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Political Science & International Relations

PSIR Mains Test Series - 2024

Test 6

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

DAMANPREET ARORA

Test Date

29 Aug 2024

Email Address

UPSC Roll No

2638548

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				X	X	
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4						
5				X	X	
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8						
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)

What are the limitations of dependency theory? (10 Marks)

Dependency theory emerged from the marxist discourse of Karl Marx's political economy narratives.

Instrumentalists like Samir Amin and Immanuel Wallerstein explained it through World System theory.

Major limitations included the liberalist scholars calling it 'narrow, outdated and prepondering old marxist discourse on Global Stage'.

While neo structuralists like Chase Dunn called it ideological quagmire committing the same guilt of historicism where workers represented satellite states.



and Core states represented the Bourgeois class.

Theoricians of Superstructures Gramsci application by Robert Cox illustrates how ideological power play a role behind material power, thus refuted the dependency theory of Samir Amin.

Political Economist and Neoliberal Adam Smith in his 'Wealth of Nations' also held that 'Dependency theory' and World System Approach is narrow, statist and conservative.

Thus Although Lenin called Imperialism as the highest stage of Capitalism, later Neoliberal blames by China through 'Debt trap' also show the same.



ue.1(b)

Give an account of the merits and demerits of multi-party system. (10 Marks)

Gabriel Almond and Powell's Structural Functionalism called Political parties as performing the role of Interest Aggregation.

Multiparty system however as described by Maurice Duverger is the result of Countries with Diversity like India, Italy etc.

Merits include the e-

i) Representation to the all sections

(Eg) Parties having systemic relevance are the ones which matter

ii) Prevent authoritarianism and hegemony

(Eg) Bangladesh 'Battle of Begums' between Awami League's Sheikh Hasina and BNP's Khalida Zia.



- (ii) True representation of Parliamentary Democracy (Eg) I.N.D.I.A, N.D.A, U.P.A
- (iv) Regionalistic voices and Federal spirit
- (Eg) China's One party dominance called as Opaque State

Demerits Include :-

- ① Coalition Culture (Eg) Otto Von Kerschmarck calls them as 'Catch all parties'
 - ② Lesser regard for Ideology and more lust for Power (Eg) Bidyut Chakrabarty calls for 'Negative Coalition Culture' to keep some one out.
 - ③ Leads to 'Talk shops' (Mussolini) and less progress (Eg) Political Euphemism
- Thus, Parliamentary Ethics and Intra party Democracy for Functioning State [C.B Macpherson]



ie.1(c)

Critically analyze the difference between neo-liberalism and neo-realism. (10 Marks)

Neo Liberalism argues for minimum State apparatus and faith in the non-state Actors, while Neo ~~liberalism~~ Realism believes in the State-centric view where Anarchy at the international landscape argues for Power and Security.

The Neo Liberals like Hayek (book 'Constitution of Liberty') and Robert Nozick (book 'Anarchy, State and Utopia') were also known as 'Semi-anarchic' as they argued for night watchman state in domestic arena, whereas Washington Consensus and free trade on the Global Stage.

However, Neo Realists are



the structuralists who held that states are Power Maximisers (Mearschmeyer) and Security maximisers (Kenneth Waltz) where Power is a reality and cooperation a myth .

Lately, line started to blur with scholars such as Barry Buzan who in his 'people, fear and freedom' called for clipping of human security of liberals and National security of no realists. But with respect to nuclear deterrence no realists favour it (Kenneth Waltz) while no liberals are still ambivalent (Scott D. Sagan).

thus, today we see a more mixed approach with Neo Classical Realism which jokes on actors, structures both

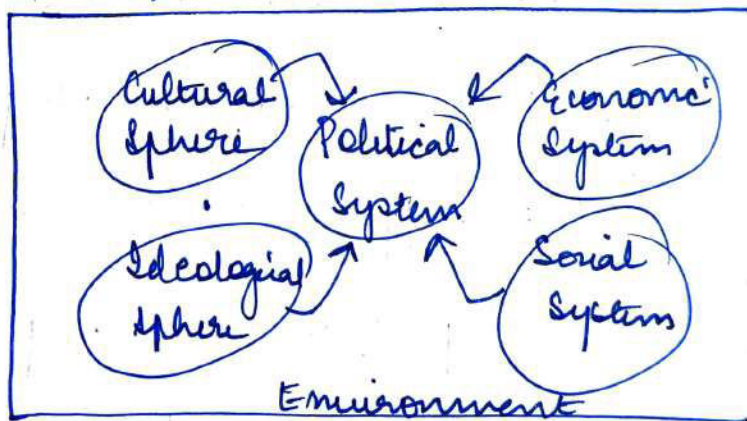


1(d)

What is Systems Approach? What are its major characteristics? (10 Marks)

Systems Approach of behavioural political scientist ~~is~~ David Easton is inspired from sociologist Talcott Parsons theory and biological system where an organ does not operate in vacuum.

Systems Approach



It tells that political Economy (Adam Smith), political Culture (Gabriel Almond, Sydney Verba), political sociological (Maurice Duverger and Max Weber) are all in a continuous state of interaction.



Major Characteristics

- i) Based on Input, output mechanism
(Eg) Inputs include the views, and ideological apparatus taken which results into decisions, outcomes as outputs. (Empirical approach)
- ii) Feedbacks, which is also similar to 'Barbell Strategy' as compared to waterfall approach of one sidedness.
- iii) Interdependence as also propounded by Thomas Friedman and Richard Rosecrance where each system is in interaction with the other.

However, it was criticised by Stephen Cohen as a huge mistip and by Marmist as biased, but it developed later into Positioning which led to Scientific approach



Q.1(e)

What is Judith Ann Ticker's critique of Morgenthau's Six Principles of Political Realism? (10 Marks)

Ann J. Ticker, analytical Feminist in her 'Hans Morgenthau Critic in International Relations' criticised Political Realism & as 'Man's theory' in 'Man's World'.

She held that human Nature is not atomistic and also dependent on not only structures, but feminist Nature, whereas Morgenthau's focus is on Man's Nature.

Human Security more important than National Security whereas to the traditional perspectives including liberals have forget the Reflexivist theory of Security.

Ethics in International Relations



Cannot be compromised at the altar of national interest, because liberative tradition too talks about continuity between ethics and politics (similar to Gandhi's politics without ethics a sin)

International politics as struggle for power as a realist construct, which comes near to social constructivist view as 'Anarchy is what state makes of it' (Alexander Wendt)

Her critiques were also similar to what Nobel Peace Prize winner Annie Ernaun (2022) described in a 'A man's world' as male dominated theory and construct of international politics neglect women (eg) war crimes to Nadia Murid



2(a)

Human rights are integral to personality development of human beings whose dignity cannot be compromised. In this context, examine the emerging challenges to human rights protection across the globe. (20 Marks)

“Human rights are not a privilege conferred by Government, they are every human beings entitlement, by virtue of HUMANITY”

- Mother Teresa

UDHR, 1948 adopted on 10th December opens with Article 1 saying that ‘All humans are born free and equal in dignity and respect’.

This shows that Human Dignity concept propounded by Immanuel Kant and later Allen Gewirth as the basis for Human Rights Emergence; however, natural rights proponents like John Locke, Thomas Paine



argue for reason in man as the basis of human rights.

these cannot be compromised, because they are :-

- ① Inalienable
- ② Universal
- ③ Equitable
- ④ Indivisible
- ⑤ Permanent

However, liberal human rights face

Emerging Challenges across the globe for instance rising 'Authoritarianism' or the Geopolitical flun where long arm of State is getting longer (eg) in

Nigeria # End Bad Governance protests,

Ruto must Go protests against authoritarian president.

Others include the Exploitation and



Development induced Displacement (Eg)

casino Capitalism where Globalisation has resulted in sinister Networks like Mercenaries to Russia (100 from India)

Mercenaries, refugee crisis (38 million refugees) and weaponisation of migrants
(Eg) near Ireland border amid Russia Ukraine war since 24 Feb, 2022 •

The Israel Palestine conflict and 40,000 lives lost till now between 7 Oct 2023 till now since Operation Al Aqsa by Hamas and Israel retaliation by Operation Swords •

The rising Non traditional threats and Deng, Human Trafficking, and also allegations on UN Peacekeeping forces of Rapes shows that 'Human Security' is



no longer on the diplomatic bandwagons
of countries.

Moreover, the Human rights exploitation
of Capitalists which is shown through
Congo is bleeding extraction of Cobalt and
Coltan and resulting labour exploitation (eg)
blood Gold (Yanomami tribe of Africa) and
blood Diamonds.

Thus Human Rights need depoliticization
where Terrorism needs to be tackled
through Geopolitical Collaboration as
Noam Chomsky also held that 'Drain the
Swamp' to tackle the threats to
liberal theory of Reflections which regard
Human Security as Supreme and
non negotiable.



(b)

Critically examine the effectiveness and weaknesses of the United Nations (UN) in promoting multilateralism. (15 Marks)

United Nations is a liberal Institution -al mechanism which Woodrow Wilson Joseph Nye describes as the multilateral fora that converts 'Jungle into Zoo'.

Its Effectiveness has been in question from realists like who propounded Power as a means and end (Hans Morgenthau) calling such Institutions as faux and lacking shappings.

However, UN since 1945 has 'not been created to experience heaven on earth, but to prevent it from becoming hell' (UNGG Ban Ki Moon), which shows UN positive action during Iran Iraq 1991 war.



And also during the Korean crises where Collective Security (All for one, one for All) was showcased in a big way.

Multilateralism does not only include Geopolitical Issues but also cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance

(Eg) its World Food Program secured noble prize; the UN Peace Keeping Force or the Blue Helmets showcase the Liberal Humanitarian Role of Norman Angell

However Weaknesses include the Hegemony of P5 and Ideological divide of UNSC between P3 and P2 as Articles 108 and 109 are very rigid which R.C. Guba calls defence as next to impossible



(only informed 2 times side reception)

the Veto powers, which has been negatively used by China and Russia to protect themselves with respect Syria, Ukraine crisis, while Israel has been given a green signal through ideological backing by USA using its Veto powers.

Other challenges also include its ineffectiveness to ~~that~~ resolve Refugee crisis [32 million] and Global Pandemics (Eg) recent fears of M-Pox in Africa and its shortage for medicines/vaccines.

Thus, Today as Shashi Tharoor advocates that we need More UN than less UN because its not UN failure, its our failure, thus a Reformed Multilateralism with Reformed UN at its centre needed² (PM Modi)



Que.2(c)

Discuss the challenges related to the fulfillment of IMEC. Also, suggest some ways to address those challenges (15 Marks)

Washington Post recently defined IMEC as the 'ushering of a new era of connectivity'.

On 10th September 2023, the idea emerged out of Bhasrat Mandapam's G20 2023 India's Presidency and truly represents the Sociological Liberalism of Karl Deutsch (communication theory).

Challenges include the current West Asian policy crisis (eg) IMEC aims to connect West Asia with Europe through India cutting down 40% of cost of travel and 30% time spent.

But the Israel-Hamas war since 2023 (7th October), the Israel-Iran



Proxy targeting using Hezbollah, the
Geopolitical shifts between the tripole
of Israel - Saudi Arabia - Iran is the biggest
Strategic challenge.

Others include the consensus
building among UAE, USA, Greece, Israel,
Saudi Arabia related to the proposed
new Spice routes, the Russia Ukraine
'Frozen Conflict' and China's incursions into
region (Eg) Mission creep strategy of acting
as a mediator between Iran - Saudi Arabia.

Also, the Delivery Deficit and lack
of Infrastructure Commitments as held
by Shyam Saran that 'where India promises,
China delivers' (Eg) pending IMT in Asia,
Kaladan, Asia Africa Growth Corridor etc



So expediting needs to be the priority.

Some ways to address the challenges :-

i) Translational foreign policy and omnidirectional foreign policy (Eg) Balancing Iran, Israel, South Saudi Arabia by diplomatic tight ropewalking.

ii) The 10 year deal on Chabahat with Iran recently coupled with INSTC and Chabahat can be coupled to widen the scope of IMEC corridor

iii) Balancing the Geopolitics with Geoeconomics (Political Economy Approach of Adam Smith)
(Eg) Pharmacy of world, CDRI, ISI etc.

Thus as Dr S Jaishankar says that People want to listen to India, and want to be India, we thus need to shed Dogmas of past



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Give an account of the various strands of new institutionalism. (20 Marks)



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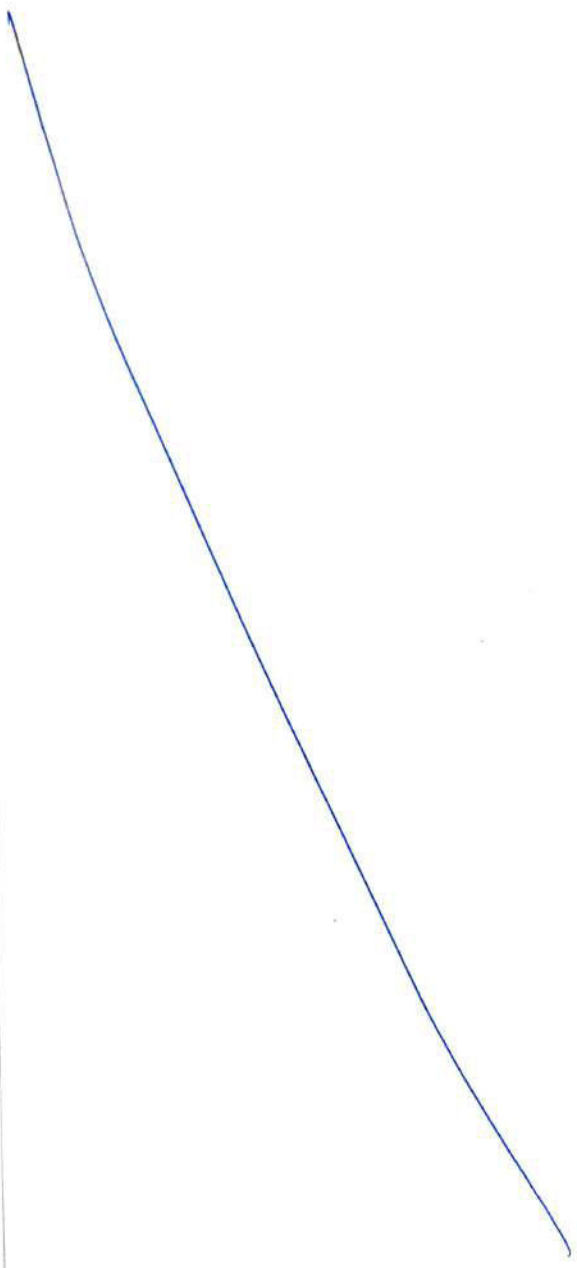


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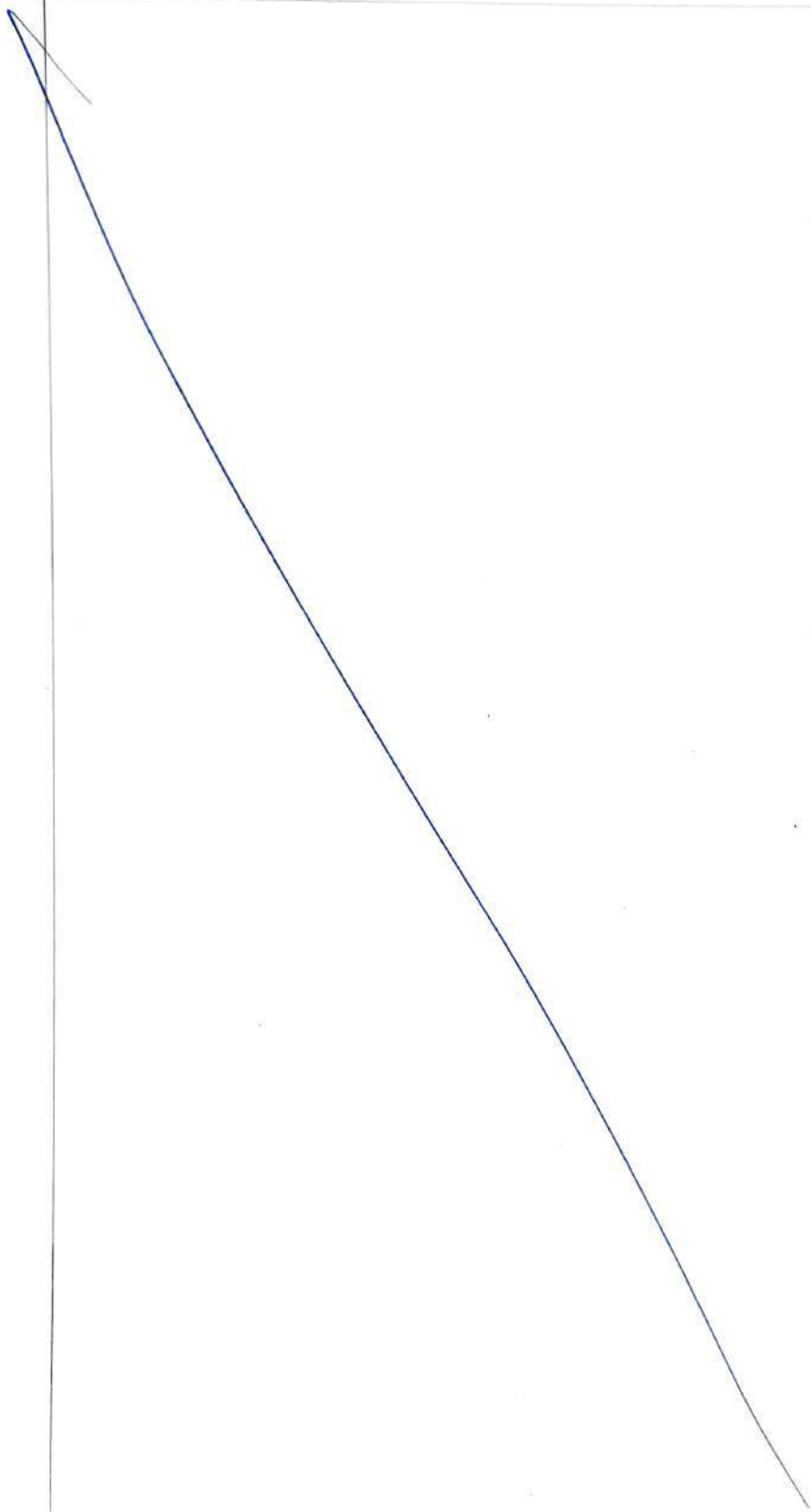


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e.3(b)

What do you understand by the term "political regime"? What are the general characteristics of political regimes? (15 Marks)



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Que.3(c)

Critically assess the factors underlying de-globalization in the present international scenario. (15Marks)



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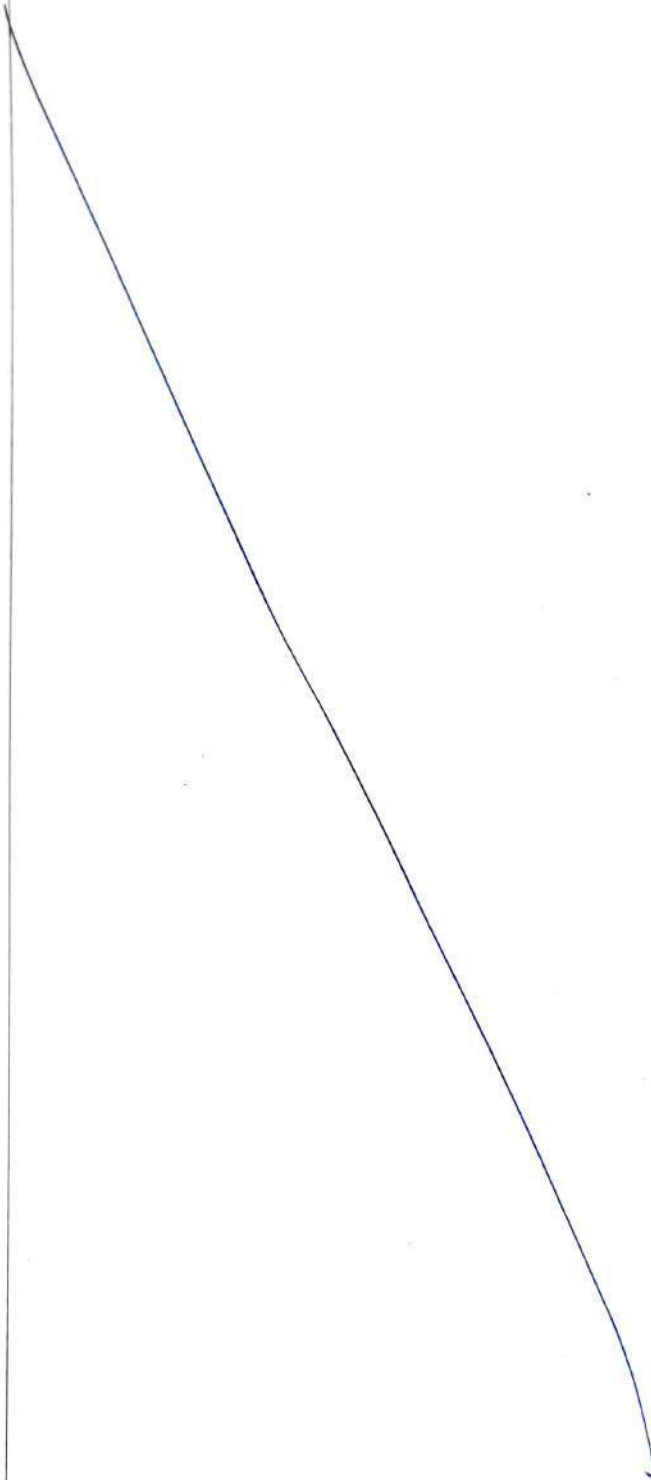


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ue. 4(a)

Critically analyze the major reasons which are diminishing the role and relevance of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in modern times. (20 Marks)

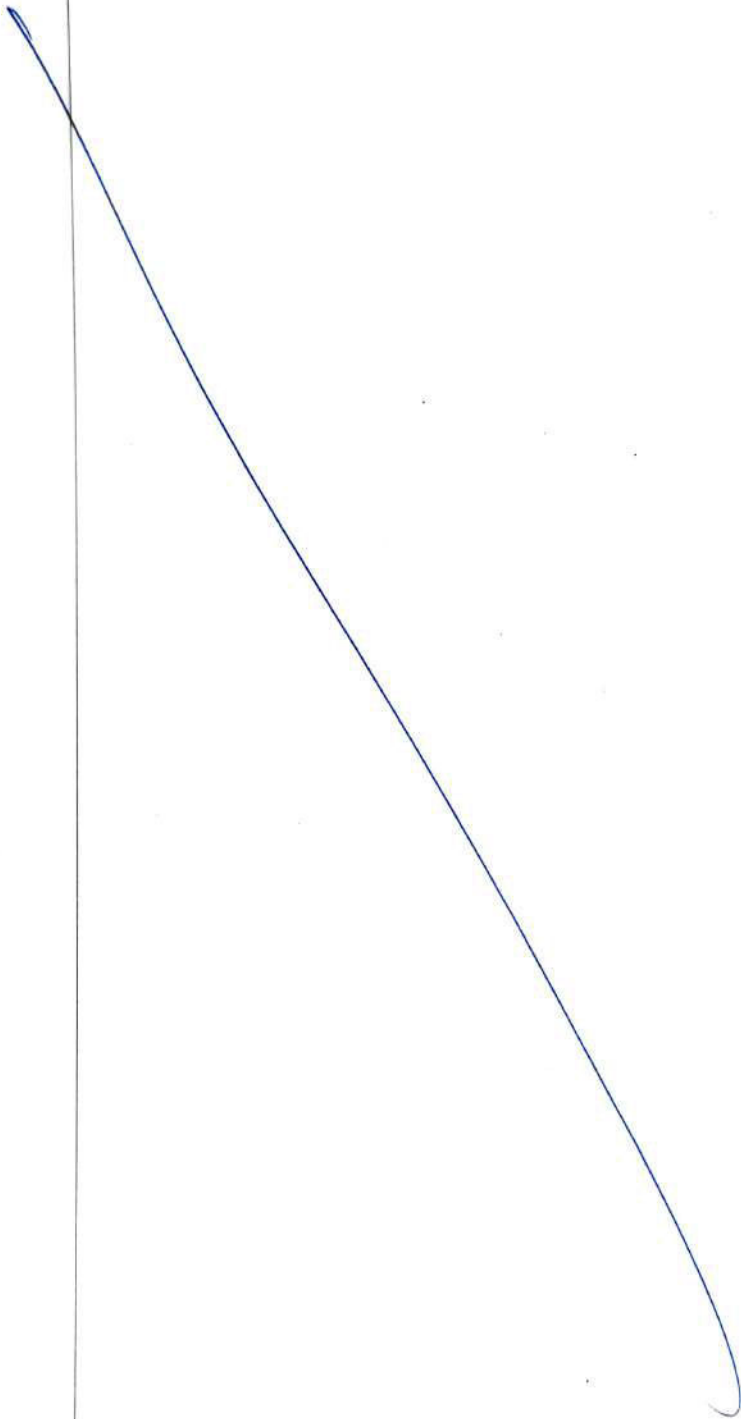


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Que.4(b)

Examine the factors that led to the emergence of authoritarian regimes. Also, discuss the salient features of authoritarian regimes. (15 Marks)



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Que.4(c)

Explain the concept of non-alignment. What kind of historical situations led to the development of non-alignment? (15 Marks)

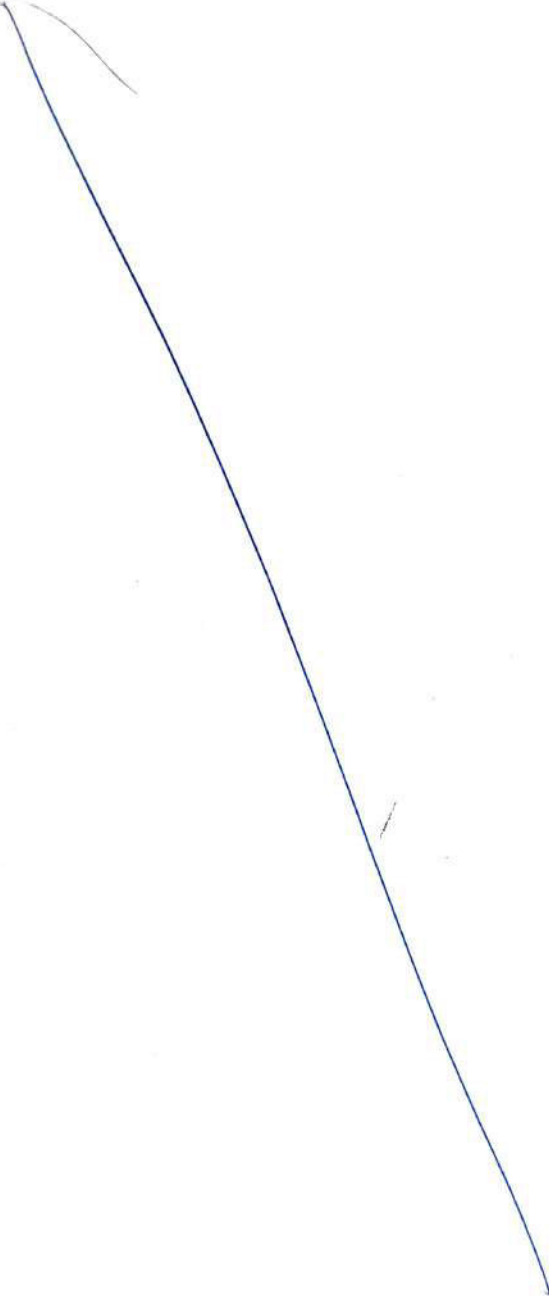


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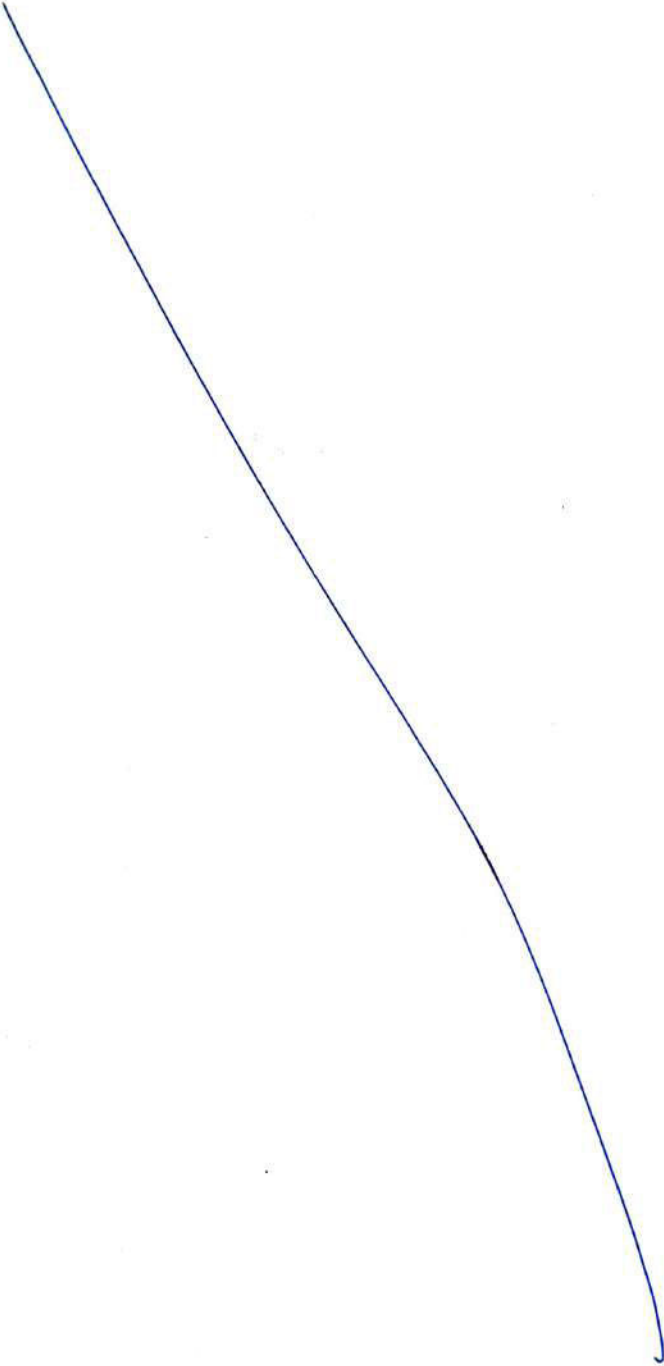


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Que.5(a)

Discuss the major initiatives which have been taken by India and Bangladesh to boost regional connectivity for a stronger South Asia. (10 Marks)

India - Bangladesh relations have been on a roller coaster ride since the emergence of Bangladesh mainly because of Domestic Politics of Bangladesh [Battle of Begums] as held by Pallu Sharmalipadhyay.

Major initiatives however that has been taken to boost regional connectivity include the BIMSTEC, SAARC cooperation, and push for BBIN Corridor (Bhutan's opposition).

The Akhaura Agartala rail line to act as a link in South Asia and North East coupled with Mailree rail bridge on Feni river, the Ganga sharing agreement (pending for renewal in 2026 - it was



30 year agreement (1996 - 2026)

The Indian Ocean Region cooperation

(Eg) SAGPR doctrine of India, IORA, IONS,

India's invite to Bangladesh PM on G20

2023 Summit in India as a Voice of Global South

Also, the medical tourism and \$15 billion trade, the Roppos nuclear project of 2400 MC in Bangladesh so that it could benefit the South Asian Region as a whole.

Bonhomie between Delhi and New Delhi also deepens due to it acting as a link / Gateway to South East Asia. Thus Rajiv Bhatia says that 'Bangladesh is not just another neighbour for India', but problem of Immigration (illegal) needs also to be checked across 4096 porous border



Que. 5(b)

In the last decade, the geopolitical construct of the Indo-Pacific Region (IPR) has emerged as a key strategic location in the twenty-first century. Substantiate. (10 Marks)

Neo Classical Realist, Farid Zakaria
describes Indo Pacific as "the new new
emerging theatre of Geopolitical Rivalries"

Its strategic location is best
described by Geopolitical analyst Faisal
Ahrad who held that "It is the region
where India asserts, China Eyes and USA
intervenes".

This shows the Geopolitics in
the region as seen from QUAD emergence
between Diamond Democracies which
China calls as 'Asian Natio's'

QUAD, SQUAD are the 'countercoalitions
against rise of revisionist China (Bismarck
theory) as China's A2AD operations,



New Dashed line, String of pearls, South China Sea disputes with Philippines for (eg) in Sabine Shoal, Scarborough Shoal shows how China is changing the strategic landscape to overcome its Malacca dilemma.

However, the Indo Pacific Economic Framework of USA, Indo Pacific Ocean Initiative of India and the Indo Pacific Strategy of France, Japan shows the 'Balance of Power' in the region (Kenneth Waltz's Defensive realism).

Thus 21st Century shows how Alfred T. Mahan's theory of 'One who rules the Ocean, rules the world' making Indo Pacific as a New Region of Great Games.



Que. 5(c)

Discuss the future implications of deepening India-France bilateral ties in a globalized world (10 Marks)

Dr. S. Jaishankar in book 'Why Bharat Matters' calls France as tax man for India (Bharat) .

In an era of complex interdependence (Robert Keohane), where Regionalism and Protectionism is becoming the new normal, India France Deepening ties show the new hopes

These include the growing military cooperation, France supplies 29% of India's Defence supplies imports (eg) 36 Dassault Rafale jets; the Indo Pacific Strategy of France shows the alignment with India's Indo-Pacific Ocean Initiative .



The 2024 Republic Day visit of French President Emmanuel Macron to India and \$26 billion economic trade as a gateway to Europe after Brexit shows the huge potential.

Future Implications include the idea of 'Trusted Partners and Trusted Territories' idea of Dr S. Jaishankar in the era of 'Friendshoring' as Globalised has shown the Double edged existence.

The cooperation in Green Energy
(Eg) International Solar Alliance and COP21 of India shows that France has much to offer (Eg) France did not compromise the relations with at the time of India's nuclear explosion (1998 Operation Parakram) which shows the mutual trust between the



Que. 5(d)

Critically analyze the impediments to India's permanent seat at the UNSC. (10 Marks)

PM Modi at 75th UNGA asked that 'For how long India will be kept out', however, Kishore Mahbubani says that Realpolitik works in keeping India out at UNSC, and China is the apogee of that real politics

Other Impediments include the rigidity of Article 108, 109 which have only been done 2 times till now thus R.C. Guba says reforms are next to impossible

Further, the Coffee Club counter to G4 vouch of India, Brazil, Japan, Germany shows the Geopolitical qualms



of Pakistan, Italyⁱⁿ keeping India out

Others include the Veto Powers of
PS where China's opposition to even
NSG was seen and East-West
conflicts done, where neither British,
nor France would agree to let go off
their seats (however Professor Chajamshan
calls them powers of bygone era)

Thus R.C. Gupta held that 'no
need to be in superstardom', while
former Indian representative to UN Syed
Alebasuddin says that 'by all strategic
calculus India deserves a seat, (largest
democracy, 3rd largest military, 5th largest
economy). Therefore Kishore Mahbubani
summons 7-7-7 formula for reforms.



Que. 5(e)

In the backdrop of the UN, and global governance in general, continuing to reflect the power equations at the end of the World War-II, the G20 is recognition of the changed realities and has given a place at the international high table to emerging powers. In light of this statement, give a critical assessment of India's G20 presidency. (10 Marks)

'India's G20 moment' is Subhasini

Haider describes it couched for Vasudhain Kutumbakam, that is lived in one family with theme 'One Sam, One Family, One Earth'

India's G20 presidency has acted as a forum for the 'Voice of Global South'

(Eg) Entry of 55 nation AU, which Subhasini Haider calls at a 'feather in India's cap'.

Apart from it, A. S. Jaishankar says that UN represents a post world war II Institution, not post cold war one.



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thus India's G20 invited countries such as Bangladesh etc to G20, and also called as People's G20 due to various initiatives such as Global ^{Bio}Fuel Alliance, IMEL, proposed reforms for

Multi-lateral Development Banks, as Dr. S.

Jainam says in his book 'Why Bharat Matters' that 'a successful Foreign Policy is one which benefits the common man'.

However, G20 remains the major emitter of Carbon dioxide, thus there is a need to work on that front to bring out the real benefits the liberal institutionalism of Woodrow Wilson which Hedley Bull tells that it can result into Anarchial Society.

Thus, as Kalyan Mantra says India has achieved 'Saare Samta Sukinah, Saare Bhavantu Nir Anmayah' through G20.



Que.6(a)

India's interests in the Arctic region has grown steadily over the years, leading to the formulation of its Arctic Policy. In this context, discuss the key aspects of India's Arctic Policy. (20 Marks)

India's interaction with the Arctic region can be traced back to the Ualbard treaty and the 2008 India's Himadri Station and the 2013 when India got Observer Status in the Arctic Council.

This shows that India's interest have steadily grown in region and the Chennai-Vladivostok connect will further strengthen the Diplomatic Economic and Local Interest in the region, with the emergence of Northern Sea Routes in the Arctic Region.



Key aspects of India's Arctic Policy include the foremost environmental angle where the region is to be used sustainably in line with the concept of Sustainable Development Goals.

The Economic dimension as

It is claimed that Arctic region would be ice free by 2050, thus it represents 40% of strategic materials/minerals of earth [Shyam Saran Arctic in the Hindu]

Cooperation with the 8 Arctic countries of Arctic Council through strategic engagements (eg) India's engagement with ~~the~~ membership of Eastern European Council

which is also led by Russia.

the Growing Russia - China

'no limits partnership' also necessitates

India's strategic, economic engagement

as announced through mutual

exchanges of research and developmental

aspect in the Arctic Policy.

Apart from it, the Scientific
expeditions to the arctic region needs
to be as per government's guidelines to
help benefit the South Asian region
as a whole as Himalayas are also known
as the 3rd pole of the world.

Key positions would include the
region's access because of the under



opening of the Shipping Routes in the region and the critical mineral exploration.

Relations with Arctic countries could be strengthened (foreign policy of a country guides the path of future course of action).

Concerns include the "Arctic Simplification" as the Arctic region is warming at the fastest rate than rest of the world due to Climate forcings and Reducing Albedo.

Thus, India's Arctic Policy reflects a balanced approach, of Development with environment as " Rakshati Rakshita " (Nature protects if she is protected)



Que.6(b)

"Today India's focus must be on emerging as a bridge between the developing and developed world. Because, none of the problems confronting the Global South can be solved without substantive international cooperation between the developed and developing countries." C. Raja Mohan. In this context, give an account of how India can be the bridge between the countries of developed north and the developing south? (15 Marks)

Dr. S. Jaishankar, while organising
1st Voice of Global South Summit,
called India as a 'SOUTH WESTERN POWER'
which means a bridge between developed
and developing world. (Also recently pledged
\$35 million to Global Development Pact)
India can act as a bridge
because 'Today people want to listen
to India and Be with India' (Eg) president
of Papua New Guinea during FIPIC summit
held that 'we want India to be an advocate
forum'.
the 'Kindliburger trap' faced by



Countries of Global South like the brunt of shortage of food, fertilizers, fuels during Russia-Ukraine war shows that Countries of South suffer the most at the hands of Global North (also held by PM Modi^o at G7 summit)

India, as a narrative shaper and through missions such as Vaccine maître (Pharmacy of the world), Operation Lankatmorchan (South Sudan), Operation Dost (Turkey), Operation Kaveri has earthquake shown that India is no longer a rule taker, but a Rule Shaper² (Hopkinson Jacob)^o.

While constituting 85% of Global population and contributing only 38%.



Global GDP, Global South today is young, diverse with mean age of around 28, thus there is a need of Global Projects for pushing employment (eg) CDDI, IPIS, ISA, IMEC etc

Apart from it, the Geopolitical vacuum created by USA's exit from World stage and China's incursions to regions such as Africa (eg) New Scramble for Africa creating Resource curse and Did curse; India through models like #Solarmanas, #Shegas digital, ITEC in Africa, AAGR (Africa Japan) and SITA (UK) shows the way ahead.

Thus, success of Admiracy showcased in entry of SI nation ~~to~~ AV in G20 in 2023 shows India as a De facto leader of Global South



Que.6(c)

India-Russia relations have historically been characterized by close cooperation in various fields, including defense, energy, trade, and diplomacy. However, like any bilateral relationship, there exists various challenges/irritants as well. What are these challenges in India-Russia relations? Also suggest ways to address these challenges for a deeper cooperation in the upcoming decades. (15 Marks)

PM Modi during his visit to Russia in July 2023 ~~held that~~ reinforced what he earlier used to say that 'One old friend is better than two new friends'.

Historical relations seen through Russia's Veto on issues such as Kashmir, Bangladesh and India's reciprocity in Syria, Czechoslovakia and recent abstention from Veto with respect to Ukraine.

Challenges however can be seen as 'Russia-China' coming closer



than ever before defining their relation as 'no limits partnership' could harm India's interests as Shyam Saran says that 'Russia in the pursuit of China is of benefit to nobody'

Also declining military procurements on the decline to now 48%, earlier in 2018 it was 68%. [SIPRI], also Russia's commitments on \$5 billion S400 delivery is not being completed.

Further, in the midst of Ukraine war, although India has abstained for more than 10 times, but never is awful of India buying Russian oil and blame for 'Oil Laundering' by passing sanction through Rupar - Rubble & trade which has its own litany of grievances.



Ways to address the challenges

① PM Modi held that, 'this is not an era of war' and 'solutions cannot be fought on battlefield' (pacifist approach).

② Growing economic relationship (eg) \$65 billion trade which has grown 67% from fy 23 (interdependence theory of Thomas Friedman, as economy can deepen the relations).

③ Dialogue through diplomatic engagement

(eg) PM Modi's advocacy for release of mercenaries (100 with Russian Army)

Thus, India can remind Russia, how Pakistan, China, USA acted during cold war challenged the Soviet empire, so as to show the Realpolitik to Russia.



Que.7(a)

Examine the factors which have contributed to diminished relevance and effectiveness of SAARC as a regional cooperation platform in South Asia. (20 Marks)

SAARC represents the Functionalism of David Mitrany and Ernest Haas or the 'Peace by pieces approach' of hitherto Unintegrated South Asia, formed in 1985.

SAARC, representing the countries of India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives was an effort towards Regional Integration of the Subcontinent where sociological liberalism of Karl Deutsch can act as a source of cooperation to enhance People to People ties.

Hence, Factors that have



Contributed to diminished relevance
and effectiveness include the
'Caravan of Pakistan' as per C. Rajamohan
which has resulted into being called
a jammed vehicle (~~C. Rajan~~ Dr. S. Jaishankar)

While Ethnic ties act as a
'glue' of cooperation between EU members,
in the South Asian region, it has
been a source of conflict (eg) Madhes
factor (India Nepal), Tamils (Sri Lanka
India) etc.

Dr. S. Jaishankar also held that
Unintegrated regions, Unresolved
borders, Underexploited opportunities
act as an hindrance to the emergence



of the nation as global power (eg)

Border disputes between India-Pakistan

Also, World Bank report

'A Glass Half full' shows that Intra
regional trade among SAPRC members
is only 5% as compared to 26% among
ASEAN and 66% among EU members.

Further Muchkund Dubey blames
the allegations of India acting as a
Big Brother and Bully in the region
which has resulted into fear of domination
(eg) Stigmatisation fear in Brutan which
is blaming Paternalism of India.

Apart from it, low people to
people contacts (eg) 'India out campaign'
in Bangladesh recently has shown



that there is distrust in the region
as a whole •

Moreover, China's nomenclature
and cartographic aggression with
countries such as Nepal, Bhutan,
Pakistan playing the China card shows
that China's Chequebook diplomacy is
more appealing than India's Capacity
Building Initiatives (eg) Vaccine matter •

Thus, C. Rajamohan suggests
speed regionalism and K. M. Dixit
suggests for East South Asia as a form
of Regionalism with friendshoring,
also Confucius Doctrine with neighbours
such as Nepal, Bhutan should be followed
to counter China's Ties & Loans & Semi-Union



Que. 7(b)

India's SAGAR Initiative holds immense significance for countries of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). Elucidate. (15 Marks)

India's SAGAR doctrine showcase
India as the 'Net Security provider' in
the region •

Alfred T. Mahan's thesis of 'Oceans
representing the 'power' as the 'one
who rules the Ocean rules the world'
was evident during Lord Curzon times
too •

But, India as a responsible
actors, aims to ensure the safety of
Sea lines of communication (eg) Saudi
philippines army personnel during Red
Sea crisis •

the efforts such as IONS, IORA,
Colombo Security Conclave shows



How India Acts as a net Security

Provider

this could be seen as helping
countries to make them capable (eg)
Metro Rail project in Mauritius, Suburban
Rail in Mozambique, giving ~~buying~~ INS
Kerjan to Vietnam and Brahmos to
Philippines.

To tackle threat of piracy and
longitudinal shift of SLOCs, India's
'Operation Samudragupta' which seized
15000 crore worth drugs from Arabian
Sea coast show how Indian maritime
force preparedness.

However, Shri Shankar Menon



in book 'Chavris' held that China often repeats that 'Indian Ocean is not Indian Ocean', which through its assertiveness (eg) Dispute in South China Sea with respect to Sakima Shoal and Scarborough Shoal with Philippines, Grey zone operations docking of spy ship Yuan Wang 5, 99 year lease of Hambantota, 50 years lease of Fucydhoo (Maldives) challenges India's Efforts.
Thus India through its 'Necklace of Diamonds', 'double hook fish' and bases as Sakima, Chang-e, DUGM (oman), Agalga, Assumption Islands shows that India has been not the talk of the town in China alone, but actually walks the talk.



Que.7(c)

Critically assess the various areas in which India-EU can cooperate to realize full potential of their relations in the contemporary international relations. (15 Marks)

It is said that India-EU have been in a 'loveless' arranged marriage, but the growing Columbo Model of multiple interactions by John Burton shows the various areas in which India-EU can cooperate.

The major area is the proposed BTIA (PTA) which is Bilateral trade and investment agreement which if operationalised can result in cooperation.

Also after UK's Brexit, India has cooperated with various countries
(eg) Recent visit to Ukraine, Poland



in August 2024 to boost bilateral ties.

Apart from it, the climate change and the push for Net zero by 2070 of India and by 2050 of EU shows the need to cooperate (eg) Global Biofuel Alliance, ISA, CDRI, Recent IMEC of which Greece is an important part.

India EU digital bilateral agreement to boost ties and the recent decision by EU to ban products previously before entering EU borders (in concern with Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) shows that Diplomacy between India-EU on the rise.



India can also cooperate with Germany on hydrogen trains (to align with India's hydrogen policy)

Challenges :- Dr. S. Jaishankar

often says that 'Europe's problems are world problems, but world's problems are not Europe's problems' (eg) India as a voice of Global South, and little regard for vaccine supply to Africa for M.p.o.

Rising Xenophobia and Protectionism (eg) riots in EU, France, and in Germany, Switzerland related to migrant hatred and tourism surge needs strong sociological liberal approach of Karl Deutsch.

Thus, India - EU needs a track reset to iron out concerned challenges for a mutual win win relationship.



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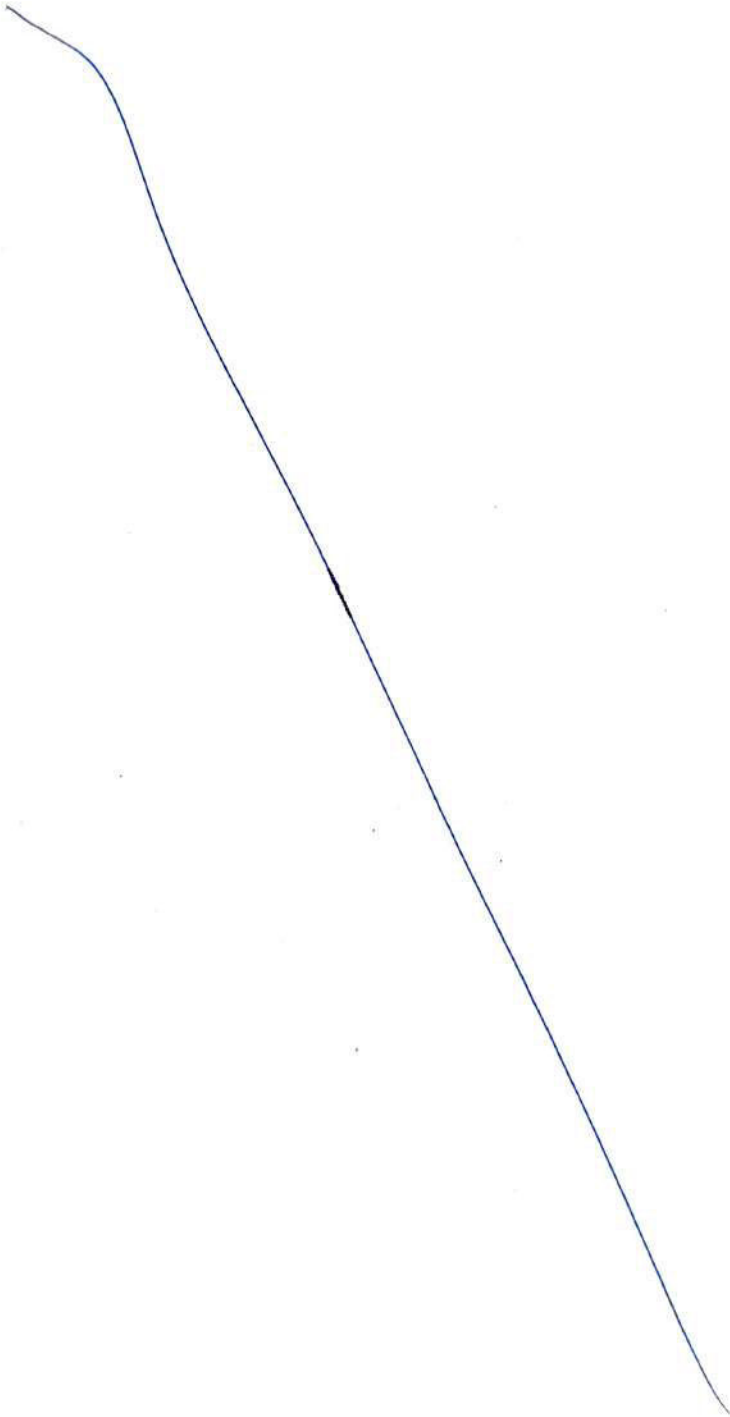
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Que.8(a)

Discuss the major aspects of "north-south divide" in international politics.(20Marks)





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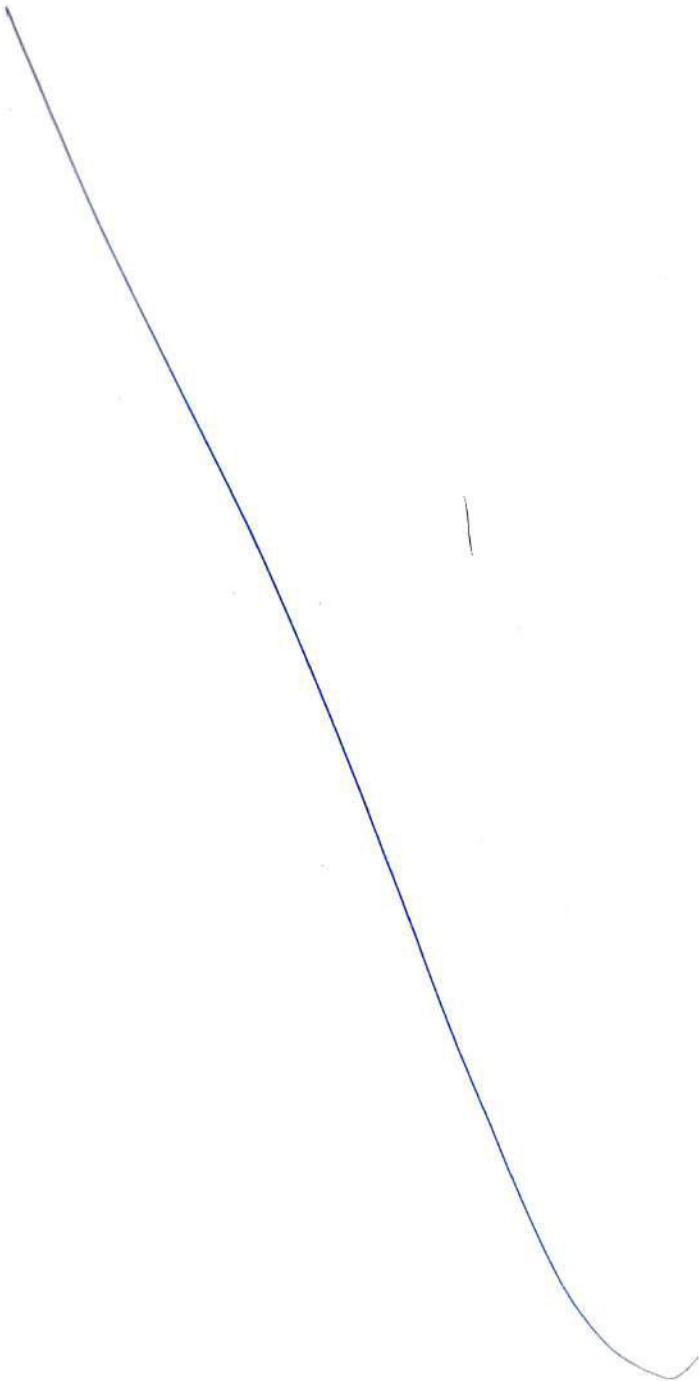


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Que.8(b)

"The ongoing rivalry between the US and China presents immense opportunities for New Delhi". Comment.(15 Marks)



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Que.8(c)

During India's G20 presidency various reforms have been proposed for Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). In this context, define MDBs and also give a detailed analysis why there is a need to reform the MDBs? (15 Marks)



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