



**VISIONIAS**  
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**ABHYAAS MAINS**

**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 : 4518)

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

**सामान्य अनुदेश**

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 88+8 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. : 01158734

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Simrandeep Kaur

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

03/08/2025

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Chandigarh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Mohit

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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**प्रासांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	a	b	c	d	e	अंक Marks	
1							
2							
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<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL</b>							



**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 : 4518)

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**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 बनना 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**.

Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each Section.

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.

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए:  
Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: 10 x 5 = 50
- (a) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में पीस बाई पीसेस (टुकड़ों में शांति) के दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
Discuss the 'Peace by Pieces' Approach to International Relations. 10

### 'Peace by Pieces' Approach to

IR is the liberal architectonic maxim of reducing scope of security dilemma by building trust and security community as argued by Karl Deutsch.

In this approach, David Mitrany introduced functionalism in European Union where the world war conflicts turned into chains of interdependence.

It needs absence of political interference as per Rosecrance for engagement between technocrats, engineers and corporates. As European Coal & Steel community (ECSC) became EU in 1992 under Maastricht treaty.

By resolving less contentious  
issues first, the states build trust  
and ensures that interdependence is  
more useful. As under US leadership  
ASEAN members realized common threat  
of communism outside.

However, without political will,  
functionalism is short lived (Ernst Haas).  
for instance in case of SAARC, peace  
through pieces kept on retarding due to  
political asymmetries in South-Asia.

Despite limitations, peace by  
pieces through economic interdependence,  
regionalism, and security community  
promises peace ~~and~~ ~~⊗~~ for Anarchical  
Society (Hedley Bull) in IR

1. (b)

तुलनात्मक राजनीति के अध्ययन के ऐतिहासिक उपागम का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyse the historical approach to studying comparative politics.

10

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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Historical approach to study comparative politics involve contextual & evolutionary paradigms of IR. It involves traditional methods.

Under Historical approach, the historical events like Pax-Britannica, of World-war era; Bipolarity of Cold War era and Pax-Americana of Post-Cold War era demonstrates the key events to know polarity dynamics.

Structural realist Kenneth Waltz used this method to argue for Stability of Bipolarity and Nuclear Weapons as Weapons of Peace.

Marxists approach also use  
historical materialism to explain the  
historical dependency of Global South  
on Imperialism, Neo-imperialism  
and Global-capitalism (Immanuel Wallerstein).  
Further, there is historical analysis  
of security principle by Barry Buzan  
from militaristic model to economic  
and then to Human security.

Although world order is  
constantly evolving. There were also  
End of History thesis by Francis Fukuyama  
post Cold-War. But as Samuel P.  
Huntington analyzed History is cyclical.  
History is past IR and  
Present IR is future history.

1. (c) साइबर युद्ध में एआई (AI) का शस्त्रीकरण मौजूदा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानदंडों और विधिक ढांचे को किस प्रकार चुनौती देता है?  
How does the weaponization of AI in cyber warfare challenge existing international norms and legal frameworks?

10

Weaponization of AI in cyber warfare ~~are~~ is changing the principles of Insecurity, Threats and Deterrence.

AI weaponization is novel, diffused and implicit threat. Moreover, there is under-capacity and inequality in AI - capabilities for Nation - states.

It provides structural power (Michael Barnett) to the advanced states such as US, China.

Some scholars concern that there is increasing scope technological Cold War 2.0 between US and China. China being dominant player in

Critical minerals and supply chain  
of chips, can jeopardize the global  
stability. The rising authoritarianism &  
great power rivalry (J. Mearsheimer)  
can escalate the conflict b/w US, Russia  
& China.

The use of AI warfare in Russia-Ukraine  
and Middle East War points  
towards threats disinformation, cyberattacks  
and infrastructure bottlenecks.

Further AI Command & Control at  
Nuclear sites may change the MAD  
deterrence theory - pushing the threshold  
for Nuclear Warfare.

AI weaponization need to be  
tackled with self help (cyber-security),  
alliances (Paris AI summit) and Transparent  
Innovation through UN

1. (d)

'शक्ति संतुलन' की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा समकालीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Explain the concept of 'Balance of Power' and discuss its relevance in contemporary international relations.

10

Balance of Power is the realist architectonic maxim of managing power, security dilemma and prevention of war. The westphalian order of medieval Europe is the best example of it.

In Balance of Power, there is formation of alliances, counter-alliances to balance externally. For internal balancing, it requires arms modernisation. For ex:- India acquiring Nuclear triad for Balance of Power vis-a-vis China-Pakistan..

Further, Balance of Power evolved into institutionalized form of Collective Security at UN. But it failed to balance many aggressions like Gaza & Ukraine crisis.

In contemporary world of  
Complex interdependence (Nye & Keohane),  
Balance of power declined to some  
extent as chains of interdependence  
promoted peace. But this peace didn't  
last long as there arises aggressive  
rise of China (J. Mearsheimer).

To balance Chinese economic  
rise, there is formation of QUAD  
in Indo-Pacific. Again to balance  
Russian aggression, there is relevance  
of NATO in Europe.

Stephen Walt argued that today,  
there is Balance of Threat and  
not Balance of power.

1. (e)

नई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था (NIEO) एक अधूरी क्रांति थी, लेकिन इसके मानकीय दावे फिर से प्रासंगिक हो रहे हैं। महामारी के पश्चात वैश्विक शासन के संदर्भ में इस की चर्चा कीजिए।

The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was an unfinished revolution, but its normative claims are making a comeback. Discuss in the context of post-pandemic global governance. 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस-टाइप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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New International Economic Order (NIEO) was introduced in NAM Algiers summit of 1973. Under NIEO, NAM led normative resolution which was adopted by UNGA.

NIEO was introduced for economic justice against dependencies (Wallerstein, A.G. Frank), exploitation and lack of empowerment of global south due to western washington consensus.

It was an unfinished revolution, because NIEO failed to replace Neo-liberal globalization due to diverse interests, under-development and lack of will at global level.

In post-pandemic global governance, the limitations of neo-liberal Brettonwood order was exposed. There was global slowdown and economic crisis with financial shocks worldwide.

NIEO is needed to address democratic deficit at Global Institutions such as UN, IMF and WB. Further, there is need of reforming WTO to resolve Doha Development Issues.

NIEO calls for global food security, eradication of poverty & malnutrition along with resilient to climate change. [Soft Balancing - T.V. Paul]

However there is downtfall of NAM due to lack of clear agenda. Subashini Haider suggests institutionalisation of NAM for NIEO.

2. (a)

बढ़ते वैश्विक विभाजन और बहुपक्षवाद के पतन के संदर्भ में, संयुक्त राष्ट्र को वैश्विक शासन में अपनी नेतृत्वकारी भूमिका पुनः प्राप्त करने में चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। समकालीन उदाहरणों का उपयोग करके विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In the context of rising global divisions and the decline of multilateralism, the United Nations faces challenges to reclaim its leadership role in global governance. Analyse by using contemporary examples. 20

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2. (b)

बिग टेक (विशाल प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियां) राष्ट्रविहीन हो सकती हैं, लेकिन वे शक्तिहीन नहीं हैं। इस संदर्भ को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक राष्ट्रों की स्वायत्तता पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय डिजिटल निगमों के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Big Tech may be stateless, but it is not powerless. Keeping this in context, evaluate the impact of transnational digital corporations on the autonomy of post-colonial states.

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2. (c) आतंकवाद और मानवाधिकारों के बीच के जटिल संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए। आतंकवाद से निपटने के उद्देश्य से किए गए उग्रवाद-रोधी उपाय अक्सर मानवाधिकार उल्लंघनों को कैसे बढ़ावा देते हैं?

Discuss the complex relationship between terrorism and human rights. How do counter-insurgency measures, while aiming to combat terrorism, often exacerbate human rights violations?

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3. (a)

जहाँ यथार्थवाद राज्य के व्यवहार की क्रियाविधि पर केंद्रित है, वहीं मार्क्सवाद अंतर्निहित आर्थिक और सामाजिक शक्तियों पर केंद्रित है। उदाहरणों द्वारा इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

While realism focuses on the mechanisms of state behaviour, Marxism focuses on the underlying economic and social forces. Evaluate the statement using examples.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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Realism is the hegemonic discourse of IR with its timeless analysis of power-struggle and International Anarchy. Marxism on the other hand is a critical reflection on global capitalism led exploitations.

Realism, state-centric world view, focuses on the mechanism of state behaviour. Classical realists such as Hans Morgenthau (Politics among states) held that pessimistic human nature causes foreign policy of state based on power-struggle.

For instance, Iran's foreign policy towards Israel focuses on considering realpolitik balance for Israel as

existential threat for Islam. This demonstrates lack of trust and Prisoner's dilemma as described by Thomas Schelling.

Structural realists such as Kenneth Waltz (The theory of International Relations) observed the anarchical structure as the real scientific cause behind state's constrained choices and security maximization. For example, in Operation Sindoor, the anarchical terrorism required strategic retaliation from India towards Pakistan.

Further, neo realist J. Mearsheimer advocate for power-maximization as there is less possibility of resolving security dilemma. This explains the

Aggressions of Russia on Ukraine to retaliate with offensive security against NATO.

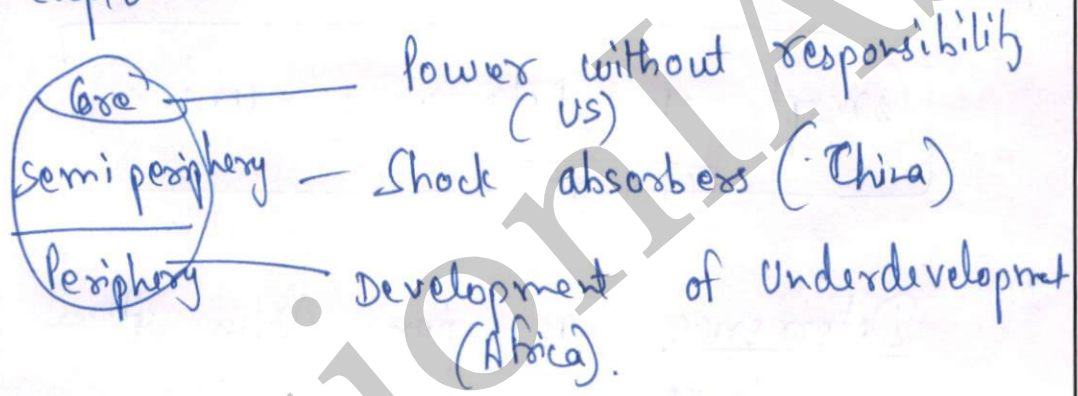
Marxism, on contrary, is a analytical and prescriptive approach to IR. Karl Marx held that the profit maximization will force Bourgeoisie to settle & nestle everywhere.

Marxism focuses on the underlying social and economic forces.

As Dependency scholars ( Ag. Frank and Samir Amin ) highlighted the unequal exchange between Global North and Global South. The advanced Industrialisation of west (AI, IPR, IoT, Defence tech) is

advanced through the exploitation of global south (African scramble 2.0)

Immanuel Wallerstein in World system theory further highlighted role of Semiperipheries in sustaining the exploitation



Also, the Gramscian scholar Robert Cox analyzed the hidden capitalist motives behind USAID, BRI. Andrew Linklater (critical school) ~~and~~ prescribed for dilution of boundaries on immigration debates.

Thus, Realism and Marxism describes the power-struggle and underlying structures in the IR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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3. (b)

समकालीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के संदर्भ में तकनीकी उन्नति ने 'अवरोध' और 'राष्ट्रीय हित' की पारंपरिक अवधारणाओं को किस प्रकार नया रूप दिया है?

How has the advancement of technology reshaped the traditional concepts of 'deterrence' and 'national interest' in the context of contemporary international relations?

15

The advancement of technology such as AI, Machine Learning, IOT are reshaping the complex interdependencies of world.

Concept of Deterrence under Change

Deterrence as per ~~John~~ ~~Hess~~ Thomas Schelling is prevention of war/conflict with perceived threat of retaliation. As US-Israel deterred the Iran ~~to~~ with operation Rising Lion to reduce the clandestine Nuclear weaponization.

In contemporary advancement of technology, the deterrence is difficult

to achieve. Manpreet Sethi argued for 3Cs for effective deterrence - Capability, Communication & Credibility.

But with disinformation & deepfakes, the communication of deterrence may escalate the crisis. Further, in case of nuclear deterrence, Scott D. Sagan worries about the AI command & control reducing the nuclear threshold.

Nevertheless, with Cyber-security Capability; resilient supply chains and credible AI security can further advance the deterrence capability.

In context of National Interest

National Interest as per Hans Morgenthau refers to the security of protection.

Territorial Sovereignty, political entity  
and intangible National Culture.

The Contemporary National Interest  
is transforming to be part of  
global value chain of IR 4.0 for  
chip supremacy. Along with that,  
there is focus on supply chain  
resilience e.g. US Minerals Security  
Partnership

The NI today is promoting  
Cyber-security to prevent technological  
warfare. ~~and~~ ~~rising~~ further, there are  
increasing human interface online,  
that is shaping 4th generation of  
digital rights.

Thus, tech. advancements are  
transforming Networked Sovereignty.

3. (c) चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सक्रिय गुटनिरपेक्षता महाशक्तियों की प्रतिद्वंद्विता के बीच मध्यम शक्तियों के लिए विदेश नीति संबंधी एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प प्रदान करती है।  
Discuss whether an active non-alignment provides a viable foreign policy option for middle powers amid great power rivalries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्फिने नई लिखना चाहिए  
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The legacy of non-alignment dates back to cold war rivalry b/w US & USSR where Afro-Asian powers stood for one world.

In post-cold war era, there is rising great power rivalry promoting authoritarianism and populism. As the western powers are pursuing protectionism (e.g. Anti-immigration stance of Trump).

The rising rivalry between US, China and Russia are giving the indications of Cold War 2.0 or Bipolar world order. In such a faulted world order, middle power suffers from constrained choices; less of soft-balancing

for better trade deals and technological share.

In this scenario, active non-alignment becomes a viable option. As T.V. Paul argued, it promotes normative voice of Global South for issues such as Climate injustice, IPR bottlenecks or life saving diseases and adequate capital & tech. sharing.

Further, it prevents the scope of satellites as bandwagons with limited economic sovereignty amongst the great powers.

However, as EAM Jaishankar argued contemporary world order

is not of non-alignment but of multi-alignment. Middle Powers like BRICS are navigating better through hedging → maximum engagement without antagonizing any power.

This is the policy of multi-vector diplomacy (C. Rajamohan) of India to ~~to~~ integrate diverse landscapes such as BRICS, SCO, QUAD, FIPIC, G20 for issue-based multilateralism.

Harsh V. Pant also argued that non-alignment today is a luxury which can't be afforded Global South in the world of convergences.

Nevertheless, Suhashini Haider underscores the need of reinventing ~~NAM~~ for normative justice through institutionalization of Charter on global norms based on equity & justice.

4. (a)

अमेरिका ने वैश्विक राजनीति में अपनी प्राधान्य की भूमिका को बरकरार रखा है, जैसा कि ईरान-इज़राइल संघर्ष और भारत-पाकिस्तान तनाव में उसके प्रभाव से स्पष्ट होता है। 21वीं सदी में अमेरिकी प्रभुत्व में गिरावट के दावों के बीच समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

The U.S. has maintained its hegemonic role in global politics, as demonstrated by its influence in the Iran-Israel conflict and India-Pakistan tensions. Discuss critically amid the claims of declining U.S. hegemony in the 21st century.

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4. (b)

निम्न और मध्यम आय वाले देशों की ऋण सुभेद्यताओं को दूर करने में आईएमएफ और विश्व बैंक की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Evaluate the effectiveness of the IMF and World Bank in addressing the debt vulnerabilities of low- and middle-income countries.

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4. (c)

नारीवादी विद्वानों ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में पारंपरिक सुरक्षा प्रतिमानों की किस प्रकार आलोचना की है तथा उनके द्वारा सुरक्षा के संबंध में कौन-से वैकल्पिक दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं?

How have feminist scholars critiqued traditional security paradigms in International Relations and what alternative perspectives on security have they proposed?

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**VisionIAS**

5.

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए:

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

10 x 5 = 50

(a)

'अमृत काल' की अवधारणा और 2047 के लिए भारत की विदेश नीति के दृष्टिकोण एवं रणनीति पर इसके प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss the concept of 'Amrit Kaal' and its implications for India's foreign policy vision and strategy towards 2047.

10

The concept of 'Amrit Kaal' refers to the 25 year time period before 100th year of India's Independence in 2047. Amrit Kaal is the vision to realize developed, inclusive and resilient India by 2047.

As India aspires to be a developed power by 2047, its foreign policy emphasize on developmental ~~part~~ partnerships with all major powers.

To reap its benefits of demographic dividend, India is promoting Make in India, 100% FDI and local for global initiative. India aspires to be a key player in global value supply chains.

India's developmental orientations  
in Act East Policy, Look East  
West Asia and Connect Central Asia  
demonstrates its focus on diversified  
trade and development.

This underscores India's focus on  
Free trade agreements with UK, Australia,  
UAE. India also wished under COMPACT  
to raise Indo-US bilateral trade to \$500bn.

India's developmental alignments  
in IPEF, BRICS, I2U2 & IMEC  
also underscores its focus on  
Blue economy of Indo-Pacific; supply  
chains of critical minerals and trade &  
Connectivity with transparent infrastructure.

Despite the challenges like Trump  
tariff attacks, Chinese zero sum games  
and rising protectionism in world, India  
is firm on realizing its enlightened  
N.I.

5. (b)

सहकारी संघवाद के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारें विदेश नीति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

How do state governments influence foreign policy under cooperative federalism? Discuss with examples.

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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State governments influence  
foreign policy as Track II diplomacy  
model of Robert Putman. In  
cooperative federalism, there is  
promotion of this para-diplomacy.

There has been rising engagement  
of states in trade deals such as  
Gujarat in Japanese ODAs & Andhra Pradesh representation at WEF and  
sister city diplomacy.

There is promotion of diaspora  
diplomacy such as NOKRA institution  
of Kerala for goodwill and trust  
amongst diaspora & especially in  
Middle East.

Even in confrontational federalism, state governments influence & negotiate foreign policy. Such a role of peripheral states in resolving neighbourhood issues. (West Bengal in Teesta Agreement with Bangladesh and Tamil Nadu in Srilankan UNHRC issue)

There is need of decentralised foreign policy with rising states as economic engines, issues of climate change and tech-disruptions. Former MEA Sushma Swaraj argued for Videsh Sabhas in every state.

This will further empower the foreign policy not limited to elites in Delhi but foreign policy of all Indians as dreamt by PM Modi.

5. (c)

ऐतिहासिक संधियों और सहायता के संदर्भ में नेपाल और भूटान के साथ भारत के संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine India's relations with Nepal and Bhutan in the context of historical treaties and aid. 10

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Nepal and Bhutan are the two strategically & civilizationally significant neighbours of India. Kautilyan Mandala Siddhant observe them at Madhyama position as they strategically ~~are~~ lie between India and China.

In the context of historical treaties and aid, C. Raju Mohan termed India's relations with Nepal and Bhutan pursuing Curzon's treaty diplomacy.

Despite deep people to people ties, there is distrust of Big Brother syndrome between Nepal & India on Treaty of Friendship 1950s. Nepal's recent cartographic changes on Lipulekh & Kalapani are colonial issues due

to Treaty of Sugauli 1817.

In case of Bhutan, India has shown Guyal doctrine in changing colonial remnant in Treaty of friendship in 2009 to empower Bhutan for its independent ~~base~~ foreign policy.

Though Guyal Doctrine, non-reciprocity in aid-diplomacy has promoted goodwill & stability. As India aided Nepal with open borders, infrastructure \$1200 crore aid for hydropower.

With Bhutan, ~~the~~ New Delhi is promoting Kokrajhar - Gelyphu project, Chutka Dam and e-vidya for capacity building.

Through BIMSTEC & Neighbourhood first, India shows Nepal & Bhutan that they are not India locked but India opened.

5. (d)

एक्ट ईस्ट नीति के तहत आसियान और पूर्वी एशियाई अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss India's integration with ASEAN and East Asian economies under the Act East Policy. 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India transformed its limited look East Policy to Act East Policy in 2014 for 3Cs - Commerce, Connectivity and Culture ties with ASEAN and East Asian Economies.

India integrated with ASEAN with enhanced trade and connectivity. The promotion of projects like IMI Highway, Kaladaan project and Mekong-Ganga cooperation promotes economic interdependence.

India is also engaging with ASEAN & East Asia on shared tech Complimentaries in UPI; de-dollarisation and maritime trade.

The stability of Indo-Pacific under the rising threats such as

Chinese aggressiveness, climate change,  
marine heat waves, cyclones and disasters,

India is engaging with QUAD for  
humanitarian assistance along with Rule  
based Indo-Pacific.

Further, the engagements of  
CRI & FIPIC promotes climate  
resilience and south-south collaboration.

With Japan & Taiwan, India is  
pursuing tech collaboration - e.g. Mebro;  
Organic food ~~in~~ respectively.

India is exploring APEC for  
integrating new-regionalism. Though  
RCEP withdrawal due to neo-classical  
~~compulsions~~ was termed as two-  
step backward or Act-East Policy.

India through Chennai - Vladivostok  
Corridor aims at promoting chains of  
interdependence, peace, prosperity from South  
Asia to SE Asia & to East Asia] 53

5. (e)

विकास कूटनीति में भारत की भूमिका की प्रगति का परीक्षण कीजिए।  
Examine the evolution of India's role in development diplomacy.

10

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India evolved from a  
restraining and non-aligning post-  
Colonial state of 1947 to balancer  
of interests and development aspirant  
in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

India earlier focused on  
inward-looking doctrine during NAM  
era. But in post-cold war era along  
with LPG reforms, India overcame its  
past hesistancies to multi-align for  
development.

India's development diplomacy was  
fruitful in Indo-US relations  
transformed from estranged to  
engaged democracies with \$120 bn bilateral  
trade. Also, India pursued its soft  
power development diplomacy in its

West ~~policy~~ Asia alignments. It pursued  
nimble footed augmentation of  
development such as ISUG + IMEC.

Further in Act East Policy,  
India enlarged its connectivity with  
ASEAN and East Asian powers. With  
Japan, India cherished Cherry blossom  
phase with complimentarities on Metro,  
Industrial corridors and Nuclear diplomacy

for global south, India is  
pursuing capacity building in Africa  
(ITEC, e-vidya, etc) At global governance  
India portrayed its diplomatic capabilities  
at WTO (Peace Clause), UNFCCC (Paris Agreement -  
CBDR) and G20 (AU inculcation).

There are issues such as  
delivery deficiency and less market ready  
demography. However, India is promoting  
transparent - positive sum game  
development diplomacy.

6. (a)

गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन ने भारत को टकराव बढ़ाए बिना अपनी स्वायत्तता को अधिकतम करने का अवसर दिया है। इसके आलोक में, समकालीन विश्व व्यवस्था में भारत के संतुलनकारी व्यवहार का आकलन कीजिए।

NAM allowed India to maximise its autonomy without maximising confrontation. In light of this, assess India's balancing behaviour in the contemporary world order.

20

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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NAM was the Indian foreign policy to navigate the choppy waters of cold war era. J.L. Nehru held that India "Independent India stands for one - united world".

Normatively, Sashi Tharoor highlighted NAM enlarged the moral force of India as leader of Global South. It also got normative yields in anti-colonialism, anti-apartheid and nuclear taboo norms.

Strategically, Henry Kissinger termed that it was best bet of India. India being a democrat restrained itself to join western camp to avoid antagonising two communist giants in its backyard.

Further, India for some extent, got best out of both the worlds - (PL480 Aid from USA); (arms trade, Anti-Pak support & nuclear umbrella from Soviet Union).

But as it is said there are no free riders, India needs to tilt towards alignment post 1962 and 1971 war with Pakistan where NAM didn't aided India's real National Security.

In 1971, Treaty of friendship with Soviet Union diluted the non-alignment of India. Post disintegration of Soviet Union, India was also forced to be a nuclear power in 1998 based on realpolitik.

The contemporary world order, is not the era of non-alignment as per Mahatma V. Pant. Today, India has changed its non-alignment to multi-alignment.

However, the core legacies of strategic autonomy and independent foreign policy are continued even in multi-alignment ~~diplomacy~~ diplomacy.

India, today promotes maximum engagement without entanglement with cautious and enlightened National Interest. For instance, it became member of QUAD but not as a camp follower or formal ally of West. India in QUAD wants free, open & inclusive Indo-Pacific.

Moreover, India does not hesitate to align in non-western architecture such as BRICS, SCO, AIIB when it found slowed reforms liberal institution-ism.

India's multi-vector diplomacy involves hedging as it does not include confrontation. For instance, recently India's SCO withdrawal on Pahalgam omission and Israel-Iran statement demonstrates its strategic hedging.

India has pursued the same soft power diplomacy in hard terrain of west Asia ~~by~~ escaping the diplomatic landmines.

In this manner, India is expanding its multi-alignment without being an antagonist or divider. Rather, India act as bridge-builder as Vishwamitra.

6. (b)

अक्सर यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि तीव्र संघर्ष के बावजूद, परमाणु समता ने भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच पूर्ण युद्ध को रोका है। इस दावे का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

It is often argued that despite intense conflicts, nuclear parity has prevented full-scale war between India and Pakistan. Critically assess this claim.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिक में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The Nuclear deterrence theory acted well between India and Pakistan as post 1998, there was no major conventional warfare between the two.

However, 1999 Kargil War (localized, not widespread) and Pakistan's war by other means (Uri, Pahalgam, ~~26/11~~ 26/11)

raises the question on efficacy of nuclear deterrence.

The Nuclear Parity between India and Pakistan is promoting high threshold for full scale war as per Thomas Schelling - uncertainty making the war less effective. This ~~explains~~ may be one of the ~~reason~~ major

reason behind ~~the~~ strategic restraint  
and cautious entanglements by  
India in operation Sindoor as Rational  
Nuclear Actor.

Further, there is nuclear weapon  
promoted cold peace due to 2nd  
Strike capability, communication of  
Nuclear doctrines (India's No-first use  
and Pakistan's full spectrum) and credibility  
of MAD. ~~that~~

However, strategic realists like  
Brahma Chellany argues that  
nuclear deterrence has weakened India  
despite having conventional warfare  
supremacy over ~~the~~ Pakistan. Pakistan,  
on the other hand, has been focusing  
on tactical Nuclear weapons, proxy  
terrorism and military escalation on

Nuclear blackmailing. They have benefited ~~to~~ over India with low-~~the~~ nuclear threshold provocations.

Thus there is consideration of transforming India's NFU into First Use to enhance the nuclear deterrence against Pakistani terrorism.

Nuclear parity has promoted lack of parity ~~is~~ due to terrorism and nuclear tactical nuclearization.

Thus, it can be argued that there ~~are~~ is nervous state of peace due to Nuclear Weapon and lack of complete peace between India and Pakistan.

6. (c)

दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के साथ चीन के बढ़ते संबंध, विशेष रूप से सार्क और अन्य उप-क्षेत्रीय समूहों के संदर्भ में, क्षेत्रवाद को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं?

How do China's increasing ties with South Asian countries affect regionalism, particularly in terms of SAARC and other sub-regional groupings?

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Shyam Sharan (How India sees the world) compared the Chinese world view of hierarchical Middle Kingdom with India's Multilateral Jambudvipa.

In South Asia, China aims at establishing regional hegemony.

China is expanding its strategic footprints in South Asia with its ~~the~~ norms on Infrastructure, Trade and Innovation. Through Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China is building debt-trap strategic gains.

In Pakistan, China has been flourishing deeper than ocean and higher than everest lies ~~is~~ through

CPEC, shadowing Pak-sponsored terrorism in bodies like UN & SCO and forming a two-frontal axis against India (demonstrated while Ops. Sindoor).

In Indian Ocean, China is laying strings of pearls (Hambantota in Sri Lanka, Kyaukse in Myanmar and Gwadar in Pakistan). It aims at transforming Indian Ocean as Chinese lake.

With SAARC members, China is deepening ties ~~with~~ bilaterally such as with Bangladesh, Nepal. Also, countries like Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka are approached by China with deep pocket diplomacy.

It is promoting zero-sum game for India because China believes less in regionalism but more in polarising the region.

The least integrated South-Asia, thus becomes a stumbling block for India's Neighbourhood first policy.

There are concerns on Terrorism, militancy and drug-smuggling that further slowed the caravan of SAARC.

India needs to pursue gradual doctrine of its Neighbourhood policy to ensure transparent and conditionality free partnerships for long term partnerships.

G. Rajamohan suggests New Delhi to shed the prism of Debt and Blood in south-Asia and look forward for equal and empowering regionalism such as BBIN, BIMSTEC.

7. (a)

यद्यपि भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों का व्यापक विस्तार हुआ है, फिर भी उनमें रणनीतिक गहराई का अभाव बना हुआ है। हालिया घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

While Indo-US ties have expanded in breadth, they continue to suffer from a lack of strategic depth. Critically evaluate this statement with reference to recent developments.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Former US President Obama termed Indo-US relations as the most defining relationships of 21st century. PM Modi termed the coming age of AI — America-India age.

Indo-US ties transformed from estranged democracies in bitter cold war to engaged democracies in post cold war. Post LPG reforms of Narsimham govt, India looked for west for trade, development, energy diversification.

It was Vajpayee ji who termed US as India's Natural Ally. Then Manmohan govt. broke the ice with 2008 Indo-US Civil Nuclear deal. India became strategic defence partner of US and

both elevated 2+2 strategic dialogues.  
Without being a formal ally of US,  
India enjoyed gains of CEMOA, COMCASA,  
GEMOA & BECA.

The bilateral trade expanded to  
\$120 bn which India-US aims to  
elevate to \$500 bn by 2030. Also,  
there is COMPACT deal to mark  
military partnerships, commerce & tech.

On strategic grounds, China became  
a catalyzer for Indo-US alignments  
such as QUAD in Indo-Pacific. India,  
also gained dividends in West Asia  
by leveraging Abraham Accords for  
IAUA and IMEC.

On terrorism, both nations  
collectively introduced resolutions at UNSC.  
Recently the US extradition of Tahawir  
Ranra

and US recognition of TRF as  
terrorist organization is big gain for  
New-Delhi,

Despite wide engagements on  
defence, trade, technology (NISAR AE) and  
security, there are limitations in  
strategic depth.

~~The~~ India's strategic autonomy  
to engage with Russia & Iran  
despite western sanctions and its  
presence in non-western architecture of  
BRICS, SCO, AIIB has irritated USA.  
Recent ~~tariff~~ attacks by US President  
Trump on India (25% hike) further  
dilutes the trust and bonhomie.

India's vision of multipolar  
world order doesn't naturally fit

into US hegemonic status quoism.

Further, India fails to become US camp follower as Happyman Jacob terms India as itself ~~as~~ a pole in today's world.

These are transactional relations or defence without coproduction and IPR sharing as blocks in DTTC and ICET.

Nevertheless, there is hope of strategic maturity in Washington as well as New Delhi to respect each other's strategic interests and deepens their relationships. Only then Indo-US can be the most defining partnership of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

7. (b)

साम्राज्य लोकात्मिक मूल्यों और आर्थिक पूरकताओं के बावजूद, भारत-यूरोपीय संघ साझेदारी को रणनीतिक सुदृढता प्राप्त करने में संघर्ष करना पड़ा है। बाधाओं और पुनर्संतुलन के हालिया प्रयासों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Despite shared democratic values and economic complementarities, the India-EU partnership has struggled to acquire strategic traction. Examine the impediments and the recent efforts to recalibrate.

15

India and European Union (EU) are described as natural partners as they have shared democratic values on rule of law and, human dignity, and multilateralism.

But, India and EU are ~~also~~ actually described as love-less arranged marriage because of various impediments. There is limited perception as India see EU from lens of Anti-imperialism and EU see India from lens of land of spirituality & post-colonialism.

There have been ~~least~~ slow progress on FTA because of rigid EU tariffs on trade barriers

such as Phylosanitary norms and  
Carbon Border Adjustment Programm  
(CBAP). further, both are on  
wrong page on data localization and  
jurisprudence norms.

further, there are mis-alignments  
on world view such as Russia-  
Ukraine crisis where India is pursuing  
strategic neutrality. Moreover, India  
criticized EU ~~discourse~~ biased discourse  
of Human Rights in Kashmir.

G. Rajamohan suggests Don't wait  
~~for~~ for Brussels as EU does not  
have strategic coherence on foreign policy.  
New Delhi must leverage Bilateral ties  
such as with France (Rafale, ~~space~~ space,  
defence), ~~and~~ Germany and UK (FTA 2025)

Nevertheless, India is taking efforts to recalibrate its ties with EU on technology and defence.

Technology Trade Council provides scope for AI, space-tech and nuclear tech collaboration. There is deepening trade and connectivity fuelling the need of IMEC initiatives.

Also, US ambivalence under Trump and Chinese assertiveness (BRI, 5G) - provides scope for strategic coherence to EU and India.

There is need of fast-tracking FTA for economic interdependence and dividends for peace, technology and development in both.

7. (c)

प्रतीकात्मक शिखर सम्मेलनों और उच्च-स्तरीय यात्राओं के बावजूद, अफ्रीका के देशों के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव में रणनीतिक गहराई का अभाव है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Despite symbolic summits and high-level visits, India's Africa engagement lacks strategic depth. Critically analyse.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India and Africa relations have historical warmth of anti-colonialism, NAM and also geographical unity through monsoons and Indian Ocean. EAM Jaishankar highlighted Africa as Continent on Rise to demonstrate India's respectful perception towards Africa.

India has increased its footprints to aid development of Africa through engagements such as Asia Africa Growth Corridor; Team-9 Initiative in West Asia and capacity building programmes such as ITEC in Africa.

Geopolitically, India and Africa are collaborating on South-South Cooperation under G20, reformation of UNSC

(S4 group) ; CDRI for disaster resilience and International Solar Alliance (ISA) for energy security.

In Indo-Pacific, India is promising Africa Net security provision against unconventional threats such as terrorism, piracy (eg. Red Sea Anti-Houthi ops by Indian Navy), and disaster threat.

Geo economically, Kampala declaration of India demonstrated that India's economic engagements with Africa are conditionality free, or transparent and partnerships of equal. India aims at energy diversification and market access to its Pharma, Automobiles, tech.

in Africa.

However it lacks strategic depth as compared to China. China is said to be the deliverer of infrastructure, finance and innovation whereas India only promises.

Further, India is less consistent on capacity building of Global South due to delivery deficiency. Even Wallerstein clubbed India in semi-peripheral group that exploits Africa.

However, M. Chakraborty underscored that India is perceived as partner of equality and development. Also, in Ops. Sindoor's diplomatic messaging, India transparently engage with countries like Egypt, South-Africa.

Thus, Indo-Africa are deepening their security depth

8. (a)

भारत ने 2020 के बाद से इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष पर अपनी कूटनीतिक स्थिति को, विशेष रूप से गाजा में आतंकवाद और मानवीय मुद्दों पर अपने दृष्टिकोण के संबंध में, किस प्रकार आगे बढ़ाया है?

How has India navigated its diplomatic position on the Israel-Palestine conflict since 2020, particularly regarding its stance on terrorism and humanitarian issues in Gaza? 20

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8. (b)

भारत का परमाणु सिद्धांत परिचालन योजना से ज़्यादा राजनीतिक संकेत देने पर आधारित है। इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's nuclear doctrine is more about political signalling than operational planning. Critically examine this assertion.

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- 8.5(c) परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत के संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के साथ बढ़ते संबंध और व्यापक हिंद-प्रशांत रणनीति के तहत क्वाड में भागीदारी, रूस के साथ उसके पारंपरिक रणनीतिक संबंधों को प्रभावित कर रही है।  
Examine how India's growing ties with the United States and involvement in the QUAD under a broader Indo-Pacific strategy are influencing its traditional strategic relationship with Russia. 15

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