

107

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

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.

Need a lot  
more examples  
Focus on arguments  
Answers

Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name SHILPI

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Shilpi

**REMARKS**

**GS SCORE**

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## SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- Features of political parties of third world countries.
  - What are the factors which still enable US hegemony in World Order?
  - Cosmopolitan Democracy.
  - Assess the reasons for Diplomatic failures in connecting with Latin American region.
  - Significance of Wuhan Summit for India-China Relations.

Ans (a) → political parties in developing or 3rd world countries share a lot of similarities with the medieval times rather than modern times. Hence Hamza Alavi had come up with a term called overdeveloped state for the developing countries. other features being:-

- ① Lack of intra party democracy → More autocratic politics. SP Huntington called it a political decay where there remains a lot of difference between the theories & practices.
- ② Non-transparent in nature → F.W. Riggs has described it as prismatic society.
- ③ Role of opposition → opposition want overnight change and there is very less productive role of opposition.
- ④ Very much dependent on patron sector and corporate for funding of political parties.

Remarks

(v) Almost all the parties remain same in their political ideology i.e generally socialist in nature.

(vi) Dr. Reichman has called the parties power parties & a trend of catch all parties trend / Indian context, Akram, gyam.

(vii) The differences between the political parties are superficial and remain same from the level i.e dynastical in nature.

(viii) Divisive politics in the name of Caste, ethnicity, religion etc.

(ix) Jyotiba Phule has called these states as soft states

(x) Political parties always try to concentrate more & more power in their hand.

(xi) Not a definite ideology

(xii) very less responsibility towards the people & generally put populist measures in place than the National interest.

what kind of relationship do they enjoy with other political actors?

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(xiii) Mushrooming of political parties and hence generally a Multi party democracy.

Remarks

Ans(b) US Hegemony in concept More prominent from the post cold war era:

→ During cold war era, NAM was big threat to US Hegemony. Now, After the cold war, the relevance of NAM has decreased and is not considered to be a threat to hegemony.

→ Post cold war-era, A no. of threats come like

(i) Islamic fundamentalism → Acc. to S.P Huntington, in his book of civilisation, He is of view that Islamic fundamentalism can be easily tackled by playing divisive politics among the nations

(ii) Rise of china → Acc. to see Kuan Yew, Nowhere in history any country has risen in such a comprehensive manner (rise of all the powers) but china has its own problems like internal prob. of Xinjiang Tibet, slowing down economic New normal, security to taiwan by USA, high govt debt and it is still a distant second from US economy.

(iii) Small states like Iran & North Korea → Acc. to C. Raju Molan, USA in big gambles who know how

to play by sitting at diff tables. eg → Sanction by international community.

(iv) Coalition like BRICS → The paradigm that BRICS have high higher dependency in terms of economies on U.S.A & world to each other. It needs to go a long way to challenge U.S.A Hegemony.

(v) Acc. to S.P. Huntington, the strength of U.S.A comes from its geography. So far since geography cannot be changed & hence the Hegemony.

(vi) Acc. to M. Albright, More than U.S.A, the world need the U.S.A Hegemony.

(vii) Acc. to M.M. Buzant, & So far there is U.S.A. there is order in international politics. So far there is order, that is Hegemony of U.S.A.

So, it would not be easy to challenge U.S.A Hegemony  
 you want critical what it was not called first elaborate on positive factors then negative

Ans (e) Cosmopolitan democracy

Acc. to Hedley Bull, Nation follow rules because it is in their national interest to do so. Cosmopolitan democracy means democracy at world stage.

Equal say to the poor National that in middle income,

least developed Nations etc. The idea originates from the works of Immanuel Kant and David Held. India from Independence in a transitionary cosmopolitan democracy. It is a paradox that we talk about democracy on international stage but there is less democracy in domestic sphere.

Pillars of cosmopolitan democracy are

- (i) Multilateralism
- (ii) No veto; decision by consensus.
- (iii) No spl. treatment to powerful Nations.
- (iv) Incorporation of ideas of all the nations into the international stage. Eg. → Most of the International institution on neo-liberal ideas.
- (v) Reforms in UN.

Decision making at two levels

• Acc. to Joseph Stiglitz, there is lack of democratisation in the international institutions. On the other hand Ban Ki Moon told that Democracy as value goes well beyond the international issues. There is a rise of intra state ~~dom~~ insurgency, we need to think how democracy can be used to solve these problems. India is one of biggest contributors of democracy fund to UN estd by USA. Also, Nehru idea of NAM for a pillar of cosmopolitanisation

3

Remarks

Don't have to argue focus specifically on arguments given by David Held

Ans (d) Reasons for diplomatic failures of with Latin America:-

(i) Lack of connectivity. There is not a single country with which India has a provision of direct flights.

(ii) Acc. to FICCI, "Problem with Latin America's trade is lack of value based trade with Latin America. Bulk of trade happening is not value based. Also, there is lack of connectivity that leads to reaching of the consignments with a lag of 10-15 days.

(iii) Lack of diaspora or consular offices to other places.

(iv) Lack of institutionalisation of relations. However, a pan Latin American platform CELAC is there which has conducted the meeting in New Delhi in 2012.

(v) Lack of political will → No high level visit. PM Modi had visited Brazil for BRICS Summit and Mexico for NSG Membership support.

(vi) Psychological factors → Since, Latin America is out of sight, hence out of mind.

(vii) Lack of diplomatic relations → China has close ties in all the countries.

(viii) Investment flow is low → Lack of encouragement to

Remarks



business go for investment.

(17) IBSA as a dead platform not performing well in order to integrate the Latin America.

(18) India not able to see beyond Brazil. However, with a push to electric vehicle, & abundance of resources in Latin America, there is renewed interest. Also, China will help to break the inertia. It has huge potential, India need to invest there.

Ans (e) Wukan Summit is an informal summit bet India & China. Outcomes:-

(i) China will make entry easy for India ag. products & pharmaceutical seeing the huge trade gap.

(ii) Common position for multilateralism, reforms in global institutions, globalisation & climate change & counter terrorism platform.

(iii) No unpredictable behaviour from the army & move from border disputes to border management.

(iv) Single vision in the Afghanistan & joint projects in Afghanistan.

(v) PM Modi gave 5S i.e Sochi, Sampark, Santalok, Bahyaaj & Sada Sapna

6

Acc. to Sulaini Haider, with Wukon Summit, Doklam has been buried, BRI is no more importance & India USA is no longer seeing eye to eye.

Acc. to Ram Madan; Wukon was not a outcome based summit but understanding based summit. With the trump's behaviour, ~~the~~ it is necessary the regional power to collaborate.

Acc. to Yen B K Sharma, Wukon has given immense opportunity to India. An Xinyi in working on the Mao ideology i.e. to tackle primary problem (trade war), negotiate with secondary problems.

Acc. to Manoj Joshi, "No matter how much it is India-China rivalry, the leaders have maturity to take control when things are going out of hand."

Whether it is success or not, it will depend upon the actions taken on ground. The lower group of people need to sensitise about the course of action. No matter how much our vision is, it is not possible, with the left of subordinates.

Acc. to C. Raj Mohan, Wukon gave an opportunity to set practical goals.

Acc. to Shyam Shaha; "After Ken negotiating with Trump,

Remarks: forming dead. it was not of a compulsion  
in line to come to India.

In short answer questions, first include more arguments & then every

## 2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine the salient aspects of Theory of Nuclear Deterrence.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the Indian contribution in UN peacekeeping operations and also assess to what extent it has helped in promoting Indian cause at UNSC.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss intricacies of Globalisation and Human Rights? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans 2 (a) Theory of Nuclear Deterrence:-

Acc to realists like K. Waltz, Nuclear Weapon has been responsible for the the deterrence and peace in throughout the cold war, even when the superpowers were so close to the war in Cuba.

Also Mearschmeyer also gave credit to nuclear weapon. However, he think the nuclear weapon should be in hand of more responsible nations.

Acc to liberals, International Conventions like NPT, CTBT etc are responsible for the slow down of Nuclear proliferation.

On the other hand, there are social constructivists like Henry Kissinger who told there may be bigger problem arising due to rise of new irrational actors on various stage states on world stage.

Remarks

Diff: people have diff perception about the  
 threat. Acc. to Scott P. Sagan, there may  
 be a case of accidental war. So far the single  
 nuclear weapons are those in states, we cannot be  
 sure of nuclear disaster. There may be a case of  
 nuclear disaster due to operational problem.  
 He was supported by Prof. Ramesh Thakur when  
 he told that nuclear deterrence is overly stated.

Acc. to another school of social constructivist like  
Nina Tannenwald, he gave emphasis on taboos  
 and stigma towards the nuclear weapon.

Now, nuclear weapon is a matter of pride among  
 the nations. It need to be stigmatised among the  
 people. He gave example of Vietnam crisis.  
 The way nuclear weapon has had formal  
 stigma. Hence if America want able to use  
 the weapon in spite of other desire of its hegemony.  
 The norms made by people are so powerful that  
 are aspirational document. I form a new document.  
 His views was reiterated by T. V. Paul who  
 gave the theory of importance of norms & rules of

Remarks

Views are good  
 but analyze the  
 functional - the logic  
 both in favour &  
 against Nuclear  
 de Havard

Recd  
 high

7

Society in international sphere.

Ernest Haas gave the importance of International Institutions in the disarmament & nuclear deterrence theory. ~~He~~ He points towards the NSOs, like ICAN which is giving new dimensions to the Nuclear deterrence theory and helps building new norms, discourses. Recently, ~~the~~ the treaty was signed that again may not be able to denuclearize the weapon states, but helped in increasing the aspirations of states & indirect pressure on Nuclear weapon states.

Ans (b) → India is one of the largest contributors of peace keeping jobs in UNSC. It has helped one of times in part. For example → In Korean Crisis of 1950. Again, India - China peace keeper duty in Laos, Cambodia, during the Cold War times.

- The biggest contribution of India came from Congo where about 36 personnel was killed by the insurgents.

Remarks

Also, the peace keepers were deployed during gulf war (1991), Liberia etc. Now over during recent time there is change in course of peacekeepers

(i) From peace-keepers to peace-builders - help in construction of infrastructure, roads etc.

(ii) From inter-state to intra-state → Now most of the threat comes from intra-state actors that is now difficult to tackle as Non-state actors are diff. to observe the norms. India having experience in Left-Wing, NIE has an upper hand in dealing with them.

(iii) India propose zero tolerance approach against the complaints of a renewed misconduct of the peacekeepers.

(iv) Acc. to Anit Mukherjee, "The model of peace-keeping of west giving funds to developing countries goes for peace-keeping is unsustainable. There is a need of Africa-led solution. India should focus on training."

~~To state extent~~ → It has helped India to get a space at global stage at the time when India was not trying to contribute to UNSC.

Remarks

→ Also, ~~there is~~ it was medium of foreign exchange for closed India economy. However, Sustant K. Singh Now India is incurring a net losses for the blue temblets.

→ Acc to C. Raja Mohan, there is no need to give peace-keeping a strategic touch. An China in using its peace keepers for power projections. We are doing it more of a habit than any strategic touch. It is a colonial legacy.

→ Acc to Sustant K. Singh, India need to put a small amount of blue temblets in strategic locations & take all the back to the home.

But Mukherjee has given way forward for it:-

- (i) Nehru ~~was~~ done it due to his ideology of disarmament, Now there is no need of it.
- (ii) India need to scale up its defence cooperation
- (iii) Give the peace keepers a strategic touch for power projections, & proper training when India for upper hand.

Your content is good but you need to analyse how peace keeping has not really provided support to India's UNICE but from Africa & global community

Remarks

7

Ans (c) → Globalisation is a term used for free flow of people, funds & goods. While the former two are never free, we talk about globalisation in every narrow terms of goods.

As <sup>called</sup> defined by Xi Jinping, globalisation is double edged sword. Hence, there are opportunities as well as challenges of globalisation in terms of human rights.

opportunities of globalisation for human rights:-

- (i) Faster communication made it easy to deal with it.
- (ii) UN becoming more aware of it. Countries have human rights commission.
- (iii) Any lettering in rd now as an internal matter.  
eg → Kathua of Kashmir  
Rohingya of Myanmar.
- (iv) UN taking spl. steps towards it like UNHCR, Paris principles, HARTI, Universal review.
- (v) More awareness among the people. eg → Rohingya Khelistan but sounds coming from Canada also.

Remarks



- (vi) Better safeguards available to the country at international level.
- (vii) Awareness about LGBT rights, Labour rights through ILO, women rights through UN-Women, child rights through UNICEF.
- (viii) SDG goals are helpful in social & economic rights.
- (ix) Foreign aids, soft loans to smallest LDCs to safeguard the rights of people.
- (x) With time, inf. to third generation rights like cultural rights.
- (xi) Sol<sup>n</sup> of Singapore problems in Sri Lanka by intl.
- So, we do have many examples of how globalisation has helped. other way:-
- (i) Better income in hand of people due to MNC coming up in developing countries.
- (ii) Better std. of life give better education & health.
- But, the globalisation has the model of neoliberal model, which can lead to human rights violations also.
- (i) HR violations in African tribes → marginalisation by MNC.

Remarks

- (i) Exploitation of cheap labour by MNCs.
- (ii) gross women right violations at workplaces.
- (iii) wars of Yemen, Syria, Libya etc led to violation of rights of common people.
- (iv) push to consumerism led to relative deprivation of the people.
- (v) Mainly in developing country, gross rights violation of labour, tribes etc due to production culture.
- (vi) Also, led to problem of environmental degradations.
- (vii) policies at the global level tilted towards advanced economy.
- (viii) Neo-liberal model restricts the hand of govt. to help people.
- (ix) Developing country be in grip of economic imperialism, high govt. duplication in a position to save the people.
- (x) In India, NHRC called as toothless gear.

(Conclusion)

govt. intervention

(14)

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What role is played by the issue of human rights in the debate between Asian values system and modernization project? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Global environmental cooperation has hit a big hurdle with USA's exit from Paris deal. Analyse the issue along with explaining how this can impact India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Terrorism is a type of political violence and it serves political ends, elucidate with suitable examples? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Remarks

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

*Remarks*

## 4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Indian Foreign Services face a dire need of reforms both in terms of calibre and numbers. Describe. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the major impediments to the solution of Teesta River Water sharing issue and what are the remedial measures required? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) International Disarmament and Non-nuclear proliferation regimes are reflection of 'global division of power', analyse the statement. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans (4) (a) → IFS work in to

- (i) to give exact development of the country.
- (ii) to set the agenda.
- (iii) to negotiate the deals.
- (iv) to give a push to National interest.
- (v) To establish friendly relation between the countries.

However, there is problem with Quantity & as well as quality. Acc. to Shanti Thakur Committee.

(a) There are only 772 class-I officers as compared to 900 of Singapore and 4500 of China.

(b) In terms of quality, earlier toppers of the UPSC were opting. Now, toppers are opting for IAS services. Also, not able to negotiate quality deals.

Remarks

Suggestions given by Committee:-

- (i) Lateral entry people into service.
- (ii) Diff. exams to be held. Spl testing of the test attitude about international relations and

Acc to Ninupra Rao " All other place the vision of officer is more on operational object & tackling short term problems rather than long term vision.

International practices such as USA has position for expert members that is not from Administrative services. Also, it has position for other countries like Japan to make them aware about the bureaucracy. China & ASEAN nation trained their officer for eventual diplomacy working in border regions.

We should be learning from the international counter parts. Acc to Kishan S. Rao -> We are not learning a lesson as it is impossible to manage such a huge diplomacy frontiers with such small persons.

Remarks

### Way forward:-

- (i) Proper training of the personnel.
- (ii) Institutes like foreign institutes of China to give a direction.
- (iii) Quality think-tanks. Acc. to Rajiv Kumar, Pvt. Companies don't invest in think-tank of India due to its quality concern.
- (iv) Include people from state for broader set of values. But Acc. to C.P. Blambri, it would not be good if we make the diploma a work of football.
- (v) Lateral entry & spl. exam or suggestively Sakshin thorax committee.

Ambarish not on lateral entry, Resulting low & inclusion of domain experts

99

An(b) → Tista River water sharing is a problem of

India & Bangladesh from long ago. India-Bangladesh shares common culture & civilisational relationship. The ~~problem~~ we deal with Bangladesh on the basis of typical doctrine which again is a subtle social constructivism theory.

Remarks

### Present situation:-

→ Teesta Water Agreement share the water of 75% of water of teesta with 39% of share to India & 36% of share to Bangladesh.

- Now, there is need to share 70% of water. Acc. If we go for 50% sharing, New sharing will be  $39 + 12.5\%$  &  $36 + 12.5\%$ .

→ Acc. to international relations, it is okay as India has much more catchment. But Acc. to territorial concern, it is not okay because Bangladesh being a primary Agrarian country depends much more on water, it needs more water than India.

- West Bengal's CM Manika Banerjee being a major irritant in conflict of the Teesta Water Agreement. Due to her populist policies, she didn't allowed Maitra to sign. To go ahead for it.

- The problem of India is not water crisis but water management so with proper water management we can solve it.

Remarks

Way forward:-

- (i) We need a transit to the north-east. So, we need to complete as early as possible.
- (ii) Present gov. has taken zero tolerance approach towards the terrorist. If another gov. came, it will create problem of terrorist.
- (iii) Early completion will increase the credibility of present government which is long run condourse for India.
- (iv) It will set an example for other neighbours that how India ~~is~~ is ready to sacrifice compromise.
- (v) Will set as a confidence building measure.
- (vi) Will counter China's effect.
- (vii) Will be able to push Bangladesh to take for completion of Brahmaputra Water treaty.
- (viii) Will enhance the soft power of India.

Good  
organism  
Analyse the need for  
joint river basin  
management as a  
starting step

Remarks

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Ans (c) → International Disarmament & NPT work on three pillars:-

- (i) Nuclear Non-proliferation
- (ii) full civil Nuclear Cooperation
- (iii) Nuclear disarmament:-

→ It talks that No new country should acquire nuclear weapons after 1965. Coincidentally, the PS was very close to acquiring nuclear weapons. In return, non-nuclear country will get full civil nuclear support.

→ Also, it talks about the Nuclear country should go towards disarmament gradually. But no time limit was given.

• Acc. to India, it is discriminatory in nature it does not call for universal disarmament.

• Acc. to Jeffrey D. Sachs, Double standardism means US has when the PS went after to be accountable to the UN system, exempting itself. The global norm for which it is defending

Remarks



So far is not followed by the super power itself.

It divides the world into 2 parts i.e. have & have not having the country which did not have nuclear weapons vulnerable to military bargaining by the super power.

eg → ① Ukraine which has left the nuclear ambitions to see the world. Years after, Russia has capitulated Crimea.

② North Korea which was threatened of his regime change due to its past experiences of Middle east developed nuclear weapon only for bargaining with china.

③ Iran which had reconciled with JCPOA as per IAEA + UN, has seen the scrapped of JCPOA & a tougher sanctions.

All these experience put the countries on the mercy of super power.

India also has come up with ~~Sat~~ Agardar.

④ Universal disarmament in a time bound manner.

Remarks

- (ii) Verification by IAEA ~~is~~ applied to all
- (iii) Complete disarmament.
- (iv) Non-discriminatory in nature.
- (v) Need to prevent Horizontal as well as vertical proliferation.

### American Approach

- (i) go for disarmament which have not acquired the weapons yet.
- (ii) go for bilateral agreement in case of vertical proliferation. eg → U.S.A Russia treaty.

→ Nuclear deterrence can be conceptualised on the ~~the~~ theory of offensive realism where Neorealism suggest to go hegemony. Hence, NPT reject the hegemony and reject the P5 to be core ~~and other~~ and reduce to other country to be peripheral situation.

- India is right in its approach by not signing the NPT but India has to suffer nuclear apartheid. This also shows the hegemonic intention of superpower by putting sanctions & isolationism to country & not willing to go with them.

Remarks

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Focus on key arguments given by India against NPT specially on implementation of Article VI

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- Manifestations and Significance of India's Soft Power.
  - India - UAE relations in present context.
  - What is the importance of France for India?
  - Discuss the significance of Singapore Summit recently held between USA and DPRK.
  - Deepening Indo-German Relationship.

Ans (a) India has a rich soft power due to various strengths like diversity, civilisational values, long lost connections in terms of trade with Roman Empire.

Significance of soft power:-

- (i) Increases the reliability of the Nation
- (ii) project the nation as responsible country.
- (iii) help when no hard power is there. eg → NAM to keep the footprint on global stage and have say in its decision.
- (iv) India's ambition to be champion of 3rd world & global power.
- (v) India's credibility for UNSC membership & support of the nations.

Remarks

Manifestations → (i) Yoga & Ayurveda

- (ii) Operations Rahat & Operation Insaniyat
- (iii) Project Mausam.
- (iv) Help to Nepal in time of crisis.
- (v) NAM
- (vi) South-South Cooperation
- (vii) ASI Work in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Vietnam  
building temples like Angkor Wat, My Son temple.
- (viii) Projects like SOLAR MAMAS.

Challenges:-

- (i) Not a sure-shot remedy against Hard power.
- (ii) Nations Work in their national interests → soft power not match to hard power.
- (iii) Very long term Approach.

So, Joseph Stiglitz gave a concept of Smart power  
it is a combination of Hard power + soft power.

Being India's giant size & upper hand in soft power, also India now a middle income country, India should go for smart power in its neighbours, as well as beyond.

What are India's limitations in this?

What initiatives are being undertaken to address the same?

Remarks

(6)

### ALU → India - UAE

→ In 2017, There was a visit to UAE by Narendra Modi to UAE. Jonas Mehta called UAE as little sparta which is able to push beyond its weights. Present content!

(a) Geo-political → India look west policy independent upon the UAE. UAE being a located at strategic location in very important for India. Also, India has gone for the exercise desert eagle - II with the air force of UAE.

(b) Geo-economic → India a good location for investment by UAE. India import 8% of oil from UAE. A no. of Indian diaspora used to live in UAE. Also, it is a new int. location for Indian FDI. Recently, it has started invested in NISF.

(c) Geo-strategic → Location of UAE is very strategic to project India's look west policy.

Remarks

Again, UAE become important as it is one of the good friend of India among a few of Iran, Saudi, Israel. ~~And~~ Also, it is place for India exports after USA, U.K.

Concerns:-

- ① The bilateral trade is decreasing.
- ② Diaspora being replaced by bangladeshi & vietnamese. (domestic work)

Acc to C. Raja Mohan, UAE have after its action in Yemen, shows that there is in scope for India's defence postment if which India can not developed yet. With china rising status,

⑥ India should explore more in UAE. Trade of Investment Adaptor Regional Security & Counter terrorism op wopercha

Ans (c) Importance of France for India:-

India-France have linked through history. Max Muller who have extensively studied uprisings of vedas.

(a) being interested in the maritime-diplomacy through Indian ocean. It has its base at reunion, comoros island. India can collaborate with France to ally the china agee in the ocean.

Remarks

- (b) Also, there are talks towards including France in Quad seeing its interest in West Indian Ocean. However some scholars are sceptive of France being a member.
- (c) Investment to India
- (d) case to talk to EU or one of the leading EU in France.
- (e) France was the first one to sign treaty on nuclear cooperation when world was against India.
- (f) With trump unpredictable behaviour, it is more conducive for India to come near to France.
- (g) P. Exercises like Shakti, Varuna & Garuda already happening with France.
- (h) permanent member of UNSC so helpful in Indian interest.
- (i) Entry of NSG & UNSC as permanent member.
- Acc. to C. Rajamohan, with Russia economy not doing well due to internal problem & sanctions, France can prove to be new Russia for India.
- (j) ISA as a platform for both

Remarks

Talks also about  
the regard of  
relations  
are specific examples  
of recent  
agreements.

### (d) Singapore Summit

~~Acc. to~~ Singapore Summit was held in Singapore between U.S.A and North Korea in which North Korea has promised to denuclearise the state while negotiating for sanctions.

Acc. to C. Raja Mohan, the one man who should be given full credit is the president of South Korea Moon-jae in. It would be immediate diplomatic gain for India to support South Korea for its work when the world is showing scepticism for the deal.

But he also said, it is very difficult to treat the North Korea given its past experiences.

Acc. to Robert H. Hill, "Praising the North Korea by Trump has shown that America has no broadset of values to uphold."

Acc. to Richard H. Hall, Donald Trump is too quick to show his optimism. As there is no time limit being set for the denuclearisation of the North Korea. Being it a rogue country, it is

Remarks



difficult to believe North Korea. He remind  
America of the diplomacy of Ronald Reagan  
i.e. "Trust but Verify"

Acc. to Bhanu Pratap Mehta, "The clear winner  
in the deal in North Korea. It got all it  
wanted i.e. legitimisation of rules and  
status of a de-facto Nuclear States.

Acc. to Shyam Sharan and C. Raja Mohan, "Direct  
Impact will be on China and marginalisation of  
China will take place & dominance of China  
will get a hit by this summit."

So there is nuclear success or failure of  
summit. The future action will decide. But in  
the situation of day to day changing geopolitics  
India need to take pragmatic decisions.

India should not be quick to react to ~~Iran~~, ~~as new~~  
Iran on the issue of Sanctions. As the Korea episode  
teaches lesson, that we never know tomorrow  
Washington will be sitting with Iran.

India should go by its core national Interest.

Remarks

Good analysis

Rejoice

that  
arguments  
for view

How is this going  
to impact all the  
shareholders of  
the world?

How is this going  
to impact all the  
shareholders of  
the world?

How is this going  
to impact all the  
shareholders of  
the world?

5

### Ans (e) India-Germany

→ Due to Germany non-involvement in the Asia India-Germany relations in being a little stagnant talking of post relations. India has historical relations from 2nd world war through the subhas chandra bhos. Also, it was hub of Indian Nationalist like Berlin Committee.

① Geo-economic → Investment through Germany.

→ Germany good place for Indian exports.

→ In education & sector providing DADA scholarship to the students of India.

② Geo-strategic → Germany being a G-4 member important for UNFC reforms.

→ Act as a link to EU.

However, in gross value terms the trade is increasing but in terms of ~~value~~ ranks India get a back seat. Earlier India was 4th exporter, now number has slid to 10th. India-Germany have a common position in terms of dealing with trans-national actors & ~~soft~~ climate change with trump taking off. Also, common position vis-à-vis globalisation of Germany.

#### Remarks

is only country in EU benefited from globalisation.

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the major features of the New US Security strategy and what significance does it accord to India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Improvements in US-Russia relations are vital for Indian geo-political interests as well. Discuss with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the major arguments which can be given against the demand for revision of Indian Nuclear Doctrine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Need to provide  
specific examples  
of new areas of cooperation  
& initiatives taken

Remarks

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

*Remarks*

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The election of Indian Judge on Western Europe Seat at ICJ is a mark of the success of India Multi-dimensional realpolitik. Critically Examine the statement.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) In what way does Diaspora contribute to Indian Foreign Policy Goals? Discuss instances where Diaspora has emerged to be a liability. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Indo-Pacific is emerging as the new Geo-Political Construct. What do you understand by this statement? What is the relevance of Indo Pacific Strategy for the nations in the region?  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) New Delhi must join hands with Washington and Kabul against terror. Examine.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) India's relations with EU have failed to achieve their potential and both are sides  
are to be blamed. Do you agree?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Provide a detailed analysis of the evolution and present status of the illegal  
immigration problem at Bangladesh border. Explore the viability of work permits as  
a solution.  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

*Remarks*