



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

LAXMAN TIWARI

RANK - 176

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name LAXMAN TIWARI

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Laxman Tiwari

REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

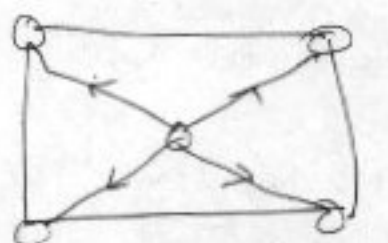
- Cob-Web Model of International Relations.
- Realist views on the idea of Peace and Cooperation.
- Collective Security and collective Defense
- Transnational Relations in the views of Communication Theorists.
- Post-Colonial understanding of IR.

Ans - (a) International relations^(IR) is the mechanism to study the ways in which states interact with each other. Traditionally, it has been based on metaphysical model which is often known as Billiard ball model. John Kuxton has given the concept of Cob-web model to study IR. He has compared Cobweb model with Billiard ball model as -

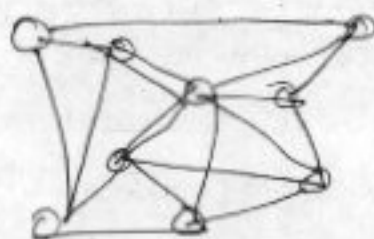
- In Billiard ball model, there are 5-6 major actors and they operate through states. However in Cobweb model, there is complex interdependence and absence of any pole. States interact with through civil society.
- In Billiard ball model, BOP, deterrence etc are used to ensure while in Cobweb model, interdependence, communications are used to ensure peace.

Remarks

- Billiard ball model is state-centric while cobweb model is geocentric.
- Billiard ball model has been supported by realist scholars while cob-web model has been endorsed by liberal scholars like Joseph Nye.



Billiard Ball model



Cob-web model.

Thus, in present globalised era is cob web model. Joseph Nye says the present era is the age of complex interdependence.

Ans 6) Realism is known as the 'Hegemonic discourse' and 'Timeless wisdom' in the field of international politics^(IP). It is also called as the power-monistic view of IP, classical realist Morgenthau in his book 'politics among nations' -

Remarks

- say that peace and cooperation in IP cannot be ensured as nature of IP is anarchic. However, we can establish peace through diplomacy, BoP, deterrence etc.

Neo-realist Kenneth Waltz in his book 'Theory of IP' says that peace can be achieved through ensuring security of the nation. He proposes that power is a means and security is an end. However, Mor Shmimer in his book 'Tragedy of great power politics' says that peace can be achieved through power maximization. He says that power is a means and power is an end.

However, realist Eustace Et Carr in his book '20 years crisis' says that peace and cooperation is a mirage in the IP because world is torn apart by different needs. However, social -

- Constructivists like Alexander Wendt and Nicholas Onuf believe that realists are blinded with fetishism of power. Peace and cooperation can be achieved through communication, rules, ideas etc.

thus, realist conception of peace and cooperation proves to be right when Trump withdrawn from JCPOA and started Trade war

rule ① David Mervin once said that Balance of power is the commonsense. However, Pl Nehru held that BOP is the nervous state of peace and proposed collective security.

Collective security is based on the concept of institutionalised BOP. It is based on the principle that all for one and one for all. First step towards collective security was made through League of nations, but it failed due to absence of USA.

collective defence is a mechanism by which some countries-

Remarks

-having common strategic convergences come together to punish the aggressor. Unlike collective security, here enemy is predetermined. For ex - NATO.

India has opposed the concept of collective defence (CD) as it goes against collective security (CS). India believes that we should strengthen UN to ensure collective security.

However, USA says that CD is not against CS because even

UN charter allows countries to form a security grouping to protect interests. It says that CD is the practical way to materialise CS.

Thus, as realists have held that BOP will remain the ultimate weapon of peace. In theory liberal opposed the concept of BOP, but in practice they have embraced the BOP with changing its nomenclature.

Ans (d) - Communication theory has been propounded by sociological liberal scholar Karl Dueschne. He believes.

- that peace can be ensured through enhanced communication.

He says that when states communicate with each other, where greater people-to-people interaction happens there reduce the misinformation, mis understanding among nations. This leads to building up of trust and reduction of security threat and ultimately coming up of Security Community as bound in the eu and north America.

Karl Duesenhe has studied the phone call details, number of visa issues, communication intensity and come to conclusion that indeed increased communication helps ensuring peace.

Hence, it is proposed that India and Pakistan should go for greater communication and people-to-people contact to reduce their differences and to ensure peace in the subcontinent.

Remarks

Ans (e) post colonial states are those states which were once colonies of imperial power and later became independent.

post colonial scholar md Ayub says that the concept of western world about DP is eurocentric and hence cannot be applied universally. He says that even the academic field is colonised and he aims to decolonise the academic field.

Dr. Amitava Acharya says that realist concept of security dilemma is not sufficient for post colonial states as they face both security dilemma and insecurity dilemma. insecurity dilemma is because of internal instability and overdeveloped nature of state.

md Ayub says that the nature of DP is not anarchical rather hierarchical where -

- post colonial states have been subjugated.

For instance, Thurguthau had said that Africa is politically void and Kenneth Waltz had said that it is foolish to make foreign policy for Malaysia and Costa Rica. This shows the arrogance of the west.

Thus, Gayatri Spivak asks subaltern to speak up and urges west to listen so as to ensure that nature and approaches of it becomes multidimensional to nature.

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 (c) United Nations^(UN) was created in 1945 on the idea of institutionalist liberalism which says that institutions deter war and provide for collective security. Among its ~~test~~ organs, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the only organ which has teeth to bite.

RC Grewa says that since inception of the UN, its membership has trippled but the number of UNSC permanent members remain the same. This shows the world order of 1945 and not accommodate the present changed environment.

The most of the actions of the UN ~~is~~ are located in ~~Europe~~ Africa and Asia but Africa has no representation in the UN and Asia is -

Remarks

- is underrepresented.

- African states have formed L-69 group to strive to get the membership of the UNSC. They have been demanding ~~at the~~ the reforms in the UNSC like -

- expansion of the UNSC
- Transparency in functioning
- Tackling the problem of double-veto.

African countries and groups have raised the ante that they must be provided the membership to show that UN is relevant and inclusive.

On the other hand, Asian countries like Japan and India have come together to get UNSC reformed. They believe that they are the most deserving candidate due to their credentials. Further, it is to be noted that Asia is under-represented and presence of neutral countries like India is not there in the UN.

However, some of the Asian countries like South Korea,

Pakistan etc have come together and have formed coffee club and oppose any expansion or reform without consensus. Moreover, in Africa also, it

is not clear that which country will get membership of the UNSC, if it is expanded.

with pressing demands of G-4,

Kofi Annan propounded two approaches -

- (A) make membership 24
 - Add 8 new permanent members
 - provide no veto
- (B) make membership 24
 - No permanent members but only semipermanent members with 4 years of term.

G4 has supported plan

(A) and has agreed to no veto for 15 years whereas Coffee club supports plan B.

Thus, from perspective of Africa and Asia, UNSC reform is mandatory to ensure that UN remains relevant. Former director -

-general Ban-Rimoon: had said that we need more ~~us~~ than ever. Hence, the only rational course is to provide membership to Asian and African deserving nations.

Ans (9) Initially, non-state actors were called as the secondary members of the IP. But with advent of globalisation their influence has ~~increased~~ and they have become central members of IP.

Realist scholar Kenneth Waltz says that non-legitimate actors are the 'dirty hands' of the states. He says that US administration under Nixon started using terrorism as an instrument of foreign policy.

Hermon Chomsky says that the present era suffering due to terrorism is primarily because of US actions which used terrorism to achieve its national interests. He calls US as the first ~~terror~~ state.

Remarks

we can reaffirm above concept with analysis of Pakistan's foreign policy where it has been using terrorism against India to fight asymmetric war.

Further, in Syria also, the entire problem has been erupted due to contradiction between USA and Russia. Both nations are using non-legitimate actors as proxies to fulfil their national interest.

Moreover, the so-called liberation movements led by the west (USA) are a means to fulfil its national interests. USA accuses domestic government of human right violations and intervene in the state. Morgenthau has said that ideologies are the masks to hide national interest, hence they are the excuses to intervene in other states.

Joseph Nye has analysed the USA action in bringing about coloured revolution in eastern Europe and US intervention in Iraq to introduce democracy. He says that all these actions were aimed at -

Remarks

- fulfilling USA national interests: -
 Thus, though originated as an instrument of state policy, terrorism in globalised era has become hyper and catastrophic. John Gaddis says that though we have killed the python but we have given birth to many poisonous snakes.

Ans 6 Social movements are for fulfilment of some interests & demands of a community, social group. Paul Brass calls these movements as least organised movements.

Social movement in developed countries are for ~~greater~~ better living standard, protection of human rights etc. They aim at keeping government accountable and transparent.

these movements in developing nations are primarily too broad and better and against the oppression of the government. However, we can find neo-social-

- movements in developing countries also as found in developed nations who demand for greater accountability and increased public participation in the government.

Hence, it depends on the location, nature, combination of the social movements ^{as} whether they lead to greater democratization or not.

- Social movements as links between mobilization & democracy

→ social mobilizations provide a scope to the people to come together for fulfilment of collective needs.

→ Some social movements like in India have increased democratization.

→ They play an instrumental role in shaping of democratic values and practices.

→ social mobilizations help people develop democratic consciousness and hence bridges the gap between democracy and mobilization.

However, some social-

Remarks

-mobilizations are used by demagogic leaders to fulfill their ambitions as seen in Germany and Italy.

Thus, social movements are good because it challenge status quo and leads to political development and political modernization. Yet all social movements cannot be said to have bridging tendency between mobilization & democracy.

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



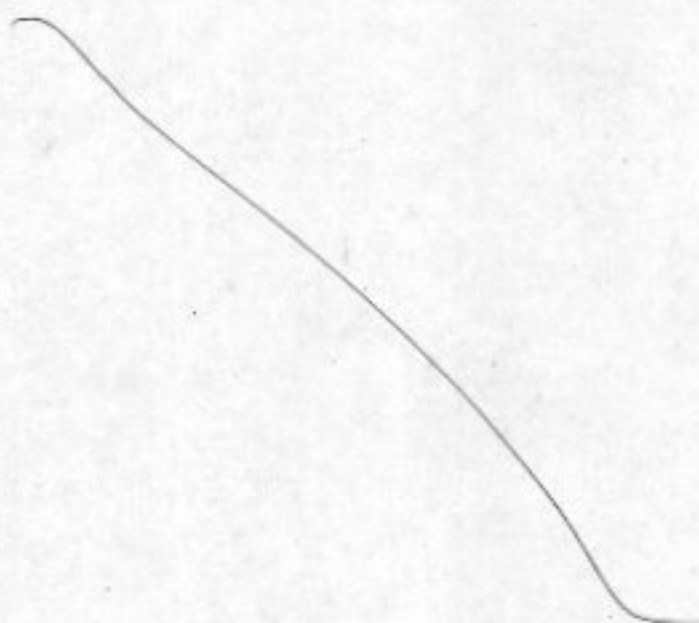
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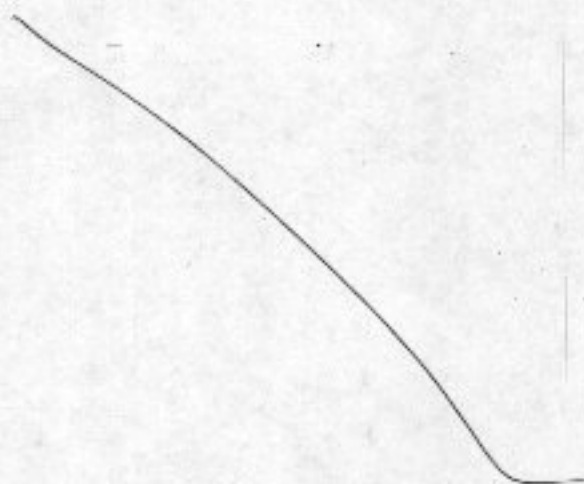


Remarks

*Remarks*



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)

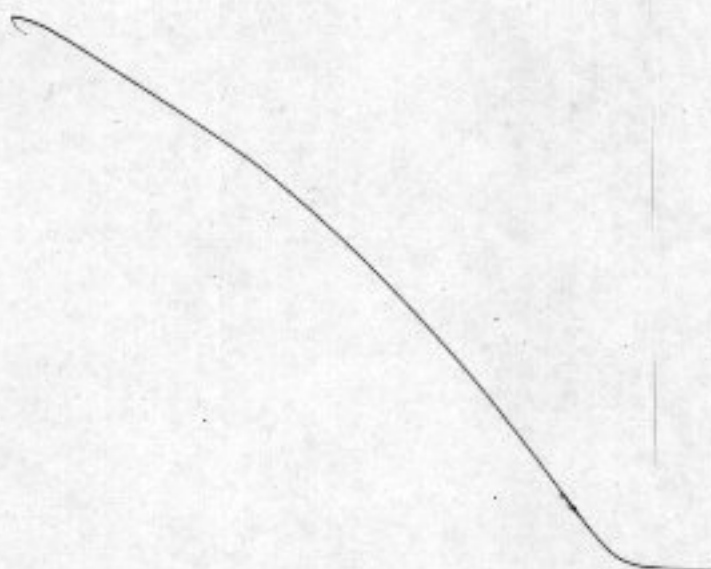
- (b) What are the different meanings of system in international relations, Explain the Mortan Kaplan model?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

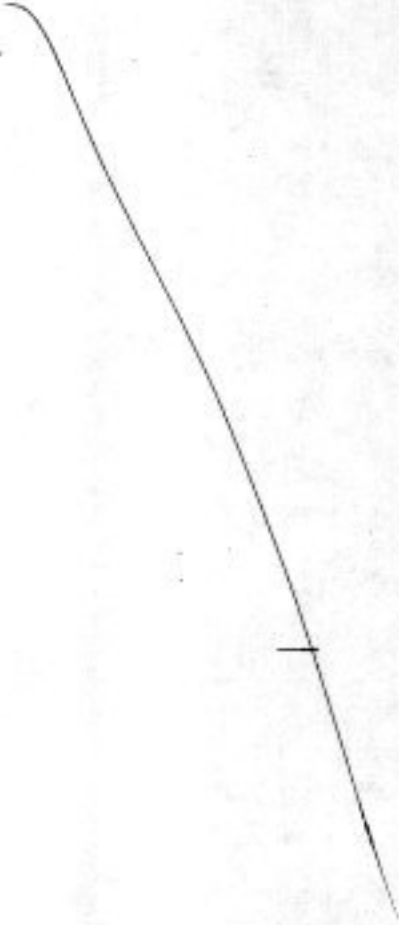
- (c) What do you understand by the term Post-Structuralist Feminism? How does it include the "the other women" experiences?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks



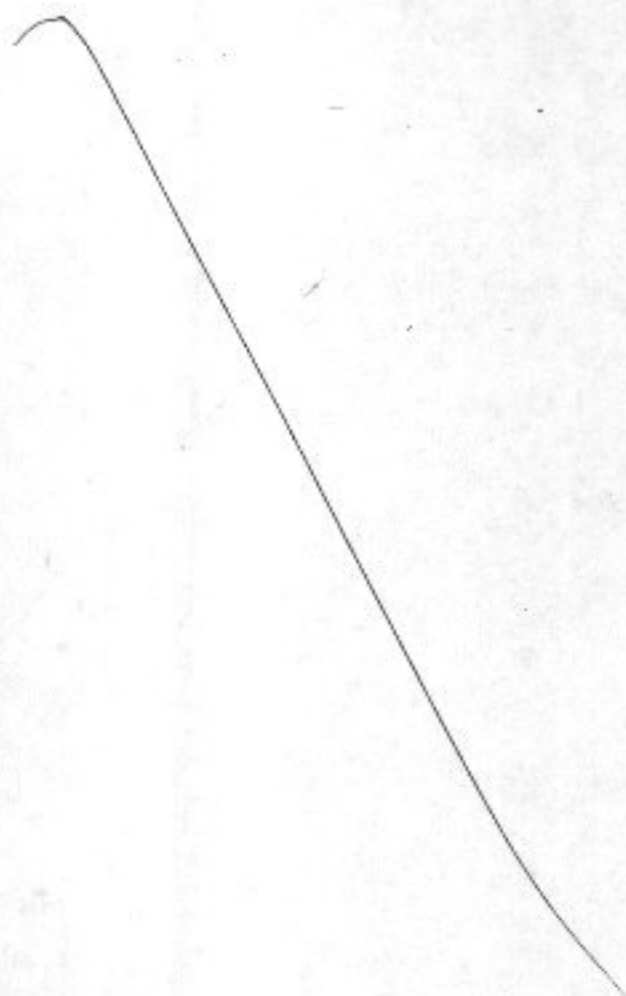
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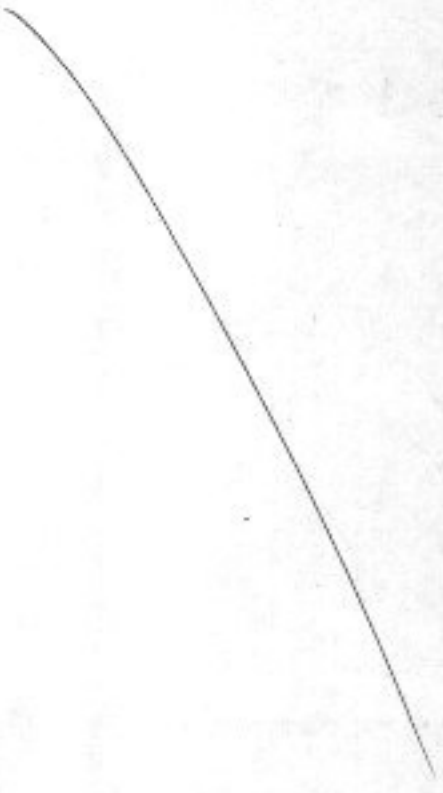
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Remarks

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:- Kautilya in his book Arthashastra has said that democracy is about transforming friends into ally, neutrals into friends and enemies into neutrals.

Track 2 diplomacy is a mechanism by which civil societies, retired diplomats, intellectuals carry out diplomacy to achieve some results.

India has adopted the path of track 2 diplomacy with Pakistan which has following advantages:-

- It will not be a heatedly debated matter.
- Informal diplomats may go to wide-ranging discussions.

Remarks

- They will be free-minded while discussing any matter.
- This route may prove useful as propounded by the functionalist scholar David Mitrani.

It has some challenges also:-

- Track-2 diplomats lack resources.
- Their governments may or may not accept their proposals.
- It may be a long drawn process.
- Back channel diplomacy hardly yields any result.

Thus, this route should be utilized properly. India has started multilateral track-2 diplomacy to reap windward gains.

Ans (b) SD muru says that Bangladesh is located within India. Both nations are connected with geography, history, culture and connectivity and hence, their relationship is called as fraternal in nature.

However, despite huge prospects, there are some concerns also in their relationship.

(a) Teesta water treaty, 1984

- It shares 75% of the river water as 39% goes to India & 36% to Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh has been demanding the equal share in rest 25% as its 10% population is dependent on river Teesta.
- India says that 85% of river's catchment area lies in India, hence it does not deserve equal share.

(b) Ganga water treaty, 1996

- Bangladeshi opposition party BNP has been insisting that this -

Remarks

- It is based on old data and has caused biddation in Bangladesh's dams.

→ Farakka barrage is also a concern

Illegal Immigration

→ According to port, 40 million illegal immigrants are residing across nation.

→ Bangladesh does not accept that immigration is taking place.

- It does not cooperate with India.

China's present

- Bangladesh has allowed china to develop chittagong port.

- China has invested \$15 billion in Bangladesh.

Thus, it is suggested that Bangladesh should forget geography and India should forget history and they should cooperate for peace and prosperity.

Ans (C) Nepal is perceived as a game between two boulders - India and China. So muni calls that it is a perfect buffer state.

Indo-Nepal relation is primarily based on treaty of friendship, 1950. India has always remained a shield for Nepal to protect it from Chinese designs.

However, in recent times there has been growth of anti-India sentiment in Nepal and it is moving closer to China.

Nepali PM K.P. Oli has said that Nepal is a land-linked country and has intensified its relationship with China. China won the good will of Nepal when India imposed informal blockade in 2015.

China has been successful in making inroads into Nepal. Kanakk Muni Dixit says that -

Remarks

- china's aim is to expel India from Nepal.

However, recently held Wuhan Summit highlighted too cooperation between India and China for joint engagement with Nepal. It will prevent Nepal from using China card against India and vice-versa.

Thus, Harsh V. Pant suggests that India should follow Nepal first policy instead of India first policy and it should not let dragon engulf Nepali butter.

Ans (d) - Look west policy aims to intensify India's interests and positions in West Asia. West Asia has been India's companion since ancient times.

However, Chinamaga -

Remarks

- Anand Kumar questions the significance of Look West policy. He says that this policy has not yielded much results.

While, ~~Dr. Rakesh~~ Ranjit Gupta says that India's Look West policy has helped it taking non-linear, non-alignment, non-prescriptive approach in West India. With its help, India has been able to manage relations with Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel simultaneously and has been able to navigate through choppy waters of West Asia.

Thus, as recently PM Modi said at Shangri La Dialogue that India will Act East and think West so as to ensure dynamic coupling of Indopacific.

Ans (c) Prime Minister Modi has said that one old friend is better than two new friends. Indo-Russia relationship has become strategic in nature, but it seems -

- that our relationship is stagnating &
- India has enhanced its engagement with west, especially USA.
- India's defence procurement from Russia is declining.
- Indo-Russia trade stands at \$2 Billion
- people-to-people connection has weakened.
- Russia has taken pragmatic step and is increasing its ties with China and Pakistan.

However, Sameer Saran

says that both India and Russia need to understand each other's strategic interests and should start promoting their relations

Similarly, Kamuel

Sibal says that India cannot afford to antagonise Russia as it is a formidable power and a permanent member of UNSC.

Thus, India-Russia relation is multilayered and dynamic and it is maturing with strengthening their partnership to the 2p.

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) Myanmar 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 (c) ^{Former} prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee held that we can change our history but not our geography, we can change of friends but not our neighbours. This signifies the significance of neighbourhood in Indian foreign policy.

Syam Saran says that India has always wanted to have a peaceful ~~to~~ neighbourhood so as to realise its potential. He says that India intervened in East Pakistan to ensure that its boundary remains safe and secure.

Ambriker Katju says that India never wanted presence of any external power in its neighbourhood which is treated as its backyard. When there was an apprehension about meddling of USA in Sri Lankan civil war, India entered into Rajiv Gandhi-Saigwardhane accord.

Remarks

to ensure that its neighbourhood remains out of influence of external power.

India-Pakistan relation has been full of discontent to which Stephen P. Cohen says 'paired-majority-minority' conflict. Pakistan has always been a security challenge for India. Sumit Ganguli says that all PMs of India have tried to have normalised relationship with Pakistan.

Further, India brought Gujral doctrine to ensure that neighbours remain peaceful and free of the fear of Indian interference in their domestic sphere.

C. Rajamohan in his book 'Samundramanthan' says that India has put its neighbours in 1st concentric because they are very critical for India in achieving its geo-economic, geo-political and geo-strategic goals.

However, there have emerged various challenges to India's approach in its neighbour.

China has been successful in making inroads to all Indian neighbours except Bhutan. S. Jaishankar

says that China's ^{presence} is hard wiring around India.

Further, there remains a big-small neighbour syndrome. All its ~~do~~ neighbours have accused India of meddling into their affairs and micro-managing their issues.

Samuel Saran says that recent swing of maldives towards China shows that India's neighbour-hood has been infiltrated by external power. It backyard has become vulnerable to China's charm offensive.

More often than not, India has tried to dictate ~~the~~ its small neighbours as seen in the case of Nepali constitution which brought significant change in its neighbours who are playing China card frequently.

Further, Pakistan has become the sanctuary of -

Remarks_

-terrorists production and of anti-india activity

Thus, Hoppy Mor Jacob suggests that India should not follow 'reactionary policy', should not take 'existential stands'. The time has come to implement Gandhi doctrine and neighbourhood first policy holistically.

Ans (a) Jayant Dixit says that foreign policies are the instruments to achieve national interest of a nation. A. Appadurai calls that foreign policies are not made in vacuum. Indian foreign policy has also seen various changes but one thread runs across history - is strategic autonomy.

Pt. Nehru is known as the father of the concept of non-alignment. Henry Kissinger says that non-alignment has proved to be very crucial for India to sail through the choppy water of cold war.

during entire period of cold war, India followed autonomous foreign policy without getting -

Remarks

- influenced by any other actors - though India entered into tactical partnership with USSR in 1971, yet its policies were made independently.

Further, after disintegration of USSR, it appeared that India would have to change its course but as C. Rajamohan says that India could not be convinced to play a junior role of any other country. He says that though India emerged as idealising state, yet it was too proud to follow non-alignment.

In contemporary era, India has come very close to USA and it has been granted the status of major non-NATO Ally, yet recent reiteration by PM Modi at Shangri la dialogue that India would follow the policy of strategic autonomy.

Gyan Saran says that India has been able to balance its relation with US, Russia, China cordial simultaneously just because of its autonomy in policy making.

Similarly Ranjit Gupta says that non-alignment in West Asia has helped India crossing the choppy waters of the middle-east.

Thus, India aspires to be a global power, it aims to achieve the rightful place in the comity of the nations, hence India needs to go for strategic autonomy as reiterated by PM Modi.

Ans (D) MEA states that India-Myanmar relation has been cemented with culture, commerce, ethnicity and connectivity. It is true that India's Asian dream can be fulfilled with crucial contribution of Myanmar.

India has launched Act East Asia policy and has been pursuing ~~co~~ collaboration with the partners in South East-Asia, East Asia aggressively. Myanmar is a gateway for India to ensure easy access to South East Asia.

Geopolitically, Myanmar is a member of BIMSTEC, ASEAN, EAS

- where India's stakes are greater. Both countries can cooperate to ensure that Asia remains democratic, inclusive and peaceful.

Geo-strategically, Myanmar can cooperate with India in stalling the dragon boom entering into South Asia. Both countries can cooperate to tackle the problem of drug trafficking, arms trafficking across the border by managing the golden crescent. India's internal security in north-east can be ensured effectively with cooperation of Myanmar by tackling the problem of insurgency.

Geo-economically, Myanmar is rich in hydrocarbon resources and can fulfill the thrust of India in this sector. Further, Myanmar is a good destination for export from India.

India can ensure safe, democratic and inclusive Indo-Pacific with support of Myanmar. Further, India has launched programs like Kaladan multimodal transit route, India-Myanmar-Thailand highway etc to connect with south-east Asia.

Remarks

However, there are some challenges also in the relation. Recent, Rohingya crisis and their influx into Bangladesh has put India in the trilemma. India cannot criticise or pressurize Myanmar due to Chinese reason.

Further, NSCN (IM) insurgents are hiding in Myanmar and Myanmar has not been coordinating with India in tackling this menace.

Thus, as Harsh V. Pant says that India - Myanmar must come to the table and resolve their difference to strengthen their relation.

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 (c) Central Asia is called as the heart of the world. * Maekind in his 'theory of heart' has put central Asia as the zipper for integration of Eurasia. India enjoys lot of social, political and cultural capital in India.

As the grand strategy of the USA unfolds of Eurasia and as China progresses aggressively to link Eurasia, it is going to cause tectonic shift in the world order. India cannot afford to remain back as a bystander in this great game.

Recently, India has become the member of SCO and its Qingdao Summit, China called India as the key in ensuring stability in central Asia.

Sameer Sasan in his article 'From Indo-Pacific to -

Remarks

- Eularia says that India has huge stake in the region. He says that when we look at central Asia, we should look at its neighbours - Russia, China, Pakistan. He says that when resurgent Russia, ambitious China and opportunist Pakistan are ganging up, India cannot be left alone.

Geoeconomically, central Asia is essential for India to fulfil its energy demands, due large tracts of fertile land, central Asia can help India achieving food security. It is a huge market for Indian export and investment.

Geopolitically, Central Asian countries have been looking up at India to manage Russia and China. They are essential for India to mobilise its opinion at the UN, WTO, climate change platforms, getting seat in the UNSC etc.

Geostrategically, central Asia is ~~ess~~ essential for India to connect with Russia, Europe and Afghanistan. It can help India -

Remarks

- tackling the menaces like separatism, terrorism and extremism. India can have greater role in the International Politics.

Robert D. Kaplan in his book 'Macroscope's world' says that Eurasia is going to challenge the hegemony of the USA in which central Asia would play a critical role. In his another book 'Monsoon', he says that India cannot afford to cede its strategic ground to the China.

C. Rajamohan in his article 'Eurasia', bigger than Indo-Pacific says that India's niblet footed diplomacy cannot sustain the turbulence of central Asia. He asks India to build military capital in central Asia.

Syam Saran says that central Asia will determine the course of future world order and thus India must make some arrangements in the region.

Similarly, Happymon Jacob says that Delhi should leave positanical stands, reactionary -

Remarks

-policy and MEA should start looking at wood for tree -

This, as Robert D. Kaplan says that since era of 'new-medievalism' is coming with disintegration of US hegemony, central Asia could be a big thing for India due to its geo-economic, geo-strategic, geo-political significance.

Ans (9) Soft power is a mechanism of power in the international politics. Joseph Nye says that it is based on democracy, culture, communication, attraction etc. It goes for consensus based approach.

India has been using its soft power throughout the foreign policy of independent India excepting ~~few~~ few cases.

P. Sridharan in his recent book 'Indian foreign policy: opportunities and challenges' says that India needs to magnify its soft power with changing world order. He says that India can mix soft power with-

Remarks

- last panel of John Chipman to ensure that its application is smart and effective.

Similarly, Rajiv Sikri in his book 'Indian foreign policy: an Indian view' says that soft power is a wealth of India but in recent era the old objects of soft power have become less effective, hence, India needs to develop more assertive soft power.

However, C. Rajamohan and Karan Taneja say that India can go for judicious mix of hard power ~~to~~ and soft power so as to tackle the problems like Maldives.

Further, it is evident that India enjoy lot of capital in soft power due to -

- Its democracy
- Its obedience to international law.
- Its diverse culture, cuisine, yoga.
- Its constructive role in peacekeeping
- Its respect to domestic sovereignty of other countries.

Remarks

However, Chinmay
Aharekhan says that India should
 adopt hard power because ..
chicken kari, Tajmahal and yog
 can only create attraction towards
 India and cannot force to do
 what India wants.

Thus, we must rely on
 soft power because hard power
 can have countervailing impact on
 our national interests. Recently,
MEA has constituted a task force to
 devise a soft power matrix to
 strengthen its soft power weapon.

— Ans (b) Mark Twain once said that
 'whisky is to drink and water is to
 fight upon'. Water has emerged as
 the new oil in contemporary era.
 India-China water relation is a
 dynamic relation

— Brahmaputra river

→ It originates in Tibet in Mansarovar
 and flows to Bay of Bengal through India.

Remarks

- India-China do not have any agreement on this river. China has been reluctant in signing any agreement.
- China shares hydrological data with India each year but charges ₹ 18 lakh for that.
- Last year, it did not share the data which caused widespread havoc in north-east.
- China has been building multiple dams so as to divert the river water toward north.

Indus River

- Though China is not a party to Indus water treaty between India and Pakistan, yet it has lot of leverage.
 - Pakistan has ~~an~~ disproportionate amount of share but whenever India tries to revise the treaty, it threatens India due to its closeness with China.
 - China can divert the flow of river if India takes any action against Pakistan.
- Moreover, water has become more critical in Indo-China relations as C. Rajamohan-

Remarks

- in his book 'Samundramanthan' says that there are prospect of Indo-China war on water in Indian ocean.

Similarly, Robert D. Kaplan in his book 'Monsoon' says that as both India and China are trying to be oceanic power, they may collide with each other to exercise dominance

Thus, the rational course remains the cooperation and peaceful resolution of conflicts at equal footing to ensure that Asia remains democratic, peaceful and prosperous.

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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