



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

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AANAND PRAKASH MEENA

RANK - 269

GS MAINS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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 Aanand Pankaj

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Features of political parties of third world countries.
- (b) What are the factors which still enable US hegemony in World Order?
- (c) Cosmopolitan Democracy.
- (d) Assess the reasons for Diplomatic failures in connecting with Latin American region.
- (e) Significance of Wuhan Summit for India-China Relations.

Ans: F.W. Inghs has given the concept of prismatic society with regards to third world countries. He also says the politics of these countries are going through developmental trap i.e. mismatch between political and economic development.

Samuel P. Huntington has given the concept of Political Decay. features of political parties in 3rd world countries:

Ans: Robert Michel has given the concept of oligarchy i.e. the iron law i.e. few persons control the power & lack of internal party democracy.

Remarks

→ Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba held that politics is suffering from over participation.

→ Political parties are dynamic in nature.
eg: Samajwadi Party,

→ Political parties are not strict to their ideologies.

→ Thus in 2nd world countries political parties are the new elites and they control the basic structure.

Ans b) Sullivan held that U.S is the land of "Manifested Destiny" and god has chosen it to expand the frontiers of Liberty.

With the end of cold war, the hegemony of U.S was established over the world.

In the words of Francis Fukuyama,

Remarks

it led to the end of Ideology.

Samuel P. Huntington gives the following features of U.S in its continuation of hegemony :

1) Geography : USA is surrounded by ocean and hostile powers are not contiguous to it thus it aids in maintaining its hegemony.

2) Economic power : USA is full of resources and the biggest economy (\$ 16 trillion) which helps in its domination.

3) Military power : USA is having the most modern and powerful military.

4) Soft power : Acts as a force of attraction.

Thus USA is hegemon which is being manifested in its disregard to international institutions (eg UNICEF, WTO) and unilateral sanctions (eg: CAATSA).

Remarks

Ans c) David Hume was in favour of Cosmopolitan Democracy.

Cosmopolitan Democracy is established when the world institutions like UN, IMF, WB are people represented by the whole world.

In today's world, we can see the ~~ex~~ example of EU parliament. This will ~~lead~~ lead to the establishment of Global village in a true sense.

Cosmopolitan Democracy will have advantages like:

- ⇒ Less conflict between the states over issues regarding border.
- ⇒ B. strengthening of Human Rights
- ⇒ More coherent response to Global challenges like Terrorism,

Remarks

Climate Change

However according to scholars, this is a utopian phenomenon as it

- 1) States being sovereign will never go for it as it will dilute their sovereignty.

Cosmopolitan Democracy can effectively tackle the modern crimes like Human Trafficking and can lead towards the Hyper Globalisation where Globe will be seen just as a globe and not as combination of nations. —

Ans d) with regard to Latin American (L-A) countries, it is said that it is out of mind and out of sight.

Geographical factors are not responsible for this factor but

the psychological factors are responsible,
Had geography been the reason,
China had not established the
relationship with L-A countries

Reasons for Diplomatic failure :

- 1) Lack of Connectivity : eg there is no direct flight from India.
- 2) Lack of policies : India does not have policies like Look East, Act East which has kept them out of focus.
- 3) Lack of Diaspora : Indians Diaspora are present in Caribbean countries but we don't have any policies for them.

L-A Region is blessed with many resources which can be helpful for India in :

- 1) Energy security : eg Venezuela is a member of OPEC.
- 2) Huge market : Indian MNC's can

Remarks

benefit from the possibilities present in C.A.

for this various programmes like FOCUS CELAC communication should be strengthened as support of LT countries can be helpful in political (UNSC membership), economic (trade and investment) spheres of India :

Prof. e) Shashi Tharoor has termed China and Pakistan as the biggest challenges for Indian foreign policy makers.

Due to the ~~is~~ escalation of tension in the backdrop of Doklam issue and successive rhetoric crisis: the pacification of the relationship was necessary.

Wuhan Summit was called as the spirit of Wuhan as it focuses

On the commitment of both the countries towards the Panchsheel and securing mutual space so that such issues does not arise further

Significance of Wuhan Summit

1. It can build the confidence and can further deepen the cooperation between India and China. eg: G-33 Coalition in WTO will be strengthened.

2. It can help in the forward movement of disagreements. eg: border issues

3. It can be helpful to the world - eg: Asian Giants will lead the economic wheel of the world.

Prof. Harsh V. Pant is of the view that elephant and Dragon can live together. It is must of that India and China should cooperate if the goal of Asian Century is to be realised

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

(a) Examine the salient aspects of Theory of Nuclear Deterrence.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Analyse the Indian contribution in UN peacekeeping operations and also assess to what extent it has helped in promoting Indian cause at UNSC.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Discuss intricacies of Globalisation and Human Rights? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans a) ~~Preside~~ U.S.S.R President Nikiznev during cold war held that any country going for nuclear war is actually going for suicide.

In the treaty of westphalie, Balance of Power (BOP) was a major strategy as to control the rise of adversaries. This BOP was instrumental till world war II.

But with the development of Nuclear weapons, which were based on the doctrine of Mutually Assured Doctrine (MAD), Nuclear Deterrence became a prominent strategy between the two superpowers USA & USSR.

Remarks

Aspects of Nuclear Deterrence

• Kenneth Waltz called Nuclear weapons as weapons of peace. He was in favour of proliferation of Nuclear weapons. He held that countries will not go for the war as it will be mutually destructive.

• Mearsheimer was in favour of selective proliferation. He was of the view that Nuclear weapons should be in rational hands. Hence Nuclear Deterrence works if actors are rational.

• Nuclear Deterrence are of 2 types:
 → Self Deterrence [eg: India]
 → extended Deterrence [eg: U.S.A umbrella to Japan]

However, Nuclear Deterrence theory was criticised by many. Professor Ramesh Thakur is of the view that there is a chance of accidental use

Remarks

of Nuclear weapons, whereas Mearsheimer held that no Nuclear weapon can hold Human bombs in the context of rise of transnational terrorism.

Nuclear Deterrence was able to stop Cold war being converted into however, however according to social Constructivist N'ina Tannenwald, new labors are getting formed against nuclear weapon eg: Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear weapons.

Ans: The most important function of the United Nations (UN) was to save the successive generation from the scourge of war.

But rising intra-state conflicts instead of inter state change the discourse around human security. eg. ethnic violence in Kenya etc.

Daghammer SK gold is regarded as the man whose brainchild is the UN Peace keeping force (UNPKF).

Remarks

UNPKF is extra Constitutional as UN Charter prohibits the use of force in the domestic sphere.

India has contributed immensely in the operations of UNPKF.

eg: Indian troops are present in the Golan heights

- India contributes in not only peace keeping but also peace building in the conflict areas. eg: by sending Doctors etc.

- India has also provided military equipment like helicopters to further the military operations.

However India has issues regarding UNPK operations like:

→ Fund contributing countries does not take into account the views of Troop Contributing Countries.

→ India has advocated for the Zero Tolerance approach towards the crime committed by persons in uniform. eg rape, etc.

Remarks

This has helped in promoting Indian Cause in the UNSC as:

- It has developed the soft power of many India in United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). eg: for the first time a P-5 member was defeated in the ICJ voting.

- It has strengthened India's Case for the respect of international laws thus giving more chances to be included in UNSC.

- At the same time, it has also opened the venues where India asserts its view in the international forum.

- It, UNPK operations should be objective and concerns of countries like Russia and China of facilitating "Regime change" in the name of UNPK operations should be allayed. For this Indian view based on Panchsheel and respect for international law can help the world.

Remarks

Ans According to Thomas Friedman, Globalisation is the inexorable integration of people, market and technology in a manner which have never seen before.

Karl Vasak gives 3 generation of Human rights :

- (i) Civil and political rights [Liberty, equality]^{etc}
- ii) Socio-economic and cultural right
eg: Rt poverty, etc issue
- iii) Collective rights [Right to environment etc]

Globalisation has made the boundaries of John Burton's Billiard Ball model in which states were sovereign and states were in full control of their subjects.

Globalisation has impacted the Human right in a positive as well as negative way :

Remarks

Impact on positive way:

- According to Kenichi Ohama, Globalisation is a ~~global~~ borderless world. This has expanded the frontier of the human right (H.R). eg New forms of H.R are developed.
 - Right to Internet was made H.R.
- It has made HR a global phenomena. eg: Annex, Internet
- David Hume is of the view that Globalisation has not diluted the sovereignty of the State. Thus Humans/Citizens can enjoy the rights which they were previously enjoying.

Negative impact:

- Globalisation has diluted the H.Rs in a substantial way. eg: rights like Right to food, Right to clean environment are in danger due to pollution which is being attributed to the consumerism promoted by Globalization
- Basic H.R's like Right to proper life is in danger. As we can see

Remarks

in Blue whale game where people can be motivated to take their own life.

Human Rights are the basic right for the dignity of human beings. The need of the hour is to prevent the dilution of HR's due to globalisation.

Some steps taken by Indian Govt are:

- Data Protection Bill by Justice B.S. Krishnan for Right to Privacy [cas: Pa

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What role is played by the issue of human rights in the debate between Asian values system and modernization project? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Global environmental cooperation has hit a big hurdle with USA's exit from Paris deal. Analyse the issue along with explaining how this can impact India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Terrorism is a type of political violence and it serves political ends, elucidate with suitable examples? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans a) Human Rights (H.R.) are the basic rights which comes to the humans as a virtue of being humans. They are based on Natural Rights.

~~He~~ Scholars have contested concepts on the application of H.R's on the universal level.

• for scholars — like William Kyntica which advocates for the rights to migrants, says that refugees should not be given rights.

• Liberal scholars held that human rights are rights which are inalienable and individualistic

Remarks

In nature. For them Man is an atomistic self.

However, ~~with~~ Dr Brijendra Pareek is in favour of "Multicultural citizenship" and advocates for the application of Human Principle in deciding the extent of HR's to the refugees.

Mahatma Mohd. Gane Asian values which says that values of people living in Asian countries are different from that in western countries. Asian values give prominence to society over man. Man is a situated self.

This contradiction led to the debate between Asian values system and modernization project.

Brijendra Pareek gives the solution that rather than Universal definition

Remarks

of values, it should be the result of free and fair dialogue between the Civilization.

Thus we can say that one dimensional view of human right can be detrimental to the Humanity (esp ^{Islamic} fundamentalism (Between Islam & Christianity))

but at the same time due to the Globalisation Human Right should also acquire the global community's Consensus.

Ques b) Stockholm convention of 1972 marks the beginning of international - cooperation in the environmental field. It reached its zenith at the Earth Summit, 1992 where principle of Sustainable Development was adopted.

Paris climate treaty was a watermark as almost the whole

International community confirm their commitment to fight the rising challenges of global warming and climate change.

However, due to the unilateralistic and narrow view of globe in terms of commerce, USA exited this treaty.

Issues involved :-

→ Moral obligation in protecting the health of world. USA is the country with biggest Carbon emission. It is relegating its duty to make the world safe.

→ Spillover effect : This can make other countries to dilute their commitment.

→ Rise of disparity between North and South. In the words of A.G. Frank, it can lead to development of the underdeveloped regions.

→ Rise of extreme events and climate change which can threaten the sovereignty of small island countries. eg: Fiji

Also this can impact India too.

Remarks

» India will not get access to funds to adhere to its stance of historical responsibilities of the industrial nations to eliminate global warming and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)

At the same time India can show its leadership by adhering to its commitment. eg: India is ~~acquiring~~ acquiring renewable energy to emit less carbon, solar alliance.

climate change is a global phenomena and no country can fight it on its own. It is the responsibility of humans to protect the nature. For this equal commitment is necessary.

Ans c) According to realist scholars, Terrorism is a strategy of state to meet its political ideology and

Remarks ends.

Terrorism is the use of force against a particular body (person, institution) which generates fears in the mind of people.

Terrorism is also a type of political violence as:

⇒ Through terrorism, the sentiments of a particular targeted group can be channelised in a particular direction. eg: Burhan Wani got killed and this intensified the demands of Kashmir Separation as a discourse of him being a martyr was created.

⇒ Terrorism can also help in suppressing the genuine concerns of the state citizens. Charles Beard, held that if people is to support the government which suppresses them, soldier is to die for, what better term than National Interest.

⇒ Terrorism is not just the use of

Remarks

aims but also the use of threat.
 eg: sterilite protest was crushed in
 Tamil Nadu.

Terrorism is a means to achieve
 the political ends. But at the
 same time, terrorism can itself
 become politicised and can take
 deeper roots.

eg: Noam Chomsky, calls the U.S.A as
 the first Terrorist State for its role
 in expanding the Taliban network
 to counter Soviet Union in Afghanis-
 tan.

Terrorism is also an ideology
 much like politics. Like political
 recruitment, it also has its recruitment
 and like political socialisation,
 Terrorism socialisation takes place.
 eg: ISIS → Caliphate as an ideology

Remarks -

and brainwashing of the youths
is form of recruitment.

Politics can also lead to state
of terrorism and in the words of
Amartha Sen can lead to Ghettoisati-
on. eg: due to mob lynching in the
name of Cow protection in India.

Terrorism, in whichever form
it is to be disregarded and it should
not become Banal as then not
only politics become terrorised but
people also become terrorised.

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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Indian Foreign Services face a dire need of reforms both in terms of calibre and numbers. Describe. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the major impediments to the solution of Teesta River Water sharing issue and what are the remedial measures required? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) International Disarmament and Non-nuclear proliferation regimes are reflection of 'global division of power', analyse the statement. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Manifestations and Significance of India's Soft Power.
- (b) India - UAE relations in present context.
- (c) What is the importance of France for India?
- (d) Discuss the significance of Singapore Summit recently held between USA and DPRK.
- (e) Deepening Indo-German Relationship.

Ans according to Joseph Nye, soft power is the ability to attract other persons towards own values and Cultures.

India has developed its soft power with the help of Track II Diplomacy, Indian Council of Cultural Relationships, Diaspora etc.

Manifestations of soft power:

- Due to soft power, other countries supports India in the international platforms eg vote in ICJ, UNSC, NPT NSG.
- soft power help in the virtual

Remarks

Dismantlement of borders and deepening of democracy in other countries eg Bhutan is having Treaty of Friendship with India and Conducts its external affairs on consulting India.

Significance of India's soft power:

- 1) India can realise its rightful place in the comity of nations. eg: Permanent member in UNSC
- 2) India can help the people and can take the work of Ashoka i.e to spread the message of peace and cooperation between the nations.

Thus India's Soft power is developing in the neighbouring countries. But it should be strengthened more to stop the drain of Brain as well to attract the foreigner's brain so that India can become a developed country where India is free from poverty, hunger, inequality etc.

Remarks

Ans b) UAE is situated in the Strategically important Gulf Arab Peninsula.

India - UAE Relations in present Context :

1) Geo Strategic

• India can - help secure its Energy security and sea lanes of Communication while UAE can hope on India on the solution of Middle east-Crisis.

Geo Economic

• UAE can invest in India given its huge market whereas Indian IT companies can expand their footprint in UAE.

Geo political

• Both Country can utilise their cooperation in issues regarding Islamic fundamentalism, Climate change to mould the world's opinion.

Remarks

Culturally : Both can be cooperative and can further enhance their stakes in each other economy. UAE and India compliment each other and can establish peace and stability in the war torn countries like Yemen etc.

By c) France was the first country to establish partnership with India after Pokharan Nuclear test. This shows France's support for India given it's security Dilemma [eg Pakistan & China],

Importance of France for India :

2) Geo-strategic .

- France is situated in the Atlantic ocean, and also Indian Ocean [Reunion island], India can establish itself as net security provider in Indo pacific with the help of France

Remarks

Geo-political

→ France role is crucial in the membership of NSG and ~~the~~ UNSC.

[France is P-5 member]

• France can provide India with military technologies [eg Scorpene submarines, Rapahel fighter planes]

Geo economic

→ EU is the biggest trading partner of India. With BREXIT, France can become India's base for trading with EU.

Thus France can be a vital link if India is to establish itself in the chain of global powers whereas India can be beneficial to France in the Indo-Pacific region.

Remarks

Ans d) U.S President Donald Trump warned North Korean leader Kim Jong Un of the kind of "fire and fury" which the world has never seen before in response to NK testing its nuclear weapons.

However, sense prevailed and Singapore Summit with the effective mediation of S. Korea president was held.

Significance :

- It helped in establishing cordial relationships between U.S & NK (eg: NK returned remains of war heroes to U.S)
- It helped in the informal commitment of denuclearisation of Korean Peninsula.
- It helped in the de-escalation of threat of Nuclear war
- It also generated peaceful environment in the Pacific Ocean

However, the effective success will be guaranteed if the

Remarks

NK leadership is assured of its regime and the complete denuclearisation of Nuclear Peninsula will require further cooperation between Russia, China, NK, SK, USA and Japan.

Anges Germany is the one of the most advance countries in Europe and one of the biggest economy in EU.

Deepening of relationship between India and Germany:

- Space Collaboration: Germany is tying with ISRO in the space adventure. It can help India in ~~a~~ streamlining its technologies.
- Environment Collaboration: Germany and India share the same

Remarks

ideology regarding the ongoing threat to the world due to climate change.

Multilateral Collaboration

- Germany is part of G-4 (Japan, India, Brazil, Germany) coalition which is advocating for a permanent place in the UNSC.
- Both share their commitment to multilateral institutions like WTO, IMF etc.

Germany is also helping India in pursuing various human development projects like Health Services, education to the marginalised etc.

Thus Indo-German relations are on upward swing and this can deepen the world systems, like WTO and UN.

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the major features of the New US Security strategy and what significance does it accord to India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Improvements in US-Russia relations are vital for Indian geo-political interests as well. Discuss with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the major arguments which can be given against the demand for revision of Indian Nuclear Doctrine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans: In the opening statement of New US Security Strategy, President Trump recorded his seal on the sovereignty of states when he said that No nation is a nation without borders.

Features of New USSS are

→ It provides for the challenge of the world in form of transnational crimes etc.

→ It informally points towards Cold War 2.0 as it termed Russia and China as rivals.

→ It, for the first time called Asia-Pacific region as Indo Pacific, thus giving stress on the role of India in the Indian Ocean.

Remarks

It has accorded significance to India as:

- It termed India as "leading global power" which shows India's vital role in the International peace and stability.
- By terming Asia Pacific as Indo pacific, it has further emboldened India's case for Net security provider in the region.
- This can also be helpful in the Indian commitment towards the Freedom of navigation and flight in the Ind Ocean (Thus Countering China in South China Sea).

However, India needs to be careful, According to C Rajamohan, India should rely on its internal self power

Remarks

and should not become a part of USA's policy of containing China.

However at the same time, It is to be noted that India is gaining its "Strategic Autonomy" in international field [e.g. India became member of Australia Group, Wassenaar etc] and it is just the acknowledgment of India's rising capabilities.

Ans b) P.M. Modi said that every child in India is aware of the Indo-Russian friendship on his bilateral meeting with Putin.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee called U-S-A as natural partner.

Russia and US plays a vital role in Indian Geo-political, Geo-economical as well as Geo-strategical scenario.

However recent events have led to

Increase in the hostilities between the ~~Ind~~ USA and Russia like:

→ Incident of Nerve Agent in U.K and Successive expulsion of diplomats by the US & EU and Russia.

→ ~~As~~ Charge of meddling in the U.S Presidential election.

→ Ukraine & Syria Conflict

→ U.S.A's Cancellation of Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action of Iran Nuclear Deal.

U.S and Russian relationship are important for India as:

→ To maintain its security: Russian military occupy the majority of Indian military equipment. U.S sanctions like CAATSA (Countering American adversaries through Sanctions Act) can compromise Indian security.

→ To contain US, Russia is Allying towards Pakistan (Exercise Dronzba) and China (SCO) which can dilute India's support in the UN. [eg on Kashmir issue]

Remarks

→ Indian energy security and economic projects like International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) Chabahar Port, access to Eurasian countries like Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan will be adversely affected.

Thus, cooperation between USA and Russia is very important as India has to maintain the delicate balance in the multipolar world which is dominated by single superpower i.e. U.S.S.A. for this India can act as a mediator and use platforms like SCO, G-20, BRICS to further its agenda.

Ans c) ~~Professor~~ shyam saran is of the view that instead of ~~no~~ minimum credible deterrence, India should go for credible minimum deterrence.

2. features of Indian Nuclear Doctrine

- No first use - India will not use the nuclear weapon in the first instance.
- No use against Non nuclear power.
India will have conventional war instead of nuclear war with the non nuclear power states.
- Development of Triad of Nuclear Deterrence this will bolster its Nuclear deterrence.

However, ~~argued~~ scholars have suggested for the revisions for the Nuclear doctrine :

eg: foreign Secretary S. Jaishankar casted doubt over India's No first use policy. Later he clarified it.

Scholars say that Pakistan doesn't have No first use policy, India should have offensive defensive approach.

◦ Cold start Doctrine if Indian Army goes for the development of tactical weapons.

Remarks

2) India is surrounded by two nuclear power countries, India cannot rely on the present policy given its Security Dilemma.

However, scholars have opposed the revision of India's Nuclear Deterrence on the grounds like :

1) It can lead to Thucydides Trap, in which nations go for arms race thus further escalating the hostilities.
 2) This will lead to Nuclear proliferation by countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, thus making South Asia as Nuclear Asia.

3) Social constructivist Nina Tannenwald vouch for the nations to sign Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon to counter nuclear weapon.

- Professor Ramach Thakur says that it will increase the chance of Nuclear Terrorism.

→ Professor.

Professor Anilav Achary is of the view that Insecurity dilemma (i.e. rising of threat inside the nations in the form of Terrorism, intolerance) is more harmful than security dilemma. If nation wants to secure their people they should focus on the betterment of human capital.

Nuclear deterrence is a necessity compulsion rather than necessity for India. India needs to be self dependent as Thucydides held that even God does not help those who do not help themselves.

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The election of Indian Judge on Western Europe Seat at ICJ is a mark of the success of India Multi-dimensional realpolitik. Critically Examine the statement.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) In what way does Diaspora contribute to Indian Foreign Policy Goals? Discuss instances where Diaspora has emerged to be a liability. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Indo-Pacific is emerging as the new Geo-Political Construct. What do you understand by this statement? What is the relevance of Indo Pacific Strategy for the nations in the region?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

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8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) New Delhi must join hands with Washington and Kabul against terror. Examine.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) India's relations with EU have failed to achieve their potential and both are sides are to be blamed. Do you agree?
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Provide a detailed analysis of the evolution and present status of the illegal immigration problem at Bangladesh border. Explore the viability of work permits as a solution.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

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