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Political Science & International Relations

PSIR Mains Test Series – 2024

Test 6

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Max Marks: 250**

Name Nikas kundu
Test Date 10/09/24
Email Address
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Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						

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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 of Marxist school of International politics given by Samir Amin, Immanuel Wallerstein, A.G. Frank held that prosperity in core countries [G7] is due to the exploitation of peripheries (eg Africa & Latin America.

They point out the "unequal exchange", development of underdevelopment" in Global south & call for "national autonomous development" in Global south by refuting political modernisation theory of Samuel P. Huntington.

However it suffers from various limitations. It is criticised as "economic reductionism" due to focus on economic factors

It is often called as 'monocausal explanation' due to focus on single factor.

Post modernist scholar call it as another 'meta-narrative' feminist scholars criticised it as another 'male stream' theory. Liberal school criticised it for lack of explanation for pro-poor nation programmes like least developed country status, MFN status at WTO. It fails to explain Generalised System of Preferences of USA and duty free access by the developed countries to LDC's.

Still dependence school helped to understand nature of states in Global South, North-South divide & East-West divide & it provided a base to wallerstein's core & periphery model and the demand of New International Economic order.

Que.1(b) Give an account of the merits and demerits of multi-party system. (10 Marks)

Multiparty system is the system where multiple political parties are there in a country with sufficient "systemic Relevance" [Myron weiner]

eg India has 6 National parties & more than 50 state parties.

Myron weiner in his dynamic classification of party systems held that multiparty system in competitive political systems are of two types → "consociational and Polarised".

Merits of multiparty system is depicted by consociational element. It increases the diversity of political representation and increases democratic consciousness of

people. It leads to healthy coalition culture (eg) German's coalitions. It is good for federalism (eg) 1989-2014 phase of multiparty system in India.

demerits include "policy paralysis", "Jumbo Ministries" [V.C. Joshi], Multiple Prime Ministers or Super Prime Ministers. and unhealthy coalitions due to lack of "coalition dharma".

It can lead to frequent defections & full "horse trading" & politics of "Aaya Ram Gaya Ram". Further regional parties can give preference to regional issues over national issues (eg) TMC in India. It can fuel corruption & political instability.

India as a multicultural democracy with multiparty system shall focus on becoming "Mature democracy" to use multiparty system for benefit of the country.

Que.1(c) **Critically analyze the difference between neo-liberalism and neo-realism. (10 Marks)**

International relations as a subject has evolved in the form of debates neoliberalism vs neorealism debate constitutes third major debate in IR as a discipline.

Neoliberalism school based on Washington Consensus of John Williamson [1980] and ideas of Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye advocate for peace in international relations like Kenneth Waltz Neorealism, on the other hand held that due to the anarchical nature of International politics, there is little scope of cooperation as countries suffer from security - dilemma [John Herz] and trust dificit.

Neoliberals held that security dilemma can be addressed by international institutions like UN whereas neorealists refute their relevance as 'quasi negotiations'

Neoliberals focus on trade & interdependence under neoliberal world order [eg WTO formation in 1995] to establish 'security community' [Karl Deutsch] whereas neorealists point out the geoeconomic order where trade itself is used as a tool in geopolitics eg India-China trade.

Neoliberals focus on soft power [Joseph Nye] whereas neorealists focus on Hard power like military power and Nuclear weapons.

Though different in their assumptions, both schools used different means to achieve common objective that is 'peace' in international relations.

Que.1(d) **What is Systems Approach? What are its major characteristics? (10 Marks)**

Systems Approach was given by David Easton in his book "Political System".

It is a behavioral approach, conceptualising State as a political "machine" producing outputs in the form of policies and decisions that interact with "environment" & its elements and then re-enter the political machine along with Inputs [demands] as 'feedback' that completes the loop for "Authoritative allocation of values" [distribution of goods & services]. It takes a dynamic view of political system. It is

behavioral approach stressing more on processes than institutions.

It was mainly invented to study the 'prismatic societies' [F.W. Riggs] where there is difference in text and context, Constitution & actual practice. It enabled to make comparisons between the countries by studying various aspects like political behavior

However Traditionalists criticised it as just a 'conceptual framework' with 'zero analytical importance'. Marxists called it unscientific, biased as it does not explain 'crisis in the system' & presents western political system as ideal.

However, it provided a base for structural functional approach of Almond & Powell & other comparative methods in modern comparative politics especially for studying 3rd world countries.

Que.1(e) **What is Judith Ann Ticker's critique of Morgenthau's Six Principles of Political Realism? (10 Marks)**

Morgenthau gave his six principles of Realism in his book "Politics among Nations" based on his traditional approach and is often called as "Father of Realism".

Ann. J. Tickner, a feminist school scholar, criticised Morgenthau's six principles in her book "Genders in International politics". She gave six reformed principles in response to Morgenthau's principles

Morgenthau's six principles →

1. Raison d'etat → national interest is supreme
2. National interest is dynamic in nature.

(3) NI is Power
(4) No role of Ideology in IR
(5) No role of ethics in IR
(6) IR is an autonomous discipline

Ann J. Tickner's 6 reformed principles;

(1) Power is multidimensional
(2) NI also include human security with state security.
(3) Power is constructive also. It empowers people
(4) Politics is not autonomous of ethics
(5) IR as a discipline cannot claim autonomy.

Ann J. Tickner's principles gave greater relevance to feminist school of IR. Swedish Foreign Minister advocated use of feminist foreign policy. Nirupma Rao advocated its use in India-Pakistan relations.

Ann's principles are crucial to counter climate change, Terrorism & Nuclear proliferation.

Que.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)

Que.2(b) Critically examine the effectiveness and weaknesses of the United Nations (UN) in promoting multilateralism. (15 Marks)

Que.2(c) **Discuss the challenges related to the fulfillment of IMEC. Also, suggest some ways to address those challenges (15 Marks)**

Que.3(a) Give an account of the various strands of new institutionalism. (20 Marks)

Que.3(b) **What do you understand by the term "political regime"? What are the general characteristics of political regimes? (15 Marks)**

Que.3(c) **Critically assess the factors underlying de-globalization in the present international scenario. (15Marks)**

Que.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)**

Asia Pacific Economic cooperation [APEC] was formed in 1980's and it is an example of Regionalism in international relations as per Andrew Hurrell's "Regionalism in world politics" book.

consisting of more than 70% of world's population, 80% of world's GDP and a vast geographical extent, APEC has tremendous economic, strategic and demographic potential. But its potential remains untapped for various reasons & challenges.

First is, it is a symbol of open or weak Regionalism

as per Andrew Hurrell. Lack of concrete provisions & targets reduces the efficacy of APEC.

Moving on to other reasons, Richard Haass in his book "The World" held that China & USA are in the state of cold war 2.0. Cold war 2.0 has reduced the scope of cooperation between the two giants in the form of trade wars, breaking of "Chimerica" principle and failure of Golden Arches Theory of Thomas Friedman.

It was clearly visible in 2013 APEC summit in USA, where Golden Gates

declaration came out with no substantive outcomes. US - China differences came to the surface in this summit when Joe Biden called Xi Jinping a "dictator" in press conference.

Further, there has been a lack of dynamism in APEC. It has failed to adapt itself with the changing needs of the global order. It still depends on commitments made by its members for cooperation without any collective agenda.

Moreover, the rising economic giants like India wants participation but APEC has

not conceded.

Further, there has been a lack of seriousness among the members to engage in APEC in the context of geoeconomic world order. Countries have started preferring CPTPP over APEC to increase trade & cooperation. In Southeast Asia, RCEP challenges the legitimacy of APEC.

So, Thiruvalluvar held that "wisdom is to live in tune with the mode of changing world". APEC needs to develop into a vibrant, dynamic platform with concrete commitments and achievements. It shall diversify its mandate and membership. And the New cold war, APEC can emerge as a 'peacemaker' and 'peacebuilder' between US & China

Que.4(b) **Examine the factors that led to the emergence of authoritarian regimes. Also, discuss the salient features of authoritarian regimes. (15 Marks)**

OP Gauba held that "Political science is concerned with the state, its mandate, its nature and its functions".

In contemporary times, we are seeing the rise of authoritarian regimes as per the EIA's democracy Index which showed the "Backslide of democracy" [Nancy Bermeo] and "democratic Recession" [Larry Diamonds] due to various factors.

First is the ideological confrontations between US & China. Rise of "china challenge" based on tremendous growth, has altered the

debate around ideologies. It has challenged "end of history" debate of Francis Fukuyama and "political modernisation" of Samuel Huntington. China and Russia are supporting "Junta" of Myanmar, "Military-Intelligence complex" of Pakistan, "Autocratic theocracy" of Iran, engaging with Taliban and Venezuela etc. China has presented itself as a "People's democracy" or a "new Model of democracy" that has rejuvenated the notion of China or a "democracy that works".

Besides that, covid pandemic has resulted into the erosion of civil liberties and concentration of powers in the hands of the state. resulting in

rise of authoritarianism. Besides that "coup culture" in Africa has also given rise to authoritarianism. Rise of populist leaders like Trump, Victor Orban etc. has also led to rise of authoritarian regime leading to 'Third Reverse wave' of democracy as per Samuel Huntington

features of authoritarian regime includes - erosion of civil liberties, enhanced state surveillance, expansionist foreign policy (eg China's salami slicing), populism and rise of nationalism. Anti migration gesture, identity politics, less space for dissent, propaganda (eg Russia), lack of constitutional morality are other features of authoritarianism

summits of democracy

and Daniel Bell held that democratic nations need to improve efficiency of their models to reduce people's attraction to authoritarian regimes and counter 'democratic paradox' [UNDP] where people have liking for democracy but they support authoritarian leaders.

Que.4(c) **Explain the concept of non-alignment. What kind of historical situations led to the development of non-alignment? (15 Marks)**

Non-alignment is a 'signature concept' of Indian foreign policy as per C. Raja Mohan

It stood for right to independent judgement, aversion to 'bloc politics' or superpower rivalry in cold war and taking a "principled stand" as per PM Pt Jawaharlal Nehru.

Nehru explained its meaning as India promoting a proactive policy of engagement in world affairs & not isolationism as depicted in 'Monroe doctrine' of USA. It was formalised at Afro Asian conference in 1961 based on "Bandung" spirit" and Panchsheel

India Gandhi called it "biggest peace movement" in international relations and NAM emerged as a third bloc catering to needs of Global south.

Non-alignment arose in context of historical as well as ideological factors.

Historical factors include the cold war between USA & ~~the~~ USSR ~~not~~ and threat of Nuclear war. Besides that, after independence in 1947, India was weak materially & wanted to utilise its limited resources for development.

Besides that, nationalism in India at that time was based on anti-west feelings due to colonial

loot and India as a democracy could not have went with a communist USSR, so non-alignment was a pragmatic sense.

Pt. Nehru held that US Imperialism will be worse than British Imperialism'. Happy Mon Jacob held that 'non-alignment at that time was a 'rational strategy' as foreign policy is not evaluated as a 'zero sum game' as every policy has its pros & cons.

Henry Kissinger in his book 'World order' held that though irritant to USA, non alignment was best course of action India could have adopted at that time. Aparna Pandey held it a rational approach considering weak material status of India.

However, now India is non aligned by multiple alignments or issue based alignments in non-alignment 2.0. Dr. Jaishanker held that India differentiates between idealistic non-alignment and pragmatic multiple alignments at present,

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 is claimed to have entered a 'Sonali Adhyaya' or 'Golden period' because of various regional connectivity initiatives. India-Bangladesh have started 'Friendship Pipeline' to transport oil & gas.

Besides that, BBIN-Motor vehicles agreement aims to boost transport connectivity between India-Bangladesh-Nepal & Bhutan for promoting trade & integration.

Further India-Bangladesh have started Agartala-Akhaura rail link under India's

Act east policy and Rupshi Rail link to integrate railway network in the region.

Further electricity grid connectivity is being explored to connect the grids of Nepal, Bangladesh & India under SAARC's agreement on cooperation on Energy.

Under Japan's "New Plan for Free & Open Indo Pacific", a Bay of Bengal - North east India industrial value chain is being explored to establish connectivity in region along with Kaladan project of India and Big-B project of Bangladesh. Besides, Matarbari & Chittagong port of Bangladesh is linked to India's Chennai & Kolkatta port.

Recent setback in relations due to political crisis in Dhaka requires a realpolitik approach and "nimble-footed" diplomacy as per Happy mon Jacob & Harsh Pant to achieve potential of bilateral relationship.

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)**

Dr. Jaishankar held Indo Pacific as a region of 'Great Games' in contemporary times where strategic players are displaying their strategic skills.

Popularly described as "confluence of two seas" by former PM of Japan, Indo-Pacific is central to geopolitics of the day.

The centre of Gravity of International politics has shifted from Atlantic to Indo Pacific to use of 'china challenge' to 'Pax Americana' based on 'Middle Kingdom complex' & 'China Dream' of

dominance of Xi Jinping.

Major European powers like EU, UK, France, Germany etc have come out with their Indo Pacific strategies justifies the Geopolitical context of Indo Pacific

US through its Asia Rebalance / Pivot to Asia policy, has entered Indo-Pacific as region of primacy of USA's interests in its National security strategy

Japan has come out with its new Plan for Free & Open Indo Pacific, Asean has released its "Outlook of Indo Pacific". India has made its ambitions clear at Shangri La Dialogue vis-a-vis Indo Pacific and started "Indian Pacific oceans initiative". Rajiv Bhatia rightly highlighted that "All eyes are on Indo-Pacific" and C. R. Mohan rightly held that "future of world politics will be shaped in Indo Pacific".

Que.5(c)

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

India - France comprehensive strategic partnership completed 25 years in 2023. Bilateral relationship is based on shared values, historical ties & shared vision of world order.

S. Jaishankar in his book 'Why Bharat Matters' called France as 'Lynman' of India for various reasons.

Bilateral relations will be crucial to shape geopolitical & geostrategic outcomes in Indo-Pacific & beyond. Both are a part of India - Australia - France & Fayde Trilaterals that will shape ~~the~~ security architecture

France's rock solid support to India at UNSC, NSG & and to India France acting as an "entry point" for India in EU post Brexit will shape future geopolitical framework.

Besides the defence cooperation in the form of Rafale deals, exercises like La Perouse, Varuna etc. will shape security & defence architecture.

Bilateral trade is also set to increase from $13 billion to more in coming times.

Horizon 2047 document encompassing cooperation across various sectors between India & France will shape global outcomes S. Jaishankar rightly highlighted in his book that "Both stand for a third way in the face of "Blocs formation" which will be crucial for bilateral relations & global outcomes".

Que.5(d) **Critically analyze the impediments to India's permanent seat at the UNSC.(10 Marks)**

India as a 'civilisational state' [Lucian Pye] with largest population in world, with 5th largest economy & a constitutional commitment to peace world wants a permanent seat in UNSC to take its 'rightful place' in 'comity of nations' [Nehru].

However there are various impediments. Dr. Jaishankar in Parliamentary committee held China as "biggest roadblock" for India as permanent member to UNSC.

Uniting for consensus or coffee club containing Pakistan is another impediment as it opposes expansion of UNSC.

Besides this, India's

membership of G4 has become an impediment as China & Russia will never allow Japan in UNSC. Russia openly asked India to move out of G4.

Weak material factors of India with less contribution to UN [less than 1%], domestic issues like insurgencies & naxals and belatered issues with the neighbours & border conflicts are a major impediment

For future, India needs to engage with China at SCO & RIC with the help of Russia to create pressure on China. India needs to solidify its support from Global South and west. India's recent Plan for reform of UNSC presents India's seriousness. For 'Reformed & Effective multilateralism' with a Reformed UN 2.0 with India as a permanent member at UNSC is a demand of hour to address 'crisis of legitimacy' of UN [5 vais, 1 veto]

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. (10Marks)**

India organised G20 summit in 2023 under the theme 'one world, one family, one future', by adopting a consensus approach that led to a major diplomatic breakthrough in the form of 'new delhi declaration'.

India in agenda of summit, put forward the idea of 'Reformed & Effective multilateralism' with a reformed UN2.0 to address the contemporary challenges.

India formed a special group on Multilateral Development Banks under Harvard professor Lawrence and N.K. Singh

that suggested multiple reforms to Bretton woods Institutions.

India included the voice & concerns of Global South through voice of Global South summit to include perspective of Global South. The inclusion of African Union in G20 was a 'system defining moment' in the history. Besides that, India also formed a group on multilateralism for practicising reformed & Effective Multilateralism.

C.R. Mohan rightly pointed out the 'Increased diplomatic clout of India resulting in enhanced standing of India on world stage as 'Vishwaguru', 'Vishwabandhu' for successful organisation of G20 summit that led to major breakthroughs'

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)

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)

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)**

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)**

Based on New Regionalism [Andrew Heywood] of 1980's and 1990's and liberal institutionalism approach of Keohane, Wilson and Nye, SAARC was formed in 1985 to increase cooperation among South Asian members.

It consists of 8 members of South Asia. It was formed to increase trade and interdependence with addressing security dilemma [John Herz] and trust deficit among the members. However multiple factors have diminished the relevance & effectiveness of SAARC.

First is the Indo-Pakistan rivalry that runs through

the subcontinent as "Banquo's Ghost" [Dilip Hiro]. It has led to the "insecurity dilemma" [Stephen Cohen] in South Asia.

Further lack of trade & interdependence has reduced relevance of SAARC. Trade is less than 5% of total trade despite 25% of global population and largest number of poors. SAFTA has failed to materialise.

Further, Pakistan sponsored terrorism has brought saarc to a standstill. Post Uri, Pathankot and Pulwama attacks, saarc has become a "jammed" vehicle [S. Jaishankar]

Moreover, bilateral disputes like illegal immigration

eg Rohingyas, Tamils, border conflicts
eg Kalapani issue, water wars
eg Teesta issue, Indus water Treaty issue, insurgencies and instabilities in the countries of South Asia act as major hindrance to SAARC.

Similarly, John Garver, Homes "Big Brother attitude" of India for this state of SAARC. Moreover, Bhumitra Chakma held that due to the strategic location of South Asia at the "commanding centres of Indian ocean region" [S. Jaishankar] and arc of instability, South Asia has become a place of proxy wars between the

great power. US-China are engaged in a 'Great Game' as evident from recent Bangladesh political crisis and Myanmar's political turmoil.

Due to SAARC becoming a 'moribund platform', multiple problems have proliferated in South Asia. Harsh Pant held that India now is "surrounded by flames" in form of political crisis in Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and economic crisis in Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan etc.

S.D. Muni called for Neighbourhood 2.0 and Rajiv Bhatia called for SAARC 2.0 to revive SAARC, Smruti Patnaik called for moving beyond 'statist approach' in SAARC & for multi-track engagement in SAARC, Suhasini Haider called for rejuvenation & revival of SAARC. S.D. Muni closed that a dormant SAARC will make India's neighbourhood policy further difficult, so India needs to up its game in SAARC.

Que.7(b)

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

Alfred Mahan highlighted the value of Naval powers. and Spykman underlined relevance of maritime power in his "Rimland concept".

India's SAGAR initiative, security and growth of all in the region aims to increase India's engagement in Indian ocean region for security and shared prosperity.

India started SAGAR as PM Modi believed that "21st century belong to sea, space and cyberspace". It holds immense significance for variety of region. C. Raja Mohan held in his book 'sagar Manthan', that future of world politics will be shaped in

Indian Ocean Region. SAGAR is crucial for security in IOR due to China's 'String of pearls' strategy, Blue water Navy and Two ocean strategy'. It will strengthen India's 'necklace of diamonds' strategy & 'Double fish Hook strategy'.

Further, it will help in maintaining stability in IOR due to 'Great Games' in IOR in Cold war 2.0 [Richard Haass] as centre of gravity of International Geopolitics has shifted to IOR.

IOR is often called as 'key to seven seas' so trade and sea lines of communication & their safety make sagar more relevant for IOR countries. Sagar is relevant because of 'energy

security as most of energy supply takes place through IOR.

Moreover, the Blue Economy vision and the centrality of Geopolitical construct of Indo-Pacific in today's Geopolitics with Asean at centre makes Sagar relevant.

India has huge stakes in Sagar due to its Blue Economy 1.0, Maritime vision for Amrit kaal, Maritime Panchsheel policy etc. to counter traditional & not traditional threats like Piracy (e.g. West Asia), disasters, drugs (e.g. Mother ships) etc.

India needs to synchronise Sagar with its participation in IORA, IONS, Indian Ocean Commission, Project Mausam and collaborate with like minded countries like USA [Diego Garcia] & France [Reunion] to achieve full potential of Sagar

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)

India-EU relationship has evolved in comprehensive strategic partnership due to shared democratic values, historical links and similar vision of multipolar world order. There are multiple areas of coperation between India & EU.

In geoeconomic terms, India-EU trade is $135 billion in 2023-24. Both are negotiating a BTIA and recent EFTA-India trade deal has given a push to trade deal negotiations. Besides that EU is a significant partner for investments for India. & India is emerging market is a bright spot for EU.

In Geostrategic arena, India-EU have launched "connectivity partnership". EU's Global Gateway initiative sees India as a crucial partner. EU's recent Indo Pacific strategy and its strategy on security mentions India as an "indispensible partner" in Indo Pacific. Due to Ukraine war, "de-risking" by EU from China has brought India-EU closer

In Geopolitical terms, Both India & EU are crucial partners to shape the world order & for a "reformed & effective Multilateralism" by reformed of global bodies. Both needs to work together to ensure multilateralism & rules based order in Indo Pacific & beyond.

further, in multi track diplomacy, good P2P relations due to 'Indiaspora', good B2B relations etc. have contributed to India's soft power with huge scope of improvement.

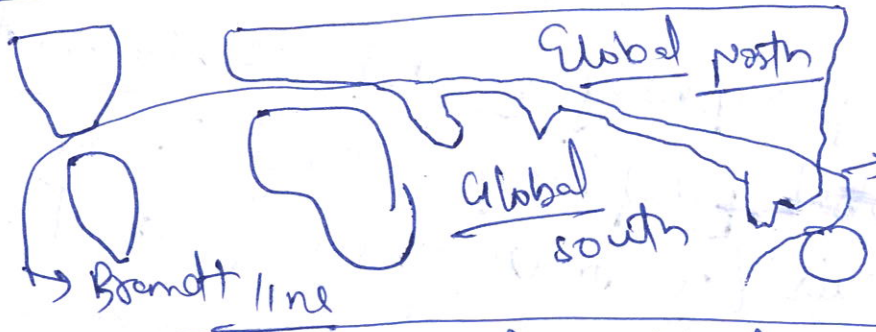
Both can work together to counter traditional & non traditional security threats like Terrorism, disasters, climate change, nuclear proliferation etc.

However creative tensions like 'fit for 55 legislation' of EU & lack of 'data secure status', India's labour & environmental regulations and India's relations with Russia act as a major challenge to India-EU relations

Dr. Tashenker highlighted the potential of relations by noting that "India-EU relations can shape global outcomes". C. Raja Mohan held that "partnership with EU is a strategic necessity for India to transform the loveless arranged marriage into a relationship of 21st century with multiple layers.

Que.8(a) **Discuss the major aspects of "north-south divide" in international politics.(20Marks)**

North south divide came to the light with the report 'North-south divide : A program of Action' by the Brandt commission in 1980 that drew a Brandt line



Brandt line divided world into Global North and Global South and highlighted the major aspects of North South divide.

first is the lack of development and huge poverty in Global South. It was because

of intense colonial loot and exploitation. Post 1940's & 1950's, Neocolonialism [Kwame N Krumah] has taken over old colonialism and led to further 'drain of wealth' from Global ~~North~~ South to Global North.

Wallerstein in his core & periphery model called south as global 'peripheries' and 'semi peripheries' [eg India, China] and North as 'core countries'. dependency school called global south as "clientalist regimes leading to "uneven development", "development of underdevelopment" in these countries due to 'property in core' & they call for 'national autonomous development' in global south.

further South - North

divide is visible in global bodies like UN, IMF, world Bank. Joseph Stiglitz highlighted "democratic deficit" in these bodies accelerating the North-South divide further.

Another aspect is in climate change negotiations where principle of common but differentiated responsibility & [CBDR] Respective capabilities and historical responsibility of North is stressed to address the North-South divide.

Another aspect is the non traditional security threats faced by global South more than global north (eg) disasters, terrorism, lack of access to medicines,

vaccines etc. leading to North-South divide.

Also, Global South has become a hub of 'proxy wars' & 'great power politics' for Global North (eg) coup culture in Africa, Bangladesh crisis recently etc.

So as to address the North-South divide, the demand of New International Economic order [NIEO] and a 'Reformed and Effective Multilateralism" is being put to address the divide

India as a leader of Global South is acting as a bridge between North & South. Inclusion of AU in G20 & calls for reform of Global bodies are efforts of India to address the divide. Further India calls for South-South cooperation, NAM, IBSA & BRICS etc. to address the divide. S. Jaishankar in his book "Why Bharat Matters" called for India taking the voice of Global South as its "moral duty"

Que.8(b) "The ongoing rivalry between the US and China presents immense opportunities for New Delhi". Comment.(15 Marks)

Richard Haass in his book "The World" held that US & China are in the "Cold war 2.0" or in the new cold war

Napolean's statement that "once china comes out of slumber, it will astonish the world" has materialised. china at present aims to establish "Pax Sinica" through its BRI projects, Global security Initiative, Global civilisation Initiative and its military strength & string of pearls strategy to dethrone "Pax Americana". China's vision are "Hegemonic" and based on "Middle kingdom complex" and "china dream" of dominance of Xi Jinping [Modern Mao]

To handle 'china challenge' USA has started 'offshore Balancing' [Mearsheimer]. Its Asia Rebalance or Pivot to Asia policy and Indo Pacific Strategy sees India as a 'pivot State' or major swing State'.

India is receiving multiple benefits from USA under its policy of 're-risking' & 'friendshoring'. Increased trade to $118 billion with negotiations going on a trade pact can benefit India economically.

From a strategic and defence angle, the three foundational agreements of COMCASA, LEMOA, BECA & recent 3OSA agreement will strengthen India's defence capabilities

"Transformational agreements" during PM Modi's 2023 visit like iCET, Innovation Handshake, Strategic Technology Partnership, Strategic Trade Dialogue etc. add to India's technological & defence potential.

India's incorporation in to quad, I2U2, IPEF, Supply chain Resilience Initiative, Minerals security partnership, IMEC Corridor provide immense opportunities for New Delhi

However scholars like S.S. Menon warned India to not to become a "sacrificial lamb" between USA & China due to Bait & Bleed, Blood letting policy of USA by "passing the Buck" to India like Ukraine. Pragmatists like C.R. Mohan held "India shall walk the diplomatic tightrope with extreme caution".

Que.8(c) **During India's G20 presidency various reforms have been proposed for Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). In this context, define MDBsand also give a detailed analysis why there is a need to reform the MDBs? (15 Marks)**

India organised G20 summit in 2023 under the theme of 'one world, one family, one future' and it resulted into a consensual 'New Delhi Declaration" as a major diplomatic breakthrough and achievement for India.

India's agenda for the summit was comprehensive & it especially included the economic crisis and unsustainable debt problem of Global South which evolved from voice of Global South summit in Jan. 2023.

To address this situation, India set up a Group to suggest reforms in Multilateral development banks under Hon'ble

professor Lawrence and N.K. Singh (Chairmen of 15th Finance Commission)
- It proposed reforms like 'hybrid capital' to be used by involving private capital. It also highlighted the need for reasonable interest levels for Global South & the need for debt restructuring. It highlighted commitment to achieve SDG's and end poverty by 2030

Multilateral development Banks like IMF, World Bank etc. called as Bretton woods Institutions, aim for collective development and economic stability by providing access to debt at reasonable interest rates. They need reforms for variety of reasons. First is the dominance of Global south in them (1) USA owns

17% of share in IMF & decisions are taken by 85% majority giving USA a virtual veto. Similarly USA & Japan control functioning of World Bank.

Further Geopolitics based aid & Pakistan's new IMF package is another reason. The representation of new economic powers like India & China is below the required standards. Ruchir Kamboj highlighted that Bretton woods institutions have become "anachronistic" due to lack of reforms. Joseph Stiglitz pointed out "democratic deficit" in them. Wallerstein highlighted them as a part of expanding capitalism on world stage & IMF's structural Adjustment program. China's own institutions like NDB, AIIB has led to "Easternisation of Global finance". To ensure "Reformed & Effective multilateralism", overhaul of MDB's based on recommendations of the group is the way forward for these institutions to save their legitimacy

Space for Rough Work

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