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TEST COPY

VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 5**



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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.

116

Need to grasp the exact demand of question. Your understanding & presentation are good but you need to address what is the core idea of the question. Your structuring & presentation is much better in Section B questions
Name VYOM BINDAL

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ajanta

1. Invigilator's Signature Pijey

2. Invigilator's Signature

Your performance in IR is quite good

REMARKS

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- 4 -

— 5 —

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

($10 \times 5 = 50$)

- (a) General Principles of Global Environmental Regimes.
- (b) Women Movement: West vs East.
- (c) New Cold War
- (d) A theoretical analysis of Role of Nuclear Weapons in IR.
- (e) Cosmopolitan Democracy.

(a) global environmental regimes are gaining greater importance given the context of climate change, environmental pollution, so much so that some European countries are mootting an idea of "climate emergency".

general principles of various environmental regimes:

1) Paris Climate deal: It is based upon the principle of "bottom up" approach of INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) which are voluntary targets set up nations to combat climate change

2) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): There are

Remarks

- 1) SCDs which are aimed at ensuring that development is environmentally sustainable and inclusive.
- 2) UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on climate change): This conference lays down general principles for making agreements on preserving environment.
- 3) Green Climate Fund: It is meant to assist developing countries in achieving the objective of overcoming climate related risks.
- However, global environmental regime suffers from the problem of lack of commitment of technology and fund transfer by developed countries to the developing countries.
- (iv) Women movement in general are concerned with addressing the grievances related to women such as discrimination, violence, rape, assault etc.

Remarks

Don't focus on organization
Talk about principles which determine the N-S interaction
Interaction North & South
Read more

Women movement in West

- 1) They are based on principles of New Social Movements
- 2) In West women movements develop autonomously
- 3) These are concerned with quality of life issues
 - (e.g. control over birth, abortion)
- 4) They use methods like writing articles, seminars, judicial intervention etc.
- 5) They are led by elite middle class women

Remarks

Also differentiate
based on nature
of response given
by state

Y

Women Movement in East

- 1) They are based on principle of old social Movement (Not always true)
- 2) In East women movements are part of some other movement e.g. caste movement, environmental movement (Not always true)
- 3) These are concerned with issues of basic existence e.g. violence, right to food, health.
- 4) They use conventional methods of protest, Dharna, sit-in etc.
- 5) Their membership usually comes from lower strata of society

(v) Some scholars describe the ongoing rivalry between USA on one hand and Russia-China on other hand as "New Cold War" due to following reasons:

1) Geopolitical rivalry: USA's rebalance Asia doctrine and China's Belt and Road initiative to gain dominance in Indo-Pacific.

2) Geoeconomically: USA-China trade war, tariff and counter-tariffs, China's alleged currency manipulation.

3) Geopolitically: China is setting up new institutions like AIBNDB to challenge Western hegemony.

However, as opined by Mark Kramer it will be pre-mature to conclude this as New Cold war because -

1) Migrant nature of conflicts are mainly

Remarks

This has nothing to do with the present context
read further page again for hints.

localised in nature and does not have global dimension.

- 2) In age of globalisation, there is great interdependence among the nations, hence option of prolonged conflict is unviable.
- 3) Scholars like Bary Posen, consider USA to be sole superpower due to its technological prowess, command over global commons, globe spanning alliance system, soft power of Western culture, control over international institutions.

Hence, present nature of conflict cannot be characterised as "New Cold War", although rivalry among these two groups is likely to continue.

- (d) Different schools of thought had viewed the role of nuclear weapons differently. Three main theories regarding role of Nuclear weapons are:

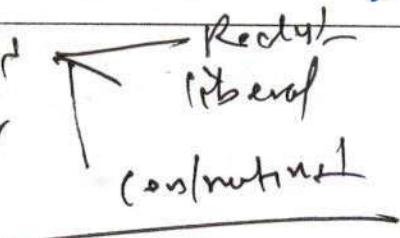
Remarks

1) State survival theory: Scholars like Kenneth Waltz, Lamanya argue that states acquire nuclear weapons in order to enhance their security, protect themselves from the external threat ex. India's nuclear programme against China, Pakistan's nuclear programme against India.

2) National prestige theory: Some states acquire nuclear weapons in order to gain international acceptance as well as boost domestic pride. It is especially applicable for semi-democratic or authoritarian regimes. Faulkner argues that N.Korea's nuclear programme is to gain national prestige.

3) Great power status theory: scholars like Jawing argue that nuclear weapons of

Remarks

~~Good content~~
you can also elaborate on & based
- approach names 

France, UK are a tool to retain their old status as great powers of the world. Being NATO members, they do not face nuclear security threats practically.

Hence Nuclear weapons are thought to be acquired for these three different purposes.

(e) Cosmopolitan model of democracy is advocated by scholars like David Held, D. Singer, Thomas Pogge. It is based upon the following principles:

- 1) Every individual has equal moral worth as a member of the global community
- 2) Every individual is responsible to every other individual of the globe regardless

Remarks

of race, nationality, ethnicity.

- 3) global decision making should be participatory and inclusive to reflect views of all its constituents.
- 4) Thomas Pogge had suggested that it is moral responsibility of the western rich countries to help fight evils of poverty, illiteracy in developing countries.
- 5) David Held argues for democratisation of the institutions of global governance to ensure developing countries have adequate voice in them.

Hence cosmopolitan model of democracy seeks to extend democracy beyond national borders to embrace entire world as a single community.

Remarks

It's simply about participation of citizens on global or parallel basis & independently of our national govts

3

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Is regionalism declining in world politics? Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The world is changing, but not the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which was established by 51 countries 70 years ago. Examine the statement in reference to the role of the civil society in reforming the council. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Social movements are hard to define conceptually, and there are a number of approaches that are difficult to compare. Discuss. How is it different from collective action? (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

4

Remarks

Remarks

† Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of pressure groups in developing countries. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Foreign policy decision-making is no more a confined function of government. Discuss the role of think-tanks in foreign policy making along with its growing role in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Analyse the driving factors behind United Kingdom's decision to quit the European Union. What can be the possible consequences of this on Indian interests? What would be further implications with the change in regime under the Boris Government? (250 Words) (20)

(a) Pressure groups refer to collective group of people pursuing a common interest by influencing the government policies. As per structural functional perspective they perform the vital input function of interest articulation.

In developing countries, Pressure groups are mainly based on primordial identities, also associational pressure groups are very strong due to "overdeveloped" nature of the state

Role of Pressure groups in developing countries

I) They help give voice to the disenfranchised

Remarks

sections of the society e.g. Women groups, ~~tribal groups~~, ~~dalit groups~~.

- 2) Bringing legislative changes: Pressure groups like India Against Corruption, Nimbhaya Movement helped bring legislative changes.
- 3) shaping the public opinion: Pressure groups help shape the public opinion on crucial issues e.g. trade unions, on labour issues.
- 4) Acting as a safety valve: Pressure groups gives platform for people to express their grievances, which prevent it from bursting as a revolution.
- 5) Ensures public participation in government: They help ensure people control government. For instance, MKSS helped brought about RTI

Remarks

(8) Great good arguments
You still need to add examples of positive role of PGS from other developing nations
Refer book

6) Pressure groups also help in awareness generation towards the govt. programmes and schemes among the people.

Hence pressure groups in developing countries plays a multi-faceted role in making democracy inclusive and participatory.

(v) Foreign Policy making is a complex task involving diverse stakeholders besides government. Think tanks play an important role in foreign policy formulation due to following reasons :

- Freed from Political and Bureaucratic apparatus they are in a position to illicit more neutral opinion.

- They help bring in the voices of experts and academics on issue of foreign policy making

Various think tanks and their role in foreign policy formulation:

- 1) ICWT: Indian Council of World Affairs is one of the earliest think tanks engaged in advising govt. on foreign policy matters.
- 2) Observer Research Foundation (ORF): it organises Annual Raisina dialogue along with the ministry of External Affairs.
- 3) Institute of Defense study and Analysis (IDSA): It is an autonomous think tank under Ministry of Defence, it publishes

Remarks

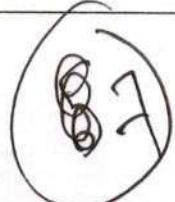
annual journal with foreign policy prescription on key issues.

4) Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS): This think tank help foreign policy prescriptions related to conflicts, peace-making.

3) Institute of Chinese studies: Housed in Jawaharlal Nehru University, this think tank advises govt. on policy towards China.

Hence, it can be seen that think tanks play an important role in foreign policy formulation. Their members also find place in the National Security Advisory Board.

Remarks



Framework is not very good needs to be a lot more concrete too
1st 2nd part, don't elaborate much on 'any one' think tank instead give more examples of different types of think tanks

(i) UK decided to leave European Union in a referendum held in 2016. It was based upon following factors:

1) Inflow of immigrants: EU membership entailed free flow of immigrants from Europe. This was seen as burden by local people due to perception of them taking away local employment.

2) Monetary contribution to EU: Brexiters argued that this money could be better utilised for local development.

3) Perceived intervention in domestic issues: Brexiters argued that Brussels is interfering in domestic policies of Britain.

4) Growing protectionist tendencies: due to

Remarks

what complaints my FRC had against

rising inequalities, there was a spurt in right wing xenophobia, advocating inward looking policies.

Possible consequences on India

Positive consequences:

- 1) Speeding up FTA: Freed of EU restrictions, Britain and India may find it easier to negotiate an FTA.
- 2) Greater immigration opportunities: After leaving EU, Britain will not have to give preference to European migrants, hence can increase scope for merit-based Indian immigration.
- 3) Short-term Pound devaluation: It will help make imports cheaper, lower the cost of Indian students living in UK.

Remarks

cheaper & easier
real estate
& education in UK
Higher PDI
in India

Negative consequences

- 1) Loss of Britain as European gateway: For majority of Indian companies, Britain was entry point for access to European markets, now they will have to look elsewhere.
- 2) Pervading uncertainty: Uncertainty over terms of exit will fuel instability in the stock markets, decline in British FDI.
Hence, India has to ensure maximum possible benefits from EU while minimising the losses.

UIC was a great supporter of India in EU

3rd part of answer?

Remarks

8

4. Answer the following questions:

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

+

GS SCORE

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

(e) India - Bangladesh share close relationship and Bangladesh is central to India's Act East and neighbourhood first Policy. Despite this there are areas of concern :

1) Tista Water dispute : There is difference over allocation of Tista river water. An agreement reached in 2011 was cancelled due to protest of West Bengal government.

2) Faujdar Barrage, Tipaimukh hydropower plant -
Bangladesh raises objection that above two projects are likely to reduce water flow to Bangladesh.

Remarks

- 3) Increasing Chinese footprints in Bangladesh: China is major defence equipment supplier, Bangladesh is party to BRI, this is being viewed as suspiciously by India due to potential security implications.
- 4) Issue of illegal immigrants: India has raised concern of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants entering North-Eastern states like Assam leading to demographic change, ethnic conflicts in these states.
- 5) Cross border illegal trade: Porous nature of Indo-Bangladesh border becomes source for smuggling of arms, human trafficking, illegal cattle trade.
- 6) Growing radicalism in Bangladesh: Rise of radicalism and anti-India groups like HUTI, Jamaat-e-Islami poses security threat for India.
- Hence both countries need to arrive at mutually agreeable solution for

Remarks

good analysis (T)

the above problems.

(i) The World Bank Report titled A Glass Half Full : The promise of Regional Trade in South Asia had underscored the below potential intra-regional trade in South Asia.

Out of their total trade,
only 5% of the trade is amongst the region in South Asia, compared to 60% in Europe, 35% in ASEAN.

Reasons for low regional trade:

1) Trade deficit: India-Pakistan constitute 88% of South Asian GDP, but their mutual trade is only 2 billion \$.

2) Poor connectivity and infrastructure: This hinders seamless movement of goods and people across South Asian borders.

Remarks

3) cumbersome procedures: difficult, lengthy custom procedures, strict visa regime further hamper the trade.

4) India's disproportionate size: As per Centauri and Spiegel model, India's big size is perceived as threat of domination by other countries.

5) large negative list: Around 35% of items which are traded fall in negative list with no corresponding obligation to lower down the tariffs.

~~South Asian countries face similar problems of poverty, under-development, food insecurity. Greater regional trade is mutually beneficial for all. In this regard India can follow its regional doctrine by taking unilateral steps to boost regional trade~~

(6)

Remarks
- role of economic complementarity & non-tariff measures played

(c) South Asia has illogical border divisions due to the colonial legacy which disregard the cultural, political and economic factors of the region.

This had led to many ethnic and communal conflicts amongst the South Asian countries leading to large scale displacement of people.

State responses :-

1) India : India has been quite generous towards the refugees as can be seen from:

- It gave shelter to Tibetan refugees fleeing Chinese persecution..

- During 1971 war India granted refuge to millions of persecuted refugees from Bangladesh

Remarks

• India showed generous policy towards Hindu minority coming from Pakistan and granted them refuge.

However, India also keeps in mind its security concerns e.g. It refused to grant refugee to Rohingyas, adopted strict stance towards illegal Bangladeshi immigrants as in NRC.

→) Bangladesh: Recently, Bangladesh has adopted Rohingya refugees fleeing persecution by radical Buddhist groups of Myanmar

) Sri-Lanka: It had adopted discriminatory attitude towards the erstwhile Jamil migrants leading even to a prolonged civil war.

Hence, different countries of South Asia have different approach towards

Remarks

good examples but you need to elaborate on what principles are followed in nature of responses in Asia.

the cross-border displacement.

(a) India has made global nuclear disarmament as the part of its nuclear doctrine and our nuclear programme is only for defensive purpose as clear from the "No First Use" policy.

India's contribution

- 1) Rajiv Plan, 1985: With this India came with a concrete, time bound plan for phased nuclear disarmament at global level.
- 2) Adhering to IAEA protocols: Despite being non-signatory to the NPT India adheres to the highest standards of nuclear safety.

Remarks

3) Nuclear Command Authority is under civilian control to prevent any army misadventure on use of nuclear weapons.

4) India is signatory to the P T B T (Partial test ban treaty), hence abstains from nuclear tests above the ground.

5) As a recognition of India's impeccable record in nuclear non-proliferation, India gained entry into the M T C R, Australia group, Wassenaar Arrangement.

6) India participates in the Nuclear Security Summit organised by USA.

Hence India is a responsible nuclear power working towards safe use of nuclear energy.

1.4 Remarks
Spot to policy
measures, to take about like
international measures
multilateral
initiatives

6. Answer the following questions:

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

(a) Recently India's external affairs Minister was invited to the plenary meeting of OIC despite opposition by Pakistan. This showcase India's deepening relationship with the OIC countries.

Opportunities in India-OIC relation

i) Energy security: India sources more than 50% of its crude oil needs from the OIC countries, hence OIC is important to ensure energy security.

ii) Counter-terror co-operation: OIC countries can help in countering terrorism by

Remarks

Why did OIC invite India
Need to enhance role of
on the significance of
the invitation.

Pressurizing Pakistan, extradition of terror suspect, intelligence sharing.

3) Source of Investment: As OIC countries look forward to diversify their economies, India can be attractive destination of investment. ex. 1 billion \$ by UAE sovereign fund to NIIIF.

4) Diaspora and remittances: India has millions of diaspora working in OIC countries, sending millions of dollars of remittances helping boost our foreign reserves.

5) Geopolitical benefits: India can leverage OIC support for reform of global institutions like UNSC, WB, WTO etc.

Challenges in India-OIC relations

1) Balancing ties with Israel: OIC countries oppose Israel, while for India Israel is a

Remarks

Don't assume to be
OIC some or only
nation

strategic partner.

2) OIC stand of Kashmir: At various occasions OIC had criticised the alleged Human rights violations in Kashmir, complicating India's foreign policy.

3) OIC ties with Pakistan: OIC's relationship with Pakistan is very strong and may pose challenge for India.

4) Treatment of Indian Workers: Blue collar Indian workers are mistreated in many OIC countries with fraudulent contracts, employee violence etc.

Hence there are both opportunities as well as challenges while dealing with the OIC countries. India has to play a balancing act

Collaborate or India's should be
why too over enthuse or no
not with policy

Remarks

(9)

Collaborate or how it deals with
our Look West

(v) South Asia is home to about quarter of World's population and water is a primary resource to serve the basic needs of this population.

However, despite common issues, there is a lack of concrete framework for water co-operation in South Asia as can be seen from various disputes.

i) Treaty water dispute: Between India and Pakistan regarding interpretation of Indus Water treaty, each side accuses other of violation. Recently Pakistan approached World Bank to complain against India.

ii) Brahmaputra river dispute: There is no agreement between India - China to share waters of Brahmaputra. China is constructing dams.

Remarks

like Zagmu, geo-engineering experiments in Tibet, doing great harm to fragile himalayan ecosystem, possibility of flood for India.

3) Teesta Water dispute: Between India - Bangladesh regarding sharing of Teesta river water. Problem becomes more acute in lean seasons. This led to accusations and counter-accusations.

4) North-Indus cascade: There seems to be growing China-Pakistan Nexus to divert waters of Indus river away from India.

All these disputes showcase narrowminded approach to water which is a common resource for all the countries. Every country wants to maximise its share without acknowledging the need for regional

Remarks

~~wrong framework
Don't elaborate
on individual
water debts,
instead focus on
overall vector
suggestions
measures on
overall basis~~

Co-operation for better management.

Given the context of climate change, depleting water resources, it becomes critical to establish a regional organisation to have holistic resolution of water disputes.

(c) India has expanded the horizons of its Neighbourhood first policy to include in its ambit region beyond South Asia as India aspires to be a "leading power" rather than just a balance.

~~It also showcase India's decision to overcome the Pakistan centric South Asia Policy and develop new partnerships in neighbourhood and extended neighbourhood. It can be seen from the following instances:~~

Remarks +

- 1) Outreach to BIMSTEC: India invited BIMSTEC leaders to the 2019 swearing-in ceremony of new govt., they were also invited in BRICS outreach summit of 2016.
- 2) Focus on Central Asia: India became member of SCO to increase Central Asia outreach, recently first ever India-Central Asia dialogue was held
- 3) Expanding footprint in Indo-Pacific: India established Indo-Pacific division in MoI, entered into QUAD arrangement (with US, Japan, Australia) and acquired access to Djibouti port in Oman, Agalega in Mauritius, logistics support at Changi Naval base of Singapore.
- 4) "Look East" to "Act East": India has revitalised its relationship with Eastern Asia

Remarks

as can be seen from strategic partnership with ASEAN, special and privileged strategic partnership with Japan

3) West Asia as extended neighbourhood: India-West Asia relations are deepening as can be seen from India's participation in plenary meet of OIC, moving from buyer-seller relation to joint production, strategic partnership w/ 44 million \$ Saudi Oil refinery in ~~Aero~~ Ratnagiri.

4) Outreach to Africa: Various initiatives like India-Africa Forum Summit, New-development partnership underscores importance of Africa in India's regional policy.

Nence from above instances it can be said that India's regional diplomacy had gone beyond fixation with only South-Asia region.

Remarks

(3) Good analysis
- elaboration
mention this approach
for other questions
as well

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) In the current circumstances it has become crucial for the UNSC to reform itself and uphold its legitimacy and representativeness in the world. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide detailed arguments with examples against the relevance of NAM for Indian foreign policy objectives? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) In an unpredictable global environment, India needs to shape a domestic consensus in matters of Indian foreign policy. In this context, discuss some of the major upcoming challenges for Indian foreign policy. (250 Words) (20)

(a) UNSC is the prime implementation body and nucleus of UN tasked with ensuring global peace and security. However it is in dire need of reform due to following issues :

1) changed geopolitical scenario : Present UNSC is structured as per geopolitical realities of second world war, with P-5 members holding veto power, who were victors then. But current geopolitics is changed.

2) legitimation crisis : UNSC intervention in Syria, Libya and silence in Yemen

Remarks

have been criticised for humanitarian disasters.

Most of UNSC operations occur in Africa, which has no representation in permanent membership.

3) Over and under-representation: Europe is over represented, Asia is under-represented, Africa and Latin America are not represented at all.

4) Reforms long overdue: Last time reforms took place in 1963 for addition of four non-permanent Members, UN had grown many times since then.

5) Changing Notion of Security: In the contemporary world, inter-state wars are no longer the primary source of security. Rather security now includes Human security, environmental

Remarks

(a) ~~good arguments~~
Also elaborate on some of the reasons for his ~~unreal~~ delay in reform.

security, intra-state ethnic and communal conflicts.

(i) North-South divide in UNSC: There is a distinct North-South divide in distribution of veto power, relegating voice of developing countries to the margins.

Hence, in order to remain relevant and ensure legitimacy for its actions, UNSC must reform itself which specifically demands political will on part of five permanent members.

(ii) NAM was India's foreign policy tool to overcome the choppy waters of Cold War era hostilities and preserve India's independence in external sphere.

However, NAM's success as foreign policy tool has been under question from the

beginning.

Arguments against relevance of NAM

1) Could not protect India's core interests:

~~C. Raja Mohan argues that NAM could not help us in our core disputes like Kashmir issue due to our non-aligned stance.~~

~~India was able to resist of US pressure during 1971 war, only after treaty of peace and friendship with Soviet Union~~

2) NAM did not help resolve disputes:

~~whether it was India - China war of 1962 (mediated by US), India - Pakistan war 1965 (mediated by USSR), NAM could not act as mediator.~~

3) NAM countries do not concretely support

Remarks

~~Even during the cold war era NAM nations barely supported India's stand against China or Pakistan~~

India's bid for permanent seat in UNSC,
despite India helping through aid, peace-
keeping missions etc.

1) NAM in Post cold war world: Many scholars question relevance of NAM in a growing multipolar world - It is an era of multiple alliances rather than the non-alignment. For instance, India is member of both US centred Quad and China centred SCO.

2) Some scholars argue that it is not possible to harmonize the interest of so many countries and NAM is merely a ritual. However, despite these criticisms, NAM remains relevant in order to preserve strategic autonomy, NAM needs changes

Remarks

You need to analyse this question
 - in more historical context

8

in structure and a visionary leadership.
~~It also provides forum to boost~~ South-South cooperation.

(c) Foreign policy is a set of policies chosen by a country to interact with other nations and international actors to promote its own national interest

~~Foreign policy is guided towards national interest which remain relatively unchanged, hence there is need to develop domestic consensus to ensure consistency in pursuit of National Interest.~~

Major upcoming challenges for Indian foreign Policy

1) Pakistan Policy: Relations with Pakistan has entered new low ~~post~~ Balakot strike and India's abrogation of article 370 in Kashmir. There is need

Remarks

to evolve consensus on approach to deal with Pakistan, as being a neighbour there cannot be perpetual hostility between the two.

2) Polarisation in West Asia: Growing polarisation among Saudi Arabia and Iran showcase the need to adopt a balanced and cordial approach in West Asia.

3) Tussle between US and Russia-China: Ongoing US-China trade war, National Security strategy of US singling out China and Russia as "revisionist" powers showcase the tussle. India also faces challenge of CATSA due to purchase of S-400. Hence India has to maintain its neutrality.

4) Policy towards Iran: US withdrew from JCPOA and imposed sanctions on Iran,

Remarks

Iran shot down US drone in Persian gulf.

This had led to huge uncertainty. While US is India's strategic partner, Iran is also source of energy sources, access to Central Asia via Chabahar. Hence India has to resist US pressure and pursue independent foreign policy with Iran.

3) Possible US withdraw from Afghanistan

It had led to prospects of return of Taliban govt., with key role for Pakistan.

India needs to evolve domestic consensus on dealing with Taliban.

All above challenges points towards a fluid world order with great geo-political uncertainties. Consistency in foreign policy is needed to steer these choppy waters, for which domestic consensus is necessary.

Remarks

13

very good
Structure also the logic is also
Elaborate also
challenges are
Society more specially
in context of
Chore

8. Answer the following questions:

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

Remarks

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Remarks ↴

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks