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VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

POLITICAL SCIENCE PAPER II, TEST - 10



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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.

word limit
not to exceed
500 words

125 + (last set)
" missing

Understanding in IR theory section has improved but
still need to include more views of scholars.
Go through all the content in hints in the
unconventional questions where you are struggling.

Performance in IR is much
better

Name UJOM BINDAL

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ujomal

1. Invigilator's Signature Rajesh

2. Invigilator's Signature Rajesh

REMARKS

GS SCORE

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Traditional approaches to study of politics.
- (b) Determinants of national power.
- (c) Political Economy approach to international relation and its limitation.
- (d) Realism and human rights.
- (e) Difference between Globalisation and Internationalism.

(a) Traditional approaches to study of politics were mainly normative and philosophical in nature. Different traditional approaches were

- 1) Historical approach which laid emphasis on utility of historical analysis to study Politics
- 2) Institutional approach: It mainly studied and compared the formal institutions of countries
- 3) Philosophical approach: it was concerned with determining the ideal model.

Limitations as highlighted by R.c. Macridis

- 1) Eurocentric, as they were concerned mainly about

Remarks

Also include
regional approach

European countries

- 1) Static: These approaches did not account for changes in the international system
- 2) Value laden: These approaches were not neutral and approached politics from a biased perspective.

To overcome these limitations, several new approaches came like systems approach, Political sociology, Political economy etc. which were scientific, dynamic, value-neutral and enabled study of third world countries.

(iv) The idea of National power and its determinants had undergone change and is viewed differently from different perspectives:

1) Classical Realists: like Morgenthau, they equate National power with military capacity to dominate

Remarks

in a conventional conflict.

ii) Neo-realists: They define power as capability, hence it is relative to power of other states. Apart from military, it includes economic and human resources.

iii) Liberal perspective: They view national power mainly in terms of economic power with two aspects

↓
High GDP, per capita income, economic growth

Power to shape and re-shape global rules of trade e.g. US dominance in IMF, WTO

iv) Neo-Marxist perspective: Robert Cox argues that National Power is ability to produce and reproduce hegemony of ideas e.g. idea of free trade propagated by USA represents its hegemonic power.

v) Comprehensive National Power: Ashley Tellis argues it includes following elements:

5.1) Military power

5.2) Economic power for current power

Remarks

Firs^t discuss all the elements, on the nature of natural power — unequal, dynamic, relative & our include the view of IR theories

6

5.3) Diplomatic power e.g. India's success in diplomatically isolating Pakistan at FATF, support for surgical strike.

5.4) Technological prowess: For instance USA being hub of innovation, highest number of patents.

5.5) Soft power: It comes from ideological ethos e.g. Yoga day by India, Buddhist diplomacy.

Hence, idea of National power is quite wide and encompasses several aspects both military and non-military

(c) Political Economy approach to International relations studies the relationship between economics and political actions. Utility of Political Economy:

1) It helps in understanding role of MNCs, TNCs in global politics e.g. role of ASSOCHAM for India's stand on H-1B Visa.

2) It help understand other countries for purpose of

Remarks

What are the factors in determining the nature of states

loan, aid, assistance e.g. special concessions to LDCs by WTO.

3) Neo-colonial approaches by Kwame Nkrumah help understand the unequal relationship between post-colonial countries and erstwhile colonial powers.

4) It ~~not~~ helps study the phenomena of globalization and inter-linkages of world economy.

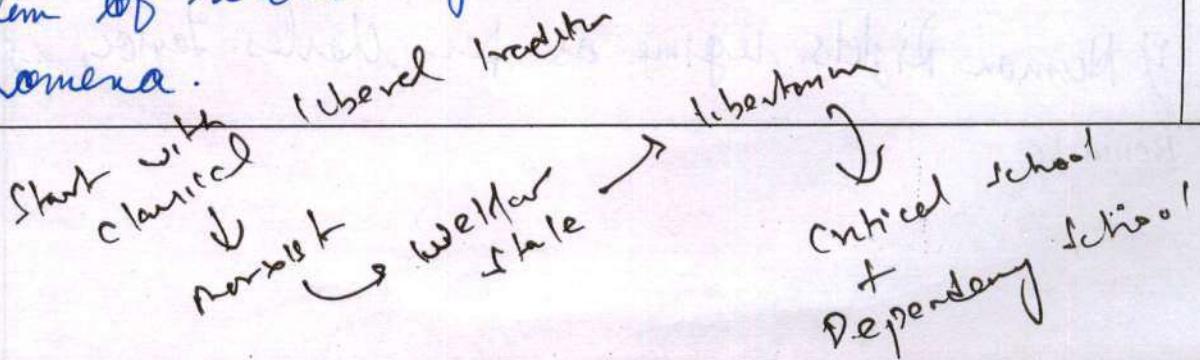
5) Political Economy approach also helps in studying importance of economics in diplomacy e.g. China-Japan trade prohibits overt hostility despite disputes

Limitations of Political Economy:

1) As per the realists, economic forces are not independent, rather they act as wishes of state.

2) Samuel P. Huntington criticise it as there is problem of reconciling economic and political phenomena.

Remarks



-)) Theda Skocpol argues that such approaches had led to neglect of state studies, and calls for "bringing the state back in".
- +) Marxist approach of Political Economy is criticised by Davenport as being economic reductionism.
- However, despite limitations, Political Economy approach help enrich the understanding of international relations.

- (d) Realists believe in state centrality of the international relations, hence they are rather skeptical of global values like Human Rights. They argue on following basis
- 1) Nations adheres to Human Rights regime only when it serves their interests e.g. USA intervened in Syria, but not in Rohingya crisis.
 - 2) Human Rights regime as per Charles Taylor, is a

Remarks

~~Cloak to protect geostrategic interests e.g. US intervention in Libya, Afghanistan was actually guided by geostrategic concerns.~~

3) Erosion of sovereignty: Human Rights try to limit a nation state's sovereignty, while at some time entrusts states with prime responsibility to protect Human Rights. Hence they are contradictory in nature.

4) Realists distinguish the "real stuff" of war, diplomacy, security from "law politics" of Human Rights. Former always gains priority.

5) In an anarchical world order, mired with security dilemma, enforceability of Human Rights is debatable.

Therefore, for the realist scholars, Human Rights are mainly a means to achieve national interest, rather than being end in itself.

Remarks

~~grossly organize HS
Human rights as a abstract
is not a practical objective
concept for approaches like Realism~~

6

- (i) Globalisation and Internationalism are linked yet different from each other.
- 1) globalisation involves free movement of goods, people, services across the borders.
- Internationalism involves emergence of global norms and values such as Human Rights → respect for democracy.
- 2) Globalisation at least in theory leads to mutually beneficial economic advantage to all.
- Internationalism establishes the dominance of one value system over others.
- Ex - UNSC dominated by views of P-5.
- 3) Globalisation is mainly an economic phenomena, whereas internationalism is mainly concerned values, norms, moral precepts.

Remarks

(2) ③

Your concept on
globalization is
correct but
you need to read on the
meaning of Internationalism

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Critically evaluate Mortan Kaplan's models of the International relation.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss the intersection of collective security and balance of power. Is it true to say that collective security has become non-functional in contemporary times. Elucidate your answer.
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) It is the possession of statehood rather than nationhood that allows the nations to act effectively on the world stage. Comment.
(250 Words) (20)

(a) Mortan Kaplan in his systems theory argued that international system acts as a system of interconnected elements. He has given the following five main models in his theory :

- 1) Balance of Power system : It operates in a regional context. No power or state is allowed to gain pre-ponderance of power. e.g. the pre-second world war system in Europe, treaty of utrecht etc.
- 2) Bipolar system : When global power is concentrated in hands of two political actors e.g. the cold war era. It is of two types → loose bipolar
→ tight bipolar
- 3) Universal actor system : Here an international

Remarks

body controls and regulate the international system e.g. United Nations.

- ①) Hierarchical System: In this system there is a global hegemon which acts as global policemen and ensure order e.g. US just after end of cold war.
- ②) Unit Veto System: In this system, every actor possess veto power e.g. In age of Nuclear weapons, even a small country can create deadlock due to threat of nuclear war.

Criticisms of System approach

- 1) Traditionalists criticise systems theory for introducing unnecessary jargons and complications. It is costly and specialised analysis.
- 2) Marxists criticise it for upholding the Western values, it neglects possibility of revolution.
- 3) Meehan criticise system approach for its objectivity, it goes against theory of fortification, nothing can

Remarks

(10) Ques & critique
Elaborate on how it
influence played
by factors like sub-national actors, some economic factors, personality of leaders etc

be completely objective.

4) J.S. Sznano argues that system theory cannot explain the Latin American and authoritarian systems.

5) Functional criticism:

- 5.1) Apart from Balance of Power, other systems cannot be observed.
- 5.2) Prediction of transformation of universal actor to hierarchical system did not come true.
- 5.3) System theory does not describe factors impacting intensity of state behaviour.

However, despite these criticisms, system theory marks a step forward in analysis of international relations.

(iv) Balance of Power is realist prescription for ensuring peace. Here nations do not allow anyone of them to gain preponderance of power. For them war is inevitable. If any country gains

Remarks

dominance, others come forward to collectively defeat it and bring it back to Balance.

In collective security, there is an international actor which prevents aggression by a nation state e.g. United Nations, it is liberal prescription to maintain peace.

Intersection between Collective Security and Balance of Power:

- 1) Anarchy: Both believes that international system is anarchical in nature due to absence of a world govt.
- 2) Power is anti-date to power: Both believes that power is a check on power
- 3) Identification of aggressor: Both theories believe that during aggression, there will be consensus on identifying the aggressor.
- 4) Collective power of states will be higher than

Remarks

You have missed four major differences. (key idea)

the power of the aggressor.

- 3) Both theories believe that nation states will give preference to international peace over the national interest by agreeing to ~~indulge in war~~.
- 4) Both theories assume independence of nation states to join alliances and counter-alliances.

Functionality of Collective Security

At present United Nations is responsible for collective security arrangement, there are both elements of success as well as failure.

Success of collective security:

- 1) UN peacekeeping missions were successful in restoring peace in Liberia, Congo, Burundi.
- 2) UN Tribunal was able to convict the perpetrators of Rwanda Genocide.
- 3) UN continuously provides a platform for peaceful resolution of disputes.

Remarks

q) It was able to broker armistice agreement during the Korean conflict.

Failure of Collective security

i) It could not prevent the conflict in Darfur, massacre in Bosnia.

ii) UN intervention in Syria, Libya created a greater humanitarian catastrophe.

iii) UN failure is evident in Afghanistan, where terrorism is continuing despite more than a decade of UN intervention.

Hence, it can be said that collective security shows success-failure dichotomy. Nation states need to shed narrow self interests for its proper functioning.

(e) Above statement highlights the fact that in the international sphere, it is the nation states ~~which~~ which are primary actors and not merely nations.

Remarks

Apart from induced complex also various nature of inst of
he agreed CS & reasons for it

State: a state is characterised by sovereignty, territory and population. State has complete autonomy in managing ~~to~~ everything inside its borders e.g. USA, UK, India

Nation: It is the feeling of oneness and unity among people on basis of different factors like culture, ethnicity, race etc.

For instance, India before independence was a nation but not a state.

State and Nation relation: A nation may exist without formal political authority as vested in a state, it is a feeling of fraternity e.g. World Zionist lobby before 1948 creation of Israel was a nation but not state.

Effectiveness at world stage

1) United Nations recognises only the states and

Remarks

not nations as global political actors.

1) Non stateless nations like Palestine do not play a prominent role at international level.

2) Nations do not have capacity to manoeuvre and shape global system e.g. India preached anti-colonialism even before 1947, but it was able to make it a success only when it attained statehood after 1947.

3) Nations without statehood are not necessarily recognised by other states e.g. Palestine is denied membership in UN.

~~Note~~ However, in some cases they may exercise influence like Zionist lobby influence in Balfour declaration, 1917, ~~P~~ Palestine as observer in UN. But overall, it is the statehood which gives effectiveness at world stage.

13

~~PL~~ Remarks
While statehood is ~~mostly~~ non nationhood mostly successful in IR, statehood itself not free from challenges by non state actors

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The feminist analysis of war has emphasized its linkage to men and masculinity. In some cases, this has been based on the distinction between 'peaceful' women and 'aggressive' men. But would a larger proportion of women in leadership positions reduce the likelihood of war? Give your opinion. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Terrorism comes in various forms and it can be, or has been, transformed. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) NAM is neither isolationism nor neutrality and nor even a principle of passivity or inaction. Elucidate. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Feminist scholars like Ann J. Tickner argue that marginalisation of women voices in international relations had led to nations adopting aggressive war-centric policies.

Feminist scholars like Lynthia Enloe argue that women by nature are peaceful and provides an alternative peaceful paradigm to resolve disputes. Moreover, feminist scholars interpret security not only in military terms but also the security of women and children, this wider conception of security help limit tendency to go on wars.

Remarks

Larger proportion of women leaders can help reduce likelihood of war by:

- 1) Women are always worse victims of war e.g. 2525 sex slaves, rape as instrument of war during Darfur conflict. Hence they have greater interest in ensuring prevention of war.
- 2) Women leaders like Hillary Clinton, had helped bring in Idemitsu and Women Rights dimension to the US foreign policy.
- 3) U. Spike Peterson argues that women are more pacifist and caring hence they will look for alternatives to war.
- 4) Care ethics associated with feminists like Linda Yllo also help in averting war.
- 5) Inclusion of violence against women as aggression by UNSC resolution 1820, creates a deterrent for nations to indulge in civilian massacre during war.

Q) Remarks

~~Write your arguments~~ Is true that women are truly peaceful or not
~~is just a result of social conditioning~~
~~link this with gender dichotomy~~

However this may not always be the case, as US invasion on Afghanistan and Iraq was couched in language of protection of women rights. But in practise it led to greater conflict and violence against women.

Post colonial feminists criticise liberal feminists of supporting imperialistic policies which leads to marginalisation of women in developing countries.

Besides that, ethnographic arguments of feminists centred around family, may not be accepted in state centric world order.

However, despite that, as argued by Keohane and Sylvester, there is need to mainstream feminist perspective in international relations for ensuring greater peace.

(vi) Terrorism is use of violence to achieve certain ends, it had been studied from different perspectives:

Remarks

1) Instrumental approach: Gershaw argues that terror groups are political actors. They are employed by states to achieve its objectives which it cannot attain through accepted means. For instance: Hezbollah of Iran, Pakistan's use of LeT against India.

2) Organisational approach: This approach believes that when a terror organisation feels it had lost its purpose as envisaged by state, terrorist organisation acts autonomously e.g. Al-Qaeda was initially promoted by US against Afghanistan, Russia in Afghanistan, later on it gained autonomy.

3) Terrorism as communication approach: scholars like Mortan D. Kaplan argues that terrorism's end may vary, it may be leftist, rightist or religious. But terrorism is used to communicate

Remarks

a message, impacting relation between state and individuals in society. It is direct people to act in a particular manner i.e. ISIS's message of converting Dar-ul-Haram to Dar-ul-Islam.

Approaches to Counter terrorism

- 1) Security approach: This approach involves use of military power, sanctions, direct confrontation e.g. UNSC 1267 sanctions committee, action of NATO forces in Afghanistan.
- 2) Political approach: It involves engagement with terror groups to ensure that they leave violence and join mainstream e.g. JKLF in Kashmir was mainstreamed, ongoing US-Salibani negotiations in Doha.
- 3) Development approach: It involves economic development in terror infested area to cut local support to terrorists. As poor are more vulnerable to be radicalised e.g. India's Integrated 1

Remarks

This is not the most appropriate context
Elaborate on how the nature of terrorism itself has transformed over decades with special emphasis on the unique nature of religious terrorism

Action Plan in Naval areas

Any one of these approaches alone will not be able to transform terrorism, hence there is need to use their combination. Moreover, genuine global co-operation is needed to tackle terrorism.

(c) NAM was conceptualised as response of newly independent countries to the era of cold war. It was based upon following principles:

- 1) Independent of action based on merit rather than bandwagoning to either of the superpower.
- 2) Promotion of global peace
- 3) staying aloof from power politics of two blocks.

However, NAM was not a stance of

Remarks

neutrality or activity, rather it was active participation in world affairs based on merit and national interest.

This can be seen from following instances.

- 1) NAM actively pursued the cause of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism in Asia and Africa.
- 2) NAM took an active oppositional stand towards the Apartheid regime in South Africa. Many NAM countries cut their diplomatic ties with Apartheid South African govt.
- 3) In the 1961 Algiers Summit, NAM called for establishment of New International Economic Order. It envisaged greater control over their economic resources by developing countries.
- 4) NAM was one of the important element that

Remarks

Cold War remained "cold", it was also able to ensure detente in cold war rivalries.

- 1) NAM criticised the invasion of Egypt during Suez Canal crisis, and asked countries to follow rule of law.
- 2) NAM countries also played active role in diffusion of Korean crisis by acting as mediators.
- 3) NAM had taken a stand in favour of global disarmament, democratisation of global institutions and postive South-South co-operation.

NAM remains relevant even today for espousing strategic autonomy in a fluid world order. It only leads structural changes and visionary leadership, as argued by Rashid-ud-din Khan, NAM has timeless ideology.

(14)

Remarks

good analysis

no major improvements needed
Just add views of scholars
if possible

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss Justice as key aspect of world politics. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What are major shortcomings of state centric approach of international relations? How does the inclusion of transnational actors complement it. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The environment has become an arena of particular ideological and political debate. Disagreements about the seriousness and nature of environmental problems, and about how they can best be tackled, are rooted in deeper, often philosophical debates about the relationship between humankind and the natural world. Discuss the given statement with reference to the rise in Green politics. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

1. What is your overall impression of the interview? How do you feel about the candidate's responses to questions—both the technical and behavioral ones? What would you like to see improved or enhanced in the candidate's responses? What are your final impressions of the candidate? Would you hire him/her? Why or why not?

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (a) Naval Diplomacy of India.
- (b) Constraints and challenges of SAARC.
- (c) Role of non-governmental institutions in foreign policy development of India.
- (d) Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.
- (e) India's space security policy.

(a) As India aspires to be a "leading power" and net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region, it has revitalised its naval diplomacy to achieve this objectives.

Examples of India's Naval diplomacy

- 1) India's Naval Doctrine of 2013, recognises centrality of Indian Ocean region in India's security architecture.
- 2) India is involved in triilateral naval exercise Malabar, with US, Japan to enhance cooperation among navies.
- 3) ~~The~~ QUAD security dialogue, also has naval

Remarks

cooperation as central theme. It is in context of checking assertion of China in Indian Ocean region.

- ↳ India had acquired access to several naval bases such as - Dugm port in Oman, Agalega in Mauritius, access to Changi Naval base of Singapore.
- ↳ Indian Navy also started regional dialogue and India participates in Indian Ocean Naval Symposium, Shangri-La dialogue etc.

Objective of India's Naval diplomacy in Indian Ocean Region was highlighted by PM Modi in Shangri-La dialogue. He said, India do not see Indo-Pacific as exclusive club, nor directed against anyone. India seeks to maintain rules based order and freedom of navigation in Indo-Pacific region.

Remarks

Very good elaboration on initiative under this
But first mention the major
key objectives under it
and also the major
challenges we face
under this

(ii) After India's 2016 boycott of SAARC over issue of Pakistan sponsored terrorist, SAARC had almost become dead.

Recently World Bank came with report highlighting challenges of SAARC -

- 1) Low intra-regional trade : Intra-regional trade of SAARC countries is just 5% of their total trade.
- 2) High cost of transaction : Intra-SAARC trade is almost twenty percent more costly as compared to East Asian countries.
- 3) Non-functional SAAFTA
 - High para-tariffs levied on imported goods, makes import costlier
 - Almost 35% of traded commodities fall in sensitive list with no phase out provision.
- 4) Lack of border infrastructure and connectivity : Border infrastructure is inadequate, there is dearth

Remarks

of air, land and ~~to~~ water connectivity.

② Restrictive procedures: Numerous custom procedures, tough visa norms further reduce the trade.

③ Non-tariff barriers - restrict intra-SAARC trade.

→ Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
→ Labour and environmental laws

④ Trust deficit: India-Pakistan form 88% of SAARC GDP, but they suffer from trust deficit.

SAARC countries face similar problems of poverty, malnutrition and share cultural identity. Hence, all countries must make effort to revive SAARC. S.D. Murai also said that a dead SAARC will complicate India's foreign policy and make its international image unpalatable.

Remarks
 3H
 4) Your content seems to only hinge on failure of SAARC to perform well
 Need to create "in general"

(c) Non-governmental institutions play an important role in foreign policy making by providing an expert, neutral and independent analysis.

Since they are free of political and bureaucratic pressures, they can offer a more objective and rational advice. Their role can be seen from:

i) Observer Research Foundation collaborates with Ministry of External Affairs to organise the annual "Pasina dialogue".

ii) The National Security Advisory Board under the National Security Council includes various think-tanks, hence having direct role in foreign policy formation.

iii) Institute of Defence Study and Analysis (IDSA)

Remarks

is a think tank of defence Ministry, it publishes annual journal, for prescriptions of foreign policy.

(i) Institutions like Institute of Chinese studies in TNU, offer country specific foreign policy advice.

(ii) NGOs like Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), Institute of Peace and Conflict studies (IPCS) also play important role in foreign policy formulation (3)

(d) Idea of Indian Ocean as zone of peace was first mooted in 1971. It is gaining renewed importance in context of rising militarisation and maritime rivalries in the Indian Ocean region.

However, it will not be in

Remarks

Don't go after particular examples
Focus on bringing in more categories of NGOs as mentioned in history

India's interest to promote Indian Ocean as zone of Peace because:

- 1) It will constrain India's ambition as net security provider in the Indian ocean region.
- 2) It will be perceived by China as India's covert effort to monopolise growing Chinese presence in Indian Ocean. It will project India a weak player.
- 3) It may give pretext to Pakistan to argue for denuclearisation of Indian Ocean region. India will not be morally able to oppose this demand.
- 4) It will put in jeopardy several of India's initiatives such as QUAD security dialogue, objectives set out in 2013 Naval Doctrine.

Remarks

good content
analysis
what are the arguments in favour of this idea
⑥

Hence, India should work to ensure balance of power, free navigation in Indian Ocean region than promoting Indian Ocean as zone of peace.

- (i) As space is emerging new arena of struggle and conflict, India is also taking necessary steps to secure its interests:
- 1) India had tested the anti-satellite missile successfully.
- 2) India initiated the space dialogue with Japan for first time.
- 3) India as party to outer space treaty, 1967 promotes non-deployment of WMDs in space.

weak content
Need to talk about institutional related measures
various policy

Remarks



6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the geo-political concerns for India with booming trade between China and Sri Lanka? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) There is a growing consensus in Nepal on the benefits from the Belt and Road Initiative despite China's debt trap policy. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) ASEAN insisting on rule-based order could become the main divider between ASEAN and all major Indo-Pacific stakeholders, with the exception of China. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The progress and achievement of peace in Afghanistan does not guarantee the end of terrorism. Discuss the given statement with reference to recent terrorist activities. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) With recent challenges to economic globalization by Trump's administration, how can India-USA partnership survive the 'America First' policy? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The engagement of India in multiple forums for varying economic, political and security purposes have made the Non-Aligned Movement "largely incidental" to India's pursuit of its national interest. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Despite Pakistan contentious on improving its grading on parameters, it failed to garner support from the 41-member plenary. Discuss the given statement with reference to FATF's recent decision. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) As one of the founding members of the UN, India's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security has been second to none. Give your views. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) India can utilise its soft power to deal with its resourceful neighbours like Afghanistan. Elucidate. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Pakistan was recently moved from grey list to black list by the Paris based Financial Action Task Force (FATF). This will entail economic sanctions, restrictions on international aid and close monitoring of Pakistan's financial system.

These steps are designed to prevent misuse of Pakistan's financial system by terrorists as well as to act as deterrent against its inaction towards terrorist. Pakistan listing is a diplomatic victory for India.

Remarks

Pakistan argued that it had taken the several steps to control terrorism.

- 1) It said that Pakistan agreed to designate Masood Azhar as global terrorist.
- 2) Pakistan had set up military courts to quickly try the terror cases.
- 3) Pakistan had strengthened the domestic anti-terror laws, made the punishment more stringent.
- 4) It had launched operation Zarb-e-Azb to counter terrorists in FATA region.

However, these are mere cosmetic exercises to showcase to global community. In practise Pakistan state is active promoter of terrorism as can be

Remarks

seen from :

- 1) Suicide bombing against Indian security forces in Phulwara was planned and supported by Pakistan.
- 2) Several Cabinet Ministers of Pakistan govt. share stage of with terrorists like Hafiz Saeed, mastermind of Mumbai terror attacks.
- 3) The Asia Bibi case revealed the extent of radicalisation of Pakistani society.
- 4) Afghanistan had also accused Pakistan of supporting Taliban and fostering terrorism. Hence, FATF had taken a right step and India's diplomatic initiatives had bore fruit. India had successfully isolated Pakistan diplomatically, as it could not gather support from 41 member plenary of FATF. (10)

Remarks

good started but elaboration is
need to convert
on how effective actions will
be on Pakistan.
USA did India
play "

(vi) India in its constitution under article 51 lists down the promotion of international peace and security as its foreign policy objective. This commitment is also reflected in India's actions to promote global peace:

- 1) Korean crisis: Indian Prime Minister J.L. Nehru played active role in diffusing the Korean crisis in 1950s.
- 2) Role of NAM: NAM helped reduce the Cold war hostilities and helped bring a period of detente.
- 3) Nuclear disarmament: India has been active supporter of nuclear disarmament as can be seen from its Rajiv Plan, five

Remarks

continent, six country initiative.

1) India's role in peacekeeping

1) Contributed more than 200,000. troops in more than 50 UN missions.

2) Indian peacekeepers had suffered highest number of casualties while on duty.

3) During the Somali crisis (1992-94), India did not remove its security forces, despite suffering casualties on ground.

4) India went beyond peacekeeping to extend humanitarian assistance. For instance, under civil-military cooperation in Congo, India extended medical aid to Congolese people.

5) Indian forces undertook the risky operation Shuruk to rescue stranded people.

Remarks

3) Humanitarian assistance:

Under operation Insaniyat, India extended humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees.

India was first responder in cyclone in Mozambique, water crisis in Maldives, earthquake in Nepal.

Hence, Indian foreign policy is not solely guided by realist paradigm, rather in alignment with our ethos of "Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam", India actively promotes international peace and security.

9

(c) Afghanistan is very important for India geostategically as it borders Pakistan, with which India have Hostile relations, border dispute.

Geoeconomically, Afghanistan is

Remarks

good only " "
The answer sing'1
need more partical example