

GS SCORE

Test - 08 (Paper - II)

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.

✓ No need to waste time for long introduction facts are less
✓ DO mention recent visits and signed deals

✓ Statements & views must be correct & Concise

1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name Himanshu Srivastava

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 5/10/2017

Signature H. Srivastava

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REMARKS

SECTION A

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

- Global commons belong to global society and requires global attention". Comment
- Transformation of the world from 'Billiard Ball Model' to 'Cobweb Model'
- Peace meal engineering in building Relations among nations is core of functionalism
- Criticism of Traditional approach of comparative Politics
- Cosmopolitan democracy

d) Anthony Giddens in his analysis of globalisation shows that compression in time and space has resulted in increased economic opportunities to the nation states.

Global commons has been seen as a reservoir of resources like gas drilling projects in Arctic, utilisation of space for military needs. However the indiscriminate usage has resulted in their threat to exploitation for economic political or geostrategic interest.

Remarks

Global regimes
Issues with such regimes

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The deep sea drilling project in Arctic has resulted in the ice berg clearances resulting more level of water in the surrounding. Further space has become threat to parking of missiles or satellites for offensive purpose.

Global commons are thus responsibility of everyone to protect, the role of United Nation thus seem eminent in developing effective convention on their holistic protection. Debates of developed & developing states.

International relation is the study of relation among nation. Different models have described the world relation during the 17th century to present world eras.

Remarks

According to Realist, International relation from 17th century to 1900 I were based on "Bill board model". It defines states as the key actor in international relations continuously interacting with each other developing alliances, counter alliances to gain parity in power.

However Keohane and Nye has given the post cold war era as the cobweb model where states and non state actor are in continuous state of interaction with each other. Though state does not exercise the centrality it had under Bill board model.

Further cobweb model introduces realism into liberal tradition to develop the theory of International relation.

✓ Factors led transformation from

Remarks

BBM - CWM

✓ Structure of global world CWM

✓ Issues with both models in short -

c) International relation is the study of politics among nation while for realist ~~is~~ International relation is struggle for power where balance of power is the only common sense.

Liberalist especially functionalism emphasis on building cooperation in one area generally economic cooperation whose spill over effect will be visible in other areas like political social etc.

functionalism essentially ascribed to the idea of keeping politician out from the process; moreover track 2 diplomacy was given importance for developing people to people interaction.

Remarks

In such question don't go for Introduction, focus on con. points and technical words, open dimensions

However functionalism as in case of India-Pakistan turned out to be a long time process. According to Realist state can not neglected in the matter of urgent public interest. Thus Neo-functionalism developed coopting politician in the peace meal engineering approach.

Q)

Comparative politics is the study of political system of one ^{by} country and analysing the difference with that of other country. ^{definition?} ^{requires?} ^{don't want to}

Modern comparative politics developed in response to decolonisation resulting in new countries with different political system. Impact of behavioural revolution

Remarks

to make is pure scientific.

Traditional method developed in
works of Aristotle, Marx, Weber.

~~criticised~~ comparative politics
as it introduces ~~unnecessary~~
study of institutions of government.

Modern comparative politics ~~criticised~~
traditional as being eurocentric,

fails to study politics making
behind the institution words static, percent.

R.C MacIntyre has given the
limitation of traditional
methods as single culture.

formulation, normative character

unscientific, lacks study of
decolonised state.

Remarks

e) Democracy is the empowerment of masses to influence the political system in the form of demands. Cosmopolitan democracy inspires to cultivate democracy in global village that has been reached.

David Held has given the concept of cosmopolitan democracy in his criticism of UN method of functioning. He shows that IMF, WB suffer from legitimacy crises as they represent the structure of cold war.

According to Habermas, cosmopolitan democracy will reduce the boundaries of nation-state.

Remarks

and develop the identity of global civil society connected with each other through the information enabled Technology.

Cosmopolitan democracy is based on the idea of recognition of human with each other on the basis of rationality instead of nationality, religion, or region.

Though the idea is an utopia it can reduce the rising fundamentalism, xenophobia among the nation states.

* it is related to Neo-liberal nations —

* process of globalization

* evolution of global citizenship

* cosmopolitan life

* Transnational actors & ties

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) Examine growing importance of multi-national corporations (MNCs), New Social movement and global civil society in contemporary international politics?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) Evaluate India's participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations over the years.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Collective Security aims at striking against 'an aggressor anywhere', elaborate and Discuss success and failure of collective security under UN.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

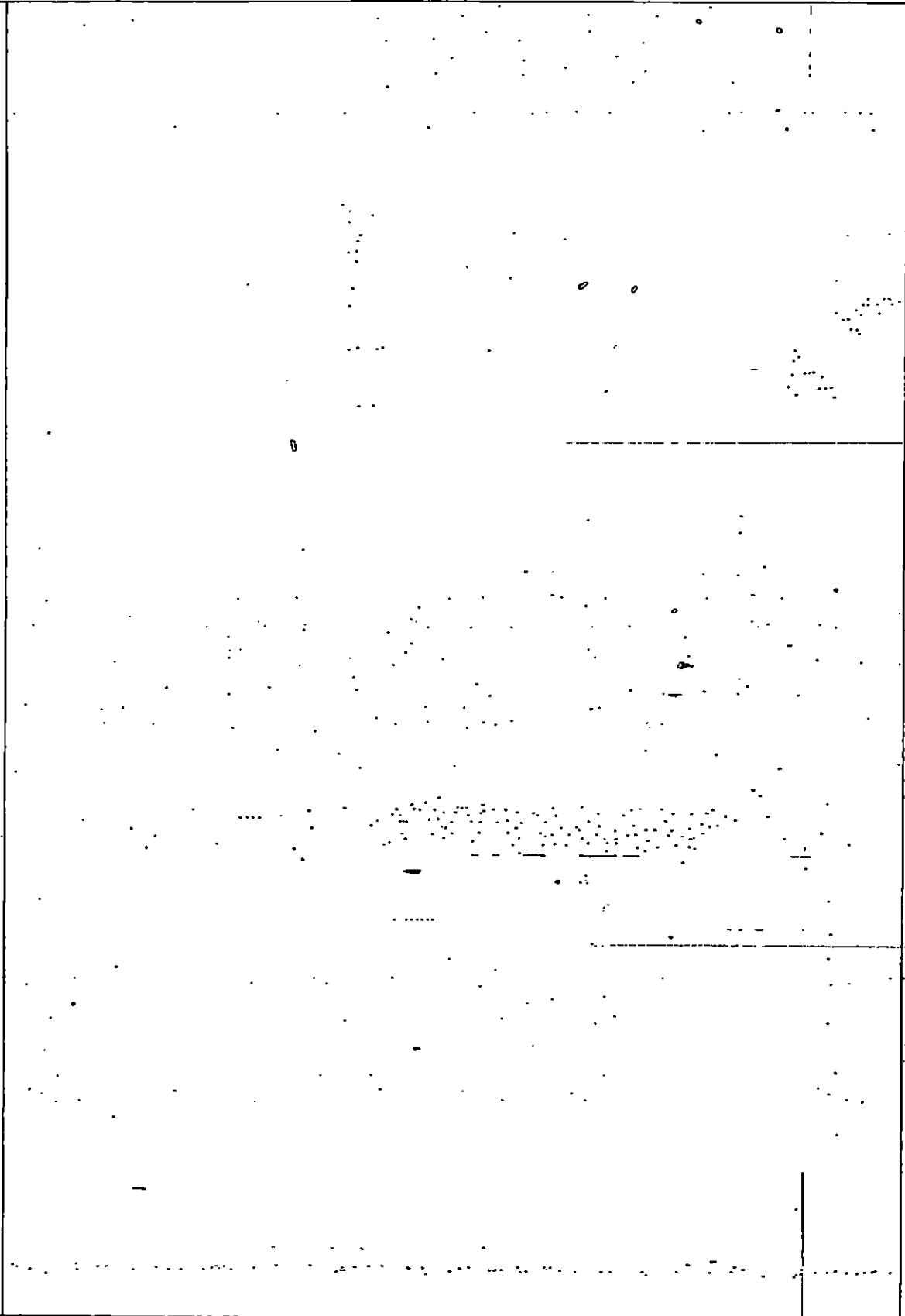
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Remarks

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Remarks

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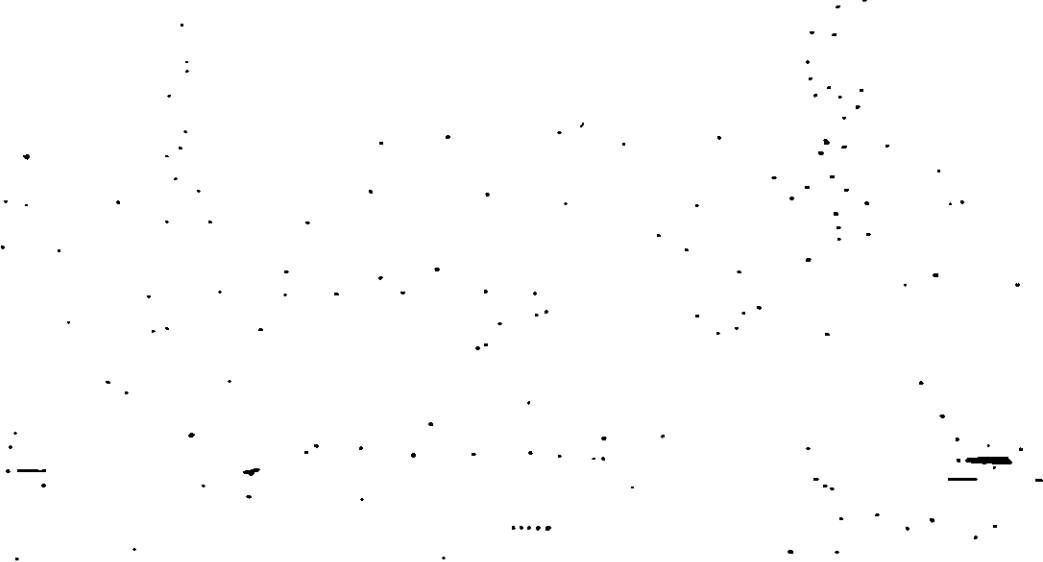
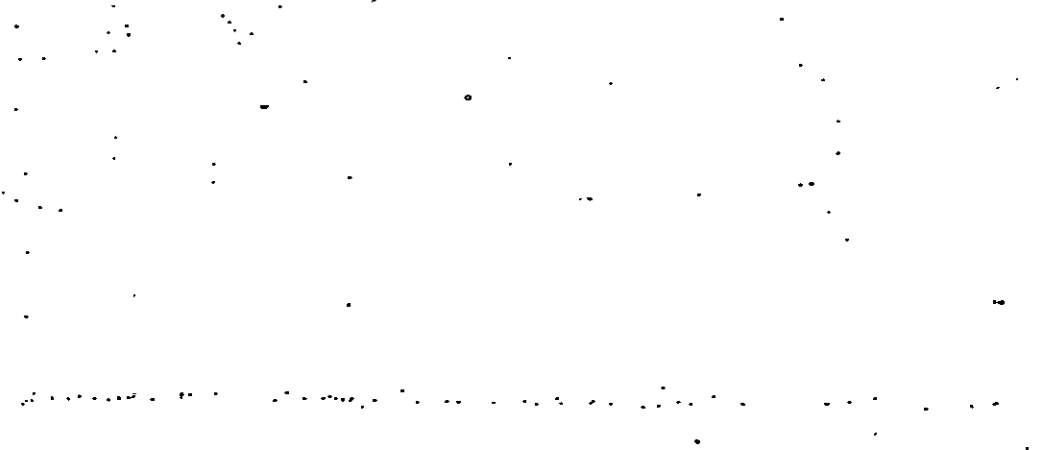
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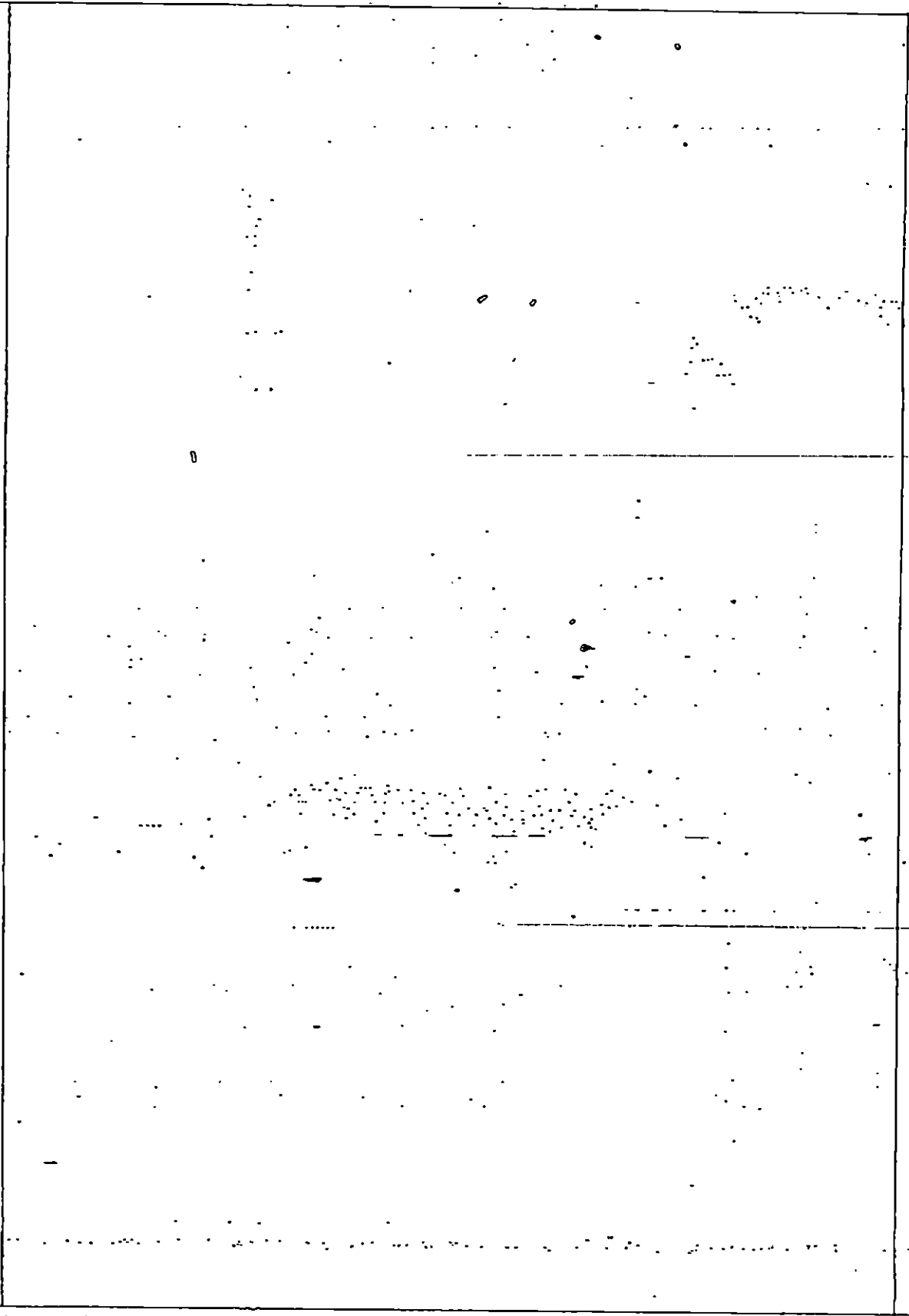
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3. Attempt all questions:

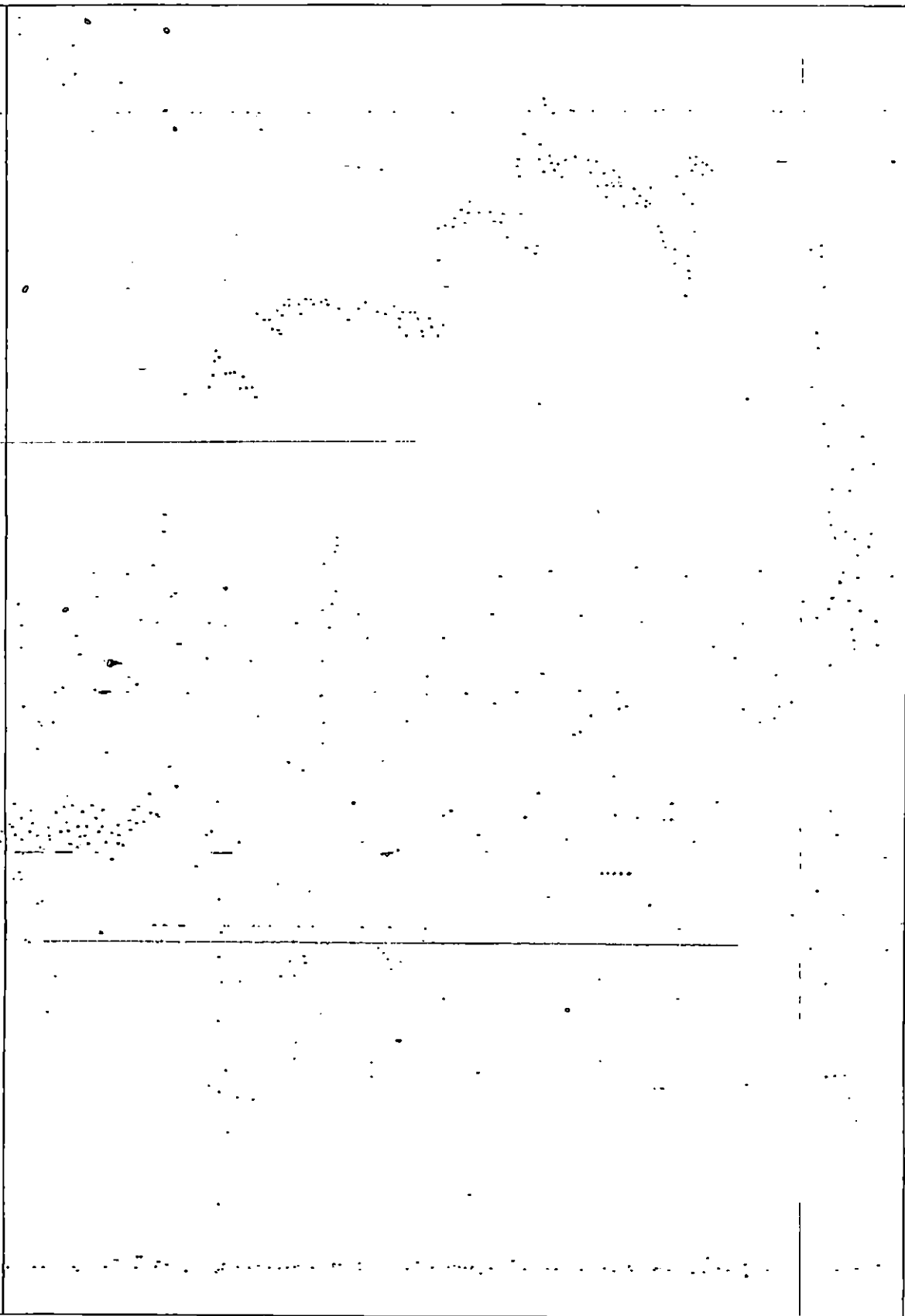
- (a) Identify design of American hegemony in post cold war period, is it correct to say hegemony is under challenge in emerging world order. ... (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss feminist criticism of international relations with special reference to state, power and war. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) How does identity plays a major role for the spread of terrorism? How can it be less attractive among youth? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

- Remarks

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Remarks



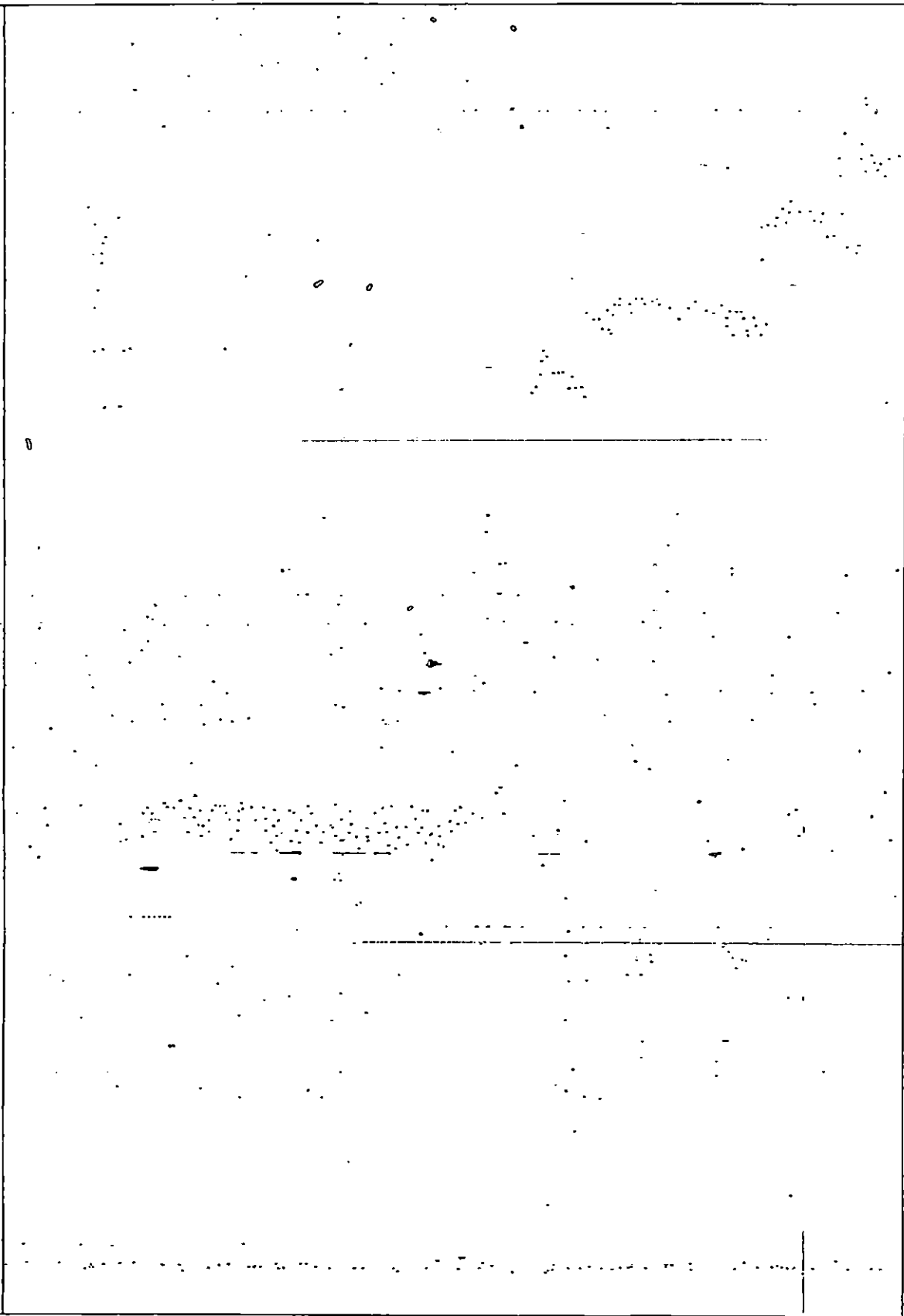
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Remarks

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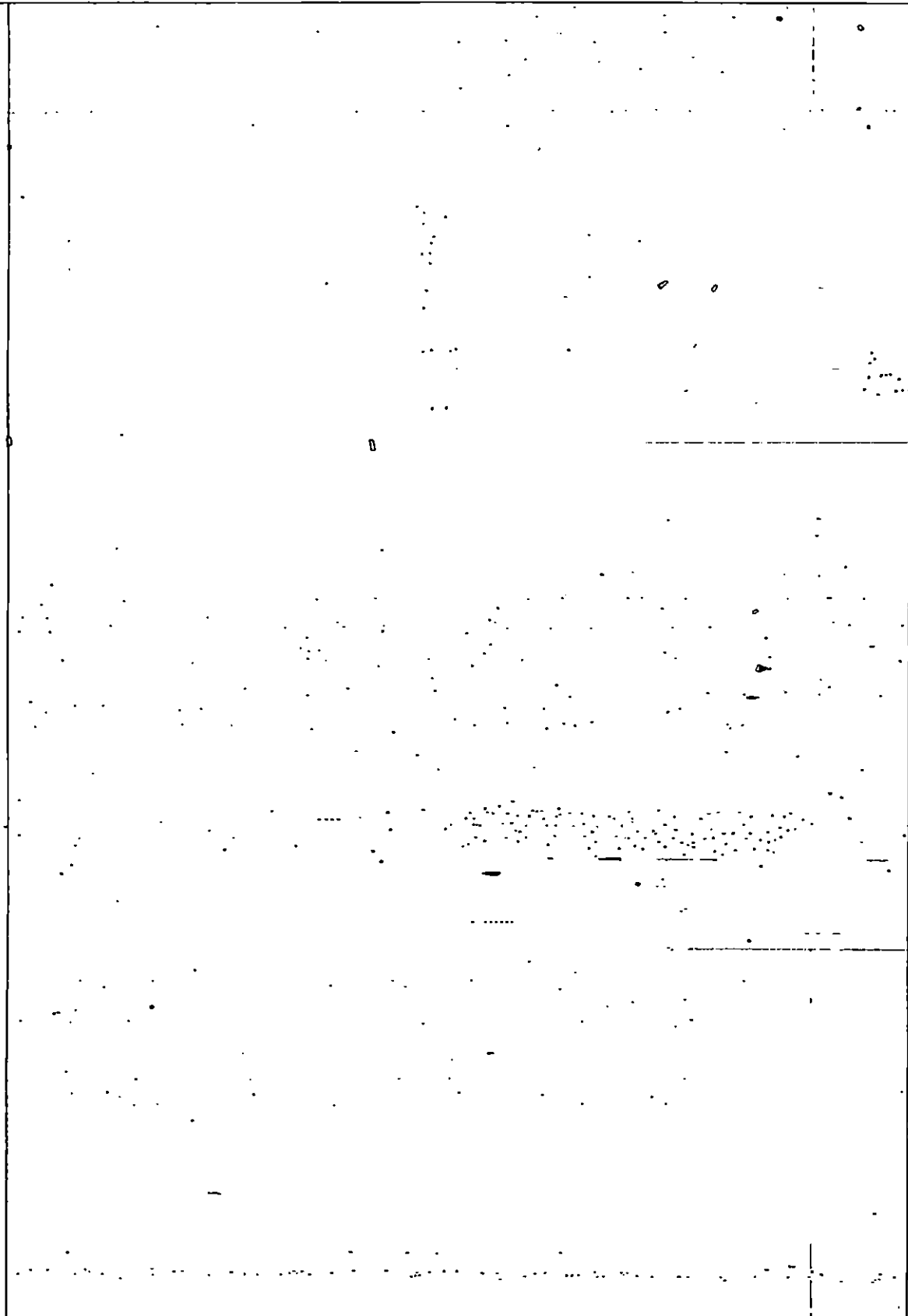
Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Why does communication theorist give transnational relations so much importance? How does their view about International relations differ from the traditional state centric theories? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) Concept of national security is dynamic notion, how it is connected to ideology and national Interest? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Critically examine System models of comparative politics given by David Easton, in what sense it is different from Traditional models. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

a) International relation is the study of relations among nations though for realist state remain the area of study while liberals or communication theorist regard the social interaction among nation as major focus of study.
sociological liberals
 Liberals emphasise that International relation is not struggle for power, and peace and prosperity can be established by developing close relation with other nations.

Remarks

Karl Deutsch in his communication theory shows that increasing people to people contact in the form of tourism, emails, phone calls, video calls results in developing

confidence among the society.

moreover they security united against a common threat.

He gives the concept of security community, where people identify themselves with each

other as equal. They see themselves as commonly integrated.

He gives the example of security community in European Union, USA-Canada, trans-atlantic security community.

Remarks

Their view of international relation is based on the Nye's concept of complex interdependence among nations.

It shows that non-state actors like NGOs, civil society has interacted people resulting in developing security community.

However for Realist international relation is struggle of power, politics among nations. They do not recognise the role of non-state actors in international relations.

However Communication theory is criticised for ignoring the post colonial countries as security community representing eurocentricism. In approach.

Remarks

b) Security is the core concept of International relation. For realist National security is the core national interest of a foreign policy.

Traditionally security was viewed as strategic or territorial sovereignty of the nation.

However, Bruno Buzon in his Global security in 21st century shows that security is dynamic concept and it now includes economic, political, social, cultural, environmental aspect.

The concept of security is linked to ideology to gain support from the nations against a particular nation.

Remarks

when the balance of power fails. Today Terrorism has become a secourised concept. Thus nations are gaining traction with each other on being common victim of terrorism. Further dependency theorist claim that ideology is connected to protection of security of state which represent the interest of bourgeois class.

National Interest is a pseudo theory which has no clear meaning and is interpreted by nations to achieve its interest. For example America's pre-emptive war on Iraq was seen as a matter of security concern but the reports shows that basis

Remarks

of attack was to further its
national interest in West
Aspa.

Thus security, ideology and
national interest are inter
linked relation making
international relation as
politics among nation.

e) Comparative politics is study of
government across the globe.
Comparative politics has its
origination in the works
of Aristotle - theory of constitution
further developed by Marx
and Weber.

David Easton inspired by Talcott
Parson's system analysis,
he in his book The Political

Remarks

system gave systems theory
 Inspired by behavioural revolution
 System theory sees political system action in the
 form of system where
elements are in constant interaction. It gives the
 system, boundary and environ-
 ment distinction. Further
 system works on Inputs or
demands resulting outputs or
policies

David Easton criticised the
 traditional approach to
comparative politics as
 biased towards institutions,
 matter is the study of
process. He further wanted
 to accommodate inter disciplinary

Remarks

approach in the comparative politics. He regarded traditional approach: as mere speculative in nature as scientific technique were missing.

moreover David Easton wanted to remove the biasness towards Eurocentric model

thus accommodating post colonial interests

Though David Easton approach certainly heralded a new era

in political science but

It was limited to study of process neglecting institutions as such.

Remarks

SECTION B

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

- Factors led to India-Central Asia relations
- Indian Nuclear policy should be reconceptualized
- ASEAN and Act East Policy
- NAM-time to make it more effective Constitution
- Madhesi demands and Nepali politics

a) According to C. Rajamohan, central Asia is region of geostrategic, geopolitical, geo-economic significance to India.

According to M. K. Nayayam, the rising clout of central Asia as a natural resource of uranium, oil and gas has led India to develop connect central Asia policy deals in recent visit.

According to Hansh Pant, though the region shares civilisational cultural links with India.

Remarks

✓ Analyse — Geo-strategic factors
 ✓ Geo-economic
 ✓ Geo-political

India considered it as the region of Russian influence. The present prime minister Mr Modi visit to the region the reinvigorated the linkage. Moreover India's membership in S.C.O will further help to link its resource for effective policy in central asia.

- b) According to Realist, world has seen peace after the world war 2 is because of nuclear weapons. Kenneth Waltz favours the development and acquisition of nuclear weapons. In the wake of rising threat.

Remarks

From China - Pak also India tested its nuclear weapon in 1998.

This proclaiming nuclear doctrine with ideals as No first

use, maintaining credible, minimum deterrence, no use against non nuclear state by massive retaliation.

According to C. Rajamohan India

needs to reconceptualised its

nuclear foreign policy as the threat

from the region is rising,

further india does not limit its usage

against non nuclear state. Moreover,

instead of credible - minimum

deterrence it should be

minimum credible deterrence.

Haush part analyses that nuclear

policy is morally biased

neglecting realism at ground.

Remarks

Issue

T.M.W. of Pakistan

against Non-state actors
- Rogue nations
Second striking capability
Biological & chemical weapons

c) Asean is the regional intergovernmental organisation around which India's Look East policy has evolved into Act East policy.

Asean is the most successful pillar of Indian foreign policy. Look east formed in the wake of fall of strategic and economic partner USSR. India declared look east policy in 1991. Over time India added the dimension of strategic and widened the scope and depth of look east to Act east.

According to C. Rajamohan Act east policy has increased the strategic significance of Asean in its economic & strategic

Remarks

✓ Difference b/w ACT EAST
LEP

✓ Means / leads to implement

calculation. moreover the Act East policy now seeks to increase cooperation with Australia and New Zealand in the wake of China's assertion in South China sea.

d) Non alignment movement was the response from the third world countries to rising bipolarity between USA and USSR.

Jawahar L. Nehru described NAM as not neutrality or isolationism but active participation in world affairs with principled distance approach.

Though the decolonisation and end of racialism are some of its achievements. scholars like Brajesh Mishra has questioned

Remarks

ACT EAST
Does it hold any strategic/cooperative development

the continuation of NAM as the world order is not polar but multipolar.

According to Harek Pant, NAM is not irrelevant in the present time. It can, as seen in Havana declaration

check the unilateral action of America, question the democracy at gun point. Belief more over new global concern have emerged like Terrorism, nuclear threat, human right violation. India can effectively

provide the leadership and guide the movement. Thus it will develop south-south cooperation and making claim for permanent seat of UNSC.

Remarks: Structural changes that is required to make NAM effective
Institutional changes spotting
NAM in last 3 (three) meetings.

e) According to L. P. Muni. India and Nepal are deeply embedded in each other's intestine. India Nepal shares religious, ethnic, cultural relation with each other.

However after decades of fight for bringing democracy in Nepal, the recent constitution promulgated has been rejected by ethnic group called Madhesi.

Madhesi are Terai people sharing cultural, marital relation with Indians.

They see the present form of constitution as in interest of Hill people.

Madhesi demand for creation of a new state for Madhesi or Terai people, rights of

Remarks

women to marry other national
without loss of citizenship

According to Sushasini Hadder,
the economic blockade by
maleshi has hurt the Indian

image in already alienated
Nepal politics:

she further adds that Nepal
has shifted towards China
as "all time weather friend"

to gain political, economic
benefit for Nepal from
India.

Nepal - India has to see that
cultural relations are far
more historical than national
identity and it should be
accommodative of peoples.

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss different phases of Indo-USA relations after post Cold War era, how far Geo- Political factors are responsible in shaping relations? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss trajectory of India-Latin America relations, can we say that 'energy relations' are under potential. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Poverty is biggest polluters' in the light of the statement discuss Global environmental concerns in prospectives of North and South debate. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

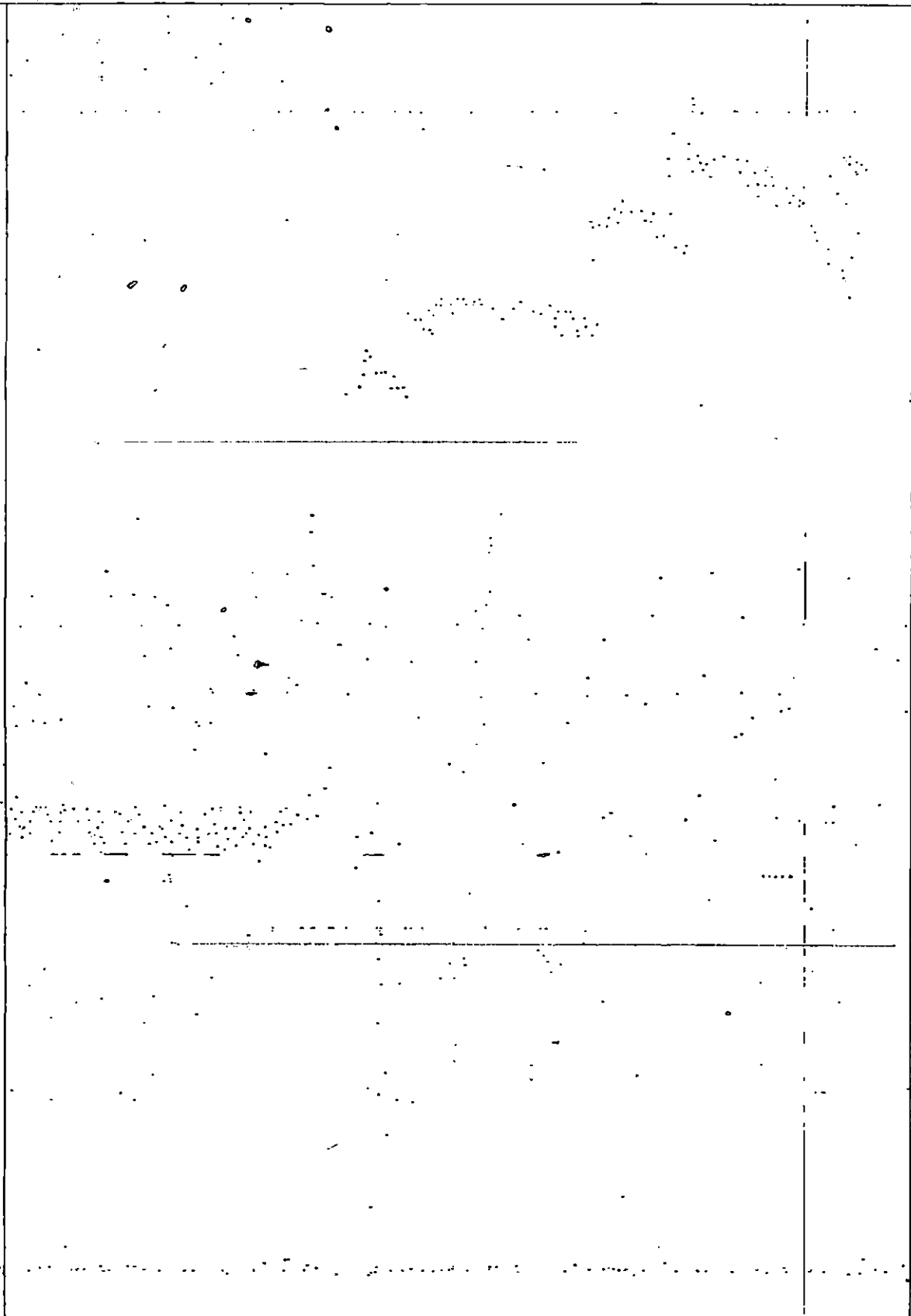
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Remarks

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Remarks

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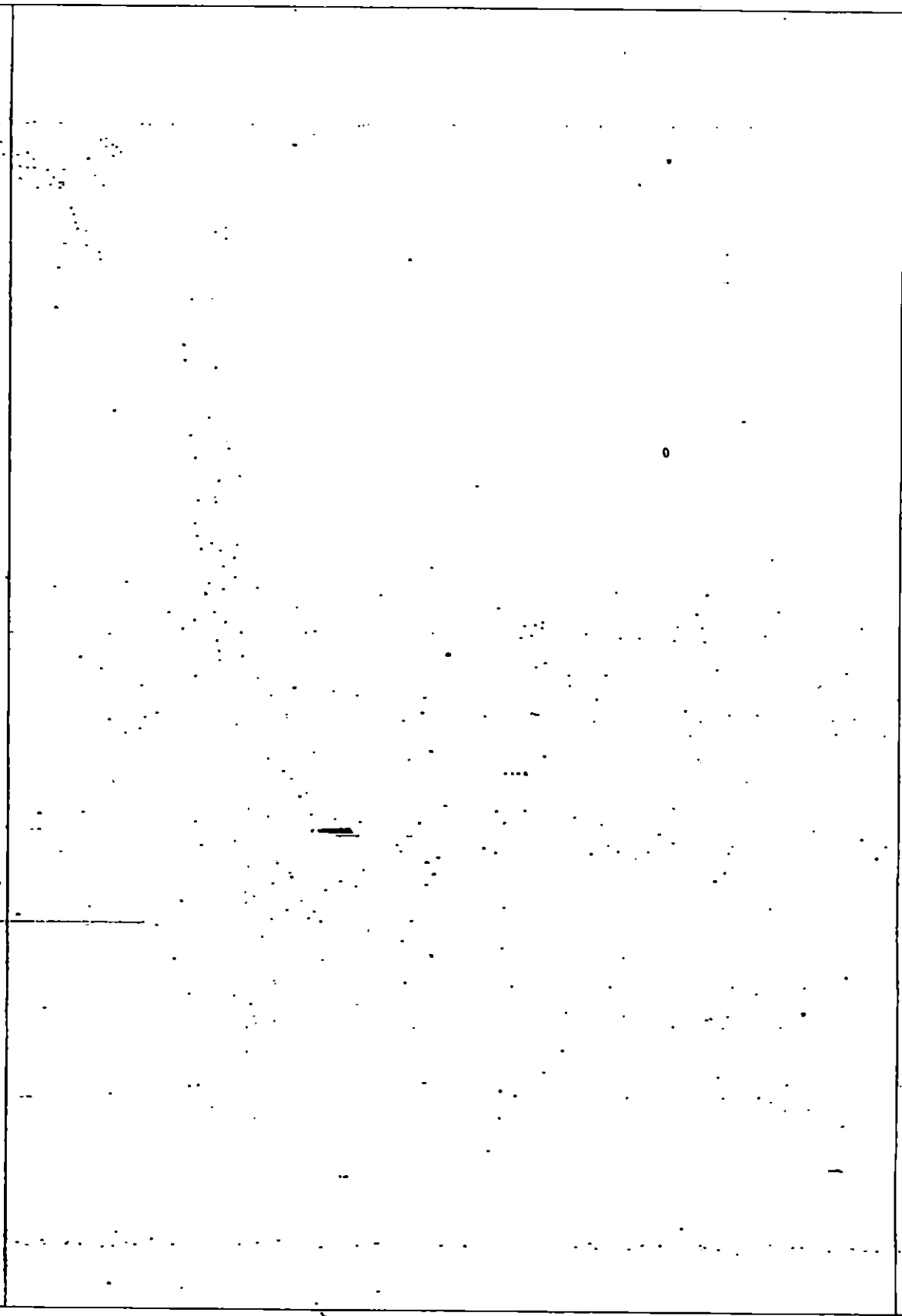
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Remarks

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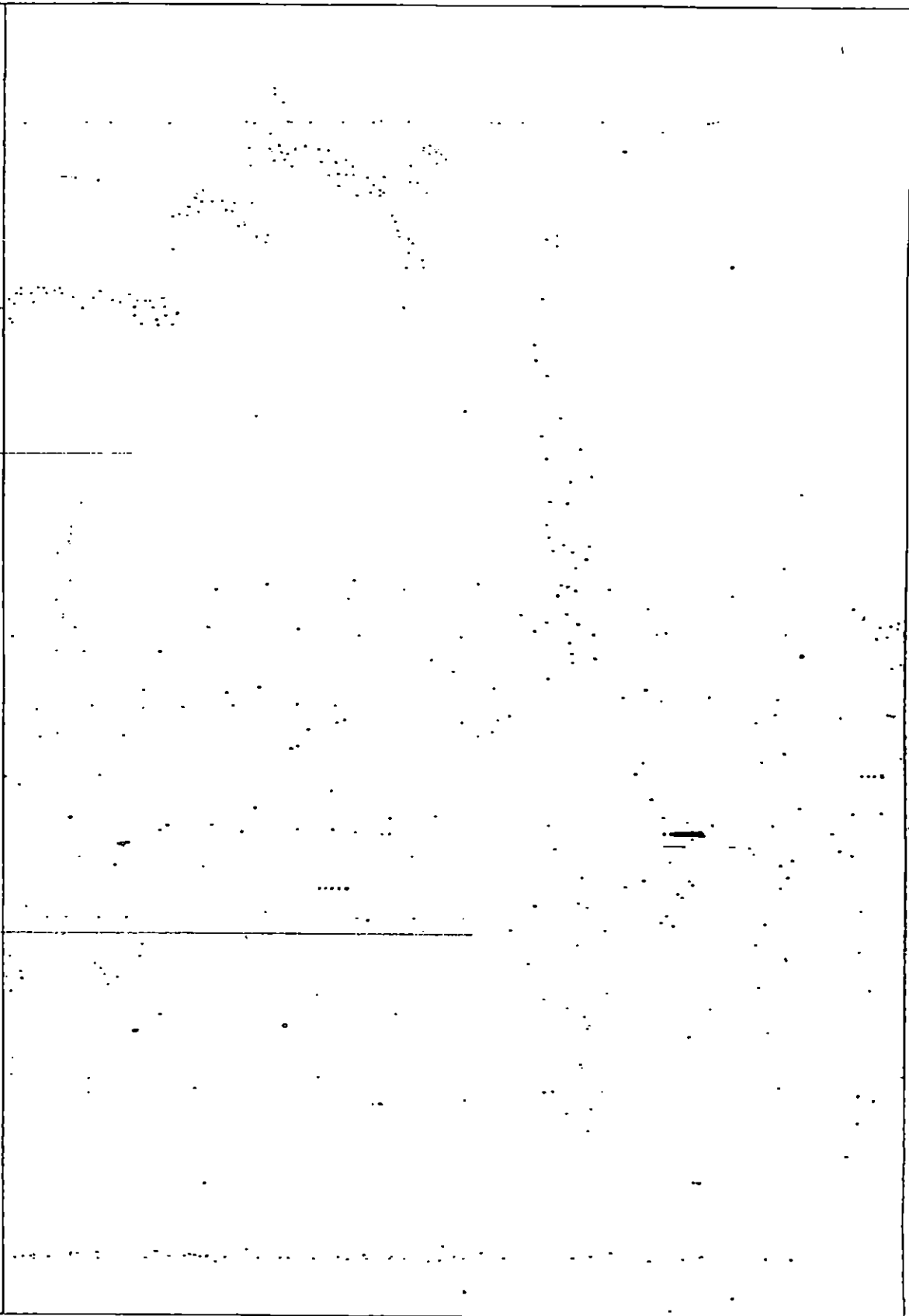


Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

(a) Discuss role of political institutions in foreign policy making, at what extent it true to claim strategic community in India doesn't hold public opinion.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b) 'Water of Himalayan region is contested' considering above statement discuss hydro politics of Himalayan region.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) Ethnicity in South Asia is major cause of conflict and trust deficit, Examine.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

4) Foreign policy are not made in vacuum they are result of social, political cultural interest of nation. Foreign policy are guide towards the relation of nation with other countries.

According to C. Rajamohan, foreign policy is the task of institution like:

1) Ministry of External Affairs
It consist of diplomats head by foreign secretary who ensures that interest of nation remains protected. They deal with

Remarks

diaspóra to accommodate their response into policy. They are the first point of information.

2) Parliament

In India executive are responsible to legislature. Thus the foreign policy is effectively guided by parliament. India's civil nuclear deal was widely debated to arrive at final outcome.

3) Prime Minister Office

PMO has emerged as the central figure in policy formulation.

PM guided by National Security Advisor has unilaterally

incorporated decision. PM Modi decision to visit Lahore on his return trip from Afghanistan.

Remarks

4) Civil society has emerged as a major factor in influencing the foreign policy. Diaspora have been institutional in working in favour of India in America.

However blaise part has criticised the political class to ignore the public opinion. He further adds that foreign policy still remains a closed door talks. Even parliament role is limited in seeking accountability from executive from matters concerning national security. Thus a balance between national security and public concern has to be maintained.

Remarks

b) South Asia is the region of extreme possibilities. According to Brahma Chellany hydro dynamic potential of Himalayan river is enough to reduce dependance on non-renewable sources of energy.

According to her India can develop hydro dynamic potential for itself and for the region by actively cooperating with nations like China, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The Brahmaputra, Indus, Chelom, Teesta have the potential to accommodate energy concern. But according to Sushaini Haider, the narrow national

Remarks

Refer Model Answers

Interest limits from developing a global strategy or regional strategy

one list the area of concern as

1) Boundary dispute

India - China and India - Pakistan are entangled in dispute over region.

2) Water sharing agreement

India lack agreement with China on water sharing. Further Indus treaty has been called into question every time this history development.

3) India seen as hegemon

Due to the geographical size of the country, Bangladesh, Nepal and India see it as the design of India to gain hydro power.

nature of dispute factor of that dispute

Remarks

You completely missed

track of answer -

Water dispute among South-Asia Major (India - Nepal - Pakistan) India - China

9) Lack of confidence

Between nation hinders the development.

Moreover Sushaini Haider shows the example of Bhutan whose economy is mainly based on export of electricity to India.

According to Marsh Point, cooperation can exist if India can accommodate the concern of nations as a partner not as a big brother.

Remarks

c) Ethnicity is the identity individual hold dear. It can be religion, language, tribal etc.

South Asia is the subcontinent in geography but continent in ethnicity. As the present model of nation state emerged in 1648 westphalia convention

people were living in the community based on relation of language, religion, tribal features.

The present boundary has been cause of concern for them especially tribals like Naga's, who have encompassed the region now it remains divided into Indian side

Remarks

and Myanmar side thus restoring their movement

Also Bangladesh shares ethnic ties with West Bengal. Thus the present dispute on water sharing can be associated to reason of their partition

According to C. Rajamohan the politics of ethnicity can develop peaceful relation between nations as malhisi or share the ethnic ties with India. Gorkha's relation with Uttarakhand

Ethnicity should not be reason as source of discontentment between nations but as a option to develop communication among nation

Ethnic Issues of

✓ India - Sri Lanka

Remarks

✓ India - Nepal

✓ Myanmar - Bangladesh

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) India-China Border dispute is resultant of Geo-strategic calculations, Discuss with special focus on Dhokhalam crisis. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) EU is not only major trading partner but a trusted forum for political support, Discuss in light of recent visits. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss India-Pakistan relations with special reference Kashmir. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a) According to a Rajamohan India-China being strategic partner are entangled in geo-strategic calculation. To thus questioning the present century as Asian century claim.

India-China relation started on a sound after 1950's. However the aspiration of China in the region especially with regard to Tibet resulted in 1962 war with India.

Border dispute of India-China exists in three region western sector where Aksai Chin remains in control of China.

Remarks -

Middle sector comprising Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Likiep though this has been peaceful area with no skirmishing

Eastern sector where China seeks claim for Arunachal Pradesh.

According to C. Rajamohan, both western and eastern have been volatile in nature but the recent Dhok Lalam crisis is unprecedented as it has geo-strategic calculation behind.

According to Haresh Pant Dhok Lalam crisis was manifestation of India's decision not to participate in OBOR, visit of Dalai Lama to Tawang. Moreover it wanted Bhutan to shift side by showcasing its

Remarks

military might.

however, according to Sushant
Taddei India has been
restrained in response show
ing maturity in dealing
with nuclear nation.

According to M. K. Nayyar,
Japan public criticism of China
has India-Japan nexus a
visible horizon as net
security provider in the
region.

a) European Union is political
economic union of 28 countries,
which allows free movement
of people, goods, service
and investments.

Remarks

India developed relation with European Union in 1982 however Indian economy till 1991 remain inward looking thus relation were less fruitful to each other.

After LPG reform of 1991 India's attraction has increased in EU which has emerged as largest partner. Further relations have acquired strategic dimension

According to C. Rajamohan recent Germany chancellor visit to India showcased India's concern of Terrorism. Further supported the India membership of UNSC.

Moreover France and British see India as net security provider in Indian Ocean

Remarks

According to Sushasini Halder, European Union has supported India in Kashmir being a bilateral dispute. It has also promoted India's idea of convention on Terrorism.

However, Harsh Pant regarded India-EU relations far from strategic as EU have been at the forefront of criticism of human rights violation in India. Also EU has failed to accommodate India's interest in BTIA pending for more than 10 years.

According to M. K. Narayan, India-EU needs to realise the present common threat and seek some common ground to be at par with changing world order.

Remarks

Details of recent visits - to
Germany - France

c) According to Shashi Tharoor India - Pakistan are brother enemy where according to Stephen P. Cohen solution lies in years of struggle. He further called India - Pakistan as paired minority conflict.

India - Pakistan according to C. Rajamohan never developed a friendly character. The main bone of contention is the Kashmir.

The origin of issue lies in Kashmir's reluctance to join India or Pakistan. However Pakistan with its non state terror elements tried to capture Kashmir. Maharaj

Remarks

Hauji Singh signed instrument of accession with India. Pakistan see this violation of non interference clause. UN in 1949 intervened to form ~~line~~ ceasefire line maintaining Status quo.

India and Pakistan have been at war in 1965, 1971, 1998 just to gain strategic advantage in Kashmir.

India-Pakistan agreement at Tashkent and Shimla defines Kashmir as a bilateral issue.

Presently Pakistan is supporting the local terror outfits in Kashmir like Meera to create insurgency against Indian authority.

Remarks

According to functionalist like former PM Mr. ~~Rajmohan~~ Singh regarded economic cooperation will result in spill over effects in other areas.

According to C. Rajmohan India - Pakistan conversation has to be based like Delhi - Peshawar as Pakistan represent deep state army regains control of civilian government.

According to M. K. Nayyar India needs to limit the radicalisation of its youth and also effectively with Pakistan in multilateral forums.

Remarks