



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 14

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

Name: Rishabh Choudhary

Test Submission Date: 18/12/22

Email Address: _____

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions are for **15 marks** each.
3. Word limit for each question is **200 words**.
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. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q1		Q5	
Q2		Q6	
Q3		Q7	
Q4		Q8	
Total Marks: _____		Evaluator Code: _____	

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Que.1

Identify the challenges to American hegemony in post Soviet world.
(200 words, 15 Marks)

Hegemony is the preponderance of a single
Power in the world system.

Hegemonic stability theory given
by Robert Gilpin suggest that world is
most stable under the rule of one hegemon.

The view is further supported by
John Ikenberry,

In the post soviet world, America
emerged as an only superpower in the
world, Prof. John Mearsheimer calls this
phase as an exception in the human
history as unipolarity is not stable due to
various challenges he described. —



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According to him for a Hegemon there are two problems,

firstly is about the freeriders who enjoy the cost paid by hegemon in maintaining the world order and develop themselves.

Secondly, the hegemon tries to overstretch itself resulting into Agony and discontent.

Now world is changing from unipolar to loose bipolar as suggest by Stephen Walt that gives rise to various challenges.

↳ Revisionist Power would try to establish Regional Hegemony like China, India, EU etc.

↳ Rule based world order would be challenged and Multilateral institutions are challenged by Bi-lateral and Mini-laterals like



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QUAD, AUKUS and BRICS.

↳ ideological challenge to American hegemony emerged in form of eastern ideas and ways of life reflected in Asian values debate.

America is trying the policy of containment of Regional Hegemony by preventing and rolling back their rise through forming Coalition and Alliances.

In words of foreseeable future, post cold war world reflects decline of the West and Rise of Rest.



Que.2

"Non-Aligned Movement can be considered as a unique contribution of the Non-Western world to World Politics." Comment. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Non alignment movement ideolised during Bangclung conference in Indonesia and officialised during Balgrade conference of 1961.

Newly Independent group of countries which have shedded their colonial past were presenting an alternate view during the ideological and strategic Bipolarity of cold war between U.S.A. & USSR.

There non-western countries shared common concern for protecting their sovereignty and territorial integrity and focusing on economic and social development.



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Their unique contribution is reflected in the panchsheel principles propounded that shared a consensus based world order, promoting peace and mutual trust between countries.

NAM countries had stood together to maintain principled distance during the cold war events like Korean crisis and Egypt crisis.

Further they had worked together for liberation of countries in Africa and supported Aparthical movements.

The Non-western world politics had been contested firmly by America by stating that 'either you are with us or against us' and accused India for taking Pro-Soviet stand.



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Many Non-Aligned countries got aligned to strategic bipolarity and were not able to preserve themselves from stark conflicts between two superpowers.

India also for its security Reasons signed Treaty of Peace, friendship and cooperation with Soviet Union in 1971.

In post cold war period Non-alignment is facing Agenda deprivation (C. Raja Mohan).

In words of PM Modi, NAM was the World's Moral Voice, The countries which stands by their principles get Respect in the world.



Que.3

Analyse India's quest for a permanent seat in the Security Council.
Should India continue with its pursuit? (200 words, 15 Marks)

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the Apex body of United Nations system which has power to enforce its will.

India Represents $\frac{1}{6}$ of the world's population, 5th largest economy in the world, ~~and~~ fastest growing large economy and emerging leading power is on a pursuit ~~for~~ for Representation as a permanent member of UNSC.

India's contribution towards global peacekeeping and being a collective voice for global south holds utmost



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Significance in its claim for UNSC Membership.

India has thus ~~for~~ therefore put a case for Reforms in the UNSC that represents the geopolitical Realities of ~~Pre~~-20th century.

S. Jaishankar in his address to UNGA stated that without reforms in Multi lateral institutions that represents Current Realities, they tend to loose their Relevance.

India's Membership alongwith demands of Germany, Brazil and Japan (G4) is ~~so~~ opposed by Group of coffee club (uniting for consensus) who states that Permanent membership should be expanded by Consensus only.



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Further China uses it's Veto power to ~~promote~~ ~~the~~ prevent the Acceptance of India in UNSC.

India should unequivocally try to get support of countries around for it's candidature for permanent membership.

There is also need for Reforms of UN Peacekeeping and equitable share of decision making power to global south. in other Multilateral Institutions like WB, IMF, WTO etc.

As in words of Dag Hammarskjöld, If we don't uphold the objectives of UN, that would be an disgrace to people who lost their life during war in dream of a just and peaceful world.



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Que.4

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has failed to deliver on its promises. Comment. What initiatives should be taken to reinvigorate the organization? (200 words, 15 Marks)

SAARC was a ~~brain~~ brainchild of Naji bur-
rahman which was formed with chaka
declaration of 1974.

With promises of regional
cooperation, economic development and
increasing connectivity and commerce in the
region SAARC was envisaged.

But, ~~with~~ as per data of
UNCTAD, Intra SAARC trade stands at
only 9% as compared to 25% of ASEAN
and 60% of EU.

That reflects the poor
implementation and regional cleavages of



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subcontinent.

SAARC had become the platform for geopolitical rivalry between India and Pakistan, where Pakistan had continuously hindered initiatives of regional integration like BBIM and South Asian Free trade agreement (SAFTA).

SAARC Rejuvenation depends on the thawing of India - Pakistan Relationship

Primarily,

↳ Growing economic interdependence between two countries by confidence building measures would revive the SAARC.

As per WB Report India - Pakistan trade stood at \$500 million have the upward potential upto \$20 Billion dollar.



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Secondly, 'Increasing People to People connect, developing infrastructure and cooperation in collective security in Multiple domains like Maritime, Space, cyber etc will Regenerate the SAARC .

As Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Former PM said that we can change our friends but not our Neighbours

Hence Revival of SAARC is not only necessary but is of utmost importance amidst the external actors taking advantage of regional cleavages .



Que.5

Critically examine the phenomenon of Globalisation from the perspective of world economy (200 words, 15 Marks)

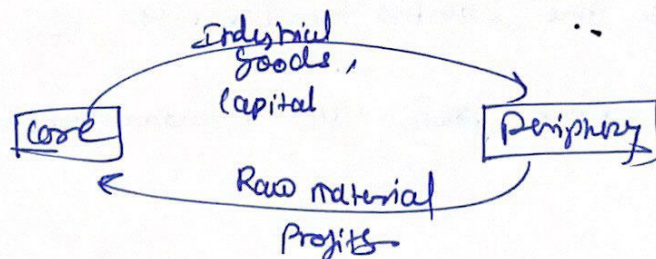
Globalisation is the phenomenon of growing interconnectedness between economics, politics and peoples around the world.

World economy during Pax Americana was based on ideas of globalisation, with economic interdependence it was believed that world would become peaceful due to high risk and high cost of war.

After the end of cold war, WTO was established from Marrakesh agreement in 1995. to give impetus to the idea of promoting global trade and interconnections.

From the perspective of Neo liberals like Karl Deutsch, growing interconnectedness is supposed to bring Prosperity in the world.

But as highlighted by Dependency theory, Globalisation had led to division of global labour in world economy, where core countries were now become supplier of industrial goods and periphery became the consumer and supply of raw material, thus inciting a Neo-colonial trend of Merchantalism in global economy.



Thomas Pinetty In his book 'capital in 21st Century' highlights the discontents of globalisation in form of growing inequality between countries and ~~between~~ within countries.

Developing countries are now demanding fair share in global economy and decision making power in Multilateral institutions like WTO, WB and IMF.

In words of PM Modi, there is a need for Human-centric globalisation that is inclusive, just and Rule based.



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Que.6

Analyse the major debates between the developed and the developing countries at WTO. (200 words, 15 Marks)

WTO was established as a successor of GATT (general agreement on trade & tariffs) during Marrakesh Agreement in 1995.

WTO is now the world largest Multilateral trading block that covers more than 97% of the trade between its member States.

The story of WTO's success is also filled with divergences between developed and developing countries that started from the Doha Round of trade Negotiations.

Major debates between developed and developing countries are —



- 1) Agricultural subsidies — developed countries accuses developing countries for providing market distorting subsidies to farmer, whereas developing countries accuses developed countries for unfair deal where they provide R & D subsidies were kept out of the limit.
- 2) Intellectual property rights — developed countries accuses ~~developing~~ for violation of IP Rights and compulsory licensing regime in India, where the Argument of developing countries stands for social justice and ensuring well being of poor.
- 3) Services liberalisation — India and other countries were demanding for liberalisation of services sectors including IT, cyber and tourism and Medical services ~~from~~ ^{to} developed countries.



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4) Dispute Settlement Mechanism — that became obstruct due to upholding the appointment of judges by U.S.A.

5) Fisheries and Related Activities — between developed countries and developing countries regarding fishing practices in high waters to protect the ~~fish~~ small fisherman in developing countries.

India is often referred as Trade-union leader of global south for unequivocally supporting the cause of developing countries in WTO and other Multilateral organisations.

Today there is need to reform WTO, to India's vision is towards a Rule-based, inclusive, equitable and trustworthy global trade.



Que.7

Discuss the collapse of the Soviet Union and its impact on international politics. (200 words, 15 Marks)

After the end of ~~cold~~ World War II, the world was divided between two Ideological and strategic Block between U.S.A and Soviet Union (USSR).

The collapse of Soviet Union aftermath the Malta summit of 1989 between Reagan and Gorbachev was attributed to the Gorbachev policies of Perestroika (opening up of economy) and Glasnost (political freedom) and Sinatra doctrine.

With the collapse of Soviet Union, world had moved from bipolarity toward unipolarity and American hegemony.



The Impacts of Collapse are —

↳ Ideological unipolarity where liberal world order and values were considered superior to communist way of life.

It was reflected in ~~the~~ End of Ideology thesis of Francis Fukuyama.

↳ It was referred as golden phase for libertarianism with Washington Consensus and establishment of WTO in 1995.

India too had to adopt to the time by taking up LPG Reforms in 1991.

↳ It led to growing interdependence between ~~the~~ U.S & China and Rise of China by bandwagoning with U.S.



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↳ There was rapid increase in ~~world~~ world trade after the establishment of WTO.

that supposedly facilitated the reduction in poverty and increasing the standard of living of people...

Thawing of India-U.S. relations started and growing convergences between them led to civil Nuclear deal in ~~2005~~ 2005 and to.

Comprehensive global strategic partnership today.

The world order is now changing by Revisionist powers like china. ~~towards the~~

World is now moving from unipolarity to lopside bipolarity (Stephen Walt)

With Changing world there is need to keep up for the pace of development.



Que.8

How does the regionalism shape the world politics? Explain with Examples (200 words, 15 Marks)

Regionalism is the Economic, social and political Integration of Regional states for objective of Collective security, prosperity and peace.

In Works of John McCormick in his book 'Europeanism' he suggest that Regionalism in Europe had helped in achieving Peace, stability and prosperity in the Region that fought Multiple wars till Worldwar 2.

ASEAN, which was earlier referred as Balkan's of the East has shown tremendous growth due to Regional Integration as seen from Intra-ASEAN trade to that amount for 25% of total trade.



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ASEAN is also an example of successful experiment of Regionalism in the east.

Kishore Mehbubani calls ASEAN as Pragmatic Regionalism, that shaped economic and political growth between countries.

On the other hand SAARC has been cited as an example of poor Regionalism with extreme Regional cleavage and minuscule integration between economies, people and states.

Without Regional Integration the external actors harness the differences and play the policy of Bait and Bleed between Regional powers to prevent their Rise.

Thus, Regionalism is an important pillar for Economic development, Peace and Prosperity.

BIMSTEC as an example of highly ambitious Regional Integration is now working in Multiple domains for shared Interest and Prosperity.

As Shashi Tharoor said India's global Ambitions will be tested on the basis of the fact that how it will convince its Regional Nations that India's Rise is an opportunity for them and not a threat.