

104

GS SCORE

TEST - 08

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.

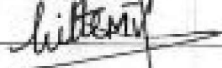
1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Madhav Litte

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

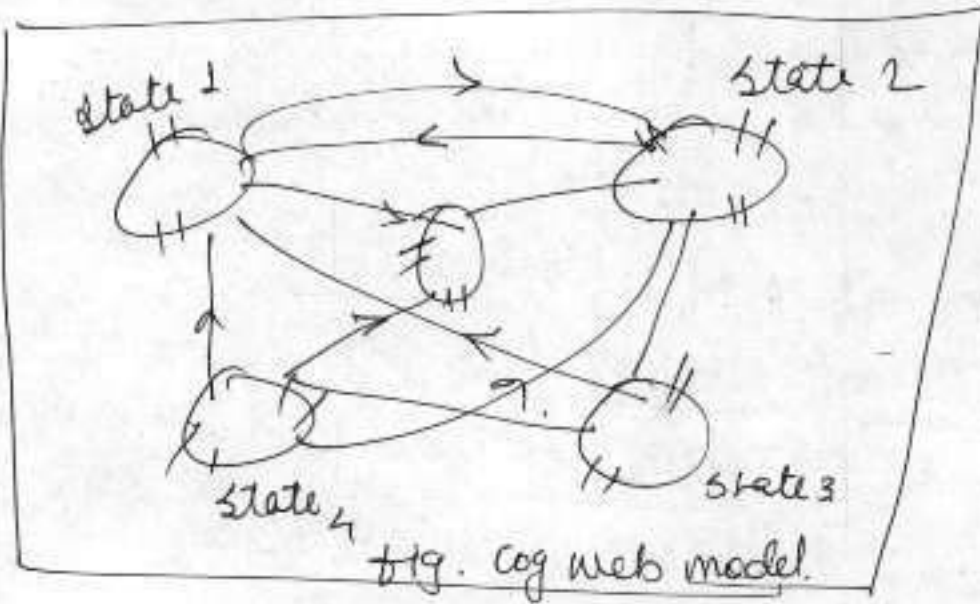
Q) Cog-web-Model is a departure from the west phation world order which was based on the idea of state centrism and sovereignty as represented through the Billiard Ball model, where balance of power was the main apparatus of state.

Buxton ~~the~~ Cog-web-Model given by John based on the idea that states boundaries became porous because of interactions among people, non state actors and civil society by transcending the international borders.

Cog-web model shows that there is complex interdependence among the states in the form of economic

Remarks

Trading and other transaction. This model demands more co-operation among the state in the modern world.



The relations among the state also have been complex as described by Joseph Nye. According to him current world order is 3D chessboard and multiple interest of states. Therefore cog web model was irrelevant in some context. Also it is in the interest of world peace and co-operation.

b)

Realism is considered as hegemonic discourse and state centrist view.

According to realism international politics is in anarchical form and self help is the only option for survival.

Realist scholars such as Morgenthau father of realism reject the idea of peace and co-operation. According to him realism is based on national interest and therefore

in front of national interest there is no concept of co-operation. Because states are power maximiser and security dilemma is bound to occur. Zero sum game

dilemma is bound to occur.

Similarly Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer structural realist reject any possibility of peace and co-operation in the international politics.

Nature of force and cooperation

Remarks

According to them international structure is such that there is no altruism among the nation. However they suggest during detente phase like cold war there can be possibility of reducing tensions.

Realist view has been criticized by liberals who consider co-operation and peace can be possible if nations are rational. Further feminist also criticized realism and their theory. Yet the realist view remain prevalent at times of war.

c) collective security and collective defense are tools of achieving security in international politics. Their main aim is to achieving balance of power. collective security is based on the idea of Woodrow Wilsons

14 Point programme presented after WWI
 According to collective security all countries
one and one for all. The best example
 is League of Nation Before WWI and
 Now United Nation.

Collective security is institutionalised
 form of the Balance of power. It is
universal in nature and every member
 of UN as well as non member eligible.

Similarly collective security reduce
security dilemma. The excesses of
 collective security during Gulf war in
 1989. But recent time it has not been
 used effectively.

On other hand collective defence
 is a security pact where group of members
 enter into alliance based on principle
 of one for all and all for one among the
 that group only. It is privileged way

Write
 more
 on
Concept
 with
 reference
 to
 change in
 world
 order
 and
 nature of
challenge

to achieve security eg. NATO
Warsaw Pact. The idea of collective
 defense is considered against the
 provision of UN.

India's PM Pandit Nehru
 strongly opposed collective defense,
 therefore the idea of collective security
 is more desirable for international peace
 and reducing security dilemma and
arms race.

5 1/2

d) Communication theorist such
 as Karl Deutsch and John Buxton,
James Rosenau wants to promote the
 communication and dialogue among
 the nations peoples from different
 nations to remove the trust
 deficit

They proposed the idea of
security community which represents

the assuring security of states and people
They want to develop strong ties
among people through communication.

According to them transnational
relations will become more diverse
and open through the communication.

This will bring peace across the
world. They also wants people to

g) develop strong bonds.

Therefore they proposed the
improving relations through exchange
of information and co-operation through
the communication.

Need
more
content

e) Post-colonialism emerged after
the decolonization process have been
ended. Post-colonial scholars such as
Muhammad Ayub, Amitabh Acharya
wants to decolonize the discipline of IR

from the dominance of western scholars.

They are very critical of western scholars and theories such as realism, liberalism, Marxism, social constructionism

Need to come all major dimensions
According to them western theories of IR are inherently Eurocentric and biased. They highlight arrogance of west for eg. when Stanley Hoffman says IR is American social science Morganthau say Africa is politically empty.

Post colonialist such as Homi Bhabha wants diversity and Hybridity in IR. Similarly Aniya Lumba Bhupender Basu wants to represent the views of post colonial perspective.

Therefore they consider IR theories are not written according to 3rd world rather based on ethnocentrism. Their idea is to make IR democratised.

Remarks

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)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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)

a) Neo-Realism is emerged as a critic to the classical realism ^{which is} proposed by Morganthau.

According Morganthau ~~the~~ states are power seeking like Human nature. Morganthau analysed International relation through human nature.

Keep
Short

Neo-realist disagree with this, view. According to Neo-realist scholars such as Mearsheimer and Kenneth Waltz these theory of Morganthau is not scientific because international politics not depend on human nature and rationality of Man rather it is in the form of structure.

Remarks

Neo-realist or structural realist suggest international politics based on structure and this structure forces man to acquire power and security dilemma is bound to occur because of the Anarchy. They also suggest there is very less role of decision makers in international politics.

Such view of Neo-realist been criticized because they have not given any importance of human role in preventing or starting war. As Balance of power works based on the rationality of human being and everything cannot be the automatic.

This view has been rejected by liberals and social constructivist.

Remarks

According to them the co-operation and peace is in the hands of the people.

As Alexander Wendt suggest Anarchy is what state makes of it. Similarly

the Neo-realist have ignored the very importance of human.

Therefore the Neo-realism cannot be considered as Objective reality. As

Social constructivist suggest there cannot be any objective reality and there can be multiple interpretations of any theory and therefore we must understand the perspective through different angle.

Need more arguments
Skipped
nice major drawing

5/2

b)

Liberal scholars
After the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima by USA through Nuclear weapon, Nuclear weapon became the weapons of mass destruction and considered as strong deterrence by Realist.

Remarks

Realist like John Mearsheimer and Kenneth Waltz suggest that nuclear weapons have prevented cold war turning into hot and avoided the third world. According to them nuclear weapon through deterrence is the only way to achieve peace and security. However they suggest that nuclear weapons must be used by rational actors

✓ This view has been rejected by liberals. According to them it is not nuclear weapon rather institutions like UN, World Bank, IMF has maintained cooperation. Joseph Nye considers economic interdependence has increased peace. Similarly they considers

Remarks

3

nuclear weapons against the peace and security. Liberal such as Henry Kissinger strongly rejected the idea of nuclear weapons for peace. Further liberal also want for the disarmament of nuclear weapons to achieve peace.

Need more
conceptual
understand
ing

social constructivist on the other hand like Nina Tannenwald consider nuclear weapon possession as taboo and stigma. She suggest that nuclear weapons are against the humanity. She also give example that USA could not dare to use nuclear weapons in Vietnam war at cost of its image.

See
Nina

Therefore social constructivist wants complete disarmament of nuclear weapons. Recent treaty on nuclear prohibition is strongly inspired by social constructivist, which is in the interest

Remarks

"Needs critical understanding of world peace.
the concept"

c) Regional integration is an idea emerged to promote movement of people, increase trade and enhance ties among the nations of the region. European integration is based on the ideas of Immanuel Kant's pamphlet of perpetual peace and Victor Hugo's dream of united Europe.

European integration is considered as closed regionalism whereas ASEAN and APEC is open regionalism. EU follows strict institutionalization and procedure whereas there is no strong institutionalization in ASEAN. As ASEAN follow "ASEAN way".

Similarly EU's idea is less flexible and more prescriptive whereas APEC and ASEAN provides flexibility.

for example EU wants universal objectives and criteria to be followed. They also provide certain conditionalities for the entry of member states. Such is not the case with Asian integration.

ASEAN has adopted its charter and constitution, whereas EU is far from achieving this. In EU they want strict enforcement of Human rights norms and other such as freedom of expression etc. This is not the case with Asian as Myanmar, Comobodia etc. accommodated.

Asian integration has ^{not} been ~~success~~ that much successful. As there is conflict in military, less trade among the nations. By adopting EU the arms race in the region will reduce and will promote peace and prosperity.

However considering the large diversity in Asia EU model may not be successful as Asia is not a homogenous like Europe. ~~and~~ because of multi ethnic community and multiple civilizations etc. EU model may not suit.

⑧ The ASEAN way should be followed to accommodate the wide interests of the nations which can bring peace and also provide the flexibility in regional integration.

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)

a) According to feminist scholar the concept power, state, war etc are masculinist discourse and against the women. Because these concepts have undermined the rights of women. Cynthia Enloe in her book "Banana Beaches and Bases" suggest how women being sidelined.

Similarly J. B. Elshstein in her book war and women suggest during war time most women are affected because of rapes and crimes on women. She suggest masculinist nature of war.

Remarks

feminist suggest that women are more concerned with the love altruism, care, duty etc. therefore state, power and war are gendered in nature. Ann J. Tickner further highlights that women are mostly deprived because of patriarchy and violent nature of state.

feminism is emerged through the publication Mary Wolstenclaf book Vindication of women in west. She demanded rights for women at par with men during 1770s & 80s.

In later years rise of radical feminism who demand abolition of patriarchy and setting up of the homo sexual families. Due to such movement western societies adopted measures for equality and respect

Remarks

write in context

According to feminist the women in developing society are most suffering and women in developed countries have succeeded to get life of dignity.

§ Despite of this fact women in developing countries where feminism is more relevant we cannot reject the inequality in west between men and women. Therefore feminism across the world will always remain relevant until patriarchy is there.

b) Moctam Kaplan who developed different systems in international relations based on Behavioural method or Scientific methods influenced from David Easton.

In international system, system is considered as authoritative allocation of

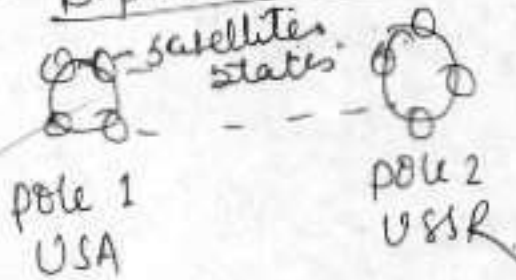
Skipped
major
dimen-
sions

See
Notes

Define
Actors
rules
&
variables

functions and performing the task based on given inputs. Kaplan has developed 10 model in international system to show how system works as shown below.

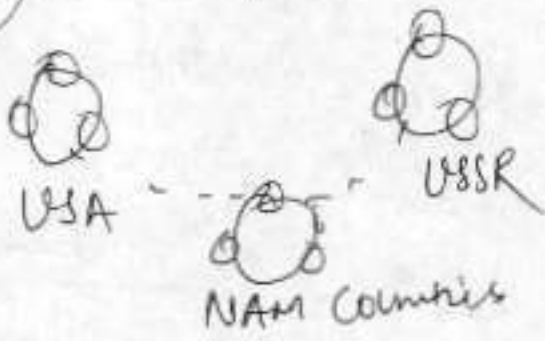
1) Bipolar model



(A2) Tight Bipolar



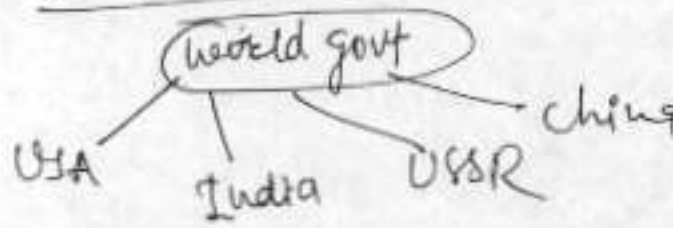
(B) Loose bipolar



4) Very loose bipolar



5) Universal Actor Model



6) Hierarchical model



Remarks

Where is BOP? Go through text

7) Unit veto model : equal power with all



8) Nuclear diffusion model : High tension

Through above different model Kaplan has tried to give hypothetical system to show his theory as scientific and make international system scientific.

However his theory is strongly criticized by Stanley Hoffman as "strange parlour game", similarly Robert Liber consider it as mere expression of system.

Despite of this Kenneth Boulding suggest Kaplans work is a way towards the scientific study of system. Therefore we cannot reject the important contribution of Kaplan.

Remarks

4

- c)

post structuralist feminism is a subideology of feminism as a metaideology which represent the interest of the ~~to~~ women from the 3rd world countries or colonial world.

post structuralist feminism also called as post colonial feminism represented by suhasini sahu, chandra-mohanti, talpade etc.

post structuralist feminist highlights how subjugation of women in 3rd world countries is different from the west. They consider the problems of 3rd & world countries women who are most sufferers of poverty, hunger, environment degradation.

Remarks

They suggest because of neo-colonialism by west the inequality in 3rd world rising. women are denied their basic rights. As Lahu suggest the womens from 3rd world are struggling to get basic rights like food, shelter and enough protection.

Chandramohanti Talpade suggest that problem of women in 3rd world and their experiences are different from the west. Therefore they consider womens of colon de colonised world as 3rd other problem. They also suggest that capitalism and resource exploitation in countries of Africa Asia etc. threatened the rights of women.

Remarks

Similarly they demand for equal rights, affirmative action and special policies to in developing countries to uplift women. They also want the improvement in life.

Therefore post-structuralist feminism does not want them to consider ~~feminism~~ women as homogenous entity and demands for the differential ~~to~~ treatments. By recognising their rights.

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.

a)
→

As Shashi Tharoor describes India Pakistan relations as enemy brother, next door neighbour and biggest challenge for India's internal and external security. As Track 1 diplomacy has failed to gain any concrete success India needs to focus on track-2.

Through track-2 diplomacy people from both countries unofficially should come at on the table for

Remarks

resolution of the issue. As Shashi Tharoor highlights backchannel diplomacy can provide space to negotiate with the Pakistan.

Indio-Pakistan's community should engage actively through different ways. As Sahasini Haider suggest India-Pakistan relations are game of chess and there is need of many moves. Therefore media needs to find options for engagement with Pakistani community.

As Anotol Lieven in his book "Pakistan a hard country" suggest that to deal with Pakistan single option will not work. Therefore Backchannel diplomacy should be used as effective tool.

Remarks

what are strengths and weakness of Track II Diplomacy
- How far it has gone

Need to focus on more important points

4

b)

India-Bangladesh shares common history, common civilizational ties and common cultural linkages. They have convergence of interest in areas of counterterrorism, poverty eradication etc. Yet they have various outstanding issues.

First major concern is Teesta River water sharing agreement is yet to be concluded. The stagnation has caused because of non co-operation from West Bengal government. Similarly issues like illegal migration, Drug trafficking, fake currency networks across the border.

further the ~~disse~~ Bangladeshis moving closer into China's orbit has not been seen well in India.

water dispute

Try to write positive will get less time

Remarks

There is also lack of agreement on the tackling radicalization. The issue of Rohingya has been a major area of concern between India and Bangladesh

To resolve these issues India needs to work closely at forums like BIMSTEC, BBIN. Other non official and high level discussion to sorting out matter can be considered.

As Rajiv Sikri suggest crucial importance of Bangladesh for India. therefore India's neighbourhood 1st policy should be a bridge of co-operation between India and Bangladesh.

Nepal is considered as Yam between two boulders i.e. India and China. The relations with Nepal is being shaped by Nepal's

relations with China. As S. D. Muni Highlights India - Nepal lodged into each others interest to describe the relations. Despite the such fact and relation of Roti-Beti China factor always been India Nepal relations.

After recent Madhes agitation against Nepal and India's unofficial blockade ^{China} _{Nepal} has moved closer with the China. Nepal has signed the agreement to build Lhasa to Nepal railway line. Further China has invested bigly in Nepal. This has been irritant for India.

However as S. D. Muni suggest China's close relation with Nepal should not be major irritant. Further Shyam Soren suggest that India

6/2

should be practical and pragmatic in dealing with Nepal.

Therefore recent visit of Nepal's PM K. P. Sharma Oli to New Delhi and PM Modi's visit to Nepal has further-deepened the India Nepal relations. And should not get panic when Nepal flashing China card. This will ensure co-operation with simultaneously with China and Nepal.

d)

West has been at the heart of India's foreign policy. Because of large diaspora in West Asia and the India's energy security on Gulf countries.

As former Vice president Hamid Ansari suggest West Asia is strategically located host of huge natural resources.

Remarks

which is crucial for India's interest
 In line with this India launched
Look west policy, 2005

policy focusses on enhancing
 the ties with Arab countries and
 building strong partnership for the
 combine interest. Despite of the fact
 as suggested by C. Raja Mohan India's
west Asia policy based on domestic calculation
 and not based on pragmatism.

Key
 - four
 points
 &
Strategy

However recent shift in policy
 by PM Modi by standalone visit to
 Israel ~~made~~ brought pragmatism in the
 relations. Therefore India needs to
 follow strategic autonomy. As suggested
 by Harsh Pant Suhasini Haidre
 India should act proactively in west
 Asia to gain strategic depth.

write
 more
 specific
points

major
 initiatives

Remarks

(4)

e)

As per PM Modi India Russia are best friends. India-Russia ties are longlasting". Despite of such fact India-Russia relations definitely stagnated.

As Haresh Pant suggest Russia-

India divergences because of the changing environment at global level.

Similarly because of India's closeness with USA and Russia's closeness with China and Pakistan there has been some differences.

To make the more stronger C. Raja Mohan suggest that New Delhi should come out of sentiments and act pragmatically. According to him Sound transactionalism is always better than sheer sentimentalism. Therefore India should balance its relations with Russia.

3
Mention other major reasons
few latest initiatives
way forward

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)

29

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

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

a)

According to Joseph Nye ~~of~~ who gave the concept of soft power in his book "The soft power", "The power to get things done from others through power of attraction". Soft power is

considered as intangible good of any country which is very crucial in 21st century foreign policy making.

Similarly India possess huge soft power in the form of its rich culture, civilizational values, huge diaspora accounting near about 31 million across the globe.

include other important channels of soft power

Remarks

As C. Raja Mohan suggest that India could influence major foreign policy decisions through its soft power if it is utilized in a proper way. He further highlights that disturbances such as free riders in the name religion are threatening the soft power of country.

India during US-India civil nuclear deal 2008 has used its soft power through diaspora in USA to influence the deal and grant India a NSG waiver. Similarly in Gulf countries where India's largest diaspora working. There has huge interest for India's energy security.

Recent adoption of Yoga

Remarks

Why soft power more relevant to India in present context

by United Nation as International Yoga day on 21st June shows the power of soft power. Through soft power India can make the bargaining with countries. India's ancient cultural links needs to be revived.

As suggested by Kamuel Sibal India needs to work at multiple fronts to harness the potential of its softpower in India's interest and achieve the objectives. However it is to be noted that softpower will not only fulfill the objective. Therefore we must have enough hardpower with softpower and rightly called by Joseph Nye is soft SMART power in 21st Century. ✓

Remarks

major initiatives? (6)

b)

Water has always been a crucial factor with India - China relations. As India - China share various large rivers such as Indus, Brahmaputra etc. which are originates in Tibet.

Recently China's construction of dams on Brahmaputra river have been alarmed India about the water security of country. China always playing adamant role in water related issues. China has in last year have not shared water related data about Brahmaputra river.

This has caused the flooding because of lack of proper data leading to loss of animal and human life in

Remarks

Assam and other North East. Similarly there is water diversion plan by China from Brahmaputra river to its Xinjiang province. This is also worrying the India.

To tackle such actions of China as suggested by Rajiv Bhatia we should involve Bangladesh to raise the issue of water sharing. Similarly he suggest India should highlight its concerns with China through diplomatic channels.

As India should setup the Joint Commission on hydrology between India and China to resolve the dispute and also involve other parties related to river riparian states.

Therefore to tackle China emerging as "hydro hegemon" in the region India needs to work on multiple front at multiple platform such as SCO, BRICS etc to resolve the dispute amicably. Need to write in more structured way

- Include major dimensions

Central Asia is considered as Heart of Asia Eurasia. As per Alf Huford MacBunder Central Asia is crucial for integration of Eurasia. Till date Central Asia has not been important for policy makers in New Delhi but India gradually realising its importance

P.V. Narsimha Rao in 1992 launched the Look North policy

Remarks

To enhance relations with Central Asia. After 20 years in 2012 Indian foreign minister E. Ahmed launched Connect Central Asia policy based on 4 C's - Connectivity, Commerce, Culture and Consulate.

Recently Prime Minister Modi visited all 5 Central Asian countries and described this visit by C. Raja Mohan as high octaned visit.

The importance of Central Asia rooted in its rich resources, largest market for Indian goods. Further India Central Asia have good relations.

India through platforms like Heart of Asia, Shanghai Cooperative

Strategic and practical significance

organization & improving the relations further deeper. As P. Stobdan suggest Central Asia's importance always been mentioned in Indian text as Uttarapatha and Uttarakuru. Historically it is linked with India.

As emergence of ambitious China, Resurgent Russia and opportunistic Pakistan (Happy Mon Jacob) in the region India should improve its relations with Central Asian Country. Happy Mon Jacob further suggest India should come out of its paritakical mindset to play bigger role.

Therefore Central Asia remain crucial for India's INSTC project, reaching out to Europe and connecting China in Asia.

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)

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

Remarks