



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. : 45942651

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAKHI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

03-08-25

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

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh-007

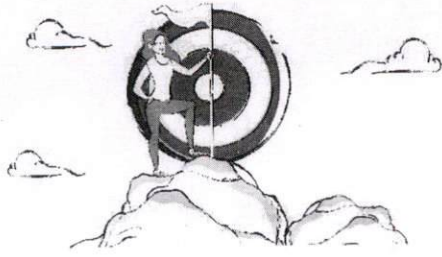
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</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;">Important Instructions</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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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							
3							
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6							
7							
8							
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL							



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Political Science and International Relations (Paper II)

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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Peace by Pieces' Approach

refers to the functional approach under neoliberalism, often referred to as regional integration approach. This concept

was given by David Mitrany

Mitrany was influenced by Robert Cobden's concept of 'keeping

the politicians out', and instead focusing on co-ordination on non-political lines,

such as European coal and steel

community later developing into European

Union.

This further leads to 'spilling
over effect' in other areas such as

economy, society which can lead to a global community, with integrated approach.

This approach is also supported by the guild socialism approach by G.H. Cole, who focuses on uniting the workers throughout the world.

This approach has been criticised by Ernst Haas, who, instead of focusing on global aggregation, instead relies on regional groups, which is more practical, such as SAARC, ASEAN.

But, this approach has also not proved to be successful, with Theodor Skocpol, calling for "state back in", to promote the utility of parties for developing international relations.

1. (b)

तुलनात्मक राजनीति के अध्ययन के ऐतिहासिक उपागम का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
Analyse the historical approach to studying comparative politics.

10

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इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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Comparative Politics refers to comparing the constitutional and political system of different nations, which find its origin in Aristotle, where he studied 158 constitutions, by their scientific analysis.

The comparative politics follows two major approaches i.e. Traditional and Behavioural. The traditional approach developed after Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 and active till 1919. Within this, normative, empirical, historical, legal-institutional are major approaches.

The historical approach considers the basis of history to study the human nature and functionings of state. The

major scholar within this school was Machiavelli, who relied on history to determine human nature i.e. history shows that humans are selfish, fickle minded, avaricious, covard, jealous.

The similar analysis was done by Morse, where he used historical materialism to look at economic models i.e. evolution from primitive, feudal, slave society to capitalist society, which is bound to be replaced by communism. This was inspired by Hegel's Historical Idealism.

However, it has been criticised for being status quoist and eurocentric, with focus on western nations.

Yet, it is useful method, used also in India by Gandhi (Indians are bound to win as they are on right side of 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

AI has been spearheaded by Industrial Revolution 4.0 (term coined by Klaus Schwab) and easing life of all nations in the age of globalisation.

However, due to non-territorial nature of data, it has led to challenges in the form of cybercrimes (e.g. Ransomware) and rise of warfare challenges, which is often referred to as cyb hybrid warfare and falls in the grey zone.

This weaponisation has been seen in form of interfering in the voting process, as was alleged during Brexit, by Russian hackers.

Moreover, it has been used in the defense field by jamming the GPS signal of aircrafts in other nations territory, hampering national security.

Moreover, space field has been weaponised intensively by nations such as US, China, with increased focus on own navigation satellite network and autonomous space vehicle (e.g. BeiDou by China).

This has transcended international borders, with it becoming borderless world (Kenichi Ohmae) and lack of accountability, thus, being used by non-state actors such as terrorists (e.g. for proselytising).

Thus, need is for coordinated effort (e.g. Blatchley declaration) for

Prevention of risk.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Balance of Power refers to a method of management of power, wherein alliances are formed preventing the rise of a hegemon, & acting as a deterrent.

This concept developed after the Westphalian treaty of 1648 and was explained by Thucydides, considering war as 'inevitable', thus requiring 'billiard ball model' (Arnold Wolfers) to maintain peace.

It is a realist view, which has been countered by liberalist ideas under W. Wilson, as being war prone. Moreover, after establishing of

US hegemony, the concept lost its relevance, propogating 'end of history' as liberalism (Francis Fukuyama)

In the contemporary international relations, it has again risen as relevant, especially in the Asian-Pacific regions, where alliances in the form of QUAD have tried to balance rise of China. This has been found relevant for transitional powers, as per

Organski,

Moreover, rise of terrorist organisations, has led to balance of power between state and non-state actors

Thus, though DoP has lost its original relevance, still it remains relevant in the form of new power emergence and rise of transnational actors in the multipolar world order

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

NIEO was an initiative by the nations of global south, spearheaded by India's leadership, under the Non-Alignment movement as an alternative to the western economical liberal Model.

During the 1970's, due to rise of inequality and neo-colonialism the developing nations wished to frame a new order, where the MNCs were held responsible for the social, economic, environmental discriminations.

This was sought to be achieved by progressive taxation, social welfare policies and social

responsibilities' of the companies.

However, it was opposed by the western bloc and was found irrelevant for the times. Yet, this is making a comeback, especially after the rise of pandemics, where the nations were impacted ~~equally~~ due to economic crisis and large scale poverty, majorly due to over-reliance on west. This led to strengthening of demands for funding from developed nations (eg) LAD fund in UNFCCC and for higher investment in health and public infrastructure.

The nations such as India have focussed on Aatmanirbhar Bharat, so as to become self-reliant, focussing on their own economic models, so as to face any future challenges with ease.

2. (a)

बढते 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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Realism is regarded as the architectonic theory of international relations, with its ideas being a footnote for other theories.

The idea of realism focuses on state and its rise in power, which entails war as inevitable, as provided by Thucydides trap. This was also seen as paradigm shift after the second world war in philosophy of Thomas Kuhn, leading to failure of liberal world order, which had man as central actor.

The most prominent realist scholar, Morganthau, projected state

as power seeking due to nature of human as 'Animal Dominant'. He also projected the primary aim of state's foreign policy to protect national interest. He eschewed the idea of any presence of ideology ("just an illusion") and absence of ethics in politics, establishing autonomy of state and politics, similar to Machiavelli.

Moreover, neorealists such as Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer, considered Anarchy as the main reason of war, which allows the state to either seek defense (Balance of Power) or offense (Buckpassing) to promote national interest.

However, this theory has been criticised by Marxist scholar

for being too state centric and ignoring the needs of non-dominant class.

Thus, as per Marx, economy forms the base and state is part of the superstructure. The theory of "development of underdeveloped" by A. Frank and S. Amin, focuses on the presence of neo-colonialism, which has led to domination of developed and western states for economic gains. Amin, in his "Theory of Imperialism" also emphasises this as part of capitalism and need of coming together of workers of colonies for ending capitalism.

Immanuel Wallerstein in his World Systems Theory, addressed the interlinkage of countries on economic

basis i.e. core nations subjugating the peripheral and semi-peripheral states.

Marxism Structural Marxist such as Gramsci, also focuses on social forces as a means to establish the ~~class~~ legitimacy of ruling class, which is based on civil society, media, religious institutions by developing consent and leading to international peace.

Thus, realist focus on national interest, whereas Marxist focus on interest of subaltern class, which are socially and economically deprived as was also mentioned by post colonial scholars such as Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, requiring for a hybrid culture

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?

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Technology has led to use of Industrial Revolution 4.0, which has not only impacted the economic field, but also the defense and strategic relations in the international politics.

Deterrence has also been shaped by technology, which originally relied on conventional weapons such as weapons of mass destruction, as seen during the starting of cold war.

However, with rise of nuclear technology, space weaponisation, the hybrid warfare has emerged, leading

to deterrence with help of satellites,
nuclear weapons, biological weapons
(can cause epidemics). This has also seen
use of drones for surveillance and
use of indigenous technology in navigation
satellite system (eg Beidou (China))

Moreover, presence of cyberwarfare
has led to pre-emptive attack by
opponents, leading to use in surveillance.
This is similar to Bentham's Panopticon,
which has permeated the international
sphere.

Moreover, national interest,
traditionally, was promoted either
by Balance of Power (Alliances) or by
collective security and collective defense
(eg UNPKF, NATO). However, this concept

has also been reshaped by use of critical Minerals (eg) Lithium to promote national interest, which necessitates development of alternative supply chains (eg) ICET

Moreover, data is seen as strategic by nations, who are reluctant to share it and ~~to~~ thus promote localisation of data (eg) DPDP Act, 2023

The use of technology was recently seen in the deployment of latest technology (eg) S-400 missiles and Akash Teer in recent conflict with Pakistan, showing its relevance for national interest.

Yet, the need is to use it by caution ~~as~~ due to its de-territorial nature and its black box nature, which has potential to do more harm than good.

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.

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Non-Alignment Movement

was established after the cold war of in Bandung conference of 1955, with coalition of global south nations.

It was seen as stance for 'Principled distance' during the rivalry between the 2 superpowers i.e. USA and USSR. However, it lost its sheen after the disintegration of USSR and establishment of US hegemony.

with the rise of China after the Global Financial Crisis of 2008, and rise of new powers such as India, its relevance has again

emerged, in this dynamic Multipolar world.

Just like the cold war era, India engages with great powers such as USA, Russia, China, European Union, prioritising its own national 'interest and development'.

Moreover, it can be seen as viable foreign policy due to rise in geopolitical conflicts such as Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Iran, where it needs to engage with both nations, for its own strategic interest.

However, unlike cold war era, the middle powers such as India, Brazil, South Africa, Germany are far more developed and self sufficient.

Thus, they can prioritise their own interest and engage with any great power over another, without need to maintaining a balance. India sees benefit in trade with Russia in cheap oil import, it has prioritised Russia over USA, without worrying for repercussions.

These nations no longer play the role of background artists and as King makers. They are themselves developed enough and potential to become great powers themselves.

The new Bharat, does not wait for validation from others, prioritises its own interest and keeps a vision of becoming a "leader of the world".

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 a vision of developed nation, which is also referred to as Vision for Viksit Bharat by 2047, where priority is for self-reliant economy.

The vision has been spear-headed under the Modi government, with initiatives such as Make in India, Production-linked Incentive, domestic defense Manufacturing, focusing on health (eg Ayushman Bharat and capital investment

(eg) Gati Shakti.

It has its implications in India's foreign policy decisions as

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domestic politics is one of the major dimensions of Foreign policy.

It has focused on higher tariff on imported goods, to protect domestic sector such as Agriculture, dairy sector, automobile sector, which was seen in its coming out of RCEP. This has also led to tensions with USA, leading to trade wars in form of reciprocal tariffs under Trump.

Moreover, India focuses on strategic autonomy, with trade with Russia, on cheaper oil, despite sanctions by USA. Also, technology transfer has been focused for indigenous manufacturing (eg) space sector (NISAR)

Thus, foreign policy has changed and focus more on export and reduction of import of finished goods.

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.

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State governments play an important ~~ix~~ role in foreign policy which decides the agenda of interaction with other nations, prioritising sovereignty and territorial integrity.

This has been supported by co-operative federalism framework of India, as mentioned by Granville Austin.

As per Robert Putnam's 2 level Theory, international treaties are first ratified by the legislatures i.e. from Parliament, which consists of representatives of state government (Rajya Sabha)

Moreover, the rise of coalition politics, especially after 1989, has

increased the bargaining power of states, seen in the ~~opposition~~^{support} of Tamil Nadu state in UDHR resolution against Sri Lanka.

Moreover, states have played important part in resolution of conflicts with border states. This was seen in the Teesta water sharing issue with Bangladesh, with West Bengal opposing the treaty.

This framework has changed in recent times, with rajasthani government under Modi regime where foreign policy has been centralised i.e. in hands of PMO, with limited intervention of states.

Thus, state government do influence foreign policy by internal pressures but must not be allowed to develop into a political football where regionalism prioritised over national interest. (P. Bhambhani)

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 has maintained historical relations with both Nepal and Bhutan since its independence by signing friendships treaty and people-people exchange, due to shared culture

Nepal shares its border with India, with frequent flow of its citizens, with Nepali citizens even finding government jobs in India.

Moreover, the shared culture with Madhesi tribe has been strengthened over the years, resulting in a shared community, which as per Shyam Saran has been political to a large extent with Nepal blaming India for

its political turmoil.

Bhutan shares more peaceful relations with India, with hydropower energy plants as part of investment strategy for India. Moreover, India has provided funds and technology for promoting Gelephu Mindfulness city, near the Assam border.

However, as per SD Muni, it has been predicated that China has been engaging with Bhutan, which must be ~~&~~ treated with caution by India. Moreover, the recent signing of BR1 by Nepal, has intensified the border conflicts (eg) Kalapani, Limpiyaduna,

Thus, despite domestic politics, people-people relations remains strong, which has been utilised by Buddhist Tourism Circuit and implementing Neighbourhood 1st policy

5. (d) एकट 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

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During the 1990's, after the opening up of India's economy after LPG reforms, Look East Policy was initiated for developing friendly relations with the SE Asian nations.

However, in 2014, with the arrival of Modi government, it has been upgraded to Act East, with higher investment and trade exchanges with ASEAN as well as south east asia and East Asia (eg) Japan.

The first step has been to establish communication and transport networks for establishing highways and rail networks, evident in the Kaladan

MMT Highways, through Myanmar, which has been regarded by Rajiv Bhatia as 'gateway to SE Asia'.

Morones, humanitarian aids have been provided, such as during Cyane Pegi in Cambodia and Vietnam.

The defense agreements have been done with ~~the~~ Phillipines by supplying BeahMes to help counter China's domination in S. China Sea.

The infrastructure development have been initiated by agreements with Japan in India (eg) HSR rails and in global South (eg) Asia-Africa growth corridors.

Thus, the main challenge emerges from China and rise of natural disasters and political instability, which must be countered by better co-ordination (eg) MAHASAGAR and ports development (eg) Sabang (Indonesia)

5. (e)

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

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Development diplomacy refers to a method of diplomacy, as part of foreign policy, where priority is accorded to individual development and national interest. ~~and~~

During the cold war era, India joined NAM and remained neutral, by maintaining a principled distance with both the blocs. This did not prove useful for India's development as both US and USSR were reluctant to invest and trade with India, as according to them, "There is no free lunch".

However, after the end of cold war, the focus shifted on development

with good relations with USA and decreased relations with Russia.

With the rise of China, global economic crisis of 2008 and Pandemic in 2019, led India to realise the relevance of focussing on strategic autonomy and prioritising national interest.

Thus, its foreign policy has been dominated by trade relations with all blocs simultaneously, and upholding the interdependence theory of Friedman, with India emerging as 'trade state' (Rosecrance)

This has been contested as India is seen as part of both blocs i.e. BRICS (anti-west), QUAD (Anti-China). Yet, India prioritises its own development and maintaining its national interest in the multipolar world.

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.

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NAM i.e. Non Aligned Movement is a brainchild of Pt. Nehru, which was formally initiated by the Bandung conference of 1955 by the nations of global south.

It was in response to the formation of opposing blocs i.e. USA and USSR, during the cold war era. India did not want to join any group and maintain "principled distance", having trade relations with both the capitalist and communist bloc.

This favoured India, who was a newly independent nation to focus on its own development and

focus on unique economic policies
i.e. planning structure, where major
industries were owned by state.

IT also received aid from
both the blocs, helping in its economic
policies. IT also maintained a distance
from Korean war, Vietnam war,
Gulf war, which could have disastrous
consequences for its economy.

With the end of cold war,
US established its hegemony, and the
raison d'être of NAM lost its relevance.
However it continued to function due
to emotional attachment with Congress
and the need to reduce domination of
the superpower over the nations of
global south.

This has served as a model in contemporary times, as India of today, maintains its relations in both economic and strategic sphere, with all nations. Moreover, rise of new powers such as China, Russia has necessitated engagement with nations in a multipolar world.

It has been part of two opposing blocks i.e anti west (eg) BRICS and anti-China (eg) QUAD, establishing a balance of power in the Indo-Pacific region.

However, this has been leading to more counter attacks, such as by USA, seen in reciprocal tariffs.

of 25%. due to India's continued trade with Russia. Moreover, in its recent conflicts with Pakistan in operation Sindoor, it has ^{not} been supported by any major power (except Israel). Russia also see it with apprehension, due to continuing trade with USA.

However, India has made its stance clear, i.e. it prioritises national interest and strategic autonomy, and puts its development agenda above any interest of alliances or of demands of any superpower (eg Russia).

This has been revealed in India's relentless efforts in trade wars to protect India's dairy and Agriculture sector and focus on Atmanirbhar Bharat and Viksit Bharat vision by 2047.

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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India and Pakistan recently encountered each other in operation Indoor, chaged by India after Pahalgam Terror Attack on April 2015.

This operation reached a ceasefire and was seen as cause of deterrence due to both nations being nuclear weaponed states

India became a nuclear weapon state after the operation Smiling Buddha was undertaken by Vajpayee government in 1998. This led Pakistan to acquire the nuclear weapons immediately after this.

This was followed by Kargil conflicts in 1999, attack on Parliament in 2001, Mumbai attack, 2008, Pulwama attack, 2019. However, these were only considered small scale attacks in comparison to full scale war, as was observed during 1965 war and 1971 war.

Moreover, these were undertaken by non-state actors and refusal by state government in any involvement. This has led to reduced inter-state conflicts.

This has been part of the Deterrence Strategy, as was proposed by Thomas Schelling, where the two nations fear large damage. ~~As~~ This has been

enforced by the presence of nuclear weapons, which has been called as 'new weapons of peace' by Kenneth Waltz.

India follows 'No 1st use policy' which acts as 'deterrence by denial', whereas Pakistan favours no such policy. This has led to India to change its strategy to 'deterrence by Punishment', as was seen in Vij surgical strikes.

However, the use of nuclear weapons can emerge in the future, as credible deterrence requires both parties to be rational, which Pakistan is not and called a 'mad child holding a loaded gun'. Thus, need is for strategy change to 'deterrence by Compellance' as was seen in operation Sindoor.

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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As per Napoleon, 'when
China will rise from its slumber,
it will astonish the entire world'.
This indeed happened after the Global
Financial Crisis of 2008, leading to
decline of US Hegemony, and rise of
China's Middle Kingdom complex.

This has also been felt
in India's immediate neighbourhood,
with China focussing on its string
of Pearl Theory under its larger

Belt Road Initiative.

This has been seen in
Pakistan with the CPEC Corridor, passing

through Pok. This has led to perpetual conflicts, with China's economic interest conflicting with India's sovereignty.

Moreover, it has dominated the Indian ocean with signing of 99 years with Sri Lanka for Hambantota port and the ~~\$2 billion~~ \$200 million friendship bridge with Maldives.

This has impacted India's trade relations, seen in India-out campaign from Maldives and the easy flow of trade in Indian ocean (eg) Malacca strait to Seychelles.

Moreover, in India's land border nations such as Bangladesh, Myanmar, rise of political instability and coups have resulted in higher

Chinese intervention, with supply of weapons, funds and technology. This has led to rise ~~use~~ of insurgency in North East due to the presence of porous borders.

Moreover, S. China Sea conflicts, where China claims a dash line, with regions of SE Asia divided i.e. Philippines and Japan as anti-China and Cambodia and Laos, favouring China.

Thus, need for India is to develop trade agreements @ Philippines, Japan, Myanmar and focus on port development @ Duqm (Oman), Subang (Indonesia), Trincomalee (Sri Lanka) for a safer Indian Ocean, which is referred to as 'Key to Seas' by T Mahan.

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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7. (b)

साम्रा लोकातांत्रिक 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.

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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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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

Israel-Palestine have been fighting since the 20th century for their land in Middle East, especially due to Jerusalem being a holy state for both Muslims and Jews.

During the 1948 war, the United Nations proposed a 2 state solution, which was not acceptable by Israel. This led to 1967 war, which allowed Israel to control Gaza, Sinai Peninsula as well as Jerusalem.

A peace accord was tried to be reached under Oslo Accord in 1993 by Israel and

PLO, which was subverted by death of Israel PM and rise of militant organisation, Hamas.

Moreover, after US Hegemony after end of cold war, led Israel to maintain a stronghold due to being close ally of US.

India's stance, since the beginning has been focussed on peace and for a 2~~per~~ state solution as suggested by UN. However, with rise of US Hegemony and Islamic fundamentalism, India has tilted more towards Israel.

India has always took a firm stand against terrorism and 'Terrorists of one state can't be heroes of another'. This was also

revealed during its operation Indoor where Israel was ~~only~~ ^{among} few of the nations who supported India against its fight against terrorism.

Moreover, with signing of Abraham Accords in 2020, the Arab nations have also recognised Israel. This relation has been strengthened by IMEC corridor, which pass through Israel and the new 1202 alliance.

However, the ongoing Israel-Gaza conflict since 2023 has caused huge humanitarian crisis, leading to more than 60,000 casualties, half of them comprise of women and children.

India has been opposing such humanitarian crisis, which must

be toned down, and as per S. Jaishankar, this is not an era of war and requires higher interdependence

Yet, India supports Israel's fight against terrorism and subduing of non-state actors hampering peace & trade in the Middle East. This was evident in the refusal to sign a resolution in SCO meet against Israel.

Thus, India's diplomatic relations with Israel stands tall, with priority of peace, economy and development and ending of terrorism, which India has been victim of recently. Thus, Indian values stands tall, with promotion of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbham".

8. (b)

भारत का परमाणु सिद्धांत परिचालन योजना से ज्यादा 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.

15

India became a nuclear weapon state, when it underwent the Pokhran Tests, with official statement after operation Smiling Buddha (1998), under Vajpayee government.

India's nuclear doctrine is based on 'No 1st use policy', where nuclear bombs, would be used only in the second instance as a reaction to nuclear attacks by other nation.

Moreover, it refrains from using it against civilians and innocents. Yet, it can be used in first instance in response to a large scale destruction due to chemical and biological weapons.

This policy and doctrine reveals India's priority for peace and humanity, and development of nuclear power only as a deterrent, which according to Kenneth Waltz, is the new weapon of peace.

This reflects only a political signalling, rather than operational planning reflecting 'deterrence by denial' and not 'deterrence by punishment'.

This strategy has failed to deter Pakistan in form of non-state and terrorist actors such as seen during Pahalgam attack.

However, it is found useful, as despite small squabbles, there has been no full scale war,

Involving the two states.

Moreover, India favours peace and dignity of human life, which can be hampered due to use of nuclear weapons, as operational planning.

India is in side of peace and as per S. Jaishankar, this is not an era of war. India prioritises its national interest and strategic autonomy,

which can only be achieved by focussing on its economic growth,

Thus, the civilisational India favours soft power, over hard power, and its people promote peace and co-operation throughout the world, with the values of 'one earth, one family'.

87 (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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India and USA along with Australia and Japan signed a QUAD Agreement, with its first leader level summit conducted in 2021.

This group is seen as a means to counter the rise of China's dominance in the Indo-Pacific and protect the strategic interest of the Indian ocean and Pacific ocean, inhabiting important trade routes.

This is part of a broader Indo-Pacific strategy, which also includes initiatives such as IPMEF, promoting the economic and strategic interest of the nations, by diversifying the supply

chain away from China (China plus strategy).

However, joining of India in this grouping has been seen as anti-Russia, as US is seen as antithetical to rise of Russia and China is a very dear friend of Russia. India and Russia have shared historical relations since signing of friendship Treaty in 1971, with Russia emerging as the biggest arms supplier to India (SIPRI, 2024).

However, closer ties with US has forced India to diversify its reliance over Russia for oil and arms as per the new trade agreements with US under Donald Trump.

This has been seen in

acquiring of defense equipments
such as F-15 stealth aircrafts from
USA,

Moreover, sanctions on Russia
by USA has impacted the traditional
trade routes and the Russian ruble and
Indian Rupee trade seen as anti-
west. This has been followed by US
imposing reciprocal tariffs on India.

However India focuses its
own national interest and strategic
autonomy, with membership in both
alliances (e.g) SCO, BRICS as well as QUAD.
It continues to purchase cheap oil
from Russia, despite US sanctions, projecting
multipolar world order and rise
of India as a major world economy.

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