

85

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.

General & renewable of answers is good but in depth analysis is missing. Content in some answers (Brevity) is missing. Don't just rely on views of scholars. You need to provide factual arguments also when needed

1. Invigilator's Signature

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Name Madhavi Little

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- General Principles of Global Environmental Regimes.
- Women Movement: West vs East.
- New Cold War
- A theoretical analysis of Role of Nuclear Weapons in IR.
- Cosmopolitan Democracy.

Global environmental regime aimed at protecting environment from the emerging threats like climate change, global warming, natural disaster etc. It was first came into existence in Stockholm Conference in 1974. Later on in 1992, Agenda 21 was adopted in the Earth Summit of UNFCCC. Recently in 2015 Paris Agreement was adopted to prevent global emission below 1.5°C .

Global environmental regime based on multiple principles such as climate justice, common but differential responsibilities (CBDR), protecting forests, preventing emission etc. It emphasise on the protection of planet earth through the sustainable development.

Remarks

It also demands community participation in protecting the environment. Further scholars like Sunita Narayanan calls for "new environmentalism" based on the idea of democracy. Such as social participation in the framing environmental norms etc.

Vandana Shiva calls for the protection of environment by reducing the impacts of globalization. Therefore we need environmentally sustainable policies to protect global environment comprehensively.

State movement
Contemporary context

5) b) women's movements are the collective mobilization of women and men for liberation of women from the different evils such as discrimination, patriarchy, gender violence etc. The women's movement inspired from the ideology of feminism. There are two:

trends in women movement these are East and West.

women movement in west emerged initially to demand the sociopolitical rights to women such as right to vote, political participation. It is based on liberal ideology.

whereas in East women movement emerged after the end of WWII. After which decolonization started. Women in East concerned less about political rights but more about daily survival such as problem of hunger, poverty, domestic violence etc.

women movement in west provided solid organization structure - platforms for their voices whereas in East it is scattered and fragment. There is lack of leadership in East. Mainly isolated to some obscure issues such as movement against child marriage in 2016.

4) In west women are more progressed and now demanding new lifestyle. Rights such as same sex marriage (Radical feminist) ending patriarchy. whereas in East women's movement mainly concerned with basic rights eg: All India Muslim personal law board against Triple Talaq.

Therefore it is need for society to recognise rights of women so that half of world population live with dignity. This will be in the interest of world.

5) Circular analysis you need to give specific examples of what has happened or tendency to say
 Cold war was a state of relations between capitalist west led by USA and Communist East led by then USSR during 1945 to 1991. It was ideological war ended in 1991 with the fall of Berlin wall.

Recently after 9/11 attack on USA there is decline of US hegemony and challenged by the different powers.

scholars like Dimitry Tzenin and Richard Haas calls there is emergence of new cold war. i.e. cold war 2.0

According to them formation of Axis between China and Russia against USA is a sign of new cold war.

Further rise of trade tensions between USA and China is also seen as new cold war. USA's imposition of tariff on Chinese goods is threatening these countries to entangle into the new cold war.

However if we see the Complex interdependence (Keohane and Nye) there is less chances of new cold war. Because USA and China both have huge stakes in each others economy unlike USA and USSR. Therefore it is a inherent policy of USA to contain rising China through different means.

Remarks

New cold war has nothing to do with China. Read the entire topic again.

d)

After USA's nuclear attack on Japan in two cities Nagasaki and Hiroshima in 1945 the emergence of nuclear weapons got started. USSR to counter USA also developed nuclear weapons and tested in 1949. This led to nuclear arms race between two countries.

According to Neo-Realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer nuclear weapons prevented occurrence of third world war. According to them it provided nuclear deterrence to the countries.

Further Bernard Brodie also consider nuclear weapons to establish the Balance of Terror by replacing balance of power. According to him countries under the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) could not use nuclear weapons.

Remarks

9

How do the Liberal School see the nuclear weapons

They are not very agent of it.

Therefore Realist and Neorealist scholars believe selective proliferation of nuclear weapons for the global stability. However, social constructivist scholars such as Mina Tannenwald, Alexander Wendt calls nuclear weapons as taboo.

According to Mina Tannenwald having nuclear weapons considered as mark of stigma. She further suggest USA could not dare to use nuclear weapons in Vietnam War even at the cost of its image. Therefore role of nuclear weapons in IR remains contested.

Public of threat perception (Reputation)

e) Cosmopolitan democracy is based on idea of "world governance" through global institutions. ~~like~~ The idea given by David Held to abolish territorial

boundaries and establish world democracy.

According to David Held in today's world foreign and domestic policies of every country is influencing the other country. Hence he calls for the establishment of cosmopolitan democracy.

He suggest for short term to establish regional parliament like EU. In long term he suggest to set up world government which will frame the rules and laws. This idea is very much relevant in the current borderless world.

However realist scholar reject such idea and according to them territorial boundaries are relevant. Marxist considers it as expansionist tendency of capitalism.

Remarks

what exactly is
the working principle of
EU?

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)

3.
 This about participation of
 individuals in global governance.
 directly and in parallel
 with their national governments

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE*Remarks*

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Remarks

Remarks

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) Pressure groups are collective mobilisation of people to achieve common interest of the group they are considered as invisible empire which performs the role of interest articulation.

Pressure groups gives voice to voiceless and power to powerless.

They don't formally involved in the formation of government. Rather they work outside of government. They use various tactics such as March, strikes, petition to influence the government policy decisions.

Remarks

Don't elaborate too much what pressure groups do on their own. Don't make any developing nations.

Gabriel Almond has given the classification of pressure group in four types

- (1) Governmental - eg Civil servant in India, Army in Pakistan
- (2) Associational - like trade unions etc.
- (3) Non-Associational or communal like Hindu Mahasabha
- (4) Anonymous pressure group.

According to Almond these pressure groups performs their functions based on the need. This model was considered as static by Jean Blondell and he gave his own dynamic model based on developing and developed societies.

Therefore India^{also} have various pressure groups. Such as platform against Corruption, Kisan Sabha, Shetkari Sanghatana etc. These pressure groups put their demand in front of government.

Remarks

Weak analysis

Need to give specific examples of how groups

pressure have emerged as an effective agent of social change

and work to achieve these demand
 strongest pressure groups found
 in USA. As studied by Robert Dahl
 the corporate class is strongest in USA
 which influences the major policy
 decisions.

question 11
 in developing nation

Therefore pressure groups are
 part of democracy and they perform
 function of seeking government
 accountability, representing weaker sections
 etc. Their democratic demands needs
 to be addressed for promotion of healthy democracy.

b)

According to Morgenthau, prime
motivation of any foreign policy is
national interest. Further to form
 foreign policy there are various stakeholders
 involved such as think tank, government,
academicians, diaspora, parliament etc.

stand directly
 by elaborating the role of ~~IT~~ or foreign policy making

After economic reforms of 1990's foreign policy decision making became more dynamic. which involves private sector, think tanks etc. foreign policy is also shaped by the domestic factors such as border states eg. Tamil Nadu vs Sri Lanka, Punjab vs Pakistan etc.

Think tanks play crucial role through representing expert views on the foreign policy matters. They acts as a neutral entity in giving their views and opinion to the government. further their constant research on global happenings also provides the input for foreign policy.

In India there are various think tanks such as IDA, ORF, Centre for policy research (CPR) etc.

IDSIA is funded by ministry of defence, which gives inputs on the defence aspect of foreign policy. Observer Research foundation (ORF) is very crucial in organising Raisina dialogue a strategic conference in India. ORF collaborates with MEA.

Similarly Centre for Policy Research (CPR) also actively involved as think tanks in research of policies. South Asia Studies is another think tank in providing views on the South Asian affairs.

Despite of these few think tanks India lacks strong think tank culture. Hence it is urgent need to establish think tanks on the lines of west to bring fresh ideas in foreign policy making.

Remarks

Also need to talk about

ICWA
TEFI

CLAW

NMF

need to think

only on now

c)

In 2016 after Brexit Referendum voted in favour of exit of United Kingdom from European Union, UK decided to exit from the EU. The change in the environment ~~and~~ in global political affairs of UK ~~shaped~~ due to various factors. There are multiple reasons for UK's decision to quit EU.

Firstly UK's entry into EU in 1973 was based on economic consideration ~~and~~ rather than any emotional union. This pushed UK to get market access of EU and also got benefitted from it. UK was remain a Europhobic country ~~since~~ from its entry. ~~to quit~~ further the problems like Refugee crisis in EU, problem of

Remarks

Migration, rise of terrorism, fear of Greece crisis etc pushed UK to opt for the exit from the EU. UK also was pessimistic about future prospect of EU.

Factor like a UK was on migration (refugees crisis) problem

Similarly UK's employment was declining due to open border with EU. There was constant pressure on the government to exit from the EU. Other external factors like rise of wave of protectionism across the globe also became one of the factor.

Also talks about role of propaganda & emotional factor

UK's exit from EU will have positive as well as negative consequences on India. Positive impact will lie India can directly conclude FTA with UK. Students from India may get liberalised visa policies in UK. Further

Remarks

cheaper education & real estate

Indias strategic relations and trade will improve with UK.

However negative impact will be entry of Indian companies present in UK to EU will become difficult. movement of professional from EU to UK and vice versa will be tougher now. There is also the problem of increase of trade barriers on Indian goods in EU market.

etc was signed by the supporter in EU

The recent election of Boris Johnson as PM of UK has raised the concern of soft Brexit from EU. Being a conservative headline leader he is openly claiming that there will be exit without Irish backstop or no deal.

Therefore till any future decision may not happen it is wait and watch on Mr. Boris Johnson's move.

Remarks

Autovote on minor negative consequences of no deal

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is Globalization? Discuss the difference between Globalization and Globalism. What are the arguments against Globalisation? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Globalisation promoted the integration of world economies on one hand, but also demoted the idea of human rights. Comment. Can we assume the emergence of civil society organisations took shape as a response to this crisis, specially emerging in post-colonial societies? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Water-related terrorism is widespread across most of the world and that water infrastructure is the main target of choice by most terrorist organizations. Comment? (250 Words) (20)

a)

According to Kenichi Ohmae
Globalization is "borderless world",
Marshall McLuhan - "global village",
Anthony Giddens - "compression in time
and space" and according to
Thomas Friedman it is the "world is
flat".

Thomas Friedman in his book
Lexus and Olive Tree: Understanding
Globalization" explains globalization as
inexorable integration of market, nation
state and technology to the degree which

Remarks

ever witnessed. further today individual nations and technology reaching around the globe much faster, deeper and cheaper.

We can see the establishment of World Trade Organization (WTO) and rise of e-commerce as the highest stage of globalization.

Globalization is the process whereas Globalism is the ideology which expects border should be open, free movement of ideas and trades should be promoted.

Globalism is ours when people are ready accept globalization. Through globalism one people promote free trade. there is less restrictions on borders etc.

Remarks

Globalism is the humane face of globalization where global concerns are resolved by global efforts

Globalization have benefitted as well as harmed to the world. According to Jagdish Bhagwati because of globalization world able to lift half of people out of poverty, Further there is rise of income growth. Amartya Sen suggest globalization has benefitted India and China most in growth.

However many people (scholars) like Joseph Stiglitz. Immanuel Wallerstein criticize globalization. According to Wallerstein globalization is a new face of capitalism and exploitative in nature. Joseph Stiglitz makes globalization responsible for the rise of inequality and democratic deficit in global institutions.

Therefore it is necessary to address defects of globalization as suggested by Stiglitz by reforming global institutions, reducing inequality and sustainable development.
 Don't rely on new of reforms, need to provide

Remarks

8
①

b)

Globalization according to Thomas Friedman, Inevitable integration market, nation states and technology to a degree which never witnessed before. Globalization made territorial boundaries irrelevant. It increased reach of people, and integrated the world economies.

According to Amartya Sen globalization helped to integration world market. The establishment of World Trade Organization (WTO) is the best example of market integration. It increased inter-state trades and promoted the competition in world market.

However critics argue that globalization led to the decline of human rights of people. According

Remarks

Arundhati Ghosh in her book "Capitalism a ghost story" calls "globalization a mutant variety of capitalism. Remotely controlled and digitally operated, it entrenched child labour, worsened poverty, eroded democracy and spoiled environment".

eg) Globalization has deprived citizen specially tribals living in hills of India. Industries established and Peoples home uprooted. It also declined Quality of labour. Rise of income inequality is also cause of globalization.

Rajani Kothari suggests rise of Civil society movement in developing society due to failure of globalization. Further Smitha Kothari held that rise of micro movement due to neo-liberal policies.

Remarks

For all of your arguments, you need to give examples
 the point is that engagement is promoted (demanded at the same time) and globalization is promoted.

There is also dissatisfaction among middle class in post-colonial societies like India, Africa. The rise of prices of food, rising inequalities is also the cause of globalization.

Therefore according to Pratap Bhama mehta globalization is a ethical impulse which creates immense opportunities for society. But in its worst form elites looking for the pasture

①

c) Terrorism is a ideology which promotes climate of fear and apprehension by creating violence in the society. There are multiple forms of terrorism like Nuclear terrorism, cyber terrorism, bio-terrorism, ethnic terrorism, water terrorism etc.

Water-related terrorism is emerging most vigorously across the world. The destruction of dams pipelines by terror groups is clearly increasing. Terror groups to harm the water security, resorting such tactics.

Further terrorist group following "scorch and earth policy" by poisoning the water bodies. Recently in Yemen terror groups destroyed the water dam infrastructure by depriving people from getting water.

Similarly there is threat to India's built Salama dam in Afghanistan from terror groups. Such actions harming the civilians.

Water related terrorism goes to Hydropolitics preferred by state against other state. States like Pakistan supporting terrorist to damage the water infrastructure across the Indian border.

Similarly China's Proxy war with India on Brahmaputra river water can be seen. China blackened/damaged Brahmaputra river water to harm India's interest. ~~to~~ goal.

Therefore it is urgent necessity of world communities to come to consensus on protecting water infrastructure. Geneva Convention gives protection to water infrastructure during war/conflict needs to be protected.

Remarks

Need to give more examples based on water terrorism
 what can states specifically do to prevent this

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

a) Since its independence India actively supported nuclear disarmament. Pandit Nehru opposed the Tenure of nuclear weapons during cold war. India did not ratify NPT as it does not address vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Rajiv Gandhi in 1985 proposed Disarmament action plan based on comprehensive, universal and complete disarmament of the nuclear weapons. India demanded ending nuclear weapons.

Remarks

by all countries.

India to come out of nuclear apartheid, conducted 1998 nuclear test and developed nuclear weapons. However India ~~signed~~ came out with nuclear doctrine based on No first use.

Similarly India imposed self moratorium on future test of nuclear weapons. India signed civil nuclear deal with the USA by abiding the IAEA Protocol.

Point → NCNPT-IAEA

Therefore India wants complete disarmament based on the verifiable criteria. Hence India's role helped countries to prevent nuclear proliferation to some extent. However this needs global cooperation.

Remarks

to achieve nuclear free world.

Point for non proliferation efforts, role elaboration general nuclear security.

b) SAARC (South Asian ^{Association for} Subregional Co-operation) Development Fund established to promote the developmental initiatives in the South Asian regions.

It aims to address ^{fundamental} ~~problems~~ ^{issues or} ~~problems~~ like poverty; promote education; provide funding to the healthcare facilities. It also has provision of protecting environment in the South Asian region.

However due to lack of progress on SAARC, the SAARC fund remain poorly utilized. Therefore to fasten the effective utilization there is need to revive the SAARC platform.

Remarks

You need to elaborate on factors which are inhibiting its effectiveness.

3

c)

Westphalian concept of sovereignty provides the strong territorial boundaries of state. However after the start of globalization these boundaries becoming irrelevant. This because of world becoming borderless. This giving rise to cross-border migration, refugee crisis, illegal migration across the border.

* State which aimed to control the boundaries of its territory trying to prevent the cross border movement. For example displacement of Rohingya at Bangladesh-Myanmar border creating problem for India as well.

The rise of organised crimes, drug trafficking due

Remarks

3

Need to eminent - all states which has shaped such situation making in Rohingya

porous borders are on the rise. There is threat of radicalisation of youth. Further illegal infiltration across India Pakistan border is on rise.

Hence India needs a comprehensive strategy to curb the cross border infiltration.

There is also need to consider the humanitarian ground on giving shelters to genuinely displaced persons. Their repatriation should be done in a right manner.

a) Very generic content
 You need to give more examples on South Asia. South Asia is the one of the least connected region in the world. Trade across the South Asian region is merely 5% of the world's total trade.

The total trade of the region and it is 1% of the GDP of the region.

If we compare ASEAN whose trade is more than 25% and European Union whose trade across region is 60%. Hence South Asia trade is very less.

Despite of vast potential trade in the region remain very low. The problems to this are lack of conclusion of South Asia

Free Trade Agreement. Lack of strong connectivity (air, road), trade barrier imposed by countries specifically Pakistan.

There is constant tensions between India-Pakistan is also

Remarks

You need to elaborate more on these reasons
 May more factors are expandible

hindering the trade cooperation. The non conclusion of motor vehicle Agreement between BBIN is another issue.

Therefore as suggested by Richard Rosecrance's trading state instead of military state needs to be promoted. This will reduce the conflict and increase cooperation and prosperity of the region. (9)

e) ^{of} good period ^{what role on India play in rendering the situation}
India - Bangladesh shares the cultural, historical and civilizational linkages. Bangladesh shares the largest boundary with India. India - Bangladesh relations oscillating in different phases due to different parties in power in Bangladesh.

India-Bangladesh co-operation is hindered by the problem of illegal migration from Bangladesh further recent issue of Rohingya refugee created strain on the relations.

Non signing of Teesta water dispute is also cause of concern. But Bangladesh turning more towards China's orbit, further rise of drug trade, illegal arms sale is cause of concern.

Recent exercise of NRC in India also creating problem in the relations. Therefore as suggested by Shyam Prasad India needs to be "agile" in signing Teesta agreement resolving Rohingya crisis etc with to establish more co-operation with Bangladesh.

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

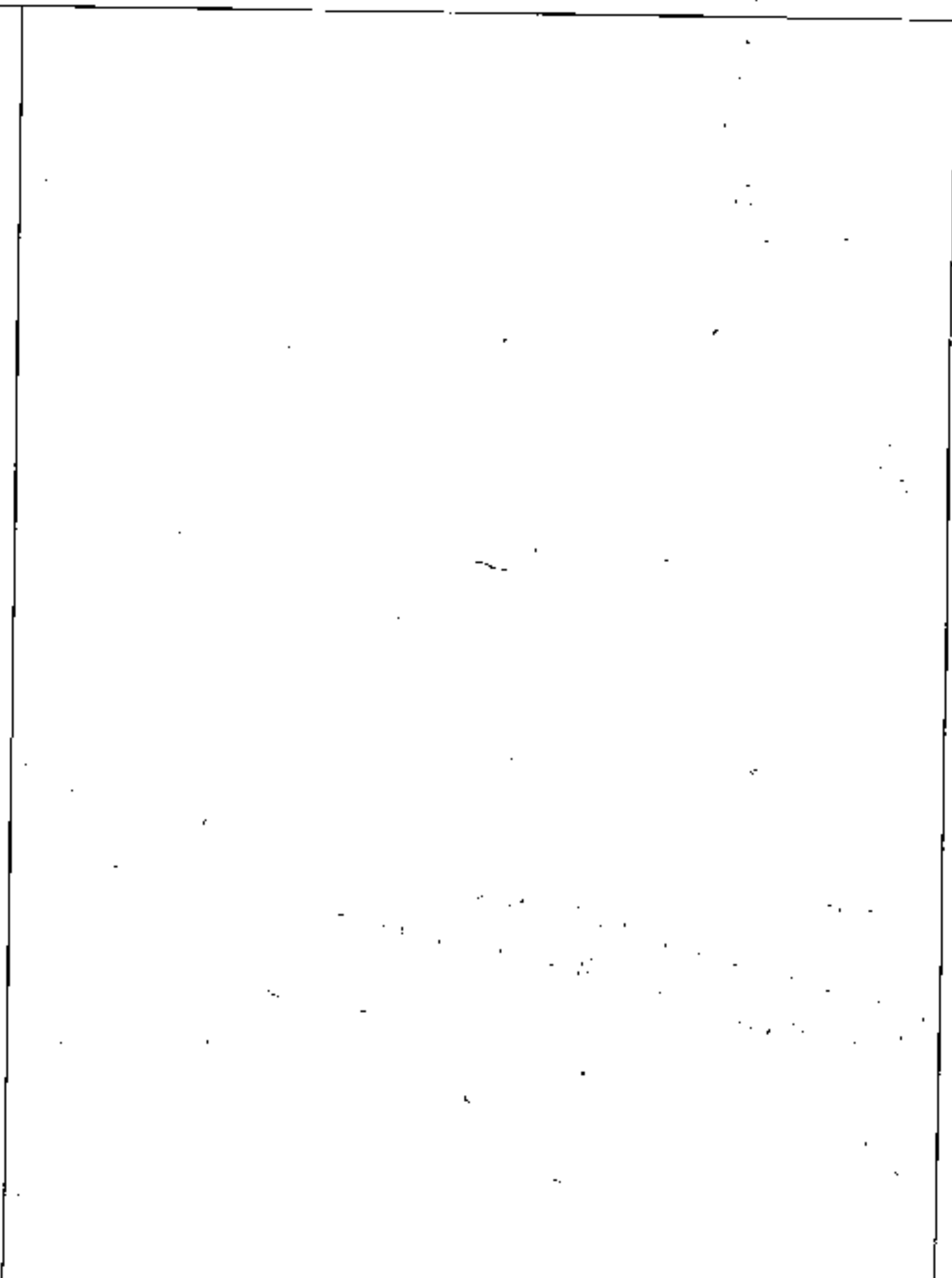
- (a) India and OIC (Organization of Islamic Countries): An opportunity accompanied by challenges. Analyse. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The lack of a concrete vision for water in South Asia reinforces the zero-sum nature of international water disputes. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The fixation with South Asia-centric notion of neighbourhood can no longer serve as a useful analytical framework in understanding and explaining India's regional diplomacy. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

good

Also talk about NRE like
and Pipa under Hydro power project

5

Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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)

United Nations was formed to save succeeding generation from the scourge of war. It provides six organs under UN charter such as UN Security Council, The Secretariat, UN General Assembly, International Court of Justice, Trusteeship Council and ECOSOC.

UNSC is the main body which has power to enforce any resolution of UN. UNSC comprises of five permanent and 10 non-permanent members. The

UNSC suffers from problems like decision of UN remain divided among P3 and P2 (US, UK, France) (China, Russia)

Remarks

~~For~~ Start your answer directly with analysis of need (delay in actions)

further there are procedural delays in decision making. UNSC membership last time expanded in 1963 where 5 non permanent members were added. Since then lot has changed yet UNSC not expanded. There is also problem with veto by the permanent members.

UNSC needs comprehensive reform such as membership reforms. As members from G-6 countries (Brazil, India, Japan, Germany) can be added. For membership reform Kofi Annan formulae (adding 9 permanent and 4 non permanent members) can be implemented.

for veto reform, countries (P5)

should not veto decision until their national interest are involved.

Remarks

Don't just how ~~it~~ & why reforms should happen
 Analyse how UNSC will
 be reformed by any
 of the 5 permanent members

~~The writing for con~~

There should be procedural reforms in the decision making. The decision should be taken at the faster rate.

Therefore it is urgent need for the reforms in WBSC to make body more representative, democratic, transparent and accountable. India should actively pressure for the membership to get its due share at the community of nations.

b) After the end of world war II, world was divided between two blocks Communist led by USSR and Capitalist led by USA. Countries of third world came together to not to join these block and formed alternate

Platform that... is Non-Aligned Movement

It was the initiative of leaders of five countries of South - Pandit Nehru (India), Jamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana) Joseph Tito of Yugoslavia, and Indonesia. Leaders provided platform to give voices to the newly decolonised countries.

In ~~Bombay~~ Belgrade conference in 1961 outlined the agenda of NAM. Further NAM proposed New International Economic Order (NIEO) in 1974 against the neoliberal policies of west. It demanded reforms in global institutions.

However after end of Cold war in 1991 its existence was questioned by many scholars. And it started losing importance.

Remarks

Read ques ^{carefully}. There is no need to describe NAM is or its evolution.)

C. Raja Mohan calls NAM is in the state of "Coma" because of its inactiveness on the global issues. As currently India has started focussing attention on the other platform and giving less attention to NAM.

Recent summit of NAM in 2017 held at Poblenas, Argentina did not attended by prime minister of India. India's moving towards USA also ignored the NAM. Further NAM countries themselves divided on the global issues.

India's foreign policy becoming more active and NAM cannot offer the constructive role. There is presence of NA Iran, ^{North Korea} in NAM also hindering India's co-operation with USA. USA

calls NAM as "club of dictators".

However India a leader of third world cannot ignore the importance of NAM on global platforms like UN. India should try to revive NAM at same time maintaining its strategic interest with other countries. Haresh V. Pant suggest NAM provide good platform for India to get support ~~for~~ on global issues.

4) Vague content
 Read more from books
 you need to argue how NAM since its inception by J. N. Dikshit foreign policy has not been able to serve India's national interests

policy is a set of principles and rules used to promote and achieve the national interest."

There are various determinants of the foreign policy, such as economy, history, social structure (domestic),

leadership, geography etc. The domestic determinant of the foreign policy is shaped by the domestic consensus.

According to C. Raja Mohan India's policy towards West Asia is shaped by Muslim populations sentiments. Further India's policy towards Sri Lanka is shaped by the interest of Tamils in Tamil Nadu. Further border states like West Bengal (Teesta water dispute) Punjab (Kartarpur corridor) also shaping foreign policy.

Due to lack of consensus on Teesta water with West Bengal India could not able to sign agreements with Bangladesh. Similarly radicalist sentiments played while dealing with Nepal.

Remarks

No need to elaborate on the policy

- Analyse the challenges we are going to face in these regions

Upcoming challenges in the foreign policy such as Khalistan separatist organisation of Sikh demanding separate country. There is lack of consensus on the sharing of waters of Teesta river with Bangladesh.

The Gulf workers living in west Asia are from South India also have importance while dealing with these countries. The recent division of Jammu and Kashmir into two UTs will have repercussion while dealing with Pakistan.

There is rise of internal insurgency in North East which affecting India - Myanmar, NRC debate affecting India Bangladesh relations. Hence all these issues needs to be addressed by taking all

Remarks

Stakeholders into the confidence.

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of non-governmental institutions in foreign policy development. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What do you understand by the term Space Diplomacy? Elaborate on Indian initiatives in this emerging dimension. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically examine the major aspects of India's neighbourhood policy. (250 Words) (20)

Why are you so confused on these?

You have to discuss all types of challenges what IRP can face in coming years

Remarks

6

Remarks

Remarks



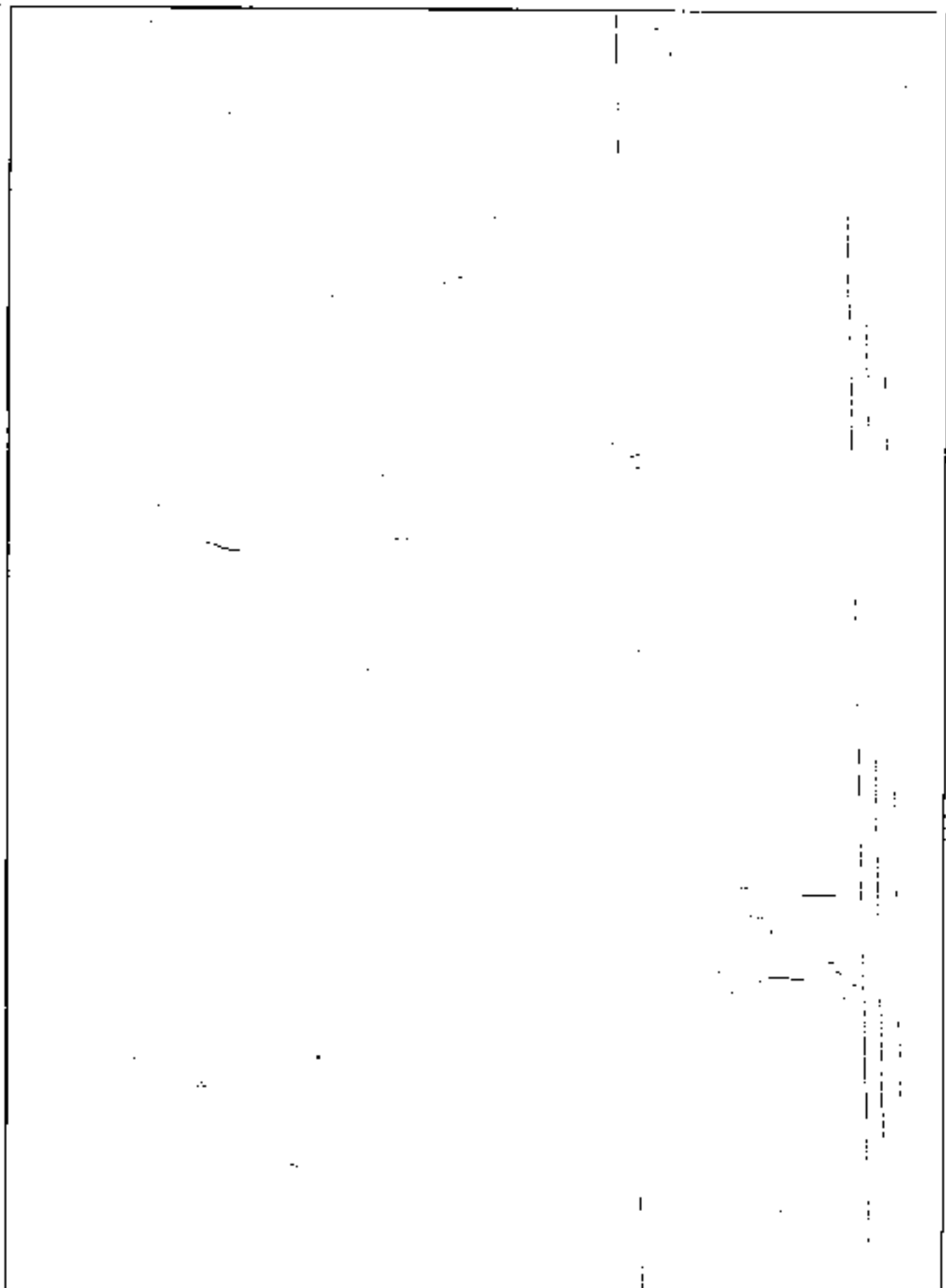
Remarks,

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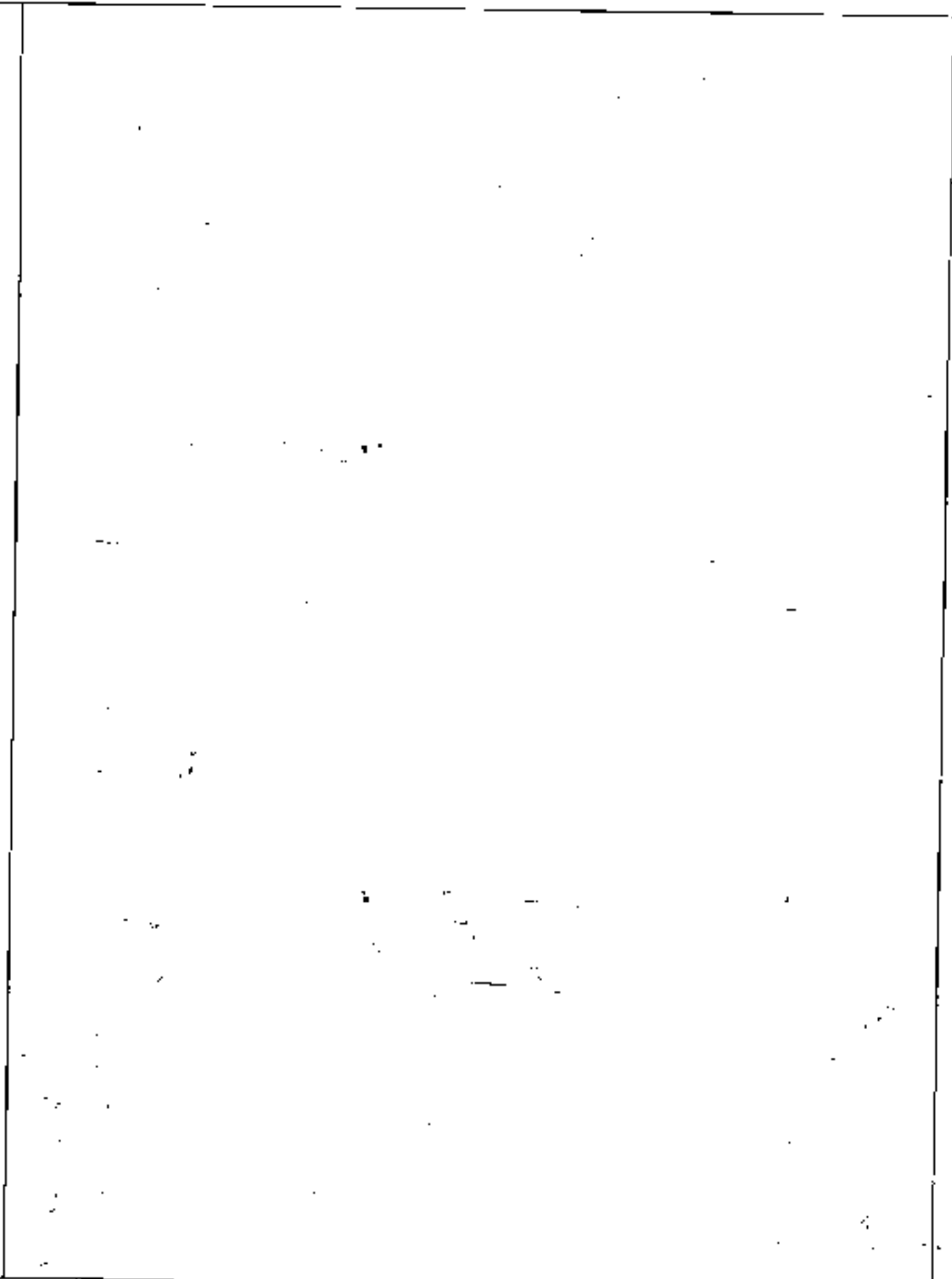
Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks



Remarks