



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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Political Science & International Relations

PSIR Mains Test Series - 2024

Test 8

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

DAMANPREET ARORA

Test Date

17 Sep 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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SR Ranjai Math Rank 140000

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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...!!!



ue.1 (a)

Write on the following in about 150 words each:

Give a critical assessment of the major arguments of Francis Fukuyama's "End of History" Thesis. (10 Marks)

Francis Fukuyama in his book 'End of History and the last man' called liberalism as the End point of man's ideological evolution.

Further, he held that liberalism has won the historic battle of Ideologies taking cue from Daniel Bell's 'End of Ideology' where it was claimed that Ideology has taken back seat and economics is at the front seat.

Moreover, it was in sync with no other Alternative (similar to TINA) factor just like Alexander Kojene's thesis that world will ultimately come under one single



Religion °

This shows that Francis Fukuyama's faith in liberalism was for ideological backing to the Idea of Free trade as held by Robert Cox, who says that 1st material power (USA) has to be backed by ideological power °

However, recently Francis Fukuyama in latest book 'liberalism and its Discontent' acknowledged the flaws in the current model (Eg) as already stated by Thomas Piketty in 'capital in the 21st Century' (rise of inequality)

Thus we can say that, liberalism has now been challenged by New Washington consensus of Jack Sullivan who argues for 'Development - Security Hypothesis'



e.1(b)

What are the advantages and disadvantages of comparative approach in international relations (IR)? (10 Marks)

Professor Manoranjan Mohanty describes comparative Politics as the study of domestic politics and their comparison on the Global landscape, it's the only branch whose nomenclature is Methodological.

Further, Advantages include that it helps in Understanding the differences (eg) why Ethnic groups are successful in Nordic countries, while not so in Libanon, Nigeria etc.

Moreover, comparative approach helps in knowing the Behaviouralists and Scientific (Positivism) models across the Global landscape (eg) Structural functional



approach helps in differentiating between the Old and New social movements, and also the flam in movement (eg) as done by Jean Blondel's fluid model.

However, Disadvantages include that earlier western world is 'One world', also they are considered Euro Centric theories (as held by Arund Diphart too)

Further Traditional Theories were Status Quoists, conservationists which Macredes call as 'Arm Chair theory'.

Similarly Stephen P. Cohen called Systems approach as 'huge mistep' in the right direction for encessive jargon.

Thus, despite criticisms, we can say that comparative Politics has helped us in knowing that Political-Social-Economic Interaction in a better way.



re.1(c)

Examine the challenges to democracy in present times across the globe with relevant examples. (10 Marks)

Daniel Ziblatt in book 'How Democracies Die' has shown the Geopolitical recession in the Democratic Arena.

Further, he shows that Democracies are receding because of rise of Authoritarian leaders who are inverting the same democratic process that brought them to power (Eg) Bangladesh 5th August 2024 crisis.

Morocco, Inefficient state policy
(Eg) rising taxes, favouritism to capital
leading to movements like #labormustgo in Kenya (against President)

Other challenges include the Non state actors like MNCs whose relationship has been described by

Joseph Kurlantzick in book 'Democracy
in Retreat' as State-Relationship.

Furthermore, lust for Power through
Populism is also the biggest challenge
(eg) Socialism in politics and capitalism in
Economics leading to Legitimation Crisis
in the words of Habermas.

Another challenge being weak
political Institutions & as argued
in James Robinson book 'Why nations
fail' leading to poor governance (eg)
#End Bad Governance Protests in Nigeria.

Thus, to address above challenges,
Democracy in real sense as per
C.B. Macpherson's theory is needed which
leads to 100% Development Power of Extractive
Power



e.1(d)

Explain the basic assumptions of the Marxist approach to International Relations (IR). (10 Marks)

Marxist approach in International Relation is led by Lenin in book 'Imperialism: the highest stage of capitalism' and Rosa Luxemburg.

Taking cue from Karl Marx who held that 'Search for capital will force Bourgeois to nestle anywhere & settle everywhere'.

Lenin, thus holds that Globalisation is nothing but capitalism on World stage. Also International Relations are driven by World System theory by Immanuel Wallerstein through concept of Core, periphery and Semi-periphery.

This shows that Development of Peri Core states is at the helm of Underdevelopment of Peripheries (eg) Scramble for Africa, New Scramble for Africa like Congo is blending movements.

Further, Robert Cox applied the Gramscian notion by saying that Ideological power operates behind the curtain of Material power in the field of International Relations (eg) USA's Global Policeman through the Idea of Free Trade.

Although criticised for being devoid of Practicality and guilt of Historicism by Liberals, but we can see such concept in case of China's Neo Liberalism.



Q.1(e)

Define "national interest". How do sovereign states secure their "national interests"? (10 Marks)

Charles Beards says that ⁶ if people have to die for the same country that prosecutes them, then what better definition than National Interest².

Thus, National Interest is defined as the State's core concern of protecting territorial integrity and Sovereignty (a basic minimum), however it differs on the content of nations and the Geopolitical situations at that time.
(Eg) Raymond Aron calls National Interest ⁶ A Pseudo theory².

Sovereign States secure their National Interest through various vectors, (eg) Machiavelli's notion of



Raison d'etat of politics is National Interest, similarly Morgenthau (Classical realist) in book 'Politics Among Nations' called POWER as a means to achieve national Interest o

Further, Structural Realists like Kenneth Waltz (Defensive approach) says Balance of Powers as a way to achieve National Interest for States to secure national Interest; Liberals view 'Economy' as the source of their national Interest (Eg) Former President Trump's rule of Economy driving relations o

Hence, we can say it can be achieved by Alliances, Pacts, Negotiations, Increasing Power but Dr. S. Jaishankar held recently that To secure common man's need is the ideal



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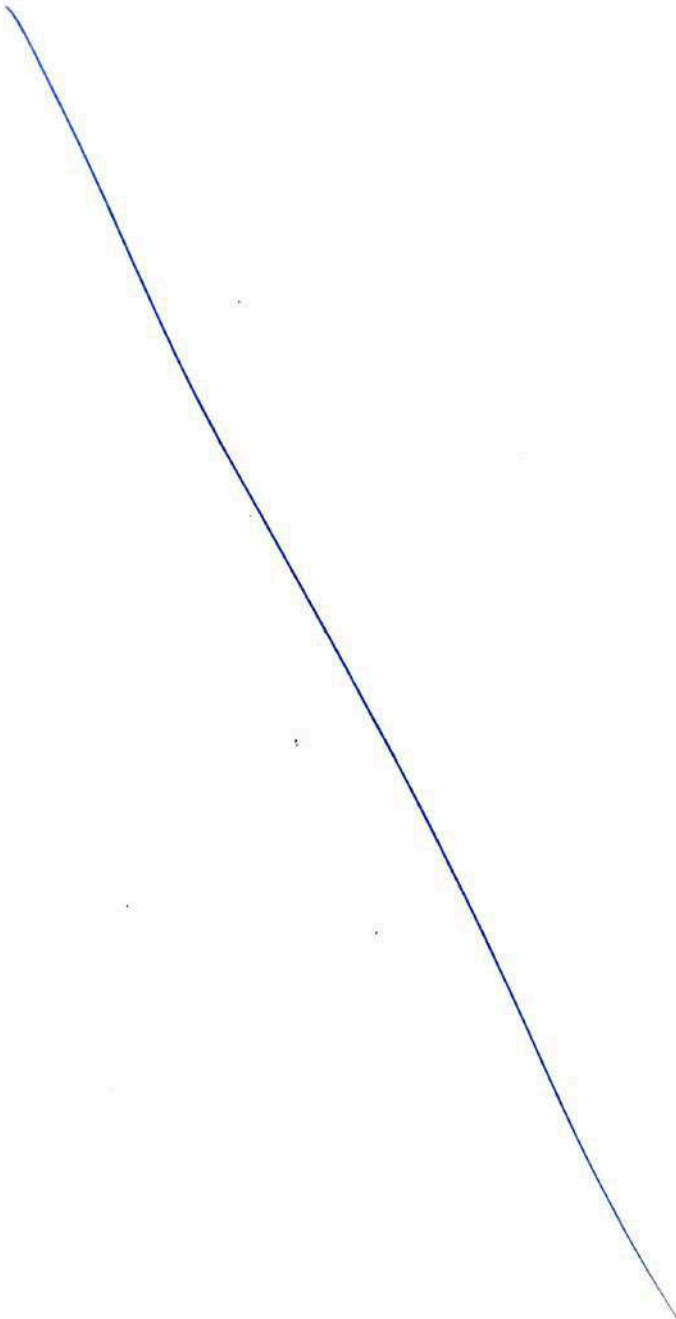
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(a)

Critically assess the foremost criticisms leveled against structural realists by post modernist scholars. (20 Marks)



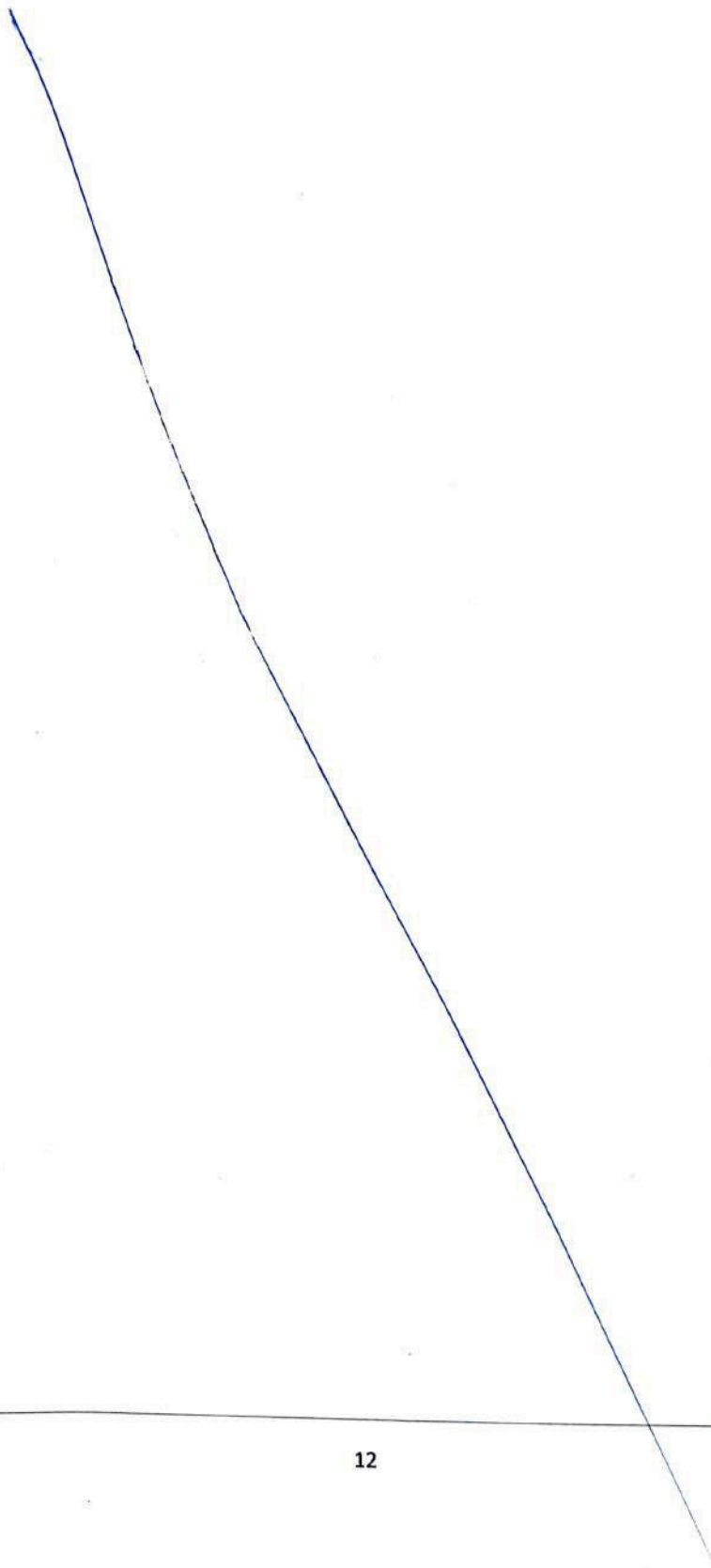


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b)



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(b)

What do you understand by the term eco-feminism? Also, discuss its key principles in international relations (IR).

(15 Marks)



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Que.2(c)

"The rivalry between the US and China is presenting multifaceted challenges to the existing world order". Elucidate. (15 Marks)



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"Idealism in international relations is a theoretical perspective that emphasizes the importance of norms, values, and ethical principles in shaping the behavior of states and other international actors."

Comment. (20Marks)



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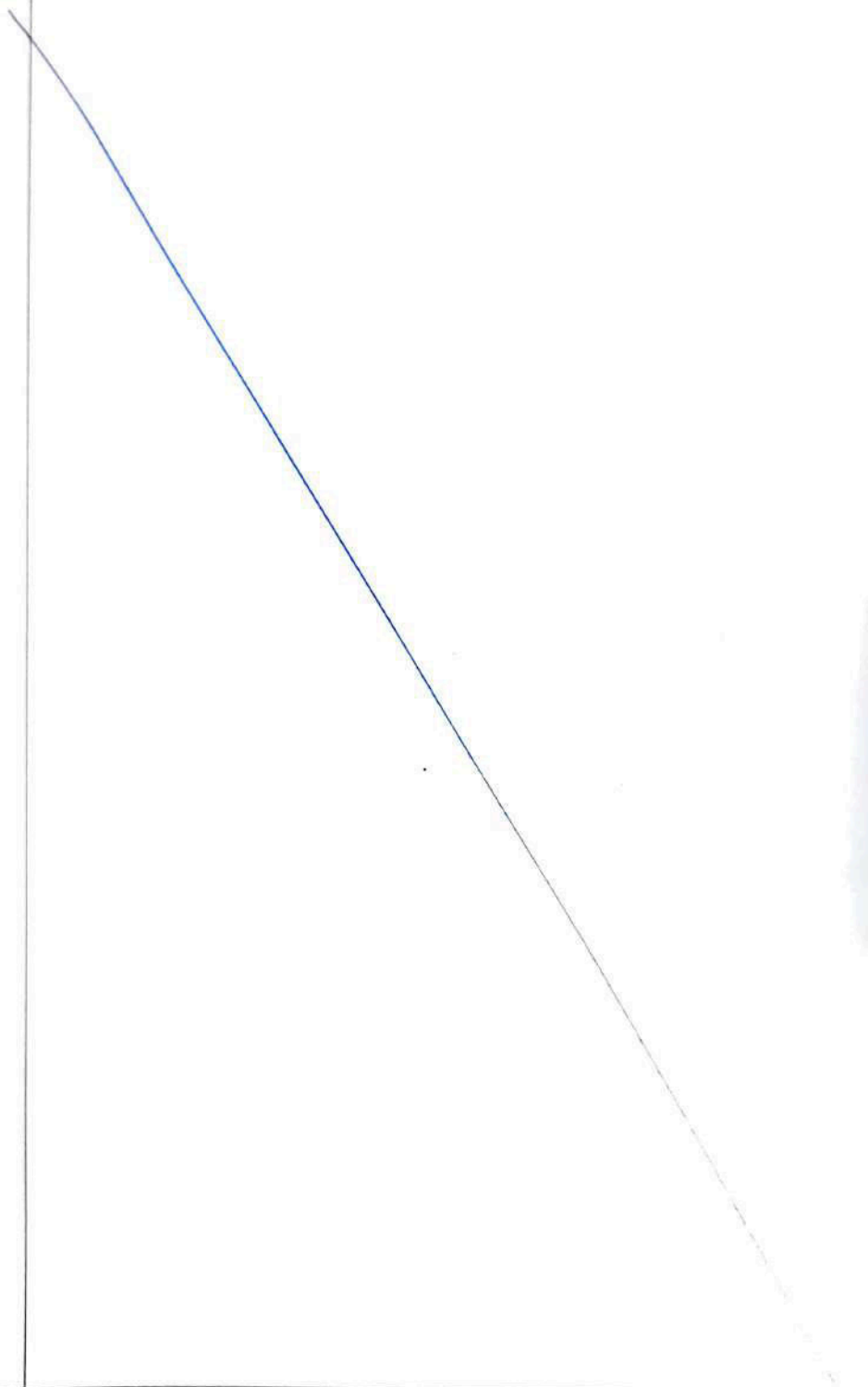


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Give a detail explanation of how neo-liberalism presents a break from classical liberalism in international relations? (15 Marks)

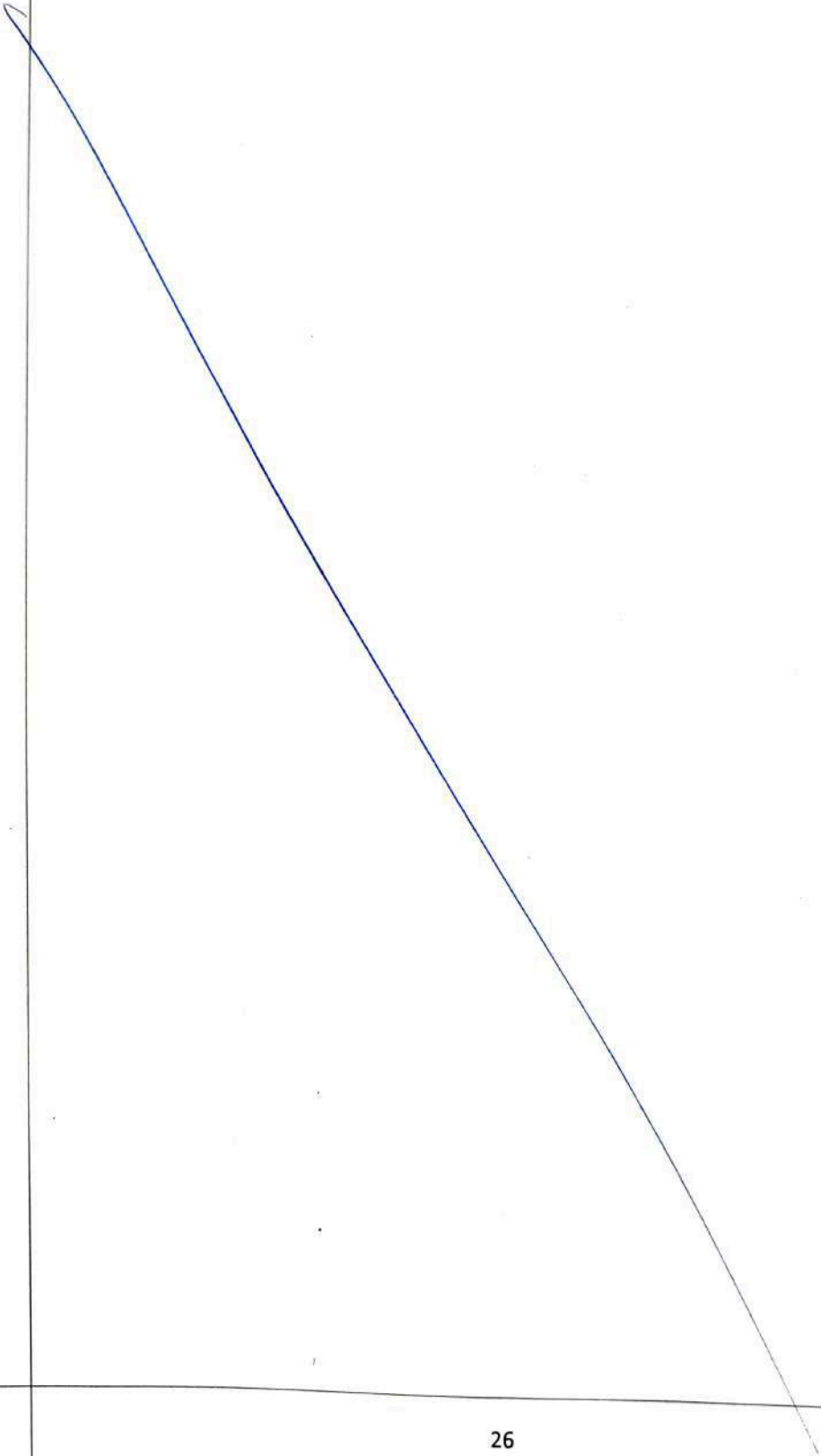


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Que.3(c)

Critically analyze the role of emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Cyber Warfare, and so on in shaping the nature of warfare in present day international politics. (15Marks)

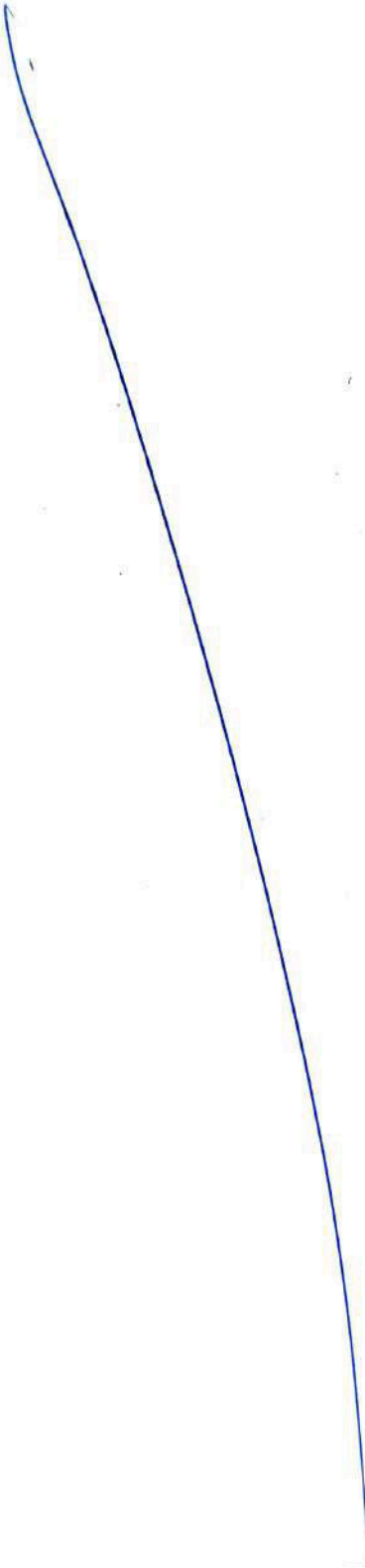


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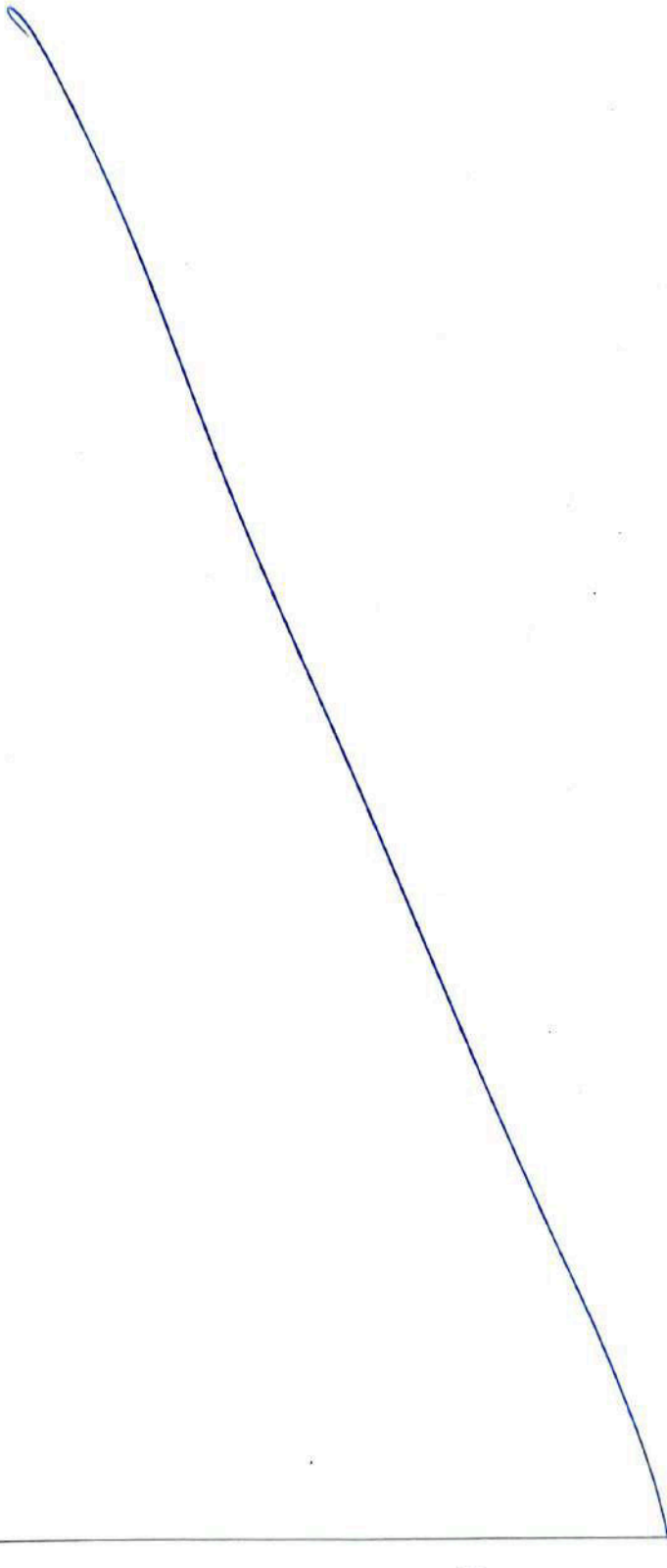


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4(a)

What are the key features of interdependence liberalism in international relations? (20 Marks)

Interdependence liberalism is based on the ideas of Thomas Friedman and Richard Posa.

It means that in the present context of Geopolitical lands shifting, Economic relations prevent the country going at war (Eg) As held by Golden Arches theory of Friedman.

this is evident in the current USA-China, India-China relations where Economy, trade prevents conflict (Eg) with Pakistan, India has only \$1.5bn trade and relations are not good.

Further, 'End of Ideology' of



Daniel Bell holds the view that Stages of Economic growth matter more, rather than the Ideological Qualms.

Measures to maintain supply chain resilience, the relations becomes important (eg) Covid 19 Supply shocks.

Due to these factors, countries also thinking of 'Derisking China' as in the Interdependent world. Decoupling is not possible (eg) through Friendshoring (Indo Pacific Economic Framework, China +1 etc)

Noam Chomsky also says that USA is Decoupling China and also Gas lighting the world (eg) Technologically



Rising China and Interdependence on it is the biggest existential threat (eg) ship war, 'weaponised Interdependence' (eg) Germanium, Gallium export restriction by China to manipulate the market.

Further, Richard Rosecrance too came with idea of 'Trading States' to ward off historical Injustices and warfare (eg) Germany - France Relations currently.

Also, Interdependence is also based on Ricardo's theory of Comparative Advantage [Political Economy approach of Adam Smith] where TRADE and Net-AID become the basis for Organisation such as



World Trade Organisation •

Some other features include the concept of Economic frontiers becoming cooperative frontiers (Eg) as per Mannabhan Singh, the idea of Global Citizens (Eg) as per Dostane, where world today is a ⁶ Coburns Model² of John Burton and not Billiards model •

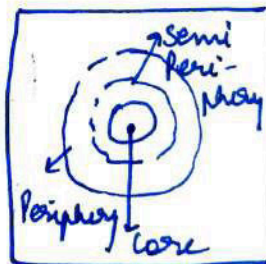
Thus, Today Interdependence has moved one step further to Complex Interdependence where ⁶ one is forced to love whom one Hates² for cooperation of on Global Issues such as Climate Change, Terrorism demanding Liberal Institutionalism of Wilson.



Discuss the basic principles of Modern World System theory of International Relations. (15 Marks)

The Modern World System traces its roots to Immanuel Wallerstein model of Spatial, Temporal Analysis of the relations between the countries.

As per Spatial dimension the World System is divided into Core, Semi periphery and Periphery.



Further, Core represents the Developed countries or the capitalist countries like USA. Periphery represent the Least Developed countries (e.g.) of Africa, while Semi periphery represents the Developing countries like India, Brazil etc.



Its features also include that Development of core takes place at the cost of under development of peripheries (Eg) Supply of raw materials .

This leads to 'Dutch disease' in peripheries and Resource Curse (Eg) new scramble for Africa like Congo is bleeding movement, protest by Yanomami tribe in Africa due to blood gold .

This is also similar to the concept of peripheries being reduced to 'Satellite status' leading to their exploitation. in a similar way the relation between labour-capitalists in Das Kapital of Karl Marx .



Moreover, we can see the modern form of it being also seen like China's ~~war~~ incursion and teaser loans, chequebook Diplomacy (C. Rajamohan) leading to Neoliberalism with Chinese characteristics (Samir Amin) (Eg) BRI being the Marshall plan of China.

However, World System is being criticised by Modernists who argue that enough stress has not been laid on semi periphery plus the liberal Modernization (W. Rostow) that is neglected by Marxists (Eg) Infrastructural Development.

Thus, Srisan Chaulia says that India's model is an inspiration as we vouch for Partners in Development (eg) AAGK with Japan and SITA with UK.



Que.4(c)

Even though Constructivism is a recent entrant into the club of IR theories, it has succeeded in gaining massive attention from scholars across the world. In this context, discuss the significance of social constructivism as an approach to the study of IR with suitable examples. (15 Marks)

'500 British nuclear weapons are less harmful to USA than 5 nuclear weapons of North Korea'

Alexander Wendt .

Social Constructivism is thus based on the principle that 'Anarchy is what state makes of it'² which means Anarchy of friends is different from Anarchy of Enemies .

Similarly, what inspired them was Italian Scholar Ugo who called Ideologies as cultural maps. Social Constructivism here is based on



ideas, History, ideologies, values shaping
the countries Strategic Culture •

For example, while Anarchial
tendencies made European countries
join hands and formed EU, however
the same Ethnicity and Anarchy led
to Nuclear Arms & South Asia (Eg)
China, India, Pakistan •

Further, local constructionism
also shows how past Influence
current decision making and a single
value not guiding the International
Arena (Eg) Security dilemma of Realism,
where Power is a means and End •

Moreover, Contentual Inferences
matter as held by Nicholas Onuf too



(Eg) Kantilian dictum does not apply in case of India-Bangladesh relations, but ~~does~~ not so in India-Pakistan-China relations.

Thus, no single theory, dictum, value can guide International Relations, what is needed is seeing from that perspective based on circumstances.

For that reason, Barry Buzan in book 'Scope, State and Fair' held that Economic, Social, National, Political, Environmental Security matters.

Here, although criticized for Hedge-Podger of Ideas, but it is clear that Social Constructivism is a strong similarity to Post modernism and Post Structuralism approaches.



5(a)

Discuss the major pillars of India-France bilateral relation. (10 Marks)

Dr. S. Jaishankar in his book 'Why Bharat Mathur² called France as Laxman², which shows the reality of 25 years plus of strategic partnership.

Major pillars include the cooperation in nuclear sphere (Eg) Taitapur nuclear plant built with France's help and France did not join Apartheid camp during India's nuclear test²

Further, cooperation to tackle Climate Change (Eg) International Solar Alliance led by India-France at Col 21.

Moscow's cooperation on military front as France is Second—



largest military equipment supplier

(Eg) 36 Rafale Jet Deal •

Further, cooperation on Economic front (Eg) \$ 18 billion trade currently with target of \$ 50 billion in near future •

Moscow, In Indo Pacific theatre to counter Chinese influence (Eg) France's Indo Pacific Strategy and its hold at Reunion Island, base at Djibouti along with China, USA •

Also France President Emmanuel Macron was invited at 2024 Republic Day and Indian PM visited in 2023 on Bastille Day of France shows the Strategic sense of not forgetting each other at Geopolitically Sensitive issues.



5(b)

"Convergences of interests and a mutually beneficial partnership have significantly reshaped the India-UAE relationship."

Comment. (10 Marks)

Talmy Ahmad held that India's
Trilateral policy towards West Asia
could soon turn to Fourfold Policy
with Geopolitically balancing four poles
of UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel.

Convergence of Interests between
India-UAE deepened after India UAE
FTA (first with West Asian country of
India) which led to \$85 billion trade
in fy 24 (reducing tariffs on greater
than 90% imports on either side)

Apart from it, 3 million Indian
diaspora working in UAE (Important
for both UAE and India) has led to



Increased remittance from UAE, and
Informal Ambassadors (eg) Lulu Group
Retail chain by Asif Ali's

Mutually beneficial partnership is
also seen as security cooperation on
issues like 202 (Israel India, UAE,
USA), UAE joining India's IMEC
(Spice route), and India's 3rd largest
export destinations in goods. Further
UAE Crown Prince recently visited
India led to Civil nuclear agreement
between the two.

thus, Relations have diplomatically
ascended with time like opening of
IIT Delhi Branch in Dubai and the
Temple (Hindu) in UAE shows India's Soft
Power.



5(c)

Examine how deepening "Russia-China-Pakistan" Triangle is a cause of concern for India. (10 Marks)

The Western Economic Sanctions on Russia has led to Russia being shifted to China-Pakistan's pocket (in light of Russia Ukraine crisis since 24th February 2022).

Further, as per S.P. Talwar, this deepening of R-C-P axis is neither in benefit of India nor USA because it is leading to Deamericanisation, De-dollarisation, and the Debates of Nationalisation vs Authoritarianism or the Two Block World (G-2).

Furthermore, Russia-Ukraine partnership has been described as 'no limit partnership' and recent lifting of embargo



On Pakistan leading to Russian Arms
Supply to Pakistan is greater cause
of worry for Indians

This is because India faces a
'Double Border Threat' (2 front wars)
with China-Pakistan Border (eg) already
\$62 billion CPEC poses threat, with
Russia being on China-Pakistan can also
threaten India's Support from Russia
on UNSC membership to India o

Thus C. Rajamohan says that
'India needs to remind Putin that it
was 'Pakistan-China-USA' axis which
was responsible for collapse of USSR with
Putin considers as worst Geopolitical
Disaster², hence Russia being a good friend can
be reminded of it.



5(d)

What are the challenges and limitations in India's "Connect Central Asia Policy"? (10 Marks)

Central Asian Republics, and Central Asia is the "Arena of Great Games" and important for India to ward off the threats emanating from Western landscape
(eg) Taliban's Afghanistan.

However, India's Connect Central Asia Policy forms part of Diplomatic Engagement with Central Asian Countries through trade, investment, technology, but challenges ~~include~~ and limitations include which are^o -

- ① Cooperation only on few strategic resources (eg) Uranium with Kazakhstan ^o
- ② Lack of ~~to~~ sufficient direct flights



and connectivity (eg) due to insufficient
summits and agreements o

③ Lesser People to People connect (eg)
more with South East Asia and Europe
Asia o

④ Resource strategy (eg) critical
minerals like Gallium, Germanium
and also metals like Gold o

⑤ Mount of China in the region (eg)
through BRI and Initiatives such
as GSI, GDI, GCI (Trinity)

⑥ Lack of visa liberalisation

⑦ Weakness to hotspots of terrorism
and Drug Trafficking

However, Central Asia - India forums
are good avenues to resolve such
disputes through Track I and Track II



5(e)

India's active participation in the Quad reflects its evolving foreign policy priorities and its aspirations for a greater role in shaping the geopolitical dynamics of the Indo-Pacific region. In light of this statement, discuss the significance of Quad for India. (10 Marks)

Dr. S. Jaishankar ^{recently} held that Quad is not a mere Talkshop and reflects the Geopolitical reality of the times.

India's active participation in Quad composed of 4 Diamond Democracies of USA, India, Japan, Australia shows its Significance as a Strategic Balance of Power in the region and to contain China's Grey zone operations in Indo Pacific through Counter coalition (Bismarck's idea):

this is so because, Indo Pacific is the next Geopolitical theatre of Great power rivalry as per NeoClassical



Realist Farid Zakaria .

Further, it hosts the Choke points such as Strait of Malacca with large Reserves of critical minerals important for IPEF cooperation and as a Vital network of cooperation (eg) recently India swapped with USA the decision to hold 1st Quad Summit by India in 2025; 2024 would be hosted by USA .

However, China calls it as Asian Nato , similarly Russia too is pessimistic about Quad as being Anti China & due to its rising clout .

Thus, Quad forms the pillar of Indo Pacific cooperation as its the region where India asserts, China Eyes & USA Intervenes
(Shyam Saran)



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Q.6(a)

Critically analyze how India's engagements with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) foster regional stability and security in the region. (20 Marks)

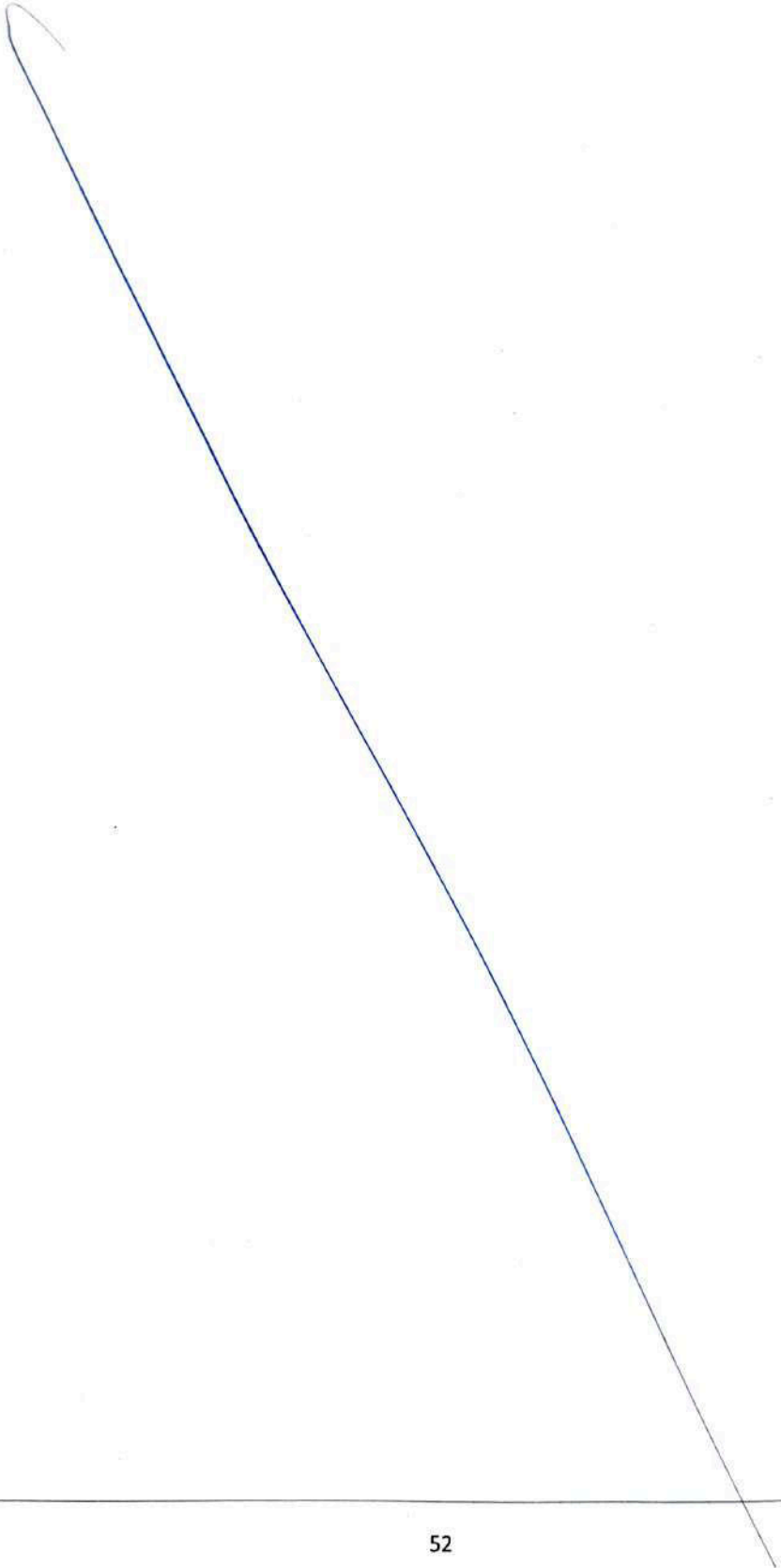


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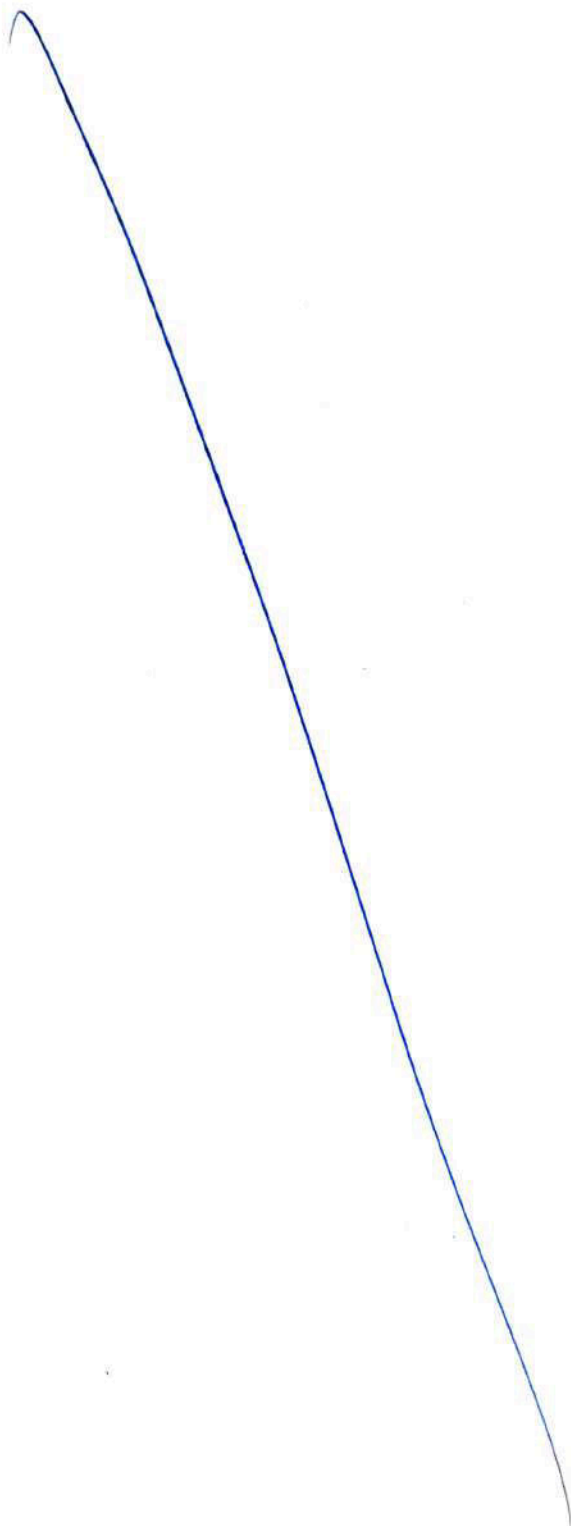


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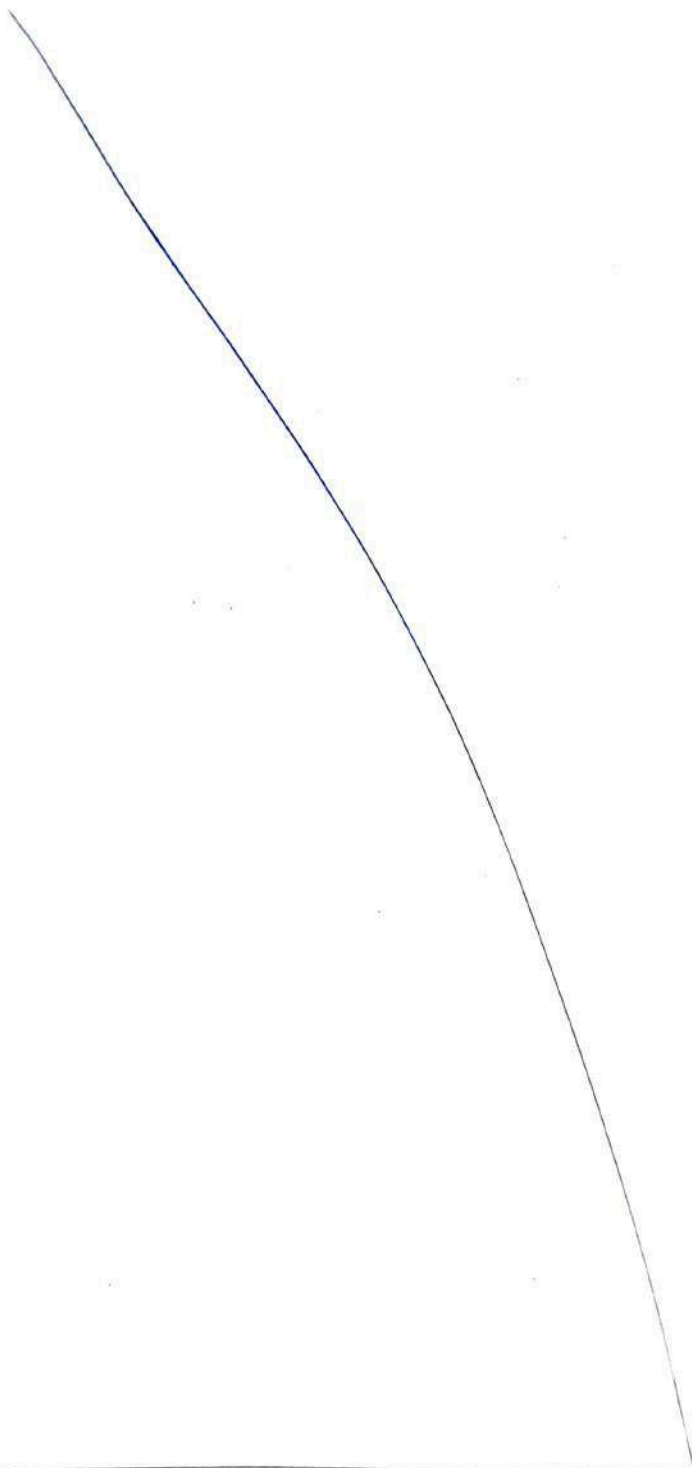


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Q.6(b)

"Despite encountering obstacles, the mutual understanding between India and Bangladesh has fostered the continuation of the "Golden Chapter" in their bilateral relations." In the light of this statement, examine the dynamics which contribute to this enduring bond between India and Bangladesh. (15 Marks)



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Que.6(c)

What is India's current position in pursuing a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)? What advantages would a permanent UNSC membership provide? Discuss.(15 Marks)

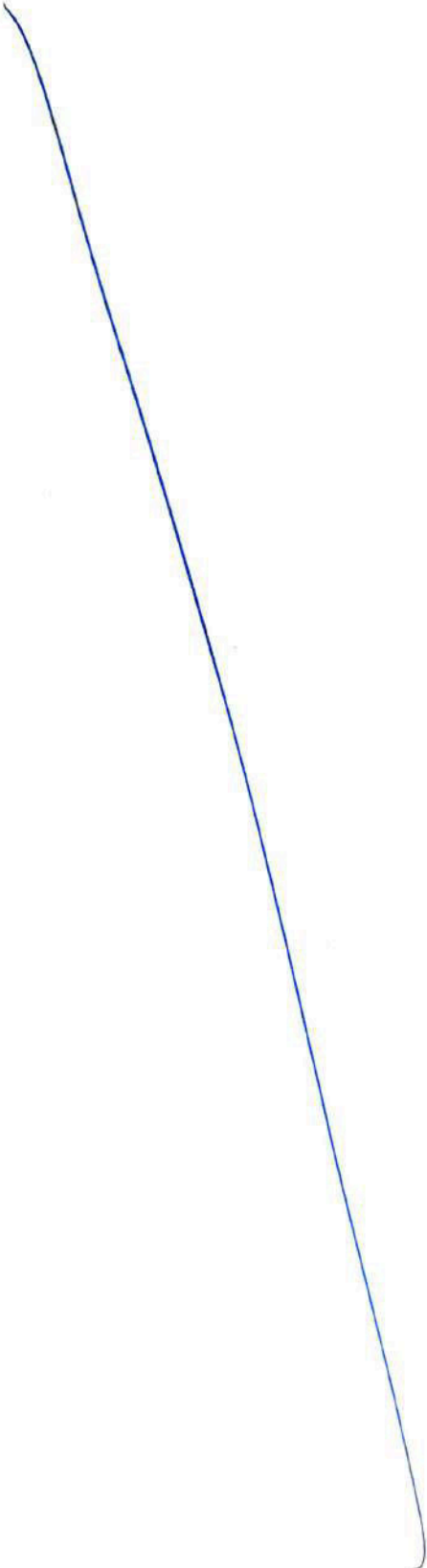


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e.7(a)

"Pakistan sees the Kashmir question as the unfinished agenda of Partition and is not willing to put it aside — even temporarily — to develop a limited but positive engagement with India and facilitate South Asian regional integration under the auspices of SAARC." C. Raja Mohan. (20 Marks)

Shashi Tharoor in book 'Pan India'
calls 'India-Pakistan' as 'Brother Enemies'

Further, C. Rajamohan says that
the future of SAARC has been hijacked
by its slowest moving member of
Pakistan .

The chief reason however has
been Kashmir which Pakistan is bent
on internationalising (Eg) with the help
of China, Azerbaijan, Turkey's help .

It sees it as an Unfinished
Agenda particularly due to Partition
war and as a card to contain



India's rise on the Geopolitical landscape.
Hearsh V. Pant also argues that China
Pakistan wants to contain India
through \$65 billion CPEC which passes
through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

Further, After the 5th August 2019
Abrogation of Article 370, Pakistan
has currently renewed its State
Sponsored Terrorism in the Jammu
region (eg) through Hybrid Militants
and Overground workers like Kashmir
Liger Front, The Resistance Force which
are believed to be the proxy of TeM.

For this reason, Dr S. Jaisankar
said that 'Article 370 is done' and



"Era of Uninterrupted Dialogue with Pakistan is over". This shows that

SAARC which has not held a formal meeting since 2014 has taken a backseat.

India did not attend 2016 summit in Pakistan in the aftermath of Uri Attack, 2016, further Pakistan's blockage of BBIN has further led to SAARC being called a 'Jammed Vehicle' due to Pakistan (by Dr. S. Jaishankar).

Furthermore, Kashmir Issue has hijacked the future of SAARC, due to Pakistan's repeated actions in Kashmir to destabilize the region (eg) recent attacks in Poonch, Doda etc.



Moreover, Dr S. Jaishankar also held that 'Victims of Terrorism', cannot sit with perpetrators of Terrorism to discuss terrorism

Also, Farzana Shukh in book 'Making sense of Pakistan' says that Pakistan will not easily loosen its Kashmir hug. This shows that India's approach must be '2 speed Regionalism' as held by C. Rajamohan which means 'SAARC - 1' to revitalize it.

Further, K.M. Deit recommends 'East South Asia' region-ness on a similar note. thus, Track II efforts such as Neemrana dialogue and Amman Ki Initiative can be employed.



e.7(b)

"The security dilemma in India-China relations is characterized by mutual mistrust, territorial disputes, strategic competition, military modernization, and nuclear deterrence." Elucidate (15 Marks)

India - China are civilizational states (R.N Tagore), however their relations are characterized by 3Cs → Conflict - Competition - Cooperation •

The Security Dilemma however is characterized by Mutual Mistrust because of Grey zone warfare of China which include legal warfare, media warfare and Psychological warfare
(Eg) China's Nomenclature and Cartographic aggression in Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh •

Further, Territorial Disputes arise because of 3488 km Line of Actual



Control and the Aksai Chin area
(38,000 km²) and the North East
Frontier Region is Arunchal Pradesh o
Dr S. Jaishankar also held 'India has
Special China problem' and Trade is
linked with Border Resolution talks o

Furthermore Strategic competition

Security dilemma could be seen as
India is now 5th largest economy
with growth rate being 8.2% in fy 24,
however Chinese Economy is slowing
down, also 'Pressure cooker Syndrome'
leading to slowing economy as China's
'Middle Kingdom complex' wants India
to remain BOXED UP in South Asia as
per Happyman Jacob o



Military Modernization could be seen as China developing dual use Xikong villages on Border, along with already having 5 Integrated theatre commands, to which India has started continging by liberant Village programs, INS Arighat, Plan of Integrated theatres and Inter Service Organisation Act 2024.

Further, Nuclear Deterrence could be seen as India's NFO policy, with Deterrence by Denial (Defensive approach of Kenneth Waltz) was in opposition to India's 1962 war and front war showed the fittest case for Security Dilemma of John Herz.

Thus, Sayan Saran calls to move on from Modus Vivendi and go for 'Contingement' (Containment + Engagement)



Que.7(c)

"The current situation puts the diplomatic and political relationship between India and the Maldives at stake, which has been meticulously cultivated over six decades. A constructive way forward for the India-Maldives partnership could entail reducing tensions and recognizing that diplomatic relationships are shaped by shared and sustained interests." Discuss (15 Marks)

As per former diplomat, Suryanarayan
Maldives flies like a butterfly near
India Ocean, but stings like a bee to
India occasionally.

This could be seen after the
election of President Muizy who was
elected based on the Campaign slogan
of India Out campaign, further
his first diplomatic visit to Turkiye
further strained the relations of
India first established by former
President Mohammad Solih.

Relationship was also at stake.



when Maldivian President Muzizi called for Exit of Indian Troops, and Ministers passing harsh remarks on P M Modi's visit to Lakshwadeep calling India as "Proxy of Israel".

However, A Biggest Success in India's peaceful approach was seen by showing Diplomatic Maturity by not Engagering the issue and the relations have now moved from "India Out" to against India first" particularly in recent times.

A constructive way was shown by India in Inviting Muzizi to Swearing in Ceremony of P M Modi in June 2024, which resulted in diplomatic Success.

Further, currently the slogan



of 'welcome India' to Maldives by
tourism ministry of Maldives shows the
success of effort.

Further Dr. S Jaishankar's recent
visit to Male and calling it as a
'Natural Ally' has led to improvement
in relations, with the visit of President
Munizu being scheduled in the coming
days (as per MEA)

Thus taking cue from past projects
like operation Cactus, operation Neera,
line of credits, Vaccine Matri shows
success of India's Neighbourhood 1st
approach along with Gujral Doctrine
as Maldives is important for India's
strategic security (China's increasing footprint
- not on Feydhoo Atoll) needs to be priority



e.8(a)

Discuss the significance of the "Global South" for India in contemporary geopolitical scenario. (20 Marks)

The Kindberger Trap necessitates the need for India being the Voice of Global South (for redistribution of Global Good in light of Hegemonical world)

The 3rd Voice of Global South Summit hosted by India recently virtually led to \$35 million commitment to Global Development Pact initiative for Unity of Voice and Unity of Purpose

Further, the Significance of Global South for India is manifest because Dr S. Jaishankar calls India as a South Western Power, it can help India emerge as a Regional Leader
(Eg) Happymon Jacob points out that



“The paradox of India's rising global stature, is also the declining regional powers”, which necessitates the cooperation from Global South.”

Also India's firm belief in 'South-South cooperation' for forming a 'United Voice' like for CBDR-RC needs support for countries like Africa, Asia.”

Apart from it, India's push for permanent seat at UNSC cannot be completed without the support.”

India's initiatives such as ISA, CDPE are successful because of support from Africa countries.”

Moreover India's Vasudhiva Kutumbakam matches Ukuntu.”



Philosophy of Africa :

Above all, C. Rajamohan points out that this is renewed interest of Global north and a Geostrategic competition for the countries of Global South (Eg) Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Development by G7 countries, Global Partnership fund by EU and recent \$50 billion loan by China during FOCAC summit to African countries.

This shows that, India cannot remain the 'last man in the line' (Harsh V. Pant) and the Engagements show a way forward where Shashi Tharoor often declains that 'African countries



want to be like India, inspite of
admiring China.

Moreover; China's New Silk Road
for Africa and its initiatives like
Global Development Initiative, Global
Sensitivity Initiative and Global
Civilization Initiative shows its
Neo Liberalism and desire for being the
Leader of Global South.

Thus India with its initiatives
is proactively Engaging to form a two way
relationship between India - Global South
like FIPIC third Summit (5 point Agenda)
like Scholarships, #Solarmanas, the govt
digital in Africa, e Sasogya Matri,
Vaccine Matri shows the Engagement
Potential to become Partners in Development



ue.8(b)

Discuss the major pillars of India's climate diplomacy in contemporary geopolitical state of affairs. (15 Marks)

UNSG Antonio Guterres held that
"we are moving from Global warming
to Climate Bailing"

It is for this reason, Climate
Diplomacy becomes entirely important.

Major pillars of India's Climate Diplomacy
include :-

① A strong push for Climate Finance
at UNFCCC COP 28 Dubai (Eg)
\$10 trillion for Net zero by 2070.

② Climate Justice (Eg) common but
differentiated responsibility [CBDR]

③ Bolton approach (Eg) through
Mission life (vs Planet People)



⑦ Institutional mechanisms for cooperation with Global South and Global North (Eg)

a) International Solar Alliance

b) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

⑧ Cooperation through mutual benefits (Eg) Global River Cities Alliance at COP 28 (Dubai by India) apart from Green Credit Program.

⑨ Voice Against Carbon Imperialism

(Eg) Just Transition² and Phasing Down of coal rather than phase out of coal.

⑩ Diplomatic Bilateral negotiations



- (Eg) Critical Minerals Partnership agreement with USA for reducing reliance on Coal o
- (8) Individual INDC (Eg) Panchamrit Goals and Net zero by 2070 target
- (9) Subsidies and line of Credit to Global South (Eg) #Solarmanas in Africa; Climate Resilient Agriculture in Senegal and Ethiopia o
- (10) Mitigation and preparedness (Eg) Infrastructure Resilience for Island & States [IRIS]

Thus, India has Emerged as a Climate Leader to ensure Climate Justice and to prevent 'Apocalypse' and Triplic planetary Crisis through Diplomacy and cooperation



Que.8(c)

"Regional integration in South Asia faces numerous challenges, hindering the region's ability to fully capitalize on its economic potential and address common developmental goals." Substantiate. (15 Marks)

Rabindranath Tagore held that Britisshes would leave India one day for sure, but their legacy would continue for generations.

It is for this reason that Partition of the Subcontinent ~~was~~ is one of the worst legacy leading Back of Regional Integration.

Numerous Challenges hindering regional integration, apart from above include India - Pakistan estranged relations. Dr C. Rajamohan called it the slowest caravan for SAARC.



Lack of Economic trade (eg) only
5% of trade among SARIC members
as compared to 26% in ASEAN countries
and 67% in EU countries.

Further, Ethnicity has been the
cause of Tensions as per Prof. S.D. Munir
(eg) Madheshi cause (India Nepal), LTTE
issue with Sri Lanka.

Moreover, Destabilised neighbours
-ood (eg) Taliban in Afghanistan, ouster
of P.M. Sheikh Hasina on 5th August, 2024,
Nepal's 16 PM in 16 years shows lack
of stability for continuity in relations.

Another challenge include India
being seen as Big Brother Bully [Muchkund
Dubey] leading to Security Dilemma and



countries using China Card with
Buckpassing, Band wagoning against
India.

Above all, India's lack of
Delivery deficit as compared to China
(eg) where India promises, China Delivers
(Shriyan Saran), shows the lack of
Trust among South Asian countries
leading more towards Chequebook
Diplomacy and Tease to China
like 99 year lease of Hambantota Port
in Sri Lanka.

Thus, what is required is
Greater Infrastructure connectivity
through Kaladan, IMT highway, BBIN,
Fert Bridge, Ferry Service with Sri Lanka
for increased Regional cooperation in Region.



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Space for Rough Work