



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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Always Ahead

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2021

Test 04

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

Chau

Test Date

19/11/2021

Email Address

Mobile

UPSC Roll No

Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						



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	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test...!!!



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Que.1 (a)

Trace the roots of ideological vision of India's present foreign policy. (10 Marks)

India's present foreign policy is a mex of realism & idealism. While understanding the prevalent power dynamics in the international world order, it seeks to achieve the cosmopolitan world based on "Vasudev Kutumbhakam".

The ideological vision of this policy can be traced to :

1) Philosophy of Ancient India

- Kautilya's mandal siddhanta advocating for pragmatism & focus on neighbourhood to ensure Balance of Power
- on other hand, we see influence of Buddhist thoughts eg. peaceful resolution of disputes, "Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina"

2) Influence of modern thinkers

eg. Gandhi - who advocated for non-violence & ahimsa

For him, whole world was one big family & his thoughts on collaborative approach

towards bigger problems like terrorism, climate change still influences India's policies in this arena.

• Nehru and his principles of Non-Aligned & Panchsheel, though modified to suit present times, still provides the moral basis to our foreign policy.

eg. India's focus on neighbourhood, proactive engagement during COVID crisis

Other thinkers like Ambedkar, Tagore etc. have also influenced the Indian foreign policy.

The culmination of this can be seen in Article 51 of our Constitution wherein India seeks to promote international peace while safeguarding its national interests.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.1(b)

Define Strategic Culture. Does India have a strategic culture? (10 Marks)

The concept of Strategic Culture was given by the Social Constructivist Jack Snyder. Social Constructivists believe that the policies/strategies of a nation with respect to international order is result of the belief, culture, norms that the nation has. These values have been passed on by generations and have become entrenched in the foreign policies.

eg. within strategic culture of Pakistan, it is seen that India is an 'enemy' state without any rational basis for animosity.

Scholar George Tanham believes India lacks a strategic culture.

This was reflected in 1962 war as India followed policy of appeasement of China to prevent war.

However, the argument of Tanham is based on limited understanding of



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Western concept of strategic culture which is more muscular & war-oriented.

India has always had a strategic culture as can be seen in the writings of Kautilya in his Mandal siddhanta. He gives an extensive theory on war, its causes & how to manage it.

Our External Affairs minister in his recent book on Indian foreign policy highlights Mahabharata as an example of strategic culture of India. It can be seen in form of alliances, war, diplomacy etc.

Therefore, our foreign policy which reflects more of continuity than change, indicates the presence of strategic culture of India.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(c)

There are no easy options for India as far as the complexity of the Israel-Palestinian conflict is concerned. Critically analyse in context of India's approach with respect to the recent crisis. (10 Marks).

Israel - Palestinian conflict has been ongoing since the birth of Israel. The recent conflicts in the disputed territories indicate no near-sight resolution in place.

The complexity of the conflict is that it goes beyond the territorial dispute but also of Jew - Arab rivalry and countries trying to establish their leadership in the region.

India's approach with respect to conflict has been to advocate for Palestinian sovereignty through Two-State Solution.

India also maintains good relation with Israel despite the conflict.

However, this balancing act is often difficult to maintain.

For example, advocating for Palestine cause in VN which goes against the interest of Israel



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India also has to sensitively handle its relation with Arab countries who sees this conflict as one linked to identity of muslim world.

However, in recent times, India has developed a good rapport with all the three stakeholders in the conflict.

Prime Minister Modi's visit to Israel & Palestine in a single tour indicated the beginning of de-hyphenation policy.

Therefore, India will continue bilateral cooperation with both countries "on their own merit" while simultaneously encouraging peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Understanding of Questions	
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Que.1(d)

Describe the Challenges emerging out of EU's new legislation "Fit for 55", for India. (10 Marks).

Que.1(e)

Discuss the role of India Council of World Affairs (ICWA) in formulation of India's foreign policy. (10 Marks)

India Council of World Affairs (ICWA) acts as an important pressure groups in shaping the agenda of the foreign policy.

Role of ICWA

1) Putting forward specific interests which should be considered while formulating a comprehensive foreign policy
eg. growing importance of data in country's policies

2) Becoming the 'eyes & ears' for foreign policymakers to understand global geo-politics

3) Highlight importance of unnoticed countries

eg. Latin American nations in our foreign policy



- 4) brings in multi-stakeholder approach
eg. voice of businesses, international
civil societies
- 5) Leads to more enhanced debates on
foreign policy matters
- 6) Acts as a think tank - provide
scientific, research on key foreign policy
matters
eg- climate change.

Therefore, its role is multi-dimensional
& provides holistic inputs across different
spheres to foreign policy.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.2(a)

India is a rising power that seeks to protect its widening interests and advance its influence in international affairs. Comment. Is India's foreign policy capacity commensurate with it delivering on its greater ambitions? (20 Marks)

India is one of the fastest growing emerging economies.

It has one of the largest Army in the world & is a nuclear power.

It is also acknowledged as a "leader of the Third world". This indicates India as a rising power.

It seeks to protect its widening interest as -

- Going beyond maintaining territorial integrity to promoting regional stability in South Asia
- promoting its economic interests with various countries
- managing development while ensuring a sustainable & inclusive agenda
- spreading its soft power through its skilled human resources across the world



- ensuring energy security which drives its economic development
- rule-based multilateral order working in benefit of all

Simultaneously, it also seems to advance its influence —

- pushing for a permanent seat in UNSC
- entry into groups like NSG
- partnership with all major countries & groups of the world
- influencing the decision making in ^{global} institutions
eg. WTO, UNGA, WHO

This is done through both developing its military & economic capabilities while also leveraging its soft power eg. Vaccine diplomacy.

However, our foreign policy capacity falls short of these ambitions —

1) Increasing role of domestic politics makes'



foreign policy unstable

eg. India's neighbourhood policy affected by regional parties of India

2) Inadequate resources & funds to match other great powers.

eg. India number of ICCR centres across world are 55.

For China it is more than 3500.

likewise, strength of IFS cadre is much below the required & desirable numbers.

3) India still seen as 'slow' in implementing projects in different countries

eg. Kaladan project in pipeline since 2000

4) limit to bilateral assistance eg. line of credit India can give to other countries in comparison to China



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Therefore, the present capacity of India remains inadequate & it has to skillfully use its available resources to get the best result for its interest.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que. 2(b)

The shared geography has always made Afghanistan an important subject of mutual interest for India and Iran. Comment. (15 Marks)

The importance of geography in shaping foreign relations have been highlighted again & again by scholars like Mackinder (Heartland Theory).

Afghanistan stands at the juncture of South Asia, Central Asia & West Asia.

Therefore, it is important for both India & Iran.

1. Connectivity to Central Asia is possible only via Afghanistan.

eg. development of INSTC corridor ^{through} like
Iran - Afghanistan — Central Asia — Russia

2. Any power in Afghanistan will have influence over its neighbours as it will be an important part of transit route of Chinese BRI project — connecting to Europe.



eg. India's TAPI pipeline through Afghanistan

3. It provides for easy movement of terrorists & narco if Afghanistan remains unstable

eg. Golden crescent (opium trade) in Afghanistan, safe haven for many terrorist organisations

4. Provide an important route to access different markets (of South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia etc.)

Therefore, both India & Iran have interest in ensuring stable Afghanistan.

This is evident from various initiatives eg.

1) Zaranj-Delaram highway connecting to Chabahar port

2) INSTC Corridor

3) oil pipelines from Iran to India



So, the shared geography with Afghanistan has dictated the relations between India & Iran.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

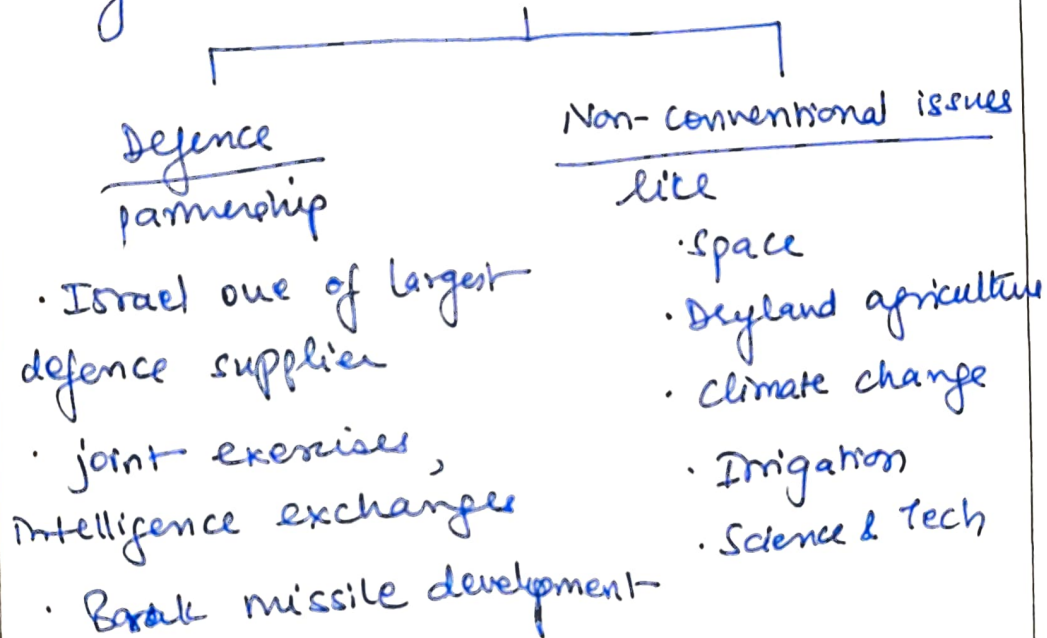


Que.2(c)

India's broad spectrum relationship with Israel has transformed into a strategic partnership. Substantiate. (15 Marks)

Over the years, from ~~close~~ constrained relations with Israel, India has become more open with PM Modi becoming the 1st Indian PM to visit Israel.

India has maintained relationship with Israel mostly across two areas



~~Due~~ This relationship has transformed into strategic partnership as both the countries converge on various issues —

1. Against cross border terrorism

2. Deepening the defence ties with Israel participating in Make in India initiative
3. Israel providing its support during critical moments
eg Kargil war 1999
4. Cooperation in facing the threat of climate change & food insecurity
5. Development of high-end technologies critical in defence sectors & anti-missile systems.

Therefore, with respect to Israel, India has left its 'past hesitation behind' & has become more proactive in maintaining & strengthening its relations.



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Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
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Que. 3(a)

Though Geo-politics and Geo-strategic interest take precedence, science, technology and trade remain central to the strong Indo-US ties. Comment. (20 Marks)

Post the end of cold war and especially from 2000, onwards, India & US from being "estranged democracies" have become one of the most "engaged democracies".

The change in the relation is primarily because of Geo-political and Geo-strategic convergences of both countries.

1) Rise of China as a challenger to US-hegemony necessitates US to deepen its partnership with India to establish it as external balance.

2) The strategic location of India in the Indo-Pacific compels US to partner with India to maintain its presence in the region.

On the other hand, it is India's own geo-political & geo-strategic interest which requires it to develop good relations with US.



1) To counter China's assertiveness in the neighbourhood, India would require the support of US to supplement its capabilities to match China.

2) Increasing traditional & non-traditional threats in the region like terrorism, trafficking, human rights violations. US can provide necessary help & influence to control these problems.

This convergence can be seen through various initiatives like -

1) Defence partnerships
eg. Regular military exercises, Defence Tech Transfer Initiative

2) Revival of QUAD for security of the region

3) Common vision on Indo-Pacific region

Despite these interests, the relation of the two countries in field of Science, Technology & Trade remains central.

1. Trade

- US is India's biggest export destination, India also receives a major chunk of FDI from the US
- Trade in Services forms an important pillar of Indo-US relations
- India has also given impetus to trade in commodities & hydrocarbons from US to diversify its import basket.
- US-India trade representative groups forms one of the most part of our foreign policies.

2. Science & Technology

- Large number of Indian professionals from STEM areas working in US
- Collaborative developments in various areas of S&T
eg. Space, Information Technology
- India as a market & human resource supplier for tech companies of US
eg. Google, Amazon



- Collaboration in R&D, vaccine development as seen in recent times.

Therefore, India-US relations have gone beyond the geo-political & geo-strategic necessities.

It has become more diversified and evolved encompassing economic and S&T sector.

Today, it is not only a Government to Government relation but equally Business to Business (B2B) & people to people (P2P).

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(b)

"Formulation of a foreign policy is a complex process mediated by the participation of various stake holders". Discuss in context of India. (15 Marks)

The Foreign policy formulation in India is considered to be the domain of Executive. However, in practice there is a role of many direct & indirect players.

1) Role of Cabinet

Cabinet is the key player in foreign policy. However, if in a coalition government, managing different interests adds to the complexity.

eg. DMK & AIADMK leaders in Cabinet during Coalition era → so India voted against Sri Lanka in UNHRC

2) Role of Parliament

Parliament represents the domestic interests. These interests shape the international policy of the country as without their consideration implementation of such policy will be difficult.

eg. Passing of Nuclear Liability laws took years to effectively operationalise the



Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement.

3) Role of pressure groups

These include business groups, media, civil society organisations.

For eg. India's decision to stay out of RCEP because of interests of corporate groups like automobiles, pharma and farm groups.

4) Role of PMO

PMO is the institution which translates the vision of leader into the actual foreign policy.

eg. Signature initiatives of different PMs in India like Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Modi have affected foreign policy formulations

5) Role of Institutions like National Security Council, Ministry of External Affairs

They provide the expert inputs & form the "eyes & ears" of the Executive in



formulating foreign policy .

Therefore, overall formulation of foreign policy becomes a complex process with involvement of multiple players. An effective foreign policy is one which is more consultative & takes into account interests of various parties to arrive at a better plan to deal with international uncertainties.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(c)

With US withdrawal from Afghanistan, there is strong case for India to revive SAARC. Critically Analyse. (15 Marks)

US withdrawal from Afghanistan has been imminent since some time. With the final withdrawal of troops, Afghanistan has again plunged into chaos.

Afghanistan, owing to strategic geographical location, is an important player to ensure regional stability. Therefore, revival of SAARC can provide a platform for different countries of South Asia to find solutions to emerging problems.

Benefits of reviving SAARC

1. Prevent rise of regional terrorist organisations taking advantage of political instability in the region
2. Providing support & aid to Afghanistan collectively to help the country overcome to humanitarian crisis.
3. Platform for broad-based discussions



with Taliban without need to engaging bilaterally.

4. Stability of Afghanistan is important for security & development of whole South Asia. Hence, all need to come together to ensure peace in the region.

However, the effectiveness of SAARC to ensure collaborative approach to peace in South Asia is questionable.

The India - Pakistan rivalry has created "SAARC as a jammed vehicle".

Moreover, the present Taliban government in Afghanistan, being pro-Pakistan, would not add value to discussions to SAARC.

US withdrawal from Afghanistan is most likely beneficial to Pakistan as it gets to increase its 'strategic depth' in the country.

Therefore, the utility of SAARC to solve



The problems arising out of US withdrawal remains limited as Pakistan, the second biggest country in the grouping, sees this as an opportunity rather than a challenge to South Asia.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que. 5(a)

India need to re-examine It's Tibet policy. Comment. (10 Marks)

India's Tibet policy is highlighted in the Panchsheel Agreement signed with China in 1950s.

According to it, India accepted the sovereignty of China over Tibet.

However, in light of current assertiveness of China, and its violent tactics at Indian borders, India can re-examine its Tibet policy.

For example, like the US, it can highlight the human rights violations of Tibetans, not seeing it as an internal affair of China.

However, the limit to which India can re-examine its Tibetan policy is limited:

1) Over the years, the complete control of China over Tibet has been accepted across the world and the fate of Tibet



has become linked to China policy.

2) It may further encourage China to be aggressive along the India-Tibet border if it sees such an attempt in violation of its territorial integrity.

Therefore, the scope for India to change its Tibet policy remains limited only to voicing the concerns of the Tibetan minorities and strengthening its own border surveillance along the Tibetan border.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
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Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que 3(b)

Myanmar as the lynch-pin of India's Act East Policy. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Ambassador of India to Myanmar Mr. Rajiv Bhatia had remarked that India sees Myanmar as its entry into the South-East Asian countries.

India's Act East Policy aims to establish deeper economic & security ties with S-E Asian countries & the Pacific nations.

And as the Ambassador has commented, it is Myanmar which provides our entry to this region acting as the lynch-pin.

1) Connectivity links with South-East Asia & beyond can only be established via Myanmar.

eg. Kaladan, India-Myanmar-^{Thailand}~~Thailand~~ trilateral highway

2) Myanmar is the country connecting South Asia to South-East Asia, hence acts as a bridge for common development



3) Myanmar as an important stakeholder for open & inclusive Indo-Pacific as it straddles across Bay of Bengal & Indian Ocean

4) The success of Act-East policy depends on regional stability in Myanmar to prevent rise of non-traditional & traditional threats to India from SE Asian region.

5) Development of North East under Act-East Policy is dependent on Myanmar.

Therefore, the greater ties between India & South East Asia would depend on Myanmar to a large extent.

Understanding of Questions	
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Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(c)

Enumerate the achievements in India-Latin America relations. (10 Marks)

Octavia Paz, Mexican Nobel laureate & Ambassador to India remarked "India & Latin America have sensed each other, but are yet to make up their minds."

However, over the years, both India & Latin America have tried to overcome the geographical & psychological barriers to establish healthy relations.

1) Political achievements

- India-CELAC meetings to bring in four common areas of cooperation
- Regular interactions through IBSA (Brazil) & MERCOSUR.
- Embassies at all the major countries of Latin America
- High level meetings at global platforms eg. At G20, UN
- Collaboration through South-South Development



Partnership of climate change

- Brazilian President invited as Chief Guest in Republic Day

2) Economic Achievements

◦ Investment in hydrocarbon sectors, Copper, sugar, edible oil from Latin America

◦ Increasing investment in service sectors eg. IT-availability of human resources, same time zone as North America

◦ Capitalising on emerging markets of South America with huge middle class population

Recent paper of Inter-American Bank highlights these achievements through its paper,

"Whether Latin America is next big thing for India"

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	.
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Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(d)

Explain the importance of NAM 2.0. (10 Marks)

Over the years, the initial charm of Non-Aligned Movement has waned off especially after the emergence of unipolar world.

Although relevance of being non-aligned in a unipolar world is brought in question, however NAM continues to be important as a movement of the developing world.

Importance of NAM 2.0

1. Growing inequalities between Global North & Global South because of unequal distribution of benefits of Globalization
2. Resisting rising unilateral actions by major powers & using Third world countries as proxies.
eg. Afghanistan as playground for American-Chinese - Russian powers
3. Growing trans-national challenges affecting



developing countries the most.

eg. Vulnerability of LDCs to climate change & induced food insecurity

4. Threats of terrorism, trafficking etc. to developing countries

5. In light of COVID-19, we have seen importance of developing countries aiding each other to overcome such crisis

Therefore, NAM 2.0 needs to shift from policy of non-aligned in bipolar world to collectively come together and drive the movement for more equity in global world order.

Understanding of Questions	
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Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que. 5(e)

Write a short note on dynamics of India's vaccine diplomacy. (10 Marks)

India is known as the 'Pharmacy of the world'. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it was India which punched much beyond its weight & helped countries across spectrum to fight against the disease.

Even when its own citizens were getting vaccinated & west was reluctant to take charge, India provided the much-needed vaccines under dedicated missions ~~for~~ to its neighbours.

eg- Vaccines were given to Taliban-governed Afghanistan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan.

India established dedicated COVID ^{wash} postals for South Asia to help its neighbours during the crucial time.

India also provided vaccines to its African partners who were affected by



burden of Pandemic & inadequate health facilities.

Not only countries of the developing world, it helped countries of the developed world like Europe, Australia, America to get its citizen vaccinated.

Therefore, India's vaccine diplomacy indicates & builds upon the soft power of India which had strength to play the role of leader in such crucial times.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
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Overall Remarks :	

Que No)

In an era of new bipolarity, it appears that the path of India and Russia are set to diverge along with their visions of future. Comment. (20 Marks)

American scholar Joseph Nye commented that though the cold war with Russia has ended, we should be prepared for a new cold war with China.

The increasing assertiveness of China and decline in US hegemony, indicates an era of new bipolarity.

While India & Russia which have been close friends till recently, have started ~~to~~ diverging in the emergence of this bipolarity.

This can be seen in light of recent events

1. Russian foreign minister Sergei Lavrov seeing QUAD as 'anti-China' platform & having mistrust on 'open & inclusive Indo-Pacific'
2. Russia & China strengthening their defence partnership, with Russia providing several



crucial technologies to China eg. anti-missile defence capabilities

3. Russia - China - Pakistan axis emerging with Russia holding military exercises with Pakistan despite assistance from India

4. Decline in India - Russia defence trade with US emerging as India's major defence partner

5. Divergence in international issues & on major issues

eg. India's entry into UNSC, on Kashmir issue

6. Russia as part of Chinese BRI & seeking Chinese investments in its sensitive areas eg. far East

This highlights that while India - US are developing proximity, India - Russia relations are losing their closeness.

This is in line with countries aligning their foreign policy to their national interests.

For example, continuous sanctions by US &

growing economic clout of China has made Russia more dependent on China for its development. This has resulted in better ties with Pakistan as well.

India sees US as a balance to match the Chinese aggressiveness, hence gives more importance to this relation.

however, in the long term, it is important that Russia & ~~China~~ India converge on basic issues as Chinese territorial ambitions will be a threat to both neighbours.

Despite, the recent events, Russia & India are continuing on with different agreements.

eg. Russia's supply of S-400 Triumf missile system to India despite US objections

India part of SCO, BRICS, observer in Eurasian Economic Summit with Russia.



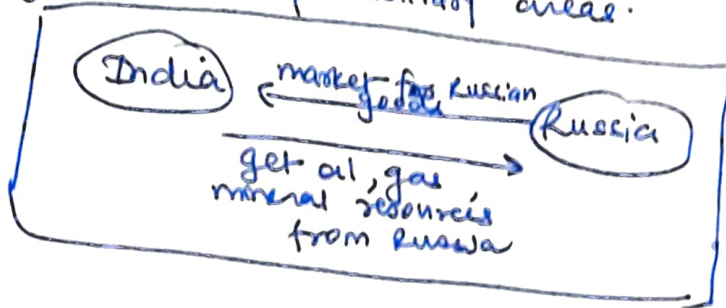
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Therefore, a way forward is to provide an Economic alternative of China to Russia by building connectivity & trade linkage & building synergies in complementary areas.

eg.



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Que. 8(b)

India's quest for deterrence stability with China has created the instability with Pakistan. Do you think that the three way dynamics add complexity to India's nuclear policy? (15 Marks)

India's nuclear programme got impetus after China tested its nuclear weapons.

To create balance of power in the region, India went ahead with Pakhan operations in the 1960s.

This further pushed Pakistan to build on its nuclear arsenal to balance India's nuclear capabilities.

Therefore, the nuclear race in the region is a triangular race with each party trying to match the nuclear arsenals of the other to ensure nuclear balance in the region.

Although the objective of India's nuclear programme was to create deterrence against China, it has led to Pakistan becoming nuclear weapons state which creates instability in the region.

Pakistan is often considered as an 'irrational actor' and the country having nuclear weapons is like 'mad child holding a gun'.

This three-way dynamic makes India's nuclear policy complex as -

India adopted Non First Use approach (NFU) considering china also has a NFU approach.

However, Pakistan has a "First Use" approach. Moreover, its nuclear weapons are under military control.

There is a fear that these weapons can be misused by the Army or the non-state actors.

Therefore, there has been demands that India also change its stance from NFU to FU to pre-empt any such attack by Pakistan.

Therefore, India's Nuclear policy has to be consistently aligned & suited to

*dynamics between India-China &
India - Pakistan.*

Understanding of Questions	
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Overall Remarks :	

Que. No. ()

India is back as non-permanent member of UN Security Council for 8th time. What should be India's agenda from the platform amidst the Geo-political turbulence? (15 Marks)

India's re-election as non-permanent member in UNSC highlights the acknowledgement of world community towards India's growing power.

The current geo-political turbulence can be seen with respect to rise of China, decline of US hegemony and growth of various trans-national threats.

Amidst this, India as member of UNSC can play a pivotal role in setting the agenda of -

1. 'Reformed multilateralism' - as highlighted by PM Modi

Ensuring continuation & reestablishment of rules-based world order which is under decline due to wolf-warrior diplomacy of China & US stepping back.

2. Underlining the importance of collective

- action on global threats
eg. on terrorism, climate change
3. Bridging the 'democratic deficit' in key institutions eg. WTO, WHO - to ensure that these institutes benefit all
 4. Bringing in voice of developing world which continue to bear the brunt because of actions of Global South
 5. Working on SDGs & inclusive growth at national, regional & international level
 6. Aiming for peaceful resolution of disputes & preventing third world as place for emerging superpower rivalry between US & China as seen in Afghanistan.

Therefore, this provides an opportunity for India to voice the concerns of the third world while playing a



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proactive role as a leader to set forth
an inclusive agende for international order
which takes into consideration interests
of all countries.

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