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109

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**


Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

**Instructions to Candidate**

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- 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 medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological 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 answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name Kumari SumitaMobile No. 7532890602Date 19/08/2017Signature Sumita

**REMARKS**

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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Examine theory of Nuclear Deterrence
- (b) Criticism of Realism
- (c) Collective Security as alternative of balance of Power
- (d) Political Economy approach
- (e) Security Dilema and insecurity Dilema

(a) Nuclear Deterrence is the theory of maintaining a minimum nuclear arsenal to keep our enemies away in the international arena.

The theory says if ~~a nation~~ two nations are nuclear capable, there is least chance of confrontation.

There are several criticisms of the thought citing the confrontation and regular clashes between various countries though eg. India Pakistan, both are nuclear capable though engage in regular conflicts.

Remarks

• Critics say that nuclear deterrence is just a way of giving justification for maintaining a nuclear arsenal and it does not help in ensuring security.

4

• India has a 'no first use' policy and 'not to attack a non-nuclear country' - even these were criticised as not being able to generate the deterrence as was desired.

(b) Realism is one of the oldest and ongoing thought in International relations. From Thucydides to Hobbes, Machiavelli to Hans Morgenthau all have emphasized on the importance of 'power' specially military power. They believe in state, survival and self-help.

Remarks

Liberals criticise Realists on the ground that humans are rational in nature and cooperation can be achieved in international arena. ~~There~~ The anarchy can be replaced with global governance.

Feminists have criticised Realists on their very notion of power and security. They say the masculine notion of power has not taken into consideration the feminine aspect. There should be more focus on ~~human~~ women security, environment, sustainable development etc.

The Marxists have also criticised that it's not military power states are competing for, but economic power. They have given the concept of core (developed countries) is exploiting peripheries and maintaining status quo.

Remarks

Sudden end of cold war opened a flood of critique against Realism  
Read more

5

despite, the criticisms of Realism, it is still most believed and self explanatory theory in IR, going through the ages.

(c) Collective security as envisaged by the liberalists, is an arrangement where state - the actors in international arena come together to form a system to protect each other. For eg. UN after World War II and League of Nations after World War I.

→ Here they believe in protecting and ensuring security of each other by a collective pool of military and other resources.

Balance of Power, on other hand is the theory mainta-

Remarks

ined by realists for explaining the world order they argue that it is necessary to have an order in international arena where ~~total~~ power balance is '0', else wars occur. Like world war I & II.

collective security can act as an alternative to Balance of Power as the liberals believe but then the failure of League of Nations fails to explain ~~war~~ this belief. After world war I, ~~it~~ it was formed to stop any further wars. still world war II happened. Balance of Power explains "why world history is not history of wars".

Political economy approach ~~is~~ is a modern phenomena of second half of nineteenth century where

give more examples what is your final conclusion here

4

theorists tried to explain how politics and economy are related. Theorists such as David Easton, Gabriel Almond, Albert Samir Amin, A. G. Frank, Immanuel Wallerstein tried explaining how economic concerns affect political decisions.

→ It was more wider ~~wide~~ in scope and multidimensional.

→ It was not eurocentric as the traditional approach and took into account the political models of newly independent colonial countries.

→ It was not static and a dynamic one.

→ The world systems theory explained by Wallerstein, shows how status quo is maintained.

Remarks

You need to discuss the liberal branch of political Economy as well



by developed nations by taking the economic surplus out of the peripheries and not giving them the chance to develop.

(c) security dilemma is a concept mainly explaining the ~~the~~ insecurity of nations towards maintaining their national security which may be defined in different forms.

Realists like Morgenthau believes the states are always struggling in International arena for their survival. This need for survival creates a security dilemma which can be overcome by maintaining a military strength.

On the other hand liberalists believe there is no security dilemma regarding survival as states are rational actors and

Remarks

you need to discuss the notion of insecurity dilemma

4

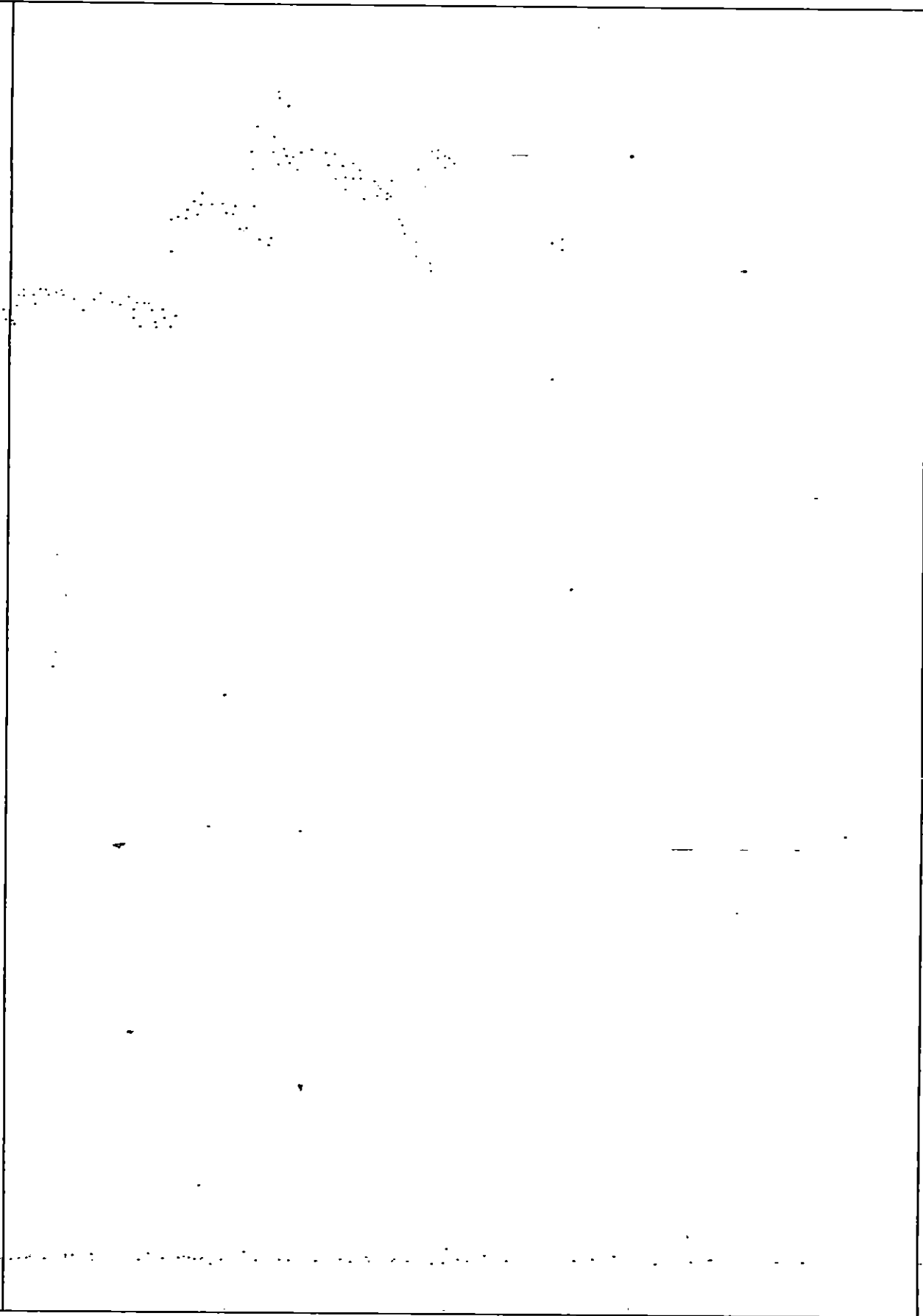
can form a collective security system. Major security concerns are human security, environmental security etc.

Remarks

**2. Attempt all questions:**

- (a) Idea of Neo-colonialism offered by Nkrumah is based on understanding of complex structures of world capitalism, Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the crucial determinants of Indian Foreign Policy. What role have economic issues played in this regard? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Conceptualization of International Peace in various traditions of International relations is partial and one-dimensional, elucidate? (300 Words) (20 Marks)

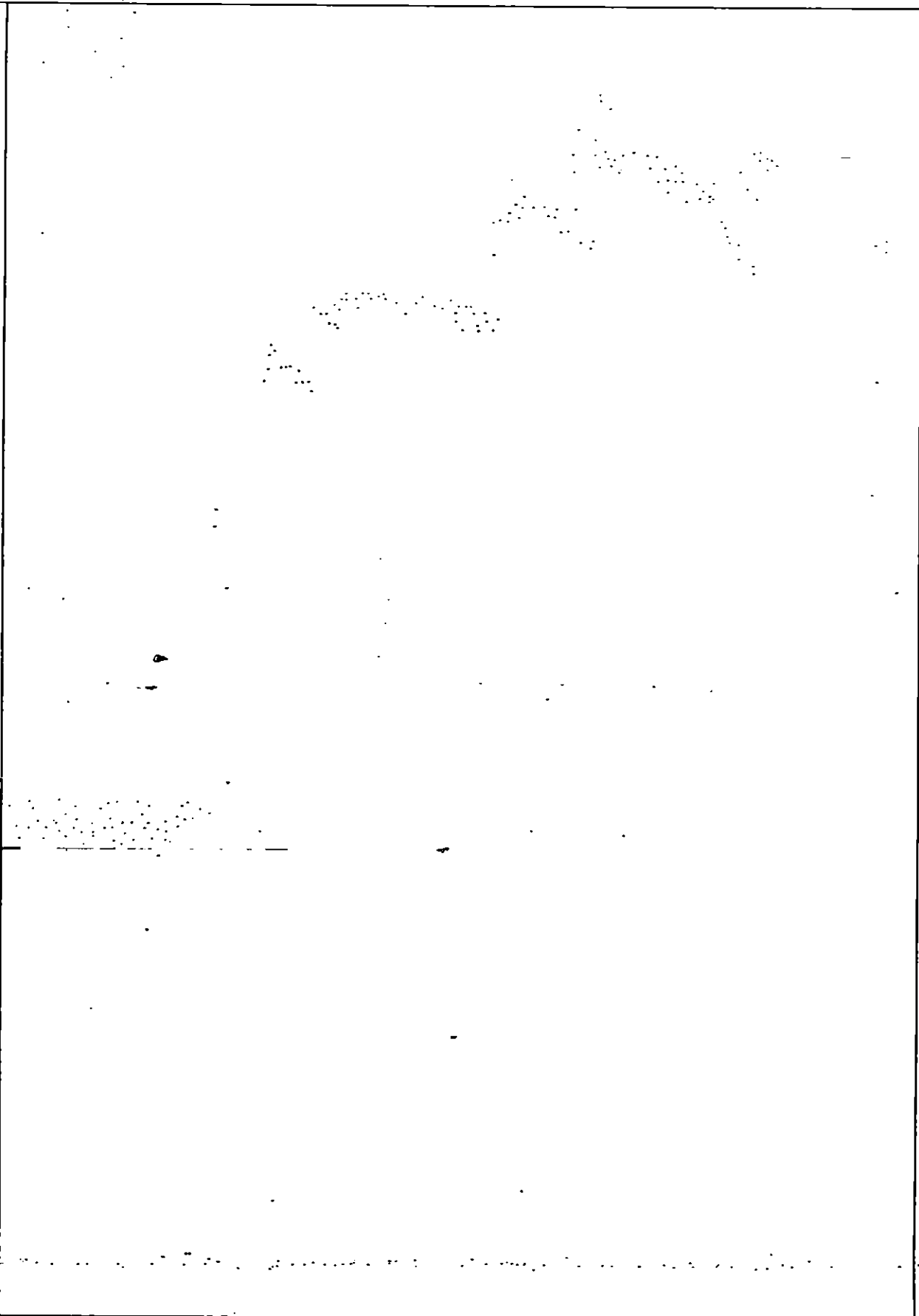
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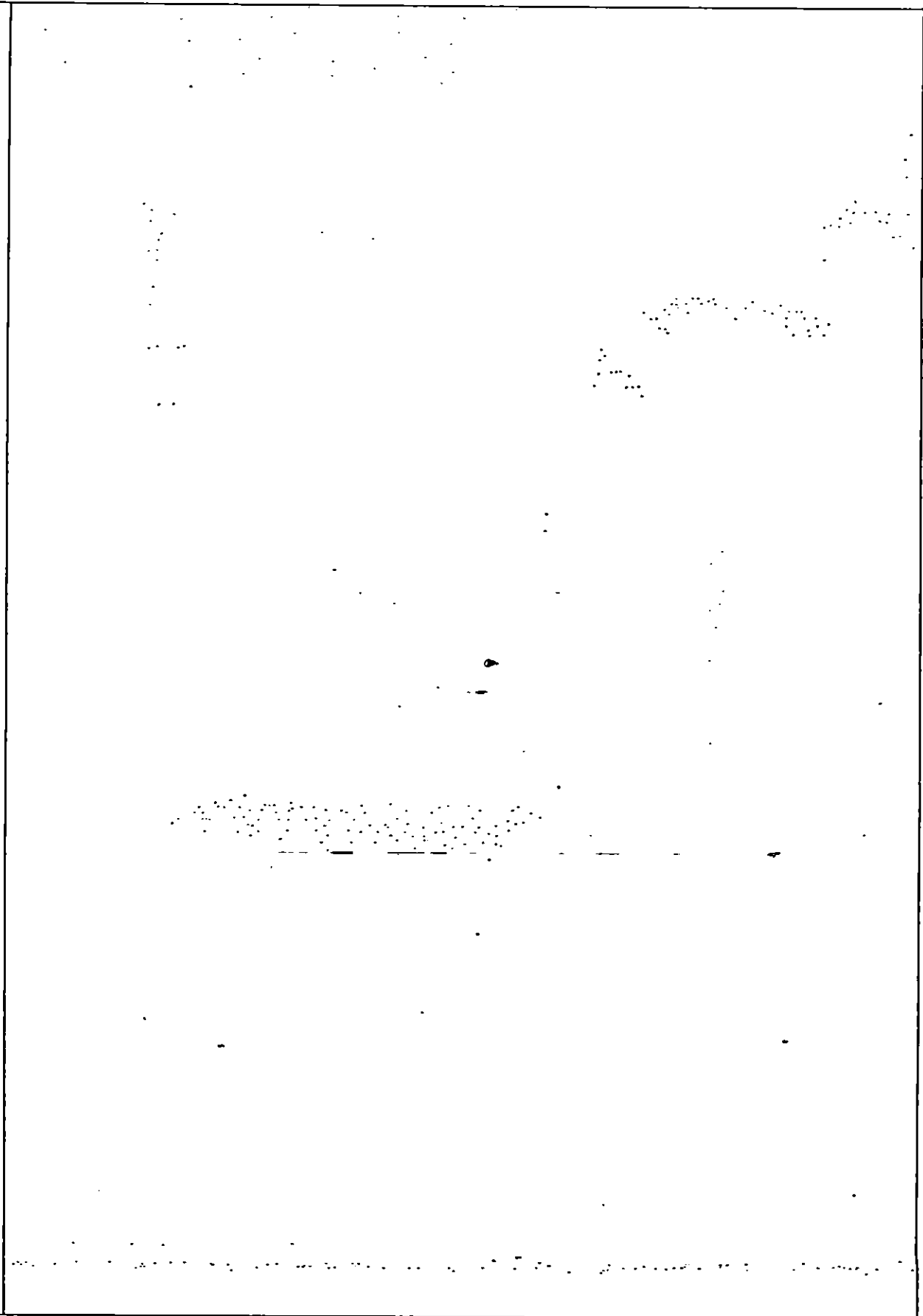
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3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Explain Asian Value debate as critique of western understanding of Human Rights, identify point of difference between Asian Value and western Value, (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss Impact of Nuclear weapons in general on International relations and on third world particular. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Elucidate feminist understanding of International Relations in respect of different streams of feminism, how far it correct to say feminism is more relevant in developing nations than developed nation states? (300 Words) (20 Marks)

ans: Rights were understood as legal claims of citizens in state and which were formally recognised by the state. The western liberal tradition has believed on the idea of individual rights was starting from Locke

→ David Held argues how individual rights have got strengthened by the globalisation due to emergence of various NGO's such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch etc.

→ This view held by western

Remarks

scholars is deeply criticised by Asian Value System. The Buddhist, Confucian etc. does not believe in this theory of individual rights, rather they emphasize on collective rights or the community rights.

→ Asian values from time immemorial have talked of society and it's rights. There is no separate understanding of 'self' as against the society.

→ Asian values talk of ~~eco~~ human rights existing in cooperation with nature and hence criticise the western notion of development which has resulted in the indiscriminate exploitation of nature. The phenomena of global warming, climate change all are a result of

Remarks

Good content

Also

add

role of

family

community

discipline

particular needs

over

material

needs

6

this individualistic western notion of development.

→ Asian communities like Bhutan's are known to coexist peacefully with nature having a respect for it. The right to property as western thinkers put it is not understood the same in Asian values of Buddhism ~~& co.~~

Thus, the Asian value does not share a common notion of human rights with western tradition and hence advocates it's own notion of rights.

(b) Nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction were a means of power play in international relations. Their vast ~~eff~~ and dangerous effects came ~~to~~ ~~with~~ ~~under~~ do the forefront with US dropping

Remarks

two nuclear bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima in 1945.

→ ~~was~~ since then, an arm race started and the cold war too. There were many treaties like SALT, START I, START II to stop the arms race but nevertheless both the superpowers US & USSR maintained a big nuclear arsenal to assert their supremacy.

→ After disintegration of USSR and end of cold war in 1990s, though this race stopped but it left the other countries with the same desire = The five permanent members or P-5 in security council are all nuclear powers.

→ ~~was~~ With China having acquired nuclear arsenal in 1964, India also started its own nuclear program in 1970's. With signing of

Remarks

NPT, though there was a pause but nonetheless the third world countries had already embarked on a quest for nuclear arsenal. After India, Pakistan also started it's nuclear program.

→ Though most of the countries except India, Pak, Israel & Cuba all have signed NPT, the expenditure of third world countries on nuclear arsenal kept on increasing.

→ Reasons such as security concerns, deterrence etc. has been put forward as time and again as justification for the same. But none can explain why third world countries instead of focussing on the internal problems of poverty, hunger, ~~edu~~ illiteracy have engaged in the nuclear power politics.

Remarks

The question does not demand a historical deep evaluation include some theoretical arguments well

①

(C) Feminists tradition in IR denies the whole notion of power in itself as established by realists and other traditions.

→ Feminists say the whole conception of IR is flawed cos it hasn't taken into understanding the women's experience and their ~~and~~ viewpoints.

→ As argues Cynthia Anbe, there is no consideration of role of military prostitutes, diplomatic wives etc.

→ Feminists say during a war, it's not the national security only which should be taken into consideration but also the security of women. And women are more insecured from the man they know only.

Remarks



- The masculine notion of power, war, security is highly criticised by the feminists.
- As J. Tickner says women's are not given lead roles in country as it is believed they will solve the differences through negotiations rather than confrontations.
- Women are mostly deprived of lead roles and strategic position as these require past experience of military, diplomats which are generally not women specific.
- Feminism talks of co-existence with nature, rejects war and talks of sustainable development. Vandana Shiva has highlighted how women in developing countries mostly rural are exploited by globalisation, their ill effects.

Remarks

Eco-feminism talks of stopping the current notion of development in IR, and devise a more eco friendly way.

Feminism is relevant both for developing and developed nations though it has more relevance in former.

→ Feminists advocate use of funds more on human and environmental development, which is the need of hour in developing countries.

→ Feminists argue for sustainable ways, which again in present context of global warming holds good both for developed and developing countries.

Remarks

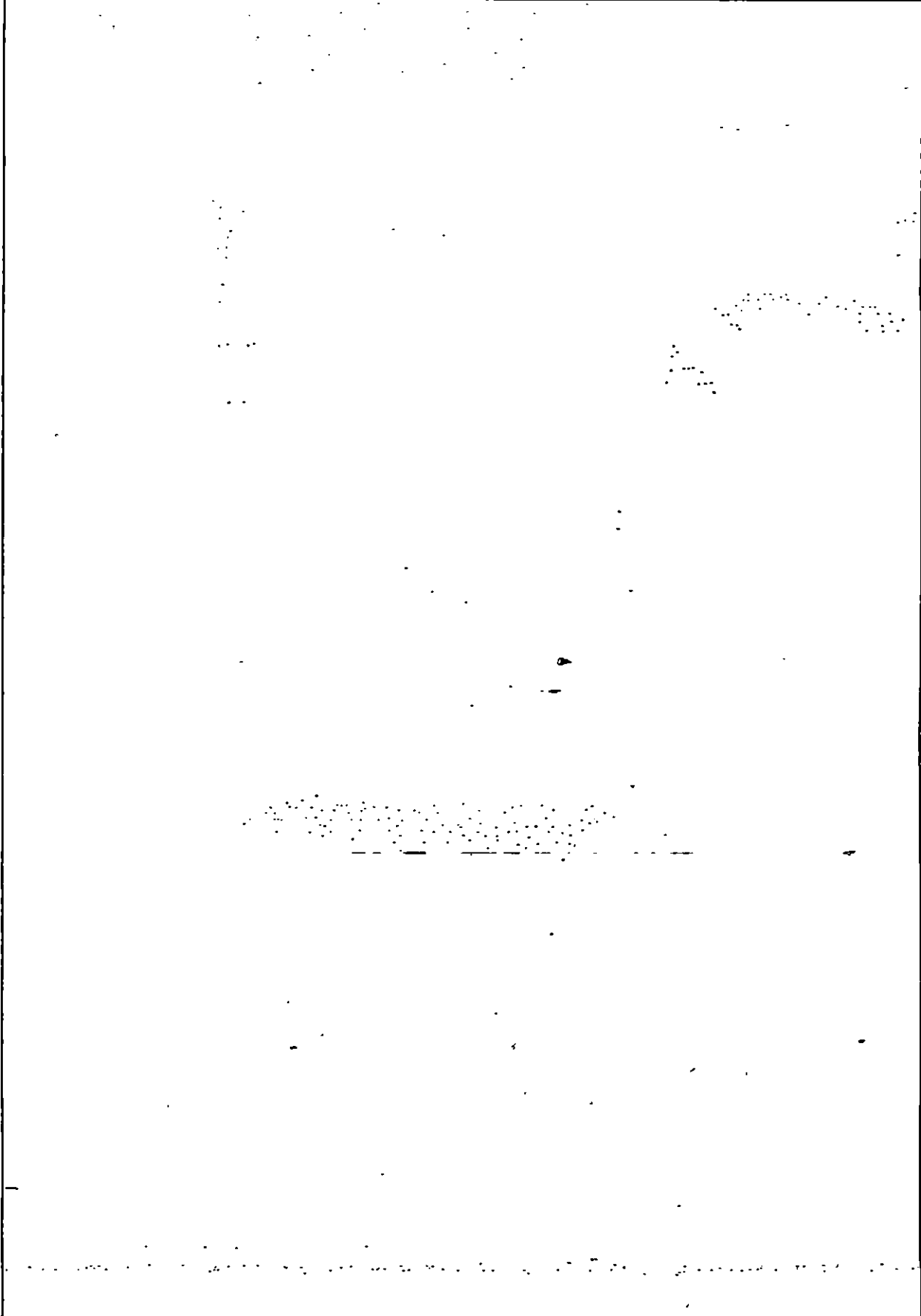
4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Describe India's contribution to global disarmament. On what grounds does India justify its refusal to become a signatory of NPT? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss Communication theory and cybernetics Model? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are various problems and gaps in India's Nuclear Doctrine and our policy of "No First Use"? Provide arguments keeping in consideration that Pakistan has no such policy and also is not hesitant to TNW (Tactical Nuclear Weapons/Warheads). (300 Words) (20 Marks)

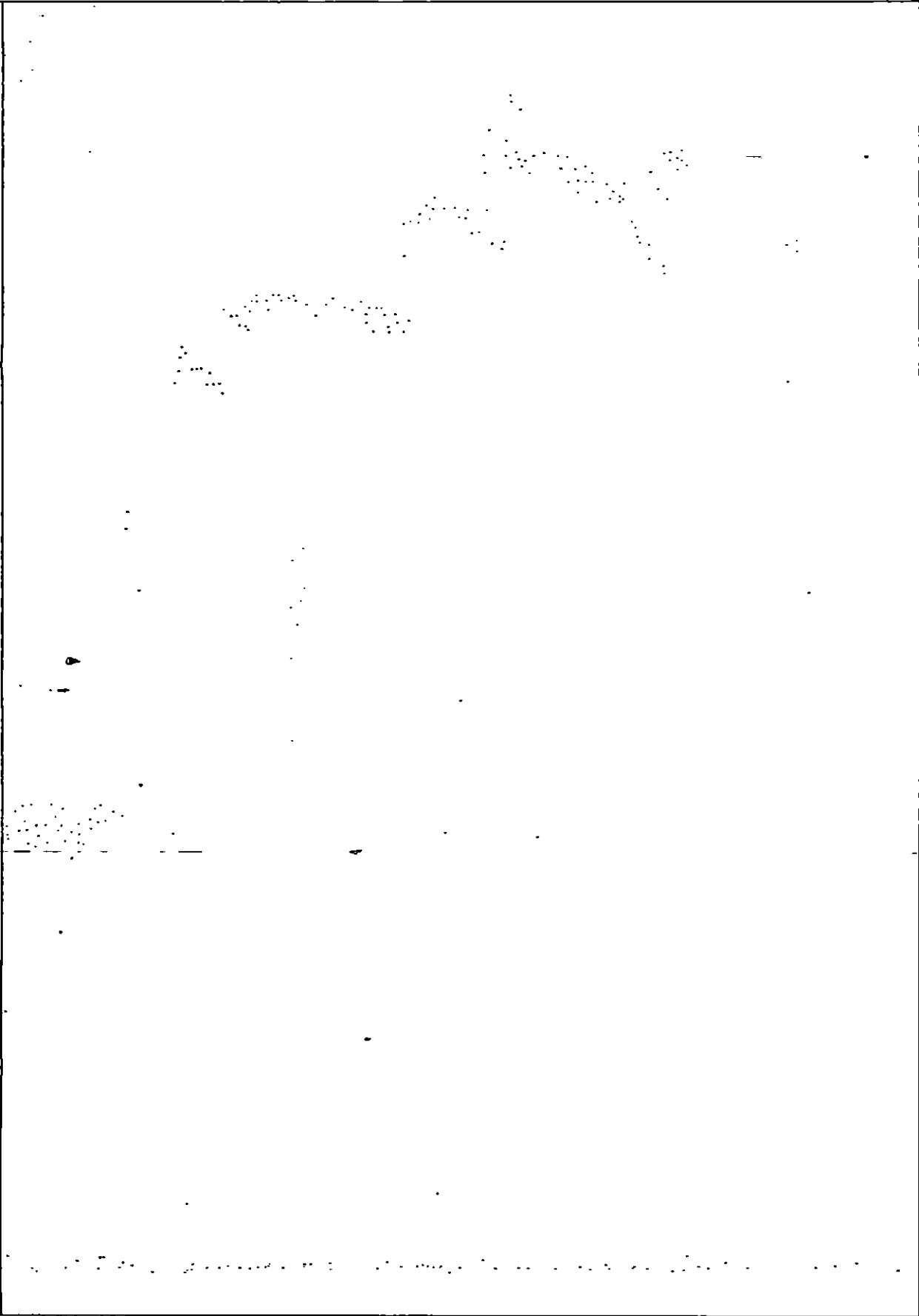
*Main argument of answer*  
*The threats of war & role of women are far more damaging 1st world than 2nd world*

Remarks

9



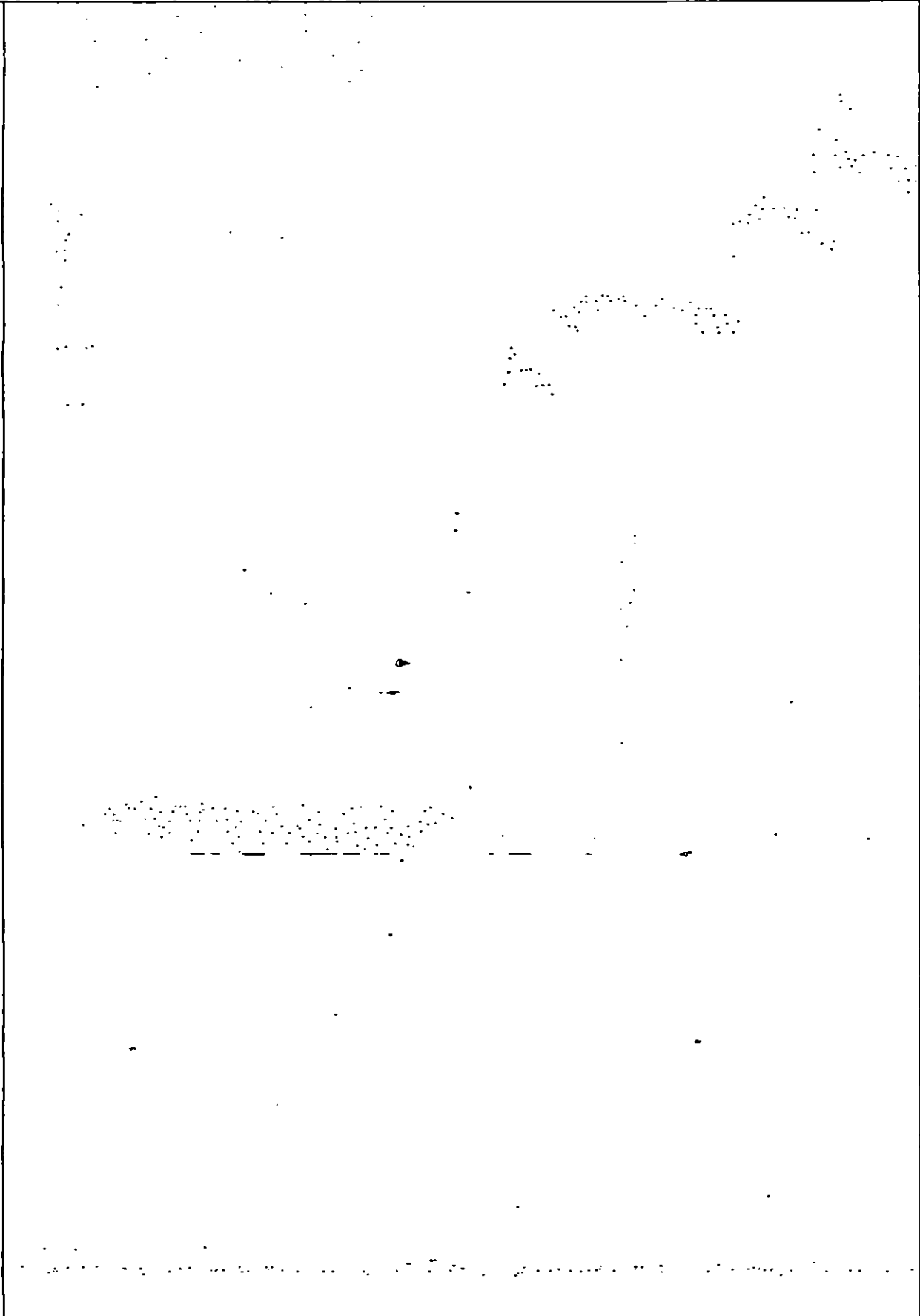
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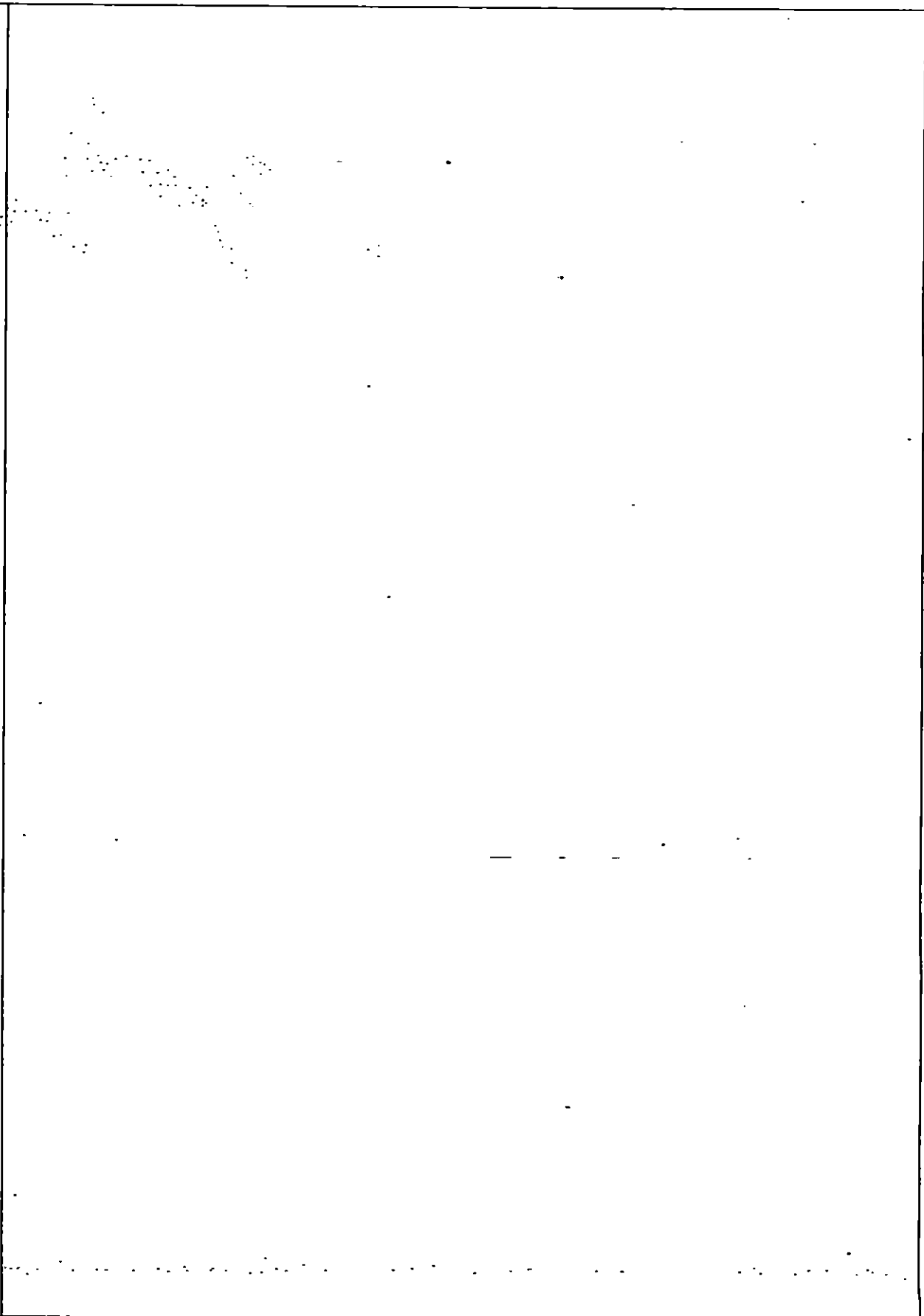
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*Remarks*



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## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Existing World Order promotes US hegemony. Comment
- (b) Examine the role of cyberspace in terrorism-radicalization.
- (c) Role of China as a factor in India-Nepal Relationship
- (d) Goa Declaration
- (e) India-UAE Relations

(a) The eighteenth century was considered Britain's and nineteenth - America's. After the end of cold war and disintegration of USSR in 1991, US emerged as the global hegemon.

→ This hegemony has been extended not only through coercive measures but through the use of soft power or hegemony.

→ The Bretton Woods institution was IBRD, IMF all have played an important role in ensuring US hegemony.

→ The third world countries have

Remarks

been victims of economic or cheque book diplomacy of US.

→ Even, the UN, the largest forum representative of present world order is dominated by USA.

But as argues C. Raja Mohan - "21st century will be Asian Century".

with growing rise of parallel powers as China, India and shift in the balance of power, there is a challenge to US hegemony.

→ With other financial institutes as ADB, AIIB coming into the picture, the Bretton Woods institutions are losing relevance.

→ The regional trade agreements, China's CPEC and one Belt-One Road policy all have been challenging US hegemony.

Remarks

4

Structure

should

have

been

on

US

hegemony

(b) Terrorism is the use of violent methods to achieve political ends. This ~~is~~ is the communicative approach, there are other approaches as well to understand it. But all emphasize on 3 things:

(i) The means they use (ii) The ends they want to achieve

(iii) The target population they inflict damage on.

In the present era of technological revolution, terrorists are also using technology in propagating their ways. The recent recruitments done by ISIS via social media is an example how terrorists are using cyberspace for radicalisation.

→ There has been incidences throughout world where social media, cyberspace was used

Remarks

Analyse  
How are  
no dev'n  
stats

responding  
to it

(why it  
is common  
to everyone  
with such  
threats)

to put radical thoughts in youths. They target the vulnerable youth and lure them with easy means.

→ In case of India, in Kashmir terrorist groups have used ~~relaxation~~ to gather supporters and execute their missions.

→ They are also mobilising finance and recruiting candidates all over world via cyberspace.

Thus, cyberspace has become a tool in modern era for radicalization.

(c) India - Nepal share a long historical, cultural, language, religious ties. Both the nations have been close on most of the occasions except some. ~~wherever~~ → more than 90% of

Nepal exports are carried via Kolkatta port.

① India is one of the largest investors in Nepal and was the first to extend help during the recent earthquake.

but whenever there is some misunderstanding, Nepal plays the China card.

→ Nepal is strategically very important for India and acts as a buffer state.

→ Recent, blockade by India for 6 months of goods on Nepal border due to Madhesi agitation lead to a negative sentiment about India.

→ China has talked of making a railway link from Tibet to Nepal, though it's quite uncertain how it will be build in so high mountains.

Remarks

→ china has also offered one of its ports to Nepal but that is much far away than Kolkata.

→ china has also signed many trade and infrastructure pacts to warm up the relationships.

→ whenever, China gives a leverage to Nepal, it starts putting a hostile attitude to India.

But India will have to assure that it doesnot let China play its cheque book diplomacy in it's neighbourhood. Nepal India should play a proactive role in neighbour hood as per Gujral doctrine and try to minimize the China effect.

(d) Goa declaration.

→ the recent BRICS summit held in Goa lead to the adaptation

Remarks

Mention of some recent infrastructure of India this country challenge



of what is known as Goa Declaration. The countries Brazil, Russia, China, India and South Africa agreed to cooperate on certain common issues affecting all of them.

→ Though they specifically did not mention the Palankot attack but the Goa Declaration adopted a consensus on fighting against terrorism.

→ They recognised the transnational character of terrorism and finding means to fight it.

→ Pacts on trade and infrastructure were also signed.

→ Defence pacts for controlling maritime terrorism, drug trafficking and piracy in Indian Ocean was signed.

Remarks

Highlight more significance of the declaration in context of Security Issues

4

→ Finding ways to sustainable development and reiteration of climate friendly ways was declared.

(c) India - VAE Relations

India - VAE has been sharing good relations and India has a large ~~number~~ no. of diaspora also in VAE.

→ VAE is important for our energy needs and a large amount of our oil and gas needs comes from there. They are also helping us in building strategic reserves.

→ A huge amount of remittances by our diaspora there helps India in its current account deficit.

→ VAE is dependent on India for its labour and service needs. As opposed to before, now most of diaspora are in white collar jobs.

→ Due to lack of education there, it relies on India for teachers, doctors, etc.

to what are the challenges to this already there in relation to

Remarks

Patel is part of the (S)

## 6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss claims and counter claims in Indian China Boundary Dispute, how far regular intrusion of PLA forces on Indian side of border should be considered as Strategic move. (300 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss India's quest for UNSC membership, do you agree India should not invest more political capital for UNSC membership. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss India-Iran relations in context of changing Geo-political and economic landscape of West Asia. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Q) India and China - the two emerging powers in Asia though share not good historical and cultural ties but their relationship has been mired in many border issues.

→ After 1956-60 when political and cultural consolidation of China was completed under Mao, it went for an open foreign policy towards its neighbours.

→ Nehru, putting an idealistic stand have always viewed China as a friendly neighbour.

→ But then in 1961, after China showed Jammu and Kashmir as its own territory, Nehru started his

Remarks

forwarding policy and the 1962 Indo-China war happened.

→ ~~China~~ Nehru took the matter to UN, where China was accepted as aggressor but China flexed India ~~to~~ consider Tibet as integral part of China. They said they don't agree to the Shimla Agreement (1914)

→ It was signed by British India and China and not India-China.

→ Tibet was not independent to sign any such treaty.

→ China ~~of~~ argues to accept the LAC as LOC and ~~we~~ demilitarise Ladakh, ~~India~~ ~~else~~ then it will accept LOC as the international border. India argues to accept north of LAC as international border and leave Aksai Chin.

Remarks

What are the long term objectives of such intrusion. How can India counter them strategically & diplomatically

→ The recent stand off in the Doklam due to construction of road by PLA is (another disputed region between China & Bhutan) China's move of muscle flexing it's neighbour. It's a strategic area - the Chumba valley and is very near to India's Chiken neck Area. As Mao said - Ladak, Arunachal Pradesh, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan are five fingers of a palm i.e., Tibet.

→ PLA keeps on intruding on the border areas, the recent one has been to ~~tell~~ warn India for the Dalai Lama visit to Arunachal. Chinese media has been fuelling tensions and playing mind games with India. China has acquired a hard tone this time.

→ China doesnot see India as an emerging power and wants to assert it's supremacy in the region and beyond. The CPEC, one Belt

Remarks

One Road all policies in this regard, only.

(b) UNSC was formed had a mandate to ensure peace and security in the world. One of the specialised and most important organs of UN it has 5 permanent and some non-permanent members.

→ UNSC has been accused of its membership, as veto power and working methods by many countries and scholars.

→ India has been demanding a permanent seat in UN owing to its growing economic power and role in the international arena.

① The other reasons for claims are:

① It is the third largest contributor of peace-keeping forces after Pakistan and Bangladesh. Though its forces are accused of sexual crimes in South Sudan etc.

Remarks

- (ii) It is a founder member and contributes financially also in a significant way.
- (iii) It is ~~one of the~~ largest democracies of the developing world. Counter claim is still it's mired in communal tensions and ethnic conflicts.
- (iv) India has one of the biggest military, navy and air strength. Indian's having peace-loving nature. (They have engaged in two wars with Pak & 1 with china.)
- (v) India is a nuclear power. India argues for a permanent seat citing many reasons and complaining about the undemocratic nature and underrepresentation of third world countries. But it should not invest more political capital for it as UNSC itself is

Remarks

No need to explain why India's claim is not justified

Just analyse why he UNSC seat effort

Good understanding

losing relevance in the present multipolar world. They are

→ There are other regional and sub-regional facts where India can show it's strength and influence

→ There is no denial India is an emerging power and it has been asserting itself quite well as a developing world leader in international platforms as WTO etc.

→ Instead of investing for UNSC membership, India can focus more on bilateral, multilateral negotiations and revival of NAM.

①

(C) India has good relations with ~~with~~ most of the West-Asian countries contrary to the rest of the world.

Remarks



→ west asia figures in strategic calculation of India being important for its energy needs and large no. of diaspora.

→ India - Iran relations were good despite some setback after US imposed sanctions of on Iran due to its nuclear programme.

→ India declared it will only abide by multilateral sanctions of UN and not any unilateral ones. Still our oil export has been constantly decreasing from Iran.

→ Iran had already accepted the conditions of peaceful nuclear use and to reducing its enrichment program. They agreed to placing an IAEA member and getting their areas searched.

Remarks

50 what are the bilateral challenges, delays & issues of this relationship?

For what does overall + west Asia play in this

The recent Qatar crisis and the various insurgent groups, the Indian diaspora all compel India to engage effectively and proactively with Iran. Though when the UNHRC resolutions passed in UN we took sides against Iran. Iran is a signatory of NPT and should abide by it.

India needs to rethink it's strategy owing to Iran's location & it's Chabahar port which is important for our connectivity to Afghanistan and Central Asia.

+ The North-South Transport Corridor, the Zaranj-Delaram Highway all figure Chabahar so, ~~we~~ with China opening it's base in Djibouti & Pakistan's Gwadar port, Chabahar has become all the way more important.

Remarks

→ India, Pak, Iran Pipeline also is in halt, we need to clear that also figuring our energy needs.

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is the role expected to be played by Myanmar in India's quest for greater connectivity with East Asia? What is the Major Hurdle? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) The Indian Foreign Policy is actively adapting and responding to the Rise of China in Asia. Elaborate with examples and special reference to recent visits of the Prime Minister. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Stability in Afghanistan is beneficial for both India and Pakistan in particular and region in general. In this light discuss the significance of Heart of Asia Conference. Also critically analyse the Amritsar Declaration in this regard. (300 Words) (20 Marks)

a) Myanmar lies to east of India and shares a common history, culture, language, religion.

→ It has a strategic importance for India owing to its location. It's our gateway to East East Asia. India's Look East Policy, Act East Policy all acknowledge the importance of Myanmar.

→ The development of India's north east is also dependent on the above policies.

→ The Kolkata-Sitwe road connects Kolkata to Sitwe and then to Mizoram, reducing

Remarks

then distance and traffic.

→ The recent democratisation of Myanmar was one of the chances where India could have strengthened the ties further but we let China have some gains.

→ ~~The~~ India has been critical of the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar and has been playing a heavy hand. The recent ~~use~~ action of Indian army to use Myanmar territory to encounter NSIN was also a ~~denial~~ encroachment of their sovereignty.

→ India should engage in more infrastructure projects with Myanmar building on its connectivity with East Asia.

→ The strategic encirclement of India by China can only be

Remarks

Analyse the challenge posed by China to

diplomacy

mention other challenges

or not

encountered with a thorough engagement with East Asia, for which Myanmar is the key.

→ we can use our soft power, the religious connection of Buddhism too, ~~to please our neighbour~~. Insurgency, ~~some~~ illegal migration etc. are some other hurdles which need to be handled effectively. ~~Chowk~~ ①

② India and China - the two emerging superpowers in Asia have been playing on all bilateral, multilateral and regional forums to balance each other.

→ China is building one Belt - One Road initiative to facilitate its links with Europe, Central Asia via Road and Indian Ocean to

Remarks

Persian Gulf via Maritime Road.  
 In recent visit of our PM to Africa, he reiterated India's commitment with Japan to build the Asia-Africa growth corridor. India is also focussing on reviving its old maritime route with the Mausam and Sagarmala projects.

• India has been engaging effectively with ASEAN members. PM Modi announced Act East Policy in 2014, and since then high level visits have been a regular phenomena. As Lee Kun-ew said - "India will have to act as a counterbalance to China in South-East Asia".

• India in Africa, where China opened its <sup>base</sup> port in Djibouti, has

Remarks

~~Iran visit~~  
~~Mongolia~~  
~~Japan~~  
~~Myanmar~~  
~~12/2017~~

changed its policy from multilateral to bilateral agreements and signed many pacts, ~~has~~ with Tanzania, Mozambique, Cote d'Ivoire etc.

• India also signed an agreement with Sri Lanka for the Trincomalee port where China has built the Hambantota port.

• Recent Indo-US nuclear deal and defence pacts with Israel are another signs how India is ~~changing~~ <sup>adapting</sup> its foreign policy to rise of China.

• India is taking leadership for various issues like the International Solar Alliance for climatic concern as well. India is also leveraging on its soft power like diaspora to influence its allies and counter China. ~~It lead to~~

Remarks

While your direction is correct you need more examples / visit including visit to China itself

7

(c) Afghanistan, a land locked country rich in resources and sharing historical and cultural ties with India shares boundary with India's neighbour Pakistan.

→ India has always shared cordial relations with Afghanistan and helped in reconstruction of a war torn Afghanistan.

→ It has been grappling with the fear and attacks of Taliban for which USA, China, Pak, Afghan the Quadrangle was trying. This had led to a little setback in India Afghan relations.

→ But due to Pakistan's failure in having any agreements with Taliban, India again has started playing a role actively.

Remarks



For the first time India has given four Mi helicopters to Afghanistan. though Afghanistan was asking for more weapons.

→ India has invested on many infrastructural projects like building Afghani Parliament, hospital, roads etc.

→ The Zeranj - Delaram highway for North South corridor is also built by India.

→ It has a strategic importance for India for connecting India to Central and West Asia.

→ As Pakistan recently has faced its own monster in Peshwar school attacks, it should also strive for a stable Afghanistan.

→ The Heart of Asia Conference for looking to find solutions

Remarks

for stability in Kabul, is one of the platforms where these countries can meet and discuss a common solution.

The recent Amritsar declaration called for:

- ① Joint efforts in building a stable Afghanistan.
- ② Fight against Terrorism.
- ③ Amicable solution to Taliban problem
- ④ Infrastructure building etc.

~~Poor structure  
Why so much emphasis on Bilateral relations when the question is: Spete about cooperation?~~

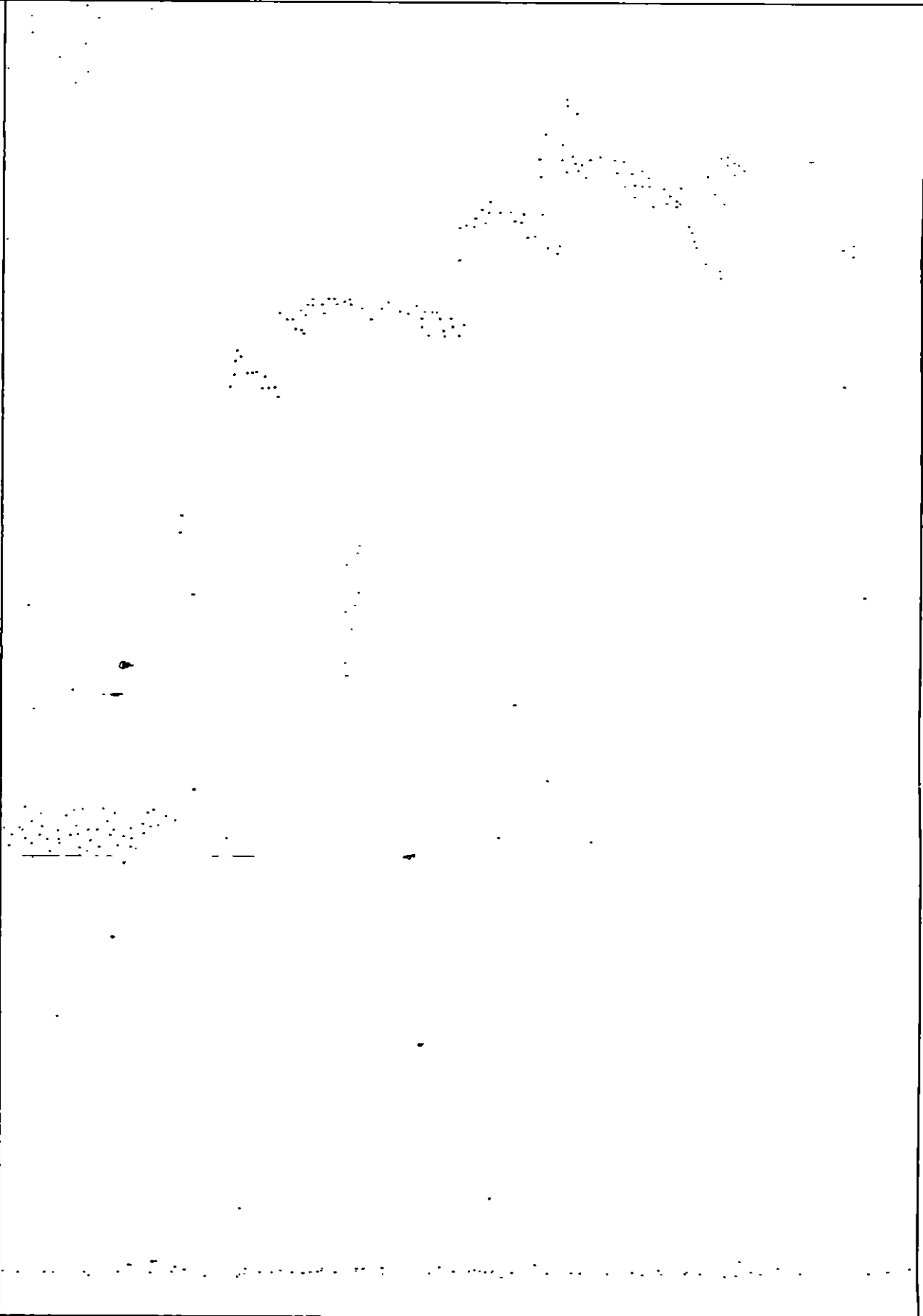
Remarks

5

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine evolution of China's Foreign Policy in South China Sea and Indian Policy Response. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are Structural Constraints in Indian Bangladesh Relations , how far new Initiatives are going address problems?. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss Newly emerged India-USA partnership and its implication on restructuring of Asian Regional Order. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

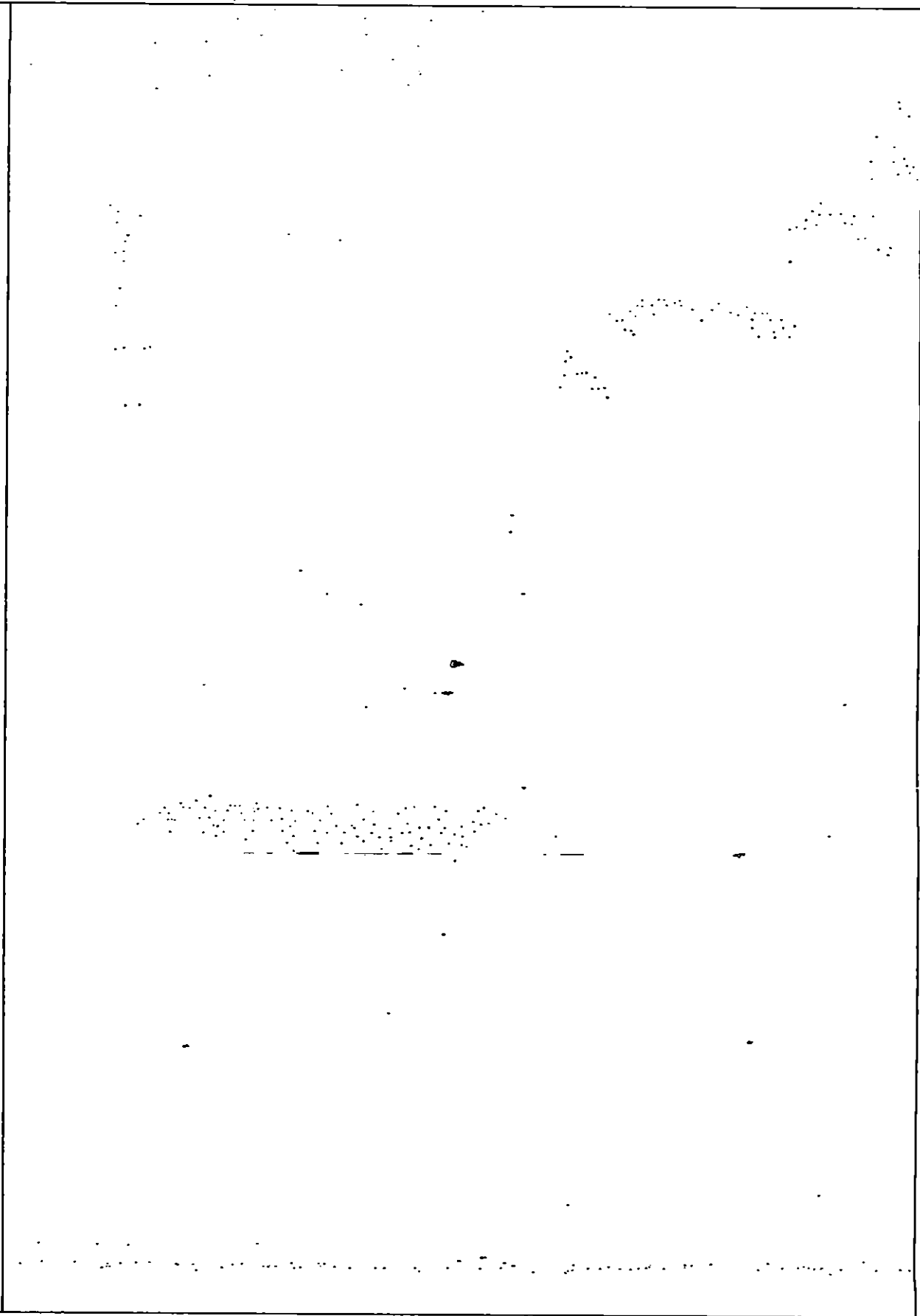
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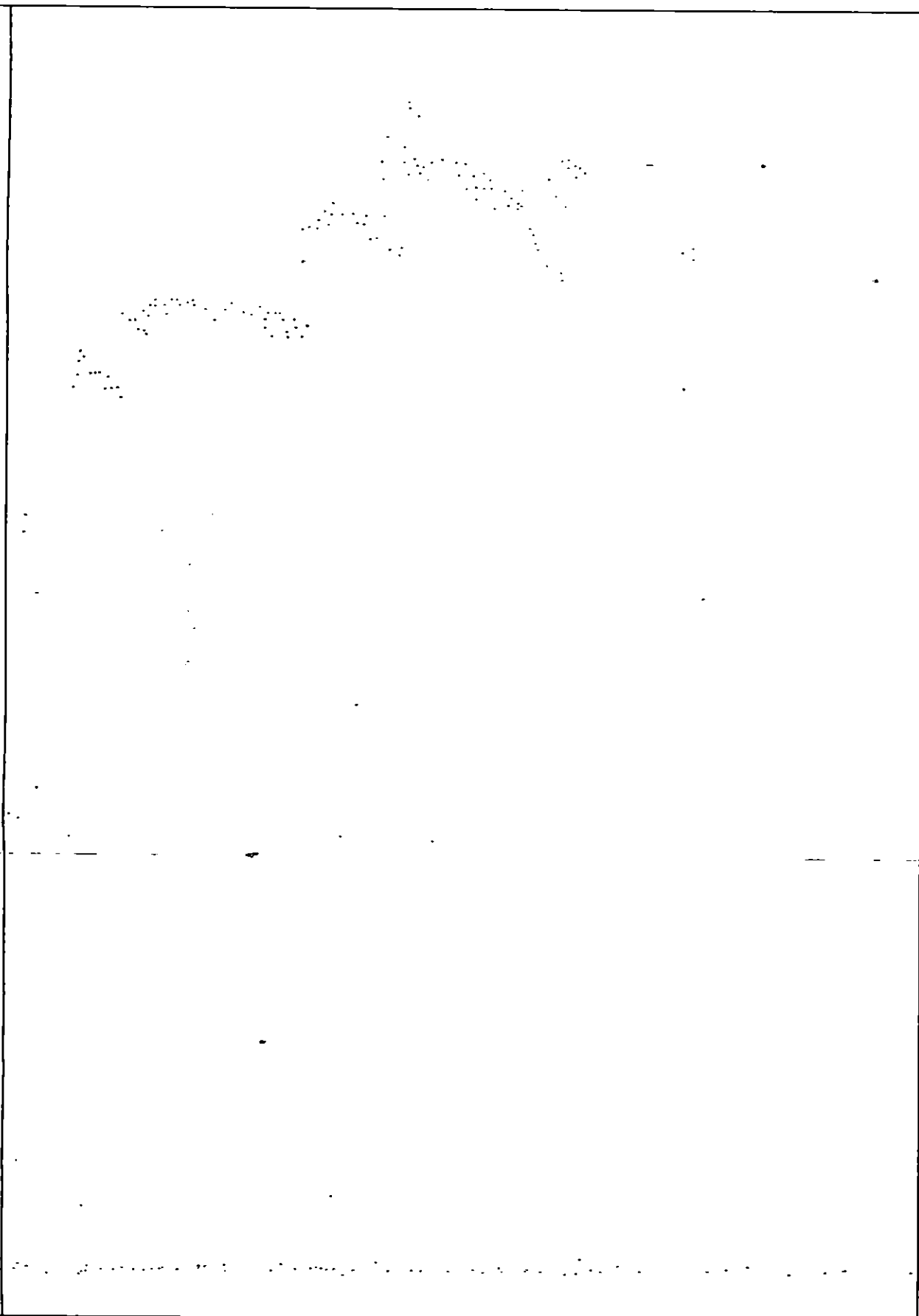
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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

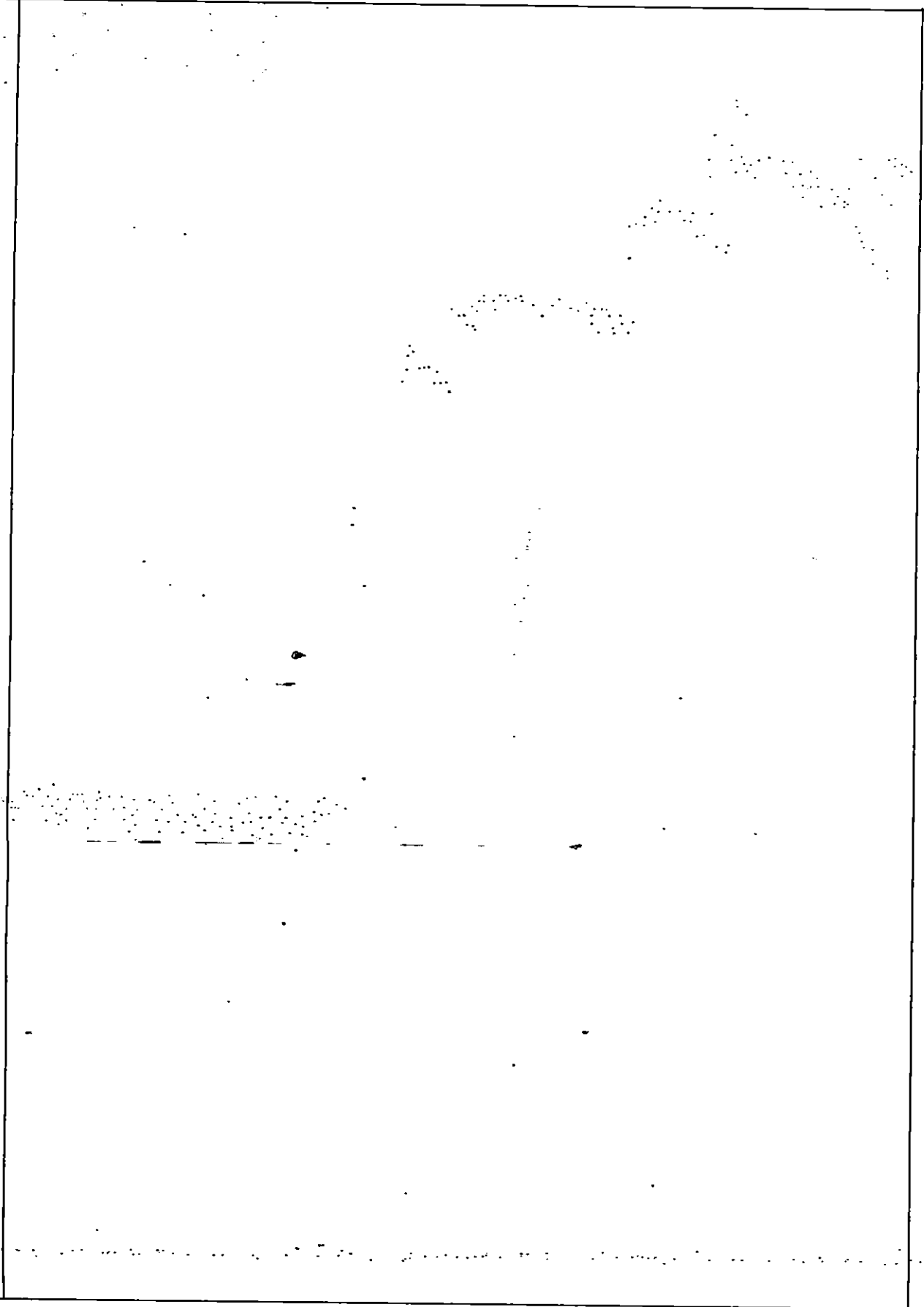


*Remarks*

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*Remarks*





*Remarks*

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*Remarks*