

GS SCORE

Test - 05

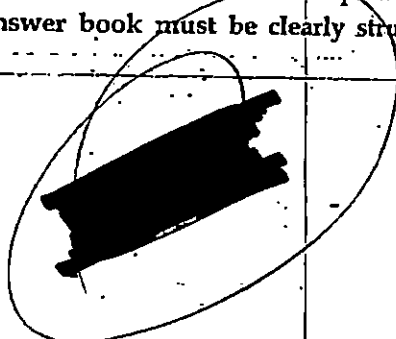
POLITICAL SCIENCE

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.



Name Himanshu Srivastava

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 3/10/17

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

GS SCORE

REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Indian Economic Diplomacy of 21st Century
- Role of Indian diaspora In Foreign Policy making
- India's Palestine Policy
- The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
- Crisis of Political Geography of Dhokhlam

9) International relations is the politics among nations. Foreign policy seeks to maximise national interest by using war, diplomacy ties & diplomacy as a means.

Answer specific

Indian diplomacy though having element of power, security have after the cold war has acquired more economic features. The spread of globalisation across time and space, LPQ reforms of 1991 have increased the economic clout of India as a economic powerhouse, region of investment. According to C. Rajamohan, economic

Underline

Remarks

diplomacy is at the centre stage of India's interaction with west asian countries, Act east asia policy. Active participation in WTO regime, CEPT, aspiring for membership of APAC.

However India has proved to be tough negotiator. India

SAFTA has been pending for more than 10 years. SAFTA has failed to realise the

highlight of the day. Moreover, interest group in India see

renegotiation of trade regime as attack on their profitability

not recognising the market opportunities it provides.

According to Harsh Pant, economic trade regime are natural order of the day what is needed is coherent approach towards them.

Remarks

White
Yellow
Pink
Blue
Purple
Green
Orange
Red
Grey
Black

100%

100%

100%

b) Foreign policy are not made in vacuum. They represent social, economic, political aspiration of a nation. Indian diaspora around 30 million in the era of complex interdependence has opened a score of opportunities.

According to C. Rajamohan, Indian policy maker has failed to develop a coherent policy towards Indian diaspora. He shows that Nehru approach towards diaspora was limited but present prime minister Mr. Modi has shown the potential of diaspora diplomacy.

Review Nehru on diaspora?

The square madison and england event have promoted a sense of Indianness among the estranged diaspora. The Libya, Iraq operation of safe removal of diaspora has

Remarks

White
 Role of
 element of security
 moreover
 the merger of MOA with MBA
 has resolved the intricacies
 of registration. Pravaasi Bhaati
 Divas have promoted the
 idea of diaspora contribution
 towards development of India,
 skilling and emerging as
 lobbying group in international
 arena.

5

3) According to Harsh Pant, India
 policy towards West-Asia has
 been bipolar in region. India
 has been the supporter of
Palestine cause from the
beginning of the issue.
 India have supported the idea
2-state solution, India has
 been supportive of Palestine's
right to return of refugees
 and have supported the Palestine
right to return of land.

Remarks

According to C. Rajamohan India has organised PLO as the true representative of palestine cause. Further it recognised the state of palestine in 1988. India has supported UNESCO membership for palestine.

However according to Sushant Haldar the present government have showed a shift toward Israel. India has recently in 2015 abstained from voting UNHRC resolution against Israel.

write specific observation

5

Moreover C. Rajamohan shows that government has put the India-Israel relation out of the class. It is no wrong to develop 3 - three actor outlook towards the region. As Torndon have recognised Israel and developed relation with palestine also.

Remarks

with recent
 why shift
 Domestic
 International
 Reasons

Map of
BAGC

d) International Relation is the politics among nation, the spread and depth have acquired new dimension under the influence of Globalisation.

As China have recently unveiled its infrastructure design under Belt Road Initiative to link Eurasia with the road and maritime connectivity.

India in response to BRI have promoted the idea of Asia-Africa Growth Corridor with active of Japan. According to C. Ramakrishna the initiative can be seen as India's method to counter the Chinese influence in Indian Ocean. Moreover, the cultural advantages that India enjoys can be actively

Remarks

converted into economic, security advantage.

However Sushant Malhotra claim ^{good} that India will need finance G.D of major proportion to make the idea economically viable, further geopolitical, geostrategic restraints have to be countered to make Asia-Africa growth posture.

e) The recent geopolitical crisis in Dokhlam has punctured the idea of India-China peaceful rise in Asian Century.

Dokhlam a strategically situated region in the Himalayas, overlooks the Chicken Corridor in India. The unilateral step of road construction on Dokhlam was seen both by

India and Bhutan as the major threat to territorial integrity of the nation state.

According to C. Rajamohan India has diplomatic victory to its name as the crisis was widely popularised by Chinese media as Indian design.

Further Sushasini Haider claim that Doklam could have been avoided if India have not neglected its border - infrastructure.

She further adds that Doklam will bring some realism in India policy circle in their China policy making.

Remarks

Write commentaries with proper context. Just write. Make commentaries or articles on any current affairs.

2) ~~Write~~ Down Map of Doklam

5.5

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'Teesta water issue is a major irritant in India-bangladesh relationship', Examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) India Afghanistan growing defence relations are witnessing after initial road block a major shift in India's policy to Afghanistan. Discuss India-Afghanistan relation in context of recent visit of Afghanistan president to India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) UN through out its journey has been accused of maintain power equations of cold war, only reforms can save its 'greater credibility and legitimacy'. Examine the statement in the light of different proposed models of reforms. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Q) India Bangladesh relation have a history of shared values, culture, ethnicity etc India was the major factor for the creation of Bangladesh and its continuation in the world politics.

According to C Rajamohan India - Bangladesh are prone to party in power in domestic politics. Further India - Bangladesh share 54 rivers failure to develop cooperation on Teesta like

Remarks

of Ganga have generated more alienation in local population towards India.

Teesta originates in the Sikkim glacier to travel through West Bengal to Bangladesh. Around 50% of the total watershed area lies in West Bengal.

According to Stanley John the issue is because of the ethnic chauvinism between West Bengal and Bangladesh. The local or regional politics have influenced the context of dialogue.

According to C. Rajamohan the 20-20 sharing formula and rest run off seem plausible but the stand

Remarks

of regional leaders have limited any progress.

According to M. K. Narayan, India needs to realise the geostrategic importance of Bangladesh as connectivity to North-east close to Siliguri corridor.

Further, increasing the time on implementation will push the Delta more towards China who is eyeing the development with strategic interest.

b) India - Afghanistan have enjoyed deep historical cultural relations. India has viewed Afghanistan as a true friend as per

Remarks

Mandala - Siddhanti of Chanakya.

However the region has witnessed instability from the period of 1079. According to C. Rajamohan Afghanistan is the touching stone of the credibility of empire. No power unknown of geography has sustained over there.

The Rise of Taliban in 1990's and signing of strategic partnership in 2011 with India shows the importance India hold in Afghanistan.

The Recent visit of Afghan President have expressed more support to Afghan Cause. However Indians have preferred to support

Remarks

Afghanistan Technologically, in Capacity building, support to Infrastructure. According to C. Ramiah Afghan has emerged as challenge that will decide India as a global power

Harsh Pant favours recent US South Asia policy supporting more active participation in Afghanistan. According to him, time has come for India to assert itself as regional player and stop playing by the designs of Pakistan.

However Foreign Secretary S. Jaishankar shows that India can not risk the strategic advantage for showcasing its hard power.

7.0

Good

Remarks

think some initiatives taken

Focus on defence partnership

Write Russian angle in defence partnership

c) International Relation is the politics among nations as per realist. Power is a mean and end in itself. However Liberal claim of peaceful world order based on institutionalised structure finds support in emergence of United Nations as International Organisation.

formed in the backdrop of devastating world war, UN have comprised of UNSC and UNGA. UN Security Council has given the task to ensure world peace and security, protection of human right.

Remarks

UNGA was seen as international platform to reduce distrust build confidence, promote cooperation.

However according to March Point UNSC consisting of 5 super powerful veto wielding nation have resulted in decline of united nation as envisaged by its creators.

Today UNSC is divided into P2 and P3. Syria has remained a hotspot of inter-manfare among countries. Moreover US and Russia have vetoed each other more than other countries combined.

Kofi Annan in the wake of criticism of UN proposed

Remarks

Write
How far
Credibility
Legitimacy??

1) criteria of membership
 Addition of 9 countries → 6
 permanent consisting of 94
 + 2 African and 3 non
 permanent members.

2) 9 countries → 1 non permanent
 + 8 semi permanent with 4
 years of appointment.

However disagreement remains
 at the centre of the
 dialogue as vinting for consensus
 for coffee club support &
 second method while 94 -
 supports.

Habermas, a neo marxist
 support a consociational
 model of democracy based
 on global civil society to
 truly empower the common
 masses.

Remarks

PLD
 with others
 Models

Writs
 over land of
 GPO
 lot of
 UNSC

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Discuss trajectory of India-US defense Relations in context of changing Geo-political order of Globe in general and Asia-pacific in particular.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) India's engagement with SCO is reflection of importance of Central Asian states in India's geo strategic Calculus. Discuss India-Central Asia relations with Special reference to Indian Prime Ministers visit to Central Asian States.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) What are the major objectives/dimensions of India's Indian Ocean policy and how have the recent visits by PM to our ocean neighbours helped India in achieving them.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks



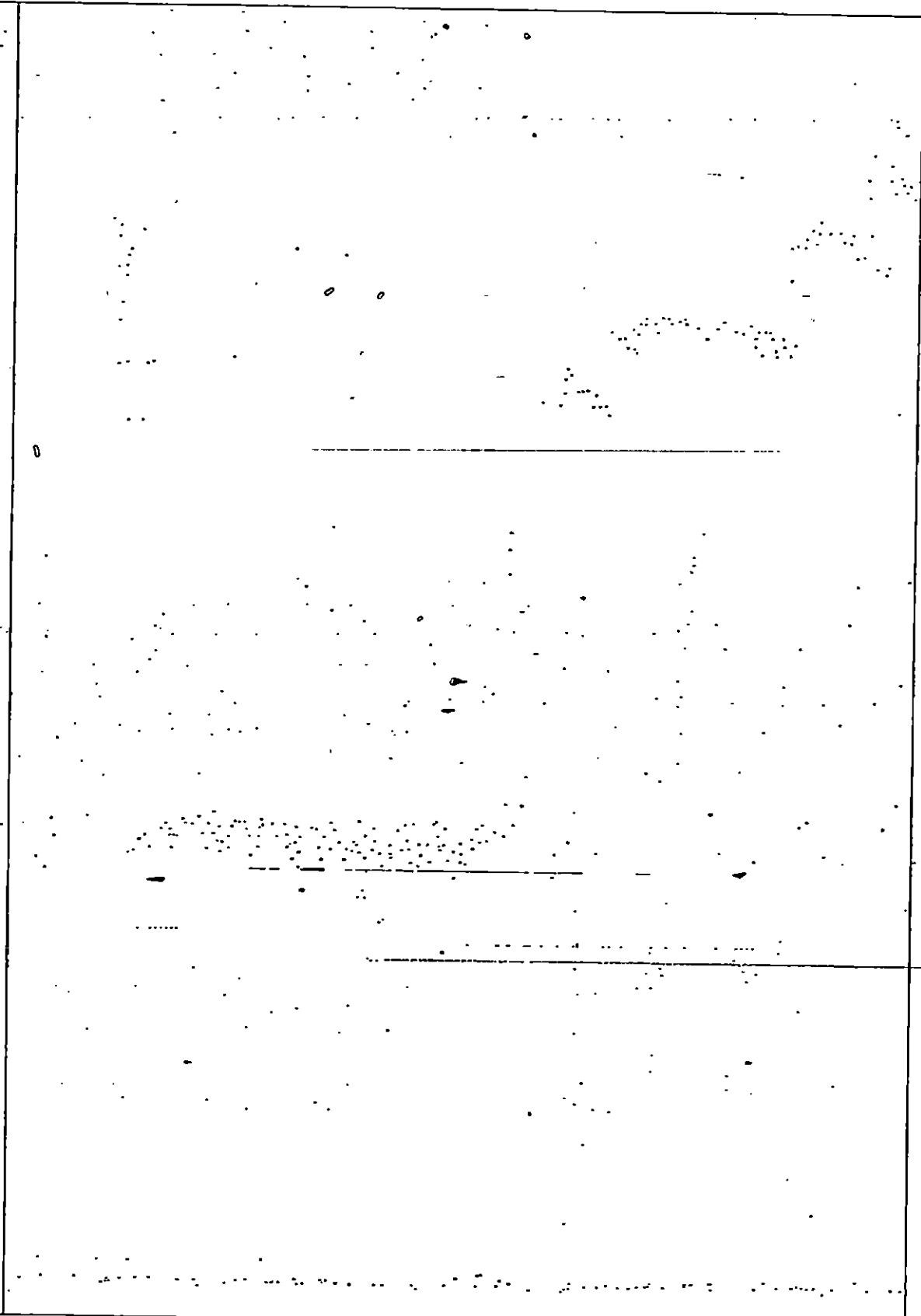
Remarks

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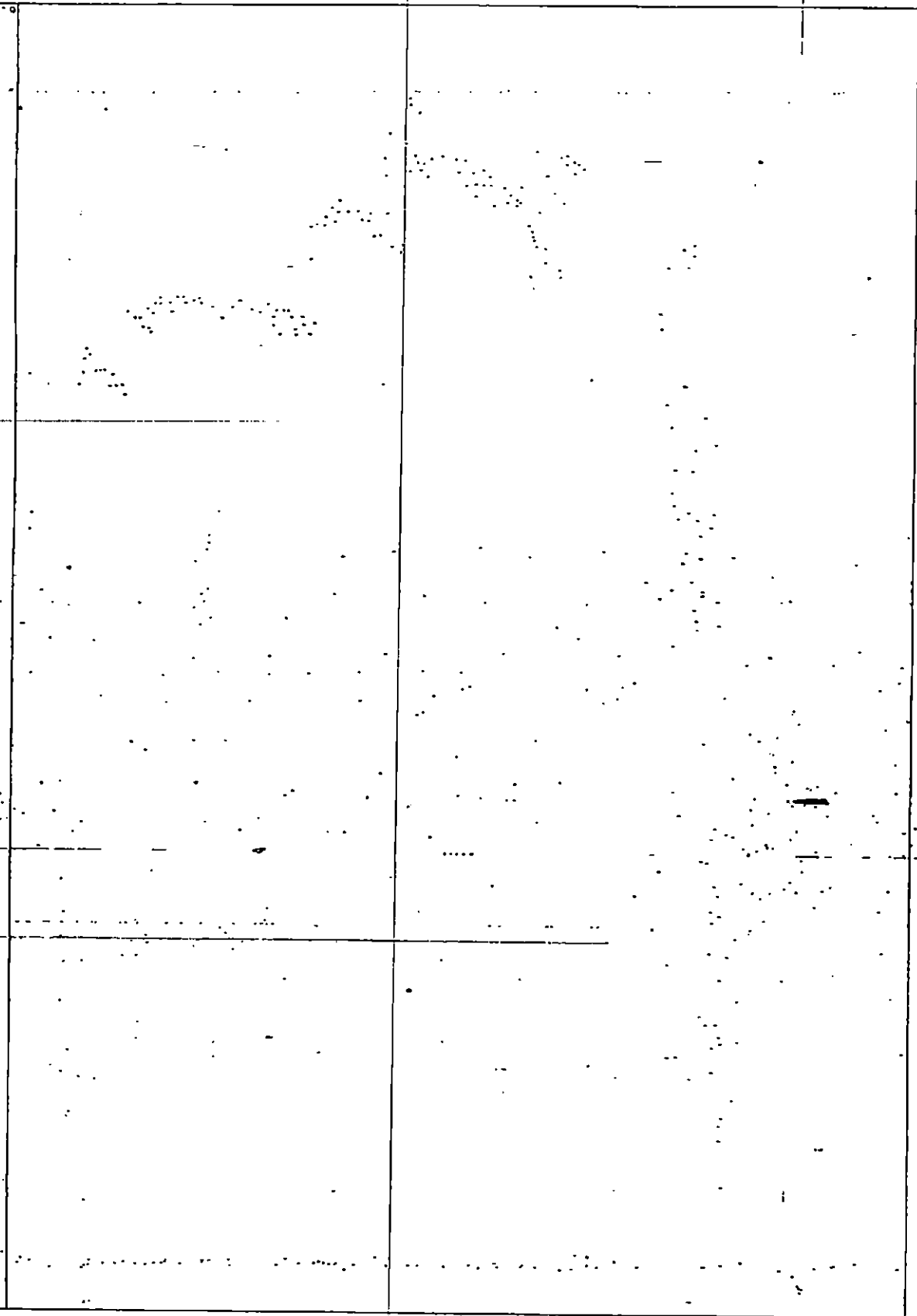
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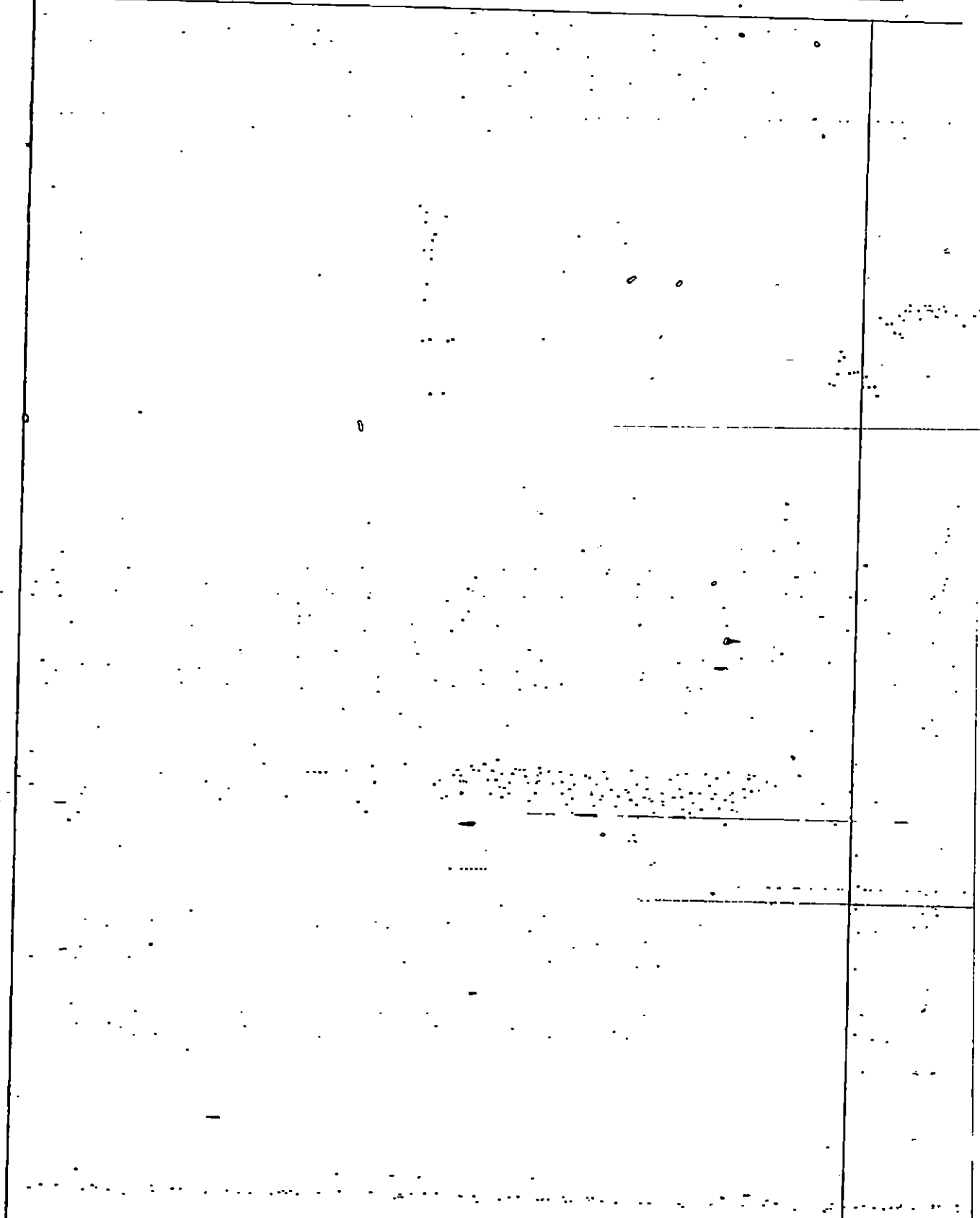
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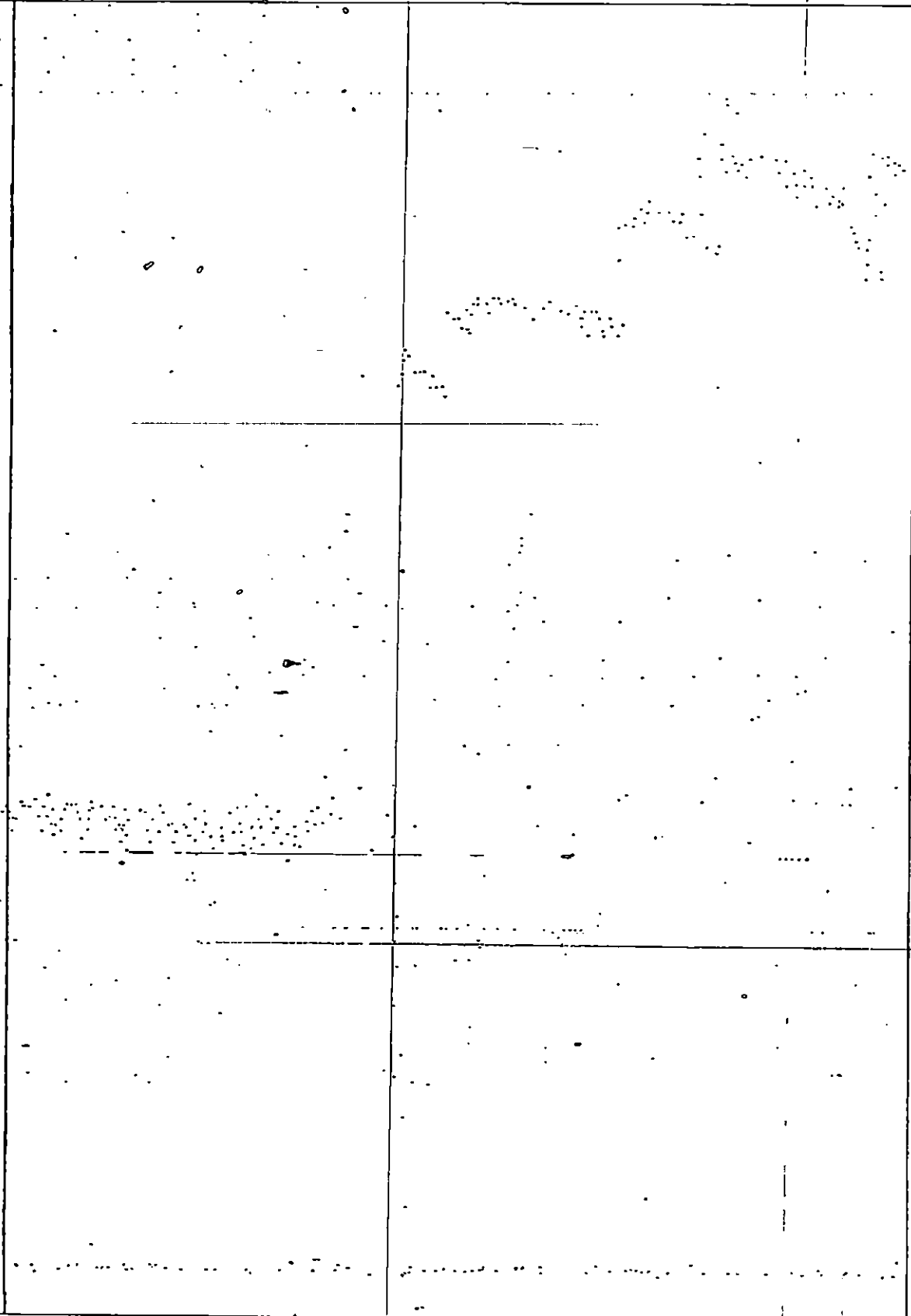
Remarks

GIS SCORE



Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) Recent paid visits to Africa shows Growing Importan of African Nations in India's foreign policy arcitecture, discuss comprehensive Indian policy towards Africa?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) Indian diaspora is a source of strength for Indian diplomacy in Gulf region but a lot more needs to be done to ensure that we can fully realize their potential. State your views with specific reference to issues and concerns of the Indian diaspora in the Gulf region.

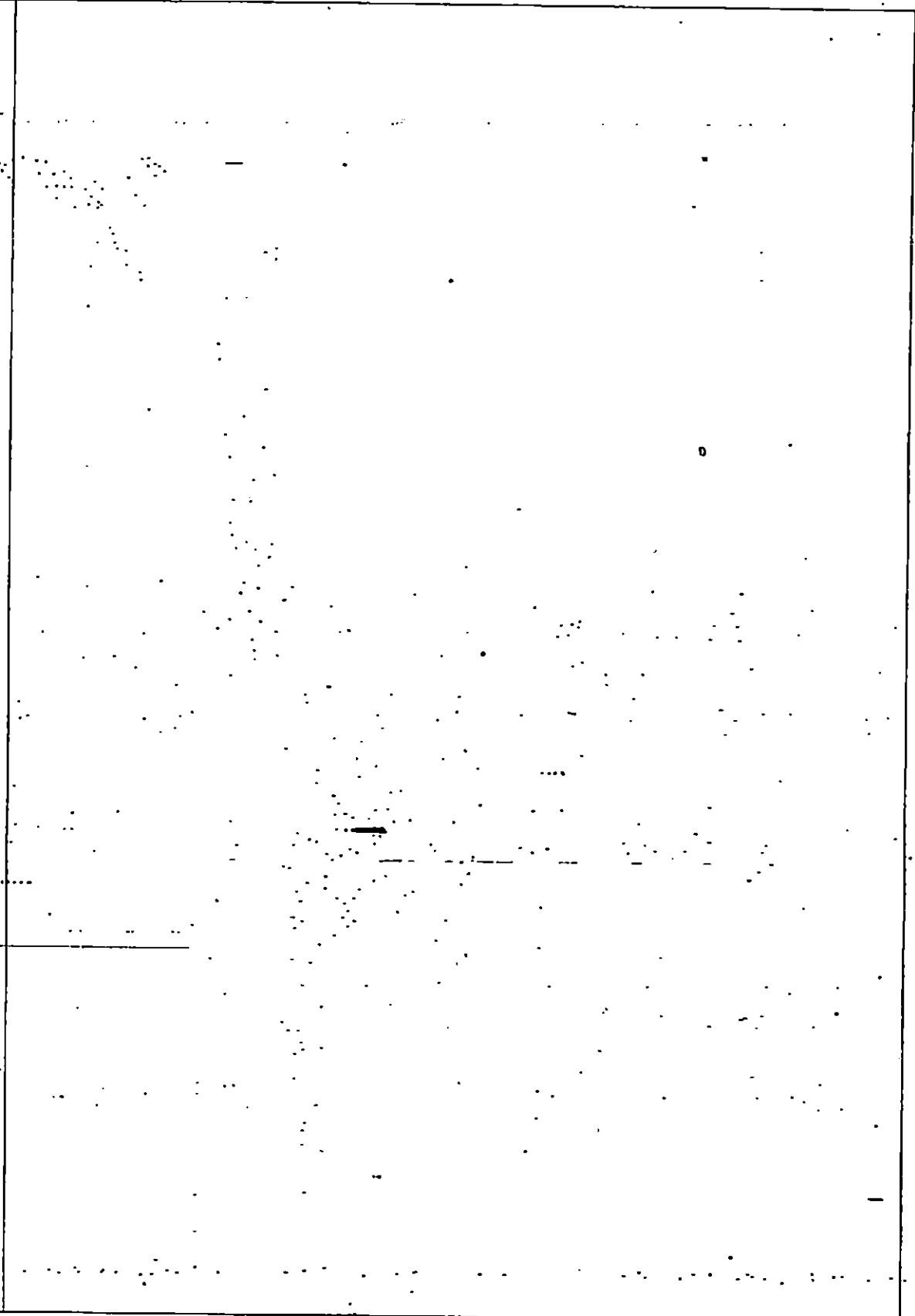
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) India foreign Policy towards neighbourhood is a blend of bilateralism, sub regionalism and multiculturalism. Illustrate your answer with special reference to India's relations with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

Remarks

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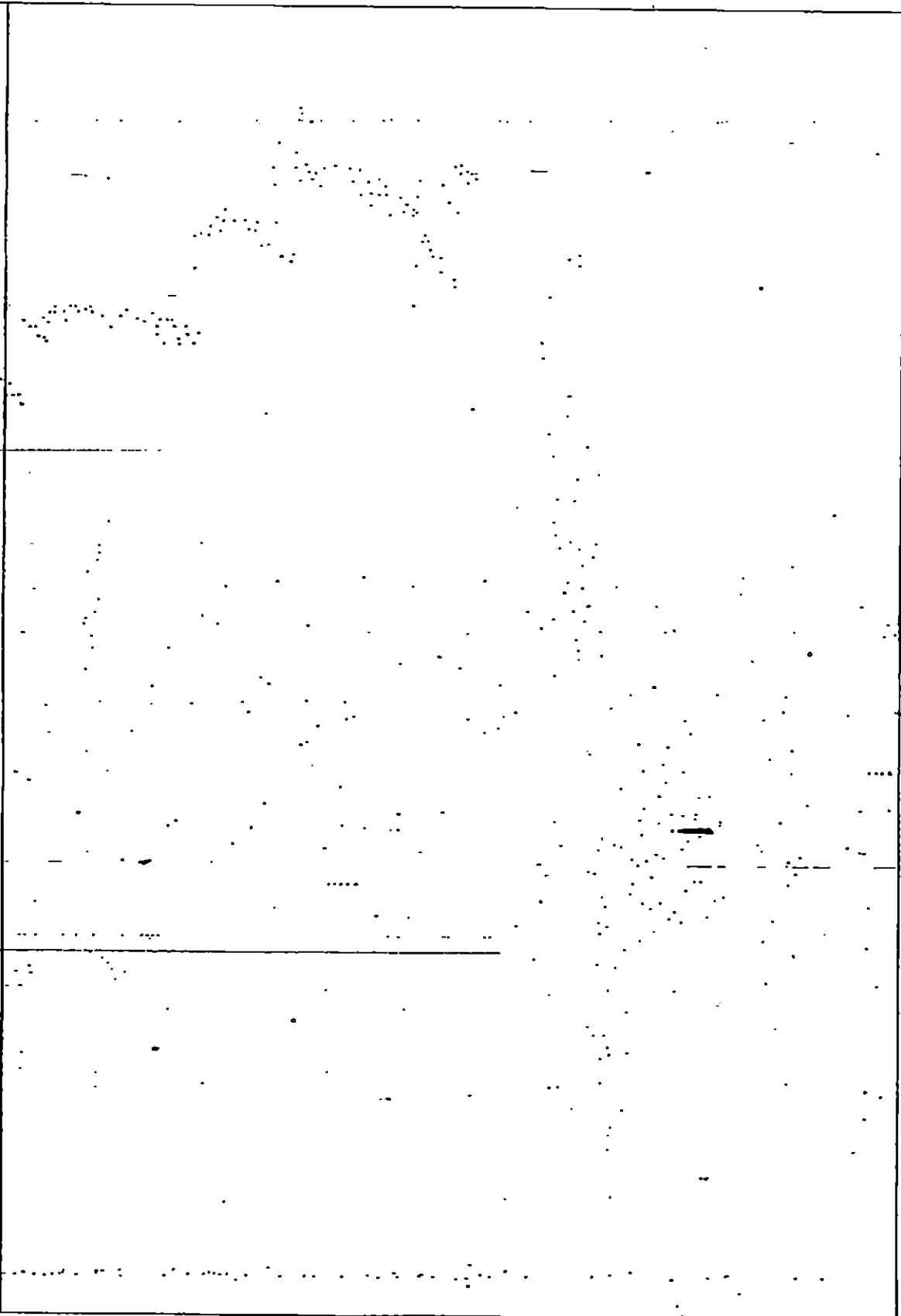


Remarks

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Remarks



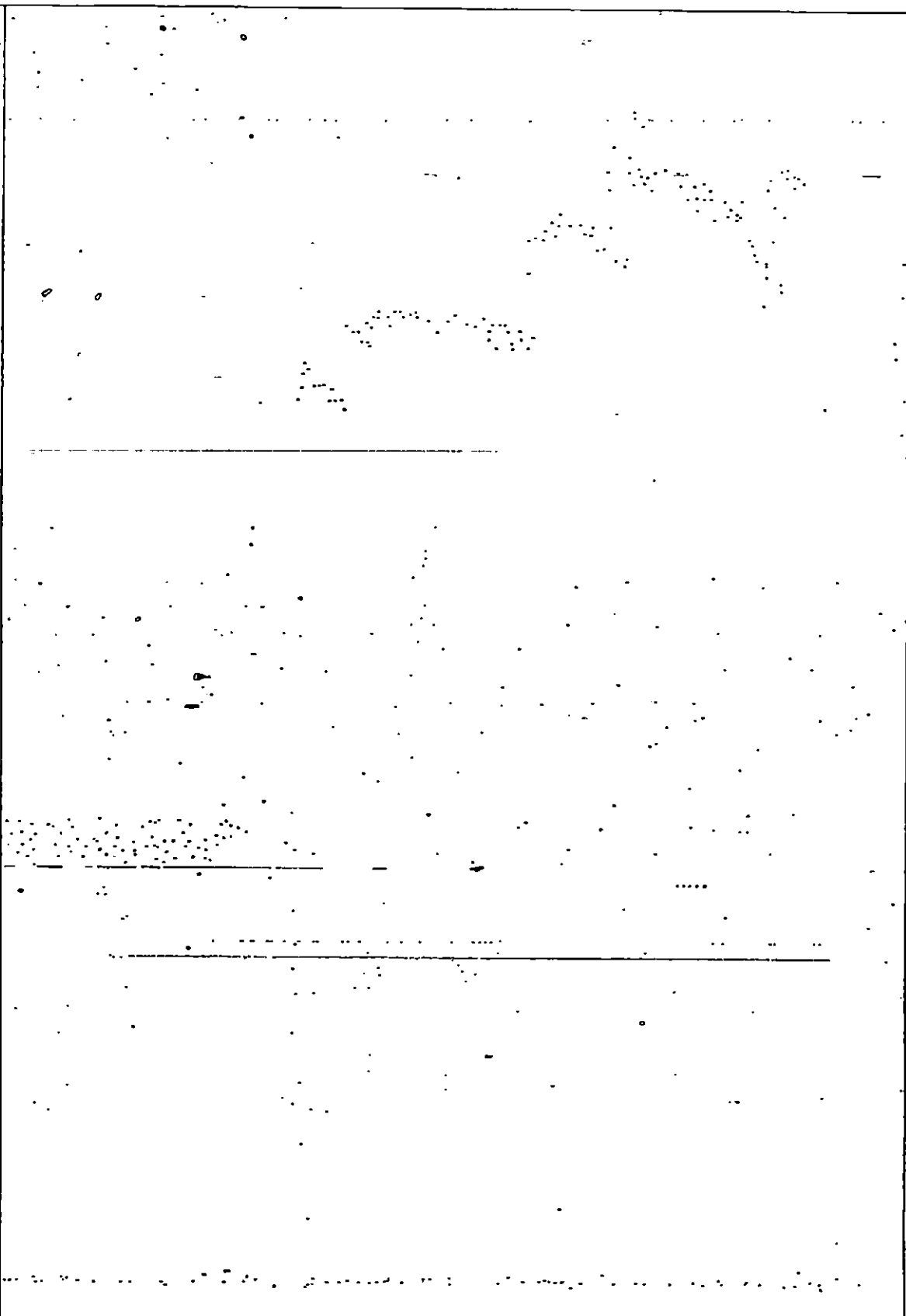
Remarks

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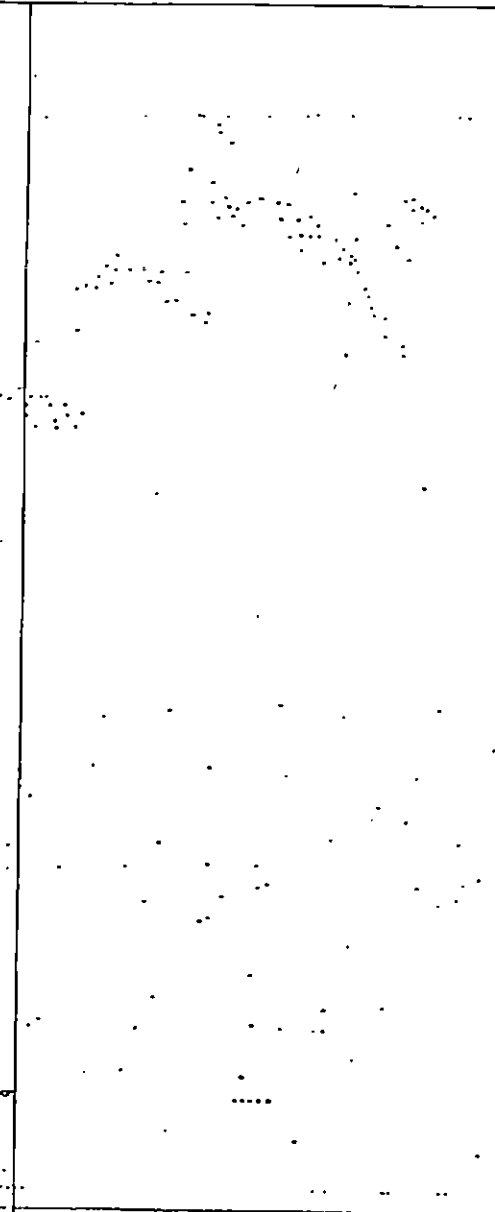
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Remarks

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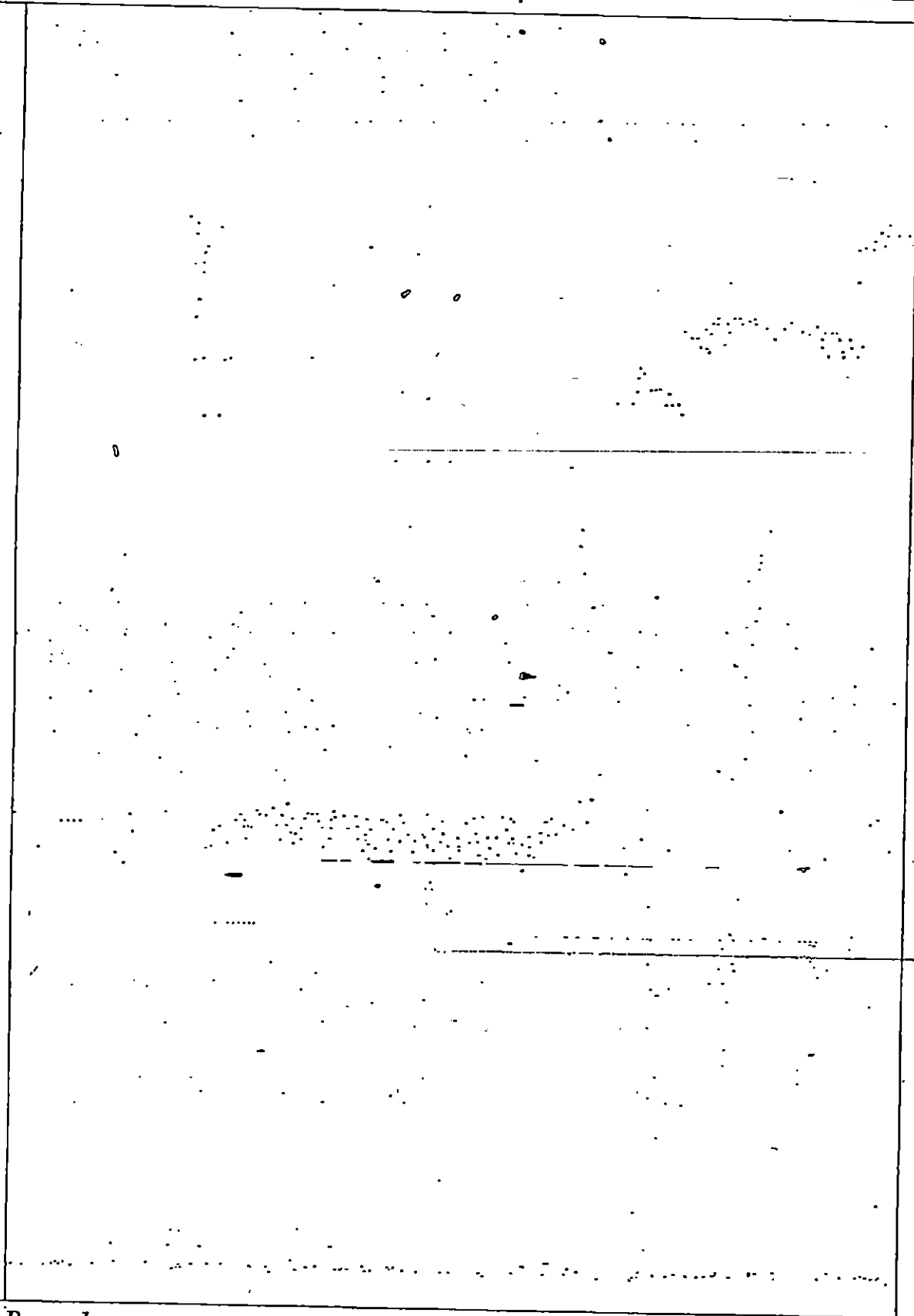


Remarks

	
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Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

SECTION B

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

- Qatar Crisis and India
- Continuity and change in Indian Foreign Policy
- South Asia Sub regional economic cooperation and India
- NAM 2.0 as a Framework of Foreign Policy
- ACT EAST

Underline

a) West Asia according to harsh
 Pant is the geographical design
 of vitality. India's dependence
 on the region for energy
import, remittances, safety
 of Indian diaspora further
 complicates the task of
 policy makers.

Recently diplomatic tussle between
 Arab states led by Saudi Arabia
 and Qatar in words of
 C. Rajamohan have made tightrope
 walk more tight.
 Saudi Arabia have cut off diplomatic

Remarks

ties in wake of Qatar growing cooperation with Tehran.

According to Stanley John, the crisis will require a balanced approach as India's dependence on natural gas has increased moreover the diaspora is about 3 million in the country largest of all.

The already 3-pole region of Asia is divided towards geopolitical struggle. India according to Manish Pant can see the crisis to actively engage with the regime and develop a amicable solution thus punching above the weight in the region where India has played a limited role.

Why India's foreign policy is not due to energy

S. 3

Remarks

b) Foreign policy are made in vacuum they represent the cultural, social, political aspect of foreign policy. Indian foreign policy to Stanley John was the result of history of civilisation.

Continuity in present terms, according to C Rajamohan can be seen its attraction towards values of strategic autonomy, balanced response toward US and Russia. The South-East Asia remains the central pillar of foreign policy. India's active participation in ^{as} Net security provider in Indian ocean is continuity of Britisher's policy.

Remarks

However changes can be seen in
 ASEAN agreement with USA
 Act east Asia shows increased
speed and depth of the
policy. India active participation
 with Israel by Mr. Rao's
 first visit to nation shows
 the changes that have
 occurred.

According to Chastre Haider
 foreign policy remains the
 same but only the means
 have changed.

c) South Asia is regarded as
 the weakest design of regional
 cooperation. Though SAARC
 was developed in 1985 but
 20 years of existence has
 resulted in intra regional
 trade of less than 5%.

Remarks

Recognising the importance of regional cooperation India with the help of ADB has joined in 1990's SASEC to develop infrastructure, improve connectivity, develop people to people interactions.

According to a Rapport on challenges to SASEC remains in the geopolitical design of the region as India is seen as hegemon by members moreover lack of political will among the countries, border disputes, acquiring center stage remain some of the impediments for comprehensive development of the region.

BBIN
BIMSTEC

Remarks -

S.A.

d) Non Alignment movement was response by the third world countries to the bipolar world order of cold war era.

It was, according to Nehru, was based on idea of principled distance not isolationism and neutrality towards world politics.

However the achievement of NAM are rare limited to end of racialism and decolonisation.

This led scholars to question the relevance of NAM in present context.

However civil society released NAM 2.0 policy document

Remarks

makes NAM a refined body with ~~concern~~ towards unilateralism of USA, protection of human rights, interference in third world countries.

C. Rajamohan shows that NAMA.

2.0 can acquire the space vacant due to USSR collapse by developing a rational forum of debate and consensus.

Review
Comments
-ry

e) The fall of USSR with the end of the Cold war, made policy maker to search for new partners in the age of American hegemony to come. Look East Asia was launched in 1991 to develop political, economic relations with ASEAN.

Remarks

Recently PM Modi has expanded the scope of ~~our~~ Look East to Act East.

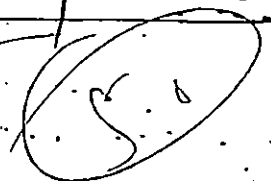
According to C. Rajamohan the new policy focus on the geostrategic aspect combined geo economic and geopolitical. Further the approach now encompasses Australia, New Zealand as centre of attraction.

The recent South China dispute has made India role in South East Asia more favourable towards ASEAN. As they India as balance to China and not security provider in the region.

Remarks

Why Act East place of Look East?

Add more content
small write that space



6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'One old friend is better than two new friends' in the light of above statement, Discuss cooperation between India and Russia this with special emphasis on military. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) India enjoys a special relationship with Israel in defence and counter terrorism. Recent Visit of India Prime minister addressed policy contradictions. Illustrate (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of media, Private sectors and think tanks in making of Indian Foreign Policy with suitable examples? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

a) According to ~~Marsh~~ ~~Part~~ ~~India -~~
 Russia was the ~~defining~~ ~~feature~~
 of ~~20th~~ ~~century~~ but at present
 it is searching for its
rigourness.

India and Russia have emerged
 as strategic partners. The
 relation between them moved
 of beyond that of buyer and
seller.

According to C Rajamohan, India
 can truly protect its National
 interest by signing Treaty of
friendship with erstwhile USSR
 in 1971. Since then they

Remarks

write proposed
 dimension of
 treaty?

emerged as major ~~regional~~ players in world politics. Though Russia is not USSR of 1940's similarly India is not India of 1970's.

According to Sushanti Haider, the defence cooperation, nuclear technology sharing, space collaboration has resulted in special partnership.

However - new trends have emerged in the backdrop of India going closer to USA by formally signing LEMOA. Russia with its

slowing economy partly due to imposition of blockade on Russia annexation of Crimea. Russia has increased its economic, security relation

Remarks

with China. China has further acquired \$400 billion gas field right in Russia. Moreover Pakistan which was in the US Black during cold war has developed military relation with Russia. The rise of Russia-China-Pak axis will be a greater policy maker to India if ignored by policy maker.

According to Manish Pant, India needs to develop realism in its interaction with Russia, further developing INSTC and promoting people-to-people contact will result in more spill over effect.

As PM Modi claim Russia as true friend action needs to be done on the ground by alleviating Russia's concern of India's growing closeness with US.

Q.0

Remarks

Write address of US for Pakistan are two options. Need to highlight importance of India's policy

b) According to C. Rajamohan, the present visit of Indian prime minister to Israel first by any PM has put relationship out of closet.

India, have recognised Israel in 1950 and developed full diplomatic relation in 1992. Both the policy makers see themselves as nation surrounded by threat of terrorism.

According to Sushasini Haldar Israel have replaced Russia in defence sector. moreover Israel product are co-produced with technology transfer and less costly than other foreign contractors.

Remarks

pm modi visit highlighted the areas of cooperation in defence, Agriculture, space and water development. In field of defence as major boost to make in Indira program of government.

More focus on defence relationship

According to Hareh Pant, the India's ascension of its relationship with Israel has been key west Asia as geo-strategic development. It also provide India a new currency to bargain with west Asian powers.

Further more - India - Israel cooperation will result in establish EIF for skilling of youth. According to

Remarks

* write to give clear direction to ans. You can give heading & then write commentaries to attract attention to the answer

Structure of points
 48
 1/2
 C. Rajamohan India- Israel relationship has made region three dimensional project for policy maker.

c) According to Stanley John, foreign policy are not made in vacuum, they develop from the social, economic political factors at play. He further stresses that pressure groups have attracted major influence on foreign policy formulation.

Media according to Haush Pant is the fourth pillar democracy it ensures the accountability of MEA towards

Remarks

public thus directly or indirectly influencing foreign policy. Media actively increased the diaspora address to public resulting in generating response to more favourable diaspora policy.

Private sector have formed interest based groups like FICCI, Tata, Reliance etc.

They have developed foreign trade policy incorporating the competitiveness, profit factor in the demand. Moreover,

they have opened up new avenues in the region like Latin America and Africa.

Think tank have originated to produce informed policy regarding

Write
both
west
Media's

Write
Successful
Influence
on
foreign
policy

Write
Globalization

security, integrity of the nation
National Security Council
 comprising of civil society
 have actively debated
 and taken concern of
civil society in policy
 matters.

Moreover, according to Shashi
Tharoor foreign policy
 remain the least accountable
 process. moreover rising role
 of PIA and NSA neglect of
MEA according Dipendras
Gupta is against the
 democratic ideals of nation
 and shows India's inclination
 toward US type foreign
 policy planning.

Remarks

Not
 asked
 in
 the
 question
 Wrong
 answer
 was
 given

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Water dispute among South Asian states becoming major bone of contention and bilateral initiative seems to be insufficient and inadequate to address the issue, in your opinion how far multilateral negotiations and renegotiations are advisable, suggest important measures to address water issue. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) In what ways does the asymmetry of power and resources in South Asia shaped regional security dynamics? ~~Do you agree that because of asymmetry of power SAARC failed to emerge as common security discussion forum of the region?~~ (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Strategic partnership and economic partnerships constitute dual core of India's 'Act West Asia' policy', examine above policy statement with special reference to 'India-UAE relationship'. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

9) South Asia according to Herzl part is marred with controversy like boundary disputes, illegal migration, rise of nuclear threat etc. However 21st century is going to witness war on water. water dispute though occasional have not acquired enough center stage but climate change already happening makes the matter worse.

Remarks

India has been at the core of the water dispute being the largest state in the sub-continent. It has its dispute with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and China.

According to M.K. Nayyar, bilateral solution to water disputes is not supported by neighbours as due to size of India.

Bangladesh have questioned the Ganga water sharing, Teesta remain far fetched solution. Nepal has questioned India's stand on Sharda project. Pakistan have questioned the rationale behind construction of dam on Kishenganga.

Remarks

According to ^{question} C Rajamohan water dispute in developing friendly bilateral relation devoid of any unsafe environment. Moreover second step for water dispute resolution should be integrated regional approach to problem.

South Asia should see itself at the crossroad of development and protection of environment. Rivers are lifeline of the region and amicable water

dispute resolution is possible if we settle aside geographical extension to cooperative solution of water dispute.

According to Sushasini Halder, multilateral solution though ideal but is inclined to come future as that of SAARC.

With Specific Resolution Mechanism

You can draw Maps flow of disputes

Try to write your own More Targeted

10.0

Remarks

b) South Asia according to M.K. Narayan remains least integrated region. The total intra-regional trade is mere 5% of the total trade of the nation. SAARC as a possible option for regionalisation has faced geopolitical, geo-strategic challenges.

According to C. Rajamohan the failure of SAARC can be attributed to geographical extension of India, wide-ranging resources, economic might. However, he further argues that lack of political will is the main reason for failure of SAARC.

Remarks

India view SAARC as a step by neighbour to check the rise of India. Moreover regional issues are hardly addressed as national disputes have acquired centre stage.

According to Sushasni Haldar the regeneration of SAARC can be reinvented by providing equality of status to nation. Bilateral disputes has to be avoided from acquiring centre stage. India has to cede space to neighbour on issues like poverty, employment.

she further adds that cancellation of SAARC 2016 shows immaturity by policy.

Remarks

8.0

✓ good content
Try to
Maximize
your
points

maker to realise the importance of area. The space vacated by India has been actively acquired by China in the name of economic relation.

c) West Asia remains a critical area for policy makers in India. India's dependence on energy have increased and is expected to increase further moreover the region inhabits ~~is~~ millions of refugees, yet security dimension of West Asia can not be neglected.

India's west Asia policy in the form of Look West emphasis on economic and geostategic

Remarks

cooperation

economically, region provides 70% of India's oil demand. UAE has

emerged one of the largest trading partners. Gas import from the region has increased.

Moreover C. Rajamohan India's

look west asia seek to

utilize the riches of empires for infrastructure development

Security wise Region is hotspot of controversies. Shia-Sunni

dilemmas, Arab-Israel - recent Saudi-Qatar crisis, rise of

terrorism, threat of pirates

in Persian Gulf. However

traditional role of India

has been a reactive approach

India have now emphasised

on maritime security project

Remarks

Sagar, monsoon further
builds up the image of
India as net security
provider

According to C. Rajamohan
despite compliments in
the region India has played
a passive role in West
Asia. India see its 100

million population as a liability
ignoring the potential they
hold.

thought west Asia is criticality
is engagement in look
west policy but the need
the hour more
proactive approach towards
the region

Point
are good
to
try
Structure
Ans.
why
of
dev.

7/12

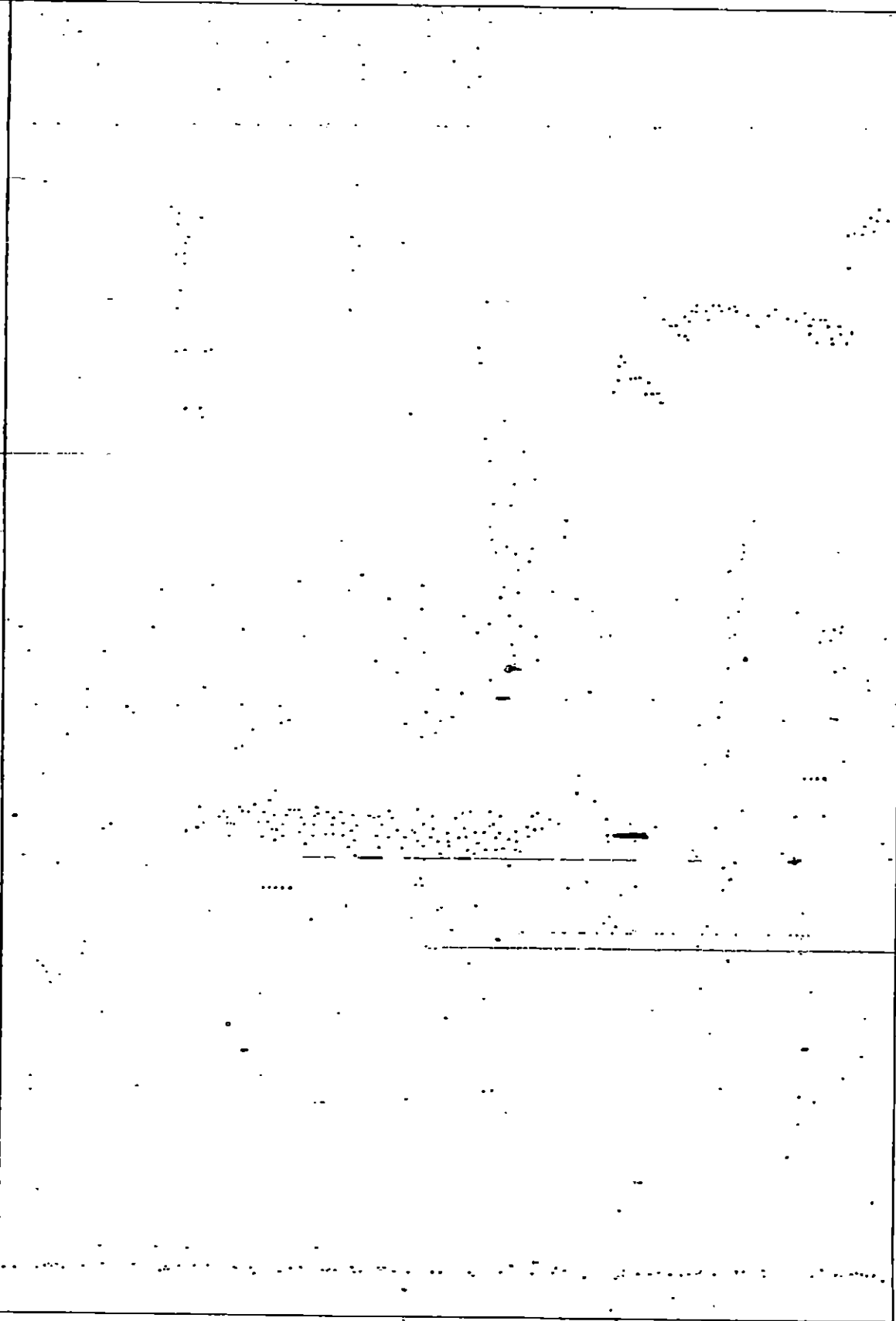
feature
proper
development
o try to write
commentaries
concretely

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) New financial institutions like NDB and AIIB have challenged western dominated financial institutions, discuss need for governance and policy reforms to have equitable economic order. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) There have been concerns regarding increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean and strategic encirclement of India. Examine, what options do India has as a counter strategy? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) "Vision towards enhancing maritime cooperation in building a peaceful and prosperous 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road", In the light of the above Title discuss china's MSR project and implication for Global politics in general and India in particular. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

GIS SCORE



Remarks

GIS SCORE

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Remarks

Remarks



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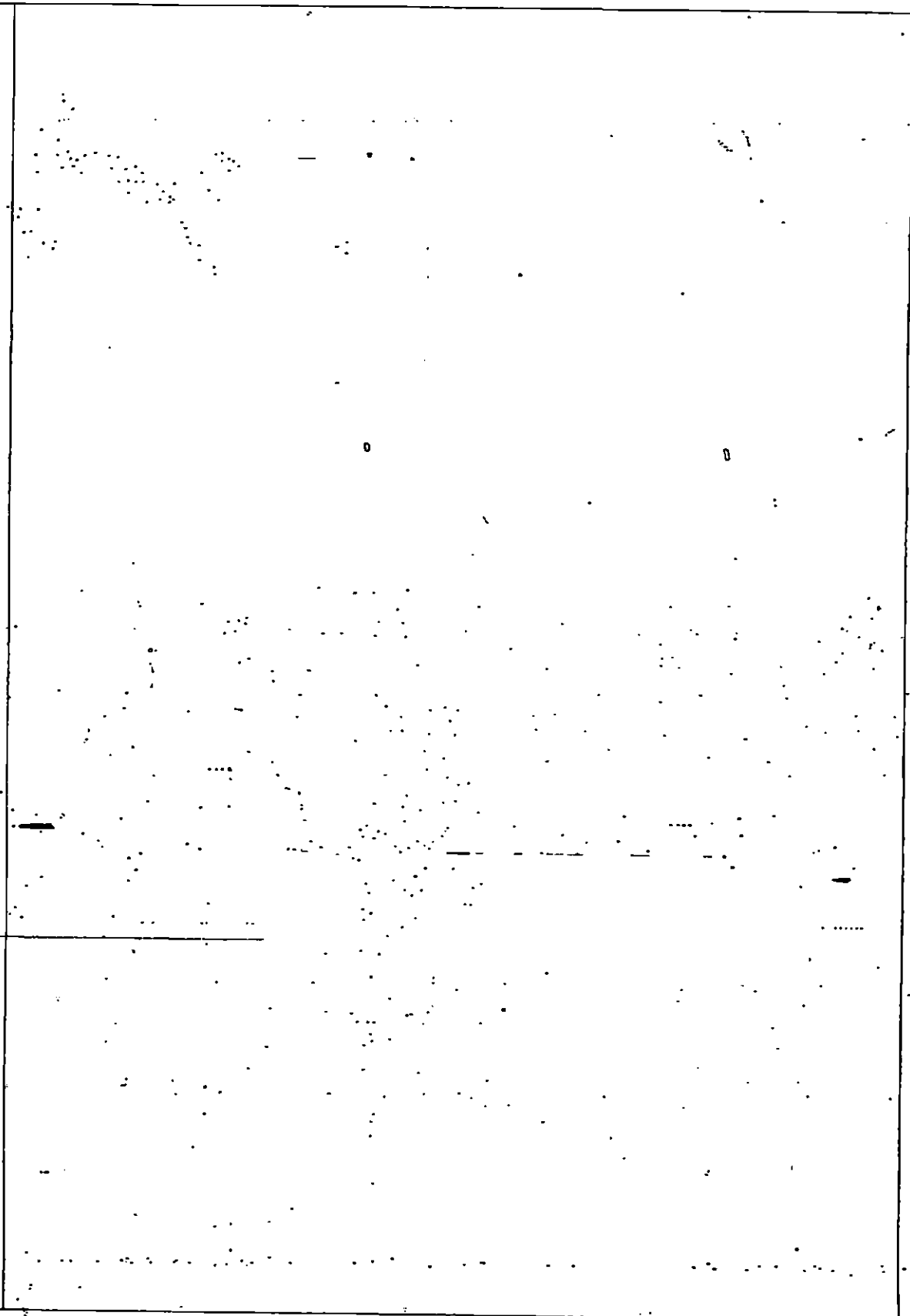
Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks