

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

**MOCK - 2, PAPER II
TEST - 10**



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MOCK 2 PAPER - II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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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.

121

Points of presentation
book is not
properly bound
since it looks
messy

Name VYOM BHINDI

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ayom

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

SECTION A

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

- (a) Marxist view on Imperialism: Divergence of interpretation.
- (b) Feminist Critique of the New Economic Order and Development
- (c) Is state sovereignty a defunct concept now?
- (d) Globalization from below
- (e) Critical approach's views on War and Conflict.

(a) Orthodox Marxist view on imperialism is presented by Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Hilferding. For Lenin, Imperialism precedes colonialism.

They believe that colonial power first establishes imperial control and leads to political and economic exploitation of the "peripheral" country in unequal exchange.

Then later on it restructures the economy of dependency into a "colonial economy", making it supplier of raw material and importer of finished goods.

Theory had been extended

by Kwame Nkrumah in his theory of neo-colonialism.

He held that in the post second world war era also, erstwhile colonial powers exercise control over the post colonial countries.

As pointed out by Adenauer, this control is mainly financial and uses tools such as

- Commercial unequal treaties.
- Institutions of global finance like IMF, World Bank to direct policies of these countries.
- Using aid, grants, ODA to control and erode economic sovereignty.

This financial domination leads to political control in form of colonial countries bribing the government, supporting change in governments. This therefore leads

Remarks

*good analysis
mention views
of蒙巴顿
partitioning
separately. 6*

to Neo-imperialism.

However, Marxist theories have been criticised by scholars like Theda Skocpol, Davenport had for its economic determinism.

- (iv) Feminists had criticised the new economic order unleashed by forces of capitalism and globalisation due to following reasons-
- 1) It had led to sub-contractualisation of jobs in formal sectors to non-formal sectors like in Export processing zone.
 - 2) It had led to informalisation of workforce, and women are disproportionately impacted because they constitute majority of informal workers.
 - 3) As the state cut back on welfare measures due to policies of liberalisation, the responsibility

Remarks

falls upon women like caring for children, elderly.

- 9) Caroline Moser had pointed out that it is assumed that women wages will be low if they work for wages and that their working hours are flexible.
- 10) Women face the dual burden of managing domestic work as well as the work outside the homes.
- 11) Beydon and Thant had pointed out that new economic order had led to the feminization of labour force, rise in number of female headed households making them vulnerable. (6)
- (c) With the advent of globalisation and growth of transnational actors like MNCs,

Remarks

~~globalization of world
phenomenon of
decolonization of
poverty to
center~~

civil society. Scholars like William Twinnings points out that "black box theory" of state being hard shell had come to an end.

Hyperglobalists like Kenneth Ohmae believe that it is growth of borderless world and idea of state sovereignty had become defunct.

Liberal scholars also believe that growth of economic interdependence had also eroded sovereignty.

However, realists like Robert Gilpin believe that state is very much in the command of economy.

They believe that markets work in a context formed by nation states and serve mercantile national interests.

Remarks

Provide some examples which support arguments given by both sides

(S)

Similarly, Marxists and critical theories believe that globalisation had led to global expansion of capitalism, increased the power of Western states over post colonial states.

However as pointed out by Stephen Krasner, globalisation is not a zero sum game on sovereignty, in some spheres state's power had increased, while in other spheres, its power had decreased. Hence it is premature to say that concept of sovereignty is perfect now.

*No need for
No of sovereign
authorities
Power or role of N.H.O.
Civil Society, etc*

- (a) Richard Falk had mentioned about globalisation from below, where globalisation had enabled the growth of transnational civil society groups.

Remarks

Came to my question

It mainly points to positive impacts of globalisation in bringing economic growth, mutual prosperity, democratisation.

Herbert Morais support this argument when he says that formidable body of international laws had elevated every individual to status of global citizen with his rights protected.

Jim O'Neill, also argues that globalisation had made world a better place to live by reducing poverty, raising public awareness and economic development.

Cosmopolitan scholars like Thomas Pogge, D.Singer believe globalisation had made idea of global justice imperative. However, this view is criticised by scholars like Joseph Stiglitz for overlooking

negative impacts of globalisation

(i) critical theorists believe that war and conflict is outcome of faulty perception of realists.

Scholars like Alexander Wendt believe that war does not follow logically from anarchy and an alternate conception of fostering mutual peace is very much possible.

Critical theorists also broaden the ~~horizon~~ horizon of security by advocating inclusion of idea of human security and tackling challenges of poverty, unemployment, malnutrition

Critical theorists advocate transforming national boundaries into territorial boundaries as they believe war is result of capitalist competition, hence establishment of communism to end war.

5 Remarks

Fewer
not colonise
include new
of and scholars

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Compare and contrast views of liberal, realist and critical schools on global political economy. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Is democracy a guarantee of Peace? Discuss the debate between liberal and realist school on this. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Liberal scholars like Michael Doyle had given "democratic peace theory" whereby they proclaim that greater number of democracies is sure guarantee to peace because:

- 1) Democracy restrains national leader from resorting to war, aggression due to pressure of public opinion.
- 2) Democracy creates a common moral foundation, due to which democracies perceive each other as predictable, reasonable and facilitate reconciliation.
- 3) Democracy creates mutual economic interdependence.

Remarks

in terms of movement of goods/people which created vested interests favouring peace to protect their economic interests.

Friedman had given idea of "moral constraint hypothesis", where he says that domestic norms of good behaviour are transformed into international relations.

They also say that democracies constitute a "zone of peace" as opposed to zone of conflict elsewhere.

Realist view

Realist scholars are critical of democratic peace theory as they believe anarchy is permanent feature of international relations and war is inevitable.

Remarks

As pointed by Joseph Gieco, realists believe that anarchy fosters mutual competition, which makes co-operation among countries impossible due to relative gain considerations.

Schwartz and Skinner had analysed that there has been as much wars among democracies as would be expected among other set of nations.

Realists also believe in economic mercantilism and holds that global markets are sub-ordinate to states, and there is constant fight among nations for scarce resources.

Hence, as liberal assertion of democracies bringing peace in international relations remains largely contested.

Remarks

pol. soc'ty vs
conflict of inter'ests
the people don't want
to go with one another
for their own
convenience
to resolve
the争議

(iv) global political economy is being viewed differently by different schools of thought.

Realist view:

Realists believe in state centric nature of global politics for then state is very much in the command of economy.

States exhibit economic mercantilism whereby access to resources is a ~~zero~~ zero-sum game and states indulges in competition, conflict to acquire more and more resources.

Markets are relevant to the extent they serve the purpose of state.

Liberal view:

Liberals have more positive view of the global economy. They believe that

Remarks

mutual trade is a non zero-sum game, leading to positive benefits for all. For them markets lead to higher productivity, economic development and breeds economic interdependence. They believe that free trade also leads to reduction in conflicts, promote peace.

This had free market economists like Tim O'Neil to proclaim that "globalisation had made world a better place to live than it would have otherwise been".

Hence liberals promote free trade, open competitive markets, removal of trade barriers.

Critical School

Critical school dominated by Marxists view global political economy as expansion.

Remarks

of capitalism

Samir Amin believes that it leads to accumulation on a global scale, where capitalist countries benefit from the exploitation of others.

Dependency school theorists like Immanuel Wallerstein also points that capitalist economy leads to unequal exchange, where "core" countries of West pump out wealth from "peripheral countries".

⑨

- (a) The idea of security dilemma is given by realist scholar John Keay. It is based upon the key realist assumption that international relations are anarchical due to the absence of a world govt. to enforce order.

Remarks

Hence, nation states view each other with suspicion. All nations are interested in protecting their own national interest and are apprehensive of other nations.

Hence, in order to secure themselves they go for acquisition of power under the principle of "self-help" as highlighted by Morgenthau.

But this leads to insecurity among other countries as they are not sure whether this acquisition of power is defensive or offensive, directed against them. Therefore it leads to a spiral model of security dilemma where each nation distrusts other and war remains inevitable possibility.

Remarks -

~~They do prescribe methods like balance of power, alliances, counter-alliances to end security dilemma, but only for temporary purpose, as anarchical nature of global politics continue.~~

Criticisms :

- 1) Feminists like Ann T. Tickner had criticised them for overlooking the possibility of peace.
- 2) Sub-altern realists like Mohammad Ayub had given idea of "insecurity dilemma", where he notes major source of threat is internal.
- 3) Liberals like Karl Deutsch believe that with economic interdependence, democratisation, people transform "security dilemma" into "security community", see each other as opportunity.

Remarks

~~Conclusion~~ good answer
but always don't
end with a question
~~Conclusion~~ Q

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Collective Security as an alternative to Balance of Power.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) How do critical, feminist and post-structuralist approaches view the concept of 'security'?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse how National Interest and National security are deeply interlinked concepts where national security has expanded into new dimensions. Also comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Balance of power is a realist concept to achieve peace in international relations. As per this principle, nation states maintain power equilibrium amongst themselves.

If any of the country tries to gain predominant preponderance of power, other countries unite in a defensive coalition to bring it to the system by war.

However it is criticised because :

) Richard Cobden calls it unreal and unfound, in practise states pursue their national interest than global peace.

Remarks

- 4) Supporters of Dominance stability theory argues that even dominance of single power can provide peace and stability.
- 3) Morgenthau argues that it is not possible to measure objectively the power of countries, which is pre-requisite for balance of power.

Collective security:

Collective security tries to achieve global peace by institutionalising the idea of "One for all and all for one".

Under this an international organisation responds to any unilateral aggression by any country and all other countries unite to contain the aggressor. It is based upon following assumptions:

- Nations will be able to concretely identify the aggressor.

Remarks

- All nations hold common view of global security and are ready to subordinate their national interest to it.
- They see free to join in collective security and together have adequate force to deter the aggressor.

Collective security is basically on institutionalised form of balance of power. It is only means of security for smaller states.

However, working of collective security had exposed its limitations, powerful nations do not adhere to it.

Hence both collective security and balance of power needs to be used in conjunction.

- Security is one of the core concept of international relations, as it is concerned with the very survival of state.

Traditional realist view sees,

Remarks

Principle of collective security is better, not PIP can't move or weaken of C.S.

security mainly as state's military security against the external threat from other countries.

However, this notion of security is being criticised as too narrow by scholars like Bailey Buzan. Idea of security had been extended by different schools of thought such as:

Feminists: Feminists like Cynthia Enloe, Ann Tickner argue that realist view of security fails to include disproportionate threat faced by women. Women are major casualty in wars, they are sometimes subject of rape as weapon of war e.g. Mongolian aggression. Also, women face threat not only from external actors, but greater threat

Remarks

comes to them from internal state system, which is based on patriarchy and subjugates women.

Critical school

This school of thought argues for a broader conception of security to include human security into its ambit.

They believe that poverty, unemployment, epidemics also constitute security threat, hence must be uprooted.

Robert Cox had argued that theory should be directed towards uncovering the impediments to emancipatory potential of human beings.

Post-structuralists

Post structuralist scholars like Richard Ashley argue you need to build an alternative framework of international

Remarks

~~with more post material perspective but signs~~
relations to counter current discourse of security dilemma.

(q) He believes that alternate conception of mutual trust, co-operation can be built in place of present world of security dilemma
Hence idea of security remains pluralistic.

(c) For classical realist scholars, idea of National interest and National security is synonymous. This is because Morgenthau views national interest, primarily in terms of its military security against threats from other countries in anarchical world.

Liberals view national security primarily with security of economic assets. They pointed out how financial crisis of East Asia led to host of problems like dislocation, poverty among others.

Remarks

Social constructivists, believe that national interest is more construction and reflects subjective preferences, rather than objective reality.

They also believe that national security is based upon construction of anarchical world as pointed by Alexander Wendt.

Extending concept of security

It is not only protection from military but includes most of concerns such as :-

- 1) Environmental security : due to climate change natural disasters had increased, posing threat to security, destroying military security.
- 2) Internal security : security challenges like ethnic wars, terrorism e.g. Naxalism in India are internal security threats.
- 3) Human security : it is concerned with poverty,

Remarks

Unemployment, break of pandemics like SARS outbreak.

- Economic security: it is linked with integrity of financial system, preventing money laundering among others.

Security dilemma and insecurity

Realists believe that International system is characterised by anarchy due to the absence of a sovereign world govt.

Each nation is self-interested and goes for "self help" by acquiring more and more power in order to secure itself. However, other countries see it as threat as they are not sure of intentions of other country, hence they suffer from a perpetual security dilemma. They feel insecure from other nations.

Remarks

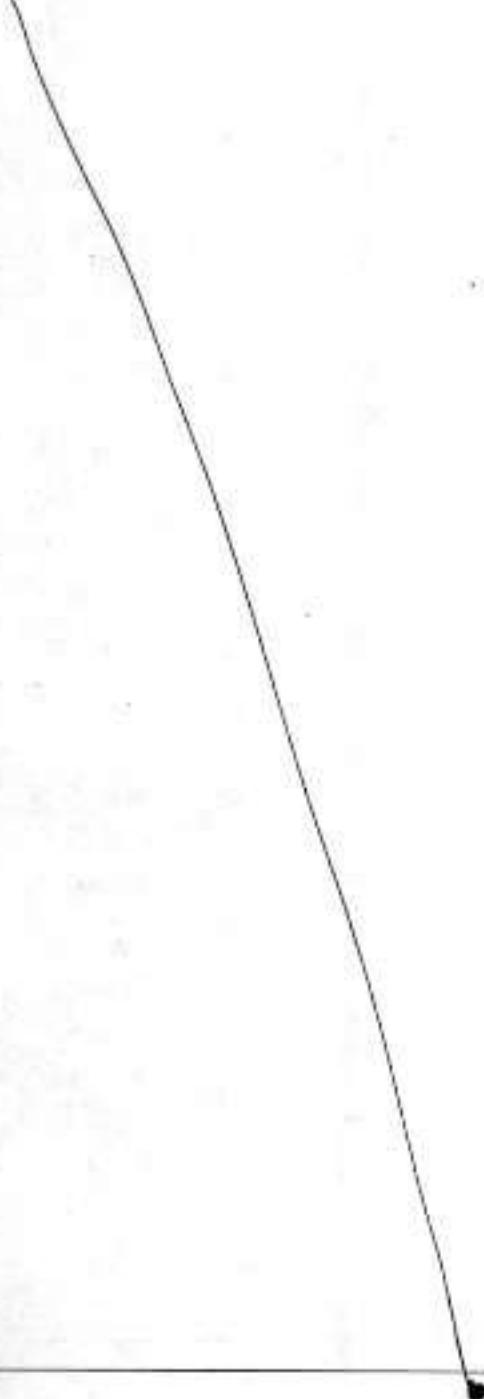
good framework
need to work more
on Human
or Environmental
Society
may begin
with people
and categories

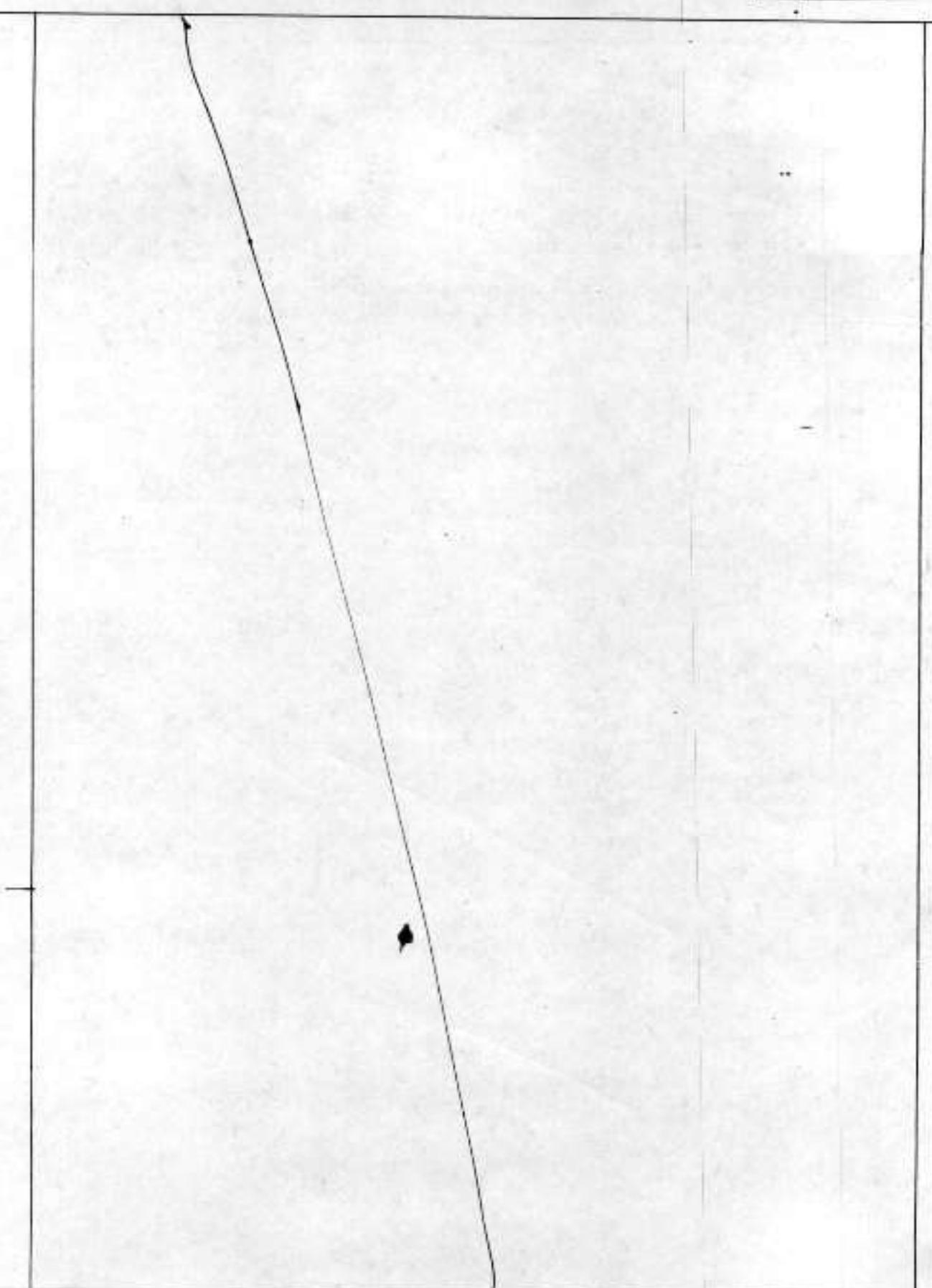
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4. Attempt all questions:

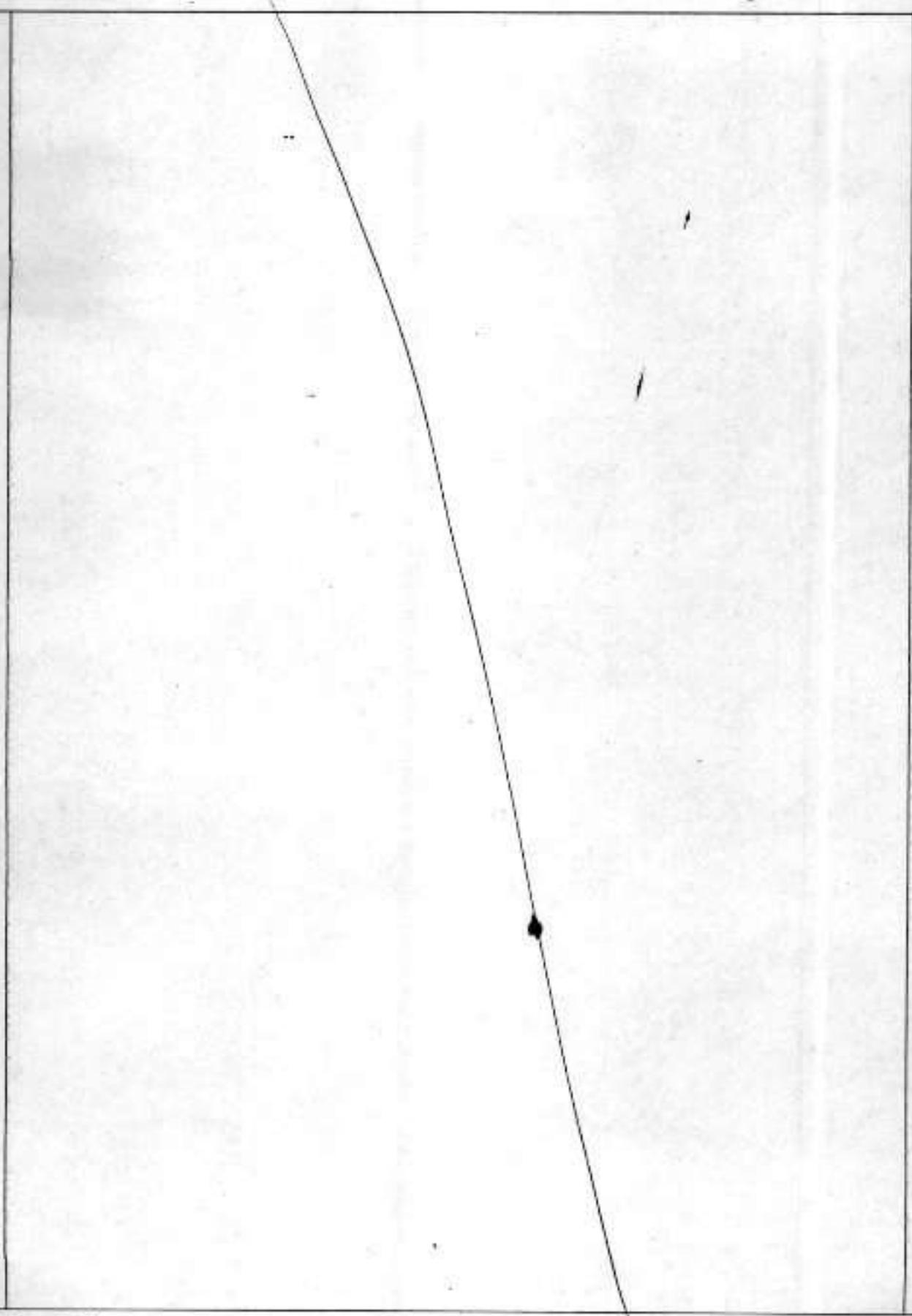
- (a) Provide a detailed functional and scholarly critique of Realist theory.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Women movements are influenced greatly by cultural and national backgrounds. Support the statement with specific reference to differences between Western and Non-Western women movement.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Idea of power state and war is gendered notion, how far it is correct to say feminism is more relevant in developing nations than developed nation states.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

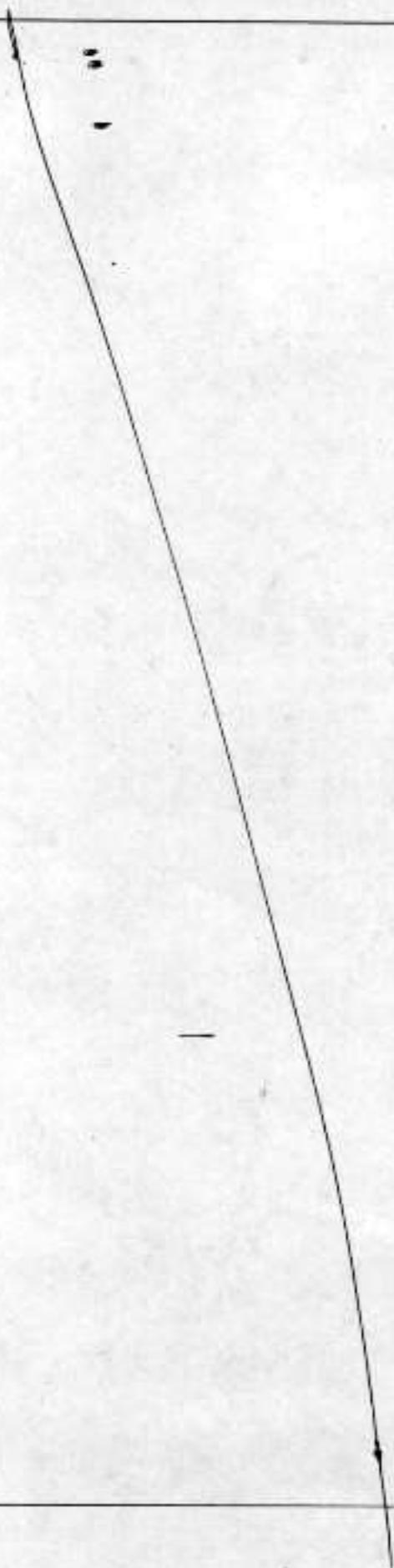




Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks



Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

C

Remarks

SECTION B

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

- (a) Major impediments in Peace process in Afghanistan
- (b) Nepal-China Military relations: Emerging challenge for India.
- (c) India-China Confrontation and Cooperation in WTO
- (d) BRICS declaration on terrorism: Too little, too late for India.
- (e) International Solar Alliance.

(a) Peace in Afghanistan is very important for India to check terrorism, protect its geostrategic interests and actualise its Connect Central Asia Policy. However, peace still eludes Afghanistan because:

- 1) Role of Pakistan in commitment to Afghan peace had been ambivalent. It provides safe sanctuaries especially to India centric terror groups operating in Afghanistan.
- 2) USA despite its National security Strategy and South Asia Policy, had shown reluctance to decisively direct Pakistan to eliminate its covert support to terrorist groups.

Remarks

- 3) Mainstreaming of some terror groups and distinction of "good terrorist", "bad terrorist" is also hurting the peace process.
- 4) Countries like Russia and China are also looking to protect their narrow interests rather than a comprehensive all out war against terrorism.
- 5) Covert and indirect support of Arab Countries to radical ideology, spread of Islamic state in Afghanistan had further complicated the process.

Only a multilateral joint strategy to weed out all forms of radicalism in Afghanistan will work. Security and peace in Afghanistan is crucial for larger regional security, hence united efforts should be made.

Remarks

Possibly due to
surgeon of ^{for Afghan}
Talibani ^{by} security forces



- (b) Nepal and China are entering into deeper security and economic relation as can be seen from:
- i) China is supplying large number of arms and ammunition to China.
 - ii) It has held first ever joint military exercise "Sagar Matra" with Nepal.
 - iii) It is building Shigatse to Kathmandu rail link, Economic corridors to strengthen economic hold over China. Nepal.

Challenges for India

India's policy towards Nepal is guided by neighbourhood first and social constructivism of maintaining its pre-eminence in neighbourhood.

It faces following challenges:

- i) Chinese inroads into Nepal will pose geostrategic security threat to India as India has open borders with Nepal.

Remarks

2) Traditionally, Nepal had acted as buffer state and geographical barrier against Chinese aggression. Its coming into Chinese influence will bring China- India into direct confrontation.

Solution

With Nepal: India should deliver on its commitment, respect sensitivities of Nepal and provide greater security co-operation.

For China: even as India must protect its national interest, it can work with China to transform Nepal from land locked to land linked. It can also engage in two plus one format to resolve misgivings with China on its role in Nepal.

Hence, a competitive-cooperative

Remarks

You went
to generate
try to your
military op-
of the relation
4

approach is needed to counter Chinese assertion in Nepal.

- (e) International Solar Alliance (ISA) is jointly launched by India and France during Paris Climate deal to harness solar power of tropical countries in order to mitigate climate changes.
ISA will help India diplomatically also in following ways:
- 1) After withdrawal of USA from climate change deal, ISA shows India's commitment to global affairs and its readiness to take a larger role on world stage.
 - 2) Since most of tropical countries are developing countries, ISA projects India as credible development partner for the developing

Remarks

- Countries.
- It also boosts the prospects of South-South co-operation and joint collaboration to tackle global problems like climate change.
- 2) With France in partnership, it also shows India's flexibility to engage in a North-South dialogue and not just limiting it to developing world.
- 3) It boosts India's credentials in global bodies like UN, project it as responsible international players. Hence, it will also raise India's diplomatic profile.
 Hence ISA helps in multi-faceted augmentation of India's diplomatic goals.

Remarks

(S) *→ has got more say in international affairs
→ will have a greater role in international
affairs*

(d) BRICS in its Johannesburg declaration held terrorism to be a major challenge to global peace and calls for united action by BRICS countries to fight all forms of terrorism. However, its efficacy is under question because of following reasons:

- 1) China continues to clandestine support to Pakistan which is major source of terrorism in India for example its CPEC project in Pakistan, Arms supply to Pakistan.
- 2) Even Russia is going for deeper ties with Pakistan. It held first ever joint military drill, supported Pakistan in FATF.
- 3) Russia had also shown its inclination to favour role of Taliban in Afghan peace process, which is detrimental to India's

Remarks

Talk in detail about deteriorating
BRICS relation &
its concern & its strategy

3

security interests in Afghanistan.

- g) China continues to oppose India's plea against Masood Azhar as global terrorist in UN. Hence, despite BRICS declaration, actual achievements on tackling terrorism by BRICS countries remain debatable.

- (c) India and China are co-operating in WTO on matters of:
- special and differential treatment for developing countries.
 - carrying forward the Doha development Agenda so that developed countries reduce their large agricultural subsidies.
 - Joint advocacy of getting greater market access to developed countries by removing non-tariff barriers.
 - both advocate a universal rules based trade order and are against unilateralism

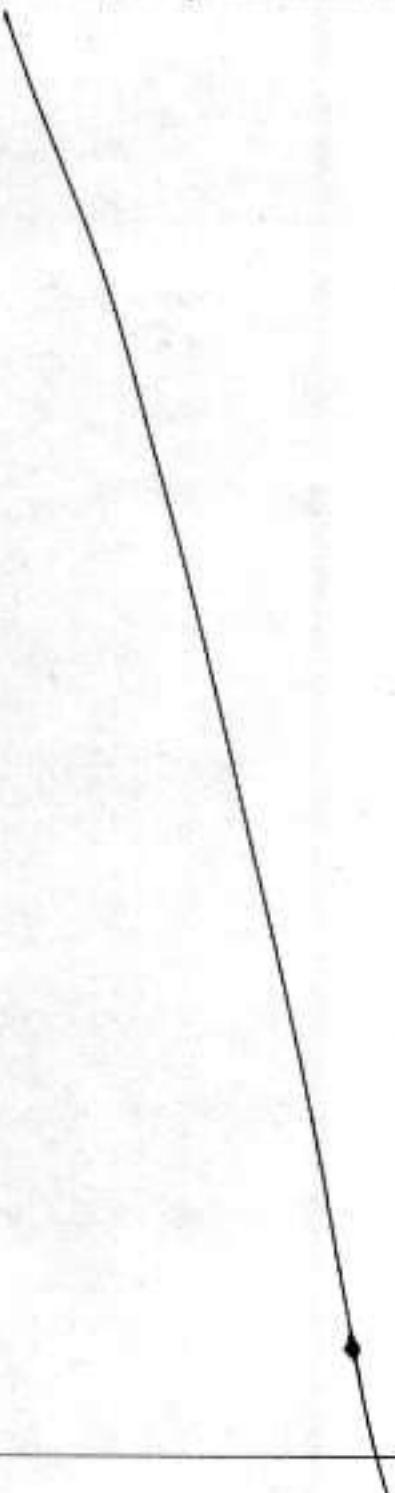
Remarks

- ② ~~to need elaborate & enjoy in the area of import & export for~~

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) India-China relations as an emerging multidimensional cold war.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Assess the achievements and challenges of Indian Foreign Policy since independence till today.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) With an assertive China and uncertainty of US policy under the Trump administration, Europe and India have realised they have much to offer each other.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks



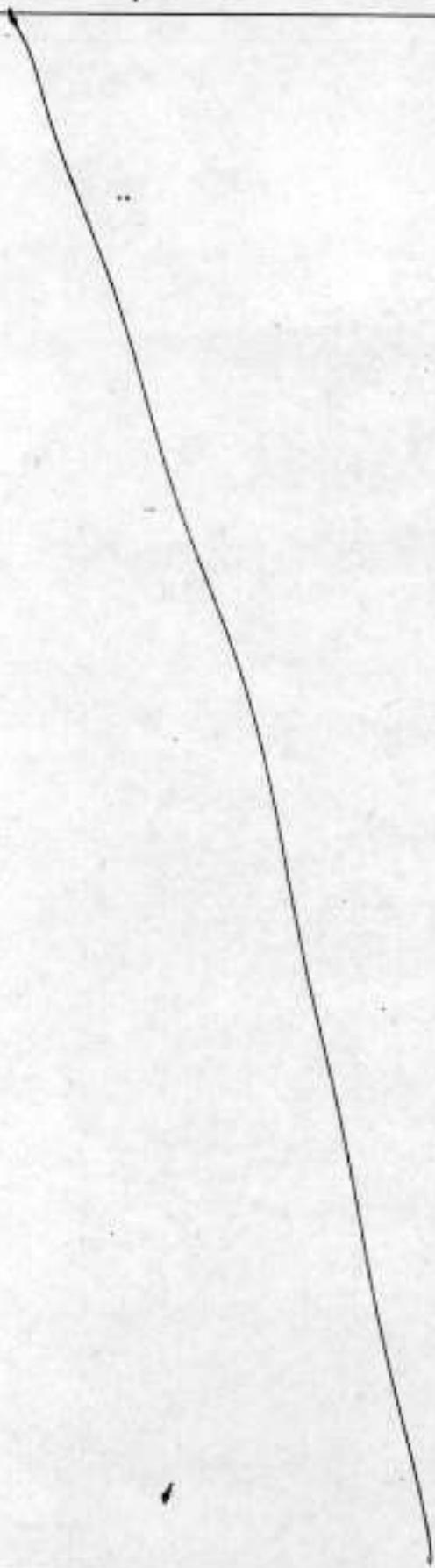
Remarks

Remarks

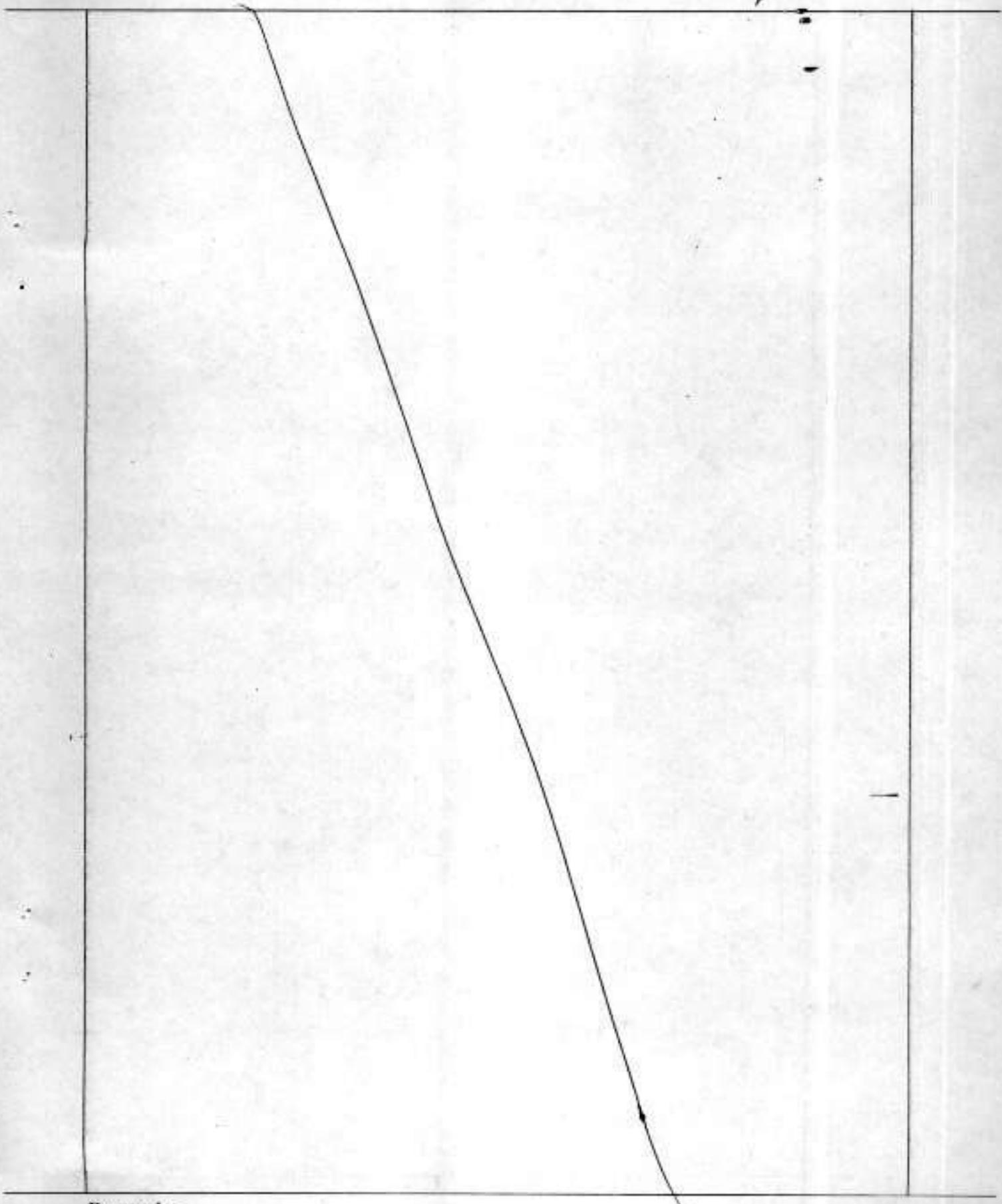
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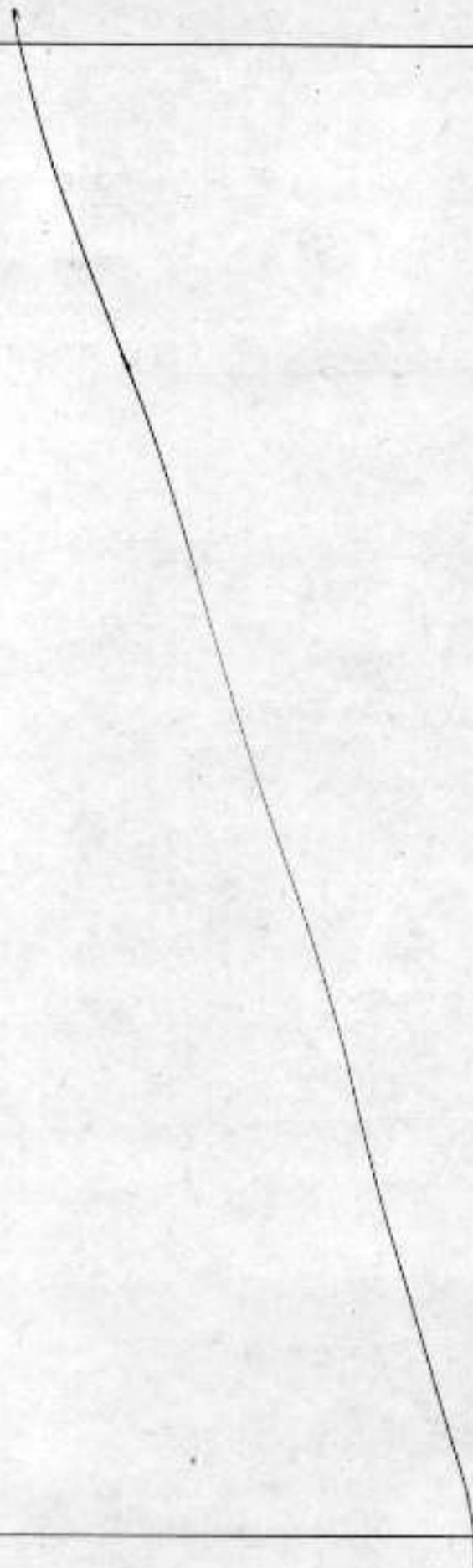
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Elaborate on the traditional factors which have shaped Indian Foreign Policy discourse. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss India's contribution in Global Nuclear Security. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Possibility of Taliban Inclusive Peace Process in Afghanistan will be a diplomatic setback to India. Examine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Indian foreign policy is an outcome of varied set of domestic and international factors such as

geography

India's vast geographical exposure had shaped its foreign policy. India gives prime importance to neighbourhood as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said "We can choose our friends but not our neighbours, hence India focus on friendly ties with neighbours.

Large coastline makes it imperative to maintain strong ties with littorals, and keep check on presence of other powers in

Remarks

Indian Ocean.

Cultural Context

India has tradition of promoting peace and being non-aggressive, hence India believes in idea of international peace and co-existence. A. Appadurai says that India has pacifist foreign policy and prefers dialogue to war due to cultural influence. However, it in times of need it protect its national interests by coercion as in Goa(1961), Bangladesh(1971).

Personality of Prime Minister

Prime Ministers leave indelible imprint on foreign policy such as -

- 1) Pt. Nehru was idealistic, pushed international peace, peaceful co-existence.
- 2) Mrs. Indira Gandhi was realist, favoured power

Remarks

projection, domination e.g. 1971 war.

- 3) Shri Vajpayee was reputed as moderator, believed in bridging differences & conciliation towards USA after nuclear blasts.
- 4) PM Modi focus on cultural and economic diplomacy, role of diaspora.

Economic factors :-

Need of economic resources, technology, investment to eliminate poverty, boost economic growth also directs our policy.

Especially after 1990s, India has engaged in FTAs, CFTA, economic diplomacy to bring investment. Doha negotiations to protect its own economic interests.

Domestic milieus: Pressure of media, ^{Voters} ~~Issue~~, public opinion, also shapes our policy. For instance, policy towards Pakistan, India's

Remarks

~~talk about
NPA
foreign
aid
also
make over
of your
course
Role of PM~~ 6

response to hijack of IC-814 were shaped by domestic public opinion.

Hence multiple factors work simultaneously to frame our foreign policy

(ii) India had been ardent advocate of global nuclear disarmament from the very beginning. India had even made nuclear disarmament as objective of its nuclear doctrine despite possessing nuclear weapons.

India's contribution had been manifold as can be seen from—

- i) India advocated global nuclear disarmament through platform of Non-aligned Movement.
- ii) India is signatory to the partial test ban treaty, which prohibits nuclear

Remarks

weapon testing is open.

- 3) In 1984, India presented a concrete and practical plan for disarmament to UN which included -
- Immediate freeze on use of nuclear weapons by all nations.
 - Stopping the further production of nuclear weapons.
 - Verifiable and step by step nuclear disarmament of all nations.
- 4) India in conjunction with countries like Brazil, Tanzania had launched the five continent six nation place initiative to jointly advocate nuclear disarmament.
- 5) Despite being non-signatory to NPT, India adheres to IAEA protocol of maintaining

highest standards of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It ensures its nuclear weapons don't fall in wrong hands.

- 6) India also participates in Nuclear Security Summit led by USA and adopt various measures as per it to contain nuclear proliferation
- 7) India vehemently opposes the discriminatory nature of NPT treaty which legitimises nuclear weapon acquisition by five countries. It instead proposes global nuclear disarmament.

Hence, India had made notable contribution in order to further the cause of global nuclear security.

Remarks

~~Govt. has started nuclear
sector with aim to prevent regional
conflict and promote
cooperation between India and~~

⑧

(C) Recently, there have been attempts by Afghan government under implicit support of US, Russia to start unconditional negotiations with Taliban and to include it in Peace process.

Such mainstreaming of Taliban into the peace process is a diplomatic set back for India because:

- 1) India had in the past and in present continues to sever all ties with Taliban. For us it is a radical terrorist group, which must be opposed.
India does not subscribe to the distinction of 'good terrorist' and 'bad terrorist'.
- 2) Taliban is largely a proxy of Pakistan, hence, its inclusion in peace process will

enhance Pakistan's diplomatic profile in Afghanistan.

Pakistan wants "zero role" for India in Afghanistan, hence talks with Taliban will undermine India's role

- 3) Mainstreaming of Taliban in peace process will threaten India's investment in Afghanistan. Geospatially, other countries will protect their own interest and go soft on India ~~and centric terror groups~~.

Hence India should make every attempt to maintain constant vigil upon this peace process and keep up diplomatic pressure to take tough action against terrorists of all complexion.

It can also use forum of SCO to put forward its point

Remarks

~~What option does India have to first consider
Discussions on partition of strategic areas preserved~~

84

85

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine USA's approach towards Asia Pacific and India's crucial role in it.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the relevance and context of 2+2 dialogue between India and USA in the context of maintaining Balance of Power in Asia. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) China's growing unease on India's nuclear capability deserves attention. Discuss.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks _

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks