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Political Science & International Relations

PSIR Mains Test Series - 2024

Test 4

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

DAMANPREET ARORA

Test Date

19th Aug 2024

Email Address

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



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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...!!!



Que.1 (a)

Examine the role of India in the governance and development of the Global South. (10 Marks),

India recently organised the 3rd Virtual Voice of Global South Summit proposing the idea of Global Development Pact and pledging \$3.5 million towards it.

Role of India in governance of Global South is important because India is a 'South Western Power' as per Dr. S. Jaishankar where Global South in spite of comprising of 85% of Global population contributes only 39% of Global GDP.

Although it is said that the 'era of leader and the led is over' with the 'Geopolitical contestation' for the Global



South governance and development
because we can see various initiatives
such as Partnership for Global Infrastructure
by G7, New Washington Consensus by
IMF, China's Belt and Road to reach
the Global South which C. Rajamohan
calls as the New power competition
for the hitherto known 2nd world.

Thus India through its soft
power diplomacy combined with
development approach like #solar
manas in Africa, Operation Dost (Turkey
Earthquake), operation Sankatmohan
in Sudan has shown that it is
the De facto leader of Global South.



Que.1(b)

Critically analyse the significance of India and Maldives for each other amid the growing hostilities in their bilateral relations.

(10 Marks)

From 'India Out' to Muiz's recent 'thank you India' has shown the diplomatic success of peace and patience in India's Foreign Policy.

India and Maldives relations have a Geostrategic Importance in the landscape of Indian Ocean because Maldives is very near to India's Border which necessitates the importance of the country from Security perspective.

Operation Nee and India's military help to Maldives has made the country taking India for granted (Kaash V. Pant) thus the country strings India like



a bee whenever admired (Professor Jyoti Naerayan)

This could be seen in the remarks by Maldivian foreign ministers against Prime Minister's visit to Lakshadweep which triggered 'Boycott Maldives' campaign in India.

However Maldivian economy is dependent on tourism and the realisation of it has led to new 'Welcome India' and 'Thank you India' for bailout loan packages to relieve the country of huge debt - which the country owes to China.

Thus, our perseverance and Diplomatic Engagements in Maldivian has been a lesson for Foreign Policy making.



Que. 1(c)

"With the passage of time, India-Australia bilateral ties have evolved in the direction of a strategic relationship, alongside the existing economic engagement." Discuss. (10 Marks)

India - Australia relations have moved from 3Cs to 3Ds to 3Es (in short from communications to Diplomatic engagements to Economic and Strategic engagements).

The presence of yellow perilism protests by Chinese students in Australia, coupled with huge dependence on China has pushed India - Australia ~~states~~ closer than ever before.

The recent Free Trade Agreement between India-Australia, with Logistics Agreement and Student exchange programme, along with Prime Minister



Calling the Indian diaspora in the region as little India shows the strategic engagement.

The QUAD, Supply Chain Resilience initiative along with \$38 billion trade (target of \$50 billion) shows both strategic and Economic priority between the neighbours.

Also, military exercises such as Pitchblack, Malabar exercises along with Indo Pacific being the arena of Geopolitical rivalry (Paradise Zakaia) has even more necessitated the two countries to come closer than ever before for common interests.



ue.1(d)

Critically examine the rationale and major pillars of India's Act East Policy (AEP) in the contemporary international scenario. (10 Marks)

Professor Prabir De's in book

'Act East to Act Indo Pacific' has shown that India's Act East is slowly moving towards Act Indo Pacific.

The rationale of India's Act East policy has been historical connect which has transformed ~~as~~ ~~from~~ a mere trade and Geographic expression to Culture, Commerce and Connectivity.

Major pillars of India's Act East has been shaped in 2014 taking cue from Look East Policy of P.V. Narasimha Rao, where the bigger focus on Indo Pacific region and South East Asia



As a whole •

India already has a FTA in the region with 12 countries, where soft power initiatives such as Project Mausam, BIMSTEC, SAGAR, participation in India ASEAN forum [September 2023] by Prime Minister shows our Diplomatic priority to the region as a whole •

With China's growing clout in the region (eg) Nine Dash line, South China Sea disputes with Philippines, India is building a 'double fish hook' and necklace of diamonds to maintain its Strategic Engagement in the region. Thus, ASEAN region is central to India's Alt East Policy •



.1(e)

"India and Russia's strategic partnership has persisted, and indeed in some areas has deepened." Comment. (10 Marks)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

famously says that "One Old friend is better than two new friends"

Thus, India-Russia strategic partnership ~~to~~ has been the only constant (as per Dr S. Jaishankar) and has been time tested (Subasini Chaudhary).

The Persistence has been with respect to Russia's support ~~to~~ for India's permanent seat at UNSC, Military relationship where Russia is the largest supplier (48%) (eg) \$5 million S400 deal, joint manufacture of ~~S400~~ Brahmos missile & INS Vikramaditya

The recent visit in July 2024



of PM Modi addressed Indian Diaspora as 'hume pe laal topi roost, phir bhi dil hai ke Hindustani', shows

the cultural Engagements between the two.

From Russia - India - Vietnam
Amis. and Treaty of Friendship 1971 to today's accusations by west of oil-laundering on India because of allegations of Financing the war, the relationship with respect to Economic engagement has deepened (eg) \$65 billion trade has grown 66% from fy 23.

Thus Russia remains an Important partner in Diplomatic priority, but PM Modi also held that 'Solution to war cannot be found on Battlefield'^(wre. Ukraine)

a)

Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) retains the promise of altering the existing structural arrangements in Asia and beyond. The possibility of such an eventuality has alarmed several regional and global powers which are reflected in their reactions to the BRI. In this context, discuss India's perception and response to the BRI. (20 Marks)

China's Belt and Road Initiative has often been described by scholars like Shyam Saran as 'Neoliberalism with Chinese Characteristics'.

India's Perception of Chinese BRI is that shaped by the assertion of current President Xi Jinping to ditch 'Hide and Bide' and adopt more of a Teaser Loans (C. Rajamohan) through its Cheque Book Diplomacy becoming into Debt Trap Diplomacy.
The Infrastructural Teaser Loans



to countries through maritime
trade routes and Silk Roads and
Belts has often been described by
USA as China's attempt to encircle
India through 'String of Pearls' ,
the examples of which include the
\$62 billion China Pakistan Economic
Corridor (from Kashgarh to Guadar
Port) , the Hambantota Port ,
Feydhoo in Maldives etc .

The CPEC corridor is considered
as a threat to Sovereignty and
Integrity of India as it passes
through Pakistan occupied Kashmir ,
however Hambantota Port on 99 year



lease and docking of Yuan Wang 5 and Yuan Wang 6 has lead to China using Grey Zone tactics in India's neighbourhood region in its often repeated assertion that 'Indian Ocean is not India's Ocean' (also argued by Shyam Saran in book 'How China sees India').

However, India's response to BRI has earlier been through Appeasement of nearschemer but Shyam Saran says the 'Modus Vivendi' is not working and 'we need new rules of Engagement'.

These included 'Necklace of Diamonds' and 'Double fish hook'.



in the past (eg) DUBM (Oman), Sabang (Indonesia), Chang-e naval base, recent 10 year agreement on Chabahar, but at the same time C. Rajamohan believes that 'you can blame China for many things, but not for India's delayed Epiphany'.

thus, what is needed is the Regional leadership through which our neighbours are comfortable because 'India currently is Bored Up in South Asia' and Happyman Jacobs says that the 'Paradox of India's Rising Power is the decline Regional Power', Hence, we need to work on Delivery Deficit and to be a regional Power before becoming Global Power.



ie. 2(b)

Critically analyse India's stand on Israel-Palestine conflict. (15 Marks)

The recent 7th October Attack by Hamas which has made Israel retaliate with Operation Swords has caused more than 40,000 casualties till now.

Thus the Orphan Issue of Israel Palestine has returned, dismantling the efficacy of Oslo Peace Accords and Camp David Accords.

However, India's stand has always been against any form of terrorism, however India always prefer a 'Two State Solution' for the Israel Palestine Conflict.

this is also because of the



Reasons as Mahatma Gandhi held that Palestine belongs to Arabs as England to English, even for Jawahar Lal Nehru it has been said that he used to appear more Arab than Arabs themselves.

Thus relations with Israel were like Mistress and with Palestine like a wife, however in 2017, on visit of PM Modi to West Asia, the relations got dehyphenated and a fresh call for Two State Solution for a peaceful region.

However, it has been criticised because of growing relations with Israel and Bonhomie between



Benjamin Netanyahu and PM Modi's
ITXIT which is Israel Technology
and India's Talent equal India Israel
Ties forever, and the military
deals between the two (Eg) AWACS,
HARPOR, \$777 Barak missile deal.

However, India has so far
walked a diplomatic tight rope in the
region and balancing the domestic
compulsions with the ties with
Arab world (because of Energy needs
as India imports 80% of its oil and
40% of its natural Gas)

Thus, while the issue remained
Orphan, but that has not let India
changed its stance towards it and votes
for a Two State Solution with peaceful region.



Que.2(c)

Discuss the major challenges in India-China bilateral relations. (15 Marks)

India China relations have been marked by conflict and cooperation, with Powers willing to shape the coming 'Asian Century'.

However, Major Challenges include the 3488 km Unresolved border which makes the two countries the 'Asi² (enemies)' in the neighbourhood (applying Kautilya's Mandala theory)

Dr. S. Jaishankar also held that Unresolved borders, Unintegrated regions and Underexploited opportunities result into challenges for Indo-China



relations.

Apart from China's dual use technologies like 'Xitkong villages' on China Bhutan Border and its neglect in accepting Johnson line (on Aksai Chin) and Mac Mohan line (in Arunachal Pradesh).

Apart from it Brahma Chellany's Brahma Thesis says that 'water' is becoming the new battleground (eg) China's Hydro diplomacy and Medog Report of 60,000 MW can lead to weaponisation of water for downstream States.

Moreover, China's attempt to rise in India's neighbourhood region.



which is evident through South Asian countries using China road (like Bhutan, Nepal) and using Bardhaman 1. But passing as a balance of power o

The Encircling of India through String of Pearls is countered through Necklace of diamonds and Double hookfish by India, which shows India is not only firm but also aligning with Real politics (eg) China, 2020 Border skirmishes in Ladakh region o

Thus, As Shyam Saram notes that there is a need to change 'Modus Vivendi' and Develop new rules of engagement o



Examine the relevance of non-alignment movement (NAM) for India.
(20 Marks)

Non Alignment Movement took shape, in the cold war era as remaining non aligned with respect to the Military Alignments with the two power blocks [USA and USSR].

Took shape in 1955 ^{Bandung} ~~Belgrade~~ conference with 1st Summit in 1961 Belgrade, NAM was called as World's Moral Voice and India's way of standing for Truth.

However, soon after collapse of Soviet Union and End of Cold war, there has been questions on its relevance which C. Rajamohan famously saying that Idea should have been abandoned.



by now calling it 'mission accomplished'.

But, Haresh V. Pant calls it by saying that Although 'NAM is in coma now, but nobody is sending flowers'. Seen from the social - constructionist view where past influences future choices, we see that NAM has not been dead entirely.

This is because, today's idea of 'Strategic Autonomy' is inspired from yesterday's NAM, which Dr. S. Jaishankar says that in book 'India way' 'Alignment is also a cold war era term, so as the non alignment'.



In today's era of Ideological qualms and the rising Geopolitical rivalry where we are once again witnessing Authoritarianism vs Democracy debates like US-West vs Russia-China G2 world .

The idea of NAM has been more relevant than ever because India is neither comfortable with Deamericanisation which is fuelled by De-dollarisation as it can lead to Geostrategic black hole where the advantage could be passed on to China (Powere is a Zero Sum Game) .

The current Russia-Ukraine rivalry where the world is divided in two qualms, India is following



an Omnidirectional foreign Policy based on Multi Vectors (Professor Sriram Chaulia), thus the current Polarity Dilemma has led to what C. Rajamohan calls as we are in era of Dealignments, Multialignments and Realignments.

Thus, Realpolitik necessitates our 'Freedom of Choice' in the Geopolitical landscape where 'I am on my own side and nobody else's'. The names are changing but the Essence is same [nomenclature diplomacy].

Thus, Non Alignment can be said to be dead (defacto), but long live Non-Alignment.



Que.3(b)

"As the start of the 21st century, China has become major global force, booming economically and militarily. The country's transformation has been blinding and unprecedented with worldwide impact since its taken place in context of globalization." In this context, analyse the rise of China in economic and strategic terms. (15 Marks)

Napoleon, the french statesman, famously held that 'when China will rise out of slumber, it will astonish the world'.

China has been the biggest beneficiary of Globalisation as currently it's the second largest economy worldwide with military spending at \$300bn (USA \$900 billion), where countries like USA are calling it a revisionist power applying Thucydides theory. and 2022 National Security Strategy of USA calls it Technologically rising China as



major Geostategic Challenge (in other words Existential threat for USA).

GeoEconômically, China has been accused for 'Unfair Play' example devaluing its currency, becoming the Export hub and even using non State Actors like Huawei etc for Geo Economic Dominance.

Similarly, Geostategically too China has been ~~as~~ accused of Treasury Loans (C. Rajamohan), debt trap diplomacy, Salami Slicing, Export Profits model and the ~~last~~ latest Scramble for Africa (Neoliberal model of Domination) thus giving a



Geopolitical Challenge on the world stage to traditional Hegemony of USA.

However, we can see the dangers of reliance on Pan-Sinica during Covid 19 pandemic or the Urban Virus thus Counter Coalition Idea of Bismarck to check China has been the new talk of town.

For Instance QUAD, Supply Chain Resilience, SQUAD, AUKUS, I2U2, Blue Dot Network, IMEEC which shows a Strategic Counter narrative to the Mega BRI of China.

Thus, we can say that it is natural for an Asian Economy to rise and surprise, but this rise should be fair and as per rule of international law.



Que.3(c)

Give an account of why there is the need to reform the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). (15 Marks)

While UNSC represents the liberal Institutionalism of Woodrow Wilson and Joseph Nye, but it has fostered the domination of few over many and represents the post world war II body rather than Post Cold War Body.

There is a need to reform it because it resembles that it represents major powers does not hold true because it represents the power of bygone era when seen from the prism of France and Britain.

The Double Veto to Permanent members has resulted in



USA ~~but~~ shielding Israel's disruptions in West Asia and Russia shielding its own adventures in Ukraine resulting in the idea of 'Collective Security' being pushed under the carpet .

For this the reform proposal of Kishor Mahbubani like '7+7+7' formula of having 7 permanent, 7 - semipermanent - 7 non permanent members can better represent the emerging G4 → Brazil, India, Japan, Germany and can lead to diversification of membership .

Just like Europe is Overrepresented, Africa is under represented , and the Equilibrium Consensus demands for the



need to increase representation, as
also recently held by UNSG Antonio
Guterres.

Also, India's push for ~~past~~
membership dates back to 1974 when
the then Ambassador Brajesh Mishra
pushed for it. Thus Syed Akbaruddin
says that India by all strategic
calculus deserves to be represented
at the global high table.

But the resistances like
Raffer Club, rigid nature of Article 108,
109 makes Ramchandra Guha say that
there is no need for Super Stardom as
these are next to impossible.

Hence, Lushma Suresh once said
that absence of reforms dissolved
League of Nations, UN must take a lesson thus!



ue.4(a)

"India's diplomatic discourse remains trapped in a framework that emerged when India was weak and vulnerable 75 years ago." Identify the diplomatic discourses that have trapped India's Foreign Policy even after 75 years of independence. (20 Marks)

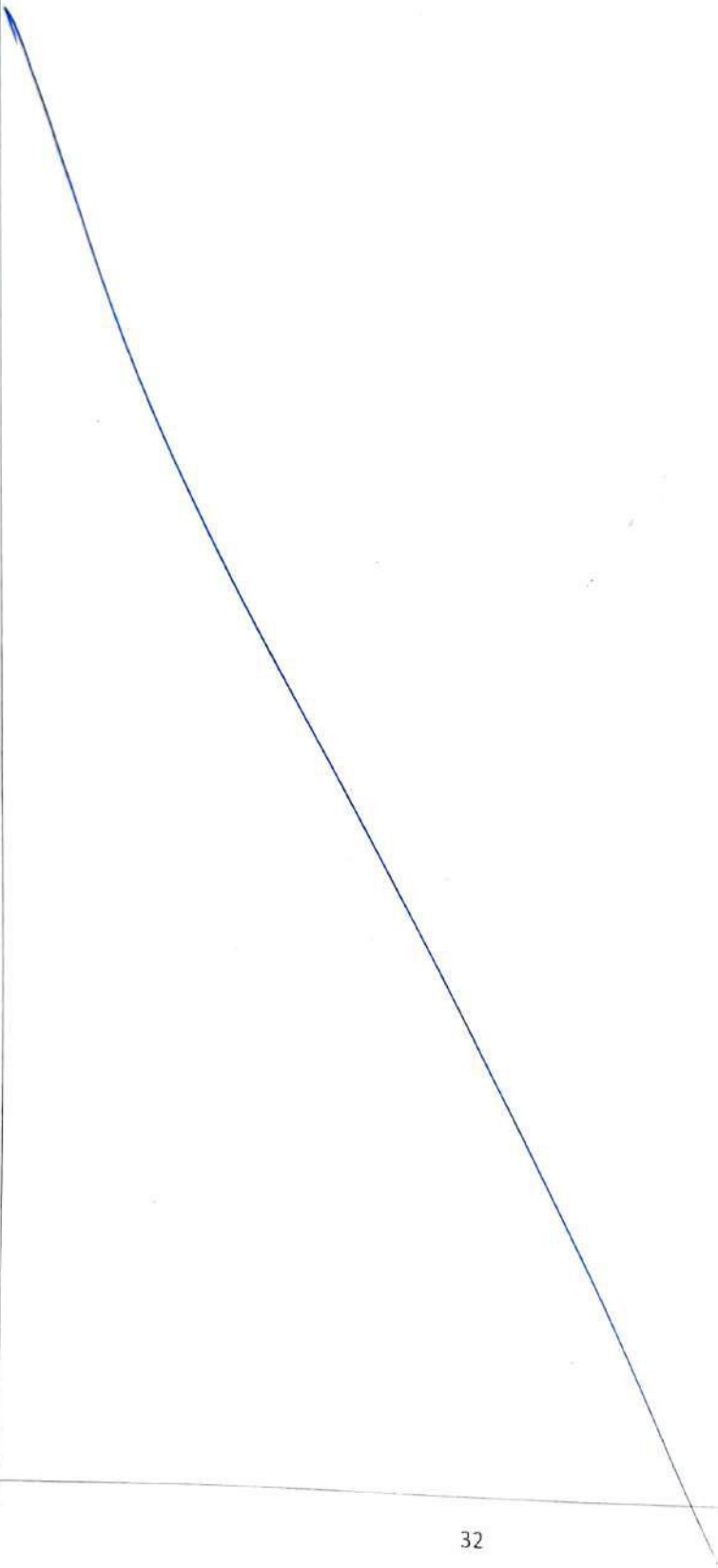


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.4(b)



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Que. 4(b)

Critically analyse the rationale behind adoption of the No-First Use (NFU) by India. Do you think that India should continue with its NFU policy? (15 Marks)

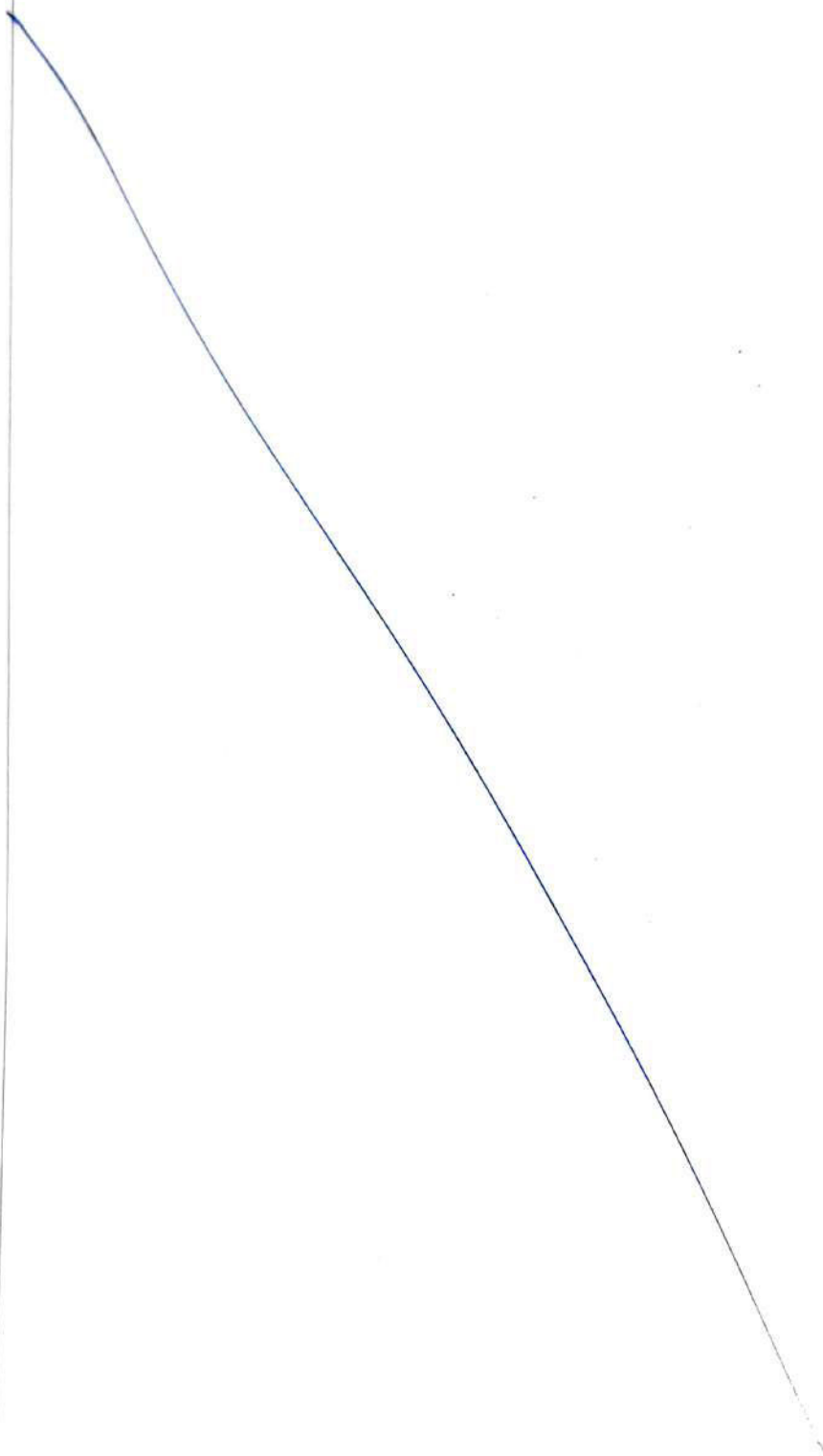


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Que.4(c)

The dramatic developments in Afghanistan have created new geo-strategic and geo-economic concerns for region and have thrown up new challenges for India's engagement in Central Asia and Caucasus, promoting India to recalibrate to the rules of its engagement with region. Elucidate. (15 Marks)



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5(a)



(a)

Discuss the factors that led to the economic reforms of 1991.
(10 Marks)

Economic Reforms of 1991 were shaped by Political Economic necessities as Adam Smith's Political Economic approach teaches that both are intertwined and interlinked •

The factors which led to it include the Domestic challenges like Balance of payment crisis, rise in inflation (6% to 16.7%), depreciation of rupee (push by fixed exchange rate), depleting foreign exchange reserves •

The Geopolitical factors included collapse of USSR post the end of



field war which also necessitated India to look west, apart from it the Gulf crises and the rising prices of import of ~~total~~ crude oil, the forthcoming East Asian crises.

All these necessitated India to adopt LPG reforms so that listless, closed economy to turn into Open and thriving economy.

It has resulted into improved GDP growth rate surmounting the so called hinder rate of growth, and today India is \$3.9 trillion Economy. [5th largest] with aim to reach \$5 trillion by 2025.



Que.5(b)

Examine the significance of Central Asia for India. (10 Marks)

India has historic and cultural links with Central Asian Republics because of the Kushanas, Mughals which belonged to the region and established their empires in India.

Its significance includes the Energy Penumbra (eg) Kazakhstan exports 80-1% of India's Uranium needs, apart from it the 'Connect Central Asia Policy' of the current Government is our Diplomatic priority.

India's diaspora and the remittances received are also a source of Gain. Apart from it,



the route through Shanghai
Corporation Organisation [SCO] and
the SCO RATS to combat terrorism
is the manifestation of Functionalism
of David Mitrany and Ernst Haas.

However, the region can
learn as our natural neighbour
applying Kautilya's Mandal Siddhant
(neighbour's neighbour Ari Mitra).

Thus, Economically and strategically
there is a need of a deeper engagement
with Central Asia.

The need for a move on from
Uranium and Critical Resources to
a more Diversified View is needed
because Foreign Policy is mini making [Shiv
Shankar
Menon]



Que.5(c)

Describe Northern Sea Route (NSR). What are the driving factors for India to participate in the NSR development? (10 Marks)

Northern Sea Route is one of the route with respect 'Arctic Routes' which are the show cases of the Emerging ~~theatres~~ theatres of GeoEconomic and Geopolitical Emergence.

Northern Sea route traces through Arctic and Alaska region with participation of the Arctic Ocean bordered countries.

The Driving factors for India to participate in NSR development include India's Russia relations which can help us in our necessity and need of Critical minerals (eg)



Russia-India connecting route of Chennai to Vladivostok can help us reach out to NSR region .

Apart from it from USA's perspective, Russia-China bonhomie and "no limits relationship" would give China an advantage in years to come because the current isolation of Russia is slowly pushing Russia into China's basket [Shyam Saran] .

Thus, India's demand for it Exploration of routes is natural as a rising global player taking into account its strategic and Economic needs to emerge as a global player & it cannot afford to be left out .



Que.5(d)

India's relations with Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region are of long-standing but they had had low salience for both sides. During the early 21st century, the salience increased for both. What explains this change? (10 Marks)

Shiv Shankar Menon writes that the only region where the current Government has focussed less is the Latin American and Caribbean Region [LAC].

Historical and 3rd World solidarity during cold war phases Glued the two regions because of NAM, however Now it is said that 'LAC is not out of sight, but out of sight too'

this has resulted it in being the last frontier of our foreign policy lately because of the low trade with region → only \$38 billion in FY 24.



Other reasons which explain the change include lack of connectivity (lack of direct flights), low people to people contact, summit level talks are not there, unlike India-Africa forum summit. This has resulted into a change in relationship.

However, C. Rajamohan says that LAC region, it is closer than we think because LAC region has excess of what India needs the most, (eg) Lithium Triangle, Brazil's minimum income programme can teach us lessons, Venezuela oil reserves etc. This distance is only half a step, when we make up our mind.



Que.5(e)

Discuss the role of the non-governmental factors involved in shaping the foreign policy of India with suitable examples. (10 Marks)

Foreign Policy of a country is shaped by the Decision making approach and the Social Constructivism teaches the multitude of factors in shaping it.

The Non Governmental factors include the People to People contacts

(Eg) the more abandoned Free Movement regime with Myanmar because of shared Ethnicity (Kuki-Zo tribes).

The Diaspora also shapes foreign policy priorities (Eg) India Canada relations and the Khalistan problem. For this reason, Dr S. Jaisankar says Foreign Policy is shaped by



'forging convergences and managing divergences' where 'history has lessons for Aspiring power'.

This includes cultural links

(Eg) with South East Asia has given shape to Project Mausam, the Geopolitical Scenarios (eg) Russia-Ukraine crisis and India's 'Freedom of Choice' and Strategic Autonomy.

Apart from it Dr. S. Jaishankar in book 'Why Bharat Matters' says that Foreign Policy is Ideal which benefits the common man (eg) Operation Kavari and rescue of Hakkis tribe of Karnataka from Sudan. Thus a hue of multi Vectors shape the Foreign Policy.



Que.6(a)

"Strong India-US partnership can anchor peace, prosperity and stability in the Indo-Pacific" Narendra Modi. In the light of above statement explain the challenges and potential areas of cooperation between India and US. (20 Marks)

The 2023 June Visit by PM Modi^o described the relationship between USA - India as from 'Stars to Sea' and the most defining partnership of the 21st century of meeting up of Global Natural Partners² (PM Modi)

When seen from the lens of Indo Pacific which is seen as the new theatre of Geopolitical rivalries by neo classical realist Fareed Zakaria, USA is making Strategic bet on India (Hillary Clinton) and seeing India as not only a swing state, but as



a strategic partner against rising China's Hegemony in the region

(Eg) nine dash line which is challenging the Balance of Power (of Kenneth Waltz) in the region.

Thus, the Challenges foremost include the Estranged democracies (Dennis Kux) to convert it into Engaged Democracies; which recently offended USA ^{on Russia's visit} when USA Ambassador to India made a statement that 'In times of war, there is no such thing as strategic Autonomy, and USA cannot be taken for granted'

Others include the buying of weapons and arms from Russia,



the Intellectual Property Sections
such as Section 3 (Emergreening) and
Section 84 (compulsory licensing) which
has been famously quoted that
f India-USA Relations have been hijacked
by IPR Regime²

Other irritants include in WTO
with respect to Export subsidies
and MSP regime coupled with the
developing country status; Human
Rights Issue (eg) India-Canada issue
on Parina (Khalistani leader) ~~and~~

However, Potential areas of
Cooperation outweigh the challenges
as Amritaben & Matoo calls the
relations in 'Low Phase' (eg) the GEF414



deal on joint manufacture, the agreement of ICET (Critical and Emerging Technology), INDUS-X the agreements such as COMCASA and recent BECA for geospatial cooperation.

while Chavamohan sees Xi Jinping and Indo Pacific as the reason for Bonhomie, but is much wider ~~for~~ than that (eg) \$126 billion trade in FY24, Defence Technology & Trade Initiative, 8 UAD and Malabar Exercises, STA status for India and Exceptionalism to Exception-ism for India (Suhasini Hardie) (eg) Khanwa Amendment, CAATSA.

Thus, Dr. Jaishankar rightly says that India USA relations is what he is Bullish About and only direction is UP!!!



Que. 6(b)

Discuss the foremost ideals of India's Foreign policy (IFP) which remained as the corner stone since 1947. Also suggest some ways for making IFP more vibrant and dynamic to deal with existing as well as future geopolitical challenges. (15 Marks)

Decision Making Approach of Richard Snyder and H.W Bruck shows the Foreign Policy as based on it, apart from Social Constructivism which reminds how past decisions shapes future foreign policy making.

The Foremost ideals of India's Foreign Policy which remained constant since 1947 include the Ideal of Non Interference [as recently held by foreign speaker with respect to his with Bangladesh just before Sheikh Hasina Resignation], the principle of International Peace and



Cooperation (Article 51) (eg) the
concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

The 3rd World Solidarity
concept (eg) from NAM to Anti Apartheid
to move Voice of Global South (eg)
for Unity of Voice and Purpose⁶, recent
3rd VoGS summit online in August 2024.

Other Continuities include peaceful
resolution of disputes (eg) Land Exchange
agreement with Bangladesh²⁰¹⁵, Indus water
treaty 1962. Also Ultimatum, foreign
policy benefitting the common man
(eg) from Food Import from USA in 1960s
to current rescue operations like
Operation Kaveri (Sudan), Qasr (Turkey)



Some ways to make IFP more

Lubricant include the current phase of Energetic Diplomacy (Dr. S. Jaishankar), addressing the delivery deficit as it is said that 'where India promises China Delivers'² (recent 200 projects completion in Africa).

With the Geopolitical sands^{shifting}, it is necessitating to focus more on liberal Institutionalism thus need to focus more on reforming UNSC through being a 'Narrative Shaper' and India needs to move from being Rule taker to Rule Shaper (Happyman Jacob).

All this can be achieved through Para and Public Diplomacy (Eg Memoranda Dialogue with Pakistan (Track 1.5 diplomacy))



Que. 6(c)

Discuss India's multilateral approach towards counter-terrorism.
(15 Marks)

Frantz Fanon described Terrorism as the weapon of the impotent, and hence it can be traced to the reign of terror in France.

But, history has lessons for an aspiring power to counter such terrorism (Eg) Dr S. Jaishankar held that 'Victims of Terrorism cannot sit with perpetrators of terrorism, to discuss terrorism' (referring to Pakistan at SCO meeting)

India has thus adopted the approach of Two principles which includes offensive defensive approach.



(Eg) Surgical strikes and Hot pursuits (Eg)
Balakot Strikes on 14th Feb 2019 •

Others include Defensive offense
approach of 'Diplomatic Isolation' through
narrative and Multilateral outreach.

The success in Multilateral Approach
includes placing terrorists on UNSC
1267 Sanction list (Eg) Masood Azhar,
Abu Bakir etc, others include placing
Pakistan on FATF Sanction list •

However, it has been unable to
push for Comprehensive Convention
on International Terrorism because
of Lack of consensus; but India's
hosting of No Money for Terror Conference
in December 2022 shows India's



Continuous Efforts towards Counter terrorism as a diplomatic priority.

However, the current rising threats of Hybrid warfare like 5th Dimension Cyber warfare from Asymmetric warriors which challenge the traditional Realist Balance of Powers against Non Traditional Threats demand a Global consensus.

The threat of Nuclear terrorism as acknowledged from UNSC 1540 resolution and China's dual use Villages like Xiaokong Villages shows the necessity to increase Border Surveillance and Technological upgradation with Global Cooperation.



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Que. 7(a)

Discuss the complexities in making of India's foreign policy. (20 Marks)



Que. 7(b)

In just a decade, New Delhi and Tokyo have expanded high-level ministerial and bureaucratic contacts, conducted joint military exercises and concluded military pacts such as the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) logistics agreement. However, there still exist obstacles in the bilateral relation. Critically examine these obstacles in India-Japan relation. (15 Marks)



Que.7(c)

Discuss India's Arctic Policy in brief. Also analyse the significance of Arctic region for India. (15 Marks)



Que. 8(a)

What are the major issues related to Indus Water Treaty (IWT)? Also suggest ways to address these issues. (20 Marks)



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8(b) Discuss the major areas of convergence in India-Africa relations in the contemporary world politics. (15 Marks)



Que.8(c)

IMEC has immense potential to put India, Middle East and Europe on collective path to grow, triggering regional and global cooperation".
Comment. (15 Marks)