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Name : Sanekriti Jirivedy
Date : 09-09-2022
Test : 08

Remarks

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SECTION - A

1(a)

Comparative Politics is one of the disciplines within political science which can be traced back to Aristotle's study of 158 constitutions.

The modern traditional politics emerge post second world war due to new and emerging developing countries were to be studied and behavioral evolution had begun.

Systems approach is one such modern method given by David Easton.

The aim of this approach is to scientifically study politics as interaction with other systems - economic, social etc.

The political system is concerned with authoritative allocation of values. This system functions

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through some inputs, some supports
and gives the output. There is
a feedback mechanism too. The
System as a whole is placed in an
environment; factors outside of which
doesn't impact the system.

The inputs are mostly
Demands for certain policy while
Support can be people's participation.
The Output is a policy outcome like tariff.

Though this system gives
a new approach to study developing
countries but it is criticised of
being 'macro' in nature by Gabriel
Almond & Powell. It is also pointed out
as being eurocentric.

But it sets up stage for
advanced models like Structural Functions

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1(b)

Comparative politics post
behavioral revolution has helped
study developing societies due to its
inclusion of new elements rather than
old approach - focusing on government.

Political Economy is one such
approach that is studying issues
at the interface of politics and economy
in both Qualitative and Quantitative
terms.

Developing societies have unique
features of overdeveloped state and
prismatic features. Political Economy
gives insights to study these
economies.

Under the Marxist
Political Economy methods, Karl's

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Overdeveloped state is useful in
studying post colonial societies whose
economy remains feudal along with
highly developed political structures.

Immanuel Wallerstein's
World System Theory is useful in
studying the peri-peri and
semi peri-peri countries and
the result of capitalist expansionism
due to globalisation.

But there is need to
be careful to be about economic
determinism that political economy
carries.

This approach can be
useful in developing models of
Autonomous National Development
for developing societies

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16)

Political Sociology approach
studies interface of issues of
politics and society — like political participation.
Behavioral and pluralist theories also
engage in political participation through
parties, social movements and pressure
groups.

Social Movements are those
sustained movements done by
certain group of people to demand
State of varied interests. In this
direction new social movements have
emerged post 1970s that focus on
quality of issues like environment,
sexuality rather than old issues
of wages etc.

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The old social movements were
led mostly by working class in limited
localities while new movements are
being led by middle class, urban educated.

The old movements used
traditional methods of protest, petition,
strike while new movements like
LGBTQ activism show theatre, arts as
ways of protest.

While both movements
have been successful some
sociologists like Paul Bagge
question the divide between old and new.

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1(a)

State forms a central point to study political science (Garner). Advanced industrial societies are those societies that are considered modern and developed often identifies with the 'Global North'.

Since the conception of these states under Treaty of Westphalia to contemporary times, these states have seen a lot of changes.

During colonial times they were colonising countries thus have shown highly developed industrial bases.

The post world war times, these states have mostly been part of the two blocs - some having capitalist industrial base while some having socialist base.

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Post the slowdown in
1970s, the welfare state features had
~~have~~ been replaced by the
neo-liberal minimal state.

But in the 21st century
with rise of terrorism and
2008 crisis these states have
come under criticism.

This has given rise to
bringing back of welfare norms and
moving towards ethical capitalism.

This has also been intensified post
COVID-19, supply chain breakdowns
and rising inequality. G-7
push for stakeholder capitalism is
one such step.

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1 (e)

Parties are one of the ways
of studying political participation and
behaviour within behavioral studies.

David Easton, G. Almond consider
parties crucial for interest articulation
functions in political systems.

Developed and developing
countries differ due to history,
their economic base and societal
make up. This has impact on
their party systems too.

Statistical studies have
shown that parties in developed
countries are ideologically sound
while in developing societies,
ideology is weak rather there
is pragmatism (Z. Hasan)

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The developed countries have party systems, as noted by Duverger, that are well organised in advers but in developing societies, the parties lack internal democracy and there is prominence of few leaders because there are prismatic societies showing modern and old features.

But in both societies, there is no homogenous party system and differences are based on ideal types only.

Nevertheless party systems tell a lot of democratic deepening of the country.

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liberal approach to
international relations puts focus on
benevolent nature of states that can
collaborate for peace as per wilson's
14 point speech. Institutions form
one of the most important pillar
for this cooperation.

Institutions give a platform
to discuss common issues and
not let them ^{into} escalate wars, which is
is seen as foundational thesis
behind UN formation in 1945.

liberals also believe in
Balance of power but their
understanding is through collective
security ~~defense~~ where "one for all" principle
works. The attack of any country
is seen as attack on the
entire state system

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Within UN collective
security is seen through UN peacekeeping
and Peace Building Process. UN Peacekeeping
force was constituted under the
vision of Dag Hammarskjöld under
a UNGA resolution and is under
UNSC directions

India with a rising status
as a middle power, has played
important role in this architecture -
during Arab-Israel war (1948), Vietnam war,
Korean crisis (1950s) and recently in
Congo and Liberia

India has not only
provided personnel but also
medicine & engineers as the
type of conflicts have also
changed.

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India in its recent tenure
as UNSC non permanent member
launched UNITE-AWARE app and asked
for better training and tech to
the personnel.

If seen from liberal
Perspective, Indian rule is
appreciated as fostering peace but
India's recognition as "greater power"
is doubtful.

For Realists, power of
states is measured by various
parameters - which mostly focus on
hard power - military & economy.
UN peacekeeping is not counted as
a greater power for them.

Additionally, Indian
credentials are weakened because

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India can't decide on the facts
of its peacekeepers as UNSC permanent
member control this

Chinese increasing
role in peacekeeping also tries to
take credit away from India as
an important peace-making country.

Also, Indian peacekeepers
have been criticised of committing
atrocities and harassment.

But as power is intangible
in many forms, Indian image
has earned it goodwill which
adds to its soft power. This
contribution also strengthens India's
argument for UNSC permanent
seat, thus needs to
strengthen

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3 (b)

Hegemonic schools of
international relations like Realism
have always shaped debates in the
~~world~~ arena. With the emergence of
critical schools and with greater
complex-interdependence^{den} in this
Wb-wb state system; new issues
gain importance.

With Rachel Carson's
Silent Spring, environment became
a discourse in international relations;
which was further strengthened
through UNCED (1992) and Brundtland
Report. The institutions of UNEP,
UNFCCC show the increasing importance
of environment.

As Keohane and Nye
suggest, in contemporary times

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the issue of environment has entered the arena of high table politics.

Be it bilateral or multilateral summits, climate change forms a key focal point of discussion - like the recently concluded COP 26, G-7 and BRICS meet.

The North-South division has seen to deepen in environmental issues with greater coalitional diplomacy being carried out for favorable outcomes like the debate between phase down - phase out of coal.

Environmental issues have also find spaces in conversations of development.

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and equality and economy. Like in
any FTA today, environment concerns
feature prominently.

Environment being a
transnational concern demands collective
action and cooperation and thus
sacrifice of narrow national interests
of countries. The Realpolitik of
countries have thus tried to
manipulate the discussions to
get favorable outcomes - like the
INDs under UNFCCC are not
binding thus beneficial for the
west.

Given the 'code & red' of
humanity will be environment
(IPCC report), countries need to act
in concert like the recent
Glasgow Pact (2021)

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3(C)

The contemporary world order
can be studied from various
perspectives. Within liberalism -
globalization and regionalisation are
two different ways.

Globalization is the
result of global capitalism along with
ICT revolution to bring the world
closer and linked. Regionalisation
on the other hand is coming
together of geographically proximate
countries for mutual benefits. (Barry Bu
zan)
and functional cooperation.

The debate between
the two concepts arise from
the fact that they are
antithetical in approach.

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Globalization aims at forgetting 'geography' as an element of relation to make the world as global village while Regionalization is reinforcement of geography in inter-state relation.

The other side feels that the two are not antithetical and regionalisation can be a stepping stone for globalization (Thorst Thompson). Regionalisation is how practically globalization plays out.

Post COVID-19, globalization has come under immense criticism due to fragile supply chains; movement of people causing transmission and impoverishment of the developing countries.

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Thus there is push
for regionalisation as seen in -
revival of BIMSTEC charter, SCRI (^{regional} supply chain)
formed, smoke vaccine fund it
was portrayed that region has
won over 'global'.

But again the convergence
between the two can be seen as
post pandemic there is
global agreement on Stakeholder
Capitalism. Also again regional organisations
are seen as the path to
re-globalization.

Marmots like Wallerstein
criticise globalization as being
unfair to the 'periphery';
regionalisation - globalization
together can solve the issue.

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5(a)

India and Pakistan are
neighbouring countries with shared
history and culture. Kantilyan
Mandala theory which regards
neighbours as enemies fits
perfectly in their dynamic.

The bilateral relations
have reached to a big drawn
stalemate due to various reasons - but
the priorities of both are very different.

In India, terrorism
emanating from Pakistani soil is a
big area of concern for the
internal security of the country.

The cross border
terrorism has led to other
organized crimes and radicalization
of Kashmiris from India.

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Pakistan's involvement in
Parliament attack (2001), 26/11 attacks
was deeply condemned by India.
India raises Pak's state support
to anti India terrorism even at
FATF. It is one of the reasons that
even SAARC has been stagnant.

Kashmir, on the other
hand is the most important issue
of J&K. It has raised this issue
at international platforms - UN, OIC.

It occupies a big portion of Kashmir and
claim India has illegally occupied
& Kashmir post 1949 accession
agreement.

Thus both need to solve
these issues that can catalyze
regional cooperation in South Asia

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5 (6)

Norman Angell defines
foreign policy as set of policy
and tactics used by a country to
forward its national interest, it is based
on various factors.

Leadership is considered
an important factor as K. Subrahmanyan
noted that "Indian F.P.'s leadership
function". Nehru, was considered
a visionary leader, but has been
criticized of being Idealist. Idealism
in foreign policy refers to disregarding
power politics and state of anarchy and
believing in peace and just institutions.

This can be seen
specifically in Indian NAM which
stood for neutrality away from
power - bloc - politics.

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In Chinese relations,
Nehru's idealism backfired as
the Panchsheel strategy ended in
1962 war. Indian defence
preparedness was also low.

But Kamti Bajpai says that
Nehru showed a lot of documen
in foreign policy which even best
experts couldn't question.

The NAM in itself was
best given the weak status
of India (Teresita Schaffer). Nehru's
role was also appreciated in
pioneering India's multialigned
foreign policy which takes shape even
today.

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5 (C)

Power becomes a key conceptual category to study international relations. According to Jack Levy Economic competitiveness is a key measure of national power - energy security forms a key component for this.

India is deficient in fossil fuel and is engaging in oil-surplus countries like the West Asian powers. The recent I2U2 and CEPA with UAE can be beneficial.

Iran, which faces sanctions from USA post JCPOA - fallout has been key exporter of ^{oil to} India. India has been trying to find diplomatic spaces to find a waiver in such sanctions.

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India has also put its interest above any direction from USA, to act with strategic autonomy to buy cheap Russian oil post the Ukraine War outbreak.

Apart from securing sources, India through its SAGAR, QVAD, IOP, Maritime Domain Awareness wants to secure the sea lanes of communication so that oil trade isn't disrupted.

Given the changing climate, renewable energy is a priority under new panchennit targets and also used ISA for solar energy push.

Thus Indian diplomacy has shown opportunity (K. Srinivasan) to meet challenges.

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5 (d)

(BOP)
Balance of Power is a
key realist understanding to analyse
the foreign policy of country. During
cold war times deterrence, a means of
BOP has been replaced by the
Nuclear proliferation.

Indian philosophy and
strategic culture of peace, ahimsa
guides India to be a pacifist and this
is reflected in Indian commitment to
disarmament since Nehruvian era.

But given the state of
fragile neighbourhood and threat to
national security from China-Pak,
India conducted nuclear tests in 1979.
It acquired weapon in 1998
to utter disappointment of west
to save and secure its interests.

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This step was in opposition to Indian disarmament support but strategic thinking in Indira says that India was always sure to acquire weapons, just the timing was to be decided.

CR Mohan says that world has become complex - interdependent during Indian tests and thus the timing was right - no country could sanction India for long.

Today India has been accepted as Nuclear power by USA, Japan due to India's responsible role as nuclear power. India has always stood for equality in nuclear regimes.

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501

EU is a gold standard
of regional organisation with democratic
culture and strong economy. EU-India
relations have seen their
shares of up-downs since the
independence of India.

Today the biggest concern
in bilateral ties is that ~~now~~ EU is
an economic bloc and thus focus
of the relations have been
economy - FTA, trade, investments etc.
This reduces the importance of
each other in strategic calculations.

Political cooperation can
be an excellent arena to come
together because of similar
democratic culture thus

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overlapping consensus can be
made on issues of human rights
as seen in joint council formed in 2020.
They can also come together in
global institutions.

Security wise, India-EU
have very similar position. Both are
middle powers in geopolitics. Also
both have been used as back in
Backpassing strategy of USA in
Indo-Pacific and Europe respectively.

Thus need to is to
remove roadblocks and
miscommunications through
greater dialogue as per
Sociological liberalism thesis.

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Q. 61

India and South East Asian
relations have seen transformation
since India's independence. Post
independence being a NAM country,
India did not cooperate much
with South East Asia except
Indonesia due to SEATO —
US bloc.

Post liberalisation of India
and end of cold war bloc politics,
K.P. Kesavan writes that both
started to come together reviving
historic ties. The most crucial
development has been relations
with ASEAN first set-up in 1994.

Under P.V. Narasimha
Rao's LNK East policy and today
to Act East of Modi, relations

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have multidimensional Aspirations.
Security, forms a key
concern for any state in the
state of anarchy. As South East Asia
forms India's extended neighbourhood
with links with North east, its
security has been crucial
component of the relations.
Prosperity in South East
Asia is in line with India's
commitment of partnerships as
equals. This is reflected in
India's ASEAN FTA, people-to-people
ties and support to ASEAN
centrality in all multilateral forums.

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Indian ~~too~~ economic
initiatives have been mutually beneficial
to both. India has also formed
its Indo Pacific Policy keeping
South East Asia in mind.

Apart from ASEAN, BIMSTEC
and Bay of Bengal are crucial
platforms of engagements.

But Indian success
has been hindered by the
persistent security concerns faced
by the region. The Chinese
presence is a ~~concern~~ concern
as seen in South China Sea and
also militarisation of regions
around Malacca have been
criticised by South East Asian
countries. Indian role in this
has been only limited to diplomacy

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with no credible results.

Also the Indian alliance
in QUAD is seen by ASEAN countries
as suspicion and against ASEAN by
hampering ASEAN centrality.

India's limited role in
the recent democratic erosion in
Myanmar has also been noted.

~~India~~ India also stayed
away from RCEP as it was against
India's interests due to Chinese
predatory policies.

Thus there is a wide
range of scope for both countries
to celebrate and revive the
relations.

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26(b)

India and Japan have
shared old civilizational links as
under Mandate theory both are
friends with China being the common
enemy.

This has led to believe that
dramatic rise of China is the
sole reason for the close ties
between the two. This has been
a factor undoubtedly as seen
in joint actions against Chinese
belliculence - like QUAD ; but
there are deeper ties, and China
is just one of the factors of
such close relations.

Japan and India
were in distant ~~times~~ during
cold war times due to Japan
being part of USA's bloc and
India being non aligned.

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But with opening of both
of their economies and the
end of cold war in early 1990s;
both entered into bilateral relations.

Even during the cold war,
post the Hiroshima-Nagasaki attacks
India was a crucial contributor
to Japan for development and
today India is largest ODA
receiver from Japan.

Kanti Bajpai said that
the relation today is of
cherry blossom phase due to
multidimensional relation. In
security both have signed ACSA
and entered into civil nuclear
arrangement.

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Developmentally, India has
been seen as a key location for
Japanese investments like JICA's
in infra and North East.

Coordinating work is seen in
Africa to lay down foundation of
Asia - Africa growth corridor on
the lines of sustainable development.

Soft Power and cultural
ties are also historical - Buddhism,
cuisines have been enriched.

Thus Chinese lens to
view this historical ties is a
myopic approach; rather a
wider vision is needed to
fathom the depth of the
relations.

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6 (C)

India - Russia emerge as a natural ally of each other due to deep historical linkages and also strategic convergences.

The cold war politics was driven by bloc politics — but India was not member of any bloc and was leader of NAM. But with increasing security threats in form of war, India found itself isolated.

At this time even NAM nations sided with India's opponents (C.R. Murthy); thus India looked at Russia for promise in the form of 1971 Peace Treaty.

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This close relationship
was also seen when India prioritised
Russian relations over historical
Afghan ties during USSR's invasion of
Afghanistan in 1989.

Thus both were even
closer economically and defence wise -
Russia transferred technology
and capital goods to India.

Post Cold War world order
has seen various changes from
USA's hegemony to rising multi
multipolarity and Chinese Ascent.

In this situation of flux
India-Russia need to be together
for long term gains, Russia provides
India with defence and oil

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while India can provide market
and also support Russia when
post Crimea Russia is in view
of partners .

Chinese concern is
shared by both. Kautilyan wisdom
says that China is a threat for
both India & Russia due to
its expansionist and revisionist
and Revanchist tendencies.

But in complex interdependence
world, both also need to understand
each other's other interests
and give ^{to each other} strategic
autonomy and space.

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861

Foreign policy between two nations is decided by shared geography - borders become important as they are often disputed. As India and China become as engines of Asia's rise - their bilateral dynamics becomes important to study.

Historically seen, both are civilizational states and thus border was not a fixed component. It was with British Imperialism that fixed borders were made.

The contemporary dispute can be traced back to 1914 Shimla Conference to decide on borders - the results of which are not accepted by China as they say Tibetans took part in this meeting.

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Post independence steps were taken like - Panchsheel, Tibet's sovereignty (1954) but 1962 war broke out majorly as a result of ambiguous borders.

~~Sino~~ Incursions were seen again like in Somdarchung in 1987. With R. Gandhi's visit to China in 1988, border talks were revived. This has been followed by agreements, treaties and confidence building measures but a lasting solution doesn't seem easy.

In eastern and western dispute regions, the ambiguous borders have ~~also~~ continued due to Chinese not sharing maps from their sides.

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Given the huge power asymmetry between the two (K. Beypol); China is not ready to collaborate on the issue. Border has become a strategic tool for China to call out India for its support to Tibetans. India's closeness to USA as seen in QUAD and the Indo Pacific strategy has added to the intractability of the conflict.

Border dispute are central because India has stated clearly that despite economic relations, any meaningful relations is not possible without Border solution.

In this scenario, solution seems difficult to find but as Vijay Gokhale points

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out, an all-out war will be
problematic thus dialogue ~~is~~ are
the only way.

Both parties need to
put their interests and intentions
~~transparent~~ transparently. Bringing
external players to this dispute
can be not fruitful.

India needs to respect
its commitment and draw some
~~on~~ red lines and take stern
action if these lines are crossed.

The perceptions difference in
terms of border is a crucial part
that needs to be solved using
scientific methods.

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8(c)

A country's foreign policy is
shaped by various factors and is
manifested in different forms.

Political Economy approach is useful
in studying India's changing
foreign economic policies.

Post independence, India
being a poor colonial country was
overdeveloped and prismatic and thus
Nehruvian vision guided for
import substitution and planned
economics or line with USSR model.

This would help India to achieve
domestic economic stability and not
get dominated by the global capitalism
as form of neo-imperialism.

इस हाथिए
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Only write
question
number in
this margin

Specimen Booklet

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Neohuman planned model

was a success initially as it
gave rise to stable growth rates
and self reliance. This was crucial
because being non aligned India
wanted to have autonomous economic
policies.

~~needed to~~ Soon planning
proved inadequate due to rising
size of economy added to
geo-political stresses of Wars and
(Pak, China)
international crisis (oil crisis - 1973).

This led to the
start of 1991 crisis due to
strained foreign reserves and
higher Balance of Deficit

Thus India went ~~to~~ for
rescue to liberal institutions like

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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IMF which promised help in
return of SARs programme which
was considered as a neo-imperial
agenda.

India thus had to adopt
LPG policies and this led to India
being part of the global capitalism with
less state support to the economy.

World system of wallerstein
understand India as part of
semi-periphery and thus contributes
to the core (ex-G7) development.

With COVID-19 and
Aatmanirbhar programme; India
has marketed the economic policies
balancing autonomy and participation
in global market

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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86)

Dennin Kan Summaries

India's relationship ~~between~~ with
USA as moving from estranged to
engaged democracies and today
also as a global good.

The cold war era was the
times of mutual distrust and
suspicion as USA-led liberal bloc
while India led NAM and feared
neo-imperialism from the bloc
politics.

USA also supported Indian
adversaries like Pakistan in
work against India. Also
at international institutions like
on Kashmir at UN, USA did
not support India.

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Today their convergence
are multiple - containing China,
rules based world order and
primacy to Indo Pacific. India
has emerged for USA & 'back' (Mearsheimer)
against China. India is ^{also} using
USA for external balancing against
China.

Cooperation is also seen in
~~economic~~ military terrorism,
Afghanistan, Middle East. Trade is
a strong reason of growing ties along
with defence growth.

As India sheds old
war hangover to align with USA,
USA needs to give its
Strategic autonomy to India
and respect its national interests

India's leaning towards
Russia (USSR) was called out by
USA as being against NAM. NAM
itself was considered problematic by
J. J. Dulles as taking benefits by
India but not paying the price from
the world order.

Indian policy ~~was~~ dates also
saw USA with suspicion due to
proximity to Pakistan. def was against
the ideological construct of USA.

But post end of cold war,
USA emerged as the hegemon and
India shed old inhibitions to
interact with USA as according to
Realism "there are no permanent
friends or enemies".