



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: Shakti Dubey

Test Submission Date: 19/11/2022

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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	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,



Que.1

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

Post world war II the world has been shaped by US which is known as the liberal world order characterised by free trade, promotion of democracy, human rights and multilateral institutions like IMF, World Bank, etc

This was challenged by USSR which led to cold war creating a bipolar world order which ended with disintegration of USSR in 1991 creating a unipolar world order and establishment of US Hegemony

1991-2000 the world witnessed USA's hegemony which was challenged in 2001 by Islamic fundamentalism which led to the launch of global war on terrorism by USA. the challenges were further aggravated due to the Global Financial Crisis (2008) This phase witnessed the rise of China (Through platforms like BRICS)



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and its growing assertiveness

severe blow to US Hagemony
has been in the form of COVID crisis
which has given scope for multi-
polar world order

USA sees multipolarity as a
challenge to its Hagemony but it
is favoured by several nations
like Russia, China, India, etc

since multipolarity provides scope
for bargaining.

As Fareed Zakaria says - "The
power of US is declining while China
is holding grounds, there is decline
of the west with rise of east".

US Hagemony is challenged by
several European nations and
Asian powers like - Russia, China,
Turkey, Iran, North Korea, India, etc
but a major challenge has been
from two nations i.e., Russia &
China.



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Russia's growing military intervention in Georgia, annexation of Crimea the recent attack on Ukraine in order to ~~attack~~ alter the status quo has been disturbing for USA

while, China has increased its assertiveness in geostrategic areas like the South China Sea and the Indo-Pacific, we also observe China's increasing footprints in Middle East which has forced USA to come up with counter China platforms like QUAD, IPEF, etc.

Lowy Power Index indicates declining power of USA and the gap b/w US and China is continuously decreasing

Hence in 2022 we are observing post pax Americana and rise of pax sinica along with other nations.



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-aligned movement has been conceptualised in Bandung Conference (1955) but was established in 1961 in Yugoslavia as an initiative of Indian PM - JL Nehru along with Ghanaian Prez - Kwame Nkrumah, Egyptian Prez. - Abdul Nasser, Indonesian Prez - Sukarno & Yugoslavian Prez - JB Tito. Hence NAM can be considered as a foreign policy option.

The term has been coined by George Liska to define the foreign policy of third world/developing nation which emerged fresh out of the darkness of colonial rule. These newly independent African and Asian nation decided not to join any power block that emerged post world war II.



Western scholars equate NAM with USA's isolationist policy, but Nehru define NAM as - active participation in world affairs (eg:- India's role in Korean crisis), equal friendship and cooperation with all nations and taking principled stands.

NAM as a foreign policy option has been criticised by realist scholars like Tanvi Madan as an eg of India's idealism and a clear case of opportunism that has costed India (Kashmir issue)

While liberals like Aparna Pandey has appreciated NAM which has prevented Asia & Africa from becoming chessboard of cold war power.

~~But~~ NAM has been questioned on its relevance in the 21st century, because according to western scholars NAM is suffering from agenda deprivation



and has not been able to address the global issues which has led to emergence of other multilateral platforms in these region eg:- BRICS, ASEAN, etc, but if we look at these institution they have been engaged in great power politics

As Rashid-ud-din says - "NAM is a timeless organisation" and due to uniqueness of the issues & challenges faced by developing nation, it requires a dedicated platform like NAM

Hence, it is an opportunity for India to redefine NAM and once again act as a torchbearer for developing nations providing them with platform to raise the specific issues of 3rd world countries. As NAM is considered as relic of cold war, we cannot ignore the cold war 2.0 unraveling between two major powers i.e., USA & China



Que.3

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

UN is a collective security organisation that has been established in 1945 (San Francisco conference) with an objective of —: preventing any further act of aggression and war, ensuring social & political development and protecting human rights.

There are 5 core organisations of UN — UNGA, UNSC, ECOSOC, ICT, Trusteeship Council. Among them UNSC i.e., United Nations Security Council is considered as the nucleus of the organisation it is an executive organ whose decisions are binding on the members. UNSC has 15 members among them there are 5 permanent members (US, China, Russia, France, UK) and 10 Non permanent member (elected for 2 yr term)



The main function of UNSC is to ensure peace and security and can even opt for coercive action for its implementation, however no decision cannot be implemented until there is consensus of all five permanent members.

This depicts centrality of permanent seat at UNSC on global platform, hence India has been advocating for several reforms at UNSC one of which is membership reform.

Reasons for the quest of permanent membership by India are —: first, its symbolic significance is, it will provide India with great power status, second in order to ensure that this platform is not used against India's National Interest and third — to create favourable environment for resolution of long pending disputes like Kashmir issue.



If we look at India it is eminently suited for permanent membership through any objective criteria like Population, territorial size, GDP, economic development, political system, cultural legacy and most importantly it's immense contribution to UN especially through it's peacekeeping forces.

Hence, India must continue with it's pursuit of obtaining the permanent membership at UN as it is in favour of India's diplomatic stature.

Prof Ramesh Thakur suggests India to go for non-cooperation with UN so that the members realise the important role that India plays in UN. India along with G4 and L69 has advocated for membership reform which has been countered by the coffee club and even permanent members like USA and China.

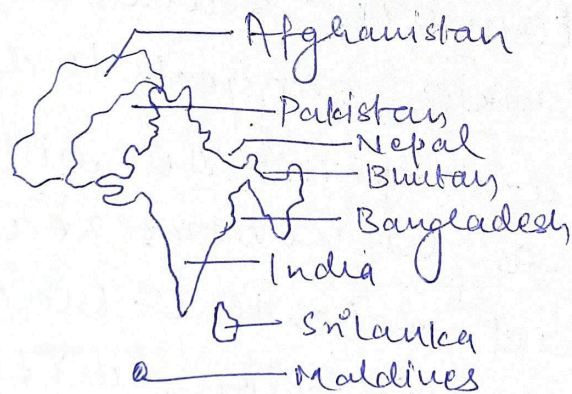


Que.4

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 is a regional intergovernmental organisation and a geopolitical union of countries of south Asia, which has played a very important role in holding one of most disintegrated region of the world together,

SAARC has been established in 1985 through Dhaka declaration and consist of 8 member nation.



The countries of this region are connected through a common colonial past and

have similar culture, tradition, language, political system, etc and are also affected by same set of issues like - huge population,

prevalence of poverty, warth of climate change, etc

The organisation was created with an aim of development & progress of this region but has not been able to yield desired result as a result of hurdles like -

mistrust, common security perception, etc due to prevailing conflict among the member states.

SAARC has been hijacked by the bilateral disputes among member nations eg:- India-Pak, and is also defunct due to several other factors like absence of proper infrastructure, lack of funding mechanism, fear of India's dominance (big brother image) and is entrapped in colonial mindset leading to several border disputes among the member countries eg:- India-Nepal (Kalapani dispute) Ind-Pak (Sir Creek dispute, Kashmir issue, etc)



Therefore Muchkund Dubey calls SAARC as an example of real regionalism. According to C. Rajamohan, No nation can become a credible global power without ensuring primacy in its own region.

Hence, SAARC provides India as an opportunity to become the leader of South Asia and for that there is a need to redefine SAARC.

India needs to improve its image so that the neighbours see India as an opportunity & not threat. There is a need to increase economic interdependence among the nation via increasing the volume of trade;

There is a need for proper infrastructure, funding mechanism and most importantly a Dispute resolution body in order to address the bilateral disputes among member nations. Hence SAARC provide an opportunity for India to lead the South Asian nation.



Que.5

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

Globalisation is defined as the increase in interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and countries of the world in such a manner that activity in one part of the world impact other parts as well.

Though Globalisation has impacted almost all the spheres of life but Globalisation of world economy has created a huge impact.

In this regard Thomas Friedman has give his "Golden Arches theory of conflict prevention" through which he has explained how Globalisation of world economy is impacting the foreign policy of the nations.

Example :- two countries with McDonald's franchise will hardly go for war because of their huge economic interdependence.



i.e., economic integration force nations to choose for the most peaceful option.

Globalisation is pillar of liberal world order & hence was supposed to move from core (i.e., west) to the periphery (i.e., east) but in contemporary times we observe reverse wave of globalisation i.e., from east to the west, while west is trying to fence off by imposing restriction of migration adopting protectionist policy, etc.

Though globalisation has positively impacted the nations but there negative impacts have been prominent as well - eg the Gulf war of 1989 fought in Gulf countries has impacted several part of the world eg:- India faced the BOP crisis of 1991 one of the reason was increased crude oil price due to Gulf war.



Another example is the supreme lending crisis of US which engulfed the entire world leading to global financial crisis of 2008.

A severe blow has been in form of COVID-19, where the nation-wide lockdowns all around the world has badly impacted the economy of several country.

Recent instance of Russia-Ukraine war which led to shortage of wheat in International market (as they together account for ~25% of wheat production) leading to food crisis like situation.

Hence External Affairs minister S. Jaishankar calls for "Decentralised globalisation" with different ^{centres} ~~set~~ of production so that the world is not just dependent on single supply chain.

Therefore it's high time we redefine globalisation in order to ensure peace, equality & humanity.



Que.6

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

WTO was formed in 1995 as a replacement of GATT and is one of the three pillars of the liberal international economic order presented by Bretton Woods conference.

WTO deals with global rules of trade b/w the nations & its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly and freely as possible.

WTO is based on the premise that problem of global south can be solved through trade and not aid.

But the Institution has been hijacked by disputes among developing and developed nations and the reason for this dispute is the difference in priority, while the priority for developed nation is



business, the priority for developing nation is development

major debates b/w the developing and developing nations are: first, is the debate on "self declaration" of developing country status is opposed by developed nation especially with respect to India and China -

second, debatable is the agricultural subsidies given by developing nation to their farmers as they are depended on agriculture and to ensure food security the developed countries consider these subsidies as trade distorting (Amber box) eg:- MSP by India which has been challenged by India -

Third debate is related to fisheries sector where developing countries want exemption from global norms which is opposed by developed nation, but MC12 in this regard is a win for the 3rd world countries



fourth, is the issue related to TRIPS where developing countries advocate compulsory licensing for export as well and are against evergreening of patents

fifth has been related to TRIMS where developing countries are demanding for flexibility in application of TRIMS

Recently a new debate has emerged with respect to e-comm-erce, where developing nation wants taxing of digital trade as well which has been opposed by developed nation

Hence, it is clear that WTO acts as a platform for developing countries to emerge as a pressure group against policies of developed nations and hence provides opportunity to stage their concerns



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Que. 7

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

Soviet Union has been formally established after the October revolution (1917) which was initially formed by the union of four republics i.e., Russian, Ukrainian, Belarussian and Transcaucasian which later expanded to include 15 republics

USSR emerged as one of the greatest challenge to USA's hegemony in Post World War II era leading to cold war which ended after its disintegration in 1991

USSR disintegrated in 1991 due to several reasons like the long term external and internal factors but was a result of immediate factors like - Policies of Gorbachev (USSR Prez) and American president Ronald Reagan policies along with natural factors



Internal reason - USSR was a totalitarian state, with Russian dominance which was not liked by other republics and hence there was resentment amongst them

external reason - The republics observed the development of capitalist societies and they were influenced by USA's propaganda, which was creating unrest among the republics

On this the policies of Gorbachev - Glasnost (Political reforms i.e., political openness which allowed other parties to contest election)

Perestroika (i.e. economic reform - privatisation along with foreign investment was allowed) and

Sintara doctrine (i.e., neighbour policy - the control was relaxed)

This created a situation of chaos in USSR

On contrary Ronald Reagan policy of keeping USSR engaged in

Afghanistan, space race and arms race led to drain of economy which reflected in the form of poor socio-economic development in USSR (Beggars die economic approach)

This was compounded by earthquake, Chernobyl nuclear disaster and great famine in USSR - which led to coloured revolutions all around USSR in 1989 which ultimately led to its collapse

Consequence of collapse of USSR was the end of cold war with the establishment of US hegemony creating a unipolar world order. collapse also led to emergence of various inter & intra state conflicts eg! - secessionist movements in Chechnya & Dagestan, Nagorno Karabakh dispute b/w Armenia & Azerbaijan etc. Hence, it altered the world order



Que.8

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

In International relation - regionalism is the expression of a common sense of identity & purpose combined

Regionalism mean area comprising of few or more states which are bound together by ties either because of common interest eg:- OVAL, AUKUS or due to geography eg:- ASEAN, SAARC etc.

Purpose of regionalism is to ensure peace & security and development of their economic, social, cultural cooperation with a final aim of forming a distinct political entity.

One of the hallmark of contemporary international politics has been proliferation



of regional groups of varied nature & scope and if we try to situate it within the contours of history of international politics, it is a part of post 2nd world war phenomenon that was followed after the process of decolonisation which led to emergence of several independent countries.

These countries formed groups based on regional associations eg:- ASEAN (Among South East Asian nation), SAARC (Among South Asian nation), EU (among European nation), etc. These are usually economic grouping to enhance trade and business among the member nations in order to increase cooperation and ensure peace.

At times geographically unrelated countries also form grouping.



with common agenda eg:- QUAD among USA, India, Australia, Japan is an alliance to counter China. another eg is NATO - formed during cold war period to counter USSR, etc

Hence, regionalism has led to coming together of like minded countries to tackle a common challenge irrespective of geography hence, despite China being neighbours of India does not strategically relate with us

Therefore the world politics is continuously shaped by the states through their groupings and association by forming a distinct political entity