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RANK - 269

GS MAINS



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MOCK 1 PAPER - II*Time Allowed: 3 hrs.**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 Anand Prakash*Mobile No.* _____*Date* _____*Signature* April1. *Invigilator Signature* _____2. *Invigilator Signature* _____

REMARKS

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SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- Cob-Web Model of International Relations.
 - Realist views on the idea of Peace and Cooperation.
 - Collective Security and collective Defense
 - Transnational Relations in the views of Communication Theorists.
 - Post-Colonial understanding of IR.

Ans a) John Burton gave Cob web model of International Relations



It is against the Billiard Ball model where State's sovereignty are made of hard shell. In Cob web model, states are connected through multiple channels and the hard shell of sovereignty has changed into porous one.

Remarks

This shows increased interaction between various actors in the international sphere. It emphasise on people to people exchange and ICT which has diluted states' capacity of surveillance.

Cob web model comes near to Complex interdependence where the philosophy is "One is forced to love whom one love to hate".

Thus Cob web model points towards economic, political, social integration of nations due to the forces of globalisation.

Ques b) Mergenthaler is known as father of realism. According

Remarks

to him, man is Animus dominandi i.e power seeking animal and Human nature is selfish.

Realist view on peace and cooperation can be analysed by different perspective of scholars.

Kenneth Waltz, a structural realist is of the view that by maximising security, states can attain peace while Mearsheimer, offensive realism attributes power maximisation to attain peace. Realist also believe that states cooperate as long the cooperation is in their national interest.

Realist provides the real behaviour of states. e.g: China violated UNCLOS ruling in South China sea when it sailed against it.

Remarks

(Ques c) Collective security was borne out of League of nations. US suggest that Collective defense is the practical way of collective security.

There is difference between both of these.

- Collective security can be attained by non-member whereas collective defense is for members only (NATO)
- Collective security is in international context and collective defense is in regional context.

Pandit Nehru held Collective Security as nervous state of peace during inter-war period.

Remarks

Countries like Russia and China accuse us to achieve regime change in the name of collective security.

Collective security can be helpful in countering trans-national threats like Terrorism, Drug trafficking whereas Collective defense can be made subordinate to collective security to maintain national security of members.

(iv) Sociological liberalism comes near to communication theorist. They emphasize role of dialogue to bridge trust deficit among nations.

Karl Deutsch has analysed

Remarks -

that more is the communication between 2 nation, more is the cooperation between them. He has given the concept of Security community which is formed in between two nations.

However, realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz, Mearsheimer points towards the futility of communication and recommends toward Hard power to maintain balance of power.

Type Post Colonial perspective of IR is written from the perspective of 3rd world countries.

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Dependency school theorist like Ayank, Sameer Amin suggests that there is development of underdevelopment. They divides countries into core (North) and peripheries (South). This leads to the prosperity in the North and poverty in the South.

Gayatri Spivak in "Can Subaltern speak?" questions the capacity of 3rd world leader to maintain autonomy.

Thus Post Colonial perspective points toward neo-colonialism and puppet governments in 3rd world countries.

Remarks

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2. Attempt all questions:

(a) Non-legitimate groups and liberation movements as political actors.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Do social and new social movements lead greater democratization necessarily? Do you think that social movements form a link between mobilization and democracy?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) How do nations and groupings in Asia and Africa view the idea of UNSC reform? Elaborate with examples.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans a) Politics is a means to attain the end of power. Power is the core concern in international politics as given by realist scholars like Morgenthau, Kenneth Waltz etc.

Non legitimate groups and liberation movements work as political actors to attain authority and demand legitimacy in the eyes of people/ citizens.

However, various side effects of these actions are :

→ Humanitarian crisis, - eg UNICEF

Remarks

has termed Yemen as "living hell" after Yemen crisis between Houthi and Saudi Arab led coalition.

• Rise of terrorism and fundamentalism resulting into loss of life e.g. Taliban Suicide bomb attacks in Afghanistan

At the same time, these can groups can act as political actors if they ensure public interest by raising public demands.

• they can participate in the sharing of authority which is state's prerogative.

These groups should be taken in a positive manner. The reason behind the rise of such group is anarchy and

Remarks

Lack of authority. At the same time the growing political clout of such actor points toward their political strength. ex: U.S.A is engaging with "Good Taliban".

These groups can be tackled by checking the rising discontentment in a swift manner.

Ques b) Finer held Pressure and interest groups to be Invisible empires. Most of the social movements are supported by the Pressure/interest groups.

Old social movements were for the worker's issues related to bread and butter but new social movements encompasses

Remarks

various issues related to environment, nuclear weapon, education, social security etc.

There is a differing view on the social movements leading toward democratization:

- It depends on the constituents of social movements. If they respect democracy, it is in the interest of democracy. e.g: movements for intra party democracy.
- However, if social movements are led by vested interests, it can put democracy in peril. e.g: movement to gain reservation by dominant community can lead to chaos.

thus Social movements does not lead necessarily to democratization

Remarks

But these movements performs a special function of Political social mobilisation and Political social communication.

This generates awareness among the citizens thus in educating them about various issues. eg: Movement against farm distress would accumulate farmers and help them decide which party is better for their interest.

In this way social movement can form a link between the mobilization and democracy.

However, vested social movement can also lead to degradation of democratic ethos. eg: people harming public property during Bandh.

Remarks

Ques) United Nations was established to perform as a world government to save future generations from the scourge of war : Almost all the countries are member of UN.

UNSC is the core body which have permanent as well as non permanent members. Permanent members (P5 - US, UK, China, France, Russia) have extraordinary power of veto. This helps in ensuring their national interest circumventing international interest.

To the major demands put forth by Asian and African countries are :

- to make UNSC more equitable and regionally represented.

Remarks

expand UNSC permanent membership.

To achieve these objectives, various groupings like G-4 (India, Japan, Brazil, Germany) have been formed.

Former UN secretary general Koffi Annan has also given the methodology to expand UNSC. He advocates for giving permanent membership to countries of Africa and Asia now. e.g:-

No country from South America and Africa is Permanent member to UNSC.

However, the issue of veto power to the new members is contentious.

Coffee Club opposes the expansion of UNSC.

It is imperative in the international community to expand UNSC and reflect changing geo-political realities ever since the end of world war II. countries of G-4 has proposed to give permanent membership without veto.

This will integrate diverse views in the UN and help evolve a government which is more cosmopolitan in nature.

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Neo-Realism is NOT the objective reality of International relations but just an ideology. Support the statement with your arguments. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) How do liberal, realist and constructivist approaches perceive the role played by Nuclear weapons in international politics? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) How is Asian integration in form of ASEAN, APEC different from European Integration? Does Asia need to follow the EU model and why? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Idea of power state and war is gendered notion, how far it correct to say Feminism is more relevant in developing nations than developed nation states.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the different meanings of system in international relations, Explain the Mortan Kaplan model?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by the term Post-Structuralist Feminism? How does it include the "the other women" experiences?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

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SECTION B

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

- (a) Back channel or Track 2 diplomacy with Pakistan
- (b) Major areas of concern in India-Bangladesh Relations.
- (c) India-China-Nepal Triangle.
- (d) Look West Policy of India.
- (e) Stagnation in India Russia Relations.

Ans a) Back channel diplomacy emphasize on constructive dialogue on mutual hurdles in foreign relationship without demanding publicity.

Back channel diplomacy with Pakistan is must given various issues like Kulbhushan Jadhav Case, Terrorism given the presence of deep state in the Pakistan apart from civil government.

This can help in generating consensus among various stakeholders.

Remarks

of Pakistani establishment - Track-II diplomacy can also construct additional channels of communication to address hostilities between the two nations. e.g. NSA of both countries met to discuss Jodan case.

Track II diplomacy should be supplemented by more people to people contacts in the form of public diplomacy, this can help in generating favourable environment to discuss other sensitive issues like Kashmir, Siachen etc.

Ques
=

b) India played a vital role in the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971

Remarks

However, the relationship between the two countries are on the downside. Main areas of concern:

- Teesta river water sharing
- Illegal migration from Bangladesh to India
- Balance of Trade is favourable to India
- Use of anti-Indian feelings as a form of nationalism in politics.

To address this, following steps can be taken:

- Quick realisation of BBIN motor vehicle agreement which would strengthen the relationship.
- Bangladesh can provide permanent transit right to India for accessing North east in return of favourable Teesta water agreement.
- various platforms like BIMSTEC,

Remarks

IORA, SAARC can help in further political dialogue.

Recent steps by India like holding military exercise (SAMPRITI), Civil Nuclear help, can help in the growth of relationships.

Obj(C) 2+1 dialogue aims as 2 (China+India) +1 (any country of Indian subcontinent) to bridge trust deficit between two Asian Giants and help in the realisation of Asian century.

India - China - Nepal Triangle is also a part of this 2+1 dialogue and can help in the constructive engagement between

Remarks

these countries to realise economic growth.

At the same time, India should be wary of Chinese increasing influence in its regional sphere. For diffusion of any further crisis like Doklam crisis, India - China - Nepal triangle can act as an important mechanism.

This triangle can also help in economic integration between these countries, but the spirit of Astana on the sidelines of SCO meet that differences should not be allowed to become disputes, should be the underlying principle for further

Remarks

Cooperation between these countries.

Ques 4) Look west policy of India is aimed at securing it's energy security, diaspora security and national security.



Major objectives of Look west policy

- Securing sea lanes of communication for oil supply.
- To become net security provider in Arabian sea.
- To ensure energy security &

To advance it's objectives, following steps have been taken;

-) Chabahar port in Iran to gain

Remarks

- Connectivity to Central Asia
- TAPI Gas pipeline to ensure gas supply.
 - De-hyphenation of Israel - Palestine relationship to secure defence security
 - To sign various pacts like Port Drom with Oman for naval support.

However, there are various issues in Look west Policy like :

- Instability in Afghanistan due to Taliban and Pakistan's urge of gaining strategic depth
- USA's cancellation of JCPOA and CAATSA which is claiming zero import of oil from Iran

It's time to act west as the security of west will be crucial in ensuring national security

Remarks -

(Opn) India and Russia are special
privileged strategic partners given
 their time tested friendship.

However, stagnation in relationship
 is witnessed due to :

- Russia flirting with Pakistan [eg: excoxi Dronbaj] and China.
- India diversifying it's defense market
- India's proximity with USA [eg: signing of pacts like LEMOA, COMCASA, QUAD etc]
- CAATSA which demands cancellation of Triumf missile system

However various platforms like
 - BRICS, SCO can help in engagement
 The prosperity of both the
 nations are mutually complementary
 and thus should support each
 other in their growth.

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Indian Foreign Policy has witnessed many changes in its direction and approach in the past decades while retaining the goal of strategic autonomy at all times. Elaborate. .. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Mynmmar is a crucial stakeholder in India's Asian objectives but the relationship is not without its challenges. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss in detail the major aspects of India's neighbourhood approach and the associated challenges. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans 2) India embarked it's journey with the embracement of Panchsheel principles and Non Aligned Movement during cold war to maintain it's independence, also called as strategic autonomy

In the previous decades, India oscillated in it's foreign policy like:

- It came close to China by getting into strategic partnership in 2002
- India also came closer to US when it signed civil Nuclear cooperation deal.
- India was also under pressure

Remarks

in WHO, but it ultimately got successful in carrying out Peace clause to ensure food security.

All these events, didn't let India dilute its strategic autonomy rather strengthened it. The manifestation of this can be observed in:

- India has de-hyphenated the relationship between Israel and Palestine, at the same time it advocates for 2-state solution by refraining in voting in UN.
- India's role in Afghanistan is good sign
- India is under pressure from US to cut its oil import from Iran, but India has successfully resisted it.
- India has gained membership

Remarks

In forums like SCO, MTCR, Australian groups, Wassenaar arrangement, this points towards India being a significant leader in global politics.

However, in order to maintain its strategic autonomy, India needs to evolve its indigenous defence sector, strengthen Make In India initiative and maintain influence in its neighbourhood by acting as a net security provider in Indian Ocean.

Ques b) Myanmar and India share a cordial relationship.

Manifestation of such relationship can be seen in:

⇒ Porous border and Travelling license

Remarks

for the benefit of tribes

→ India's support to Myanmar during Rohingya crisis

• Cultural integration of both the nations [e.g. Buddhism].

However, there are various challenges.

- India's image of delaying projects.
e.g.: India - Myanmar - Thailand
Trilateral National Highway is delayed.
- Kakeelan Multi Modal Project has also crossed its deadline.
- Political Bankitions of Myanmar in International sphere.
- Proximity of Myanmar to China.
e.g.: Coco Island near Andaman is part of BRI.

• Remarks

In order to realise the objectives of Act East policy, collaboration with Myanmar is very important.

- Use BIMSTEC, SAARC effectively
- cooperation to contain terrorism, drug trafficking from golden triangle can help in cooperation with ASEAN.
- Use Ganga-Mekong Cooperation to realise timely implementation of other projects
- ICCR can help in cultural integration.

As given by P.M. Modi, in BIMSTEC meeting, Digital connectivity, infrastructure connectivity, Air connectivity can help in India-ASEAN cooperation via Myanmar.

Remarks

Ans 4) With regards to neighbours, India is pursuing Neighbourhood First policy to generate confidence and trust in the neighbourhood.

India's neighbourhood approach has resulted into following initiatives:

- SAGAR (security and ~~and~~ growth of all in region)
- Satellite diplomacy to provide tele-medicine, tele-education etc
- Various naval exercises through Indian Ocean Rim Association
- Cooperation in the field of disaster management and Humanitarian aid.

However, it has been observed that India is far away from realising

Remarks

it's objectives:

- India's relationship with Nepal after Madhesi protest has led Nepal into arms of China. e.g.: Rail link from Lhasa to Tibet.
- Maldives has signed FTA with China bypassing India.
- There are winds of change coming from Bhutan. e.g: Bhutan refuse to ratify BBIN pact.
- Sri Lanka has leased Hambantota port to China in Indian ocean.

To maintain it's sphere of influence India need to embark upon following initiatives:

- ⇒ Follow the concept of Non reciprocity of Gupta Doctrine.

Remarks

- collaborate with like minded countries like FOAD, MALABAR Naval exercise to counter Chinese influence.
- communicate to the neighbours that their interest is the concern of India through soft power and more people to people relations.

India's neighbourhood should be the priority of Indian foreign policy makers if they need to realise India being a global power in the world.

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) India needs to improve its game in Soft Power and has enough potential to do so.
Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Explain the major dimensions of India-China water relations. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Central Asia is the next big thing in Indian foreign policy. Explain. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans a) Joseph Nye gave the concept of soft power. According to him, soft power is the "best propaganda with no propaganda".

India needs to improve its soft power if it is to attain its rightful place in the family of nations. This can be attained through:

- Use of Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) to propagate cultural values based on tolerance, peace, and cult cosmopolitanism.
- Embarking of various public

Remarks

utilities construction in war torned countries . eg: Sulma Dam in Afghanistan.

- Using it's vast diaspora in the foreign countries to build it's soft power. eg: India has one of the largest diaspora in the world.
- Effectively using Public Diplomacy to strengthen people to people interaction.

This can help in generally various objectives ;)

- It can help in the support for membership in UNSC, NSG etc.
- It can lead to strengthening of India's National security along with National interest.

Remarks

In this soft power can play major role in India's rise, however India has to be patient and calm as soft power takes long process and time.

Ques b) According to Shashi Tharoor, in his book Pax India, China is more dangerous to India than Pakistan.

There are various conflicting issues between the two countries like border disputes, trade deficit, blocking of terrorist proposal in UN, but it is the water issue which is quite strategic.

Remarks

various dimensions of India-China water relations:

Strategic

- Brahmaputra flows from China to India. China is building dams like (Zaymu Dam) which can trigger earthquake thus destabilising Arunachal Pradesh.

Political

- North Indus water cascade is a chain of dam projects taken by Pakistan on Indus river but funded by China. This is direct challenge to India's territorial integrity as J&K is an integral part of India.

Economical

- For providing hydrological data, China charges amount from India but

Remarks

not from Bangladesh

Ecological

China is also seeking to divert water to build a tunnel which can take water to water deficit regions of China. It would be detrimental to Arunachal Pradesh biodiversity.

These issues might be in embryonic stage, if not tackled properly they can lead to further trust deficit and increasing hostility. Intensity of conflict between the two nations. To tackle these:

- 1) Confidence Building Measure should be enhanced.
- 2) Spirit of Wuhan which advocates for multi-level engagement should be adhered to.

Ques c) Central Asia is known as heart of Eurasia. Central Asia is a resource rich country region.

It can solve various challenges to India's foreign policy:

- " It can ensure energy security - eg: Huge resources of oil and Natural gas in Central Asian Countries like Turkmenistan.
- " It can help in Civil Nuclear development. eg: Kazakhstan has huge Uranium reserve. -
- " It can help build India's soft power, thus ensuring India's national security. [According to C. Rajanathan, India suffers from

Remarks

Panicat Syndrome, which means India is not proactive in ensuring its security from North-western side.

To realise the above Objectives, India has embarked upon:

- 1) Connect Central Asia policy to integrate the economic interest and strategic interest of both the regions
- 2) India has become member of SCO which provides a platform to engage with Central Asian Countries
- with projects like INSTC (North South Transport Corridor), Chabahar port, TAPI Gas pipe line etc,

Remarks

India is connecting with Central Asia.

However, there are various challenges like -

- > Lack of Connectivity
- > Pakistan's inertia of India's engagement in that region.

These can be overcome by various projects taken by India. Connectivity with India is also beneficial to Central Asian countries as it will diversify their market and increase their economy at the same time India can realize its security in multi-dimensional sense.

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Write an short note on Indian Diaspora in Gulf region with special reference to issue and concerns. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Foreign Policy making continues to centre on formal institutions of Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Foreign Service. Elaborate with special reference to evolution of the above institutions. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'India's naval diplomacy has shown that the political role of sea power remains as important as its wartime uses'. Discuss the utility of maritime power as a foreign policy tool in the light of proactive engagements of the Indian Navy in Indian Ocean and Asia-pacific region. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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