

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.

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1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name ABHISHEK

Mobile No. _____

Date 22/12/2021Signature Abhishek

SECTION-A

1. (a) Effectiveness of Soft Power in Contemporary International Relations. (150 Words) (10)

Soft Power is an instrument of liberal school of thought, which believes in exporting value system, culture practices and shared history of global system. Example: Peace diplomacy of China, Yogo of India, American Dream of USA etc.

Scholars like Joseph Nye, believes in the importance of soft power, to win nations through cultural norms. Even Bachchan said that "Real King is one who win heart by virtue rather than war".

with increasing globalization and age of 4th industrial revolution, exporting soft power has become much more easy and relevant. Nations are building new clean relation based on shared values example India-US, India-Japan, India-Africa etc.

GS SCORE

It increases the economic about of a nation through tourism, teaching and being. Taking of progress to visit ~~India to learn Yoga in Rishikesh~~, thus boosting 'Rural Economy'. ~~It~~ Kerala has become the favorite destination for Israeli youth.

Soft Power, also has an ability to bring cultural fusion and build hegemony. Francis Fukuyama believed the informing culture to shape interaction ~~and~~ order. Example: The Western Economic order is a soft power of USA, exported through ~~IMF & World Bank~~ to establish American hegemony.

But Soft Power alone is not sufficient, it requires the synergistic relation of Hard Power to formulate Smart Power, which ~~is~~ whenever possible and concern whenever necessary.

6

Remarks

GS SCORE

1. (b) Terrorism as Political Communication

(150 Words) (10)

Terrorism is the most contested concept of Interdisciplinary, with no clear definition as universally accepted yet. Though it remains the biggest challenge to Peace & Stability both domestically and internationally.

Whereas 'Political Communication' tries to establish the importance of 'Political Solution' to contested issues like Safarwat, Referendum, Demilitarization etc. It has become important when Security Issues ~~have~~ emerged Productive,

Nationally we have seen, in North East when under government is working on Political solution with Naga insurgency and have also been successful in forming Naga Peace Accord, Bodo Peace Accord, delisting violence of Upholding Assam Student faction etc.

Remarks

GS SCORE

Globally too, we are seeing Global forces bifurcating the same organization which the vowed to destroy. Example of the Soviet war in Afghanistan, USA had to bring a political solution in Afghanistan with Taliban to end the longest conflict. Though the way in which USA methods was debatable but solution ended with

Political communication

Kofi Annan former Secretary General of UN ~~is~~ too believed in reaching a political solution using SD-Method of dialogue, defending human rights, developing capacity, decreasing ideology and doing other efforts. With transmission being turned into ideology, political communication can provide a useful anti-dot.

S.S. good

Remarks

GS SCORE

1. (c) Describe Offshore Balancing.

(150 Words) (10)

Offshore Balancing is a way to balance coexistence or, rising power beyond our borders using external help and undirect ways. Example CSAF to balance Rise of China, AUKUS to balance out monitory China.

offshore Balancing has been used ~~that~~ by nations to block external threat and save the way for itself to present their own views. Example NAM Non-Align Movement was used to balance rising tension between USA and former USSR and to present its view to global south.

offshore Balancing could also be understood only by "growing security concern" in Monitory domain. In order to debate border dispute, ocean could be used to counter the advantage.

Remarks

GS SCORE

India is working towards offshore balancing

through various Choke points from Malacca to

Chabahar in order to limit growing presence of China in

Indian Ocean.

In order to further the influence of Maritime

security, we are working through SAGAR (Security and Growth for all) IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association)

in Indian Ocean Region and beyond.

offshore balancing could be complemented

with like minded nations with like minded goal to have

open access to global waters and reduce the limits of aggression by discrimination.

6

Remarks

GS SCORE

1. (d) Write short notes: Feminist Perspective of Power.

(150 Words) (10)

Power is the central concept in ~~gender~~ interpersonal relation, as "whom one may be the ultimate end", Power is the IMmediate end".

Feminist school's perspective is largely focus on Narrowed definition of Power by radical scholars.

According to Feminist, Power is not limited to Security of Nation but its main broader through Security of individuals from patriarchy which remains the basic structure of society.

J. Ann Tickner in her book "Women, Borders and Wars" has used Power as an Empowering force, to build capacity and fight normative discourses of war, Security, Hierarchy and gender violence.

Power is not about self-help or tool of coercion rather it is a collectivised to provide accommodate high values of Equality, Liberty and Care.

Remarks

1. (c) Write short notes on the International Summit of Democracy. (150 Words) (10)

Recently USA have organized a "Summit of Democracy" to engage with democratic nations and bring the influence on Human Rights, Free Media, capitalism and political systems.

According to Forrest Zerkow it was

quite symbolic as most of the liberal and hybrid democracies have also invited the Pakistan, but the

readily better democracies, who are working more

actively on social development was not invited (example: Bangladesh and Sri Lanka)

Scholar, Holde, has noted that

it was a "Pattern of US Foreign Policy" to align major

Nations against China's agenda of declining democratic

and democratic don't delivred. It was more of a

messaging public substantive

6

For scholars like Hans Morgenthau, Power is

the Push Action, Power as a tool to enforce the

powers which lies in the collective action of state

Republicanism.

Simion Mironov, (former foreign

secretary of India) has indirectly used the importance

of Power to deal with "Common Asian Problems" like drug,

rape, female education, gender inequalities etc. Power to

develop capacity and build strength.

This Formalist Justification of Power is

essentially (Power with Ethics) in order to strengthen the

concept of Power in more broader and ethical sense.

It was also ironical for USA to call Democracy summit after what happened in USA capital hills and it hadly retreat from Afghanistan. But despite that it was an effort to bring that USA can believe and uphold believes in democratic norms.

India too participated in the summit where PM Modi addressing the virtual summit to those thousand lights on (independence of free media) and (strengthen of human rights). It was conveyed that India not only believes in procedural democracy but also substantive democracy or being stronger and larger democracy.

All in all it was a positive step to remind nations of democratic principle and upon society

S.S

now concept of internationalisation

Remarks

~~Coercive~~ Terrorism is a contested concept in international relations, with no universal definition in place as global convention, to fight the menace of terrorism and it is often referred as "one's terrorist vs someone else's freedom fighter".

Coercive diplomacy, focuses on hard power, sanctions, alliances and counter actions. This sends message for the terror terrorism and their violence etc. Example: Al-Qaeda is considered as freedom fighter by Turkey, but terrorist organisation by israel.

Today the Nature of terrorism is highly ideological, long and state-led. Thus the enemy is not clear in terrorism front. Today radicalization can happen over internet and conventional war could be started by non state actors thus state is in the nature of political confusion as highlighted by Shiv Shankar Menon. Thus it needs more multi-dimensional approach than just use force and warfare.

Remarks

GS SCORE

In context of India, we have fought a decade long war in north east, formulated ASEAN (Asian Economic Summit) but still we are moving towards political solution but with Badha Pratiksha, Regionalist Council - Khapung etc. Thus it shows that even in national sphere, solution is not the only way out of terrorism.

Similarly at international stage the noted of legislation ASEAN nations turned out to be a security community, after fighting 'Soviet Union' with East-West, Nepal-India-China (Hindustan) war. Thus Sweden can prove to be a full fledged solution it challenge Religionists the action of state over strengthen the infrastructure of religious fundamentalism.

Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General has seen an approach called SDP to bring the resources, deals the efforts, develop cohesion, defend human rights and decoy domestic activities. Thus highlighting the importance of multi-dimensional efforts.

Remarks

GS SCORE

PM Manmohan Singh, referred to Economic independence with the enemy, to raise the stake for State-Sponsored terrorism. Many liberal scholars like Joseph Nye, Thomas Friedman have given the inference to Golden-Arches Theory by reducing the trust deficit and build social harmony in society.

Despite that, solution demand completely depends on hard power or soft power, rather Smart Power by developing a universal superpower or: FCIT conference on Globalisation terrorism, building capacity and spending information to deals the effects of international and National terrorism.

8

apt

Remarks

2. (b) State the substantive issues of contemporary political sociology. (200 Words) (15)

Contemporary politics in the subject to understand the different political system across the globe by including the political parties, Social Movements, Economy, distribution etc. in order to reach a substantive conclusion.

Political sociology approach used the theories of society and its nature in order to understand the political system. It has used various concepts from identity based politics like (caste, religion etc) to development approach to look at equality, affinity and nature of state.

Furbergs evolution type, has used ~~concept~~ political development approach, in order to compare system of politics. Nowdays them as society progresses in economic terms it will move towards greater democracy, equality among individuals, open society etc. This assumption has forced various countries in case of China, which is economically develop and not democratic among states.

Remarks

Marxist scholars have called it an inherent biased of scholars to see "Democratic society" as the yardstick of development. It is the hegemony of western discourse to see themselves as principles.

Gunnar Myrdal in "Asian Drama" has used concept of Soft State to understand the nature of society towards laws and morality, their attitude towards being a law abiding citizen. Example: India we have a strong appeal for those who break law rather than who obey law.

Harappa dholi in his over-developed state have shown that post-colonial societies are being under the legacy of the colonial history. They are still divided on the lines of caste, region, religion etc. and represents feudal model when it comes to institution like ~~structure~~ Army in Pakistan and Bureaucracy in India.

Remarks

It also looks on the liberty a state gives to its society. It sees the Nature of Social Movements, Nature of social movements and Nature of social movements by the state.

Political Sociology approach has been criticized of focusing too much on society, thus diluting the very nature of Political science as a discipline. Theda Skocpol has even called for "bringing state back in".

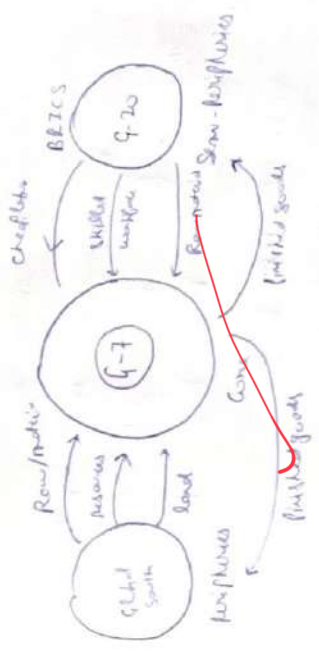
Political science being a diverse discipline cannot be confined by one method, and very subjective nature of the discipline demands negotiation, counter-arguments and cross verification, rather than limiting itself to one approach.

8

Remarks

Post-colonialism is a critical school of thought, which focuses on (nature of SP) in post-colonial nations after World War 2, which are also referred as Global South or (3rd World countries).

One of the earliest profounder of post-colonial thought would be seen in the theory of Imperialism by Amerist scholar in understanding International Economic order. He too had divided nations into 3 categories Core State, Dependency and Semi-periphery.



Fig(1): (System Theory)

Remarks

Thus it shows that despite being independent post-colonial states still remains the new provider of multinational corporations, reflecting their Nature as defending

AG Frank and Samir Amin, too have looked at (DP) from the lens of Global South, arguing that Globalization have made post-colonial states as new satellites of "core nations", they have used institutions like (IMF, WTO) to reflect "western liberal ideology" do Global South, with multinational corporations

On strategic issue, "Global South" do not carry much weight as most important organisations like UNSC are represented by Asia & Africa. Global North is even reflected in regions based on present situation from in IMF (developing force), Climate Change and WTO (New International Economic order).

Nature of relation between post-colonial India, is also marked by trust deficit, colonial legacy of being enemy and less interdependence. Example: [South Asia] least integrated block, then [Middle East] hot bed of super-power rivalry.

Despite all these challenges, post-colonial state have shown that they too can compete with Global North with debate of west and East of post, the Geo-strategic comparisons have turned towards India-specific, establishing itself the agenda setter in IR.

11

4. (a) State the obstacles in Global Economic Governance.

(300 Words) (25)

Global Economic Governance has travelled far from being mercantilist under the Europeans to more equitable and stakeholder led after its arrival in india-specific, despite that Economics of global stage remains challenging.

Demands of Global North, want more access to the markets of Global South, more stringent laws on issues of IPR and Compulsory license, shutting down Food Security System in developing nations and open up their economy as per the (conditions of IMF).

Demands of Global South, being historically deprived block, Global South demands "Trade and Aid". They believe in more equitable and just Economic order through (NIEO) New International Economic order which believes in Technology Transfer, Trade Sovereignty and Equity.

Remarks

Remarks

Current institution of global economic governance remains (WTO) established through Uruguay Round negotiations which believes in "free and fair trade"

⇒ [Obstacles in WTO]

① [Agriculture] there is a divergence between global with one global with, which comes to Agriculture. & for (Gn) it is commercial and (w/ps) it is still a way of life, which needs protection.

⇒ Global North has issues over "Special Safeguard Mechanism" and continuous increasing "Amber Box Subsidy".

⇒ Global South believes that on farmland subsidies, Global North far exceeds what is provided in developing nations.

Developing nations also want more market access as Developed Nation have still put in [Export Subsidies] like (Physical Security) towards

② Services which remain the most important subject, because of the nature of globalization. Developing nations in more pressure on this area.

⇒ Countries like India have more efforts in "Trade Y" services, which allow greater movement of individuals for employment.

⇒ development ~~needs~~ as highly countries of this and would services to be kept ~~to~~ non-urban centre.

③ Institution like IMF and World Bank are heavily criticized for pushing liberal economic policies and their inclination towards ~~development~~ being only possible in free markets.

⇒ IMF conditionality ~~tailor~~ too have remain constant as they promote Western Economic values.

⇒ Recently World Bank was criticized on its support of "Easy of Doing Business" which does not look at the nature of society and state in developing nations.

Despite all the obstacles, institution of global economic governance have provided decline of west and rise of East with (GATT) and now (WTO) Nations like India, China, Southeast Asia have increased their position and stake in global trade, lifted millions out of poverty and are dominating western world in goods & services.

And overall, global economic governance require serious reform which are done and should be taken by including all stakeholders and their concern. This year (WTO) meeting could facilitate relations on issues of fisheries, software, E-commerce which are the emerging challenges.

19.5

Pandemic have shown that current international order is highly Complex & Interdependent with "even the strongest one is not strong enough". It has caused widespread impact on every sector of society, thus showing us the negatived side of Globalized world.

Threat to National Security, it has shown that Nations are moving beyond conventional warfare and adopting newer methods to destabilize the world, with evidences of going forward intract, which was purposely funded to increase the pathology of virus, is a serious sign of war.

Nations like China, which are inherently oligarch and undemocratic have created new set of challenges for developing world. Nations of South Asia Africa which are historically more vulnerable and less developed are in greater risk.

Remarks

Remarks

India especially, which burdens the rising class and have underfunded health sector is more vulnerable. Our economy being highly globalized and service oriented has faced the biggest hit, due to lockdowns and declining tourist activities. Our ex (infrastructure) have faced employment challenges and were left with no choice but to return back home.

The disruption of Global Supply chain has shown that relying on one nation for all your needs is not feasible. Trend of monopolizing key goods like (API) [Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients], ventilators, masks, oxygen concentrators has made nations to diversify alternative supply chain.

on human security pandemic has seen bigger toll. With lack of death due to poor health infrastructure, high malnutrition and less investment in Public Health have put billions of people in danger.

Remarks

With issues of Vaccine Nationalism, when nations hoard vaccines at higher rates have put lives of people in double digit nation at stake. Some institute has even accused USA for blacklisting vaccine manufacturers.

With Nations not becoming united on completing license for vaccine, the equity and accessibility is at stake. Nations like India, South Africa have continuously working to build consensus via WHO regarding Waste (IPR) laws at the time of Public Health Crisis.

Despite that nations with like minded interest of Transparency, openness, and accountability are pushing on reforms to investigate the real culprits being behind pandemic. They are also working towards vaccine for all through COVAX facility and Vaccine Mithi for not only making for itself but for the world.

Remarks

Pandemic like situation requires united solidarity and collective effort. It is the one time situation for nations to put their self-interest behind and working for common good. We have to be responsible and strong enough to understand that pandemic is such which goes beyond border, and no one is safe until everyone is safe.

12.5

Remarks

SECTION-B
 (150 Words) (10)
 3. (a) What does Brexit mean for India's interest?

Brexit shows the decline of regionalism and new self-containment in foreign policy domain. It also provides both Natlive and regional for Indian foreign policy.

Positives about Brexit, India now can individually and bilaterally engage with UK, formulate a (FTA) (free trade agreement) with involving all the 27 nations of EU. work on more interdependence through foreign investment, infrastructure, service sector to enhance engage with UK.

With UK being out of EU, it can have an independent outlook on India-Pakistan, its influence could be seen with new NUKOS alliance for Submarine development in India-Pakistan, thus complementing the security Architecture in Asia.

Remarks

despite that BREXIT have posed challenge for both India and UK to do negotiate and involved on new trading regimes. tax has deeps to people contact and more friction than fluid

It will also decline the influence of regionalism and example of EU as "Security Community" to build [SAARC] on the basis of EU (indirectly). It has also sent a negative feeling for other Regional Blocks and fuelled the feeling of Nationalism with protectionism.

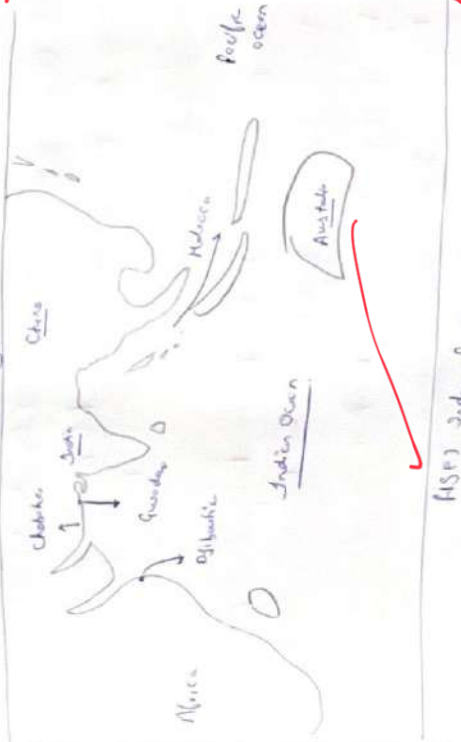
With BREXIT being reality, India has to focus on (EU and UK) separately, both are working with India on (FTA) and also formulating their independent India-specific strategy for future.

6.9

Remarks

(b) State the Challenges to Blue Economy in the Indo-Pacific. (150 Words) (10)

Blue Economy refers to the exploration of marine domain in order to protect, preserve and profit from Marine Ecosystem.



ASP Indo-Pacific Region

Challenges

- ① String of Realms of China: by surrounding India through International port and trade hubs in Guangzhou, Dubai, Hongkong.

good

Remarks

② More focused on Land Border: with continuous threat from Pakistan and recent LAC crisis, India major defence spending goes in sterling land borders than Mountain domain

③ Resource Constraint: in another challenge to explain 15% of Raw materials in India economy, Policy reticence reduces and shorts gas reserves

Despite challenges India has passed a Policy to explain Mountain domain in Budget 2021 and has also exemplified by I SBA (International Seabed Authority) to explain Night seas, by Exclusion Economic Zone

6

Remarks

5. (1) Global and regional significance of India Russia Relationship. (150 Words) (10)

India-Russia Relation as described by Dr Modi are True friends and better than the 2 new ones. The relation is based on heightened understanding and greater cooperation in all spheres.

Recent (2+2) dialogues between India-Pakistan and elevating the relation to "Special, Privileged and Strategic" Partnership is showing the increasing closeness in bilateral relation.

Regional significance is in order to build defence capabilities of India, through "defence trade" except recent S-400 delivery, intercultural spread through in-house manufacturing of Brahmos, to increase the Regional security dominance of India.

To acknowledge the Rising China and recent attempt to unilaterally change Borders around LAC, and Standstill ~~line~~ on SR State-Sponsored terrorism by Pakistan.

Remarks

India-Russia relation is also key in building strategic engagement with Central Asian countries through TAPI pipeline, Angkor Agreement etc.

on internationality India-Russia are working on Space technology, with Russia training Indian counterparts in Gaganyaan Mission, engaging on Civil Nuclear Cooperation and bidding for India's UNSC representation parliamentarily.

Both nations are working closely on subsidies of Energy Security, Climate Change, connectivity through (North-SouthEast) from Chennai to Vladivostok etc. This shows the greater deepening of historical relation.

S.S

Remarks

(d) What are the geo-economic reactions in the Indo-Pacific due to pandemic-induced supply chain disruptions? (150 Words) (10)

Pandemic has caused huge disruptions in supply chain programs which has led to rising inflation, shortage of consumer goods and rise in oil prices.

Inflation in the South Asia and South East Asia, with India's retail inflation touching (5%), and Pakistan's continuous decline of Rupee, Sri Lanka's food inflation are all signs of supply chain disruption.

Overdependence on single supply chain has caused another challenge, with nations over-dependent (on Medicines, API (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients), KSMC (Key Starting Material) etc. on one nation), it has led India to be domestically self-sufficient in cutting edge technology.

Remarks

Trade issues with Australia-China and outlets saying the pic for being recal against this on Covid-19 investigation. It has not domestic business or Australia in prosperity.

Despite the challenges India has led on initiation to find new supply chains and reducing the overdependence on one nation for global supplies. India is working with Japan, Australia to build alternative supply chains.

on Energy domain, recently India has de-liquided their Strategic oil Reserve in order to reduce fuel prices and send a clear message to OPEC and OPEC Nations of deliberate disruption.

5.5

Remarks

5 (e) Discuss all the facets of Nehruvian Foreign Policy.

(150 Words) (10)

Nehruvian Foreign Policy was based on Liberal Institutional order which was engaged in "Equity with Equity" and "Trade with Aid"

↳ NAM non-alignment was biggest brainchild of Pt. Nehru, to provide a common platform for global South and debate the cold-war imperative

↳ Panchsheel principle based on Mutual existence, Cooperation, non-involvement in domestic affairs, territorial integrity are sum of the objectives of Nehruvian foreign policy

↳ Collective Security Nehruvian foreign policy was biggest advocate of "Technological Balance of Power" and denounce the collective defense pact like NATO and Warsaw

Remarks

↳ Disarmament: Neohuman foreign policy was biggest critique of "possession of Nuclear weapon" and was always vocal about universal disarmament.

↳ Diplomacy over defence: Neohuman foreign policy believed in non-aggression and non-appeal non-aggression Signing of treaties and convention to avoid future conflicts

Ex: India-China ~~the~~ Peaceful co-existence

↳ Neighbourhood first: with focus policy of Non-reciprocity and being dispute through bilateral relation.
Ex: India's water Treaty between India-Pakistan

Thus Neohuman Policy ~~is~~ a bed rock for India's future foreign policy of being more idealistic with equal prescription by becoming the champion of Global South

5.5

8. (a) Why would CAATSA sanctions be counterproductive to the Indo-US strategic partnership? (300 Words) (25)

CAATSA is a westerner crafted by USA, which put sanction on nations which trade in arms with, with those nations that are Advancing of USA. Example: Russia, North Korea, Iran etc. USA has used this in putting sanction on Turkey for its S-400 deal. ~~nearby.~~

Why India is on the radar for CAATSA. India is going to purchase S-400 air defense system from Russia by end of this year and Russia bring advantage of USA, it makes India liable of CAATSA. Also Turkey has already been sanction for some order this year.

Why CAATSA Sanctions could be counterproductive -

① Reason for India is buying S-400 missile system. ~~US due to the rising power of China and its growing military cloud.~~

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

② FM S Jaishankar, has called out on Indian foreign policy to be of strategic east, renewing Russia and Monogamy China, China as sub aim is useful for USA as China is its biggest adversary.

③ Sometimes will undermine the depth of India-USA relation, as they are carrying on one-on-one with 2+2 dialogue, completing all military agreements and (FTA) (free trade agreement on the way)

→ Thus it can adversely impact current state of India-US relation.

④ Undermines the Agenda of Quad, who are of the firm objective & to provide a secured Indo-Pacific, deal with AUKUS on the way, defence deal of India will compromised the security of profits of Asia China and its hegemonic aims Ukraine.

19

Remarks

GS SCORE

③ Even USA India Caucus, have given letter to President Biden and have raised serious implications of Somalia being put on India through (CAATSA)

③ Also (CAATSA) emerged in 2019, whereas India-Signed S-400 deal was back in 2018. Thus by Nationalist India does not stand in line of CAATSA defects.

Thus Ind-USA, should discuss the when more collaboration and in the view of future discourses to protect the large interest of India-USA

Partnership. Rather Security (US-India) should move towards greater depth to see India the independent

On Russian Defense System and all 3 nations of South Asia

India-China-Pak using the same approach. Therefore, the

Final it only will be to make India stronger in order to

contain China whose potential and held secret and

red based world order.

Remarks

8. (b) Multi Stakeholder/multilateralism: Establishing a new form of global governance.

(300 Words) (25)

Global governance is said to be in the state of Anarchy, not because of lawlessness but because of no international government. Thus it is scarcely guided by freedom with little reference of liberal institutional objectives.

Why we need Multi Stakeholder Multilateralism

- ① Scarcely of complex interdependence: when no nation is strong enough to undertake the challenges of energy globalisation issues like Terrorism, Non State Actors, Climate change cannot be solved unilaterally.
- ② Decline of United Nation and its reluctance to bring suitable reforms with changing time have paved the way for Multilateral institutions like SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation), BRICS, ASEAN etc.

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

③ Globalization and greater role of MNCs (multi-national companies), NSA (non-stakeholders) and more inter-connected - Next have debated the sovereignty of States. We need to bring key stakeholders like Facebook, Google, Amazon on table to discuss Climate Change, Global Minimum Tax and Good Ethical Business Practices.

④ Multi Stakeholder Model with no clear difference between superpowers and emerging powers, it requires to accommodate interest of all relevant parties on all emerging issues like Supply chain, open and free access to High Seas, National and international security.

India's view on Multi-Stakeholder Model is we always believed in full based international order, which is now focused on 3Ds Define, Develop and Diplomacy. our long aim on Global Governance has always been aimed at Peace & Stability.

Remarks

GS SCORE

With recent developments on Multi-stakeholder like CDPI (Coalition on Disaster Resilible Infrastructure) we are focused on moving from inter-governmental to multi-stakeholder institutions, to better protect world from natural disasters and share ideas on emerging challenges.

India has involved 70+ Nations on ISA (International Solar Alliance) and Non-stakeholders like TERI (think tank), FICCI who develop new ways of establishing Renewable Energy at Global stage.

Even on issue of Climate Change, India believes in multi-stakeholder forums like (UNFCCC) which works on consensus, rather than securing the whole agenda and making it irreversibility of few UNSC nations. Recent UNSC resolution on Climate Change is on exception of it.

Remarks

The solution not only lies in forming
 Multi-Stateholder institutions but also in reforming the
~~existing~~ existing organizations. With (Singapore) it is
 important that we revitalize it under present demands.
 New stronger regional organization like (SAARC) and for
 with ASEAN and EU. Thus moving towards more
 equitable and fair based global order

good.
 11.5