

राजनीति विज्ञान तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध (प्रश्न-पत्र II)
Political Science and International Relations (Paper-II)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: *Three Hours*

(Test Code : 3110)

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 88+4 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 88+4 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1347890

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ZINNIA AURORA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

राजनीति विज्ञान तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध (प्रश्न-पत्र II)
Political Science and International Relations (Paper-II)

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निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
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वियोज्य DETACHABLE

राजनीति विज्ञान तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध (प्रश्न-पत्र II)

Political Science and International Relations (Paper II)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं तथा हिंदी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपे हुए हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने सूचित हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द-सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तरों को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाइए। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए दिए गए स्थान में ही बनाना है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। आंशिक रूप से दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को भी मान्यता दी जाएगी यदि उसे काटा न गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **EIGHT** questions and printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.

Questions no 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

खण्ड A
SECTION A

Q1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए:

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

10 x 5 = 50

- (a) "आधुनिक राज्य बड़े विषयों को संभालने के लिए बहुत छोटा है और छोटे विषयों को संभालने के लिए बहुत बड़ा है" (डैनियल बेल)। व्याख्या कीजिए।

"The modern state is too small for big things and too big for small things" (Daniel Bell). Explain. 10

- (b) "निर्भरता सिद्धांत के समर्थकों ने अल्प विकास का विश्लेषण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संरचनाओं और प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में किया है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"Dependency Theorists analysed underdevelopment in terms of international structures and process." Discuss. 10

- (c) तुलनात्मक राजनीति के संदर्भ में नवोदित देशों की राजनीति को समझने में संरचनात्मक प्रकार्यात्मक उपागम की प्रभावशीलता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyse the effectiveness of structural functionalism in understanding the politics of newly emerging countries within the context of comparative politics. 10

- (d) उत्तरी अमेरिकी मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (NAFTA) के उत्थान और पतन के कारणों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Account for the rise and decline of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). 10

- (e) उन्नत औद्योगिक समाजों के संदर्भ में पुराने और नव सामाजिक आंदोलनों के बीच अंतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the difference between old and new social movements in the context of advanced industrial societies. 10

Q2. (a) अपने मतभेदों के बावजूद, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के मामले में उदारवादी और यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण कई समान अवधारणाओं को साझा करते हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Despite their differences, the liberal and realist approaches to international relations share many common assumptions. Analyse. 20

- (b) यूक्रेन में अपनी सैन्य कार्यवाही के दौरान पश्चिमी हस्तक्षेप के जवाब में रूस द्वारा दी गई परमाणु हथियारों के उपयोग की धमकियां न्यूक्लियर डेटरेंस के सिद्धांतों और चुनौतियों को कैसे दर्शाती हैं?

How do Russia's threats of using nuclear weapons in response to Western interference with its military intervention in Ukraine illustrate the principles and challenges of nuclear deterrence? 15

- (c) बैरी बुज़ान की सिक्यूरिटाइजेशन की अवधारणा और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के अध्ययन में इसके महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain Barry Buzan's concept of securitisation and its significance in the study of international relations. 15

Q3. (a) भारत और चीन ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक और वित्तीय प्रणाली में बदलाव के लिए विकासशील देशों की मांगों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु अत्यधिक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण अपनाए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and China have taken very different approaches to promote developing countries' demands for change in the international economic and financial system. Discuss. 20

- (b) "1945 के बाद अमेरिकी प्रभुत्व वाली विश्व व्यवस्था न तो वैश्विक थी और न ही सदैव बहुत उदार थी" (जोसेफ नाई जूनियर)। विवेचना कीजिए।

"The American order after 1945 was neither global nor always very liberal." (Joseph Nye Jr.)
Discuss. 15

- (c) वैश्विक मानवाधिकार व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ एवं व्यापक रूप से स्वीकृत सिद्धांतों और मानदंडों पर आधारित है, लेकिन इसके अंतरराष्ट्रीय कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपलब्ध तंत्र अत्यधिक कमजोर हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

The global human rights regime is based on strong and widely accepted principles and norms but has very weak mechanisms for international implementation. Discuss. 15

- Q4.(a)** वैश्विक उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच के भिन्न रुझानों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, सहस्राब्दी की शुरुआत से आर्थिक वैश्वीकरण से संबंधित दृष्टिकोण और संवाद में हुए एक स्पष्ट 'व्यापक बदलाव' की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the apparent 'big switch' in attitudes and discourse regarding economic globalisation since the turn of the millennium, focusing on the differing trends in responses between the global North and South. 20

- (b) 1990 के दशक से संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था में कैसे सुधार हुआ है?

How have the economic and social arrangements of the United Nations undergone reforms since the 1990s? 15

- (c) राज्यों को क्षेत्रीय एकीकरण की पहलों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरित करने वाली प्रमुख प्रेरणाएं और कारक कौन-से हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

What are the key motivations and factors that drive states to pursue regional integration initiatives? Discuss with examples. 15

खण्ड B

SECTION B

- Q5.** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए:

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: 10 x 5 = 50

- (a) भारत के 'विश्व मित्र' के रूप में उभरने की अवधारणा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Comment on the conception of India's emergence as a 'Vishwa Mitra' (universal friend). 10

- (b) "भूगोल पर आधारित तर्क अनिवार्य रूप से भारत को हिंद महासागर पर अत्यधिक निर्भर बनाता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"The logic of geography inevitably makes India heavily dependent on the Indian Ocean."
Comment. 10

- (c) बांग्लादेश में हुए हालिया राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के भारत पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the implications of recent political developments in Bangladesh for India. 10

- (d) "हिंद-प्रशांत आर्थिक ढांचे (IPEF) में शामिल होकर, भारत ने हिंद-प्रशांत में सक्रिय आर्थिक भागीदारी की शुरुआत की है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"By joining the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), India has embarked on a proactive economic engagement in the Indo-Pacific." Discuss. 10

- (e) भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंधों में विश्वास की कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी मुख्य कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the main reasons behind the trust deficit in India-Pakistan relations. 10

- Q6.(a)** चीन दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय एकीकरण के समक्ष एक बड़ी चुनौती पेश करता है। भारत को इस चुनौती का प्रतिउत्तर किस प्रकार देना चाहिए?
China presents a formidable challenge to regional integration in South Asia. How should India respond to this challenge? 20
- (b)** बहुपक्षवाद के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण से संबंधित हालिया रुझानों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
Analyse the recent trends in India's approach to multilateralism. 15
- (c)** खनिज सुरक्षा भागीदारी (MSP) में अपनी सहभागिता से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा?
How does India benefit from its participation in the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)? 15
- Q7.(a)** भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका संबंधों में हुए परिवर्तन की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, अगले दशक में संबंधों के लिए मुख्य प्राथमिकताएं क्या होनी चाहिए?
Explain the transformation of the India-United States relationship. In this context, what should be the key priorities for the relationship over the next decade? 20
- (b)** संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) में सुधार पर आम सहमति बनाने के लिए भारत द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, यूनाइटेड फॉर कंसेंसस (UfC) मॉडल पर भारत ने हाल ही में क्या प्रतिक्रिया दी है?
Elucidate India's efforts to build consensus on reforming the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). In this context, how has India recently responded to the Uniting for Consensus (UfC) model? 15
- (c)** आसियान के साथ भारत के संबंधों ने किस हद तक अपने वादे को पूरा किया है? 'लुक ईस्ट' से 'एक्ट ईस्ट' में परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में इसका विश्लेषण कीजिए।
To what extent has India's relationship with ASEAN achieved its promise? Analyse this in the context of the transformation from 'Look East' to 'Act East.' 15
- Q8.(a)** भारत द्वारा नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था की वकालत करना किस प्रकार वैश्विक नेतृत्व के उसके दावे का संकेत तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिरता और शासन में योगदान देने की उसकी इच्छा की अभिव्यक्ति, दोनों है?
How is India's advocacy of a rules-based order both a sign of its assertion of global leadership and a demonstration of its willingness to contribute to international stability and governance? 20
- (b)** किन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कारकों ने भारत को परमाणु हथियार क्षमता विकसित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? चर्चा कीजिए।
What international factors have incentivized India's pursuit of developing nuclear weapons capability? Discuss. 15
- (c)** वैश्विक दक्षिण से एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त भारत का डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना (DPI) मॉडल किस प्रकार वैश्विक स्तर पर परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव डालने की क्षमता का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।
How does India's digital public infrastructure (DPI) model, recognised as a significant technology innovation from the global South, exemplify the potential for transformative impact on a global scale? Discuss. 15

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19)

State, in the 'tripod' of liberal discourse and state-centrism of realist thought, lies at the foci of 'anarchical society' - as an enabler in former and centric actor in the latter.

The modern state, characterised by its evolution to the current 'New Washington Consensus', is but 'too small for big things' and runs deficient in ample effecuation of 'functionalist' achievement of ends of 'peace and security' charted as the end of international politics (Art 1 of UN Charter).

As per Waltzian understanding, however, state is big but at the centre and is 'too big for small things'. A pluralist and constructivist diffusion of power in post-modern discourse, on other hand, reflects upon roles of trans-national actors as unambiguous factor of working out 'small things'.

while liberal discourse of modern 'night watchman state' (No 214) limits self to cooperation for mutual benefits with emphasis on 'individual' (eg public diplomacy track), the realist paradigm assigns state as sin qua non to survival, security and stability. (Morgenthau)

Robert Cox classified theories of the international into 'critical school' and 'status quoist school'

The Dependency school, enlisted as 'critical' by Cox, undertakes 'deeper analysis' of international structures. Influenced by Rosa Luxemburg's structural capitalist outlook and Lenin's critique of 'imperialism', it employs the structural approach to determine relations of realpolitik.

Based on Latin American relations with the US, Dependency theorists like J.D. Santos underlined the 'structured dependency' created by 'core states' in the 'peripheries'.

In his spatial-structural understanding, AG Frank of the Marxist school brought forth the 'core-periphery' dependency critique of 'anarchical structure' whereby core 'exploits' the periphery (Global South) for raw material, cheap labour.

The 'surplus value' thus generated by core (Global North) is not equitably shared. This was further nuanced by Samir Amin in his introduction of 'semiperipheries' as 'middle powers' in exploitative antagonism.

Thus, in his 'development of underdevelopment' AG Frank, borrowing from Wallerstein's theorisation, facilitated newer light on economic exploitation, paving way for demand for 'New International Econ Order' (Resolution 117)

(c) Structural functionalism was an attempt at 'universalizing' the systems approach of Easton. It aimed to provide a 'grand theory' of 'comparative political analysis'.

Heralded by Gabriel Almond and Powell, it created a 'maneuvered' decentralization and 'flexibility' to bring into the ambit of CP the 'new emerging states' post decolonization.

The theory postulates structures and institutions that have specified 'functions' of political mobilisation, political socialisation, interest aggregation and interest articulation that are fed into the structures of

the implementing, legislative and adjudicating 'authorities' as demands, reinforced by feedback loops.

In creation of such detailed empirical modelling, the diversified and 'salad bowl' heterogeneity of new states was brought under the fold of CP, thus making it lose its 'ethnocentricism' (said) criticism.

deeper effective prediction, spatio-temporal analyses of domestic political processes and governance impacts, as borrowed by thinkers like Rajni Kothari and Yogendra Yadav showcased 'effectiveness' of the framework, though criticised for its obscure and restrictive variable choice.

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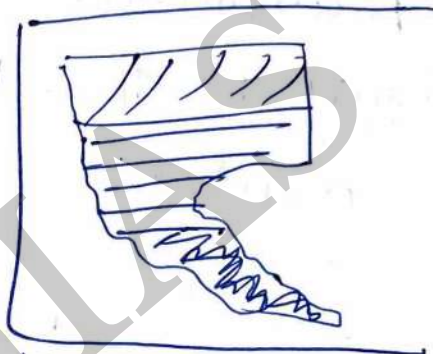
प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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(d) The North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was heralded as the 'biggest and only FTA between developed and developing.'

Composed of Canada, Mexico and the United States, it aimed to create a

regime of free trade, liberalised tariffs and migratory regulation.



Economic and mobility-
based 'complex interdependence

of the 3 nations aimed at

fostering control of Mexico's 'send the goods, not the people' problem, in addition to easing

former rights in the US and Canadian export growth.

In its prime, NAFTA saw a four times higher intra-continental trade but owing to 'deadlock' issues of protectionism and 'rise of right' in two of the three countries, decline befell NAFTA.

The US-Canada-Mexico (USMCA) Agreement, effectuated in 2023, aims to correct of earlier 'deadlock' on migratory quotas, exploitative tariff dispensation and account for 'free trade' and economic liberalisation, well contoured by the 'Cornwall Consensus' principles of 'state-led market economy'.

(e) With the rise of 'globalism' and effluence of assertive 'social geographies' therein, 'social movements' picked newer tangential facts.

Social movements are defined as collective action for particular ends or common goals.

The old social movements were classified as more singular in goal-orientation. New social movements like 'Battle of Seattle' are cosmopolitanised.

In advanced societies, facing issues of 'individual' centric tenor of standard of living, worker rights, identity battles are a new hue.

Herbert Blumer's categorisation
on social movements in
west relay such difference.

Old social movements
pivoted around 'class' and
were influenced by Marxist
'class antagonism' figuring.

New social movements are
secularized into 'identity' and
'culture' in post-modernist
influence, as exemplified by
'same sex marriage' movement
of India, the 'Green' movement
of India, the 'Green' movement
of Iran.

They complement the
'new generation of human rights'
but pick from similar protestation
tacticalities, going one step
further with constructionist assertion
via media for deeper 'political
mobilisation' and 'interest articulation'

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

2(a)

International relations underwent a crucial 'revolution' during the world war period. Woodrow Wilson's 'Idealism' lay foreground for liberal school whilst failure of 'collective security' foddered emergence of 'realism'.

The realist and liberal approaches are but a cornucopia of same issues, but with 'anekantavad' of structural, instrumental and actor/unit level difference:

Realist school outlines 'state as rational actor' (Morgenthau) which, in an anarchical order, tries maximising power for averting extinction under the

Hobbesian 'anarchy problematized'
The liberal school, accepting
the premise of 'anarchy' in
international realm, differs
on state's 'survival mode'
action and 'constant state
of war'.

Both the schools,
additionally, capitalise on
agent of 'state' for achieving
security, although with
differing tools of 'institutionalism
of liberals and balance of
power of realism.

Structural realism
and ~~two~~ neoclassical liberalism
but focus on 'structure' of
international politics in effecting
the 'end' of peace - one

through creation of world
government (Woodrow Wilson's
League of Nations) and the
other through versatile devices
like hegemony, security
maximisation and more.

Additionally, 'National
Interest' reigns supreme in
cooperation, security and
stability of international system.
When India postulates 'India
First' as its strategic autonomy
pole, both liberal and realist
discourse accord it similarity.

Above commonalities,
in addition to use of
'hard power' to 'achieve
desired outcomes by 'influence'

Other's behaviour (Bertrand
Russell) is fixated by both
schools. Military sticks and
economic carrots, make way
for security national interest
via 'security communities' (sociology
liberals)
for liberals and 'regime
stability' by Mearsheimer.

Thus, as dhamashastra
of 'vishwanitra' (liberalism)
and dandashastra of
'ari' (realism), the two
discourses overlap and
criss cross but with singular
end of interest securitization
in mind.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

2(b)

'Any country's foreign policy is determined by its geography' - Napoleon.

Western inroads of Russia's 'sphere of influence' started impinging its 'trade interests' of Sevastopol and 'Black Sea access', in retaliation to which, Russian aggression and interventionism commenced.

In theatres like these, with nuclear weapon states (now) on both sides, the realist prescription of 'nuclear deterrence' plays 'peace maker'

'Nuclear deterrence' is based on the principle of

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

'Mutually Assured Destruction'
owing to second strike capability
that, in traditional deterrence
theory, renders actors in a
state of 'deterrence by denial'

Prisoners' dilemma,
activated by cold war distrust,
have put the west and Russia
in a brinkmanship of sorts
where credible prospect and
massive retaliation create
deterrence of sorts. Skirmishes
on borders of Ukraine, sanctions
to deplete economic sovereignty
of Russia cling onto use
of 'complex interdependence' of
Nye and 'Golden Archers' theory
on the other.

The deterrence, resting on pillars of proportional threat, reciprocity instinct and credible coercion are said to be 'detering the aggressors from attempting war' (Schelling).

However, risk of accidents and misjudgment further 'nuclear proliferation pessimism' of Scott Sagan, which also enlisting a 'stability instability paradox' of proxy/ small battles turning into full-fledged war.

Thus, for effective 'Balance of terror', and need for 'nuclear statesmanship' is key for ensuring 'nuclear weapons are ready, but not used' (Bernard Brodie)

(C) Barry Buzan studies the 'internal' dynamics of the creation of security, dynamics for 'power' and 'security maximisation' (offensive, defensive realists).

In his theory of 'securitization', he defines seeking of legitimate consent from political actors for attacking 'extraordinary measures' for securing common interests.

Theoretical perspectives of foreign policy involve the of determinants and 'post' realist scholars' like Samir Olemu, Barry Buzan,

Outline role of actors other than the state is effecting 'security maximisation' - Prime ministers Office, cabinet, parliament and other stakeholders.

'Securitisation' further goes into maintenance of national interest via 'Balance of terror' or 'nuclear exchanges' for 'survival' in constant 'security dilemma'.

This is exemplified in Buzan's 'Global Transformations' where he discusses pre-1914 political legitimisation of actions of the Hobbesian state.

Additionally, in his Regional Security

matrix, he identifies
individual, domestic,
international actors in
different temporal locales
acting with differing
interests to actualize ~~the~~
'securitization' during conflict.

This is criticized
on account of limitation
or sided understanding of
defence and security
decisionmaking. While
Feminists critique ostracization
and exclusion in 'domestic
and international' decisionmaking,
the liberals outline the
missing 'cooperation' and
subversion of 'world government'
as an actor.

3(a)

The Brent Line divides the world into Global South and Global North, stormed into action by an 'inequitable and exploitative economic world order', as outlined in 1973 for establishment of New International Economic World Order (NIEO)

As 'burgeoning powers' of the Asian century, India and China are in

'constant state of war' for becoming the 'voice of Global South' but employ differing approaches to do so.

Indian Nehruvian legacy based on anti-colonial tenor (Aparna Pande) arrests

neocolonialism via a
'development for all' approach
embodied in civilizational
diplomatic constructionism of
'vishwa mitra' ethics.

As a true believer
of functionalist paradigm,
India's 'energetic diplomacy'
in Africa, a push for
'developmental regionalism' of
BIMSTEC stands 'headfast on
accordancy' development
synergy'. China, on the
other hand, employs a
'unilateral economic
regionalism model' of One
Belt, One Road diplomacy.

At an institutional
level, synergy of efforts is

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

observed with collective bargaining at MC12 and MC13 for developing country's rights dispensation at WTO.

Chinese 'quid pro quo' diplomacy in Africa and Latin America is attracted on 'industry-based development', while India follows a 'capability enhancement model' entailing programmes like ITEC, student exchanges and fora of 'public diplomacy'.

Complex interdependence at regional level also witnesses their different approaches. China's 'militant showcase' and 'cartographic aggression' against

the west showcases spillover of 'economic sovereignty' securitization via military and satellite state disturbances. 'Indian way' is of 'Brand India' or of 'proactive, purposeful and pragmatic' (Gaiishami) deft diplomacy of inclusivity.

India's role in African Union's inclusion in G20, its key focus for 'uniting in one voice' at Voice of South Summit' via connectivity and lines of credit runs contrary to erection of parallel theatres of encirclement by China in Yuan diplomacy (for de-dollarisation) Easternisation of Financery (via AIB and NDB)

(b) Plunging out of its 'isolationist', the United States rose to hegemonic prominence post World War 2.

The hegemonic world order, as per ~~Mearsheimer~~ and Waltz's 'polarity of power thesis' is the 'most unstable' form of international order.

Characterized by 'megalomaniac' foreign policy, it is called abrupt and expansionist in its working, thus eventually succumbing to 'decay'.

American order after 1945 was characterised by a bipolarity of sorts,

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

thus limiting American's
sphere of influence to the
'west', focused on ideological
wins over 'global wins'.

Liberal discourse of
'cooperation', as per Noam
Chomsky, was used by
the US to expand 'banana
republics' to secure its
own interests for energy
security and anti-USSR
protection.

The 'selfish' Hobbesian
state, as per Henry Kissinger,
was 'liberal' in its 'dual
morality' on the outside,
thus vouching for 'political
modernisation' whilst employing

'non-global' tactics of trivializing its own liberal creations like the United Nations.

In this context, 'Sorensen's dilemma' of the 'liberal world order' not being liberal at heart resolves for the American foreign policy to 'bring change at home'.

The neocolonialist school questions this as 'cultural imperialism' and democracy as an imported idea (Edward Said).

(1) Michael Walzer's 'common
minimal universal rights' were
reembodied in the institution
of Universal Declaration of Human
Rights (UDHR) in 1945, in context
of the excesses committed during
the world wars.

The main document
or 'magna carta' of human rights
is the 'International Bill of Human
Rights', comprising:

1. UDHR
2. International Covenant
on Civil & Political Rights
3. International Covenant
on Economical & Social
Rights

Premised on Woodrow Wilson's
emphasis on 'justice, peace
and security', as outlined

In the UN Charter, the human rights preserve transcendental human dignity and meaningful existence of the 'zoon politikon', via protection against persecution, right to recognition, livelihood, shelter and more.

Mechanisms & their soundness

The operationalizing mechanisms to human rights run on a formalized international forum and have also been the guiding light to domestic judicial ones.

The International Court of Justice at The Hague is the preserver *in qua* of the same, but has been

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

criticized as a 'toothless tiger' by Joseph Nye, as witnessed in recent flouting of its warrant against President Putin by Mongolia.

The International Criminal Court, working jurisdictionally on genocide, humanitarian excesses of war, etc also faces similar criticism, called 'weak and subservient' by Mearsheimer. For him, states prioritize own interests. Morgenthau denounces 'international moral law' as 'against state-centrie anarchic international politics'.

Nonetheless, UDHR, celebrating its 75 years journey indicates a charter of popular legitimacy and has become source of emana-pation via direct and indirect adoption (eg Indian constitution).

5(a) Liberal approach to international relations outlines 'cooperation' as the nature of the Lockean rational actor.

The Indian Foreign Policy stands as a model to this with its civilizational adoption of 'messianic idealism', as outlined by Aravind Pande (Chandrababu Prasad Modi)?

As a 'mediator, manager and mobilizer' (EAM), it has configured a role of 'expert of compromise' (C Rajamohanam) as outlined by Russia's call for 'dialogue only if India helps in context of Russia - Ukraine conflict'.

Additionally, as a 'vishwamitra' closer home, India's

Neighbourhood First Policy, underscores its 'purposeful' diplomacy (EAM), in aid to Nepal and 'regionalism of collective development' at BIMSTEC

Further out, India's posturing as 'first responder' in times of distrust - 'Vaccine Maitri' with 250 million vaccines supplied during COVID and HADR operations signals a 'vishwamitra' without strings attached.

With 'deft diplomacy' and 'nimble diplomacy' under armour for 'strategic autonomy', India stands strong on its Nehruvian 'South-South collabora' and as 'leader among friends', stands at epoch of 'united voice' of the Global South.

(b)

'The control of Indian Ocean lays ground for control of subcontinent'

— Almeida

The geographical location of the US 'boxes it against external threats' while India is 'boxed in' by 'amorphous and artificial frontiers' (Rajamohan)

The Indian geography with a 7100 km long coast constitutes 'southern security parameter' (Siku) and the continental land border to the north with 'northern security parameter'.

Syed Akbaruddin enlists the '3-3 challenge' of India's northern continentality

in politically unstable Afghanistan,
Pakistan, and economically
turbulent Bangladesh...

The 'southern security
parameter' becomes crucial to
its 'maritime peninsularity',
as pointed out by Italian PM.

With communication
capital of SLOCs, ~~one-third~~ $\frac{3}{4}$
of trade via maritime sea
routes, India's push toward
IOR becomes 'logic of geography'.

As net security
provider to this backyard,
Indian shift to 'transit
diplomacy' via IMEC, and
keen focus on engagement
with South East Asia,
Indian Ocean Commission is
key to realising its role as a
pole in 'shift to Indo Pacific
(Zakaria).

(c) India and Bangladesh, witnessing 'Golden Age' in their bilateral relations (PM Modi) have historically shared a 'fraternal relation' (S. Jaishankar).

Recent overthrow of a 'democratically elected government' adds to the political instability in the background of 'India's island of glory'.

Bangladesh lies key to India's 'Neighbourhood First Policy'. Geopolitical

significance in BBIN, BIMSTEC and SAARC reign heavy, the recent events raising concern for regionalism's future.

Called the 'least integrated region', South Asia's only 'model relations'

U.P.S.C.

lie in concurrence of effective relations between ~~both~~ the two

Geoeconomic importance, especially post three fold increase in bilateral trade post NFP also

relay the 'interdependence' between the two.

Additionally, ethnic conflictualities, with 'India landlocked by Bangladesh', are increased with enhanced 'illegal immigration' post regime change due to alleged persecution.

However, with 'NFP principles hardwired for disruptive changes' (EAM), the installation of Yunus-led government will our in cordial stride in foreground of strong people to people ties dating since ^{to} the 'Swadeshi' and samantian days!

U.P.S.C.

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न लिखें
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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

(d) " There has been a shift
of global interest from
Atlantic to the Pacific"
— Fareed Zakaria

India's geostrategic and
geoeconomic imperative, in
context of its 'export-led' growth
model and as counter to
Chinese expansionism, has
pushed (and pulled) it towards
the 'Indo-Pacific' (Shinzo Abe)

Indo-Pacific region,
home to over 60% of world's
population and significant
trade chokepoints, is central
to India's 'maritime economic'.

The IPEF, formulated
under the aegis of QUAD, is an
economic liberalization behemoth
postulated as a 'framework'
for based free trade and ~~to~~ rules

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

based exchange. India has joined all pillars except 'trade-pillar 3'.

Proactive engagement in context of 'Act East Policy' and its geopolitical drive to counter Chinese inroads, has been seen with increased emphasis on 'ASEAN relations'.

Additionally, FIPIC centred high level visits and cooperation for 'South-South Cooperation' have been in context of 'goods and services' with push for FTA being strong.

Recent conclusion of Australian FTA, in background of economic collaboration with Vietnam and Philippines, signals true 'reglobalisation' (EAM) in Indo-Pacific.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

(e) Sown by the 'Divide and Rule' policy of British, the seeds of distrust in Indo-Pakistan relations have run on religious, political, geostrategic and 'security dilemma' aspects.

"It is the biggest rivalry in post cold war era,"
- T.V. Paul.

Reasons for trust deficit

The foremost seeds were sown by 'amorphous frontiers' or ill-defined 'artificial borders' as per C. Rajamohan, which have left border disputes as 'razor's edge on which all war and peace hangs' (Curzon).

From line of Control to Sir Creek, this is evident.

U.P.S.C.

The 'Kashmir Issue' is the primary example of 'clash of civilizations', which is now further chequered by Chinese inroads via CPEC. Cross border terrorism, contention of surfacity recently in Doda, Jammu has led to policy

No talks with terror, PM Modi.

Apart from above, Pakistan's sporadic dissepute to 'Brand India' at international fora, terror funding and drone attacks in recent times (500, as per BRD), added to its 'soft state' attitude towards drug trafficking have made it subject to India's 'hot pursuit', furthering 'distrust' between the two nuclear competitors

8(a) Post Cold war world order,
characterized by

'Demise of West, Rise of Rest'
- Fareed Zakaria

... has postured Indian Foreign
Policy into a 'new ~~new~~-alignment'
with a multi vector approach,
which mandates a 'rule based
order'.

In context of Chinese
'3 front war' in its backyard -
Cartographic aggression in
Eastern sector, problem of
'dealing in pairs' with its Pakistan
involvement in western sector,
apart from its resolution of
'Nalacca dilemma' via CPEZ
mandate a check against
its unilateral economic
expansionism.

China's 'encirclement

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

of India in 'string of pearls'
via 'coercive economics' in
South Asia ~~needs~~ ^{is} being
countered by Indian
involvement in plurilaterals
like the QUAD.

To push back the
'demise of west' and to
check and 'contain china'
(Mearsheimer), the US-led
brigade of rule-based order
has been the key to 'Indo-
Pacific' discourse.

Assertion as global leader....

is characterised by India's
'purposeful and pragmatic'
diplomacy. As a 'mediator,

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

and manager' in the
Russia - Ukraine theatre of
conflict and 'dehyphenation'
in Israel - Hamas order, it
embodies the leadership role
of resolution, with PM
Modi's declaration that...

'21st century is not ^{the} century
of war.'

Additionally, bringing 'equitable
order' to economic institutions
via reforms at WTO has been
a key leadership role in
providing 'voice' to the
Global South.

Demonstration of willingness...
reflected in its pursuit of
an inclusive G20 led to

U.P.S.C.

New Delhi's action of inclusion
of African Union as member.

Consistent 'action' and
'articulation' for a rule based
order are also reflected in its
'vishwaguru' ethos of
'collective, multidimensional
and human-centric globalisation'
(PM Modi)

leading the way with the
LIFE movement at ~~the~~ COP28.

Thus, reflecting on
edifice of Article 51, India's
pursuit of international law
centric, equitable and just
order showcases its journey
from a 'mere supplicant' (MK
Narayanan) to a triumph
over the 3 dimensions of Steele
dukes power matrix via 'multiplex'
power effectuation.

(b) 'An effective military strategy does not win victories, but deters aggressors from war'
— Thomas Schelling.

India's 'breakthrough of the nuclear Rubicon' in 1998 signalled its emergence as a nuclear power.

A stroke of 'scientific advancement' and 'realist deterrence', the 'incentivization' and motive lay in its geostrategic and international factors.

The consistent pressure of the west to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty played a crucial role. India's complaint against 'discriminatory' NPT and CTBT

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Carried Indian need for nuclear
weapon development forward.

The evident expansion
of not-so- 'peaceful China',
especially post 1962 war was a
signal of Indian 'threat
perception' of China and Pakistan
plans of 'nuclear' compelled a
foray into ensuring a 'Balance
of terror' to maintain
deterrence and national security

An additional
incentive came with changing
posture of New Delhi from
'Nehruvian idealism' to
'Narsimha Rao doctrine' and
'Vajpayee pragmatism' (Aparna
Pandey)

India's aim for

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)

a 'unipolar South Asia' and 'bipolar Asia', in addition to power projection for a 'seat at the high table of UNSC' required strongly, a step towards 'nuclear'.

Overarchingly, with the promulgation of the 2nd phase of 'horizontal nuclear proliferation', the dangers of 'decentralized nuclear warfare' with advancements in 'tachite nuclearity' mandated such a step.

Thus, while a key component of national security, India's emphasis on 'no-first use' reflects its responsible statesmanship that does not shy away from creation of autonomy and aversion of 'security dilemma' via credible min. deterrence.

(c) 'Complex interdependence' paradigm, from a realist perspective, requires a nation to build 'comprehensive national power'. Chungin highlights 'technology' as an aspect of such CNP.

Globalisation's foray in 21st century has been led by technologically aided 'compression' of distances.

It has mandated a need for 'fast power' or agility (John Chipman). India's digital public infrastructure stands strong on this need.

Additionally →

Indian DPI model, applauded by World Bank

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

at 420, has been called a
'revolutionary' for governance
to the 'weakest link' (Rawls).

India's declaration
of a 'human centric and
multidimensional globalisation'
rests on edifice of 'equitable
and inclusive development of
all. DPI, on these lines, via
services like VPI (financial
inclusion), DigiLocker (eased
identity and verifiable biometric)
and Aadhar, takes the
governance from 'overdeveloped
state's red tape' to a
'minimum government, maximum
governance' posture..

Global South, with issues of ineffective state penetration, low financial inclusion, 'relative deprivation', can forge forward with innovations like these.

Globally too, adoption of such a model for education, emancipation and empowerment to fight 'invisible women' (Enloe) discrimination, threat of terror financing (transparent channels of cashless economies) can fodder newer digital security communities in collaboration with trans-national actors and state cooperation for 'peace and human security'.