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T-10 | 153

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2023

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Prince Babu Mishra

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Mobile Number : g18ate@gmail.com Date of Examination : 06/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test-10	POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Dated : 26-08-2023	*Full Syllabus (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. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Question no 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining THREE are to be attempted. Among these THREE questions, one should be from each section.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certification 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 medium other than the authorized one.

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

Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological 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 answer book must be clearly struck off.

Observations:

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SECTION-A

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

Q.1 (a) Discuss the changing nature of comparative politics. Briefly mention the challenges of comparative politics in the context of globalisation. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Various factors like globalization, Emergence of Behavioural study of David Easton, and discovery of neo scientific tools have changed its nature.

Earlier it used to be institutional study, Parochial, monodisplinary etc.

-i- But now comparative politics has changed to include study of actors, rather system. How CP study non-western countries.

-ii- now there is growing focus over the trandisplinary study (eg) Political-sociology.

(iii)- Now there is growing emphasis over the using the scientific tools like statistics and other Quantative method.

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-iv- Now there is growing focus over the analytical study rather ist discription.

Comparative Politics faces many challenges in the wake of globalization

1st, like due to no. of variables, there is confusion what should be used and what should be left (eg) Global happiness index mostly use western parameters.

2nd - limitation due to globalization, of study of tomorrow may not relevant for today, need may to revised

3rd - some countries like china, Nortkorea not release data in Public domain

4th - Personal bias of the observer

Thus call more sensitive approach, selection of parameters etc covers all countries.

Q.1 (b) Examine the changing concept of national security. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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As per Barry Buzan, security is not a objective condition, it is social construction, when something labeled as the threat to existence, led to emergence of security. The concept is called as 'securitization'.

As earlier Morgenthau explained security as related to military threat. But now non-traditional nature threat like ethnic violence, religious extremism, lone wolf attack etc are emerging as challenge to nation state.

Similarly, Thomas Homer-Dixon in the environment, scarcity & conflict-D said depletion resource and environmental degradation is leading to conflict. (eg) Kaliganga b/w Ind-Nepal, Nile river b/w Sudan, Egypt etc.

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Additionally, growing IT revolution also pose challenge to it. Richard clarke in his cyber war - said now nation state are easily the attack on critical infrastructure (eg) Dyack attack on Kudankulam

Furthermore, UNDP highlighted now Human insecurity has became major concern of the national security. It is leading to insurgency, secessionism & terrorism (eg) Kashmir, Naxalism etc.

Apart from Soshana in her book of surveillance capitalism - 2019 - highlighted how MNCs are became threat for digital sovereignty (eg) USA 2016 presidential election (Twitter).

Thus Barry Buzan concept of Societal - al & Global security approach should the way forward.

Q.1 (c) Discuss the challenges to nuclear deterrence theory. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Nuclear deterrence theory believe that possession of nuclear weapon creates fear in the adversaries for mutual destruction and avoid war (Thomas S. Schilling). This way propounded during cold war, like kenneth waltz said - cold war was converted into hot war due to nuclear.

But some traditional as well as some contemporary challenges are associated with this doctrine. Bernard-Cottson debate highlight traditional challenges like not able to communicate successfully about deterrence, miscalculation factors etc. (eg) Cuban missile crisis, 1967

Some contemporary traditional challenges like - emergence of "nuclear

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terrorism", emergence of the hypersonic missible poses challenges to it. Because terrorist does not follow the international law and missile may lead to 'surprise attack' which is against the basic principle of this doctrine (in which both countries has equal opportunities.

other emerging challenges, now revival of nuclear sites (Russia-Ukrain war), emergence of madman (North korea) and. now progress in rule making (like START treaty not continued). Posy challenges.

2020 NPT review conference called for posterity rule making, collaboration & controlled movement of nullar technology.

Q.1 (d) India-France strategic partnership. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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As USA-china rivalry is increasing, and china's dominance in the Indian ocean is expanding, it forced middle powers to come together and make this world order multipolar. India-France relations witnessing it. - Suhasini Haider

India-France signed strategic partnership in 1998, but relationship is much old. In 1982 France supplied Mirage-2000 and contributed in India's nuclear program, even exercised strategic restrain, after 1998 nuclear test.

India-France, partnership has expended in various direction. In defence both singed for join production and purchase of 36 Rafale aircraft and wayback in 2004, in supplied 6 submarine to India. So both relation now cooperating for joint prodn.

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Furthermore, Indo-pacific has been emerged as new frontier between India-france relation. from having exercise to joint patrolling, being a permanent resident of Indo pacific (Reunion Island).

In space and clean technology, both country signed roadmap in 2019 on cybersecurity, Hydrogen production, apart from this International solar alliance is one of major convergence area.

Since both country understanding each others geopolitical compulsions, Recent PM modi visit signed agreement Horizon 2047 based on 3 pillors security, pro-people planet & sovereignty, expected to derive relation next 25 years.

Q.1 (e) Write a short note on new social movements in advanced and developing countries. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Social movement is defined as the collective attempt of people to bring the social change (or) prevent some change. Marxist & Liberal theory believe (SM) is vanguard of new world order while Postmodernist believe SM is search of identities.

Due to difference in socio-economic & political consolidation, there is difference in SM in advanced & developing societies.

-i- In developed societies mostly SM focus over 'Quality of life' issue. (Clean env, nuclear disarmament etc) But in the developing countries - they mostly focus on the 'bread & butter' issue. like right to work, etc.

-ii- In advanced societies they use

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sophisticated tools like lab; Nuclead natak, legal method etc but in the developing societies they use traditional method like chakka jam, dharna etc.

-iii- In advanced societies their leaders ship comes from upar/middle class (OR) leaderless. but in developing societies leadership come from the lower caste/class and more involment of children women.

-iv- In advance societies they are in democratic mandate, in developing societies they are in feudal mindset.

-v- In advance society they are dealing with post industrial issue but in developing → agricultural Issue.

Although now developing societies also adopting the nature of sm of developed Country (Maggiban movement in India

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Q.2 (a) Analyse the challenges of nation-building in the context of post-colonial societies. (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Post colonial societies refers to newly independent countries, after world war II. They are facing various challenges in the nation building.

-i- First challenge in political dimention highlighted by Lucian Pye & W Rostow. they still lack equality, capacity and differeneiation. It make political system Parochial in nature. Depend upon the force for political obligation and facing centralization of power, corruption etc.

-ii- In economic sphere, they are the overdeveloped state (Hamza Alvi) → still they are agricultural societies in economy and substantial population depend upon agriculture, but agri is facing crisis. and due to neoliberal economic governance they

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facts inequalities, it is leading to movement crisis of legitimacy and demand for social-liberal governance (Amartya Sen).

-iii- In Post Colonial societies, social forces are weak and still they are not Political-economic-geographically consolidated. It has resulted into 'insecurity dilemma' from insurgency, terrorism and ethnic conflict.

-iv- Apart from not only internal factors, but external factors as highlighted by Wallerstein - perpetuation of inequality due to linkage in core-periphery and violation of labour flexibilities, exploitation of natural resource by MNCs are also a cause of challenge.

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But now post colonial societies are taking various steps to resolve the these challenges.

At the internal level, the are focusing on building robust institution (eg: Lokpal) Investing in health, education and in digital revolution for the inclusive growth. Mostly states have adopted social-liberal Policies.

At the external front since NIEO, G-77, they are raising question for reform in global institution and discussion on climate change etc.

Thus but still these efforts are not much, need to invest more in governance.

Q.2 (b) Examine the changing nature of the UN's peacekeeping operations. Discuss the challenges the UN is exposed to in this context. (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Under article - of UN Charter of UN peacekeeping was created as temporary mechanism for solving crisis / civil war/ interstate conflict with help of peacekeepers.

But in initial time, peacekeeping nature was to prevent/monitor the interstate conflict region, and maintain peace on the borders.

But over the time nature of peacekeeping has got transformed :-

(1) Peacemaker to peacekeeper & peacebuilder now perform function like - monitoring election, Yoga camp, medical unit and monitor infrastructure development (eg in Sudan)

(2) Deployed in civil war - now not only maintain the interstate dispute

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but also deployed in civil war, but here they are facing violence, and attack, although peacekeepers are not allowed for offensive action.

(3) - Over the time as highlighted by Barry Buzan, Thomas-Dixon etc the concept of national security has changed- like emergence of non-state actor (terrorist) religious - ethnic fundamentalism etc so it require revised mandate to them.

Challenges in UN peakeeping in this:

① Inability of peace keepers due to less in no., poor training, poor quality food & residence etc resulted into failure of peacekeeping mission.

②. It also highlighted the operational and financial challenges. like

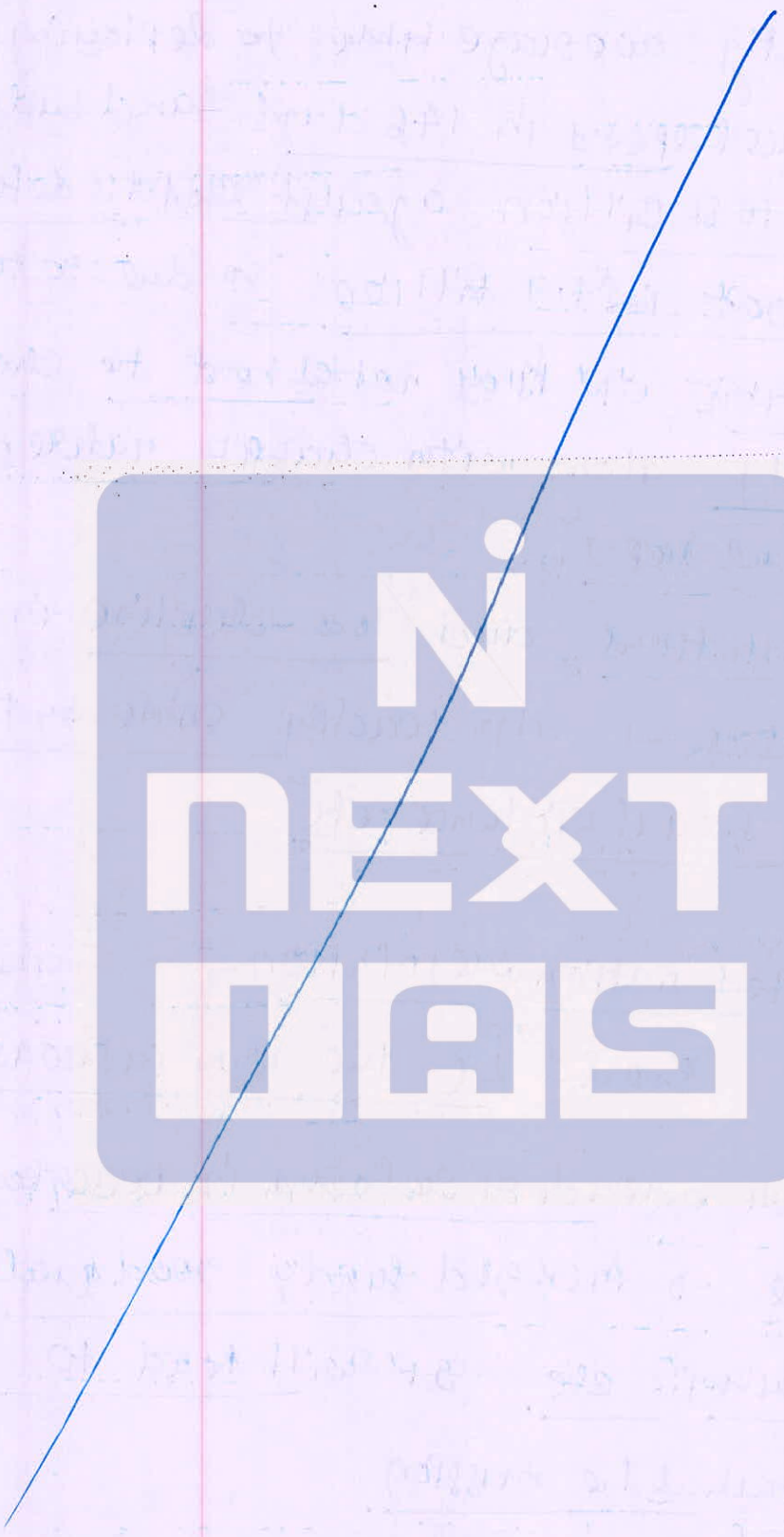
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currently average time to deploying the peacekeepers in 146 days and budget is $6 to 8 Billion against world's defence budget is $1.9 trillion. so due to these limitation, UN may not enabled to changed itself along with changing nature of peacekeep.

(3). frustations, and low-discipline in the peacekeepers also readily crime by them like sexual violence etc.

United nation resolution- and should be the way forward, call for a broader reform in peacekeeping force → increased fund, good quality faculty etc. it will lead to sustainable mission.

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Q.2 (c) Critically analyse the role of transnational actors in international relations. (20 Marks, 250 Words)

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Marcus Thell defined transnational actors as may (or) may not owned by the state, but functioning across the globe, influence the global agenda. like International Org like UN, WTO, MNCs, NGOs, Epistemic communities. Liberal & social developmental theory believe they are vanguard of development.

Now transnational actors are playing major role. like Joseph Nye & Robert Cohen said, International organization like UN, WTO etc provide a platform for the conflict resolution & shape behaviour of state through their agenda (eg) HR declaration under UN

Further, today NGOs are shaping the international relation, IUCN, WWF has major role over the

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decision UNFCC & UNCBD conference, they act as the pressure group. And like 'wolf & friend of earth' both collective run a campaign "Exchange bulb with LED", led to significant over the international system.

Other like MNCs, Joseph Nye in his article- Global rule & game - highlighted that now NNEs are producing the job, investment, technology etc. like more than GDP to country, their assets.

On similar lines, epistic communities has played major role in generating the taboo against the nuclear and formulation of NPT, CBD treaty etc.

But their role is not free from the criticism Joseph Stiglitz (Globalization & discontent) - highlighted -

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how MNCs hijacked modern nation-state and impacting sovereignty. MNCs now exploiting environment, labour flexibility tax evasion and tax labour laws. (eg) Base erosion profit shifting of G-20/OECD.

On other hand NGOs like promoting the hatred in society, internal social division and promoting vested agenda (eg) Green peace manipulated people to protest against the Kudankulam nuclear plant etc.

And Dani Rodrik "Paradox of globalization" highlighted that due trans national action, there is challenge over the globalization + human governance + sovereignty simultaneously.

Thy, Joseph Stiglitz call for the Post sovereign governance for better fighting to rem (eg) Tax/Money.

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Q.3 (a) Discuss the north-south divide on climate change. Examine the prospectus of south-south cooperation in this context. (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Q.3 (b) Contemporary international relations are being shaped by realist theories of international relations. Critically examine the statement. (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Q.3 (c) Do you agree that the regionalisation of world politics is a response to globalisation? Examine the trends of regionalisation in the post-COVID world. (20 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.4 (a) What do you understand about the polarity of the world order? Discuss the debates surrounding the polarity of the emerging world order. (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Q.4 (b) Discuss the features of political parties in developing societies. Is the third world facing the crisis of political parties? (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Q.4 (c) Discuss the global human rights order. Examine its defects in the context of pressing contemporary human rights concerns. (20 Marks, 250 Words)

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SECTION-B

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

Q.5 (a) Examine the emerging role of the Indian Diaspora in Indian Foreign Policy. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian diaspora is currently found in 132 countries with 31 million in number. PM Modi called them "informal ambassador of India". Due to their demonical strength, they play great role. Although At the time of independence Nehru concences did not found to utilize them, but LPG reforms & modi's diaspora Policy has changed the landscape.

Emerging role of diaspora in Indian foreign Policy is various types:-

(1) They are major source of foreign curreny, trade, investment, skill development etc. In 2022, India received $110 billion (Highest) remittance from diaspora.

(2) They are major source of investment in India and has established the centre of excellence to promote skill development.

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(3) They also promote India's soft power by consolidating Political- social relationship. Like in USA, Radio. Hamsafar has been established, they promote Holi, Diwali and other Indian festival and act as lobbying unit

(eg) USA-India- civil nuclear deal 2008.

(4) - They are also at very such and top positions. Like Sundar Pichai, Kamala Harris, and Politician & Business person, so they can promote India's cooperation with tech giants, Govt etc.

But their emerging role can only be capitalized, if we able to counter the challenges, those they ~~and fear~~ face. They need to frame a diaspora Policy and pro active step.

- Parliament standing committee (2022)

Q.5 (b) Discuss the relevance of NAM in the context of India's pragmatic shift to realism. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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India's pragmatic shift to realism from idealism like negotiating with Taliban, utilization of USA for country china, in talk with myanmar's military etc. would require for non-alignment due to following reasons:-

(1) NAM promote self-determination and autonomy in foreign policy, so without autonomy dealing with all major powers like USA, Russia, china is not possible, (eg) QUAD as well BRICS.

(2) NAM promote cooperation with each other without aligning anyone's side, is helpful to becoming the developed state (3rd largest economy by 2047 which will ultimately promote welfare of Indian people

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③ NAM. like realism promote to maximize the national interest by providing India as leader of third, due to this India can negotiate with developed bloc on its her condition (eg) Peace clause at WTO.

④ NAM gives opportunity to become a conflict resolver, because it gives legitimacy of neutral arbitrator.

But still various scholar like C. Raja mohan, Harsh V. Pant believe that as China-USA conflict is going to rise, it will going to test the India's capability to pursue this policy.

Q.5 (c) Discuss the challenges of India's look east policy especially in the northeast. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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As neo-liberal instrument to promote peace and prosperity, India launched Look East Policy in 1992 to increase the cooperation in SE Asia, East Asia and Island nations.

Although it has various achievement but for not only whole country but North East also - like using Mongla and Chattogram port to increase trade of NE India with Bangladesh, ASEAN ($90 billion = Bilateral trade), but still, it faces various challenges in NE India.

For instance trade and connectivity was its major objective, but still Kaladan multimodal project, BBIN projects etc which are crucial for NE India is pending from years.

And share of NE India in the trade is very low due to high logistic

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cost and enough connectivity.

Look east Policy also remain partial successful in promoting peace and stability due to good cooperation with myanmar & Bangladesh.

illegal migrant (2 million = NCR) from the Bangladesh & Myanmar are posing challenges over the limited resource occupation and fueling the ethnic tension in the region

(eg) manipur violence (meitei N.

Sin
But ~~in~~ 2014, government has taken many step like rebranding of look east as act east, cooperation with Japan myanmar and Bangladesh to promote regional development.

Q.5 (d) Briefly mention the latest demands raised by India at WTO. What is the grievance redressal mechanism available? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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WTO, a champion of economic globalization, covers 99% of world's international trade, reduced 60% of tariff on goods since it has been founded, democratic institution, but due to various factors like sino-American rivalry facing crisis of relevance -y, and forced India to put following demands:-

① classification of peace clause. India called for permanent solution of peace clause, so it can able to give subsidy its farmers beyond the 10%.

② Restoring the dispute settlement body, as appointment is pending since 2019, because India is a country which has used this mechanism most of time.

③ India want countries right over the banning the export to FAO/WFP

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food program for national food security.

④ India has also raised the demand for utilizing the Public stock of grain by exporting in other countries during crisis

⑤ WTO's TRIPS flexibilities for COVID.

Grievance redressal mechanism

① Bilateral mechanism between two countries.

② Dispute settlement body

grievance redressal → Appellate body

③ Highest decision making body → Heads of state meeting.

Geneva (2022) - session of WTO → transferred to take any decision on above issues till next summit.

Q.5 (e) Discuss the challenges in India- Bhutan relations, giving special reference to China. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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As per Kautilya's Arthashastra, Bhutan is buffer state between India and China, buffer state holds significance because of its 'strategic location' and 'kind of ruler' can change the Balance of power of region.

China acted as fueling the challenges in India-Bhutan relations:

(1) Due to diplomatic Pressure of India, Bhutan denied to accept 'exchange package' (1996) of China, but increased dependency of Bhutan on India due to rails (for trade, electricity sell etc), is case of concern in Bhutanian Policy makers.

(2). Increase trade with China like $ 199 million (2021) from $ 119 K (1995),

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is cause of concern to India, to loose strategic economic edge in the Bhutan.

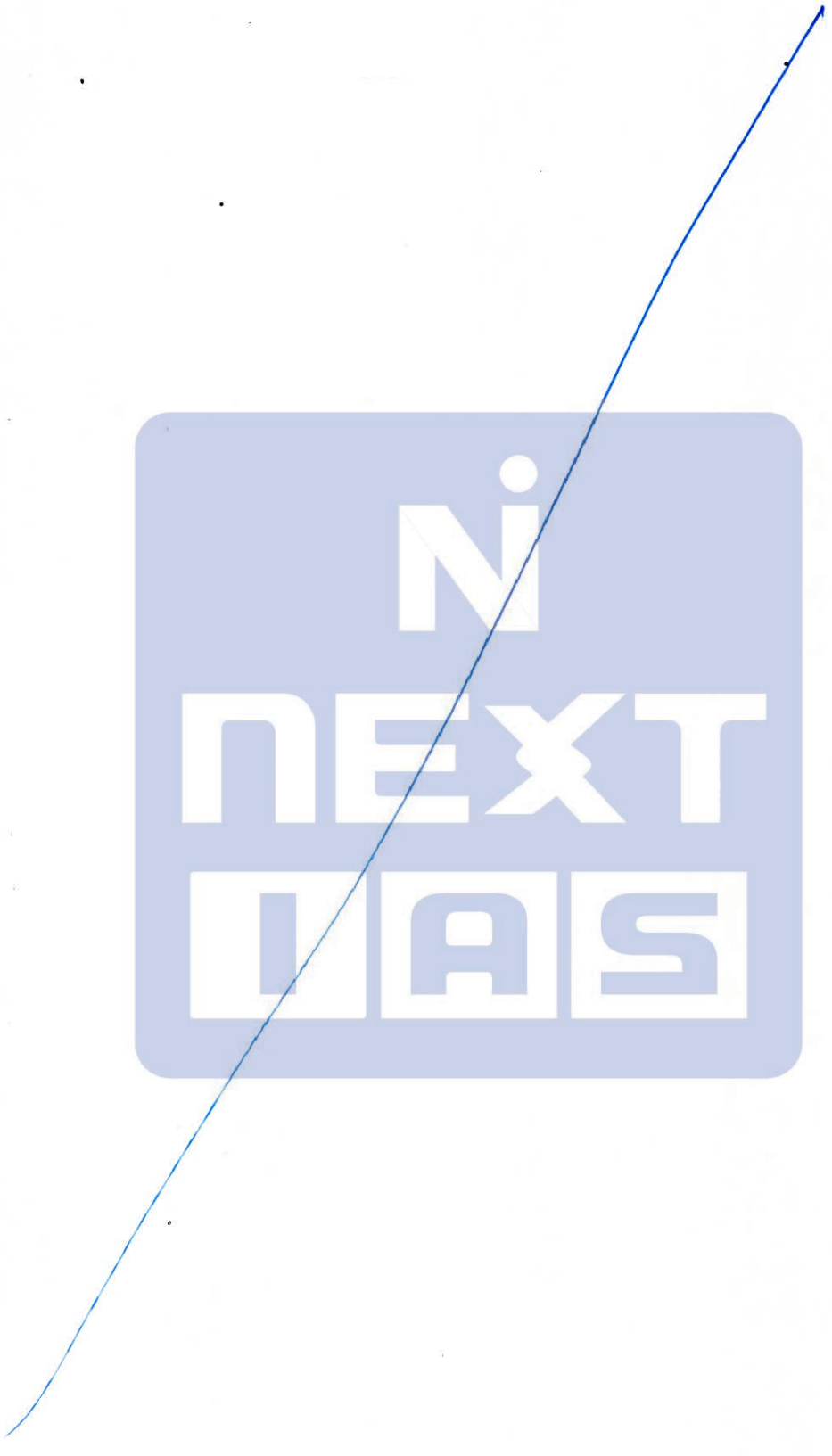
(3) China offered Bhutan $10 Billion Concessional loan under BRI, is a effort to dilute India's influence in this buffer state.

(4) Recent 'Positive consensus' of China if settles the sektang wildlife sanctuary in its side, it also solidify the claim of china over Arunachal pradesh, is cause of concern in the relation.

In this situation India need to take in confidence to Bhutan and promote Nehru's will " any attack on Bhutan will seen as attack on India " and use media, trade, education to counter the situation.

— Ashok Sajjanhar

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Q.6 (a) Latin America has been the last frontier for India's foreign policy in spite of being a potential partner in India's economic growth, as engagement with the region has its own fallouts. Examine.

(15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Q.6 (b) Discuss India's perspective on the Non-proliferation regime. Examine India's role in the contemporary global nuclear order. (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Q.6 (c) Discuss the impact of the geopolitics of water on India-China relations. Suggest the measures in this context. (20 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.7 (a) Analyse the prospectus of BRICS expansion for India. Can BRICS be an alternative for developing countries, considering the West's domination in the world economic order? (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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BRICS, a acronym of emerging economy, was established in 2009 to response the unilateral hegemonic order of USA. It represent 22% of world's GDP and more than 40% of world's population.

But soon it started facing crisis of relevancy like during covid-19, no meeting of this group has taken place, but summit is in Africa, gives new life to BRICS by expanding its membership.

BRICS expansion for India provide various prospects. In recent expansion, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Egypt, UAE & Argentina have been included:

① It will provide, India a

Candidates must not write on this margin

platform to promote its 'look west Policy' and collaborate with major powers like Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE simultaneously it will ease India's walkway on tight diplomatic rope in west Asia.

(2) India will able to increase its defence relation with Egypt and support for UNSC from Argentina which member of Coffee club.

(3) It will also helpful to 'Connect central-Asia Policy of India', as India can increase cooperation with Iran on Chahbahar Port.

But India need to consider the following logics of expansion and need to design strategy accordingly:

(1) China due to increasing its global influence and becoming leader, want to expand the group.

(2) It want promotion of its currency as international and want

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to give a notion of 'Anti-America' group, India needs to counter it.

Alternate to a developing country:

As BRICS provide representation of developing country from across the continents, & promote the multilateralism, and through NDB - act the work of IMF/WB, & can be act as an alternative, but Pratap Bhanu Mehta highlighted:

(1) NDB has limited capacity to IMF/WB ($14 billion = till now loan).

(2) BRICS itself is facing internal crisis like chinese aggression, no common political ideology etc they difficult to emerge as the alternate.

But still India should engage with BRICS to protect its interest and not make it anti' west. New entrants have good relation with India,

Q.7 (b) Critically analyse the role of India as a net security provider in the Indian Ocean. Do you agree that India is a swing state in the ongoing geopolitics? (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Indian Ocean emerged as the new theatre in the global geopolitics. Once Pandit Nehru said " India's dominance in the Indian Ocean is necessary for it's very survival as 7500 kms long coastline. Even mackinder & Mahan highlighted importance of sea based power.

India as net security provider in Indian ocean region has taken following steps to secure it's position -

① India's PM SAGAR mantra and India's entry into IORA, IOC, etc are the collaborative platform to maintain the dominance with collaboration of others.

② Maldives coup crisis, madagascar water crisis etc, India was the 1st responder, by India's gesture

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good training and finance to modernise navy like Project-75, Project-75I etc to manufacture submarine.

(3) India's cooperation like mutual logistic agreement with Australia, France, USA etc provided Indian navy to get fuel from these places and effectively monitor.

But India's role of net security Provider has been in threat due to following reasons:-

(1) China's dominance like chinese submarine identified in EEZ of India's A&N without permission.

(2) Due to increase climate change, the frequency of cyclone in Indian Ocean is increasing, need much effort to protect the interest of Island nation.

(3) Energy piracy and blackships in the region.

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But India needs to manage it through cooperation.

India: a swing state:

Swing state are those state which has strategic location, big economy but yet has not decided its sides (west or rest). India fulfills these parameters as it is on crossroad of South Asia, Indo-Pacific, Middle east, East Asia and 3rd largest largest economy of the world (PPP) and follows the Policy of non-alignment.

But still some scholars believe that India is in western camp, so now no more swing state.

Our external affairs minister believe in "we entitled for our side", it should be the way forward.

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Q.7 (c) Discuss the impact of transboundary water conflicts on relations among SAARC countries. Could the issue be the point of convergence in SAARC, considering the vulnerability to climate change?

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

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As functionalist mitrany highlighted when societies are devided on the basis of territory ignoring the geography (function), it led to various disputes, what exactly we are witnessing in the south Asia.

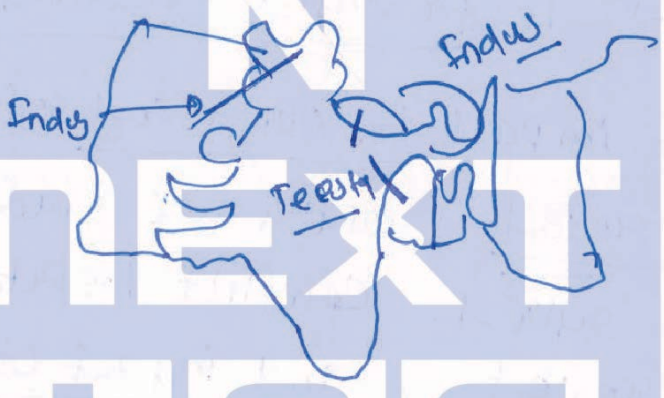


fig: Major water conflicts in South Asia.

South Asia is known for flowing of more than 5000 rivers and mostly are the transboundary in nature. so due to non-concencus over the water share (or) due to hydro electricity project etc, there is conflict of water dispute, it is impacting

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in following ways :-

- i- water conflict impacts the talking of top political leaders and further hinders the cooperation in the region, due to domestic politics no leaders is ready to compromise the deal ; resulting into conflict in relation

(eg) Teesta water agreement

- ii- It impact the over cost of Hydroelectric project, which are made on the river. Conflict results into halt of Project, and impact cost

(eg) Kishanganga Project over Jhelum river.

-iii- It impact people, due to this, may lead to water scarcity, lower agricultural production and scarcity of drinking water for people.

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Point of convergence -

After seeing fact that, mostly 50% of population of South Asia are in the agriculture, Due to climate change, 1/3rd glacier of Himalaya is going to disappear by the end of this sanctuary (IPCC, 6th report), it must be the point of convergence among the SAARC member, still this region has 30% people in multidimentional poverty.

But it would be realized (or) not, it will depend upon the evolution of future political development because in South Asia politics derives the economics and economics derives the politics - due to structural problems.

Q.8 (a) Discuss the shift in Indian Foreign policy in the context of West Asia. (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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West Asia is part of our extended neighbour-hood. Since ancient time, we have been connected with west Asia through silk route, sea route. It holds significance for us due to its location, as energy security, diasporic goodwill, remittance and trade & investment.

- PM modi

Since independence, India has been in relationship with west Asia through ~~weight~~ 'wait & watch policy'. Through its look west policy Indian tried to maximize its interest. But in recent time it has seen shift in its policy:

① 'strategic Partnership from buyer & seller of oil'- India now engagy with west Asian nation through security & defence ties which is beyond the traditional buyer seller relation.

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like India-UA counter terrorism agreement 2019, Desert eagle exercise with the UAE etc.

(2) Bilateral to multilateralism → like recently I2U2 group has been formed, India is member of it, India want to play bigger role in the region by cooperating with major power. It will helpful to counter China, and India's own development (eg). I2U2 decided to establish 300 mw power plant in Gujrat.

(3) Isolation to de hyphenation → like now India is deeply cooperating with the Israel and do not hesitate in this, even PM Modi said = "I will Israel, I will go palestine & I will cooperate with UAE, SA & Iran simultaneously". This shows change in Political will.

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① Beyond the lens of Pakistan, now India sees the West Asia. Being a largest population of Muslim country, India, now India's is not seeing from West Asia from the religious angle.

② Promotion of soft power, like India day has been celebrated in december 2019, a temple has been constructed in Abudhabi.

But this changed Policy is not free from the challenges. As USA sanction, India is finding difficult, or walking on tight diplomatic rope with Iran, in 2020-USA & Israel is against the Iran and India diaspora face various challenges.

Thus there is need for effective cooperation to solve these challenges.

Q.8 (b) Discuss India's vision of the New World Order. What are the objectives of India in the New World Order? (15 Marks, 200 Words)

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India values a multi'Polar international world order, underpinned by the international law, premised upon sovereignity and territorial integrity, strong multilateral institutions, resolution of global conflict through diplomatic mean and open & free access of the all global commons.

- Sum of India's vision by ITV Shringla (2021), former foreign secretary

But above vision of India's new world order has been shaped by the facts, how it see herself in the global order. from Prismatic to democratic to democratic to from feudal to industrial revolution 4.0 based economy and world largest democracy, This is the

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success of India. And becoming the Vishwaguru, 2nd largest economy by @2047, gender equality, sustainable development, ethical use of technology for Human Prosperity, this is vision of India about itself.

India's objective in the new world order is promote its own interest along with the global interest. India has following objective:

(1) As Kautilya highlighted 'Yogkshema' is the biggest welbeing, in this regard India has to increased its economic output by attracting more FDI and technology.

(2) welfare of its diaspora in the world.

(3) Effective functioning of the

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multilateral institution and reform in it. India want respectable position like being a permanent member of UNSC, a balance ties with each & every country of this world.

④ India's key objective to promote its culture & civilization through true its foreign Policy.

⑤ India key objective to promote its partnership in the south Latin America & Island nation states.

But in this regard India has various challenges like at 122 position in per capita income Chin-USA cold war & retreat of multilateralism (UN, WTO...) and 'big brother' perception in our neighbours etc.

My India should eliminate the these challenges by focus on inclusive growth.

Q.8 (c) Examine the role of India as a leader of the global south. Discuss the potential of G20 to provide India with a platform to emerge as a leader. (20 Marks, 250 Words)

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India has remain the champion of highlighting the cause of global south. Global south, As per Brant x Port 1980, is a group countries which can be differentiated by Global north, on the basis of income, standardard of living etc

India since launch of NAM movement, G77 has been remain the leadership of Global south. Indian raised issue of apartheid, nuclear disarmament, and against unfair economic system through the NIEO. Even India's first PM Nehru mainly shaped the principle of NAM.

In recent year demanding for TRIPS Flexibilities, Voice of global south summit 2023, establishing ITEC-1964 fund for capacity building and donating not the $60 Billion as loan & grant to

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developing countries show its leadership.

But India has been also criticised in this regard. like India's alignment with USSR-1971, developing strategic partnership with western world - highlights the 'grey position' of India. Even India's PM skipped NAM at summits.

But - In Recent speech S. Jaishankar said, it should be not be perceived such, India is bridge between developing - developed world. can provide opportunity for India to reinforce its position as global south leader in the following ways:-

① Highlighting the issues of global south like climate change, terrorism, and democracy India should make substantial out come on this regard.

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(2) India should pass resolution and agreements on issue of mines, road accidents deaths and revival of local craft & festivals which are more concerning for the global south.

(3) In era of retreat from multilateralism, DP Srivastava suggest to India, that highlight the underrepresentation of the global south in multilateral institution like UN, WTO, IMF.

But in this regard, India is also facing challenges like global south are the diverse group, there is not various common homogeneous shared issue, balancing developing & developed countries interest also challenging task, while R-U Crisis made it more challenging.

But still India's invitation to AU, Bangladesh, issue of digital revolution multilaterally, should India commitment for global south.


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