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CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2023

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Prince Babu Mishra

Roll No. : MT23PSLR B012

Mobile Number : ..... Date of Examination : 06/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test-09

Dated : 19-08-2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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) Examine the impacts of the Ukraine invasion on the regionalisation process in Europe.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Russia invasion to Ukrain resulted into the various impacts, but it has significantly impacted the regionalization process in the Europe.

1st impact of it, the activation of NATO to provide necessary supply of arms to Ukrain. It once again the united european union for the NATO. NATO responded on the updated manner in this crisis.

2nd, as this crisis created problem like supply chain disruption, inflation of food grain, oil, gas in europe, then there we seen collaboration in member to solve such crisis. for bilateral agreement to solve

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this crisis.

But it also highlighted the challenges of EU to deal with crisis. They are not able to responsibly in the unique voice. USA & France supported for direct help while Germany & other called for indirect support, resulted into weak response.

Q.1 (b) I2U2 as Component of Look West Policy. *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

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I2U2 refers to a minilateral group of India, Israel, UAE and USA. Ahmad Albana, ambassador of UAE to India, called it "Western Quad".

Now I2U2 has emerged as an important component of Look-west Policy by giving a momentum to mini-lateralism ~~from~~ bilateral relation. As look west Policy of India focus on energy security, diaspora security, trade & investment, I2U2 also focus on it, but also extended the horizon of I2U2.

I2U2 extended horizon of look west, by capitalizing the strength of each-other country in growth of food security, clean technology, decarbonization, energy efficiency. India has Human resource & talent, UAE has capital, Israel has techn-ical know how and USA's has vast exposure

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this convergence will contribute in look west by making India towards the 3rd largest economy by 2025 and utilize the demographic dividend.

It will also help to India, counter the dominance of China in the region and with UAE and Israel, India can play active role in middle east geopolitics along with protecting its national interest.

But it also offer challenges to India as UAE like US & Israel are the anti Iran element, but India need Iran for connect to Central Asia Policy and balance the diplomatic path, also bureaucratic culture different in all country.

But still UAE announced 300mw hybrid renewable energy project under I2U2 & Food Processing industry is welcomable step.

Q.1 (c) Discuss the response of third-world countries to the challenges emerging out of globalisation. *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

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Globalization as defined as compression in dimention of time and space by the technological change, led to various challenges for developing countries from Economic inequality due to core-periperi, threat over sovereignty and erosion of culture of third world as highlighted by Joseph Stiglitz in his 'Globalization & its discontent-1996'.

But third world countries responded to this situation in two ways: ① They tries to maximize the the advantages by ② They tried to reduce the the disadvantage.

Jagdish Bhagwati in his defence of globalization said, to maximize interest developing countries focused on the ease of doing reform to get more finance, technology, aid and made

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grouping of the regional level (ASEAN) and global level (G77, NIEO, NAM) to promote idea of 'equal but differentiated responsibility' in WTO and climate negotiation, more equality in IMF.

On other hand they adopted Policy of social-liberalism like investing in Human resource, health, increased social safety net and adequate forex reserve (to prevent from SAP) to minimise inequalities.

But despite their response, most of developing countries are not able to protect their interest because it is not able to counter unfair global economic governance and hegemonic behaviour of MNCs. So need a broad reform.

Q.1 (d) Discuss the idealist approach to international relations. Do you agree that the approach has lost its relevance in contemporary times? *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

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Idealist approach to international relation is based on the kanthan principle of "perpetual peace" and balanced view of Human nature of locke. Woodrow wilsons 14 Point after WWI, is make foundation to this approach.

Idealist approach believe that international dispute can be solved by utilizing the international platform, diplomacy rather going for the war. Idealist approach believe nation can make "collective security" for any aggression and establish peace in the world.

The relevance of Idealism is debatable some scholar like morgenthau believe

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that Idealism is utopian, it believe nations will forgot their National security concern for global interest, while Joseph Stiglitz said 'democratic deficit' is found in the international institution.

But its relevance in contemporary time can seen in Paris Climate deal 2015, Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer. Internal trade and diplomatic dispute resolution has worked at may place for a conflict resolution like Suez canal crisis, India-Pak diffusion of tension in surgical strike etc. But Russia-Ukrain war, Khurd demand etc highlights its limitation.

Thus how long it provide a effective platform with democratic mandate, it will be found relevant.

Q.1 (e) Discuss the concept of Balance of power (BOP). Also, examine the relevance of BOP in Asia. *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

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BOP is a realist power management device, which establish the peace and prosperity by distributing the power among countries via alliance, grouping, arm race, disarmament etc.

Kenneth Wallitz in his book - Theory of International Politics defined BOP as common sense and natural response of nations to structure of world order as per their capacity. while Robert Jervis in his perception & misperception in IR said BOP is basic instrument to establish peace, because it establish peace without actual distribution of power.

But BOP is not free from criticism, resulted into 2 world war d'its success only explained on the basis of

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Cold war. Pandit nehru called it nervous state of peace. Also poor difficulty for small powers and make world vulnerable to war.

Its relevance in Asia.

The relevance of As per TV Paul in actual sense only found at regional level. In Asia major powers and well instructive power like USA, EU, France and other are making alliance like AUKUS and QUAD, supply chain resilience initiative, to counter dominance of china and Russia.

But due to complex interdependence & changed in nature of world order, makes very difficult for its significance as it was in billiard ball model. Nature of national security is also changing.

Q.2 (a) Discuss the impacts of globalisation on the state in developing societies. Also, explain how third world countries are dealing with the impacts of the third world countries. *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

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Q.2 (b) What are the challenges the collective security of the UN charter is facing, and also explain the obstacles to these reforms. *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

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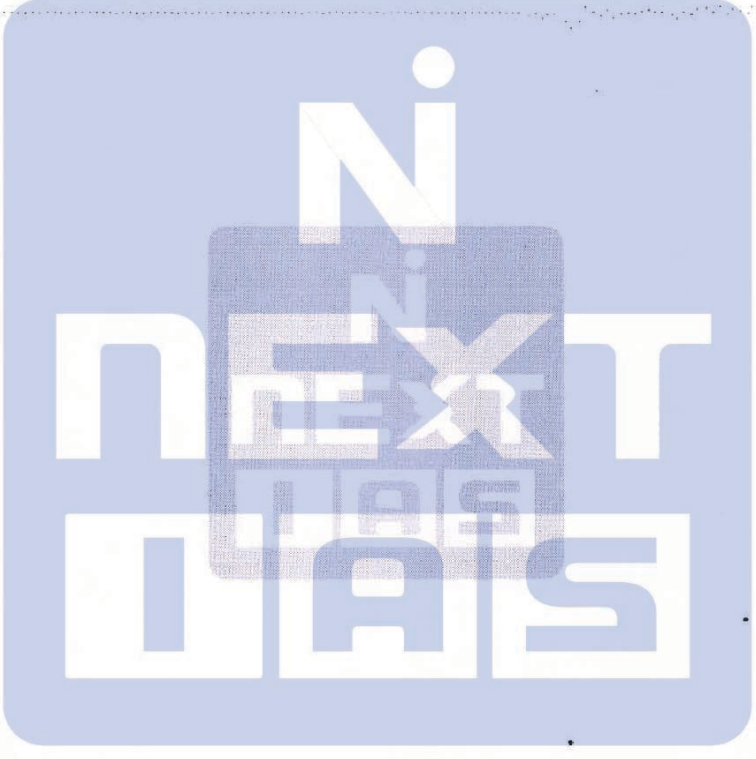
Q.2 (c) In the international arena, there is an assertion of the emergence of a multipolar world order. Do you agree with the statement? Also, critically examine the rise of China as a new hegemon replacing the USA.

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.3 (a) Examine the role of NAM during the cold war in world politics. Do you agree that NAM has lost its relevance in contemporary times? *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

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NAM was the movement by the newly independent countries to uphold the principle of self determination, equality of sovereignty, South-South cooperation and unique response of non-west around in the third world politics.

- Vijay Kumar (History of Parker Nation)

NAM played crucial role during the cold war politics. NAM provided a platform to third world nation to criticise and to take principle stand on the global crisis. (05)

During Suez canal crisis, Cuban missile crisis, NAM countries criticise the developed world.

In economic sphere, as per developmental theory of Samir Amin, NAM through NEIO- tried to break the core periphery relation. Due to NAM, country

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able to take benefits from the both sides.

In social sphere, NAM strongly supported for nuclear disarmament and abolition of apartheid system, and raised voice against the poverty, inequality etc due to neocolonialism.

But NAM has been criticised by the scholar like Jayant Dixit for any substantial achievement, and shows lack of unity in divided world and strategic alignment of its member. eg Ind-USSR friendship treaty.

Relevance in Contemporary time.

Since the end of Cold war, the relevance of NAM is under questionable position. Because in unipolar Polar world "non-alignment to whom"?

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and. also there is substantial growth in developing world due to globalization, and even NAM has lost its leadership like ind, ASEAN Countries has the strategic partnership with western world and also members of group reluctant to participate in group meeting. By SN Dixit believe, it has lost its relevance.

But Vijay kumar Ashok Sajjanhar believe that NAM is still relevant. They believe NAM structure may not relevant but NAM's foundational principle is still relevant. In age of digital colonization, terrorism, unfair global governance institution, climate change etc. & developing countries at the disadvantage position, NAM still potent forum to have unity in negotiation.

NAM summit during COVID "United for COVID-19" & Azerbaijan (18th) Summit reiterated Bandung Principles.

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Q.3 (b) Examine the issues raised by third-world countries at WTO. Discuss the options available to address these issues. *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

WTO, a liberal-institutional & a liberal-commercial, mechanism activated through Marrakesh treaty 1995, through democratic principle (one country - one vote) to establish perpetual peace of Kant via trade. But changing geopolitical scape 'decline of west-rest' and shadow of cold war of USA & China made it undemocratic.

In response to that developing country raising the following voice in WTO:

① Negotiation on Doha - trade deal which has been ignored by the developed world since it's launched.

② Reform in Agreement on Agriculture will permanent solution for the peace clause which prevent

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developing countries to give subsidy beyond 10% of value of Product, and reform in Amber box - to allow use of Public stocking of food grain to exporter to otherwise during crisis. (ex) like in Srilanka.

(3) Third world demanded to installation of the dispute settlement mechanism as soon as possible.

(4). setting office in WTO headquarter is very costly for UCs, WTO need to provide any official space in its head quarter.

(5). Reform in ~~e-commerce sys~~ & electronic goods trade by abolishing moratorium over customduties. Developing world has lost $80 Billion of revenue in 2017 to 2022.

(6). Third world should have power to ban export to WTO on basis of

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national security..

① reform in the process and mechanism which is opaque, vaguely defined etc,

Options available:

WTO is Marrakesh treaty devised various mechanism to solve trade disputes. It has 1st it provided for the bilateral mechanism and 2nd it provide for the dispute settlement body. Dispute settle body has two ways ① Appellate body is currently under dysfunction due to USA's veto for appointment. ② ministerial meeting (every 2 year)

Recent Geneva summit (2022) discussed above issues but deferred till next summit, need Proper reform.

Q.3 (c) Discuss the social and cultural influence of society on the political process of developing societies. Also, examine the role of pressure groups in the political process in such countries. *(20 Marks, 250 Words)*

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'Social cleavage theory' by the Lipset & Rokkan highlight the role of social & cultural influence over the political process. Even Powell & Almond highlighte family, society as a input of political socialization in the structural functional-approach.

society and culture influence the political process in many ways in developing societies. In developing countries political sphere is not much disintegrated from the social sphere.

first, as per social cleavage & identity theory, people show positive attitude to those party candidate which belong to their caste, religion, race, class for instance once Christophe Jafferelot said "Indian does not cast their vote, they vote to their caste".

2nd, even political parties select candi-

Candidates must not write on this margin

date based on the identity. appeasement politics is found. (eg) Sinhali-Tamil politics in Srilanka, Hindu-Muslim politics in India & Palastan Bangladesh, play role in selecting candidate.

3rd, Even in third world, political parties formed based on the social & cultural cleavage.

4th, in developing societies the critical independence of people in the societies is not allowed. If you criticise any political party, other will say you belong to that Party!

5th - it led to formation of the non-associational Pressure group and media lacks independence.

All these result into the 'political decay' of system.

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Role of Pressure group.

PG are defined as the association of peoples, they articulate demand of their member. Finner called it 'invisible empire'. They play following role in political process of developing countries:-

(1) [Prismatic to democratic society] by holding accountability of officers, government, highlight issue of corruption and fought for democracy. (ex) 88th generation student group in Myanmar fighting for democracy.

(2) [Representative to Participative] democracy by mobalizing the people into the movement and demand for their right. (ex) Annahazare movement 2013 in India

(3) [Free school of democracy] by political socialization, and Provide political recruitment to parties. (ex) emergence of Aam Aadmi Party

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④ Apart from above performs some social function. (eg) CASAW and Nigerian Congress works for the women upliftment and care of HIV AIDS patient.

⑤ Act as emergency bulb during crisis (eg: SP movement in emergency), Protect environment (eg: chipko movement), and establish communication between people & government.

But still Calvert & Susan highlights that in developing world major group are non-associational (identity) and deformed Polygamy and multiplicity of membership, which poses threat over many social fault like.

But existence of PG is necessary for a democratic society to make it vibrant, but narrow PG interest must be avoided" - Susan Calvert

Q.4 (a) Democracies have seen a decline in recent times, especially in the post- COVID era. In light of the statement, examine the factors responsible for the decline and discuss the measures to tackle these challenges.
(15 Marks, 200 Words)

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Democracies have seen a declined due to many reasons after postCOVID era. COVID-19 way the 'unbreathing time' and "blackswan event' are which impact is still visible.

Democrag index 2022 by V-DEM, said for decline of democracy. It is found 100 countries are under authorian regime, 57 are under flawed democrag and 24 are under full democrags.

Various factors have been highlighted by V-DEM organization. In post COVID world, mostly democracies are facing challenges like high fiscal deficit, inflation, food insecurity, unemployment due to huge monetary expenditure in the

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contd.

- It resulted in emergence of populism, authoritarian rule to curb the violence by state. (eg) Myanmar, Eastern African countries seen coup in recent time.

Furthermore, due to high expenditure various democracies like Srilanka and others, faced crisis of the forex and BOP crisis. It resulted into hindrance of the decision making into IMF/WB, but still IMF/WB were not ready to clear the bail out package.

- Other factors which led to decline of of democracy is highlighted by the Dani Rodrik in his 'The paradox of globalization', he highlighted conflict among economic globalization

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+ democratic governance + sovereignty. He said all three are not possible simultaneously.

Other factors, like decline of parliament, criminalization of politics, weakening oversight mechanism of Parliament Committees, resulted into this.

Furthermore Sushanna in her age of Surveillance capitalism highlighted how MNCs due to data governance, pose threat over citizen rights of privacy and digital sovereignty of nation.

Measures:-

In this situation various measures like in economic sphere ensuring smooth monetary & fiscal policy along with basic care of the people like food, health, education as highlighted by socio-liberal Amartya Sen can be followed. Parliamentary reform and e-citizen initiative of the Estonia for citizens participation.

Q.4 (b) How has the changing nature of terrorism in recent years posed challenges to global efforts aimed at addressing this issue? Also, evaluate the role of the UN in addressing the issue of terrorism.

(15 Marks, 200 Words)

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'Terrorism' has remain the concern of all countries since long time because of revolutionary in nature. In 1900, approximately 350 terrorist group way in functiony, now this reached more than 10,000 as per South Asia terrorism Portal.

This expansion is dedicated to changing nature of terrorism. Its changing nature can be explained by local to global, regional to ideological, want to establish alternate civilization, use of modern technology and transnational in nature.

Now question is how it posiy the challage ? for instance use of technology like social media used by them.

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to radicalize youth even without getting in direct touch with them. It makes difficult for us to detect, monitor & identify. (eg) lone-wolf attack in France.

2nd, due to being a ideological in nature, it became difficult to defeat with them because one leader go, other come and ideology also proliferate in fast manner.

3rd - use of sophisticated technology, being a trans national nature make it difficult to detect their faulty mechanism.

Role of UN:

Although UN with its resolution 1373, Global Strategy to fight terrorism-2006 etc has tried to address the issue of terrorism but failed due to many reasons:-

(1) Like in absence of 'definition' of

Candidates must not write on this margin

terrorism, draft is pending since 1996, so there is absence of legal mechanism.

(2) UN has no punitive power, UN has to depend upon the diplomacy, negotiation, public shaming and no independent force, it also limit, any UN's action to tackle the issue of terrorism.

(3) As we saw nature of terrorism is changing but budget of UN's is $6 to 8 Billion, which is too low, limits its capacity.

(4) Even some UN members like Pakistan, Israel etc are alleged for promotion of state sponsored terrorism.

My view is need pass the draft resolution and give enough power to tackle this problem.

- Robert English

Q.4 (c) Mention the major approaches to comparative politics. Briefly explain the significance of the political economy approach to comparative politics. *(20 Marks, 250 Words)*

Candidates must not write on this margin

Comparative Politics - ~~(illegible)~~ behavioural movement of Maxam, David Eston which focus on the comparative study of the different political process, institution values etc. It is as old as Political Philo-phy. Aristotle is considered as the father of this, he studied 158 Constitution and given analysis.

major approaches
- (A) Traditional
- (B) Modern

a) Traditional approach

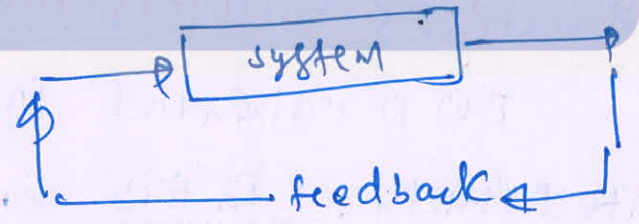
(1) Normative & Institutional method:-

This is value and institution oriented study. In this constitutional provision of different Constitution was compared. But it ignored the practical appeal due to theoretical in nature and due to rise of fascism, it was considered to develop some more mechanism.

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(b) Modern approach :- This started with behavioural movement by the David easton. in this focus was on making Political science as pure science by using computer algorithm, statistical tools, brain displinary focus etc.

(1) Input-out method - developed by the David Eyton, a scientific model deals with input, system, output and feedback. As he said, it is scientific and can be applied in developing world.



(2) structural-functional - In this method input & output was much explained by the Almond & Powell, improved version of David Eyton.

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③ Political sociology & Political economy approach. This started to overcome the formal disciplinary approach and make Political science more objective. In this interface of Political economy & society have been studied. (eg) Equality Politics.

④ Political development method. was given by the Indian pye, who Rostow to compare countries based on equality, capacity and differentiation.

⑤ Political modernization approach by SP Huntington to compare based on the Political modernization like industrialization, rationalization etc.

⑥ Political culture method by Sidney Verba based on Political participation.

But All these methods have been criticised for being a Europeon bias and very unnecessary terminology.

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Political economy : In this approach scholar study the Politics and economy interface. Adam Smith is considered as the father of it.

Significance :

① It is transdisplinary approach provides better insights.

② Being a practical in nature, economy play major role in Politics. Like marx said economic structure is basic structure (eg) Fiscal deficit, Fiscal Polis, budget making.

③. Economy can distort the level playing field in Politics (eg) freebies Politics, that is why important to study.

But suffer from economic reductionism ignore role of personality factors, suffer from organizational implementations & low cultural racuums.

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SECTION-B

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

Q.5 (a) Discuss the continuity and change in the determinants of Indian Foreign Policy. *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

Foreign Policy is defined as the well grounded comprehensive plan based on knowledge and experience to conduct the business of government with rest of the world.

- Huge Glimpse

Continuity -

India's ff still acting in some foundational values like Vasudaiva kutumbakam (vaccine maitree), Ahimsa (nuclear doctrine) non-aggressive foreign Policy. It has also seen continuation of cultural diplomacy, like yoga, traditional medicine.

Change :

① More proactive → like India's response to Doklam & Galwan issue

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is different to earlier "not upsetting China's" Jaishankar's statement "Europe's problem is world's problem, ...but world's problem is not Europe's problem..", it shows proactiveness.

(2) More neo-liberal & sociological (liberal) paradigm. like modi's diaspora policy and after LPG reform signing 13 FTA & 6 PTAs, using economic aid and grants, shows increased dominance of the economic tool.

(3) By hyphenated Policy - one relation is not depend upon other (e) Israel & Palestine

(4) Pragmatism & wisdom → like dealing with Taliban, Myanmar military junta is away from idealism.

(5) Nonalignment to multialignment → like simultaneously dealing with QUAD & BRICS.

Q.5 (b) Examine the role of the Ministry of External Affairs in Foreign policy making. *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of External Affairs (MoEA) play crucial role in foreign Policy. It consist a cabinat minister, 2 state minister and 2 secretaries. It has territorial wing as well as specialized department.

Role

(1) Policy formulation → It has established Policy formulation research wing in 1962, and foreign Policy making is prime function of it.

(2) Diplomacy & Public support → It issue the visa, immigeration certificate, to deal with diplomatic mission and negotiation is primary function of it.

(3) Councelor services → It provide help to Indian citizen by legal support or other, if they detained in foreign jurisdiction (e) Pushpoo ghan cell

Candidates must not write on this margin

④. Managing territorial & sea borders come under the jurisdiction of this ministry. like UNCLOS implemented by it.

⑤ Extradiction treaty also implemented by ministry, like Neerav modi etc case is pursued by the ministry.

⑥ Publicity division → 1st established in 1950, this division to maintain information & Publicity of Programme.

⑦ Twitter diplomacy & soft power by Indian Council for Cultural relation (1950)

Shashi Tharoor Committee & Pillai committee highlighted various deficiencies in the ministry like low budget, generalist worker as IFS etc, so need to reform in this Area.

Q.5 (c) Discuss the significance of Buddhism as a tool of soft power diplomacy in Indian Foreign Policy. *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

Candidates must not write on this margin

Since Ashoka's time Buddhism has been remain the important tool of soft diplomacy. 'Dhamaghosa' Policy of ~~Asoka~~ Ashoka helped to make good relation with neighbourhood, currently 91% of Buddhist population live in Asia, so it's still important source of Indian foreign Policy. - Amb. P. Stobdan

Buddhism is significant as tool of soft diplomacy because its values like compassion, non-violence, respect, collective action for achieving goal, still resonate with thought of people from across the different religion, region, country etc.

Even Indo-Japan relation and providing safe exile to Dalailama, shows importance of Buddhism in foreign Policy. This gave India to an edge in front of world, for being committed to Buddhism's principle.

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In contemporary time, world is facing various challenges like war as means of conflict resolution, dead lock over talk, disproportionate impact of climate change over downtrodden section makes it more significant today than ever due its principle.

Even recently Ministry of culture has hold Global Buddhism Summit 2023 for analysing how values of Buddhism can be used for peace. India donated $15 million grants to Srilanka for construction Buddhist infrastructure.

But India is criticised for not adequately investing in Buddhism, not yield any ground result.

"world will not witness peace, until & unless invest in Buddhist's wisdom"

- PM Modi

Q.5 (d) Discuss the significance of the India-EU Broad-Based Trade And Investment Agreement (BTIA). Also, mention the challenges to the agreement due to which the agreement has not been realised. *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

Candidates must not write on this margin

India-EU BTIA was launched during 7th annual Ind-EU summit 2006. It was launched to boost the trade by reducing the higher tariff and with many other provisions.

BTIA is significant due to many reasons. BTIA deals with range of variables like investment, trade, labour laws, movement of labour, sanitary and phytosanitary issue and dispute resolution mechanism etc. dealing with these issue, significant to boost the trade, investment opportunity for India, demographic dividend utilization of India.

This also significant, because EU is third largest (11.2%) trade Partner of India, but India has only 1.2% share in EU's external trade, it has potential to boost the mandate. It's also significant for deal

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with climate change etc.

But since 2007, again revival in 2013., it is not realized due to following potential issues:-

① India-and EU Policies are diversing nature on many issues like data security status, standard for IPR, teaching & engineering standard, standard for organic product etc.

② EU's demand for higher concession over automobile, wines export and EU's GDPR demand for data localization are the making India into a disadvantage position.

③ India's demand for including labour movement days is concerning for EU.

But recently both partners have constituted a joint group to further accelerate the negotiation a welcome step.

Q.5 (e) Discuss IPEF as an alternative framework to existing trade deals. *(10 Marks, 150 Words)*

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-Pacific framework for economic Prosperity (IPEF)- is an economic agreement launched by USA in 2022. It represent 14 members including India and 40% of the world's GDP.

Existing trade deals majorily focus over the reducing tarif and focus on more accessibility of market. IPEF is an economic agreement deals with following four Pillers:-

① Connected economy → focus on digital trade, labour, market reforms etc.

② Resilient economy → it mean diversifying the supply chain and not much dependence over china.

③ clean economy → focus should be on the climate resilient technology, energy efficiency & decarbonization etc.

④ fair economy → like prevention of corruption in economy by MNCs etc

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This above point indicate that it is an alternate to existing trade deal and innovative mechanism to boost trade, counter economic dominance of China focus on climate change prevention and preventing hegemony of MNCs.

But IPEF has been criticised by the scholars due to many reasons. Like through IPEF, USA wants to enforce higher standards of economy over the members, there is no dispute resolution mechanism, it has no clarity that if it is not FTA then WTO rules will be applied (or) not.

But still since India step out from RCEP it is good platform to promote alternate supply chain mechanism and boost trade in Indo-Pacific region

Q.6 (a) Discuss the India's interests in Africa. What are the challenges India is facing, especially in the context of the increasing engagements of China and Western powers in the region? *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

Candidates must not write on this margin

Civilizational & Historical linkage, Political and emotional anti-colonial solidarity and diasporic good will & true spirit of south-south cooperation are used to define the past, present & future of India and African partnership. - S. Jaishankar (India's way)

Embracing the above feeling, India's main interest lies in the Africa.

-i- African geo-strategic location - is crucial for safety of important sea lanes of communication, India's vision of net security provider with the vision of SAGAR.

-ii- Africa's growing economy, currently it is $2.7 trillion, but by 2050 it would be $27 trillion, so it provide huge export destination and the

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important region to diversify the our energy basket and import of oil, Pulses, because Africa has 60% of world aerable area but only 10% of agricultural output. It can provide its technology to improve productivity

-iii- Africa is important from the geo-political perspective, to be plce permanently in UNSC, 52 members support is sine-quo-non.

-iv- 3million, Indian diaspore in the Africa so promote their good will is responsibility of our foreign Policy.

But India is facing challenges to achieve its obj above mentioned objectives due to challenge from china & western power in the region. for instance china-Africa trade is about $254 billion against India-Africa trade is $50to60

Candidates must not write on this margin

billion. China is 4th largest investor in the region $47B in 2017. And due to entry of other powers like USA, Russia, non-state actors had made region vulnerable for geopolitics. But India is facing challenges like

(1) China's economy is 5th time to India.

(2) Shyam Saran - Highlighted India's poor record of timely project delivery.

(3) China's other product are more competitive & broader package to provide Help aid.

But Hash. V. Pant has enumerated various advantages for India like more geographical proximity, people centric approach, people love for democracy, english has edge over mandarin etc.

My India need arranging a sizable fund for fair competition & hold regular Political meeting.

- Rajeshwaran Pillai

Q.6 (b) Discuss the role and importance of AUKUS and QUAD in India's Indo-Pacific Policy. *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

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India's Indo-Pacific Policy can be explained with vision of Indian PM "SAGAR" security and growth for all in the region. Along with it Mahinder & Mahan highlighted that for a sea based power always a challenging task to maintain its dominance.

So Balancing this both interest India is facing challenges and some options it has already, but AUKUS & QUAD have strengthen more it.

India's challenge regarding Indo-Pacific is dominance of China. like China's submarine were detected in Andman and Nicobar Island without any permit. Hambantota port recently witnessed chinese ship on its board, these are most concerning issue.

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Apart from it, increasing piracy in Indian ocean, increased disaster due climate change and some limitation of Indian navy like lack underwater submarine detector are the posy challenge to emerge as the net security provider in the region.

QUAD; a group of 4 permanent resident of Indo pacific - USA - Aus - Japan - Ind, & AUKUS (Aus, UK, US) provided opportunity to fill the gap.

1st, when QUAD & AUKUS come the it create a Balance of power against china, and prevents its hegemonic behaviour.

2nd, QUAD & AUKUS can also play a great role in joint patrolling of Indian ocean region to fight with the

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piracy and also both can use for first responders during the disasters. Even USA can share technology of 'underwater surveillance of submarines'.

But this option in India's AP is not very smooth & free from challenges. C. Rajamohan believe - India's aversion from alliance system and focus of AUKUS and QUAD is like alliance in nature, is case of Concern. Once Atal Bihari Vajpeyi' said One can choose friend but can't neighbour so As India share borders with China, so can't upset it beyond a level. And all dominance of powers may violate sovereignty of small powers in the nation.

By taking ASEAN in the centrality, India should work co'th AUKUS & QUAD but on its own terms & conditions.

Q.6 (c) The regional and global changes in geopolitics are shaping India-US relations, due to which the relations between the two democracies are not limited to defence but rather increasing in various areas making India a strategic partner of the US. Analyse the statement. *(20 Marks, 250 Words)*

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To the words of Dennis kuis, India and US have come a long way from being "estranged democracies" to "engaged democracies" by witherway from "hesitation of History"

But this witherway from hesitation of history has been witnessed due to various regional and global change in the geopolitics. Ist at the regional as well at global level, China as revisionist power want to replace USA as hegemon of world. It also doing Himalayan Blun-der with India, this geopolitics is making India & USA too closer.

Apart from this Indo-Pacific not only important for India to emerge as the net security provider but also important for USA's Asia Pivot Policy to

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maintain trade route shape, open, free from piracy. But china is dominating by denying to follow the 'rule-based' judgement of tribunal. In this way India & USA formed 'QUAD' to give safe passage.

Other factors which also converging relationship is economic factor. As global economy expanding, USA is largest merchantise export destination of India, (Crude) 6th largest oil exporter to India, Top 02 investors and bilateral trade crossing $180 billion dollar.

Last factor but least, Raveshwari Pillai' said by USA is oldest modern democracy then India is largest and mother of democracy, so ~~then~~ values are converging. Defence as well as climate change are pushing the relationship.

Next factors resulted into not only

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increased defence cooperation but also it's spill over effect.

In defence, just in 3, 2+2 dialogue meets both realized so much potential. LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA along with industrial security agreement of GSOMIA which are crucial for India to take logistic support, exchange classified information and geospatial data respectively. USA has accorded STA-01 status to India for availing much regulation duty export, also provided drone to monitor India China border.

But cooperation is beyond defence sphere. Both share common geopolitical perception of world order led to engagement with QUAD, EPEE, western QUAD, common vision of Indo pacific.

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Apart from this both have signed MoU S&T cooperation, NISAR mission in space cooperation. In economic sphere, we have already seen the dimension.

But still both relations also face some challenges:-

1. India's grey spot between divergence & third word. (India = no alliance ~~to~~ non alignment)
2. Dispute related 301 Priority watch list on IPR issue.
3. USA cancelled India's GSP status.
4. "100 volume cold war" by Wisky Tariff on agri. & steel goods; they need to manage it.

India and USA are the strategic partners in true sense. Relation between two major power & mature democracies is not about complete convergence, it is about managing differences & crafting it into new opportunities through dialogue.

- Harsh V. Pant

Q.7 (a) Examine the challenges before India in realising its claim at UNSC. Should India continue demanding UNSC membership, give your opinion. *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

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Q.7 (b) Discuss the causes of arms proliferation in the post cold war era. In this context, critically examine the efficacy of the Nuclear non-proliferation regime while mentioning challenges to the regime from third-world countries. *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

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Q.7 (c) Examine how border disputes are impeding regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss various measures taken in this direction. *(20 Marks, 250 Words)*

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Q.8 (a) Discuss why Australia is emerging as an important ally of India. Also, explain Australia's role in India's maritime strategy. *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

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Q.8 (b) Discuss why Connectivity is an area in the India- Bangladesh relations where convergence is emerging. Also, examine the challenges involved. *(15 Marks, 200 Words)*

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Q.8 (c) Discuss the areas of convergence in geo-strategic and geo-economic interests between India- Japan. Also, discuss the policy constraints in India-Japan relations. *(20 Marks, 250 Words)*

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