

GS SCORE

Test - 07 (Paper - II)

Content is weak & there are no views

Scholar

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.

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

[Signature]

Name MANALIKA

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 6/10/2017

Signature _____

REMARKS

GIS SCORE

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SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Third world Security
- (b) Cosmopolitan Democracy
- (c) Democratic Peace in International relations
- (d) Global Justice
- (e) Idea of over developed state.

(a) Third world security.

It refers to the security arrangements adopted by developing countries against neo colonial forces. Some of these arrangements are - non-aligned movement, G-77, NIEO etc.

There are numerous demands being made in interest of Third World Security.

The most vocal is for UN Security Council reforms. Next, reforms of IMF and World Bank to rectify western bias in these institutions.

Apart from reforms, Third World security demands some concessions as well. These

Remarks

include technology transfers, funds to meet global warming commitments and also concessional access to western markets.

Thus, Third World Security seeks emancipation from what Immanuel Wallerstein calls 'world capitalist system' with a relationship of core-periphery between advanced and developing economies.

This is the key feature of dependency theory.

great mention given to thinkers associated with the concept

3

(b) cosmopolitan democracy

This refers to a democratic model that is truly reflective of the world's diversity. It involves a multicultural approach to accommodation of diversity. Instead of treating everyone uniformly, it means celebrating difference. This model

Remarks

is supported by David Held.

Canada comes closest to idea of cosmopolitan democracy. It provides what Will Kymlicka calls national minority rights and polyethnic rights.

It accommodates diversity be it the turban issue with Sikhs or French language in Quebec.

This model can be contrasted with France where public display of diversity is frowned upon.

What he challenges for this notion? (4)

(c) Democratic Peace in IR


Democratic Peace Theory is derived from the school of liberalism in IR. It is based on the ideas of Immanuel

Kant.

The crux of the theory is that democracies tend to not go to war with each other so it would be better for world peace if more countries were democracies.

Remarks

According to Michael Doyle, democracies form a 'zone of peace' due to their democratic culture. This culture acts as a safety valve for expressing public opinion and undertaking course correction. It fosters respect for differences, rule of law and resolution through dialogue. All these values are enshrined in Article 51 of Indian constitution → to foster peaceful relations between nations.

Criticism - Need not factor in your analysis 

Democratic peace theory can be used by western countries with imperialist ambitions for the imposition of democracy on others, often at gunpoint (Bush Doctrine). In reality, democracy is only one factor in peaceful relations, others may include economic interdependence or ideology.

Remarks

(d) Global Justice

(e) Overdeveloped state -

Through his analysis of Pakistani state, the neo-Marxist Hamza Alavi has arrived at the concept of 'overdeveloped state'.

According to him, the state in western countries is different from the state in post colonial societies due to differences in history.

In western countries, the economic structure and political superstructure developed together. For instance, in feudal society political power was dispersed while in capitalist system the modern territorial centralised state came into existence.

Post-colonial societies do not have independent histories. They are linked to western history due to colonialism. In the interest of colonial state their economic structure was kept backward. But

Remarks

to protect colonial interests, the political superstructure was made very strong.

Thus, there was mismatch between the base and superstructure. The political superstructure was 'overdeveloped' compared to economic base.

This gave rise to 'powerful executive authority. The ~~state~~ overdeveloped state is relatively autonomous, says Alavi, and mediates in the interests of (1) metropolitan bourgeoisie, (2) indigenous bourgeoisie (3) landed classes.

what role does
absence of
well developed
Civil society play
in this?

(S)

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss various theories of Globalization. How has the response of developing countries different from the developed ones? Examine from Third World perspective. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) What are basic tenets of Liberal institutionalism? Distinguish between functionalism and neo-functionalism approach to define the idea of peace and transnational ties? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Realist tradition of International relations revolves around debated concept of power and human nature. Examine (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Globalisation refers to the movement of goods, people, services and ideas freely across national boundaries.

There are three major strands of thought on globalisation and its impact on state sovereignty -

- ① Hyperglobalist view - This view holds that globalisation has rendered states redundant and significantly reduced their role.
- ② State centric view - Propounded by Robert Gilpin and others that state is still in charge of the extent of globalisation it engages in.
- ③ Transformationalists - This school includes

Remarks

David Held who argues that globalisation is not a zero sum game and that both - the state and forces of globalisation - influence each other in equal measures.

The response of developing countries has been quite different from developed ones.

Developed countries -

- (1) want access to markets for export goods
- (2) source raw material and cheap labour from Third World countries
- (3) seek markets for outdated technologies that are banned in their own countries.
- (4) support strong IPR regimes

Developing countries -

- (1) want movement of people to developed countries through liberalised visas.
- (2) want concessional access to western markets for their goods.
- (3) want cheap technology transfers for clean industry.
- (4) support liberalised, lax IPR regimes

Remarks

Structure is okay
 (Just need to write more & provide a conclusion)
 (a)

(b) Liberal institutionalism is a theory of post World ~~World~~ War I period which claims that peace in international relations is possible with help of institutions and organisations.

The main proponent of this approach was US President Woodrow Wilson. He argued that like anarchy was curbed in domestic politics in same way it can be contained in international arena. He proposed league of Nations for this purpose.

with prove!

Functionalism theory by David Mitrany and neo-functionalism by Ernst Haas are sub-tenets of liberalism in IR.

Functionalism

It is a theory of peace by pieces. It holds that instead of only security, states can find common ground for cooperation from emerging functions and needs. In the face of erosion of state sovereignty, there is growing importance of civil society.

Remarks

Richard Cobden gave call to "keep the politicians out".

Functionalism supports supranational organisations by segregating doable issues from contentious issues. By tackling the doable issues first, trust is fostered and there is "spillover" effect into ~~more~~ solving more contentious issues.

Neofunctionalism

Continuing the faith in spillover effect, neofunctionalism differs from functionalism in its support for territoriality as opposed to supranational organisations.

It focuses on regional integration of states, which will then set in motion the spillover effect.

As Ernest Haas said, you cannot keep the politicians out. You need political will to start integration.

Successful example of functionalism is

Remarks

How do the two approaches differ in terms of their final goal? (8)

practice is the European Union.

(c) Realism in international relations is the theory that all states pursue power in national interest. Peace is not possible because of anarchy and trust deficit in IR.

Realism has its roots in theory of Hobbes that human nature is selfish and power-seeking. State of nature is anarchy so humans are driven to accumulate more and more power to ensure their security.

This view is supported by classical realists such as Hans Morgenthau.

Structural realists such as Kenneth Waltz classify human nature as security maximisers. Waltz says that nation states do not pursue power for its own sake but to achieve security.

Thus, they do not aim to be world

Remarks

hegemons. If they become too powerful, they will be overthrown by other nations. Nations accumulate just enough power to ensure security.

Offensive realists such as John Mearsheimer classify human nature as power maximisers. The best or ideal

situation is to be a world hegemon. Anything less than that runs the risk of being subjugated by a more powerful nation.

Feminist critique of realism, forwarded by J. Ann Tickner, argues that human nature as depicted by realists has only masculine traits of aggression and power. Feminine traits such as cooperation, compassion etc. are ignored.

Don't do a dynamic discussion
Focus on specific conception of power

Remarks

6

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Rohiyangas and Indian diplomacy
- (b) Making of Indian Foreign Policy as PMO centric
- (c) BRICS submit and terrorism
- (d) Sub regionalism in south Asia
- (e) Soft power Diplomay

(a) Rohingyas are the Muslim population that reside in Rohingya province in Myanmar. They have been denied citizenship rights and are some of the most persecuted minorities in the world as Burmese government labels them illegal immigrants from Bangladesh.

In 2017 India witnessed a great influx of Rohingya refugees. India does not have an official refugee policy and is not a signatory to the UN Convention on Refugees. Thus, the central government recently declared its intention to deport Rohingyas en masse due to the risk of terrorist elements among them.

Remarks

However, India needs Myanmar for connectivity to Southeast Asia and also to tackle insurgency in Northeast. Thus, Indian will need to adopt diplomatic approach for long term solution to Rohingya issue.

Analyse the security & diplomatic implications

4

(b) In post-independence era, Indian Foreign Policy was decisively PMO centric as PM Nehru was both - India's first Prime Minister and first Foreign Minister. Thus, a big part of India's foreign policy - non-aligned movement - bears the stamp of Nehru's ideology.

That trend has seen a resurgence in recent years with what C Raja Mohan has dubbed as Modi Doctrine. This is a nod to the PMO centric foreign policy.

This is evidenced by following facts -

(i) PM Modi has consistently visited more countries per year than any of his

Remarks

predecessors.

(2) He has direct outreach to diaspora, to leverage their influence for India.

(3) India's foreign policy has an economic bent, geared towards asking for investments in important domestic initiatives of the PM such as Make in India, Smart Cities etc.

(4) The Heads of most South Asian countries were invited to the swearing-in ceremony of the Prime Minister.

Thus, the contours of India's foreign policy appear to have the distinctive stamp of the PMO.

DISCUSS THE POINTS GENERALLY BEING PMO CENTRIC

4

(c) An important part of India's foreign policy is to draw international attention and support against the acts of terrorism committed on Indian soil. This is the first step towards ensuring justice for victims of terrorism.

Remarks

One of the most successful platforms in this regard for India has been the annual BRICS summit.

In the 2016 Goa summit, India managed to insert a statement in the joint declaration regarding condemnation of terrorism. However, the real victory came in the 2017 BRICS summit in China, when the Chinese representatives agreed to name Pakistani groups as terrorists. This was a major win for India as it will help bolster India's credibility in international arena and also lend support to its grievance as

a victim of Pakistan sponsored terrorism.

(Honorable move on achievements of declaration) (5)

(d) According to distinguished diplomat Rajiv Sikri, peace will be very hard to achieve in South Asia because the national boundaries are all artificial.

They were a result of British policy of divide and rule. Due to this artificial division, the governments in various South Asian countries feel the only way to justify the division is to paint India in a negative light as an aggressive power - a 'Big Brother'. This has resulted in animosity which is an obstacle to the success of SAARC initiative. Instead, it has given rise to various sub-regional groupings such as BBIN and BIMSTEC. Further, there is a noticeable tilt towards China by many South Asian nations, to reduce dependence on India. These include Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

To counter this tide of sub regionalism, it may be wise for India to assert the distinctiveness of each country, while celebrating our common heritage. This will help calm their fears about Indian hegemony.

Remarks

You also need to tell about SAARC

4

(e) 'Soft power' was a term coined by Joseph Nye to refer to the wielding of power by nation-states through cultural appeal and not through coercion.

During the Cold War, a large hand in American triumph was the appeal of its soft power throughout the world, including Soviet Russia, in the form of blue jeans and Coca Cola. Even in post Cold War era, America maintained its hegemony through its cultural exports like McDonalds.

Similarly, the greatest strength that India has today is its soft power. Specifically, three things - Buddhism, Bollywood and Yoga - have captured the world's imagination. This soft power can be leveraged to enhance India's prestige, increase export earnings and attract tourism.

Remarks

One sphere that India lags behind is in language. Countries like China, France and Germany have established language schools around the world. Nowadays, instead of Chinese learning ~~English~~ English, it is common to see westerners learning Mandarin. India must similarly promote Indian language schools to bolster India's image around the world.

Analyse the recent initiatives by India in this context

4

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

(a) Israel emerged as a second largest high end technology arms supplier to India, discuss issues and challenges in India- Israel defense Defence relations.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) China's aspiration of naval base in Indian Ocean Region is substantial part of its Grand maritime Strategy, examine.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Discuss major issue between India and Bangladesh relationship, how far solved disputes could be instrumental in address rest of bone of contention.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) India and Israel had a relationship called the 'mistress syndrome' as the friendship could not be proclaimed in public. India supported the Palestine cause as Gandhi's legacy and was also dependent on the Arab countries for oil. Thus, Israel could not be acknowledged as a partner for a long time.

It was only in 1993 that full diplomatic relations were established. Since then, Israel has steadily emerged as India's economic and defence partner.

The relationship can be seen through the lens of constructivist theory.

Remarks

It states that relations between states are not just determined by national interest but also by common ideas. India-Israel have the idea of cultural-nationalism as a commonality.

Due to this natural synergy, Israel has been a natural defence ally of India all throughout. It is the only country to have supplied defence equipment to India in all the wars that India fought.

It has consistently helped India with state of the art defence technology. The latest specimen is the Barak 8 missile.

Challenges -

- (1) India's relationship with Arab countries in the region can suffer.
- (2) India supports statehood for Palestine which is against Israeli's strategy.

Remarks

Need more points in challenges & more factual analysis

6

However, with skilful diplomacy, India has managed to de-hyphenate its relations with Israel & Palestine and leverage its defence partnership with Israel to the fullest.

(b) China has begun a new foreign policy and economy initiative called the Belt and Road Initiative to revive ancient trade routes through Asia and Europe. The Maritime Silk Route is a big part of this initiative.

The Maritime Silk Route runs primarily through the Indian Ocean region. For this reason, it is imperative for China to acquire a naval base in the Indian Ocean.

China has started developing Hambantota port in Sri Lanka, Gwadar port in Pakistan and Djibouti in Africa.

Importance to China -

- (1) most of China's trade passes through Indian Ocean.
- (2) China is fearful of US naval bases in Indian Ocean such as Diego Garcia and wants to bolster its presence to counter USA.
- (3) it wants to access the seabed resources such as sulphides, and sand for construction.
- (4) India alleges China to have a string of pearls policy for containment of India in the Indian Ocean region.

Thus, for its naval security and economic prosperity, China is seeking naval bases in Indian Ocean region.

to simplify where is the view of eminent scholar on this?

- (c) India Bangladesh relations have been largely cordial because India played a key role in its independence in 1971. Thus whenever the party of then Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman is in power, India (Assam League)

Remarks

India has enjoyed excellent relations. The major issues which have dominated India Bangladesh relations -

- (1) Land Boundary Agreement to exchange enclaves along the border.
- (2) Teesta water sharing issue.
- (3) insurgency against India.
- (4) illegal immigration to Assam and Tripura leading to demographic change.
- (5) connectivity to Northeast India.
- (6) Rohingya refugee crisis.

Till now, the most successfully solved issue between the two countries has been the Land Boundary Agreement.

This has generated enough goodwill to advance the matter on other issues.

Most notably, with securing of borders, the connectivity issue is being addressed with bus service through Dhaka and the BBN corridor.

Remarks

This goodwill must be exploited to find an amicable solution to Teesta issue also.

Analyze also the recent initiatives to answer these challenges

⑦

Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is USA grand strategy of Asian rebalance, Examine role and concerns of India in it? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss role of SAARC and additional mechanism to promote economic cooperation among south Asian nations, is it correct to say Economic integration might lead to address political distrust. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) Chabahar Port agreement is win-win deal for India and Afghanistan, is it correct to say 'deal brings economic as well as strategic benefits to Iran. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) With the rise of China and the threat to freedom of navigation in Indian Ocean, USA launched its Pivot to Asia Policy.

Pivot to Asia has metamorphosed into strategy of Asian rebalance to counter China's rise by developing India as a viable contender.

Due to this burgeoning relationship, India-US are closer than ever, so much so that PM Modi declared that the relationship had "finally overcome the hesitations of history".

This US strategy conforms to the balance of power theory within realist tradition.

Remarks

India's role -

- (1) US has supported India's membership to UN Security Council, NSG etc.
- (2) USA passed domestic 123 Amendment to enable US-India civil nuclear partnership even though India is not a NPT signatory.

(3) India - US - Japan hold joint Malabar naval exercises to ensure freedom in Indian Ocean.

(4) Both countries share interest in issue of terrorism.

Thus, in light of emerging circumstances, India and US are developing into natural allies.

lot of content missing

5

(b) SAARC has been an important landmark in the integration of disparate South Asian countries.

It has made some important steps in economic cooperation, such as -

Remarks

- (1) signing of SAFTA
- (2) liberalised visa regime for businessmen
- (3) exchange of delegation on various issues
- (4) connectivity corridors such as BBIN to facilitate trade.

Yes, it is possible that economic integration can address political distrust. This has to be seen through the lens of functionalist theory in IR. It means 'peace by pieces'. By solving less contentious issues there is positive spillover effect and trust is built up. This helps address more contentious issues.

By starting with cooperation in economic issues, slowly the countries can make way for political issues. This has been seen in European Union and ASEAN countries.

You need to analyse the various economic initiatives in the past years

Remarks

(5)

(c) Chabahar agreement between India and Iran is a highly beneficial deal for India and Afghanistan. It is being built and financed by India.

Reasons -

- (1) it gives India access to resource rich Central-Asia, bypassing Pakistan
- (2) India-Afghanistan can realize full trade potential.
- (3) it is a counter to China developing Gwadar port in Pakistan as part of String of Pearls policy.

According to Kautilya's Mandala theory the neighbour is an enemy but the neighbour's neighbour is a friend. By this logic, both Iran and Afghanistan are Indian friends that need to be cultivated against Pakistan. Chabahar port is an excellent means to do that.

Value for Iran -

- (1) earn valuable foreign exchange.

Remarks

- (2) infrastructure development
- (3) better connectivity
- (4) greater role in West Asia region after lifting of economic blockade.
- (5) facility to export oil to countries like India.

Development of Chabahar port stopped due to economic sanctions against Iran. Now the work is in full swing to bring prosperity to both India & Iran.

You need to clearly analyze the benefits to Iran

5

Remarks