



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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9810212719

PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 16

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

Name: Rishabh Choudhary

Test Submission Date: 8/1/23

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,

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



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Que.1

"India-USA relation is not narrowed to bilateral gains" - S. Jaishankar. Elaborate on the diverse areas of convergences and divergences in the Indo-US relation. (200 words, 15 Marks)

India - U.S relation has seen a major geopolitical
turn after the signing of India-U.S. Civil
Nuclear deal in 2005. Today it is called as
most defining partnership of 21st century.

Changing Geopolitical Reality, similar
threats and challenges have increased the
areas of convergence between world's
largest democracy and world's oldest
democracy.

Threat of Chinese preponderance of
power in Asia have led India along
with like minded partner like Japan &
Australia to form QUAD.



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Growing Convergences can also be seen in joint efforts of both countries in fighting climate change with Climate Action Partnership Agency.

Further, New and emerging challenges from technologies like 5G, Artificial Intelligence, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) have culminated in dialogue mechanism at multiple levels.

Terrorism, Radicalism and extremism has been shared challenge. after 9/11 and 26/11 attacks, both countries have led efforts in disrupting many terrorist in U.N.S.C.

S. Jaishankar's remarks on India and U.S. can be reflected from comprehensive global strategic partnership between both countries.



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former foreign secretary Nirupama Rao, remarked that Amid this challenge is opportunity for India & U.S. to Uniquely raise their voice and deepen Partnership of shared values and Interests.

There are differences in the countries owing to protectionist trade policies of U.S. Ban Raising CVD on steel and India's key exports have created hurdle for trade disputes.

Further WTO has been dysfuct due to non-appointment of arbitrators by U.S.

India - U.S. partnership will be the source of global good - P.M. Modi during QUAD Summit.



Que.2

Afghanistan is an important asset for India's Connect Central Asia Policy. In light of Taliban gaining political power in the landlocked country, discuss India's opportunities and policies towards Afghanistan. (200 words, 15 Marks)

India and Afghanistan's Relations are evolving since the ancient time of Kushana's. shared concerns, People to people contact and positive Image within countries have driving Afghan-India Relations

After the starty U.S. withdrawal from Kabul, Taliban has gained political power. That led India to withdraw its diplomatic mission from Kabul.

India's policy of engagement with Taliban has been Accomodating towards India's Interest and Taliban's sensitivities as well.



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India's proposal to give humanitarian aid to Afghanistan, vaccines under vaccine Maitri initiatives and food grains have created positive impact in Taliban.

India's connectivity to Central Asia with projects like TAPI gas pipeline, ~~IN~~ NSTC and other projects features connectivity from Afghanistan.

Security and protection of strategic assets in Afghanistan is crucial so that ~~the~~ makes it a strategic imperative for Delhi to engage with Taliban.

Further stability of region is linked with curtailing terrorism and extremism. India along with other Neighbouring countries



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Wish to ensure that ~~to~~ Afghanistan does not become a safe haven for cross border terrorism.

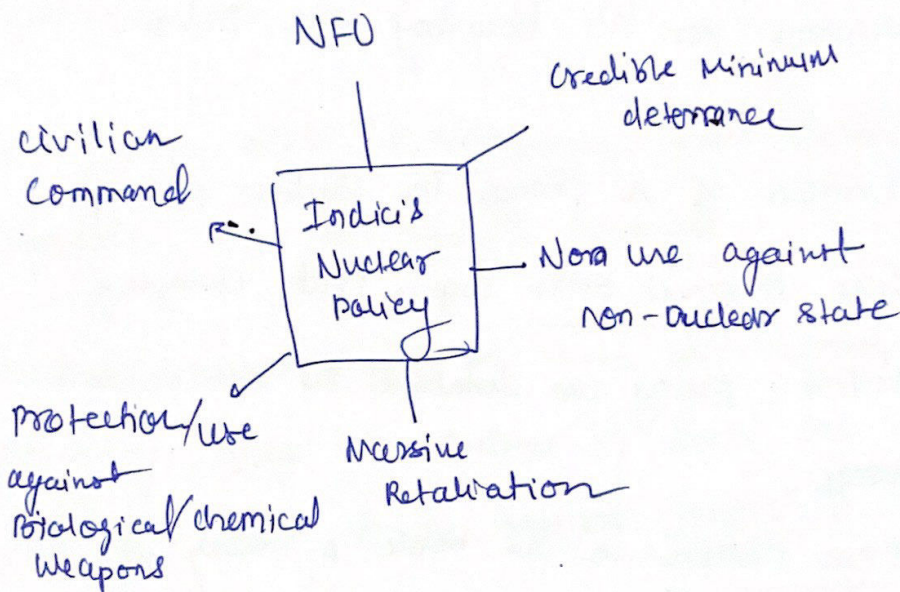
EAM S. Jaishankar remarked that India's policy towards Afghanistan is 'Afghan led, Afghan owned' process and no other country should have a veto over the policies of Afghanistan.



Que.3

"India may be compelled to test again, and when it does, it's in US interest to avoid penalising it" - Ashley Tellis. Critically Examine Indian current posture on its nuclear policy. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Nuclear policy of a country is a statement of how it is going to deploy the use of Nuclear Weapon, both during peace as well as during war time.



Current geopolitical threat from the Sino-Pak crisis have compelled many to rethink India's Nuclear Policy, Ashley Tellis being a proponent



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among them for a proactive Nuclear Policy.

Lt Gen. B.S. Nagal have criticised India's Nuclear policy for being a strategic liability due to threat of tactical nuclear weapons from Pakistan. Growingly China is also developing short-impact strategic Nuclear weapons for its boundary with India.

Critics of a change in Nuclear policy like Manmeet Sethi argue that, changing Nuclear policy can destabilize the subcontinent.

~~Manmeet~~

Raja menon in his book 'A Theory of India's Nuclear Strategy' argues that it can lead to security dilemma in the region, seriously hampering the efforts of



Economic and human development.

Further, expensive development & maintenance cost of Nuclear weapons will drain India of its limited resources.

India's ambiguity on such matter may pose a threat to other non-nuclear countries as well.

As former NSA, K Narayanan said, Nuclear weapons are for credible deterrence.

Nuclear weapons should be taken with utmost sincerity, ~~Rough~~ Rough balance of power can lead the world to a Realised Nuclear

Armeddizon.

Universal disarmament, International Verification and complete and abandonment of Nuclear weapon will create a peaceful world.



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Que.4

India's policy of dehyphenation of Israel and Palestine is a classic example of Balancing Act. Analyse Indian's improved relations with both the parties involved? Can India act as an mediator in the Israel-Palestine Conflict? Give reasons. (200 words, 15 Marks)

India's position on Israel-Palestine conflict after independence was mostly centered at supporting cause of Palestine. With current changes India has dehyphenated the relationship and decided to deal on individual basis.

On, PM Modi's visit to Tel Aviv, India's delegates have also met with Palestine counterparts to reassure that India's stand on Palestine has remained coherent.

Further growing strategic cooperation with Israel in ~~2021~~ 2022 initiative, increasing defence technology purchase etc.



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have developed a sense of changing stance vis-a-vis Palestine.

New Delhi on its part has greatly clearly stated a Resolve for Palestine state and Right of Palestine of self determination reflect from highest aid to Palestine in upto now.

India's Role ~~have~~ to engage Israel and Palestine on dehyphanated basis are reflection of its growing stature in the world owing to increased weight in Multilateral Negotiation and growing economy.

India's acceptance as an mediator in the Israel - Palestine conflict will harden its current ambitions as expressed in



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the expression 'leading power' by
EAM S. Jaishankar.

But this would require both parties to
form a consensus for coming to the
negotiating table. Israel's acquisition of
Palestine for using cross-border terrorism
and disproportionate retaliation by Israel
is causing lack of trust between the
neighbours.

Functional approach for achieving 'Peace
by pieces' would be most relevant,
India can help in 'developing confidence
building measure and ~~Nego~~ Mediation
when time arises.



Que.5

The Coffee Club has been resisting India's permanent membership in the UNSC. Why does India demand a reformed UN? How do you think reformed multilateralism will help in uniting the Global South demands? (200 words, 15 Marks)

UNSC reflects the reality of an 75 yr old era, which other institution in the world has such complications? ask EAM in UNGA assembly.

India has been consistently pressing for the need of Reformed multilateralism that reflect the Reality of time.

India being soon to become most Populous Country on the planet, with 3rd largest economy (in PPP terms) and Representative of Global South should ~~have~~ be part of global high table.



India further argue that International agencies fail due to lack of Representation and democratic deficit in their functioning.

Reformed UN thus become an imperative for the global goal.

Multilateralism would reflect the demands of global south. current challenges such as climate change, war in Ukraine and global Inflation have disproportionately impacted global south.

Rising food and fuel prices have hit the poor nations the most. Reformed Multilateralism will ensure that Negotiations and decisions taken at the



global level have representation of the global South.

Ensuring that shared responsibility is upheld in a just and accountable manner would need change in the nature and representation of multilateral institution from after World War II.

As remarked by EAM Sushant Kumar, reform of multilateralism is the need of hour, without it multilateralism is bound to lose its relevance in a multipolar world.



Que.6

India has a long and deep tradition of contributing to the UN Peace Keeping Forces. Discuss the reforms that India has demanded in UNPKF? (200 words, 15 Marks)

U.N. Peacekeeping forces were came into being to insure peace between conflict prone countries and implementing collective security clash amid the differences between U.S. & U.S.S.R at that time.

India had been the largest contributors of U.N. Peacekeepers with more than 400,000 peacekeepers deployed till time. Further Indian Peacekeepers have earned reputation of going beyond their means to help locals in health & education related services.



India's deployment of largest women contingent in South Sudan is an example of its deep tradition of inclusivity and diversity.

India has demanded reforms in U.N. peacekeeping forces as below —

- 1) The decision making powers relating to peacekeeping should be shared equally between troops contributing and funds contributing countries.
- 2) UNPKF should be retrained to use arms, India has vehemently opposed militarization of peacekeeping forces.
- 3) India has demanded for resolving internal conflict with dialogue, peacekeeping should



not be deployed in civil wars and when the parties in conflict involves non-sovereign states.

4) India's demand ranged from ~~more~~ better remuneration and compensation for peacekeepers.

5) India's demands are for a honorary acclamation of peacekeepers who died on peacekeeping missions.

India is the largest recipient of dalry hammarstedt award. for it's ~~esp~~ exceptional service in peacekeeping zones around the world.



Que.7

"India has emerged as an influencing power in the new world order."
Discuss the foreign policy approaches that India can adopt in the changing world order. (200 words, 15 Marks)

'Wisdom is to live in tune with the changing world' - Tiruvalluvar.

With the changing world order and shift of geopolitical focus from Pacific to Atlantic to Pacific in 21st century, India became a central to 'Indo-Pacific' strategies around the world.

India has taken up the 'Role of a leading power' and significant shift from equidistant ~~non-align~~ non-alignment towards being a shaper and shaper of the world order.



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With growing Economic Amid the hanging sword of Recession around the world, India has become a Ray of hope, in Rather an era of darkness.

India's foreign policy approach defined by strategic autonomy and Multiple Partnership based on issues have become a central in it's global outlook.

Vijay Gokhale writes that India has shed the Non-aligned part and is now an aligned state. aligned based on issues.

India's Balancing act during Russia-Ukraine conflict for managing it's



Relationship with west as well as Russia.
Shows the New Delhi's Commitment to pursue
it's National Interest and catch in an
opportunity for the welfare of it's people.

C. Raja Mohan writes that changing world
order has opened a limited timeperiod
opportunity for Delhi.

Recently India has taken G20 presidency to
be a force for bridging global diffm
on hitherto divided world reflects India's
growing confidence and proactive Role
in world politics.



Que.8

India and China compete in the neighbourhood but cooperate in global affairs. Elucidate with suitable examples. (200 words, 15 Marks)

No other Relationship has as many layers as of India - China remarked PM Modi.

on one hand growing Chinese presence in India's neighbourhood has raised alarms of encirclement in Delhi.

Chinese debt trap in Sri Lanka with taking Hambantota Port, her investments and FDI in Nepal being 40% of Nepal's total FDI. Chinese China - Myanmar economic corridor with Kyauksephu Port and most wary of all, Sino-Pak CPEC which violates India's sovereignty claims over Jammu and Kashmir have made Delhi to



rise to Occasion and seek partnerships to balance China.

'Neighbourhood first policy', collaboration with U.S, Japan, Australia (QUAD) and shared vision to counter Chinese inroads and development of anti-denial and anti-access capabilities pose a threat to open, Free and Inclusive Indo-Pacific.

whereas, shared challenges like climate change, trade negotiations in WTO and have led to cooperation of countries on global affairs.

India & China's push for common but differentiated responsibility for climate action have directed to insure climate justice.



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Further both countries unequally fight
for fair trading arrangement in WTO
and share common trade disputes with
developing countries like on export of
steel & aluminium.

India's policy towards China has been
to balance China but not to
antagonise her as well. India's
cooperation with China is also essential
for having a leverage in negotiations
with its western powers.