



**An Institute for Civil Services**

**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**VYOM BINDAL**

**RANK - 141**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE  
TEST - 6**



**www.iasscore.in**

**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.

142.5

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name UYOM BINDAL

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Gond

## REMARKS

--	--

## SECTION A

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Features of political parties of third world countries.
- (b) What are the factors which still enable US hegemony in World Order?
- (c) Cosmopolitan Democracy.
- (d) Assess the reasons for Diplomatic failures in connecting with Latin American region.
- (e) Significance of Wuhan Summit for India-China Relations.

(a) Political parties of third world countries are different from developed countries in many ways as pointed out by Lucian Pye, they have following features:

1) They suffer from lack of functional differentiation between state and social relations e.g. religious leaders also becoming Political leaders.

2) These parties have role of clique in decision making, which small group of individuals serving their own interests.

3) These parties revolve around a charismatic personality e.g. Mahatma Gandhi for Congress, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in Pakistan.

Remarks

- 4) Bureaucracy in these countries not neutral, rather it forms a political group of its own, at times it even supports military takeover of the government.
- 5) Opposition parties in these countries regard themselves as revolutionary, aiming to bring overnight change.
- 6) Ruling party considers opposition to be obstructionist, rather as the part of democratic political process.
- 7) These countries are characterised by absence of pressure groups and civil society organisations.
- 8) There is differentiation of elites in rural and urban areas, urban areas are dominated by modernized western educated elite and rural areas by traditional elite.

Remarks

Reduce  
Content &  
maximize  
theorist  
Scholars view

(c) ~~Hegemony~~ refers to the domination in military, economic and cultural spheres. Despite scholars like Martin Jacques claiming decline of US hegemony, still there are factors which maintain US hegemony:-

1) Economically: US continues to be the world's largest economy, have control over multilateral financial institutions like World Bank, IMF. In IMF it has virtual veto power as it holds more than ~~50~~ 15% of votes.

2) Militarily: US has globe spanning alliance structure and capacity to operate anywhere globally e.g. its Blue water navy dominates Asia Pacific region. Barry Posen calls it the "Command over Commons" i.e. sea, air and land.

3) Geopolitically: US is the permanent member of UN security Council, de facto leader of developed countries of the world having

enormous diplomatic power etc. It was primarily US's diplomatic manoeuvring which enabled India to get NSG waiver in 2008.

4) Technology: Despite advance of China, US remains the technology leader in the world judged from number of patents, advanced weapon system and high level of research.

5) Cultural dominance: Post-Marxist scholars like Robert Cox, had analysed that US maintains ideological domination by projecting ideas favourable to it like free trade as universally applicable. This is complemented by its control of international media, referred to as "CNN effect".

This has led scholars like Edward S. Shils to proclaim that US hegemony is there to stay for some decades at least.

6.5  
Remarks

(c) Cosmopolitan model of democracy refers to a situation where people across the globe are participants in the affairs of the globe regardless of their national identity and geographical location.

They exercise this right in parallel with their rights to participate their national governance. The idea is based on views of cosmopolitan scholars such as Thomas Pogue, D. Singer, who believes that every individual has equal moral worth.

They believe that every person of the world owes obligation to every other person of globe regardless of their national, cultural or ethnic identities.

Cosmopolitan democracy seeks to found solution to global sufferings as a whole.

Remarks

rather than distinct countries.

Extension of democracy beyond borders is advocated in some degree by scholars like Wallerstein, also.

Robert Dahl, however believes that democracy

decreases with size of entity, however it is not always born out by facts.

Given the global nature of problems and need for global-coordination to solve problems like terrorism, climate change etc. it is necessary to promote a cosmopolitan approach to democracy.

(c) The Wuhan informal summit between Chinese President and Indian Prime Minister brought out significant outcomes.

- 1) Both leaders issued strategic directives to their militaries to ensure peace and tranquility along Indo-China borders.

Remarks

4) Both countries affirmed their commitment to a multilateral, rules based international trade order and democratisation of institutes of global governance.

3) India-China agreed to jointly work upon an economic projects in Afghanistan, this sends significant message to Pakistan, which wants "zero" role for India in Afghanistan.

2) Both countries condemned terrorism in all forms and vowed steps to eliminate terrorism, strengthen the counter-terrorism co-operation.

As per India's Ambassador to China, most important outcome of Wuhan Summit is recognition that India-China areas of mutual interest outweighs their differences and both can work together as partners in driving the regional growth.

Remarks

Add  
Scholar's  
view

6.0

(d) Reasons for diplomatic failures in connecting with Latin America:

- 1) Connectivity issue due to immense geographical distance between India and Latin America.
- 2) Lack of appreciation and publicity of India's potential offering in areas of technology, Information technology e.g. ITEC slots to Latin America are underutilised, so do the Indian scholarships.
- 3) India - Latin America differences also stem from inward looking US-centric policy of Latin American countries.
- 4) Absence of concrete historical and cultural relations except few nations.
- 5) Trade volumes are low, FTA with MERCOSUR is yet to be concluded.

Conclusion

Way forward  
Scholarship

Remarks

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)

(d) Nuclear deterrence in words of Thomas Shelling refers to a situation where possession of nuclear weapons generates threat of escalation of nuclear war, deterring even the conventional attack. However, there are three main theories of nuclear deterrence:

1) State Survival theory: This theory believes that states go for nuclear deterrence in order to boost their security and ensure their survival in anarchic world. Neo-realists like Kenneth Waltz supports this theory.

2) National Prestige theory: This theory believes that states acquire nuclear weapons in order

Remarks

to enhance their national prestige or by authoritarian states to get international recognition e.g. it is believed North Korea's nuclear programme is largely aimed at gaining international acceptance.

- 3) [Great power status theory]: Gowing argues the UK and France acquired nuclear weapons to retain their erstwhile great power status.

[Criticism of nuclear deterrence theory]:

- 1) It is only a theory which has not been tested, nor it can be tested. Scholars argue that it offers only psychological protection rather than real protection.
- 2) Nuclear deterrence theory demands from states commitment to mass murder.
- 3) With growth of non-state irrational actors.

Remarks

like terrorist groups, theory of nuclear deterrence is questioned, as it assumes a rational actor model.

2) This theory does not provide protection against the accidental use of nuclear weapons.

3) In as much theory is taken to be true, it promotes nuclear proliferation, leading to vast diversification of resources.

4) Had this theory been true, countries like USA would not have invested more than 100 billion dollars on developing anti-nuclear systems.

Hence it can be argued that cause of global security is better advanced by complete nuclear disarmament.

1) India has been active contributor to UN peacekeeping mission since its independence, as India sent its troops to Korean repatriation

Reduce  
Contents

8.5

Good  
Well  
Content  
Well  
structured

= mission in 1950s. Various Indian contributions are:

- 1) Since 1950, India had contributed more than 2 lakh troops for UN peacekeeping missions.
- 2) Indian peacekeepers had even lost their lives while on peace-keeping duties, more than 150 Indian peace-keepers had died.
- 3) Indian peacekeepers had undertaken ~~complicated~~ complex missions like Operation Shakti, where it was able to secure independence of captives in Sierra Leone.
- 4) India also hosts training centre of UN peacekeepers in Delhi.

It is argued that it has promoted India's credentials to UNSC in following manner:

- It shows India's commitment to collective security to UN principles even at cost of its troops.

Remarks

It shows India's commitment to UN principles and also unwavering support to developing countries, as most of UN peacekeeping missions are deployed in these countries.

However, on other hand there are arguments against utility of peacekeeping missions in boosting UNSC credentials:-

• Africa has not reciprocated India's gesture with concrete support for India's candidature at UNSC.

• Main opposition to India's UNSC membership comes from coffee club, hence it is more relevant to handle them diplomatically rather than committing trained troops to peace-keeping operations without results.

Hence, even as India should contribute to UN peacekeeping missions as a responsible global power, but as advocated by Malone and Mukherjee, India

Ad  
Scholar's  
View

Remarks

8.5

need hard realpolitik bargain to get its rightful seat at- UNSC

- (c) Globalisation refers to the world wide economic integration. Human rights refers to entitlement of every person by virtue of ~~being~~ <sup>being</sup> human. Globalisation had both positive and negative effects on globalisation.

### Positive effects

- 1) Globalisation had given rise to transnational civil society organisations advocating protection of human rights e.g. Amnesty international, Human Rights Watch.
- 2) Globalisation has brought overall economic prosperity, rise of transnational companies which have capacity to invest in promotion of human rights.

Remarks

3) As perbert Morais said formidable body of international conventions and declarations have elevated every individual to a status of global citizen, whose rights are guaranteed by International Community.

4) Globalisation had led to greater flow of information, development of awareness and linkages leading to worldwide support for human rights e.g. movements for rights of LGBTQ community, rise of Arab Spring against dictatorial regimes.

5) Liberal scholars believe that globalisation promotes democratic regimes, which protect human rights.

### Negative effects

1) Richard Falk gives idea of greater collaboration between state and agents of capital formation

like IMF, World Bank which leads to policies harmful for indigenous population.

- 2) Rajamoothy argues that globalisation had violated fundamental right to work due to proliferation of non-secure informal jobs, loss of bargaining powers of workers.
  - 3) As per Professor Keene and Ramesh Ghadekar, it had led to growth of global "criminal" society in form of terror groups, drug cartels which violates human rights.
  - 4) Scholars like Vandana Shiva argues that globalisation had violated tribal rights, pirated traditional knowledge of local communities and even consider welfare policies designed to feed poor as "protectionist".
- Since impact of globalisation on Human Rights have been a bag of mixed blessings

13.0  
Remarks

1.900  
Content OK  
Keep

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What rôle 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)

(a) Human Rights refer to those rights which is possessed by every individual by virtue of being human and are characterised by universality, indivisibility.

However, the current discourse on Human Rights is largely shaped by Western liberal values, which is contested by proponents of Asian values on many counts.

Asian scholars like Mahatma Mohammad and Lee Kuan Yew had highlighted the following differences:

Asians value collectivity, order in the society, while West values freedom.

Remarks

- 2) Asian countries have culture of hard work, dedication towards family, respect for authority.
- 3) Given the backward nature of economies, Lee Kuan Yew argued that democracies of Asia need a "guiding hand" from government to boost economic development rather than Western approach of market fundamentalism.
- 4) Russell Dalton had conducted studies on six countries with influence of Confucian values and some Western countries, he found that in all ten there is equal respect for democracy; hence there is no relation between obedience to family and governance system.
- 5) Saudi Arabia refused to adopt the UDHR, it said that only that rights are available

Remarks

which is sanctioned by divine Sharia law, it came with Cairo declaration Human Rights, which shows rejection of Western universalist perceptive.

9) Multicultural scholars have pointed towards the need to understand different cultural content and celebrate diversity rather than imposing uniformity.

10) The huge economic progress achieved by East Asian tiger economies, despite government intervention is now a subject of World Bank research, hence it proves that modernisation is not always linked to western values.

As pointed out by Kofi Annan, there is need for a global compact on Human Rights agreeable to all, rather than unilateral imposition by west.

Remarks

4. good  
Keep it

(1) US has withdrawn ~~for~~ from the Paris Climate Change deal as a part of its larger policy of dis-engagement, disreputation and de-globalisation under President Donald Trump.

US withdrawal leaves future of Paris deal under dark clouds as US was major emitter of greenhouse gases as well as it was having major financial and technological commitments to help fight climate change.

US withdrawal will also leave it more isolated at global level and contribute to ~~its~~ decline of its status as global leader. It had allowed countries like India and China to take lead.

Positive Impacts on India: India had

Remarks

~~It~~ re-affirmed its commitment to Paris deal, which enhances its credential as responsible ~~gov~~ global player.

It gives India chance to assume leadership role in global affairs. India also built International Solar Alliance which raised diplomatic prestige among countries of south.

### Negative impacts:

1) Withdrawal of US will stop the financial and technology transfer commitments agreed to it by Paris agreement. This will make it more costly to fulfill our NDC targets.

2) Other countries may pressurize India to make even larger commitments for green house gas reductions to compensate in part for US withdrawal from agreement, which may

Remarks

hamper India's developmental objectives.

However, the Bonn Convention of

UNFCCC, just after the US exit, showed accommodative attitude of developed and developing countries under a spirit of co-operation to deal with this global menace.

Even US had shown willingness to reconsider its decision albeit in a changed framework.

India should continue to steer responsibly,

while developed countries need to aid developing countries with capacity building.

- (c) Terrorism is use of violence to serve political ends. Terrorism as Communication theory is different from organisational theory of terrorism as it attempts to change the relationship between individual and society by its violent activity.

Remarks

Terrorism is used to communicate to wider audience the radical propaganda of the terrorist organisation. For example, Islamic State is carrying out terror attacks- against people of other faith and even Shia Muslims to gain legitimacy as Caliph, the Political head of Muslims world wide.

Terrorism aims to use ideological justification for its violent activities for to frightening the adversary and gaining domestic political validation for example Pakistan uses terrorism, to impose an asymmetrical warfare and to gain political legitimacy among domestic audience as

Remarks

- = ~~aversion~~ of Islam, given the historic
- ~~background~~ of ~~communal~~ partition.

Similarly, Saudi Arabia is ~~so~~ intervening in Syrian Civil War against Shia Houthi rebels, to prevent geo-political dominance of Iran, and for this it is even using armed trained militias, besides air strike.

Hence to eliminate the menace of terrorism, it is very necessary to discredit the radical ideology of all hues, no war should be called "just war" and comprehensive comprehensive Convention on International terrorism should be taken to logical conclusion.

Remarks

10.0

Add scholars to produce as per the question & mark

**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)

*Remarks*

--

Remarks		

Remarks	

*Remarks*

<i>Remarks</i>		

*Remarks*

Remarks	

## SECTION B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Manifestations and Significance of India's Soft Power.
- (b) India - UAE relations in present context.
- (c) What is the importance of France for India?
- (d) Discuss the significance of Singapore Summit recently held between USA and DPRK.
- (e) Deepening Indo-German Relationship.

(a) Soft power refers to the power of attraction as opposed that of coercion. Various manifestations of India's soft power are:

- 1) Acceptance of 21<sup>st</sup> June as International Yoga day by United Nations.
- 2) Growing role of Indian diaspora in serving as bridge between India and diaspora's countries e.g. USA, West Asia. PM Modi rightly calls them "informal ambassadors" of India.
- 3) It is also reflected in various bilateral relations e.g. Buddha Circuit to boost relation

Remarks

- With South Asian countries.
- 9) India has now created post of Sacharya Envoys in Indian Missions with mandate to promote Indian culture abroad.

### Significance of Soft power:

- As pointed out by Joseph Nye, soft power enables to get things done with low cost and in a non-coercive manner.
- In geo-political competition with China for regional influence, India may not have similar economic might, but its image as peaceful democracy, non-aggressive state, boost India's acceptability vis-a-vis China.
- Soft power adds to the tool box of diplomacy to achieve strategic goals i.e. India's relation with Africa as development partner, compared to colonial model of China.

However, as suggested by Chimneya Goshan

Remarks

6.5

4.9 to 5.0  
Ex-VP Center  
Beef Good  
Cross Street

Soft power alone is not sufficient and needs to be complemented with hard power

(b) India-UAE relations had reached new heights, a neo-realist paradigm is bringing both countries together as can be seen from:

1) Economically, UAE is now India's third largest trading partner. UAE sovereign wealth fund is also investing 1 billion \$ in India's NITF.

2) Energy: India imports around 9% of its crude oil requirements from ~~Gulf~~ UAE, and now UAE is helping build strategic oil reserves in India.

3) Security: India-UAE had stepped up their security co-operation as can be seen from Al-Nagah, the joint military exercise and naval co-operation in strategic Gulf of Aden.

4) Remittances: With more than 2.5 million Indian diaspora in UAE, it remits more

Remarks

than 10 million US dollars annually, serving a previous foreign exchange reserve.

- 5) Counter-terror co-operation: Both countries have agreed to boost their counter-terror co-operation, intelligence sharing and denouncing radicalisation in all forms. Such agreements complicates Pakistan's foreign policy against India.

Political relations had also reached new heights as India invited UAE crown prince to Republic day celebrations, high level institutionalised dialogues have been put in place. Since India - UAE partnership have become truly strategic in nature.

- (c) France is an important European power and is important to India in many ways.

- 1) Defence sector: India has signed agreement with

Remarks

France for Rafale fighter jets and Scorpion  
Submarines under Project 75.

4) Geopolitically: France supports India's permanent membership at UNSC and admission to NSCs.

1) Development co-operation: France can share expertise in field of urbanisation, water management, sewage treatment e.g. French Development Bank granted 100 billion Euros for India's Smart city project.

4) Naval co-operation: India-France had issued the joint strategic vision of Indo-Pacific region, both agreed to preserve freedom of navigation, open sea lanes of communication.

5) Education: France offers high quality education destination for Indian students. Agreement had been signed on mutual recognition of educational degrees, target had been set to

Remarks

6.5  
Try to give options over to your ans.

increase number of Indian students in France from 2500 to 10,000 by 2022.

- (c) Diplomatic: France being permanent member of UNSC can lend diplomatic support to India. France also supported India's stand in Doklam crisis with China.

Hence France is an important partner for India in multiple dimensions.

- (d) Singapore Summit between US and DPRK led to agreement on following issues:-
- 1) DPRK agreed to initiate steps towards complete ~~and~~ de-nuclearisation of North Korea.
  - 2) USA agreed to provide security guarantee to North Korea.
  - 3) Both sides jointly agreed to initiate a robust peace-building exercise on Korean Peninsula.
- Summit is significant on many counts.

Remarks

- It represents the triumph of diplomacy in initiating process for denuclearisation of Korean Peninsula in non-coercive manner.
- On other hand, if it leads to decline of US presence in Indian Ocean region, it may ~~also~~ alter regional Balance of power in favour of China.
- Summit had generated unease and caution among Japanese, who perceive it as subtle withdrawal of US security umbrella and legitimization of a autocratic nuclear state in its neighbourhood.

However, despite the commitments, much needs to be done as agreement was short on specific details. China would like prolong the process to maintain its centrality. South Korea wants reconciliation with N. Korea.

Expert View

Remarks

6.5

Q. 10

but at some time managing its relations with USA. Hence several contradictions need to be overcome

(a) Indo-German relations are getting deepened in a paradigm of neo-realism and economic liberalism to mutual benefit of both.

India and Germany as member of G-4 grouping supports each other's candidature at UNSC for permanent seat.

Germany is also crucial partner for India in driving through Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with European Union.

Both countries are committed to a multipolar world order.

Remarks

Complete answer  
Add Commentaries

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)

- (a) US unveiled its New Security strategy which has following major features:
1. It categorised Russia and China as "revisionist" states and characterises relation with them as "competitive".
  2. Policy seems to gradually shifting away from the "Pan American" as USA under Donald Trump has shown its keenness to reduce troop and financial commitments to its allies, calling them to pay greater amount for security.
  3. Strategy takes a hardline on terrorism.

Remarks

and call countries like Pakistan to take tough action against terrorism.

Significance to India:

National Security Strategy of US identifies India as major defence partner and leading global power.

It aims to boost India-US cooperation in maintaining rules based multilateral order, freedom of navigation in Indo-Pacific.

It recognises India's role in Afghanistan peace process, which complicates Pakistan's stand of "zero" role for India in Afghanistan.

Evaluation:

→ On positive side, it is likely to boost Indo-US ties, vindicate India's stand on terrorism emanating from Pakistan and help counter the growing Chinese domination in the

Remarks

region in partnership with US.  
 On negative side, as Harsh Pant highlights,  
 policy by targeting Russia; China, makes it  
 tough for India to balance its ties with  
USA and Russia.

Also, Manoj Joshi points out that despite  
intentions to push Pakistan to act against  
terrorism, it needs to be seen how much  
 it is implemented on ground. Hence, even as  
 India should welcome the National Security  
 strategy, but it must not be over-optimistic.

Good  
 Attempt  
 keep going  
 on

b) Recent time had witnessed in decline in  
US-Russia relations as can be seen from:

1) US in its National Security Strategy called  
 Russia a "revisionist" state.

2) US had already imposed sanctions on Russia  
over issue of annexation of Crimea

Remarks

- 3) Russia has allegedly interfered in the US Presidential elections.
  - 4) Both countries are fighting a proxy war in middle-East.  
This has led some scholars like Shyam Saran to proclaim that current tensions have revived the "blatant" if not substance of cold war.
- These relations poses following dilemmas for India
- 1) It could hamper India's defence partnership with Russia e.g. the CASIS Act of USA, have conditions of imposing or suspension of export, suspension of investment to those having dealings with Russia.
  - 2) India as leading power needs support of both countries. For modern high-tech weapons India <sup>rely</sup> on USA, while most of our traditional arsenal like Su-30, MIGs, INS Chakra is sourced from Russia.

Remarks

3) Decline in US-Russia relations pushes Russia more towards China and Pakistan to seek alternative partners. China-Pakistan are already in a de-facto nexus to contain India. Examples: joint military exercise with Pakistan, Russian support of China's Belt and Road Initiative.

4) Tensed US-Russia relations also comes in way of India's ambition to get permanent seat at UNSC, as both of them are permanent veto holder members.

Hence, it is India's interest that US-Russia relations improve which will provide greater strategic flexibility to India. India can also consider using its good relations with both to lessen the tensions between US and Russia.

5) India has adopted a No-first use Policy (NFU) in its nuclear doctrine,

Remarks

It is supported on following grounds :

- 1) It showcases India as responsible nuclear power, enhances its diplomatic credentials.
- 2) It points out that India's acquisition of nuclear weapons was defensive and not aggressive.
- 3) Revising India's Nuclear doctrine will weaken India's claim to permanent membership of UNSC, Nuclear Suppliers Group.
- 4) Scholars like M.K. Narayanan believe that no-first use policy serve as effective deterrent in itself hence need not be revised. However, there are equally strong arguments favouring revision of India's nuclear policy doctrine :
- 1) As pointed out by M. Kristensen, Pakistan is

Remarks

deploying tactical nuclear weapons along the India-Pakistan border, and India cannot respond to these weapons with use of strategic nuclear weapons.

4) Questions have also been raised that whether India possess requisite strength to actualise its second strike capability.

3) India had already revised its nuclear doctrine once, whereby, it now possess choice to retaliate chemical and biological weapon attack with nuclear weapons.

9) Scholars like Tarant Masada, believes India should move from "minimum credible deterrence" to "credible minimum deterrence" approach to ensure effective retaliation.

5) Some scholars argue that no-first use do not

Remarks

act as effective deterrent as it gives adversary surety of India's non-use of nuclear weapons, while adversary itself has freedom to use nuclear weapons against India.

- 1) USA had also revised its Nuclear Posture Review, where it had widened the definition of catastrophic incidents, where it can retaliate with low intensity nuclear weapons.

Given above arguments, perhaps it is time for India to revise its nuclear doctrine to make it more relevant to serve India's security interest in a changed geo-political context than it was at time when India framed its nuclear doctrine for first time.

Remarks

Give Govt  
Stand more  
authentically like  
Statements by  
PMO/EAM etc

Defence

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*

**GS SCORE**

*Remarks*

Remarks	

--

*Remarks*

Remarks

--

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

--	--	--

*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*

**GS SCORE**

*Remarks*