

MOCK 2 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.

89.5

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Madhav Little

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Little

REMARKS

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SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- Marxist view on Imperialism: Divergence of interpretation.
 - Feminist Critique of the New Economic Order and Development
 - Is state sovereignty a defunct concept now?
 - Globalization from below
 - Critical approach's views on War and Conflict.

9)

According to Marxist scholars imperialism is not a new phenomenon rather started in 17th century through search for colony. Karl Marx however could not able to study colonialism and imperialism in his theory. Yet Marx remarked "Search for profit force Bourgeoisie to settle everywhere and nestle everywhere".

Later on Lenin in his book "The Imperialism highest stage of capitalism" gave the imperialist tendencies for expansion. He said that 1st world war was the war for colony.

Remarks

Rosa Luxemburg in her book

"The accumulation of capital" considered

the imperialism, militarism and Nationalism are all varieties of capitalism.

Later on Lenin, ~~Althusser~~, Trotsky, Stalin suggested imperialism has benefited some sections. Therefore Marxist remains stated different views.

b)

New Economic Order started with emergence of neo-liberal policies in the west. This made market fundamentalism and trading among the state as way to improve the profit. The profit oriented motive has made irreparable damage to environment as well as on women.

Because of the unsustainable development policies and resource

Remarks

See work of post-colonial marxists also in this regard

32

exploitation by capitalist increased the inequality. feminist such as Vandana Shiva suggest that globalization has exploited environment as well as women.

J. B. Elshtain consider such development has deprived the rights of women and made them vulnerable to inequality. Mary Daly in her book "Gyn/ecology" highlights the exploitative nature of new economic order.

Relate this with concept how women are vulnerable.

post-colonial feminist such as Chandra Mohanti Talpade, Sarojini Sahu considers New Economic Order started Neo-colonialism in 3rd world countries this made inequalities more. Therefore their main concern was unsustainable development. For set-making sustainable development will be the better option.

3

Remarks

what is alternative prescribed by feminist thinkers in this regard

c)

State sovereignty a concept emerged after westphalian world order in 1648.

It defines supreme authority of state in matters of internal and external sphere.

After emergence of globalization where territorial boundaries becomes irrelevant and world becomes borderless (Kenichi Ohama). The concept

of sovereignty has made irrelevant.

According to globalist like Susan Strange, Marshall McLuhan, Kenichi Ohama, sovereignty has been

reduced to secondary over the economic interest. They consider more frequent flow emergence of MNC's and TNC sovereignty made redundant.

Remarks

what about political sovereignty?

3/2

However realist scholars such as Ethan Kapstein, Robert Gilpin consider sovereignty remains important. As states security and self help will remain at state centric. They consider state determines the market rather than market determining state.

However transformationist like David Held, Bob Jossop suggest sovereignty has some sense reduced yet it is important concept for state functioning and int security.

at or state
intro regulat
how much
border need
to open -

d) According to Kenichi Ohama globalization is borderless world and deterritorialization.

Thomas Friedman considers as world is flat. There is rise of interaction among the nation states, Non state actors (MNC) etc.

But this globalization is dictated by developed countries. As Joseph Stiglitz suggest "current globalization is driven by west at the cost of developing world."

In what sense globalization is happening from below?

Globalization from below is where 3rd world countries take initiative and decides the policy matters related to globalization.

The people will decide what type of globalization they want rather than the big houses of corporates and MNC.

Therefore to make globalization sustainable and make it work as Joseph Stiglitz suggest in his book "Making globalization work" we need address democratic deficit and take concerns of developing world

Remarks

e)

critical school represented by Andrew Linklater suggest war and conflict has made people worst sufferers and deprived peace and prosperity.

According to him to avoid war and conflict we need to demolish all state territorial boundaries and need to build moral boundaries among the nations.

He further suggest to promote the grassroot democracy by raising democratic consciousness among the people. This will ensure that the peaceful relations among the nations. He wants people should communicate improve their ties across the border.

Feasible approach to war and conflict.

Remarks

Quote
like
"Struggle
won't, but
etc."

further social constructivist
wants to end war and conflict and
promote the dialogues based on the
culture, norms and social preferences
among the nations

Therefore the intention of
them is to promote peace and
reduce the security dilemma
created by arms race and
continuous wars.

3/2

Try to bring
more critical
school in
your answer

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Compare and contrast views of liberal, realist and critical schools on global political economy. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Is democracy a guarantee of Peace? Discuss the debate between liberal and realist school on this. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

According to Realism, State is the ultimate provider of security, International politics where Anarchy is Commonsense. Further they suggest self-help is important and security dilemma is bound to occur.

Security dilemma is a situation in international politics where one state acquires the weapon then other is bound to increase his weapons to balance the power. This creates the unending arms race among the nation leading to security dilemma.

Remarks

security dilemma
arms race
creates

As we have seen during Cold war the Arms race between USA and USSR created the security dilemma and high possibility of cold war turning hot. Similarly other conditions in relations with India Pakistan the emerging security dilemma based on nuclear weapons

4

As per your use
of how
dilemma
always out
general understanding
security

As Robert Jervis in his Intensity Matrix analysed how security dilemma creates insecurity. According to him when nation uses offensive techniques to maintain balance and offense is non distinguishable to the other nation then lead to high tensions.

Therefore to reduce security dilemma the co-operation among nation and arms control will provide stability.

Remarks

b)

Global political economy approach based on the Adam Smith's book "The wealth of Nation". which focuses on use of economy to understand the politics of nations. The policies of state can be understood through the economic perspective.

Liberals considered global political economy will promote more trade among the nation and will reduce the conflict. According to Thomas Friedman's "Golden Arches theory" where he suggest people would like prefer in queue for burger rather than going for war. He further suggest nations having Macdonald chain do not go for war.

Similarly Richard Rosecrance in his concept Trading State wants

Bring various strands of Liberal Interdependence. relate with Trade leads to Peace

Remarks

to increase trade by abandoning military like Germany and Japan.

However Liberal Realist consider

political economy as superfluous as

there cannot be peace among the nations. As states are power seeking and a self help will be the only option. State is guiding the economic policies

relate with national power

critical school represented by

Herbert Marcuse, Jurgen Habermas

considers capitalism has made man one dimensional and consumer of the commodity.

Andrew Linklater considers

that capitalistic and global economy is the justification for the neo-colonialism and further degrading

Key theoretical and vantage point and their part in each area

Remarks

the rights of people. They suggest that people should be conscious and make the more effort to understand the global capitalist economy. People should unite to fight exploitation.

6 Democracy is a form of government in narrow sense and a way of life in broad sense. Current age is considered as age of democracy. On the basis of this liberal scholars wants to promote democracy to achieve peace.

According to Michael Doyle's "Democratic Peace Theory" where he suggests two mature democracies will not go ~~for~~ war. Because in democracies decisions are based

the peoples expression, moral and cultural consideration. further he suggest through democracies there will be formation of zone of Peace than "zone of Turmoil".

He also suggest that people will be conscious about their states in democracies. people will pressure their representatives to avoid any conflict. Other liberal scholar such as Immanuel Kant's Perpetual Peace also promoted democracy to achieve peace.

However this argument of liberals being rejected by the realist scholars. According to Morganthau state interest or national interest is supreme and anything

cannot come before the national interest. As states are power maximiser and security dilemma bound to occur so it doesn't matter whether democracy or not peace can't be the guarantee.

Further neo realist scholars like Mearsheimer and Kenneth Waltz suggest structure of international politics is such that the state seeks to increase power. Anarchy is the commonsense therefore the democracy doesn't matter for peace.

From above debate we can say that democracy is good but should not be forced upon others under the name of peace like USA's attempt in Iraq. Similarly democracy has

10
good
compulsively
addressed the
demand of
the question

its intrinsic value yet we should
be ready to adopt the various culture
and democracy can't be end itself
for peace.

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Collective Security as an alternative to Balance of Power.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) How do critical, feminist and post-structuralist approaches view the concept of 'security'?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Analyse how National Interest and National security are deeply interlinked concepts where national security has expanded into new dimensions. Also comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>			
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Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) Provide a detailed functional and scholarly critique of Realist theory.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Women movements are influenced greatly by cultural and national backgrounds. Support the statement with specific reference to differences between Western and Non-Western women movement.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Idea of power state and war is gendered notion, how far it is correct to say feminism is more relevant in developing nations than developed nation states.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

Realism is considered as hegemonic discourse, power view of politics and timeless wisdom by realist scholars.

According to Morgenthau father of realism states are power maximisers.

He suggests power is an means and power is an end. According to him

International politics is where self help is ultimate.

Similar views are expressed by Neo-realist like Mearsheimer when

he suggest Anarchy is norm of International politics and Balance of power is Common sense.

key concepts
like security
dilemma
self-help
stand
be included

Remarks

Realist theory came under criticism from different school. According to Marxist Realist making false consciousness as to divert the attention from the capitalistic exploitation.

According to social constructionists like Alexander Wendt who considers realist description of international is construction and metanarrative.

Wendt suggest that Anarchy is what states makes of it. Similarly

Richard Ashley suggest in his Anarchy problematic state creates false assumption in the name of security.

Realist theory strongly criticized by feminist scholars such as

Remarks

How does liberal school look at realism?

Ann J. Tickner, according to her state cannot ignore ethics and human security in international politics. He argues that the exploitation of women because of the war and conflict due to realist discourses.

Despite of various critics realism is helpful in times of present situation where crisis like Islamic fundamentalism and war between China-USA seeming near. yet we should understand realist discourse from multiple perspective.

67
67
Because women have been around your in discussing

b)

women movements started in west in 1790's after publication of book "Vindication of Rights of Women" by Mary Wollstonecraft. she

Remarks

inspired from french revolution and demanded equal rights to women."

Similarly later on Seneca fall convention in 1848 of USA demanded rights of voting for the women. Based on these example it is clear that women's movement emerge where cultural and nationalist factor play important role. For example in french revolution women also started demanding the rights to equality, liberty for ex.

Comparing western women movement with non-western we can see in west ~~no~~ women movements were more organized and professional. Movements started very early because

women in west were conscious of their rights.

However in Non-western societies where women lacks literacy, lack resources and constant subjugation by their husbands. This limited early movement in nonwest. women in 3rd world countries more focused on bread and butter issues like right to food, right to equality etc.

In west we can see movements for gender equality, promotion of equal pay equal work, lifestyle issues like clean environment, ending patriarchy etc.

women movement in non west are more in concentrated and lacks unity for eg. Despite formation of All India women's conference there is less participation

didn't this happen in west? see west 1997

this is good

(4) Lack of clarity about generally of feminism

Integrate this with understanding of New social movements -

Remarks

of the women. Therefore in recent times women are getting conscious about their rights such as ending Triple Talak in India etc. are steps toward greater equality yet far from western movements.

c)

According to feminist scholars such as Catherine Mackinnon power state and war is extremely gendered. Mackinnon remarks "state appears male to me". This shows the gendered and masculinist nature of state.

They highlights the problems faced by women because of war and conflict. Cynthia Enloe in her book "Banana Beaches and bases" suggest how women's view

Remarks

is being sidelined. During war most affected are women. J. B. Elshtein highlights the rapes done on women during war.

feminism is ideology which aims to raise conscious about women's issue by making aware about patriarchy and gendered notion is widespread across world. In developed society like USA feminism started through publication of Mary Wollstonecraft's book Vindication of Rights of Women.

Later on Radical Feminist in like Simone de Beauvoir started demand for ending patriarchy. she highlighted how secondary treatment of women is happen. such consciousness was not present in developing world.

Relate with
1000 ideas of
feather and
liberalism

5
 you should
 and how state
 create
 experiences diff.
 developed and in
 developing
 societies

In developing world feminist movement emerged like post-colonial feminist Chandea-Mohanti Talpade, Sarejini Sahi etc highlighted to violation of rights of women because of neo-colonialism, civil war and poverty.

Developing nations where more subjugation of women happens for eg. practices like Triple Talag, environmental exploitation etc. As Vandana Shring highlights environment and women exploitation.

Further Black feminists like Bell Hooks and Angella Davis suggest their problems are different than white. Therefore feminism cannot be considered as homogenous and movement are equally present across the world.

Remarks

you should
 explain and
 substantiate
 also

SECTION B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Majors impediments in Peace process in Afghanistan
- Nepal-China Military relations: Emerging challenge for India.
- India-China Confrontation and Cooperation in WTO
- BRICS declaration on terrorism: Too little, too late for India.
- International Solar Alliance.

a)

Afghanistan is considered as graveyard of empires because of its history of protracted wars. In recent times peace process of Afghanistan started by India, Afghanistan-USA and other nation, to build the Afghanistan back.

However various hurdles are coming in ways such as role of Taliban. As Taliban attacking and controlling major cities of Afghanistan like Kabul, Ghazni etc. This creating development of infrastructure difficult.

Remarks

India invested \$2 billion in Afghanistan and supporting infrastructure development such as building Afghan parliament, Salama dam etc.

Yet India facing challenges.

The role of Pakistan which inherently destabilizing the pacifism Afghanistan.

Russia's intervention and support to Taliban also created problem. Recent policy of USA which recognise India as major play in peace process not moving fast because of hindrances.

Therefore as suggested by former Vice president Hamid Ansari India

should engage actively with Iran to make road to Afghanistan open. Further other countries should come to dialogue on peace.

Remarks

5

Broader aspects covered
have been
in your answer

Good

b)

Recent Nepal-China are moving closer to each other which is offending New Delhi and its objectives such as neighbourhood 1st policy considered as failure (S. D. Muni)

Recent ^{military} ~~an~~ exercise "Sagarmatha" between Nepal-China has further created panic in India-Nepal relations. As Nepal hugely investing ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ military through Chinese money. K. P. Sharma Oli recently announced that Nepal wants to develop Land Navy to connect Indian ocean.

According to Rajiv Sikri in his book Strategy and Challenges in India's foreign policy. Suggest critical importance of Nepal for India to maintain security

Remarks

in the region. Nepal-China relations harming and threatening the security of India.

As Nepal's geo-political importance because of Nepal acts as buffer state between India-China. This leverage is reducing with inroads by China in the Nepal.

Therefore to regain lost ground C. Raja Mohan suggest India should prefer Nepal 1st approach rather ^{than} Nepal following India 1st approach. Recent visits by PM Modi to Nepal and K. P. Oli to India generated new hope and confidence.

c) Trade is considered as heart of any country's foreign policy and national development. As India prefers multilateral world order and WTO provides

Remarks

5
good

the strong platform to achieve the objectives.

India-china has seen at WTO on same table on various issues such as food security to developing country by extending peace clause. Both wants to protected the globalization which has benefitted both positively.

Recent Buenos Aires conference India-china pressurised the USA to align with trade rules. Further they are torchbearers of the 3rd world.

Despite of this issue of tariff barriers by china is remain unaddressed. chinese dumping in Indian market became irritant. therefore in the 'World of Uncertainty' created by dump WTO needs strong India-china (south south) co-operation.

Remarks

Try to write about in detail in your answer. Then, you can write forward in your answer.

3/2

d)

Recent BRICS Summit at Johannasberg South Africa has been closely watched by Strategic Community from India. The declaration on terrorism has not been in the Indian interest. As it does not mention any groups like Al-Qaeda, Taliban etc.

✓ The declaration which ignores terrorism issue and the main role of Pakistan has been seen as too little for India. As suggested by Rajiv Bhatia BRICS is yet to achieve its core objectives which was formed on basis of it.

The dominance of China on the platform had made India's voice

Remarks

weak on issues like terrorism,
BRICS could come out with BRICS
Contingent.

Therefore as suggested by
Shyam Sakan India should need
to focus on its weight on BRICS
by gaining confidence. India can
engage on SCO which provides solid
platform like RATS (Radicalisation,
Anti terrorism and Extremism) to address
issue of terrorism.

2/2
value analysis
write clearly
if you don't know
BRICS
most of India's
expectations

e)

International Solar Alliance (ISA)
launched by India and France came
into force in 2017. IS considered as
greatest success of India in clean
Energy. ISA which aims to generate
1000 Giga watt energy by 2030, with

Remarks

mobilization of US\$ 1 Trillion investment by 2030.

ISA with headquarters in Gurugram, India became the first international platform located in India. Through ISA India aims to provide clean energy to Africa by building solar lamps to light Africa.

ISA will ensure India's leadership across the world. This will boost India's credibility as global leader and help to get support for UNSC seat. There is also strong possibility of co-operation with other nations like China through ISA.

Therefore as Suhasini Hajder suggest India should leverage its power through ISA to gain more weight in global affairs.

Remarks

5
good

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) India-China relations as an emerging multidimensional cold war.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Assess the achievements and challenges of Indian Foreign Policy since independence till today.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) With an assertive China and uncertainty of US policy under the Trump administration, Europe and India have realised they have much to offer each other.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

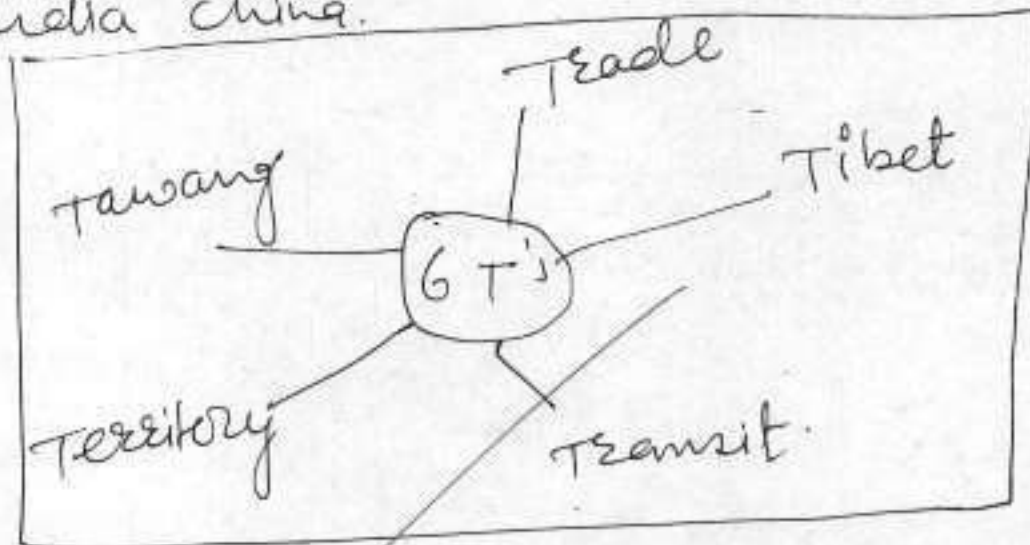
a)

India-China has history of conflict and co-operation and in 21st Century the simultaneous rise of both considered as new surprise for the world. This has led some predicting multidimensional cold war.

According to Jaeger in his book "protracted contest: India China rivalry in 20th century" suggest both India and China emerging powers and occupy same strategic space therefore conflict bound to occur. This shows the cold war era.

Remarks

Similarly Jeff Smith in his book "Cold Peace : India China rivalry in 21st Century" suggest G T's are creating conflict in India China.



Both India and China are emerging powers and expanding its reach from Africa to America. China and India competing in Africa through Investment. Chinese Belt and Road Project which aims to construct highways and infrastructure.

in Asia, Africa and Europe linking China is considered as China's offensive of China. China's hegemonic ambitions in Indian Ocean further increased the tensions. China's string of pearls discourse making strains.

To counter China India started making alliances through Quad, Asia, Africa Growth Corridor which connects Asia-Pacific to Africa, India started Malabar ex with US & Japan. India's building of ports in Chabahar in Iran, Dugam etc are strong answers.

Despite of this as suggested by Shyam Sajan India cannot match China's cheque book diplomacy therefore India should engage China to resolve tensions and balance China by making alliances.

Explain how despite these provocations; to we continue with China war doesn't change. PPT not use

Remarks

add
→ CPEC
→ Doklam etc. also



b)

According to Morgenthau's foreign policy of any nation is based upon the National interest. Similarly India's foreign policy is being shaped by National interests.

Since after Independence Pandit Nehru made tryst with destiny as India emerged as leader of 3rd world through platforms like Non Alignment. As suggested by Aparna Pandey in her book "Chanakya to Modi". Pandit Nehru preferred Non Alignment by not joining military block was to avoid any costly wars. India was sailing through Choppy waters. With this India gained prominent place in 3rd world, further India

Remarks

↳ number institutional efforts

able to provide support to 3rd world by ~~not~~ pulling out them from the imperialism.

Later on Rajiv Gandhi improved foreign policy with USA, further Atal Bihari Vajpayee by doing Pokhran II made world shocking. This made India as de facto nuclear power.

Later on success of India's foreign policy with signing civil nuclear deal in 2008

India also able to take principled stand on global issues and specially with Arab world. As suggested by Talmez Ahmad India's foreign policy is guided by pragmatism. C. Rajamohan

suggest current policy of Modi government is largely successful in dealing with west ~~and~~ USA, China etc.

see also how we could hit above the rest in case of Korean war. due to our moral weight.

However India's failure is that she could not avoid war with China (1962) with Pakistan (1965, 72)

As Shashi Tharoor says India's Pakistan policy is greatest failure. India's non-aligned stand harmed Indian interest.

Despite of these failure we can proudly say India could emerge as a leading power in 21st Century. India should maintain strategic autonomy and "multiple alignment" to achieve its national interests.

c)

As the uncertainty in world environment Harsh Pant rightly says India and Europe has lot to offer each other. As decline of US hegemony and emergence of rivalry between US & China.

Remarks

2
can include more developments
write base material

Current situation provided strong strategic space for India - Europe cooperation.

According to C. Raja Mohan if India - France work together they have various complementarities to offer. The convergence of interest based on ancient civilizational values. Similarly, France can be India's Russia in future.

Further Germany can act as booster to improve relations in areas of increasing trade, The strategic importance of Germany in areas of critical space cooperation further both are aspiring members of UNSC, both on common platform of G20.

India - Europe strong partnership needed for early conclusion of India Europe Broad Based Trade and Investment agreement. This will boost trade among the nations. This will create dependency.

Further India France have signed logistical agreement to provide military support. France is majorly present in Indian Ocean through its major island at strategic location such as Reunion, New Caledonia. This will make India countering China easier.

Therefore as suggested by Pajiv Bhatia India should actively engage with Europe for win-win situation. C. Raja Mohan suggest India should look beyond Germany and France in Europe to harness Europe's potential.

Remarks

7/2
you can also relate with certain policies of us that negatively affect both Europe and India.

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Elaborate on The traditional factors which have shaped Indian Foreign Policy discourse. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss India's contribution in Global Nuclear Security. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Possibility of Taliban Inclusive Peace Process in Afghanistan will be a diplomatic setback to India. Examine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>			

Remarks

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Remarks ..

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine USA's approach towards Asia Pacific and India's crucial role in it.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the relevance and context of 2+2 dialogue between India and USA in the context of maintaining Balance of Power in Asia. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) China's growing unease on India's nuclear capability deserves attention. Discuss.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks:

Remarks