

**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**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. : 1317040

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISHWAJEET GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

03 Aug 2025

**राजनीति विज्ञान तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध (प्रश्न-पत्र II)**

**Political Science and International Relations (Paper-II)**

केंद्र

Centre

DELHI -

KAROL BAGH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

Invigilator's Signature

	<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>

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**प्राप्तांक 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

Functional approach to International relations is the liberal approach that believes in the capability of state actors to overcome differences through cooperation.

David Mitrany proposed the application of approach through

1. Piece-meal reforms
2. Spill over effect
3. functional specialization

Herein, the foundation is laid by cooperation over small-issues like water, security and trade.

This impacts spills over to other areas and finally, a functionally

collaborated approach emerges that promotes interdependence, thus reducing chances of conflict.

This approach was further reformed by Ernst Haas to include political actors as well as dealing with collaborative efforts.

However, realist scholars have criticised this approach to be theoretical, time consuming.

Marxist scholars have questioned the absence of human emancipation and feminist scholars raises the concerns about women's diluted role.

~~Thus~~, the functional approach, nonetheless, remains the bright example of fundamental efforts to resolve conflicts through actionable efforts.

1. (b)

तुलनात्मक राजनीति के अध्ययन के ऐतिहासिक उपागम का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyse the historical approach to studying comparative politics.

10

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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Comparative politics is about contextualising and comparing the institutions and society to arrive at the best practices, model differences and predict behaviours.

Historical approach of comparative politics emphasizes on the role of historical factors in defining the structure and institutions of a society.

Rooted in history, this approach was utilised by Machiavelli to teach his 'Prince' about the errors and dilemmas of humans that have occurred in the past.

That history is the biggest repository of humana efforts, triumphs and failures guide the philosophical moorings of this approach.

However, critics question the relevance of this approach in situations of unprecedented scale eg, revolutions. Also, the contextual sensitivities can not be fully realised by historical evaluation. Further, the approach is seen as a half-hearted attempt at 'revisionism'.

However, this approach has been ~~phenomenal~~ monumental in developing the Marxist discourse, as ~~was~~ ~~Marx~~ Karl Marx held,

"History repeats itself... first as tragedy,  
second as farce."

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Weaponization of AI in  
cyber warfare has emerged as the diplomatic and security challenge across nations and international forums.

Artificial Intelligence  
weaponised through discreet TOR browsers, Distributed Denial of Service attacks (DDoS) pose a severe threat to financial architecture and critical architecture of nations.

PATF and UNSC initiatives at controlling such attacks have been quite futile.

the secret algorithmic transactions  
under cyber security measures  
are being threatened.

Legal frameworks of data security like IT Act, 2008 face grave concerns due to constantly changing & evolving paradigm of cyber encryption.

Ex. ATIMS ransomware attack 2022

International norms at cultural conservation, gene banking, SWIFT transactions, data anonymity and several ensurability mechanisms are at risk of AI weaponization due to rising role of non-state actors.

Thus, AI needs to be regulated and controlled to secure  
cyber future.

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

(BOP)  
'Balance of Power' is the concept of 'defensive realism' paradigm, propounded by Kenneth Waltz.

According to (BOP), there are certain core features of international politics:

1. States are rational actors.
2. International system is in a state of anarchy.
3. States face a security dilemma.
4. This prompts them to go for external balancing and power/security assurances.
5. Thus, Balance of Power emerges as the natural choice to deal with uncertainties of global politics.

This approach has been criticised by neo-realists (offensive) as they argue nations are 'power maximisers' not 'security maximizers'. Further social constructivists question the foundation as they argue "Anarchy is what states make of it".

[Alexander Wendt]

Contemporary international relations showcase the BOP architecture as visible in West Asia where USA supports Israel to counter Iran. Russia seeks Chinese supplies and Korean troops to balance the Ukrainian aid through Europe.

Hence, the BOP is a constant and contested concept that appears to frame national responses in times of threats.

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

The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was an unfinished promise at reforming the global financial institutions to make them more responsive and reflective of global realities.

NIEO failed to achieve objectives due to lack of sustained support, absence of alternative systems of transactions and pressure from global leaders of IMF and World Bank.

however, its normative claims are staging a

comeback due to monopoly of  
US dollar in international  
transactions and it being  
utilised for pressure politics.

The emergence of BRICS  
'New economy' and bypassing  
of SWIFT architecture, alongside  
dedollarisation initiatives have  
raised the issue of NIGO.

However, USA has shown  
strong dissent to any attempts  
at decoupling from US trade  
by threatening with sanctions.

Nonetheless, NIGO and  
its objectives stand tall to  
ensure a responsible currency  
system that facilitates  
sovereignty to nations in economic  
sphere.

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

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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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.

15

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस क्राशिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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उम्मीदवारों को  
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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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Realism has been the dominant doctrine in International politics explaining the state behaviour 'as it is' whereas Marxism is the philosophy of human-centric relations among international actors.

Realist philosophers from Hans Morgenthau (Classical Realism), Kenneth Waltz (Neo-Realism) and Joseph Nye (Neo-classical Realism) have spread their analysis from actor-level to structure-level, however what remains central is the understanding of state behaviour.

Marxist paradigm as developed through Dependency school and World Systems Theory have focused on the underlying social and economic forces to explain contemporary events of developing & developed world.

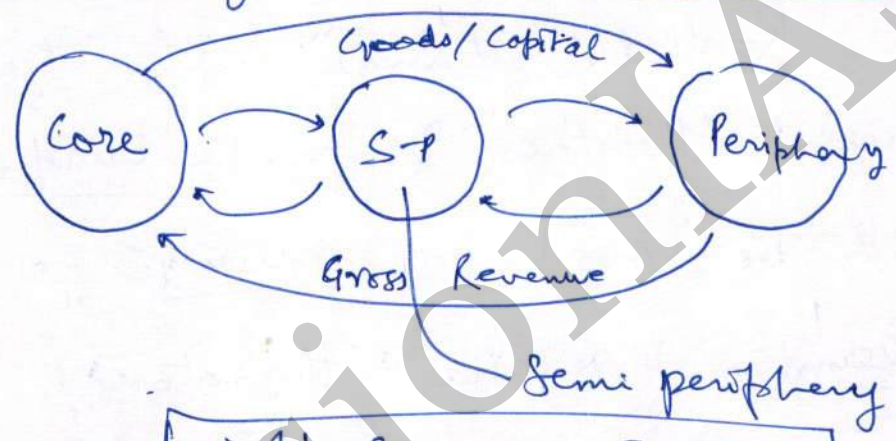
Realist doctrinal explanation of present theatres of war in Europe would be based on security dilemma of Russia, threatened by expanding sphere of influence of US-backed NATO. The dysfunctionality of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is again pointing towards the state-centric view of realism. Thus, realism always revolves around state-centric behavioural analysis.

Marxist focus on economic forces is evident in the World

Systems Theory of Immanuel

Wallerstein explaining the exploitative nature of relations between Core

'Periphery' and 'semi-periphery'.



World Systems Theory

Further, economic exploitation of least developed countries is visible through globalization trends as wealth inequality keeps on rising. (Oxfam Report)

[ India: Top 10% holds 70% wealth ]

Social relations are being impacted due to loss of traditional cultures and heritage monuments.

These have been further exacerbated by 'MacDonaldization' and the 'Golden Arches Theory'.

These effects for understanding social, economic and state behaviours are altogether & required for an encompassing picture of global interconnectedness. [Anthony Giddens]

Marxist and realist theories both have been criticised by Social Constructivists as being status-quoist and deterministic. [Alexander Wendt].

Hence, both theories reflect on the global relations in a comprehensive manner.

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

Deterrence and 'National Interest' are essential concepts in international relations to secure sovereignty and upholding national priorities.

Recent advancements in technology of cyber warfare, defence technologies, cryptocurrency, social media interconnectedness and new social movements awareness & collaboration have been reshaping the contemporary international relations for better or worse.

"Data is the new oil" has been the buzzword in global fora. The rise of ransomware attacks, DDOS attacks, etc are emerging frontiers that needs to be developed for defensive & offensive purposes.

Emerging drone technologies, Unmanned Underwater Vehicles, spy satellites have been reshaping the spectres of war as witnessed in recent 'Operation Sindoor', showcasing deterrence abilities.

Crypto Cryptocurrency like Bitcoin, Ethereum have been gaining attention due to privacy and anonymity in transactions that needs to be regulated to secure national financial architecture.

Proactive media engagement on social platforms and visible symbolism on global arenas have been crucial in promoting goodwill and soft power of India. Eg., International Day of Yoga, Digital Public Infrastructure.

'National interest' has also been reshaped by global climate commitments under Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to gain pole position in green tech and project India as 'leader of Global South'.

Thus, emerging technology advancements have reshaped the traditional concepts of 'national interest' and 'deterrence' to encompass new dimensions.

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.

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Non-alignment was the principled distance policy of recently ~~independent~~ Asian and African countries to avoid the push & pull of great power rivalries.

Presently, Non-alignment movement has taken a backseat in absence of a leader and due to overlapping functions with other multi-lateral & pluri-lateral institutions that are region specific.

Indian Stand on Non-alignment had always been principled and dictated by the national interest, thus reflecting a changed perception of foreign policy.

Present world scenario is not of cold war but Trade war. A

major difference among the two is the presence of interconnected supply chains across geographies.

[Anthony Crippens]

Such interconnected trade routes and financial connections have compelled the countries to opt for pluri-lateralism and multi-alignment instead of non-alignment. [S. Jaishankar]

This evolved paradigm requires a strategy of multiple engagements across continents e.g., importing Russian crude and French Rafales, Argentine lithium and Malaysian Palm.

As expressed by honourable Prime Minister, the Indian role in present world is enlarged and requires active positioning rather than bandwagoning.

The policy of non-alignment can not be completely refuted as it provides a platform for solidarity to the lesser developed and developing nations and provides for an active Indian role in policy discourse. For example, India held virtual summit during COVID-19 and supplied vaccines under 'Vaccine Maitri'.

Thus, non-alignment is a principled opportunity to be harnessed as & when the opportunity arises.

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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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

Amrit Kaal is the 25 year period from 2022-2047 when India will complete 100 years of freedom.

The contemporary celebrations have been the target to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by raising the GDP to \$ 32-37 trillion and provisioning every essential service with the levels of efficiency of a developed country.

The per capita income is targeted to be raised from ~\$ 2,800 to \$20,000 by 2047.

Certain challenges emerge as the skilling mismatch in population at

60-75% as per India Skills Report (2024)

Demographic peak will arrive by ~~2027~~ 2041 and the dependency ratio will increase after that.

Implications for foreign policy vision and strategy are multi-faceted.

The Indian diplomacy to attain India her rightful place in global fora. To develop support mechanisms for neighbours & IORA region while developing foreign policy directives as the leader of global institutional architecture.

The vision and strategy of India's foreign policy should reflect the growing clout of India in the global arena and be responsive to India's interests.

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

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State governments in a cooperative federalism setup affect the foreign policy through direct and indirect pressures, thus becoming a major determinant.

State governments have time and again influenced foreign policy as visible in Tamil Nadu's insistence to intervene in Sri Lankan conflict on behalf of Tamils.

Bangladesh - India water agreement had to be delayed due to West Bengal's interference.

Punjab's Kartarpur corridor across the border to Pakistan is driven by local religious connecting links.

Myanmar: border remained volatile for decades due to Free Movement Regime (FMR) with Manipur to satisfy tribal assertions.

Nepal border has remained open due to civilizational links between Madhesi people and Terai regions' population.

Gujarat government has insisted on clear demarcation of Sir Creek area with Pakistan to avoid inconsistencies in maps.

These state government examples have influenced the Union government's policy towards foreign policy to act as the bridge between people across borders and balance the national interest with regional aspirations.

5. (c)

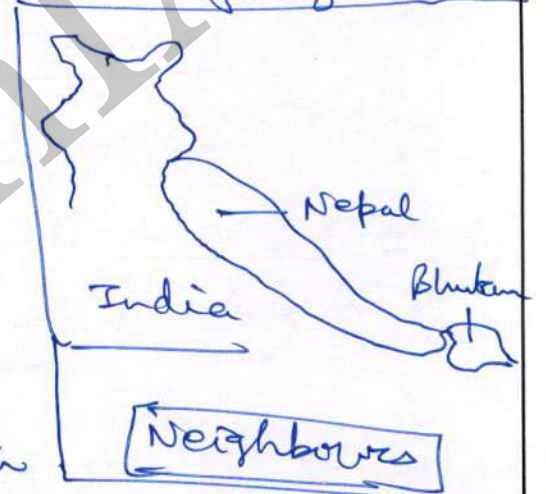
ऐतिहासिक संधियों और सहायता के संदर्भ में नेपाल और भूटान के साथ भारत के संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।  
Examine India's relations with Nepal and Bhutan in the context of historical treaties and aid. 10

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India's relationship with  
Himalayan neighbours - Nepal & Bhutan  
has been an evolving policy through  
colonial legacies and modern  
arrangements.

India - Nepal relations have  
been built on colonial legacies.

This also built  
strong ties while  
leaving disputes  
around the origins  
of the Kali river life with  
problems & contestations.



India - Nepal Friendship Treaty  
has been a remarkable milestone  
in developmental assistance and  
support to local economy.

These, aid packages during 2015  
earthquake are a natural  
extension.

India - Bhutan relationship have been relatively peaceful and coherent with Indian foreign policy. Since the signing of Bilateral agreement, India Bhutan aid initiatives have been spread in multiple sectors of energy, food, medicines and global support.

Tourism treaties and development of hydroproject, while supporting during Doklam Standoff stand out as India's initiatives to arrive at a peaceful neighbourhood vision.

Thus, Nepal & Bhutan have been the immediate neighbours and recipient of first help in cases of disasters from India.

5. (d)

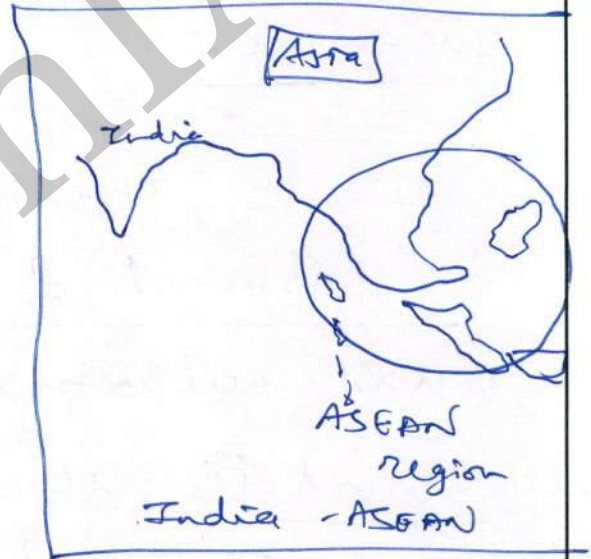
एक्ट ईस्ट नीति के तहत आसियान और पूर्वी एशियाई अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Act East Policy is the extension of Look East Policy of Narsimharao government to have a proactive engagement strategy with ASEAN neighbours.

The ASEAN relations have been guided by shared economic & trade interests as well as cultural and civilizational linkages.



India has initiated India-Myanmar - Thailand Tribilateral Highway (IMT) to boost North-East's connectivity, which further will be extended to Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Kaladan Multimodal Project is another neighbourhood venture. 'ASEAN-centrality' has been a key feature of India's Indo-Pacific vision.

India's relations with ASEAN are guided by the 'Extended Neighbourhood' vision. However, delays in delivery of projects, inconsistent vision of ASEAN on China and walking out of RCEP has caused some frictions.

Nonetheless, ASEAN remains a steadfast partner in India's foreign policy vision as visible during recent Prime Minister's visit to East Asia Summit (2024) as a permanent observer.

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 has been a pioneer in developmental diplomacy since independence. The outreach efforts have always been guided by the humanitarian considerations and not ulterior motives.

India's developmental assistance to Sri Lanka during 'Aragalaya' movement through rice & fertiliser shipments. Support to Afghanistan in building Parliament and local health facilities.

India's developmental outreach has been even present to Nepal, Butan to develop Mangdechhu Hydro power plants and other hydro projects.

Support has also been extended to Maldives and Mauritius in development of local housing units and post services.

- Indian ~~step~~ developmental outreach has been guided by principle of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and has evolved from Mehruwan support to neighbourhood nations during disaster to Panchsheel agreements / doctrine during P.K. Gujral to Atal Bihari Vajpayee's support to disaster response during 2004 Tsunami.

Present Vaccine Maitri and similar initiatives are a continuation of evolutionary practices to lend a helping hand, now with advanced technologies.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

## Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)

was the Indian effort to maximise sovereignty over decisions without getting involved in conflicts of great powers.

Established at Bandung Conference, NAM was based on the principles of Independence in decision making, Strategic autonomy, Non-interference, support to decolonization and raising the issues of emergent, newly independent nations.

NAM provided the breathing space to India's foreign policy to chart out independent ~~their~~ interests and their pursuit.

Indian leadership was largely successful in avoiding getting riled up in Cold war politics.

Nehruvian thinking of independent economic policy, State-interest pursuit guided & aided the diplomatic outreach towards world.

India even played a part in drafting Korean peace settlement and Vietnam peace sett accords.

However, due to limited state capacity and external pressures of Pakistan joining USA led groupings forced India to seek support from USSR. Although the Treaty of Friendship and Peace with Russia, 1971 was signed for defensive purposes, largely the Cold war spectre could not affect Indian interests.

NAM has been the guiding philosophy for over six decades when it paved the way for NAM20 or multiple-alignment policy.

Theorists have declared the death of NAM and the vagueness of the agenda as futile, Indian policy discourse has chosen to keep the institution on back-burner.

Present policy direction of Indian (foreign) establishment leans towards multi-alignment as opposed to non-alignment.

This policy shift is driven by the strategic imperatives of post-2008 financial crisis and COVID-19 inflicted world politics.

Indian engagement in several fields of data security, defense, cyber advancements, semiconductor technology, renewable energies, pharmaceuticals have been the driving force of NAM 2.0.

The logic of sustaining NAM as an institution can be found to propose and gained support for India's UNSC membership and raise the voices of global south, as advocated by Harsh V. Pant.

Thus, the NAM as a policy continues to hold relevance in presently this fragmented world order and for pursuit of India's national and security interests abroad.

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.

15

The recent Operation Sindoor as a strike on terror bases by India escalated the tensions but could not reach the levels of full-scale war.

International defence theorists attribute this to the nuclear-parity between the neighbours. However, responsible nuclear power behaviour is missing on the part of Pakistan.

India's nuclear doctrine follows the 'No-First Use' policy and Pakistan has enriched nuclear facilities to create deterrence against adversarial attacks.

The eye-to-eye conflicts earlier as well have not witnessed nuclear arsenal use. [Kargil War, 2000], prompting the declaration of nuclear parity as the deterrent.

However, the use of nuclear threat has been used by Pakistan to sponsor terror activities across border and postulate an image of victimhood when questioned on international fora.

[Syed Ata Hassnain], a defence expert, has highlighted the cheat trick of Pakistan and the recent Indian response tearing it apart. The recent operation highlighted that Indian government would not be threatened by the threats of nuclear usage.

The similar treatment <sup>Towards</sup> of adversarial attacks will be given whether by non-state actors or the supporters of these actors.

By delineating the line on nuclear usage and treating inciting attacks ~~as~~ across-border ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> the same approach defines the hollow threats of nuclear parity as a deterrent.

Nonetheless, responsible monitoring mechanisms have to be established to ensure that nuclear arsenals are not misplaced and used for civilian purposes only.

Hence, nuclear parity between India - Pakistan conflicts has been a part of the deterrence structure which encompasses modern & diplomatic warfare & outreaches. 62

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?

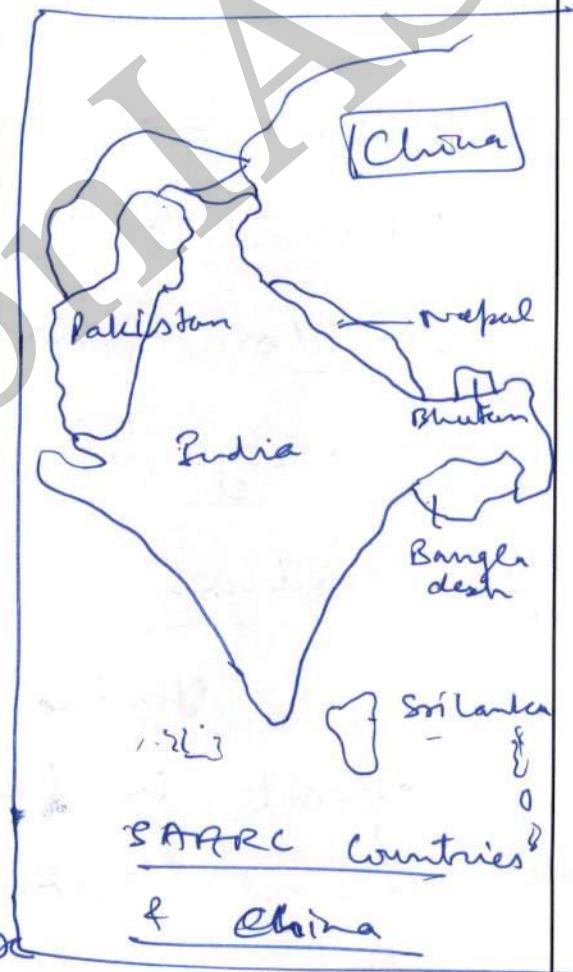
How do China's increasing ties with South Asian countries affect regionalism, particularly in terms of SAARC and other sub-regional groupings?

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has remained a dysfunctional forum due to bilateral tensions among members.

China's increasing forays into the SAARC region and ties with South Asian countries affect the security architecture of the sub-continent.



Growing Chinese ties has been a part of Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) - a part of CPEC passing through Indian territory raised concerns.

Relations with Bhutan has been conflicting while with Nepal are contested. Pakistan has emerged as the all-weather friend and Sri-Lanka has been losing bipartisan consensus over China.

The inroads in Hambantota port, deals with Bangladesh, Pakistan's China-Pak Economic Corridor have impacted the security dilemma of regional countries.

India has been at the forefront in dealing with these inroads through historical soft power and political goodwill. Bangladesh has been facing geopolitical pressures.

Similarly, the outreach of China to Sri Lanka has met with limited success to US & Japan's intervention with India.

Furthermore, Chinese mis-adventures has antagonised other regional groups as TORA, BIMSTEC, ASEAN, QUAD and some more. The primary concern remains the violation of rules-based order in Indo-Pacific.

These efforts of China have been and are being countered through sub-regional groupings but the love of investment weighs heavily for some more than other.

Thus, Chinese regional architecture in South Asia impacted bilateral relations and disturbed the tranquility of subcontinent.

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. 20

India - US ties have grown by leaps and bounds by crossing the trade of \$ 130 billion in 2024 and setting a further target of \$ 500 billion by 2030.

The expanded trade volume reflects on the expanded breadth of bilateral relations in untapped areas of defence, energy imports, semiconductors, critical minerals and space collaboration.

The recently announced COMPACT is expansion of ICET and TRUST is further emboldening of security trustworthiness.

The import of helicopters (Apache), jet engine technology and increased efforts to collaborate in nuclear sector through Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) showcase a policy commitment to strengthening the bilateral relations. [Harsh V Pant]

The expanded ties have been, however, suffering of from a lack of strategic depth.

The revocation of Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) towards India, the protectionist policies in economy tariffs and threats of putting sanctions CAATSA during purchase of S-400 missiles from Russia are some examples.

The bilateral summits and foreign visits by head of state and head of government

has become a regular feature but the announcement of an FTA is long awaited.

US initial reluctance to include India in Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) and pressure to join NATO have become a diplomatic flashpoint.

However, the recent political discourse seems favourable in both countries, signalling a bipartisan consensus on India as a strategic partner, eg. QUAD.

Few days back, India's ISRO and US' NASA jointly launched NISAR satellite for global weather events prediction capacity and data sharing.

NASA aided the flight of an Indian astronaut to International Space Station (ISS). The collaboration on nuclear reactor technology (SMR - light water) further shows legislative arrangements on both parts.

Signing of major agreements like LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA and redesignation of Asia-Pacific as Indo-Pacific shows the pivot towards India. [C. Rajamohan]

Though, contextual differences and political sensitivities persist, it would be short sighted to call the relations lacking depth. The India and USA relations have become the foundation of free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific and beyond. 69

7. (b)

साझा लोकतांत्रिक 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 - EU relations have had a strong historical linkages that guided the direction of relations with caution due to colonial memories.

The Brexit and independent, proactive economic diplomacy has played a major role in redefining the relations as well as setting the framework to deal with impediments.

Shared democratic values and economic complementarities have been driving the bilateral trade to \$135 billion in 2024.

The launch of UPI in France, state level visit to Italy are some notable examples.

However, there have been several impediments in the realisation of full potential of relations. The EU's policy of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is expected to hit Indian Steel exports. [Trade Review, 2023]

Further, the linkages of Chinese economy into EU has been a competitive presence for Indian goods.

The EU's stand on Russia-Ukraine conflict did not mirrored India and the oil imports further ruffled some feathers in corridors of diplomacy.

Nonetheless, there have been positive momentum in the relations due to proactive diplomatic outreach.

The signing of India - Middle East - Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC),

the proposal to develop National Green Hydrogen potential to serve Europe's economic needs are highlights of economic connection.

The Indian delegation has been actively negotiating an FTA with EU for increased complementarity.

Cyprus visit by PM, collaboration with French in UN are some other examples of increased strategic traction.

Thus, the India - EU relations are driven by age-old diplomatic relations and fueled by recent initiatives of governmental outreach to bring people closer.

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.

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India - Africa relations have been the priority of Indian government to project India as the friend and first-responder in Indian Ocean as well as the leader of Global South internationally.

There have been several symbolic visits and high-level engagements from both sides.

India's presidency of G20 saw the inclusion of African Union (AU) as the 21<sup>st</sup> member of the bloc.

Foreign minister visits to East African and South African countries have been of particular notice. Presidential delegations visited India during G20 summit.

Despite these efforts, India-Africa relations lack the kind of strategic depth expected from partners.

The main reasons behind this are the instable environment and political climate of African nations. Delayed project implementation by Indian PSUs and companies. Limited economic exchanges and role of India in UNSC and UNGA over resolutions against South African nations are important.

Indian diplomatic outreach is also hampered by inadequate mission staffs and many embassies functioning without ambassadors.

However, the recent initiatives under Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC), India - Africa Growth Agreement have started showing results.

Immense potential for India's pharmaceutical industry lies in Africa. The policy support and regulations are being worked out. The concerted efforts to counter Chinese roads through BRI are being undertaken.

People to People ties and the Trans-Continental Cheetah Transfer Project from Namibia are ~~some~~ shining success stories.

India - Africa relations hold great potential to emerge as the budding partnership guided by prosperity & moral responsibility.

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?

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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. (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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*Handwritten scribbles in blue ink, including various loops and lines.*

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