

6:05pm - 9:06pm / 6:13pm / 9:27pm - 20min

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GS SCORE

TEST - 05

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

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good analysis & efforts
Follow question space suggests
Do's & more on Cooperative Polity

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
 2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name K. PREM SAGAR
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature K. Prem Sagar

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Roll No.

Ap

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) General Principles of Global Environmental Regimes.
- (b) Women Movement: West vs East.
- (c) New Cold War
- (d) A theoretical analysis of Role of Nuclear Weapons in IR.
- (e) Cosmopolitan Democracy.

a) The Global environment Regimes and its principles are evolving dynamically based on interactions of global south and north through various treaties & Conventions. Some of the recognised general principles are :

- i) Common but differentiated Responsibility recognised from UN Convention of Rio Summit, 1992 onwards emphasising greater leverage to developing & LDC countries
- ii) Environmental Justice based on principles of equity and Justice and historical burden, is
- iii) The procedural justice of right to participate all small or big nations as equals in environment regimes with same voice.

Remarks

iv) the distributive justice in the form of fair share of burden sharing and mitigation efforts is reflected in Kyoto protocol, Montreal protocol.

v) Also, the recognition of funding mechanism & technology transfer from Global North to South resulted in Global Environment facility & funding of \$100 billion/year in Paris Climate deal.

vi) Also, protection of common heritage lead to Antarctic treaty limiting it to scientific experiments and Arctic Council & UNCLOS, PCA to regulate marine resources.

However, these principles are slowly being threatened by leading powers like US, which withdrew from Paris climate deal and Kyoto protocol etc., So, a Coalition to bring pressure to ensure climate change targets are met by global world is need of hour.

(6)

Remarks

Good arguments, most of the relevant points are covered, simply does not cover areas of conflict b/w global north & global south

Q6 Women movements: West vs East

The Women movements in West are primarily extension initially of liberal principles of equality, liberty to all human beings. So, it progressed from 1st wave to 2nd wave and 3rd wave.

On other hand Women movements of East are not truly women movements but are intersectional issues & overlapping issues. Eg: chipko movement is combination of environment & women issues.

The Women movements in West evolved from liberal to radical and social and cover a homogeneous group.

But women movement in East are heterogeneous and cut across by many social identities like Caste, Religion etc,

Nehru Paris, calls Indian women movements for instances as spontaneous and reflect corporatism i.e., they reflect concerns of corporate women of dowry, harassment

Remarks

but not reflect concerns of rural women like caste based discrimination, dignity concerns etc.,

Also Women movements in West are primarily new modern or new social movements using strategies of theatre, media, music etc.,

on otherhand Women movements in East still use old social movements methods of protests, direct action etc, and new age Medium like Social Media like #MeToo.

Women movements of West primarily involve demand of political action and change and involve gender pay equality, reproductive rights etc.,

where as in East, women movements focus on social value systems change and for recognition of dignity of women

Eg: Recent Ganima Andolan (Women dignity march)

However with increased globalization, there is growing convergence between West & East.



Remarks

General analysis is good but you need to emphasize on the difference in nature of demands being raised by both, for example west asks for control over body while east asks for protection from violence

9) New Cold War

There are primarily two perspectives of understanding of New Cold War.

① New Cold War of 1980-90's: This especially after detente phase of 1970-80 when broken down, emerged a new tensions between US & USSR especially with Afghanistan invasion by USSR, breakdown of START-I treaty, proxy wars on each other in Middle East dominated. The collapse of USSR in 1989 after strategic defense initiative - star wars by Nex Ronald Reagan and oil prices lowering dominated this period.

② New Cold War of 21st Century: The emergence of new assertive china and global competition between US & china is being analysed as new emerging cold war.

The chinese 2015 strategy and recent Xi-Jingping's

assertive claim of making china as dominant power by 2049 replacing us. The US vice president fence statement of china as new competitor and US's 2018 National strategic document lay ground for strategic competition between us & china :

This is already seen in some form through trade war and Indo-pacific vision of US and withdrawal of us from inf treaty and US nuclear modernisation to counter chinese hegemony are some of the manifestations of it.

However this era also has dynamic complexities like close economic interdependence between us & china, large people to people forwards and lack of ideological conflicts mark this different from cold war between us & USSR.

However growing tensions mark need for evolving strategic consensus to avoid any future conflicts that threaten global peace and security.

Remarks

Don't elaborate on china aspect, simply focus on the actual meaning of the term which pertains to multiple theatre struggle between USA & china

d) Theoretical Analysis of Role of Nuclear Weapons in IR

There is large diverse views about role of nuclear weapons among different schools.

Realist school thinkers like Kenneth Waltz argue for nuclear weapons as effective deterrence for achieving security and even advocates gradual responsible proliferation.

Social constructivists like Ming Fannenburg argue that it is Nuclear taboo among public that avoided use of nuclear weapons even in grave situations. so need to provide that moral pressure.

liberal institutionalists argue that it is regimes and treaties like Non proliferation Regime & IAEA can help constraint threats of nuclear weapons and need for effective institutional cooperation.

post colonialist school argues nuclear weapons actually threaten strategic stability and provides insecurity dilemma. They say their interests better served in nuclear free world.

(4)

Remarks

good analysis but need more elaboration on liberal & realist school especially how our liberal school supports to idea of nuclear ~~weap~~ weapons

e) Cosmopolitan democracy

With rapid globalization and modern means of transport and economic opportunities, emerged heterogeneous nation of western countries establishing need & dictate of cosmopolitan democracy. It refers to representation of interests of all groups and assimilation in social and political structures.

The multiculturalist school lead by Shikha Parekh and Culture relativism are some instances. Shikha Parekh calls for dialogue between civilizations to evolve political democracy and norms of engagement.

We need strengthening of cosmopolitan democracy & values to correct trends of populism, xenophobia and attacks on refugees etc, and to promote human rights and basic freedoms in world.

Remarks

not very clear, it is related to citizen participation in global governance, read the topic again from book

2) Answer the following questions:

- (a) Is regionalism declining in world politics? Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) (The world is changing, but not the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which was established by 51 countries 70 years ago) Examine the statement in reference to the role of the civil society in reforming the council. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) (Social movements are hard to define conceptually) and there are a number of approaches that are difficult to compare. Discuss) How is it different from collective action? (200 Words) (15)

a) The Regionalism primarily refers to coming together of nations in cooperative or shared sovereignty framework for mutual development through combined efforts. The most successful examples of Regionalism are European Union, ASEAN, NAFTA etc..

However the Regionalism does not act in vacuum but changes dynamically based on environment, factors, power relations in International politics. The analysis of current state of Regionalism presents a flux situation with both declining trends and also emerging with variations in time and space.

Declining Trends of Regionalism

This can be more clearly analysed by examining different

Remarks

regions in space & factors affecting

i) European Union: After peaking the success of EU regionalism with 28 countries block and powerful common market, the rise of sentiments of immigration, populist rhetoric on lack of control influenced Brexit threatening EU. Also, rise of Rightwing parties in East European countries and clash of policies on immigration and Refugees, human rights apart from Rich core (Germany, France) to poor peripheral threatening EU regionalism.

good example

ii) NAFTA: It even though does not represent classic case of Regionalism, US with its 'America first' scrapped NAFTA and moved to for USMCA making it model agreement for its further deals

iii) ASEAN: The deepening divisions between US backing countries and Chinese influenced (CPEC) countries also threatened regionalism and more deepening of integration.

good example

Remarks

The Stance of ASEAN on Chinese aggression in South China Sea is manifestation of declining trend.

iv) The recent APEC Summit at Papua New Guinea collapse due to conflict of US-China without a joint Communique.

v) The US policy of 'destructive Isolationism' forcing countries to go for more bilateral frameworks than Regional and Regional organization influence decreasing.

However, the same factors of growing protectionism, coupled with stagnation of WTO-DSB and unilateral actions are once again driving regionalism in some areas.

The recent urgency and dedication towards RCEP conclusion, formation of Indo-Pacific Quad, SCO for strategic reasons and rejuvenation of BIMSTEC highlight this.

Even EU realizing the Isolationism of US & aggressiveness of China, cooperating with India through strategic partnership.

Thus eventually it appears to be a declining trend.

(10)

Remarks
 most of your examples are very good, you just need to elaborate why this is happening as a world wide phenomenon -- link this with the use of right wing / conservative regimes across the world.

a) Regionalism, there are also driving factors for increased collaboration and coordination in other Spheres.

- b) The words of former UN Secretary General - Kofi Annan that "There is an urgent need for UNSC to reflect global power realities, equities and aspiration of people, without which it loses legitimacy & relevance in global peace & security" hold significance with respect to UNSC functioning.

UNSC which initially reflected World War-II realities of 5 P-5 nations + 6 Non permanent members when UN has 51 countries only modified once in 1963 to expand to 5 P-5 + 10 Non-Permanent nations even when UN, now has 192 nations reflect gross asymmetry of representation.

Also, the emerging powers and multipolar world order not being reflected in UNSC not only threatens its functioning but also global peace & security as already evident during inter-war period of WWI-WII where great

Remarks

SCORE

powers are not accommodated. In this context, also with 21st Century globalization driven complex interdependence world brings the role of civil society to Reform the Security Council.

i) As advocated by Social Constructivists, civil society can bring the most needed moral pressure and taboo to break the great P-5 powers deadlock that usually is not being broken by nation states.

ii) The Success of recent Security driven prohibition of Nuclear weapons Act, 2017 need to be replicated in UNSC reforms to ensure global peace & security.

iii) The Civil Society Cross Collaboration among countries and NGOs like Greenpeace, Amnesty can play most influential role to white UNSC reforms to place agenda of climate change & human rights as well.

iv) Also, the billion plus population of Asia & Africa who are

Remarks

majority underrepresented can now effectively utilize social media & new forms of protests through online petitions, theatre etc, to bring pressure to Reform UNSC.

The Reform of UNSC is urgent need of hour to tackle threatening global challenges of terrorism, climate change,

As, Refugees etc, for which civil society along with state

role is paramount. ^{Good analysis but also include the} Security studies called ^{black} ~~black~~ ^{board} ~~board~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{civil} ~~civil~~ ^{society} ~~society~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{organization} ~~organization~~

campaign by Institute for ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{Council} ~~Council~~ ^{which} ~~which~~ ^{establishes} ~~establishes~~ ^a ~~a~~ ^{broad} ~~broad~~ ^{based} ~~based~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{social} ~~social~~ ^{movements} ~~movements~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{most} ~~most ^{dynamic} ~~dynamic ^{movements} ~~movements~~ ^{that} ~~that~~~~~~

vary drastically across space & time when observed closely

So, it is very difficult to converge and develop conceptual

definition of social movement.

for instance while Marlet defines social movements as the collective organization of efforts of groups, individual for common objectives, facault defines or explain social movements as expression of power in form of dissent against bureaucracy & militarisation of power.

Remarks

Need to include a lot more precise definition of social movements from links

Also, the social movements while once try to espouse cause of political change or influence policies of govt.

for Eg: Theoothukudi protests, Silent Valley Social movement

On otherhand, they also involve not political but strive for social system change, cultural and social structures and value change Eg: Temple entry movements and Recent Ganima Andolan (dignity march) for social change in society

Also the social movement differ in West and Global South. while global North movements are dominated by New social movements that deal with quality of life issues like environment, LGBT rights etc, global south movements show hybrid mix of both old and new social movement.

So, also while Marxists view social movements as expression of inequalities and exploitation, liberals prefer to call it 'Resource mobilisation'. so, the number of approaches & dynamic nature make it very hard to define conceptually.

Remarks

Social Movements vs Collective Action

While social movements are least institutionalised structure of collective organizations, collective action refers to much diverse approaches ranging from parties, pressure groups, interest groups to atomic groups & mob actions.

Social Movements usually are subset or one of the form of collective action where people of common interest come together. Collective action may involve spontaneous or instantaneous action. For instance, Anti-corruption movement in Delhi is social movement and Recent student instant protests in Dhaka against traffic accidents is collective action.

Social movements also perform function of political recruitment, political socialisation, collective action usually limits to immediate interests.

Thus social movements acts as important tool between people & politics. This with other structures make political system more inclusive & vibrant.

9

Remarks

Violence can be a component of collective action but not of social movement. Analyse how every social movement is collective action but the reverse is not always true.

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of pressure groups in developing countries. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Foreign policy decision-making is no more a confined function of government. Discuss the role of think-tanks in foreign policy making along with its growing role in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Analyse the driving factors behind United Kingdom's decision to quit the European Union. What can be the possible consequences of this on Indian interests? What would be further implications with the change in regime under the Boris Government? (250 Words) (20)

a) According to Finer, pressure groups are invisible engines that try to influence politics without institutionalised responsibility or participation in government. While political parties play the function of INTEREST AGREGATION, pressure groups perform INTEREST ARTICULATION according to Gabriel Almond's system.

Role of pressure groups in developing countries :

S.D Beer in his analysis of pressure^{groups} found following role.

- i) They empower most disadvantaged people & represent their interest, there by upliftment.
- ii) They provide & support political system through data, analysis of policies making decisions vibrant.
- iii) They make democracy participative & inclusive by engaging

Remarks

competing groups. The Robert Dahl's analysis of polyarchy is based on these pressure groups.

iv) Rajini Kothari explains pressure groups also perform as reservoir of political leadership & class providing political socialisation and recruitment.

v) Pressure groups ensure that even minority groups who may have not well represented in majoritarian voting system also are represented.

vi) Pressure groups make democracy majoritarian to consociational.

Eg: farmers - Bharatiya Kisan Sabha, FICCI, etc.

However in developing countries, the socio-economic constraints, hierarchies and as Samuel P Huntington says political decay challenges uniform influence of pressure groups.

Also, this results in monolithic elite pressure groups dominating due to networking advantages. This is why.

(10)

Remarks

good analysis quite good. Just analyse how the performance of PG in developing nations is improving rapidly & include some examples of their achievements as given in links.

Stanley Kochhak suggest India to move from state led or political party supported pressure groups to civil society led pressure groups for their effective functioning in democracy.

- b) Foreign policy decision making is an important function that not only influences domestic actors, individuals, organizations but also the interactions, cooperation, conflicts in international arena.

In India, traditionally foreign policy making is dominated by government, state authority and leadership. The Nehru's leadership driven vision of Indian foreign policy which without much discussion in parliament, media and successive policies of Indira, Rajiv Gandhi etc, are manifestation of dominant role of govt in foreign policy.

However post Cold War and arrival of globalisation has transformed & diffused the power to nonstate actors in domestic regime. As liberalists explains; it is

Remarks

Start your own new dynasty

now driven by preferences and views of different actors of a state which are only executed by state explains this change. The recent Balakot attacks on background of large public anger is one of the instance.

Also, the adoption of neo-liberal model and emerging technologies and social media reduced dominance of govt and brought role of think tanks, Media, NGO's, pressure groups like FICCI, Asatom and public role also in foreign policy decision making. The FICCI, influence on govt in representing industry concerns in RCEP agreement is another manifestation that govt is not alone in decision making. *You had taken way too long to arrive at specific demand of question*

In this context, the role of think tanks is paramount in foreign policy decision making

i) Think tanks bring fresh perspective and innovative out of the box thinking into policy making

Remarks

- ii) Think tanks like Observer Research Foundation, IRSA etc., relieve govt of painful research and provide data and analysis of crucial importance.
- iii) The strategic think tanks & scholars like K. Subramanyam has provided Nuclear doctrine that formed basis for later India's official nuclear doctrine in 2008.
- iv) Also, the recent attempt by domestic strategic thinkers releasing Nonalignment 2.0 document providing strategy is influencing and reflected in India's STRATEGIC AUTONOMY.

Growing Role of Think tanks

- i) Recently, the global level dialogue of Raisina dialogue on global issues by ORF not only elevated India's soft power but made India's views heard to global audiences & represented its vision and world order.
- ii) The growing IRSA and other think tanks sponsored Frank-IR

Remarks

dialogues and Track 1.5 dialogues prove to be beneficial

Also, the university affiliated think tanks like

OP JINDAL university's and JNU's Institute of Chinese Studies

etc., are providing unique, firsthand domestic perspective of evolving situations.

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Thus, the foreign policy making in India is slowly moving ^{from} towards top down approach towards collaborative

and bottom top approaches. But still state is dominant actor

is decision making. *need to lot more think tanks specially those with strategic background*

g) The European politics in particular and international politics

in post general are dominated from last 3 years by BREXIT and constant swinging of Britain from NO-DEAL, BAD-DEAL and GOOD-DEAL debates producing political chaos.

In this context, the driving structural & non structural factors for BREXIT are

1) Discontent post global crisis of 2008, this brought great

Remarks

Decision and job loss coupled with enlarging sovereignty by EU post 2007 Lisbon treaty was resented by Britain public

i) Populism in background of Immigrants - The lack of recovery and job opportunities and cheap labour take over by other European citizens of East Europe questioned sovereignty of Britain in deciding immigration laws. *This actually became an emotive issue*

ii) Political opportunism shown by Conservative leader, David Cameron with confidence that public would vote for Remain failed

iv) Deep crisis in public services like NHS - National Health Services because of lack of budgetary allocations and immediate blame on EU's fiscal constraints also moved Britain to move towards exit.

Possible consequences on Indian Interests

What will be complaints against Euro?

i) Negative Consequences:

1. Britain is gateway to EU. so, now all Indian trade needs to be rerouted
2. Britain's trade boosts financial services, which is important

Remarks

export services that Indian IT sector provides

3. Indian investments & industries like Tata Jaguar Motors, steel industries etc, will be impacted due to loss of EU market

Positive Consequences

1. Opportunity to strike free trade deal between India-UK in long term
2. More strategic and bilateral cooperation as no constraints from EU.
3. More investments and trade in goods & services opportunities bilaterally in long term.

Implications of change in Regime:

Boris Johnson Regime is most hardline brexiters who

prefer hard brexit further complicates relation with EU. EU already drew redline of not changing any deal that was agreed with May Theresa.

So, the flexibility of transient deal or at least Backstop Solution remains illusory under Boris strong stances. It is best to be optimistic for quick solution to this long problem.

Remarks

Need to elaborate in detail the negative consequences of no deal exit

will it be correct to say that there are long term gains?

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SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Discuss India's contribution in Global Nuclear Security.
- (b) SAARC Development Fund
- (c) State responses to cross-border displacement in South Asia
- (d) A Glass Half Full: The Promise of Regional Trade in South Asia.
- (e) Major areas of concern in India-Bangladesh Relations.

- a) India was champion of cause of Global disarmament and nuclear free world right from Nehru to till now. The only country with nuclear doctrine that talks of disarmament is manifestation of its contribution
- i) The establishment of NAM and argue for Nuclear free world as explained by S.V Paul exerted moral voltage on nuclear powers to sign partial test ban treaty in 1960's during peak of cold war.
- ii) India lead Global South played key role in declaration of Nuclear free zones in Pacific, South-East and Africa.

Remarks

- iv) As noted by former PM Manmohan Singh, India is a Reluctant Nuclear power which waited for ~~so~~ decades and only one to develop military use from civilian purpose because of Circumstances
- v) The Voluntary moratorium, No first use and acceptance to PAEA Safeguards to civilian nuclear facilities along with clear separation of fuel cycle contributed to global nuclear safety
- vi) Also, the clean non proliferation record legitimized & led to its acceptance in all regimes except NSG through by ensuring nuclear safety control
- vii) The CTBT treaty website still holds standing call of Nehru calling for global disarmament is testament to

India's Contributions

4

So, it is time now to mainstream India into nuclear order especially in turbulent times through NSG to ensure stable global nuclear order.

Remarks

not for just India's but on overall initiatives for nuclear doctrine security, down in IAEA cooperation with IAEA

Q) SAARC Development fund

The SAARC development fund is important mechanism in regional organization to fight common challenges of poverty, underdevelopment, Education, human services.

It is intended to facilitate inclusive development especially in least developed countries of SAARC.

SAARC development fund is based on principle of either swim together or sink together to fight common challenges. It has potential to integrate region and develop solidarity among the region.

However the SAARC fund operationalization also stuck due to operational and non functioning of SAARC.

∴ there is need to strengthen & take gradual steps of sensitization and utilisation of SAARC fund for eventual regionalisation of the region for mutual prosperity.

Remarks

Generic, need to provide specific factual data on the fund and also take about its numerous issues (contributions, remedial measures)

c) State Responses to cross border displacement in South Asia

The South Asia is most densely populated area representing 20% of world's population in about 3% of geographical area. This coupled with ethnic conflicts, vulnerability to natural disasters, economic inequalities drive cross border displacement.

i) The recent Rohingya persecution and displacement from Myanmar was well responded by Bangladesh. While Bangladesh responded with physical space, India with material needs.

ii) But states in South Asia also see the displacement from security aspect as they have potential to ignite ethnic conflicts.

iii) The long pending North East of India's immigration from Bangladesh was responded by both political solution & security solution of border management.

iv) Also, states in South Asia primarily respond based on domestic political considerations due to huge impact on

Remarks

You need to elaborate on the general drivers of the refugee policy of South Asian nations. Why haven't we acceded to global regulation on this?

domestic resources,

So, states response vary based on ethnic, security, resource considerations of displaced people.

d) A Glass Half Full: Promise of Regional Trade

The most ambitious South Asia free trade agreement (SAFTA) launched in 2009 aimed at reducing trade barriers & tariffs to zero by 2016 but is still long away from that goal.

The intra-trade in SAARC nations is about 2% of region GDP in comparison to 10% in ASEAN explains the situation and potential. Even Asian Development Bank estimated that SAFTA realization can make boost to \$40 billion of agriculture trade in region.

make your quote your factual data accurately

The only achievement of SAFTA trade is between Sri Lanka - India - Bangladesh and Nepal. The main structural challenge despite having negative list mechanism in SAFTA is

Remarks

constant conflicts and deep suspicion of each other.

Unlike other regional organizations like EU, ASEAN, SARC countries all share border with India, not with each other. This coupled with strong border disputes and inward looking states make the realization of promise of regional trade not possible.

As Shyam Saran in his book 'How India sees World'

explains, we need to leverage technology to open our borders and ensure trade and connectivity to realize full potential of

regional trade especially in this uncertain trade lean driven

world. *Need to give a lot more reason for weak South Asian trade & also need to suggest specific remedial measures*

e) Major areas of concern in Indo-Bangla Relations

As Recently stated by PM Modi, India Bangladesh relations reflect Enar Bangla i.e., Golden phase, yet there are some areas of concern that need to be challenged.

i) Institutionalisation of Relations: Currently relations are driven by leadership and parties, so any change in regime may devoid of stability & reliability. Eg: BJP - Khadia ministry may change direction

• good point

ii) Water disputes: The Teesta water treaty is major irritant, need to evolve bilateral water basin management mechanism on lines of Ganga river water treaty

iii) Illegal Immigrations especially in background of NRC in Assam and reports of mass deportation may be sensitive and need of consultations & consensus to handle carefully

iv) Balancing China's influence especially in the background of expanding BRI influence in Indian periphery & careful balance of China's influence is strategic necessity in neighbourhood.

v) Political Sensitivities: Any insensitive comments in India or Bangladesh have implications on relations as both nations

Remarks

are ethnically and linguistically linked.

However, the current strong bilateral relations & leadership cooperation need to be utilised to lay strong foundations and to resolve mentioned areas of concern for making Bay of Bengal region once again centre of South Asia.

Add the issue of Farakka barrage & Pipamuleh
Hydropower projects, mention recent initiatives taken to remedy the same

Remarks

7) Answer the following questions:

- (a) In the current circumstances it has become crucial for the UNSC to reform itself and uphold its legitimacy and representativeness in the world. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide detailed arguments with examples against the relevance of NAM for Indian foreign policy objectives? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) In an unpredictable global environment, (India needs to shape a domestic consensus in matters of Indian foreign policy.) In this context, discuss some of the major upcoming challenges for Indian foreign policy (250 Words) (20)

- a) It became imperative and urgent necessity to reform United Nations Security Council not just for legitimacy and representativeness of body but also to ensure success of UNSC in preserving global peace and order. This is because
- i) Emerging Multipolar World order: Till now, the unipolar world led by US is fast waning and new powers of China, Russia, India etc, emerged and global strategic and political realignments are taking place. Without taking them into account, UNSC cannot function effectively
- ii) Inability to resolve conflicts: The recent Masoud Azhar uprising by UNSC after several blockades and frustration by emerging powers may delegitimise the body. Similarly the

Remarks

UNSC was again sharply being divided between West and East i.e., P₃ and P₂ (China, Russia) : The recent Libya Crisis and Syria etc, are examples of result of these divisions.

ii) UNSC which approves most of the peacekeeping operations in Africa without having any representation is not only limiting UNPKF effectiveness, sensitivities of locals but also impacting legitimacy of UNSC.

iv) The growing divisions especially as seen by China's assertiveness in South China Sea violating UNCLOS judgement, US in its 2018 National Security Strategy naming Russia, China, Iran as strategic competitors. This coupled with growing Arms Race, after withdrawal of MF treaty necessitates need of neutral & balancing powers like, India, Germany, Japan representation in UNSC.

v) Also when 3.5 billion population of Asia being only represented by 1 Permanent seat of UNSC shows gross

underrepresentation affecting representativeness of UNSC.

vi) Even the economic realities apart from strategic power realities not reflected in UNSC. so, there is urgent need to reform UNSC to make it legitimate and representative

for this India and G-4 nations need to pull the collective efforts with more enthusiasm, along with G-77, IBSA, BRICS lobbying to reform UNSC at earliest to escape world from looming new age cold war and establish peace and prosperity. good analysis but you also need to elaborate on the reasons for delay in reform.

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b) The strongest criticism to relevance of NAM as foreign policy objectives comes from functionalists and Realists.

-functionalist like E. Rajamohan in his recent article 'NAM in state of coma' explains that NAM was never relevant neither now nor during cold war because

i) The large political & strategic interests between members never converge and only resulted in rhetoric.

ii) He also says India was never followed NAM really and at max it can be referred to as 'Reflexive anti-american policy'.

iii) NAM only serves the purpose of providing diplomatic voice to individual national interests.

iv) Also, in growing Complex multipolar world, the issue is not Non-alignment but Multi-alignment to safeguard nation interests.

v) Realists like Rajesh Rajagopalan argue that India needs to balance strategic skew of assertive China, which is possible only with partnership & external balancing with USA power.

vi) Also, the modern reality is Indo-pacific gravity based world order, not Transatlantic order, so, NAM now not relevant as immediate periphery of India on land and Indian Ocean are of concern.

7

Remarks

not very accurate framework, need to describe how NAM has hardly ever served India's actual interests. (Inferiority lines would separate !!)

Also, the technological breakthroughs and breakdown of global institutions like WTO, UNSC not reforming necessitates more closer engagement for India with powers like France, Japan,

Realizing this govt has emphasised STRATEGIC AUTONOMY but growing contrasts between US led block and Russia-china antagonism reduces strategic manuvre space for India which obviates NAM as foreign policy

So, Indian foreign policy needs Multialignment based on issue based alliances. The recent instance of RIC & IAI meetings at G20 meets and Indo-Pacific Quad and SCO membership are such instances that need to be emulated for India to stay clear of disturbing waters & times of future.

As highlighted by External Minister S. Jaishankar, the global world order has entered into a flux and there are uncertain clouds on horizon explain growing unpredictable

global environment. The recent US attack on Houthi itself led liberal world order through trade wars, withdrawal from INF, treating allies & enemies alike and counter responses from emerging powers like China and its assertiveness made global environment unpredictable.

In this context, domestic consensus in matters of foreign policy is much needed.

- i) As highlighted during Doklam crisis, we need a strong domestic consensus & support reflecting unified voice.
- ii) The Pulwama triggered tensions with Pakistan and consequent UNSC listing of Masood Azhar like situations need strong domestic backing.
- iii) Also, any division in domestic political situation will be exploited by competitors to limit advantages of foreign policy.
- iv) Especially, when India taking leadership role and exhibiting

Remarks

great powers through International Solar Alliance, participation in competing groups of Quad, SCO etc., require strong domestic backing in parliament or otherwise.

For this, the government, civil society and opposition need to engage, collaborate and involve to develop strong domestic consensus to act with confidence & take up new role in International politics.

In this context, the upcoming major challenges to Indian foreign policy are:

i) shrinking strategic manoeuvre space: With growing competition between major powers of US, China - Russia, India faces challenge to its balancing act: Eg: CAATSA Sanctions on S-400
Triumph is one instance.

ii) As S. Jaishankar, it is important for India to make clear decisions in West Asia especially in growing conflicts and role which may have domestic political impacts.

iii) Also, growing economic trade wars threatening liberal world order and Multilateral institutions like WTO, which are needed for India's growth story to continue.

iv) The challenge of ability to Maximize opportunities from Each conflict and minimize risks Eg: Recent US Sanctions on Iran and tensions of war impact on India-Iran Relations

v) Ability to protect Indian strategic interests like nearby Maldives to access to Central Asia through Iran can be more challenged in future with assertive china presence in Indian Ocean.

So, India need to improve internal strength, domestic consensus and also form alliances with like minded countries like Japan, France etc, in navigating through troubled waters in future.

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Overall good elaboration, in fact in such holistic questions you should try to diversify your answer as much as possible by including examples of mark all major danger points democracy.

Remarks