

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.

105

Some of the answers are good but others have lost track of the specific demand of the question. You need to write what the question is asking even if it is vague, rather than writing everything you know loosely associated with the topic.

1. Invigilator's Signature
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Name *Ravi Bishnoi*
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature *Ravi Bishnoi*

Could have done better →

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- General Principles of Global Environmental Regimes.
- Women Movement: West vs East.
- New Cold War
- A theoretical analysis of Role of Nuclear Weapons in IR.
- Cosmopolitan Democracy.

a) According to Thomas Fried^{man} we have entered from cold war era to climate change era. Kofi Annan calls environmental concerns as 'PROBLEMS WITHOUT PASSPORT' emphasizing on the global nature of cause and effect.

Global Environment Regime has evolved since 1972 Earth Summit to recently concluded 2018 Katowice Poland. Major Principles have evolved in this time.

→ In the Earth Summit in 1970s Judice Gandhi highlighted the Poverty vs Environment Dilemma. and said Poverty is the worst form of pollution.

Remarks

Thus established the need of developing countries to alleviate poverty

2) The Kyoto Protocol was based on principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibility where the major onus was on Developed countries to reduce emissions, provide funding and technology as part of their HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY

3) In the Paris Summit ⁽²⁰¹⁵⁾ however the principles have diluted as no difference between developed and developing countries, voluntary targets.

Bhanta Narain calls it as neither Climate nor Justice. Thus there is a need to focus on vulnerability of Developed countries and rethink on the principles. Lavany Rajmani calls for Review of the Environmental Regime.

Remarks

Good!
 Also add the global arguments which the north is using against the south
 what is the idea environmentalism of her) (6)

b) Women movement refers to movement for empowerment of women and to secure equal rights by uplifting the status of women.

This is the common and larger aim of women movements in west as well as east. However there are some differences.

The differences are highlighted by Black feminist Post colonial feminist such as Angela Davis, Bell Hooks, Vandana Shiva.

Movements in west started with suffragate movement and evolved into radical movements demanding equality of status.

In eastern countries the movements in various countries are still at the initial stage eg in Saudi Arabia, authoritarian regimes.

Remarks

Women movement in the east overlap with livelihood issues eg. Environmental movements - Chipko and Narmada Bachao in India.

Movement in west are led by educated women - The issues are different eg. LGBT, sexual freedom.

In east the movements are against sexual violence eg. Nirbhaya in India

However there are certain issues which are common across all women

The commonality of exploitation of all women in the world was highlighted by Me Too where from Hollywood to Pope in the Vatican city to businessmen and politicians in Third world all were engaged

These social movements are shaped by the culture and level of development and freedom of the society.

4

Remarks

Need to focus on how west talks about economic independence & control over bodies (part II) family planning rights & protection of violence

c) New Cold war

Cold war refers to the Global Order that was established in the world after the second world war.

It was characterised by Bipolar world order - divided ideologically between two Blocs. Capitalism and Communism. Represented by US and USSR.

New Cold war is terminology used by few scholars to explain the present world order. The deciding feature of the cold war is Cold Peace short of war due to Nuclear Balance.

The similar conditions exist in present day where US and Russia which initially after the end of cold war appeared to have rapprochement have diverged again.

Remarks

The coming out of the INF Treaty by US and Russia symbolises the NEW ARMS RACE which in 'New' Cold War has even extended to SPACE RACE

However there are other scholars who warn against such ideas. as the present world order is significantly different. Francis Fukuyama called it Decline of West and Rise of Rest

The present world order has some peculiar features as Rise of simultaneous powers, Non state actors.

Joseph Nye defines present order not as cold war but COMPLEX INTERDEPENDENCE due to expansion of Globalisation which is unique feature

Although Nuclear Balance, Cold Peace exists but countries are also increasingly cooperating. Thus cannot be called New Cold War.

Remarks

Read the topic again
from book. This issue
has nothing to do with
the present context.

Nuclear Weapons in IR

d) ~~Nuclear Weapons~~ The number of Nuclear weapons and Nuclear weapon states are increasingly rising in IR. The North Korean Example, Iranian Enrichment (IOPOR) and US and Russia coming out of Nuclear Treaty syndicate it while the countries are not able to arrive at consensus at UN.

Theoretically the role of Nuclear weapons in IR has been seen in SCOTT VS SAGIAN VS WALTZ Debate.

Kenneth Waltz, gives Nuclear Deterrence Theory where he believes that horizontal proliferation of Nuclear weapons ensures peace.

Rational Actors do not go for war with each other due to Mutual Assured Destruction.

Remarks

Scott Sagan gives Proliferation
Pessimism Theory where he cites that
actors are not always rational and
arsenals are usually in hands of
military leaders

Sagan gives three reasons for adoption
of Nuclear weapons - These are
security diplomatic bargain and Prestige

in Nuclear Bomb
highlights that one misstep can be
fatal for entire civilisation.

Thus realists encourage more
states to adopt weapons, liberals
focus on Non Proliferation. Various
Regions have adopted policies of Nuclear
Free Zones eg Latin America, Africa
and India has No First Use.

Nina Tannenwald highlight the
use of Taboos in use of Nuclear weapons.

Remarks

27
Wrong

Renewable

Question is on how
Approaches in IR view
are played by NWS
include

Constructive view
as well
in detail

e) Cosmopolitan Democracy is given by Anarchists who believe in stateless world and establishment of moral boundaries.

Gandhi MN Roy in India talked about Grassroot Democracy and Cosmopolitan union of free men.

Murray Bookchin in One Synthetic World also proposes cosmopolitan democracy to deal with environmental crisis.

Kofi Annan in Larger Freedom gives idea of rights without borders.

Cosmopolitan Democracy ensures equality between Inter and Intra states - Political Equality. This is more needed in contemporary Globalised world with fluid identities of MNCs which employ across cutting identities of people.

This is also needed to address the

① Democratic Deficit of Present world.

Not very accurate
 it is simply about
 citizens participation
 in global affairs
 independently &
 parallel with their
 national govt.
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2/ Answer the following questions:

- (a) Is regionalism declining in world politics? Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The world is changing, but not the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which was established by 51 countries 70 years ago. Examine the statement in reference to the role of the civil society in reforming the council. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Social movements are hard to define conceptually, and there are a number of approaches that are difficult to compare. Discuss. How is it different from collective action? (200 Words) (15)

Q2(a) Regionalism is a dynamic term. It is a fluid concept which keeps changing. Regionalism usually denotes political boundaries of an area which aspire greater coordination.

Regionalism is reflected in various organisations eg Security organisations (NATO) Economic organisations (EC) Political organisations (African Union)

~~For~~ The scholarly opinion is divided on whether regionalism is declining. Scholars such as Jaydesh Bhagwati Jeffrey Sachs etc. state that the number of regional organisations is increasing eg 156 ~~now~~ since 2000.

Remarks

ASEAN Miracle, African negotiations on free Trade Agreement, BIMSTEC have appeared promising.

However at the same time the depth of Regionalism is declining Kishore Mahbubani points out fault lines & asymmetries in ASEAN. Daniel Dretner highlights NAFTA, TPP threatened due to Trump's decisions.

Brexit has also cast shadows on one of the most successful model of Regionalism in the world EU - now threats of Brexit, Refugee Crisis

Andrew Gamble and Anthony propose the concept of neo-regionalism across the world more based on economic considerations and less on others eg free Trade Agreements.

Remarks
Weak content
You need to elaborate on the various reasons of decline of Regionalism specially in west & elaborate what measures can be taken to address it

b) UNSC was established in 1946 with 50 countries in cold war period. In present age of Lower Transitions across the world, UNSC fail to reflect the new realities of 2019 with more than 190 members.

The members of the academia have increasingly highlighted the democratic deficit of the organisation such as Joseph Breglia, David Hume Shenberoy

Even Human Rights, Refugee Crisis It is found that UNSC is unable to respond to such situations. Richard Haas mentions Reform of UN is only way to tackle humanitarian crisis

Civil society organisations working in conflict situations such as Doctors Without Borders raise up the issue

Remarks

9/2/21

at high table.

Even the recent Nobel Peace Prize winners and their respective organisations - Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad ~~was~~ highlighted the need of UNSC reforms.

Organisations such as ICANN which received Nobel for Peace in 2017 - also worked actively to advocate a 'Nuclear Ban Treaty'. However this is limited due to P5 veto which are also Nuclear states.

Thus the civil society has been successful in highlighting the need of reform. 'Responsibility to Protect' was an important contribution however. It has also generated Global Public Opinion. Informal groups also demanding UNSC to be more representative.

Remarks in this context / the elaborate on the proposed G-lect by Institute of Security Studies. [Hebrew how expert suggests of the Council]

Q.2(c) Social Movements are a form of collective behaviour which are least institutionalised as compared to political parties and pressure groups.

Rajni Kothari gives three features of social movements as.

- a) Voluntary nature of group.
- b) Solidarity among the people.
- c) aim towards a common goal and has multiple perspectives (grass root and International level)

It is difficult to define social movements due to difference in social movements between different countries, their dynamic and evolving nature and their overlap with other forms of collective behaviour

eg RC Guha and Sunil Kumar call social movements in developing

Remarks

countries as 'Empty Stomach' social movements. Militarian in nature to preserve their livelihood eg by strikes, vulnerable section. Whereas in developed countries these are by middle class or Intellectual class and these are conservation oriented.

Social movements have also been classified as old and new. Where old social movements were essentially 'Bread and Butter' movements by workers to secure minimum wages.

The New social movements are ~~headed~~ by middle class to secure ~~quality~~ 'Quality of life' eg Anti Corruption Movement in India, Yellow Vest Movement of France, Standing Foot

The contemporary social movements are more in the VIRTUAL WORLD

Remarks

with international reach of
the too movement has become poster
case for Globalised social Movement

Michael Walter - call them as
 empowerment of civil society.

Gail Omvedt in case of India
 give various kinds such as Caste Based
 (Bhima Koregaon). Class Based, Gender
 Based movements.

Some Movements become Pressure
 Groups eg Narmada Bachao Andolan
 Some Turn into Political Parties eg
 Dalit Movement in BIF condensed
 into Bahujan Samaj Party

R. Tugelhaert in 'Green Revolution'
 also explains the changing nature
 where ~~part~~ social movements are
 ways of politics by common man

Collective action is similar to
social movement and the distinction

Remarks

is often blurred due to no rigid boundaries and definitions.

Collective action is relatively tempo
rary, issue based, leaderless and
 sudden phenomenon in response
 to an event. The membership is
largely homogenous. Social Movement
 is a more prolonged phenomenon
 with membership - ~~is~~ cross cutting
 identities eg He for She where
he too was men also supported.

However both Collective action
 and Social Movements are aimed to
 give "VOICE TO VOICELESS" and based
 on the idea that "collection voice can
 check aggressive designs"

Add

Role of violence as
 a differentiating factor b/w
 SM & CA

How very SM/NSM is a form of CA
 but very CA is not a SM
Read more

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Discuss India's contribution in Global Nuclear Security.
- (b) SAARC Development Fund
- (c) State responses to cross-border displacement in South Asia
- (d) A Glass Half Full: The Promise of Regional Trade in South Asia.
- (e) Major areas of concern in India-Bangladesh Relations.

a) India has been seen as a responsible member of the International System with unique history of non aggression

India has contributed to Global Nuclear Security ideologically and practically

Ideologically Indian Buddhist tradition of non violence is prominent in Tajav South East Asian countries which have not adopted nuclear weapons. Gandhi and Nehru also saw nuclear weapons as diabolic and satanic - which had impact on third world countries

Remarks

vague.

Need to
specially talk
about policy &
institutional
measures

Practical Terms India has been
 supported of Complete, Verifiable
non discriminatory universal

DENUCLEARISATION. India has adopted
 Nuclear weapons due to discriminatory
 regime and realistic considerations

However India remains committed
 to vision of Nuclear weapons free world
 and has adopted No first use policy

As to Amr Rajeev Bikini India
 acquired Nuclear weapons for Political
 reasons not for attack.

However there have been criticisms
 of giving justification to Pakistan to
 become Nuclear state and horizontal
 proliferation

However overall India has raised
 stakes for Global powers to give up their
 weapons and Denuclearise.

2

Remarks

No need to justify

India's Nuclear stance

Simply elaborate on institutional like

measures like IAEA & its multilateral initiatives

b) SAARC is the regional organisation of South Asia which is considered to be worst example of regionalism. Narsinh Pant calls it as hotchpotch organisation.

The establishment of SAARC Development fund however is seen as effort by India to revive the non functional nature of the organisation.

This is in line with PM Modi's statements that we should all fight together but not against each other, against underdevelopment, poverty, hunger.

Thus the vision behind SAARC Development Fund has been to uplift the region. However critics show that the fund amount is

Remarks

incapable to make any significant difference

Also SATARC remains deeply asymmetrical organisation with mutual antagonism

Lack of Institutionalised Mechanism for proper distributive and use of fund. Lack of contribution and participation by other major power like Pakistan, Bangladesh remains the roadblock.

Your context is wrong

Subsidiary Fund sees the fund as step in right direction. Combined with steps such as SATARC satellite South Asian University Political will were needed to regenerate the organisation

Remarks

Wrong approach
The question is not about SATARC in general but very specific to its relevance & challenges of SDR

c) Cross Border displacements in South Asia is a historical phenomenon. According to Brahma Chellany the Borders in South Asia are artificial and cultural connect is real

However due to experience of colonisation and partition and non natural borders cross border displacements are a major issue.

At time of partition states such as India provided shelter, accommodation however it was accompanied by bloodshed and riots

In recent past, The Bangladesh partition, Sri Lankan civil war independence Nepali Madhesis,

Remarks

have all migrated across regions
 India being largest. democratic
 country in the region accommodated
 them eg 4 lakh refugees in India.

Other countries were not demo-
 cratic. to the same extent eg
 Rohingyas denied citizenship.

Rohingyas being most ~~of~~
 persecuted. - Bangladesh provided
 shelter and assumed Global support

Thus different states have followed
 different CONTEXT SPECIFIC approach.
 in the absence of a regional consensus

Vague
 The question is not
 India Centre
 You need to analyse the overall
 nature of the response/policy
 which is adopted towards Rohingyas
 rather than only.

Remarks

(3)

d) According to IMF, South Asia is least integrated region in the world with intra regional trade amounting to only 5% of total trade

This is in sharp contrast to other organisations - EU, ASEAN whose major trade is within the region.

SAARC has been defunct organisation post 2016 Panchajanya attack (2016)

The promise of regional trade has been revived with new initiatives such as BIMSTEC whose major aim is connectivity

Certain regional projects such as Kaladan Motor Vehicles agreement

are also steps in right direction

Remarks

wrote analysis
 you need to elaborate on the multiple factors for the superior performance of ASEAN trade
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e) India Bangladesh relations have various concerns such as

a) Rohingya Issue - where India refused to spare the refugee crisis

b) NRC in Assam - a whim is an exercise to identify illegal Bangladeshi migrants.

c) Teesta river water sharing Issue.

d) Cross border illegal trade, drug and women trafficking

e) Increased investment and presence of China in Bangladesh which is a part of China's Belt and Road Initiative

~~Agree with the above~~

(3)

(6)

also elaborate on issue of presence of Radical anti India groups in Bangladesh

Tipai mullah Hydro power projects

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) India and OIC (Organization of Islamic Countries): An opportunity accompanied by challenges. Analyse. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The lack of a concrete vision for water in South Asia reinforces the zero-sum nature of international water disputes. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The fixation with South Asia-centric notion of neighbourhood can no longer serve as a useful analytical framework in understanding and explaining India's regional diplomacy. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

Q6(a) OIC is the largest organisation after UN representing the voice of the Muslim world. India despite having large Muslim population is not a part of the organisation.

However recent visit of Indian Foreign Minister in OIC Minister's meet for the first time as Guest of Honour was hailed as a major diplomatic victory.

India capitalised on the opportunity when Brahma Chari delivered a lecture highlighting the close historical ties in the region. There are opportunity in the wake of unstable global order.

Remarks

When US and China are reducing their oil dependence It is predicted that by 2024 India will emerge as largest importer.

India can capitalise on its economic and democratic leverage to build closer relations with the region eg. attracting foreign investment as seen in Saudi Arabia and UAE investing \$100 billion and \$75 billion respectively in India.

This can increase their stake in India. In background of Venezuelan crisis India can help in diversification of their economy. eg. Agricultural exports cyber security.

Strategic opportunity was seen in ~~the~~ increasing dependency of Pakistan and India eg no mention of Kashmir

India needs to overcome the Pakistan challenge in order to forge closer ties with the organisation

8

Remarks

Good analysis but poor analysis elaboration on challenges which need to be addressed in context of Pak has done it with look west!

b) International water disputes have emerged as major issues between countries in backdrop of water as a STRATEGIC RESOURCE

5 India shares water with mainly ~~the~~ countries. It is upper riparian state in Bangladesh and ~~the~~ Pakistan and lower riparian with Nepal and China

However, there is no concrete South Asia policy. In case of Pakistan, the ~~Indus~~ Indus Water Treaty is seen to be heavily tilted in favour of Pakistan - reflecting utopian nature of agreement rather than realistic

In case of China absence of any treaty results into ambiguity and exposes India to Chinese manoeuvres eg China not sharing ~~data~~ hydrological data with India.

Remarks

Apart from specific reasons or the general reasons for large water disputes

Brahma Chellany calls China as
ASIA'S WATER HEGEMON threatening
Indus North East.

In case of Bangladesh. Tista treaty
is unsatisfactory. With Nepal, India
is demonised as responsible for
causing floods in Nepal due to
large dams in India.

Thus India needs a coherent
water policy in South Asia in absence
of which it results into Zero Sum
Game - Gain for one is seen as loss
for other. There is need to arrive
at an Equitable arrangement
with stakeholder participation and
balancing the needs of upper and
lower riparian states.

This is more urgent in backdrop
of preventing water disputes and
Peaceful Neighbourhood. (8)

Remarks

Your analysis although good
can include a lot more points
arguing both challenges & suggestions.

Q6(c) Funⁿ - South Asia centric notion of neighbourhood - analytical framework - explaining regional diplomacy

India According to Kautilya's Mandal Theory given in his 'Arthashastra', Neighbourhood is the most important region of threat and opportunity for any country. As Vajpayee also reiterated 'we can choose our friends but not our neighbours'

India has therefore focused on its neighbourhood from the beginning. Nehru believed in Asian Solidarity. Indira Gandhi and Rajeev Gandhi's period are called 'Indias Nurture Doctrine' focused on Indian hegemony in SOUTH ASIA

Vajpayee and Manmohan Doctrines gave adequate attention. Modi era also

Remarks

Need to write much earlier at present analysis of events

started with NEIGHBOURHOOD FIRST and invitation to all South Asian leaders in oath taking in 2014.

However in recent times, there is changed in notion of Neighbourhood. This is due to troubles in the immediate Neighbourhood. Chidambaram calls SAARC as a 'Jammed Vehicle'. IMF calls South Asian region as the least integrated region in the world with only 5% Internal trade as compared to EU (60%)

Harsh V Pant also calls SAARC which is the major institutional organ of South Asia as stagnant organisation and laughing stock of the world.

At the same time, South Asian landscape is increasingly altered in

Remarks

The backdrop of 'Rise of China'. There is major challenge to India in form of Chinese check book diplomacy in Indian neighbourhood eg. Purchasing Hambantota in Sri Lanka, Massive Investments in Nepal, Rohingya crisis in Myanmar, Proxy support to Pakistan, Maldivian internal politics.

Therefore India in order to protect its vital interest in the region as well as for its economic concerns is expanding its idea of Neighbourhood.

BIMSTEC was proposed as an alternative during 2016 BRICS Summit at Goa. In the recent 2018 Kathmandu Summit, as there were few concrete steps such as permanent administrative body, decision to have a charter and establish secretariat with focus on connectivity commence.

Remarks

Through BIMSTEC, India is securing its strategic neighbours partnership with exclusion of geopolitical rivals (Pakistan and China). The Transit documents such as Kaladan Project Protocol Vehicles agreement were proposed.

India has also launched Act East and increased cooperation with ASEAN as a form of EXTENDED NEIGHBOURHOOD.

True although India is looking beyond South Asia centric notion of Neighbourhood, also participated in SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) however at some time South Asia remains its key focus.

As Suhazini Haider explains that without securing its place in South Asia India cannot aspire to be a major power. It cannot afford to ignore South Asia.

10

Remarks

Need to elaborate more on the significance of extended neighbour hood with our Central Asia, South Asia, S. E. Asia, link with

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) In the current circumstances it has become crucial for the UNSC to reform itself and uphold its legitimacy and representativeness in the world. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide detailed arguments with examples against the relevance of NAM for Indian foreign policy objectives? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) In an unpredictable global environment, India needs to shape a domestic consensus in matters of Indian foreign policy. In this context, discuss some of the major upcoming challenges for Indian foreign policy. (250 Words) (20)

Q7(a) UNSC is the 'nucleus' of the UN architecture. It is the only organization with 'teeth to bite' in form of imposing sanctions and applying military and peacekeeping operations. However UNSC according to Shashi Tharoor in Pax Indica does not represent the reality of the present world. It reflects 1945 world order - where the P5 emerged victorious.

UNSC comprises of 15 members 10 non permanent elected for 2 years and 5 permanent with Veto.

However the arrangement is Non functional due to P2/P3 divisions

Remarks

Reforms have long been demanded by various countries and groups such as G4, G77, Club, the African Continental consensus.

While most of actions are in Africa Latin America and Africa have no members. India Asia is under-represented. Obama called India's membership is necessary for UNSC legitimacy.

Therefore membership (expansion) and functional (veto reforms) are demanded in backdrop of Power Transitions taking place and simultaneous rise of various powers. This is also accepted by UN Commission such as Kakhan Bhagwati Commission (2000)

According to Kojima "In larger freedom" UN only has 2 options either reform it or get sidelined by other organisations. Shree Lakshmi, Thorbecke also call for making UN functional

↑

Remarks
 Need to add reform
 more like
 crisis / legitimacy,
 North South
 Divide &
 failure of UNSC
 and INCLUSIVE
 report time
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b) NAM which is seen as Indian Exceptionalism and Indian Grand Strategy is often being criticised as non relevant for India.

According to Rajamohan 'NAM - a Movement in Coma' - NAM as foreign policy was never relevant for India.

He gives examples from cold war such as wars with Pakistan - 1965 and 1971 where NAM played no role. In fact in war against China, many countries supported China. Indonesia provided refuelling and arms to Pakistan.

NAM also irritated US which saw it as Indian opportunism. Where US branded India as USSR Team B. USSR said 'Those who are not with us are against us.'

Remarks

Good understanding need to give lot more such examples

With end of cold war ~~to~~ NAM lost relevance as in age of Multi polarity. India signed strategic Partnerships eg Nuclear deal with US in 2008 and STAI in 2013 which makes India at par with US allies.

Indian PM also did not attend the NAM summit in 2017. Thus highlighting loss relevance.

However there is belief that NAM still remains relevant as "Strategic Autonomy" as highlighted by India during Shangai Le Dialogue

S Jaishankar, Indian Foreign Minister also said that India is only aligned with its own national interest.

According to Spanna Pandey, securing National Interest was also Nehru's idea of NAM. Thus it remains relevant.

Remarks is when
The question is when
NAM's relevance
It is about whether
NAM's has been relevant
for India's policy
direction
concerns

7

Q 20) The global environment is increasingly seen to be in a state of flux. There are various theories explaining unpredictability of the global environment. According to Power Transitions are taking place which may culminate into war.

Graham Allison calls it as Thucydides Trap between status quo (US) and emergent (China) power.

Zhou Grancong of China writes in "Asia: Rise of China India" focuses on changing Asian strategic landscape with ~~two~~ simultaneous rise of 2 powers in the region.

Robert Peterson highlight the conflicting narratives of India and China in the region as they both occupy similar geopolitical space. Where India speaks Pipera Asia

Remarks

Don't go for generic analysis of world order
 Instead focus on how the change in world order poses multiple challenges for India

China is looking to create a Sino centric Asia and a Sino centric world.

In the situation of unpredictability, trade wars, proxy wars (Afghanistan etc.) rise of non state actors (ISIS,) India has a mix of challenges and opportunities.

In such a situation domestic consensus on vital National Interest of India is necessary for a long term strategic vision such as on Counter Terrorism, Role in the Middle East etc.

The major challenges to Indian Foreign Policy are multiplied - from immediate neighbourhood to Global Powers to Global concerns.

In the immediate neighbourhood Shashi Tharoor calls Pakistan as most challenging due to its obsession with

Remarks

India was seen in its policy of Howard cuts - using Nuclear umbrella to blackmail India. Kanti Bajpai calls China as major challenge. Its policy of Salami slicing, unsettled border dispute.

The regional organisation SARAC and BIMSTEC are recent examples of regional integration. Kishore Mahajan in 'ASEAN Diaries' advises India to eschew asymmetries learn from ASEAN and forge close cooperation for stability.

In terms of economy. The trade war deglobalisation, is hurting Indian exports. Indian foreign policy needs to create virtue out of misery and seek to create cooperation with complementary economies eg Africa. Refocus approach, ASEAN RCEP.

Remarks

take advantage of Middle East need for diversification.

According to Harsh Pant, India has lost proxy war in ~~Asia~~ ^{Africa} and is appearing to be isolated vis a vis China. Afghanistan also poses a security threat with all countries now turning towards Taliban for peace talks.

India's relations with US are also appearing to be a major challenge with US sanctions on Iran, revocation of GSP, talks of mediation on Kashmir.

Counter Terrorism, Global Democratic Governance, Revival of UNSC, Multilateral forums such as WTO are all needed for India to secure its interests.

Modi's speech at Bangalore reiterates its strategic autonomy in the unparellel world. With stable majority government India needs to follow Machiavelli's advice on fortuna to turn

Remarks

9/10

9/10
Fail to mention all the

major challenges +
then mention views of scholars

challenges to opportunity through
diff. foreign policy