Ethnicity, Caste and Class conflict based on legacy of Divide and Rule. This also describes the Systems theory of Immanuel Wallerstein as Satellite States.

Thus, In spite of Challenges, many Post colonial States like India adopted Political modernisation.

Q.1 (b)

Is the concept of National interest dynamic or situation-specific in international relations? Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

Raymond Aron calls national Interest as a 'pseudo theory' with many meanings.

National Interest is dynamic because while some say Cartier Doctrine in west Asia as USA's core national Interest, while others call Indo Pacific Security as USA's core national Interest.

It is also held that 'If citizens have to abide by the country that prosecutes them', then what better expression than national Interest.

Its dynamism is also explained by Mohammad Yunes in 'Theory of national Interest' by calling it that

how Army of Pakistan shows its Interest of security against India as its core national Interest.

However, it is Situation specific because Machiavelli, father of political realism and Behaviouralism describes how 'National Interest' is Raison d'état of politics (Eg) he even suggested dual morality and separating ethics from politics.

Situation specificity is also shown by realism where territorial Integrity and Sovereignty is the national Interest which is core, while other issues are peripheral.

Thus, Social Constructionism hold that 'Anarchy is what state makes of it' as per Alexander Wendt and national Interest is both dynamic and Situation specific.

Q.1 (c)

Discuss the structure and functions of WTO.

(10 marks, 150 words)

World Trade Organisation, a Specialised Agency of UN, formed out of Uruguay Round of Talks based on Dunkel Draft in 1995.

Structure of WTO :-

- ① more than 190 members based on one¹ One Vote One Value²
- ② The meetings of general assembly are held every 2 years.
- ③ It has Dispute Settlement arrangement too through DSB and also DSAT (Dispute Settlement Appellate Tribunal)

Functions of WTO ① Based on Ricardo's theory of comparative

Advantage for trade openness

- (2) As a platform of Liberal Institution-alism of Woodrow Wilson and Joseph Nye that converts 'Jungle into Zoo'
 - (3) Negotiations through Trade and not aid (Eg) best method of poverty alleviation to avoid aid curse.
 - (4) As an avenue to discuss trade, agriculture issues (Eg) :-
 - i) agriculture export [Nairobi package]
 - ii) Domestic production [Bali package]
 - (5) Voice to Developing countries (Eg) Agree on Agriculture (AoA) like 'Dominimus' 5% for developed and 10% for developing countries through 3 boxes : Amber, Green, Blue
- thus, it provides an avenue for trade discussions and, free, fair trade.

Q.1 (d)

Elucidate the distinctiveness of India's party system, diverging from both Western and indigenous paradigms. (10 marks, 150 words)

India's party system is an exception of Maurice Duverger's law where 'multiparty system' instead of the 'first past the post system'.

It is distinct from the west because in west we see 'two party' system (eg) in USA, UK where

① USA → Pragmatic turn over

Democratic
Party

Republican
Party

② UK → Ideological turn over

Labour party

Conservative
Party

③ India's system evolved in phases
Till 1967 → One party system [Morris
Jehnes]
1967 onwards → multi party system

While Western party system as explained by Jean Blondel is based on Ideological coherence, winning coalitions, based on a fixed agenda, but Indian party system is modern from outside but traditional inside based on 'catch all parties' (Otto von Kerschmire) and negative coalitions (Bidyut Chakraborty) to keep someone out.

However, Indigenous paradigms like those by Mahatma Gandhi, J.P. Narayan, M.N. Roy favoured party less democracy and M. Gandhi focus was on 'Organic circles of power' rather than 'circulation of elites' through political parties.

Thus, Gabriel Almond and Powell suggest Political Parties to perform Interest Aggregation (Structural Functional approach)

Q.1 (c)

Write a short note on new social movements in advanced and developing countries.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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New Social movements as described by Daniel Thorne are the continuation of the old ones in the sense that social movements are less organised, and result into political modernization, mobilisation and development.

While in advanced countries they are more focused on Quality of life and secondary issues like Climate (eg) #Fridays for future, KG BTS rights, (Rainbow movement), to end corruption (eg) #End Bad Governance, #Yellowvest, Against nuclear world (eg) Seattle protests which represents the politics - socio and political economy interaction (Maurice

~~div~~ diverger) • led by elite middle class

However, In Developing countries,
new social movements, led by
middle class are also concerned with
quality issues of life (as differentiated
 from basic necessities) but are lesser
associational or institutionalised (Eg)

less violent [less than old movements
 but more than of developed countries] like
India Against Corruption, Narmada Bachao
Andolan, #We want Justice (Kolkata)
#Ruto must go (Kenya) #Congo is bleeding
 (in Congo against Cobalt mines)

Thus, New Social movements
 represents the continuous political -
sociological - cultural interaction which
 result into 'New Culture' as held by
Sydney Verba and Gabriel Almond.

Q.2 (a)

Mention the major approaches to comparative politics. Briefly explain the significance of the political economy approach to comparative politics. (15 marks, 200 words).

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Discuss the pressing human rights concerns in contemporary international politics.
(15 marks, 200 words).

Q.2 (b)





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Q.2 (c)

Analyse the feminist critique of the liberal theory in International Relations. What alternative feminist approaches are proposed to address these criticisms?

(20 marks, 250 words)



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Q.3 (a)

Discuss the neo-neo debate. Critically examine their respective relevance in the 21st century.
(15 marks, 200 words)



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Critically analyse the role of transnational actors in international relations.

(15 marks, 200 words)

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Q.3 (c)

The bipolar power structure of the Cold War era is often seen as more stable and predictable than the present-day multipolar world order. Analyse this view.

(20 marks, 250 words)



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Q.4 (a)

Analyze the principal factors contributing to the resurgence of the nuclear arms race in the post-Cold War era.

(15 marks, 200 words)

'Post Cold war' era has been described as the era of Heteropolarity and 'Polarity Dilemma' (C. Rajamohan)

Jan Bremmar calls it 'Geopolitical recession' and 'no order period' where there is decline of West and rise of rest (also held by neo Classical realist Farid Zakaria)

Thus, this was the major factor behind 'arms race turning nuclear' because of Security Dilemma [John Herz idea] where there are multiple powers trying to achieve Balance of power on the Geopolitical landscape.

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Recent SIPRI report also informed that the power of nukes going up and 'South Asia' as the next region of Nuclear Arms Race (Eg) India's Nuclear weapons (172) recently surpassed Pakistan (170)

Moreover, other factors include the rising threats of nations where 'benefit of defection is far more preferred than benefit of cooperation' (Thomas Schelling's Prisoner's dilemma) (Eg) North Korea walkout from NPT, Israel, Iran nuclear program.

The proxy wars and Revancheism by rogue states such as China, Russia (Eg) Realists say that Nuclear deterrence is confidence boosted Putin's confidence to

invade Ukraine on 24th Feb 2022 •

Also, Failure of NPT Regime which only checks horizontal proliferation and not vertical proliferation and no time frame for nuclear disarmament (major reason why India has not signed)

Thus, while Kenneth Waltz and Mearschmeyer (Structural Realists) call nuclear weapons as 'superb deterrents', but liberals like Scott D. Sagan call them 'Solutions looking for problem' •

Also English School Scholar Hedley Bull became of 'nth nation problem' •

Thus John Breu's Gaddi rightly held on the even of end of cold war that 'we are killing python', but Giving rise to numerous poisonous snakes •

Q.4 (b)

What are the challenges the collective security of the UN charter is facing, and also explain the obstacles to reforms addressing these challenges. (15 marks, 200 words)

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Collective Security of UN is a liberal concept of peace which calls for 'All for one and one for All'.

If Balance of Power is a nervous state of peace, Collective Security is a more assured state of peace said Woodrow Wilson.

Challenges that Collective Security

include the defacto abandonment of idea

(Eg) UN Peace keeping itself shows the biggest failure of collective security

Morocco, Russia Ukraine,

Israel Palestine conflict in which

more than 35000, 40,000 ~~life~~ lives have been lost respectively shows the

challenge where 'Veto Powers' are

being used as a 'weapon' to silence the opponent (Harsh V. Pant)

The Defence Pacts such as NATO which held for Collective Defence shows the challenge to it too (as India's biggest opposition to it is that such pacts harm the collective security concept).

The Collective Security has thus been hijacked by Udo power states as only on 2 occasions, we saw Collective Security (eg) Korean Crisis, Iran Iraq war 1991.

Various Obstacles to reform
these challenges include the missing Global consensus and lack of Communication theory of Karl Deutsch

which hinders the idea of reform.

Other obstacles include the Free-
Shoring and protectionism, also the
minilaterals like ASEAN, EU, NATO,
which have made 'Regionalism' as
the new 'multilateralism'.

Geopolitical Interests, East west
conflict (P3 and P2) and the Global
North vs Global South including the
Ideological Qualms such as trade-
wars, chip wars shows the 'we are
heading towards a poorer, meaner
and smaller world'² (This Shankar
Menon book 'Choices'²)

Thus as PM Modi^o at 75th UN
Session said, 'only Reformed Multilateralism
with Reformed UN at its Centre'² is the
Solution to World Peace, shows the way ahead

Q.4 (c)

What are the key factors contributing to SAARC's challenges in functioning effectively as a regional organization? (20 marks, 250 words)

Idea of SAARC dates back to the cold war era, and is based on Functionalism of David Mitrany and Ernest Haas which is Peace by pieces.

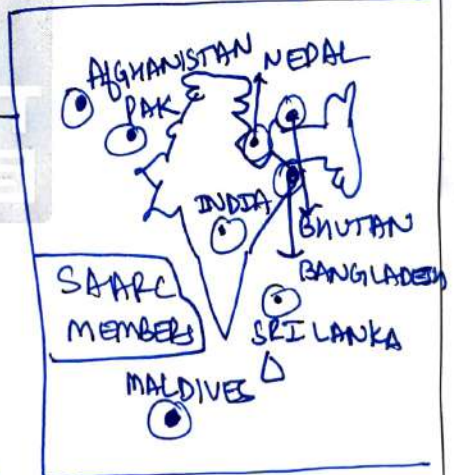
KEY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING IN CHALLENGES IN FUNCTIONING

① Lack of Regional Integration (Eg)

Dr. S. Jaishankar held

that 'Unintegrated regions, Unresolved borders and Underexploited opportunities are the root cause.

② Low Trade Relations (Eg) World Bank's Glass Half Full Report points out that only 5% intra regional trade



as opposed to 27% in ASEAN and
66% in EU .

③ Ethnicity as a discord (Eg) White in
EU is the reason for Integration,
in SARF it causes conflicts like
Nadru factor (Indo-Nepal) .

④ China's dominance and regional
domination (Eg) Middle Kingdom complex
like nomenclature, Cartographic
aggression

⑤ Teaser loans and Chequebook diplomacy
(Eg) Gwadar (Pakistan), Hambantota
on 99 year lease (S.L), Feydhoo in
Maldives on 50 year lease .

⑥ Pakistan as the blocker (Eg) C. Rajamohan
says that CARAVAN of SARF is delayed
by securist camel Pakistan like
BBIN corridor hinderance .

- ⑦ Lack of regular meetings (Eg) last one held in 2016.
- ⑧ Border disputes in region becoming source of conflict (Eg) Kalapani, Limpyudhara in Nepal and Border Swap Agreement between China and Bhutan.
- ⑨ Unstability in the region as a whole (Eg) Bangladesh crisis of 5th Aug, 2024, Afghanistan regime change, Nepal (14th PM in 16 years) etc.
- ⑩ Countries using China Card to balance out "Big Brother Bully" India (Muchkund Dubey)
- ⑪ Crossborder terrorism causing enmity (Eg) 2016 Uri attacks, 2019

Pulwama attacks by Pakistan

⑩ Lack of South Asian Identity (eg)

Pakistan sees itself as West Asian,
S.L and Maldives as South East Asian.

Way forward / Solutions

The vision of Cooperative Frontiers
by former PM Mahatma Gandhi and
Composite dialogue theory needed where
we can have 'Breakfast in Kabul,
Lunch in Islamabad and Dinner in New
Delhi'.

C. Rajamohan suggests
2 speed regionalism (eg) 'SAPC-2' and
K.M Dinit suggest 'East-South Asia' to
forget the ones who do not cooperate.

Thus India cannot become a
Global power, before becoming a
Regional Power, thus Regional cooperation is must.

SECTION-B

Write the following question in about 150 words.

Q.5 (a)

Identify the new determinants of Indian Foreign Policy in the post cold war era.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Social Constructivism of Karl Deutsch
Deutsch have past influence the present
Foreign Policy which is based on Decision
making approach of H.W Bruck •

New Determinants include the
changing Geo-economics (eg) India
adopted pol-economy approach of
K.P.G and Globalisation of looking west.

Culture as a Glue (eg) A. Appadurai
 held that Buddha, Yoga are the linking
vectors of India to the world (eg)
P.M Modi held that India Give the
world Buddha and not Yuddha also
Project Mausam •

Water and Sea Lines of Communication
for Security (Eg) Indo Pacific ocean
initiative, QUAD •

Energetic Diplomacy (Dr. S. Jaishankar)
shedding Dogmas of past (Eg) C. Rajamohan
says that NAM is dead, but today is
an era of 'De alignment, Realignment and
Multi alignment' (Eg) Strategic Autonomy
while dealing with Iran although
Sanctions •

Interest over Ideology (Eg)
Economics drive diplomacy like the
buying of Russian Oil while blaming
of Oil Landrig and Rand Trapping •

Thus, New Determinants teaches India
as per Shri Shankar Menon that Foreign
Policy is 'Mini Maximizing', which minimizing
the harm and maximizing gains •

Q.5 (b)

Discuss the challenges of India's look east policy, especially in the northeast.

(10 marks, 150 words)

India's look East policy is based on the neighbourhood priority as Happyman Jacob fears that the 'globally rising India, is a regionally declining power' (Eg) India out campaign in Bangladesh.

Challenges include the hindrance to the economics as propounded by look East in South Asian region through illegal migration which sonowal case Judgement of Supreme court 2004 calls 'as act of aggression'.

the rising instability (eg) military coup in Myanmar which has made porous border an avenue for mass and mixed influ (eg) Kuki - 20

conflict | NSCN base in Myanmar,
the suspension of FMR has also
put a step back on People's Welfare
Connect in Look East Policy (Eg) Sociological
Liberalism advocates for P2P Connect.

The link to South East Asia and
North East through Bangladesh can
take a back seat due to instability
in the region.

The Ethnic ties between North East
and South East Asian region was basis
of Culture, Commerce, Connectivity which
turned Look East to Act East in 2014,
however these reasons also resulting
in Insurgency (Eg) Mamrier Crisis.

Thus the stalled projects like IMT highway,
Kaladan, Akhaura rail link must begin
priority so that 'communication' could find solution.

Q.5 (c)

Write a short note - India's contribution to UN's peacekeeping operations.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Idea of UNPK is traced back to former UNS G Dag Hammarskjöld and India has been major contributor right from the Peace mission in Arab-Israel conflict.

India has contributed around 2,50,000 peacekeepers / Blue helmets in 49 missions with 169 lives lost (highest) and all women contingent in Ludan in 2023 was sent which shows the Inclusivity is not only taking consent, but also in deploying Peacekeepers.

Indian Peacekeepers also won the award for the Libyan Contingent

UP 2018 0

India has also vouched for technology access for keepers of peace in its term at UN which Chinmay Gharekhan praised along with the UNITE AWARE platform and supporting A4P (Action for peacekeepers) by UNSG.

Also, India has vouched for democratising the reasons for the deployment with clear terms as opposed to Resolute Peace Keeping of West.

Thus as a Voice of Global South India believes in Unity of Voice for Unity of Purpose, with Vasudhain Kutumbakan and VISHWABANDHU as its Goal for Global Peace and Security.

Q.5 (d)

Discuss India's vision of the 'New World Order'.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi^e held that 'India's Vision of New World Order is shaped by civilizational ethos of yatharthaved (realism), samvad (communication), sehyog (cooperation), sevashagita (cooperation), seh astitva (coexistence)^d

In short India believes in World as a Family or Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam taken from Maha Upanishad where 'the world has not been broken into fragments' (Rabindranath Tagore)

Also, as a civilizational state, India sees itself as a leading power (Hareh V. Pant) where 'India is no more a Rule taker but a Rule shaper' (Happyman Jacob)

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today, when the world is getting
poorer, smaller, meaner India's
 vision of Vishwaguru is based on
 acting as a Voice of Global South and
South Western Power (eg) Vaccine Maitri,
Operation Sankatmorhan (help to South
Sudan), Operation Dost [Turkey Earthquake]
humanitarian aid to Ukraine recently
 (BNISHMA Kits) .

Moreover, shedding baggage of
 past and being firm and generous
with neighbours (eg) white Ganga doctrine
 for neighbours, but Double fishhook
 and Necklace of diamonds as an answer
 to China's Cartographic Aggression .

Thus, Dr. S. Janhankar in book
Why Bharat Matters says a best foreign
Policy is one which benefits the common man

Q.5 (e)

Discuss the elements introduced in Indian foreign policy to address maritime security.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Alfred T. Mahan's thesis of 'one who rules the oceans, rules the world' shows the importance of a strategic maritime security planning as part of foreign policy.

Elements introduced include

- (i) SAGAR doctrine (eg) Net Security provider in the region
- (ii) regional cooperation (eg) IONS, IDRA
- (iii) Maritime Exercises (eg) Colombo Security Conclave, Joint exercise with Sri Lanka, Maldives, MALABAR
- (iv) Indo-Pacific Ocean & Initiative [IOPOI]
complementing QUAD for Indo-Pacific against China's Nine Dashline.

- (i) Maritime Partnership (as held by PM Modi^o at UNGA session)
- (ii) Talks of establishing theatre commands and Inter services organisation (proposed under CS)
- (iii) to Andaman Nicobar theatre command
- (iv) Intercept threat of piracy, drug trafficking (eg) operation Samudragupta seized 1500 crore worth of Gold in Arabian Sea.

Thus, Maritime Security is important as Brahma Chellany's Brahma thesis held that 'water' will be the source of conflict in the coming century and it is in waters where New Great Games would be played.

Q.6 (a)

Discuss the causes of ethnic conflicts in south-asia. What are its implications for peace and stability in the region. (15 marks, 200 words)

Donald Horowitz defined Ethnic Conflicts as the 'threat of fear of future, lived through the past' which professor Vincent Carosso also explains as the 'collectiveness' being the reason for such conflicts. (Eg) Nagpur crisis

Causes of Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia include the cross cutting identities in the region (Eg) around 705 tribes in India alone.

Moreover, cross border ethnic relations (Eg) Kuki-Zo, Chakma, Hajong, NSCN(IM) bases in Myanmar.

Ties and historical-cultural links (Eg) Madhes factor ~~led to~~ in

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on this marginNepal-India, Tamils in Sri Lanka, India.

Development, Dispossession, Displacement
of primitive tribes and Ethnic Security
Dilemma leading to threats of Security
and Insecurity Dilemma (Mohammad
Syuk's Third World Realism)

Demand for Union of Ethnic ties
through state formation (eg) Khalistan,
Nagaland which conspire secessionist
trends through Political Sociological
theory (Maurice Duverger)

Implications for Peace and Stability in
the region include | Fear of 2.5

frontiers like for India (eg) China-
Pakistan plus internal threat from
Kashmir Insurgency earlier •

Morocco, Interference by state
Before (Eg) China in North East like
issuing staple visa in Arunachal Pradesh

Further, Terrorism from ungoverned
spaces in name of Ethnicity and
Social Engineering, using people as pawns
 (Eg) Kashmir Tigers, LeT, JeM etc.

Also Deterioration of relations
 between countries (Eg) SD Muni says
 that ethnicity has been the source of
conflict in South Asia, while it acts as
glue for EU (Eg) Madhusri factor between
India-Nepal, Tamils between Sri Lanka
India

Thus, peaceful People to People
contact through Communication theory
 of Karl Deutsch is required (Eg) Memoranda
Dialogue, Amman Ki Pasha (India-Pakistan)

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Examine the key challenges facing India-Africa relations.

(15 marks, 200 words)

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Dr. S. Jaishankar says that 'Historical Solidarity is now a modern Partnership' with respect to India-Africa relations.

Challenges facing Relations

low people to people contact

(eg) Issues of racial discrimination of Africans in India.

Lack of Delivery Deficit on

Infrastructural commitments (eg)

Shyam Saran says 'Where India promises

Asia Delivers, although 200 projects

Completed but Asia Africa Growth

Corridor with Japan remains a non

starter and SITA with UK.

Lack of Importance or

diplomatic priority not given to India-Africa forum summit (last one held in 2018) .

China as Africa's largest trading partner, and India at 3rd place with \$98 billion trade, while Yanomami tribe requested India to give away blood gold like blood diamonds . (allegations of new scramble for Africa)

key issues in the region
(Eg) near Somalia where shifting longitudinal lines of communication (Eg) Red Sea crisis and China's base at Djibouti .

Although India has trade

Surplus of \$28 billion with Africa but
the oil and energy potential of Africa
is unexplored which could help India
diversify its dependence on the west Asia
(as India imports 80% of oil & 53% of
gas needs)

Thus, Sri Ram Chaulia says
that India believes in capacity building
and is not a mineral Grabber like
China (Eg) #Solarmanas, #Shegas
digital (demand driven projects), the
loan programmes to Senegal, Ethiopia
which has helped them in agricultural
resilience •

Therefore, Shashi Tharoor says
that while Africa Admires China,
but it wants to be like India's not and
Subashini Harder calls AU entry in G20
as a Feat in India's hat.

Q.6 (c)

To maintain its relevance in the evolving geopolitical environment, NAM must undergo critical reforms in both its structure and scope, addressing contemporary global challenges. Discuss the statement. (20 marks, 250 words)

NAM was the moral voice² of the world, where the third world countries stood for South-South cooperation without any association with the Ideological Power Blocks.

This was true as JL Nehru said that 'I am neither pro Russian, nor pro American, I am on my own side and nobody else's²

However, its relevance was questioned with end of cold war with C. Rajamohan calling for a graceful exit with 'Mission accomplished²

How But, PV Narasimha Rao disrupted NAM as not only to

just resist power rivalry but as
a forum for third world countries cooperation.

However, in today's geopolitical environment where again world is
divided into G2 which is USA, NATO, EU
vs Russia, China that is Democracy vs
Authoritarianism, ~~NATO~~ NAM must
undergo reforms.

Reform in Structure include to
address the divergences as the Global South is not a coherent bloc (Eg)
Pakistan and other countries would
always oppose India as a South Western leader (Eg) Harish V. Pant also said
that 'Although NAM is in coma, but
we should not forget to send flowers'
the flowers thus means the

Summit level organisational changes where Diplomatic Priority is given, as it can act to confront the Kindberger trap faced by Global South (eg) shortage of food, fertilizer, fuel from the Russia-Ukraine frozen conflict.

Liberal Institutionalism of Woodrow Wilson and Functionalism of David Mitrany can thus also feel Reforms in Scope where NAM must be evolved not as a negative connotation because it appears to USA as Anti USA, thus C. Rajamohan calls for an era of dealignment, re-alignment and multi-alignment² keeping Interests over Ideology.

In a world where, Hyperglobalisation
has resulted into Heteropolarity and
Polarity Dilemma, India can take
the lead of becoming leader of Global
South (eg) India sees itself as a
South western Power and in FIPIC
Summit, Papua New Guinea President
held that 'We want India to be an
advocate for us'.

Thus, we can say that the 'Era
of Leader and the Led is over', NAM
today is more needed than ever to
represent the South-South Cooperation
where NAM as a movement might be
dead but NAM as an Ideology is still
relevant, which is why it is said
that 'Long Live Non Alignment'.

Q.7 (a)

Analyse the significance of India's Look East Policy in India's Indo-Pacific strategy.
(15 marks, 200 words)

Professor Braker De is book

'Act East to Act Indo Pacific' held that

India's Look East evolved to Act East
and now it is turning to Act Indo Pacific

Evolved during PV Nara Simha times

Look East Policy focus on Economic

Integration of India and South East

Region which Act East is 2014

turned into Integration through
Culture, Commerce and Connectivity

in the Indo Pacific Region (beyond
South East Asia)

Significance of L.E.P in Indo
Pacific strategy include 'Shared
Prosperity' and 'Shared Security'

With ASEAN region as the central
focal point of the region (eg)

ADMM+, Disaster management cooperation,

AIDME - Asian India Defence and
Maritime Exercise o

While PM Modi^o at 2018

Shangri La Dialogue held that

'Indo Pacific is not seen as a club
of limited number of countries',

however Indo - ASEAN cooperation

(eg) \$90 billion trade which rose from
\$10 billion in 1995 act as a

'balance of power' against Chinese

Cheque books and Teaser loans (C. Raja
mohan) o

The A2AD operations of China
 with continuous enchantos like
 conflict in Sabina and Harbough
 shoal in South China with Philippines
 to counter Malacca Dilemma has
 made India come up with IPOS,
QUAD (counter coalition idea of Bismarck),
necklace of Diamond, Double hookfish
 at the altar of progressive look
East policy o

thus pending projects such as
IMT highway, Kaladani needs to
Eastin to integrate North East Region
 to turn the idea of PM Modi into
reality → Asia of Conflict will hold us
 back, ^{but} Asia of cooperation will shape
 this century d

On what grounds are various nations opposing India's bid for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. (15 marks, 200 words)

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Q.7 (b)

PM Modi at UNGA 75th Session with theme 'The UN we want and the UN we need', held that 'For how long India will be kept out?'

Hence, Realpolitik explains the reason of India being kept out, with China being the Apogee of it (K. M. Dixit).

Nations opposing India's membership into the Coffee Club comprising of Pakistan, Türkiye, Italy which oppose G4: India, Japan, Germany, Brazil, with Pakistan fearing that it would be inimical to its interests

as it would lead to Polarisation further by India and Brazil and its Geopolitical State sponsored terrorism Propaganda.

For China, India's rising is a challenge (Kanti Bajpai is book China vs India: why they are not friends), however critics say that it would somehow agree to India's membership but can never agree to Japan's Entry.

Similarly, the argument by some that as being of G4, their are bleak chances because it would lead ultra representation of Europe with Germany as already Europe

is over represented through
Britain, France which R.C Guba
calls as powers of bygone era o

Thus, Kishore Mahbubani suggests
of '7+7+7' formula of 7 permanent -
7 semi permanent and 7 non permanent
members because PS can never
agree to give away their Veto powers o

Also, Article 108 and 109 are
extremely rigid with only amended
twice o However Syed Akbaruddin
argues that by all strategic
Calculus India deserves a permanent
seat at UNSC (largest democracy,
5th largest eco, 3rd largest military),
which C. Rajamohan denies to be need
not in the race as reforms are practically
bleak

Q.7 (c)

Analyze India's position on the South China Sea dispute and its potential implications for India-China relations. (20 marks, 250 words)

Farid Zakaria, no classical realist one proclaimed that it is in waters of South China Sea where Great Games of 21st Century would be played.

India's position on South China Sea
Sea however include the respect for Freedom of Navigation, and following International Rule of Law with Free and open Indo Pacific, however China sees the South China Sea as the 'Chinese Lake'.

China 'A2AD' (Anti Access Area Denial Operations) in the region

(eg) Fast tacit ally with the Philippines on Sabina Shoal and Scarborough Shoal in SCS shows its Muscular diplomacy, and Selangor Shoal where China is following its Munro Doctrine o

However, India through its SAGAR Doctrine and forming counter coalition (eg) Bismarck theory of rising counter coalitions against revisionist power like through QUAD with USA, Japan, Australia shows that China's Balance of Power is being strongly counterbalanced.

But, India is also challenging it through Necklace of Diamonds (Sabang, Chang = Naval base) and Double fish hook as a counter to what USA desires,

as China's plan to encircle India .

The Malabar Exercise, ASEAN
India Maritime Exercise, Indo
Pacific Ocean Initiative shows that
India has gained the ground, while
also engaging with FIPIC countries (eg)
SGAR Student Scholarships .

Implications on India China Relations

Shyam Saran calls BRI as
Marshall Plan of China and held
that China's SCS actions has often
encouraged it to say that 'Indian Ocean
is not India's Ocean', which it
wants to control because of China's
'Malacca Dilemma' as China's
Export led growth model would

Collapse without control on SLOCs

However, India-China relations

have worsened lately because of
shift from 'Inch to Miles' to more
what S.S Menon suggests 'strategy
of Containment' (containment plus
Engagement)

This is so because, China's media,

legal, psychological warfare and

cartographic, nomenclature aggression

(Eg) Meday 60,000 MW project (hydro diplomacy)

not following Mc Mohan, Johnson Line and

Galwan 2020 clashes, Doklam 2017 and

Chumar episode show that modus of

Diwendi to be inoperative

Thus, a new rule of engagement is

required in the era of complex interdependence
where one is forced to love whom one would hate

Q.8 (a)

Examine India's role in the contemporary global nuclear order. (15 marks, 200 words)



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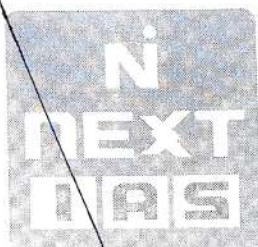


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Q.8 (b)

Discuss the factors that have driven the recent significant advancements in defense relations between India and the USA?
(15 marks, 200 words)





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Q.8 (c)

Discuss India's approach to the ongoing crisis in West Asia. (20 marks, 250 words)

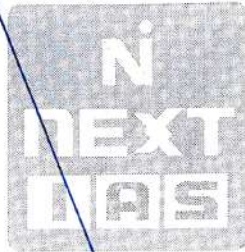


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