



Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2022

Test 04 P- PSIR 2B

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name Kaunika Goyal
Test Date 29-08-2022
Email Address _____
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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						

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at psirtestseries@shubhrranjan.com



1 (a)

Discuss the philosophical foundations of India's foreign policy. (10 Marks)

Foreign policy is a layout of the goals a nation lays out, the role it takes up and how it projects itself to the world
(JN Dixit)

The philosophical foundations were questioned by Rand Corporation VP Geoger Tanhem in his book in 1990's calling India strategically and intellectually empty, however as current Ukraine Russia conflict, the standing in west Asia, the stand in Taiwan Strait reflect that this view was rēped in 'Eurocentricism'

The foundation is traced, to 1st book of strategic culture i.e. Kautilyan Arthashastra which asked Nations to build comprehensive power, have strong alliances, practice shadgun

Siddhant, and argued in the International sphere the strength of the lion prevails?

Also, Buddhist thought through the policy of Ashokan Dhamma as a soft power diplomacy is reflect in present SCO Buddhist circuit, strong ties with the ASEAN, and the Namaste and fusion of culture astonishy west (Edward Luce - Inspite of Gods)

Further, the philosophy of people-centric and human centric policy layed out through Non-violent ethics of Gandhiji and further Nehruvian policy of "active shaping"

Thus as PM Modi at ~~that~~ the Shangai la dialogue in 2018 argued that "India is a Nation that stand for principles, rather than bandwaging or hindiny behind blocs"

e.1(b)

Identify the reasons behind the low volumes of trade in SAARC region. (10 Marks)

“SAARC at present is a jammed vehicle” EAM S. Jaishankar

South Asian Regional Cooperation was formed in 1982, however has still not been able to materialise FTA (SAFTA) in practice the trade continues to be meagre and below potential and reaped in political discontents it continues to sit on the time bomb (Selig Harrison).

The major reason is strong disagreement between India-Pakistan whereby their own trade remains at ~400m (below potential of 35bn) with Pakistan's failure to create an environment free from terror, hostility and violence.

Further, SAARC was created with a 'big brother small brother mindset and countries fail to shed it' (Rohul Mukherjee and C. Raja Mohan)

Nepal and Bhutan dependency on India, and adoption of 'India first' by ~~Myanmar~~ ^{Maldives} has further thwarted, post Pulwama India has focussed to revive BBIN and BIMSTEC thus a lack of political will.

However as seen from ASEAN, EU, Open Arab League trade the Theory of economic Interdependence demands SAARC too be integrated esp. for India which choose not to be contained in the South by China (C Raja Mohan)



Q.1(c)

Highlight India's response to the geo-political construct of Indo Pacific. (10 Marks)

United States in 2017 changed its Asia Pacific policy to Indo-Pacific, which has been further hailed by UK, France, Germany and ASEAN Nations.

The positive response from India is reflected through materialisation of QUAD (vision of free and open Indo-Pacific), adoption of SAGAR (Security and Growth for all in the region)

Further International Solar Alliance, CDRI, channelling COVAX through it. At the Presidency of UN in Aug 2021 Indian Prime Minister passed the resolution of 'Maritime security'.

India has further stepped up Maritime exercises with countries, most with the United States, JIMEX (Japan), AUSTRALIND, AUSINDEX, SIMEX (Singapore) etc.

However, India also refuse to bite the bullet in calls for militarisation of Indian ocean region by the west esp. Indian protest against entry of US warship in Indian EEZ, to be a part of Naval alliances like AUKUS.

Thus, India supports a Rule Based peaceful and inclusive idea of Indo-Pacific.



1(d)

Discuss the relevance of Lateral entry in the Indian Foreign Services.
(10 Marks)

Indian foreign service maintains one of the smallest diplomatic mission with recruits constituting less than total envoys abroad from Singapore.

Thus, Thoros committee and even Kishan S Rane recommended for a lateral entry to Indian foreign policy, as though recruitment through UPSC has increased by ~33%. it cannot match requirement.

Alongwith, the experts and professors entering foreign service will bring intricate understanding of Theory (eg. SD Muni for Nepal)

Further, the missions abroad face the problem of 'language barrier' with

same people being concentrated to same areas (less than 5 are trained in African languages).

However, concerns are raised about the corporate belt that can increase in foreign policy as the Institutions like Carnegie, Gateway House, Observer Research foundations is significantly funded by them, which can form significant recruit.

But, with proper recruitment process, contract and rule formulation lateral entry should be a way forward and India seeks to increase in Africa, Latin America the new frontiers.



1(e)

Discuss the role of the chief of Defence Staff in India's foreign policy..
(10 Marks)

Chief of Defense staff, is the head of all three branches of Military Army, Navy, and Air force. Post-demise of India's 1st CDS Sh. Bipin Rawat, as India is formulating a new policy the analysis of role in foreign policy is central.

In the National Security Advisory Board, Joint Intelligence Grouping the CDS can push the collective consensus of defense policy.

The post ensure that a clear National security perspective from Defense point of view is put forth in the mapping of relations (eg. India - China clash of Galwan)



When the forces are not acting in silos, the convergence with Foreign Ministry and PMO ensures that no divergent paradigm is laid out eg. as seen through lessons of Kargil misadventure 1995.

Thus, the post will bring together the perspective of forces and ensure a clear-headed formulation of doctrine with a comprehensive analysis of our power (Kautilyan Sapta-ang theory)

3(a)

How do you interpret the platform of Quad? Do you think that India is the weakest pillar in the Quad? Give arguments to support your point of view. (20 Marks)

~~Quad or Quadrilateral security~~

~~alliance~~ ref

Q3(a)

Quadrilateral dialogue is a grouping of four countries India, United States, Japan and Australia, which was materialised in 2017, by former ^{USA} President Donald Trump, former Japanese PM Shiro Abe, and ^{former} Australian PM Steve Morrison and Indian PM Shri Narendra Modi

As, the joint statement released by the leader's Summit in April 2020 noted that Quad as a grouping stands for 'Free and Open Indo Pacific, Technology exchanges, accessible healthcare in the ~~Indo~~ Indo-Pacific and

is constantly ramp expanding with its Idees.

Quad represents, the Geo-strategic, Geo-political and Geo-economic convergence that has become pertinent between these countries in present Geopolitical churning. (Sumit Ganguly Indian Foreign Policy: Prospect and Retrospect)

The strategic convergences are recently gaining ground with all three four countries participating in recently concluded Malabar exercises, also the significant defense agreements being materialised bilaterally (USA: 4 foundational Agreements, logistics pact with Japan)

However, China and Russia have called the organisation as 'Asian Nato'



or a military alliance, even the Indian current geopolitical realities as Non-Alignment 2.0 paper notes that it cannot afford to be non-aligned.

As, the call becomes stronger for ending Delhi's own dogma of Non-alignment, in this cat-dog race world, India has been called as a weakest link that refuses to be a part of any 'alliance'.

But, as PM Modi at Shengzi la dialogue highlighted that a country which stands for principles over merely bandwagoning is far stronger. Quad is a reflect of our foreign policy and strategic interest.

Foreign policy based on the role taken as a net security provider in Indo-Pacific is concreted by 'Joint exercises like MILAM,

SIMEX etc.

SAMPRII, [^] bilateral and the policy of Security and South for all Ind the region, Indian policy convergence in Africa on Uganda Principles and Latin America that is no longer a far frontiers (Harsh V. Pant) is reflective of Quad.

strategic Interest with SCS being region of 55% of Indian Trade, is strengthened by defense strategic partnership by shedding the hesitance of not selling arms to Chinese neighbours (Vietnam & Philippines also Malaysia in talks)

Therefore, India is not the weak rather the strongest link in Quad, which is reflected in its pivotal status and recent emergence of I2U2 platform.

3(b)

Discuss the current state of India-Japan relations. In what way economy forms the pillar of the relationship? (15 Marks)

Recently, Indian Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi participation at the commemoration of Suzuki group's 40 years in India. ~~He~~ He reflected on the strength rendered by the economic pillar to relationship.

As Japan and India are happening with 'cherry blossom' time, in the words of ^{late} Shizo Abe ready to surpass Japan US and Japan China relations.

Presently, cultural and historical ties are strengthened through increased tourism, convergence of philosophy of zen and yoga and India-Japan ties of "warmth" as noted by Sh. Rabrinath Tagore.

Geopolitically, the states are pushing forth against any aggression and militarisation and have taken strong stands against Chinese actions in South China Sea, Arunachal and Galwan.

Geostrategic convergence is seen through Malabar exercises, Quad, JIMEX, signing of Nuclear deal, acquisition partnership transferring Shimavaya defence mechanism to India.

Economy and Geo-~~poli~~ economic convergence is strongest as seen with Japan keeping RCEP open for India, and now participation in Indo-Pacific economic framework, also taking supply chain Resilience Initiative post COVID19.

For Infrastructure projects India and Japan have come together in Africa (ITEC partnership) Sri Lanka, Maldives and are looking to expand it to Latin America (esp. Argentina) and Mediterranean.

Japan remains major Official Development Assistance to India as noted by ~~its~~ its Ambassador Satoshi Suzuki and number of projects in food processing, renewable energy and High speed Rails are being taken forward

Recent Patent prosecution highway with a view to welcome companies on a 'Red Carpet' than through stack of license is a reality to these 'flowering times'.

Que.3(c)

To what extent India-US global strategic partnership is based on shared democratic values and increasing convergence of interest?

Discuss. (15 Marks)

Nirupama Rao notes USA as the principle strategic partner of India in the present global order as the interests converge.

Once the estranged democracies (Demix Kux) are today building a vision for new future and are strategically converging, signing of STA-1 status and four foundational agreements is ~~the~~ ~~signal of present~~ a major leap (Chaja Mohan)

India being ~~oldest~~ ^{largest} and USA being the oldest democracy in the world, the democratic principles with guiding light of pacifism, people-centric approach, rule based world order, respect to liberal international



and effort towards forging a security community (Deutschian approach) is strategically shown by both increasing convergence at people to people level (Indian diaspora being one of strongest)

Also, the Interests are converging as US see India pivot to its 'Indo-Pacific' policy, both like to stop the rise of the middle Kingdom and see a peaceful stability of world order

However, the Interest differ where the vision for a Global Multipolar world is ~~that~~ at the centre of India's New world order with reformed Multilateralism, US seeks to re-establish its hegemony over

The world in the looming Chinese threat.

Where US see India as a swing or a pivot state, India refuse to take the bullet and be buckpassed to ~~but~~ be bled.

The strategic autonomy though regarded by US (Terica C. Shefferson) as India's Immoralism, formulates our vision for the world.

Though India China relations ^{are} at their worst India refuses to allow any Multilateral view of rather bilateral relation of sovereign countries, so is the case for India - Pakistan.

Thus, though there are convergences and democracy gives it is the geopolitical landscape that matters (Kaplan)

Q.5(a)

Future of Indus water treaty. (10 Marks)

Indus Water Treaty, has for years been a representative of convergence even post wars of 1965, 1971, Kargil Misadventure both agreed that 'people matters' and 'River know no boundaries' (G.B Pant)

However, as Pakistan utilising the treaty mechanism which assures 80% water to it however allows construction of non-storage run-off river dams, but with the policy of giving India thousand cuts and continue impoverishment narrative of Kashmir has blocked construction of dams on Chehal, Indus, Shelum e.g. Rattle and Kishanganga dam.

The terrorists like Hafiz Said have consistently weaponised water and have

Threatened India ^{ee} "Blood will flow if water stops"

Alongwith it becoming a political-militaristic tool for Pakistan, India as an upstream state still has access to meagre 20% water and thus taking all into account call is given for revision of treaty.

Alongwith sharing of hydrological, maintenance of exchanges, meeting initiatives is essential even more as the '3rd pole' becomes susceptible to climate change, disaster.

Further the Indian Inhibitions of Chinese constructing dam through CPEC and Shakshagan and Gilgit Baltistan have to be addressed.

5(b)

Cross-border terrorism as an obstacle to the integration of South Asia. (10 Marks)

South Asia is one of the ~~most~~ least integrated region of the world, main reason being cross border terrorism emanating specifically emanating from Pakistan through organisations like LeT, LeM and now Bdayeen militants

It creates an environment of hostility, violence and terror which has resulted in jamming SAARC, once hailed as integrator for region.

Post Pulwama and Uri attack, India has refused to participate in SAARC mechanism following policy of "zero-tolerance to terrorism" and complete hostility.



As, the recent reports by Russian Intelligence have shown that a terrorist trained as suicide bomber in Uzbekistan was supposed to conduct terror attack in India.

Also, Pakistan has long tried to use Nepal and Bangladesh as a base for training its militants, the threat posed by LTTE in 1980s - 2000s was no ~~long~~ less.

Thus, as Dr. S. Jaishankar notes the South Asian Region is not just a bag of mixed opportunities, but also a result of deliberate obstacles especially Terrorism.

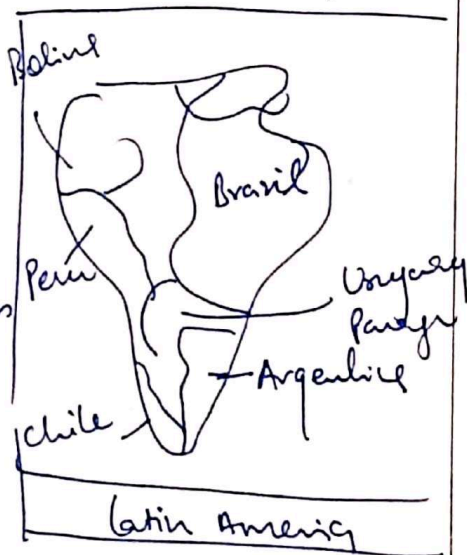


5(c)

India's quest in Latin America. (10 Marks)

Latin America, was once regarded as the last frontier of Indian foreign policy, Indira Gandhi visit 1968 made her to remark 'it feels like visiting a new land altogether'

However, as Dr. Harsh V. Pant notes India has made significant notable strides in Latin America, with IBSA platform strengthen India - Brazil partnership especially in energy security, food security, poverty reduction, irrigation project.



As, under production linked Incentive India is looking forth to manufacture semi-conductors, small electronics other white goods, the lithium triangle is



being explored by ONGC.

Visit by foreign Minister S. Jaishankar to Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil, esp. the finalisation of Rupee trade agreement, and defence partnership adds new dimension

Also, under Vaccine Maitri & 'Made in India' the Gift from People of India to Latin America made significant addition to soft power.

Also, new diplomatic missions have been opened, there has been uptick in tourist exchanges, student exchange, in renewable energy (eg. India learning from Brazil on Ethanol) or space (launch of Amazonia)

Thus, strong ties are a way ahead.

5(d)

India's role in UN Peace Keeping. (10 Marks)

UN Peace Keeping forces were a brainchild of former UN General Dag Hammarskjöld after failure of collective defense stemming from his conviction that "failure of UN will be a betrayal of all those who laid life for peace and justice"

India is the largest contributor of forces to UN PKF, which are known for their professionalism and human conduct all over the world with 70+ missions kept by UN.

India has also contributed to an all women contingent to the UN posted in Libya stressing on the "gender sensitive nature of Peace keeping" if it has to transform towards peace building.

Further, India provides training to forces from other countries e.g. Recent training to the forces from Vietnam, which has generated good will.

India Peacekeepers are also trained in providing immediate humanitarian Developmental Assistance in case of Natural Disasters.

It is the people centric policy that push such forces, ^{prob}ably that is the why countries such as US, Germany, France have supported India's permanent seat at UNSC.



Q.5(e)

Ideological convergences in India-Israel relations. (10 Marks)

Ron Malka Israeli Ambassador defines that 'It is probably the strongest partnership Israel has built with any nation in 21st century'.

The convergence is reflected in both belief for stability and progress in the Middle East as Israel 'forge a land for Jews (Barbara Tuchman)' and as India wishes its second concentric circle to be peaceful.

Also, the perceptions of the world by both Israel 'Heal the world' and Indian Vashudeva Katumbakar 'World is family converge' (Indira Bajchi)

Also, both the countries have ~~recently~~ laid strong stress on Innovation which cannot develop in the area of dispute and conflict.

Thus, India and Israel on this Ideological convergence have been working on Health, Agriculture, Defence (2nd largest to India after Russia), Information Technology.

Recent Ministerial of 1202 is a representative of the level the Relationship has reached as Nicholas Bayre notes
'it even exceeds Indian partnership with the United States'

Q.6(a)

Explore the Geo-political dimension, economic ties and trans-national linkages between India and West Asia. (20 Marks)

West Asia, in the recent geo-political order is marked by signals of diplomatic thaw with Al-Uls, Israel and Abraham Accords, Egypt and Turkey negotiating, Syria looking forward for a inclusion in Arab League and Saudi and Iran looking for restarting negotiations.

However, it is still marked by ideological divergences, power struggles, disputes especially marked by Tayyip Erdogan, Ebrahim Raisi, Mohammad Bin Salman trying to gain influence. India for its interests and to increase the influence geo-politically through strategic ties, New pragmatism (Mandir Qaumar), economic dealing is

walking a tight rope

As West Asia is no longer a Gas Station but a strategic ^{ce} "second concentric circle" ^{without} ~~of our~~ extended neighbourhood policy as per Kautliyan Mandel Siddhant (Aparna Pande), India is making new strides.

The economic ties between India and West Asia range ~ 120 bn (~ 80 bn oil imports, ~ 40 bn Indian imports [mostly rice]), the new convergence is in pushing India as a economic investment destination eg. as seen in 1202 partnership Pusa developing Mega food parts or strategically using MBS vision 2030 of economic growth.

Further, Technological and Defense cooperation with Israel in the words of Nichos Bayce have made ^{ce} both a stronger



friend of each other even greater than the United States ?

The challenge for economic left is still their developmental cooperations with China and inclusion of BRI as strategic vision, further sanctions on Iran has stopped India but recent digital convergence, FTA (India-UAE), and reviving Chahabhar is thawing the situation.

Through Trans-National linkages, India and West Asia are coming to an understanding of each other concerns, however still the reflectivity at Organisation of Islamic cooperation and OSCE reflect Pakistan centrality. Though with Israel India has started to share vision of Tilhon Oman (Heal the word) with Vasudeva Katumbakam



The presence of Indian workers in the Gulf in UAE outnumbering the host population, present strategic help to India.

Indian support to Abraham accords and policy of De-hyphination have reaped stronger outcomes.

Therefore, as India uplift its's look west to the level of look East, India is possibly converging the strongest with the ground that previously ~~is~~ looked muddled.



6(b)

Do you think India's No-First Use policy is mere symbolism? To what extent, India needs the revision of its doctrine so that it gains substance? (15 Marks)

Indian Nuclear Doctrine as laid out in 2013 proposes No-first use, massive retaliation, no aggression against non-nuclear states, etc. Recently the Doctrine of No-first Use has come to contestation as India-China continue to rub against each other in churning South Asia (John Mearshiner)

P. Chari argues that No-first use enfeebles India's strategic Nuclear policy, Bharat Karwad also say that the policy has harmed India of its strategic strength thus offers a "spineless" and "No greater power" view of Chinese experts stems from this.

Also, in case of No-first use a country has to accept so much

destruction before it can retaliate
therefore Lt Gen Nagarkar argues that
"there is no point of taking in so much
destruction at first place"

Also, Pakistan is continuously
building small Nuclear weapons which
can have limited but lasting impact and
through its continuous acquisition of fissile
material non-state actors have gained
access which can not be "massively
retaliated without causing civilian harm"

Further, maintenance of Nuclear
troop is expensive (ARHANT, VIKRANT).

However, on the contrary
Manjeet Sethi argues that No-First
use assures safety without strategic



investments diversion from socio-economic development.

Arun Prakash, former Navy General too argues that Non-first use is economically and strategically viable, in addition Raja Menon argues that NFU has assured that South Asia does not spill into chaos.

Thus, the doctrine should be continued until that National security can be assured through it, as India is only country which has disarmament in its Nuclear doctrine in words of C. Raja Mohan NFU is reflective of Indian Nuclear abhorrence.

Lastly as Father of Indian Nuclear Doctrine S. K. Subramanian notes Nuclear weapons are more about perception than prospect.

Que.6(c)

How do you define the world order? What is India's perspective of the post-cold war world order? (15 Marks)

Robert D. Kaplan defines the current world order being in state of flux, with china rising from slender simultaneously on all fronts the semi-conductors, space stations are set to take over US ambitions.

World order refers to the division i.e. shaping and sharing of power between actors at a point of time, it can be Multipolar, Unipolar, Bipolar based on the respective capacity of the states as per Kenneth Waltz.

Post, the treaty of Westphalia, 1648 Westphalian i.e. Multipolar world order was established, however after WW2 as the

Europe was devastated, the superpowers forged a bipolar world order with cold war in backdrop, After the disintegration of the USSR, 1991 the world hailed a US hegemonic or a Unipolar world order, however as John Lewis Gaddis note 'killing a python US had let loose several snakes' and as the history of IR seem a struggle for power India had a different vision.

Indian vision of post cold war world order is of Multipolar ~~alliances based on strategic convergences~~ world based on principles of reformed multilateralism, providing inclusive space for all to grow.

India has reflected the vision through practice of 'strategic autonomy' as seen recently in Russia-Ukraine conflict,

through participating in Multiple ^{groupings.} ~~attaches~~
(SCO, BRICS, G7, G20, G3) etc.

Also, India as laid out by PM
Modi at 75th Anniversary of UN belief
in the principles of 5S i.e. Samvad,
Sanman etc. and want to forge a people-
centric world order.

In his 'Asian Geopolitics' Shiv
Shankar Menon notes Indian civilisation
reflect its subcontinental reality.

Also, Ambassador Shyam Saran
in his "how India sees the world" notes that
idea of India is of Jambudvīpa i.e. one of
the petals of a lotus.

Thus, a Reformed rule based,
people centric, peaceful multipolar world is
envisaged by India (Shashi Tharoor and Shyam
Saran New world order)

7(a)

India and Africa's historical links have experienced a revival in recent years, and there are strong reasons for optimism that the partnership could be mutually beneficial. Comment. (20 Marks)

7(a)

historical civilizational ties of past,
is forging a mutual partnership of future'
(EAM S. Jaishankar in context of
India - Africa relations)

India and Africa are 'relative' continents of Gondwanaland, India has often called Africa as its motherland, further the ties were continued through Mauryans, Harappans, Mughal civilisation. Both suffered the burnt of colonisation and Africa continues to pride itself for giving us our "Mahatmas" (Gandhi's beginning in South Africa). India diaspora has significant presence in South Africa, Eastern Africa, Uganda etc.

These historical links were reiterated in PM Modi's address to Ugandan Parliament laying down "10 principles of India-Africa Partnership" based on equal status, mutually beneficial cooperation, human resource development, following people centred approach.

The Revival is seen in India continuously holding India Africa Summit, converging with leaders diplomatically as seen in recent visit by ~~Madagascar~~ Madagascar ^{le} delegation or former President Koid's visit.

Further, in human resource development India is training African youth eg. Indian Army providing brigation training in Ethiopia or to the doctors, nurses, in the words of Nigerian PM "China builds buildings of hospital, it is India which provide doctors to these buildings"

There is huge goodwill prevailing for India, as we have worked through ITEC, E-Vidhyashakti, E-Telemedicine, digital governance solutions.

In the Infra corner ITEC between Japan and India is contributing to developmental human centric projects with Quota free and duty free loans. India is also building Parliamentary building in Liberia.

The optimism of the future is thus grounded in the Quality standard the relationship as shown (S. Paishankar) also, the convergence in climate change, renewable energy (ISA), disaster management and adaptation (CDRI, LIFE) open new perspective.

As Harsh V. Pant argue that Africa is no longer a dark continent and require a strong vision, further Shyam Saran states that '5/10 fastest growing economies are in Africa'

However, Rajiv Bhatia argue that without new project layouts from MEA, the relationship will be like a tank running on empty fuel, also further toC should be extended.

Thus, with equal footing Indian subcontinent stands converged with African continent to build a future of tomorrow.

7(b)

Enumerate India's contributions and achievements at UN in recent years. To what extent India's engagement with UN can be considered as strategic in nature? (15 Marks)

United Nations represent the world coming together to save the world from the scourge of war and violence and forge peace collectively, Indian ethics of Vashudeva Katumbakam have believed in this vision and thus India has significantly contributed to the UN.

India is an active participant and an advocate for global south at the UNGA, India continues to argue for the vision beyond Euro-centrism (as the world problems are not European or American ones)

Indian non-permanent sitting at the UN has contributed to resolutions on Peace, sanctions against terrorism and as

seen recently an adoption (Unilaterally) of the convention on Maritime security in Aug 2021.

India on the Nuclear question, has proposed a convention on disarmament (Rajiv Gandhi action plan) for comprehensive and complete disarmament.

India is the largest contributor to UNPKF, Indian judges have contributed to ICJ, Indian Institutions have helped UN in its administrative (recent appointment of Indian CAG)

The achievements of decolonisation for Africa was there, further the expansion of UNSC under Kofi Annan leadership, also the reform to ECOSOC, WHO, UNESCO.



India has held ground in UNHRC as well.

The strategic interests of ensuring peaceful Indo-Pacific propels current engagement, also India sees itself as a powerful contender of permanent seat at UNSC.

Indian belief in effective collective security beyond the divides is also one of the reasons. However, India today with a vision of reviving institutions of global governance is clear about securing its interests and National security complementarily.

Que.7(c)

India's developmental role in Afghanistan has been globally acknowledged. However, since the change of guards, India is in search of new roles in Afghanistan. Discuss (15 Marks)

Afghanistan underwent a sea change in its political scenario in August 2021, with the withdrawal of USA and establishment of Taliban's regime.

India till then has invested ~ \$3.2 bn in Afghanistan, ran exchange programme, human resource development, built Afghan Parliament, India-Afghanistan friendship dam 'Salma dam' was laid out. All this was globally acknowledged and India emerged as 'true friend of Afghans'

However, as the change of guards with Taliban (dominated by Pakistan's Haqqani Network), challenged all this

when India solely focused on evacuation operation and closed its embassy in Kabul. Taliban bombing of Indian embassies, hijack of IC-164 (Kandhar hijack) remained fresh in memory.

But, as Arinash Lalinal notes in 'My enemy's enemy' today India does not want to go back on 1990's time and provide a 'strategic black hole to Pakistan thus there is in-depth convergence over the continued presence in the land often referred as a place where 'Angels fear to tread'.

India as per Shanti Mariet Disouza thus look forward for a people-centric approach with 50000 MT wheat to it, winter clothing, COVID vaccine, medicines and immediate response (first responder)

action to earthquake in Patika.

At the Delhi Dialogue in Dec 2021, NSA Ajit Doraj laid the human centric role for India along with central Asian partners.

The convergences have shown that Indians have got an agreement, Taliban deciding to act against ~~India~~ ~~to~~ LeT, JeM etc., and not allowing land to be used against India.

As Edward T. Hall notes that it is a ballet dance which unfolds before us, India approaches issue with clear eyed realism and human centric approach with view of Pakistan may bring Taliban or Muzahedin to power, ^{but} for Afghan love for self bravemance and India remains intact.

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Test 04

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There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.

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SECTION A

Q. 1 Answer the following in about 150 words each:

- Discuss the philosophical foundations of India's foreign policy.
- Identify the reasons behind the low volumes of trade in SAARC region
- Highlight India's response to the geo-political construct of Indo Pacific.
- Discuss the relevance of Lateral entry in the Indian Foreign Services.
- Discuss the role of the chief of Defence Staff in India's foreign policy.

Q 2

- Distinguish between the concept of Non-alignment and strategic autonomy. Explain with the help of at least two examples as to how India has exercised its strategic autonomy in recent times.
- What are the possible implications of Ukraine crisis for India Russia relations?
- India-China ties are caught in cross-currents of border tensions and rising trade. Discuss.

Q 3

- How do you interpret the platform of Quad? Do you think that India is the weakest pillar in the Quad? Give arguments to support your point of view.
- Discuss the current state of India-Japan relations. In what way economy forms the pillar of the relationship?

Quad

- c) To what extent India-US global strategic partnership is based on shared democratic values and increasing convergence of interest? Discuss.

Q 4

- a) Discuss the impact of Russia-Ukraine war on India's Act East Policy. Do you think India runs the risk of being side lined in an increasingly polarized Indo-pacific regional architecture?
- b) Do you think that India's long running dispute with Pakistan has soured any attempt to foster regionalism in Asia?
- c) For a country like India, multi-lateral trading system embodied by WTO provides security and predictability, however, India has had a chequered relationship with WTO. Comment.

SECTION B

Q 5 Discuss the following in about 150 words each:

- a) Future of Indus water treaty.
b) Cross-border terrorism as an obstacle to the integration of South Asia.
c) India's quest in Latin America.
d) India's role in UN Peace Keeping.
e) Ideological convergences in India-Israel relations.

Q 6

- a) Explore the Geo-political dimension, economic ties and trans-national linkages between India and West Asia.
- b) Do you think India's No-First Use policy is mere symbolism? To what extent, India needs the revision of its doctrine so that it gains substance?
- c) How do you define the world order? What is India's perspective of the post-cold war world order?

Q 7

- a) India and Africa's historical links have experienced a revival in recent years, and there are strong reasons for optimism that the partnership could be mutually beneficial. Comment.
- b) Enumerate India's contributions and achievements at UN in recent years. To what extent India's engagement with UN can be considered as strategic in nature?
- c) India's developmental role in Afghanistan has been globally acknowledged. However, since the change of guards, India is in search of new roles in Afghanistan. Discuss

UN
Agm

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Q8

Geo Strategic
Geo Geopolitic

- a) India and the Central Asian countries have been rapidly consolidating strategic engagement in addressing the emerging challenges. Discuss.
- b) Given the regional complexities as well as India's own concerns, a more nuanced approach is needed for Myanmar. Comment.
- c) Over 60 years of friendship, both India and the EU have maintained robust strategic relation; however, in some critical areas, there is still room for enhanced cooperation. Comment.

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Tips for Writing Good Answers: -

1. Read the question carefully and at least 3-4 times.
2. Note down concepts, facts, examples, keywords related to the question.
3. Draw a rough outline of the flow.
4. Pay adequate attention to the introduction and conclusion.
5. Introduction must offer your brief interpretation of the question and how you propose to develop it.
6. Conclusion must summarize your response to the question.
7. Make sure answer is
 - a. Logical and coherent
 - b. Clear connection between sentences and paragraphs.
 - c. Written correctly giving adequate compatibility to your expression, style and presentation
 - d. Do not exceed the word limit
 - e. Write neatly
 - f. Underline points you wish to emphasize.