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GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2021

TEST - 10 Mock - 1 Paper - II

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.

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1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Dinyanjali Jaiswal

Mobile No. _____

Date 25-12-2021Signature Dinyanjali

Remarks		
Presentation		
1) Handwriting	✓	
2) Underline	✓	
3) Box		x
4) paragraphs	✓	
Structure		
1) coherence	✓	
2) Logic	✓	
3) Introduction	✓	
4) conclusion	✓	
5) word limit		exceed x
Content		
1) Basic knowledge	✓	
2) Relevant writing	✓	
3) enough examples, Data, correlation of Theory	✓	
4) Analysis	✓	
5) core demand of question		<u>satisfied</u> ✓

All the Best!

SECTION-A

1. (a) Effectiveness of Soft Power in Contemporary International Relations.

(150 Words) (10)

Soft Power is defined as the power of consent achieved through political, socio-cultural and diplomatic means. (Joseph Nye). It stands in contrast to hard power which is based on military & economic power.

In the contemporary international relations, soft power plays an important role. ~~gives the~~ relative decline in use of hard power. USA uses the soft power of its liberal values & democratic system to maintain American hegemony & establish itself as a Land of Manifest destiny.

Even countries like China are fast using soft power through its drama (C-drama), culture & heritage to project itself. India's soft power has been based on religions (like Buddhist diplomacy), traditions,

Remarks

democratic values, Yoga & cuisines. Indian diaspora as described by PM Modi as our "informal ambassadors" are vehicle to project India's soft power.

However, excessive reliance on soft power may be ~~at~~ sub-optimal.

Hence Joseph Nye proposes the use of Smart Power (combination of Hard & Soft).

John Chipman proposes the use of Fast power (speed & agility in foreign policy).

Hence the nature of power in international relations is an evolving discourse.

5.5

1. (b) Terrorism as Political Communication.

(150 Words) (10)

According to structural-functional approach of Gabriel Almond & Powell, political communication is an input function ~~described~~ & performed by media & such organisations.

The emergence of terrorism as a global security threat, especially after 9/11 attacks, aided by the process of globalisation & complex interdependence model (Keohane & Nye) has led to new theories regarding terrorism.

According to Realists, terrorism is state-led phenomenon & terrorists are proxies of state. For e.g. state sponsored terrorism by Pakistan as a part of policy of Thousand Cuts. According to Liberals, terrorism is ~~due~~ an issue of human rights. Social constructivists describe it as a way of shaming by powerful countries.

Remarks

Terrorism as a political communication can also be explained by clash of civilization theory (Samuel P. Huntington). The fundamental clash between Western values & Islamic values is one of the reasons behind terrorism. For e.g. France - attack on Charlie Hebdo, Samuel Paty.

Yet terrorism remains a complex & vague phenomenon. There is no international definition of terrorism. The need of the hour is to adopt CCIT (Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism) as proposed by India & strengthen security paradigm by global cooperation.

6

Remarks

1. (c) Describe Offshore Balancing.

(150 Words) (10)

Remarks

Remarks

1. (d) Write short notes: Feminist Perspective of Power.

(150 Words) (10)

Power is the currency of politics. (Steven Lucas)
Friedrich Watkins goes to the extent of delineating the scope of political science to the study of power.

Feminism is a political & social ideology as well as movement to address the inequalities between sexes & usher in overall development of women. Feminism studies power from the perspective of gendered gendered relations in society. Radical feminists have held that patriarchy is the part of basic structure of society.

Carole Pateman highlighted that unequal power relations between men & women has led to less participation of women in public sphere & violence against women in private sphere.

Remarks

In international politics theory, J. Ann Tickner has highlighted the nature of power to be constructive, meant for cooperation.

This stands in contrast to Hans Morgenthau who defined power as main pillar of National interest & power guided by survival needs.

The masculinist biased view of power has resulted in divorce of war from emotions & led to sexual violence, war raps etc.

(J. B. Elshtain - Book: Women & War)

* The feminist perspective of power has been criticized due to inconsistency & lack of enough theorization, ~~deem~~ descriptive & lacking objectivity. Yet they represent sub-altern view & are crucial to analyse p dominant paradigms.

6

1. (e) Write short notes on the International Summit of Democracy. (150 Words) (10)

Democracy has been the prime focus of republican liberals ^{theorists} like Woodrow Wilson & Immanuel Kant (Pamphlet of perpetual peace).

It has been believed by liberals like Michael Doyle (Democratic Peace Thesis) that democracy is crucial to world peace & development since democracies form "zone of peace".

In this regard, the International Summit of Democracy recently organised by US President Joe Biden & was also a part of his poll promise. In the current world order, rise of authoritarian states like China & Russia has challenged the model of democracy of ~~the~~ Western countries. They have heralded their model as better one.

Remarks

Robert Kagan had predicted that 21st century will be a battleground between Western democracies & Great Eastern autocracies led by USA & China, thereby injecting an element of ideology into politics. (Return of history & ideology)

However the international summit of democracy has been criticized for excluding the South Asian countries like Bangladesh, forcing them towards the circle of China. It was also criticized for being hosted by USA, rather than UN platform. (Subashini Haider)

Yet it was a welcome initiative given the global retreat of democracy. (Freedom House Report, Economist indices)

5.5

2. (a) Coercive diplomacy fails against terrorism. Analyze.

(200 Words) (15)

"Fervour is the weapon of choice of the impotent."

- Franz Fanon.

Terrorism emerged as a security threat of first order after its rise as a transnational terrorism aided by globalisation & rise of complex interdependence (Keohane & Nye).

Attack of 9/11 made terrorism a top global security agenda.

Noam Chomsky has classified terrorism into wholesale terrorism (led by state) and retail terrorism (led by individuals, groups).

Realists have explained terrorism as state-led & state-supported for power maximisation.

~~Coercive~~ To counter terrorism, a multi-pronged approach is needed. Coercive diplomacy

Remarks

fails against terrorism because of lack of consensus among nations as to what constitutes terrorism. Terrorist for one is the freedom fighter for another.
ex. Mujahideens & later Taliban.

Coercive diplomacy like War on Terror failed to dislodge Taliban & Taliban 2.0 which captured power in Kabul is even more dangerous, pragmatic. War on Terror failed due to multiple reasons -

1. Support of Pakistan, Russia & even China.
2. ("New Great Game")

2. Nature of Afghanistan as a cursed land.

3. Limitations of Guerilla warfare.

4. Afghanistan's society of different ethnic tribes, ethnic loyalties & warlordism.

Remarks

USA's war on terror has been criticized by Francis Fukuyama as "end of end of history". Fareed Zakaria points out that we are into Post-American world order.

Hence solution of terrorism requires the adoption of CCIT proposed by India,
 { comprehensive convention on International Terrorism }

economic sanctions of countries supporting terrorism (Grey Listing of FATF), strengthen intelligence network & prevent conditions that give rise to terrorism (failed states). India can play a key role as head of 1988 Taliban sanctions committee & through its civilisational ethos of Vasudha Kutumbakam.

7.5

Remarks

2. (b) State the substantive issues of contemporary political sociology. (200 Words) (15)

Political Sociology is the study of issues located at the interface of politics & sociology (society). It deals with the interaction between politics & society.

Aristotle through his Theory of Revolution linked politics with sociological issues.

Even Machiavelli advocated that the rule of Prince should keep in mind the nature of society. Karl Marx, the father of modern political sociology, linked politics with society through Base & Superstructure model.

In the contemporary times, the substantive issues of political sociology include the study of pressure groups / interest groups, social movements & socio-cultural factors as a determinant of electoral behaviour.

Remarks

In the context of India, Andre Beteille (role of caste), Paul Brass (role of religion), Rudolph A Rudolph (role of identity politics) & Christophe Jaffrelot (role of RSS) have produced major works.

Pressure groups & interest groups have been studied by pluralist scholars like Robert Dahl (Polyarchy & Deformed Polyarchy). Gabriel Almond has classical classification of pressure groups. Jean Blondel has given a more dynamic & inclusive model of pressure groups.

Social movements have been studied from the perspective of Old vs New, Developed vs Developing world by scholars like John Wilkinsons. New Age social movements deal with post-industrial & post-materialist issues, aided by technological revolution. e.g. Black Lives Matter movement.

Remarks

However political sociology is criticized for being overemphasizing on society. If politics is influenced by society, then society also is influenced by politics. States like overdeveloped states of Pakistan are hardly influenced by socio-cultural factors.

Hence Theda Skocpol has called for "bringing the state back in" & reestablishing the primacy of state. This has led to renewal in the interest of study of institutions as evident from neo-institutional approach of March & Olsen.

8

Remarks

2. (c) Postcolonialism in International Relations.

(250 Words) (20)

Postcolonial countries are those countries which received independence from colonial masters (Huntington's 2nd wave of democracy) but do not have a clear break from their colonial past. (unlike USA). They suffer from colonial legacy in socio-political & economic arena and are often the victims of neocolonialism.

Postcolonialism ^{as} a theory deals with the special circumstances of post colonial countries. The post colonial thinkers have attempted to cleanse the discipline of International Relations of the Eurocentrism & western hegemony.

Scholars like Mohammad Ayub have highlighted that traditional discourses of National interest are Eurocentric. Mohammad Yunus has challenged the concept of

Remarks

"security dilemma" & held that developing countries suffer from "insecurity dilemma" (internal security challenges).

Scholars like R. C. Macridis have criticized traditional comparative politics to be "parochial" & "ethnocentric", hence essentially "non-comparative". The development of behaviouralism & new methods of comparative politics like political sociology & political economy have helped to make the discipline inclusive.

The agenda of post-colonialism in international relations has been carried forward through institutions like NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) & paradigms like NIEO (New International Economic Order).

The agenda of NAM has been rejection of bloc politics by newly independent countries & focussing on their development. NIEO also aimed at fairer trading system & international institutions to protect newly emerging countries from exploitation by MNCs of developed world.

Hence post-colonialism is an important method of analysis of international relations & politics. Homi Bhabha has highlighted the need for hybridity, not binaries between East & West, North & South. We should also not forget the wisdom of Aurobindo Ghosh - "Aggregation is the law of universe."

10

Remarks

3. (a) Relevance of Political Parties in Developing Countries.

(200 Words) (15)

Political parties perform the essential function of interest aggregation as highlighted by structural functional approach of Almond & Powell.

Political parties are a recurrent & worldwide feature of modern states ~~of gov~~ - whether democratic or not. They are the essential features of modern democracies. (Laski).

Political parties have become relevant in developing countries due to the complex & diverse political system which makes direct democracy infeasible. Hence political parties perform the role of representation.

Political parties also act as a link between citizens ~~and~~ government. They help in (Zoya Hassan)

Remarks

political mobilisation of people on issues of general interest. Normative theory scholars like Edmund Burke held that political parties are essential to protect National interest. For ex. role of political parties in movements like Indira ~~Axarist~~ Corruption, farmer protests.

However Behavioural scholars believe that political parties are "powerhouses". Otto von Kirchimer has highlighted the rise of "catch-all parties". Robert Michels (Book - Political Parties) has given the iron law of oligarchy. According to this, whatever is the political system, power is always in the hand of top leadership in political party.

Scholars like Lashi & Yogendra Yadav have highlighted the phenomenon of simultaneous institutionalisation & deinstitutionalisation of political parties in developing countries.

Remarks

Their reach is increasingly, but their depth is reducing. The vacuum created by political parties has been ~~as~~ taken over by social movements. For example, LGBTQ issue in India has been protected & promoted by ^{Ngos like} Naz Foundation, rather than political parties.

Yet political parties will not be completely replaced by social movement, gives their unique importance. It is time political parties reform themselves to fulfill their rightful functions.

7

Remarks

3. (b) General Systems Theory by David Easton.

(200 Words) (15)

David Easton through his systems approach has attempted to formulate systematic models for the study of systems & universal model for study of developing societies. He tries to develop a value-free approach which is scientific. Hence there is an influence of behaviourism & Talcott Parsons' approach.

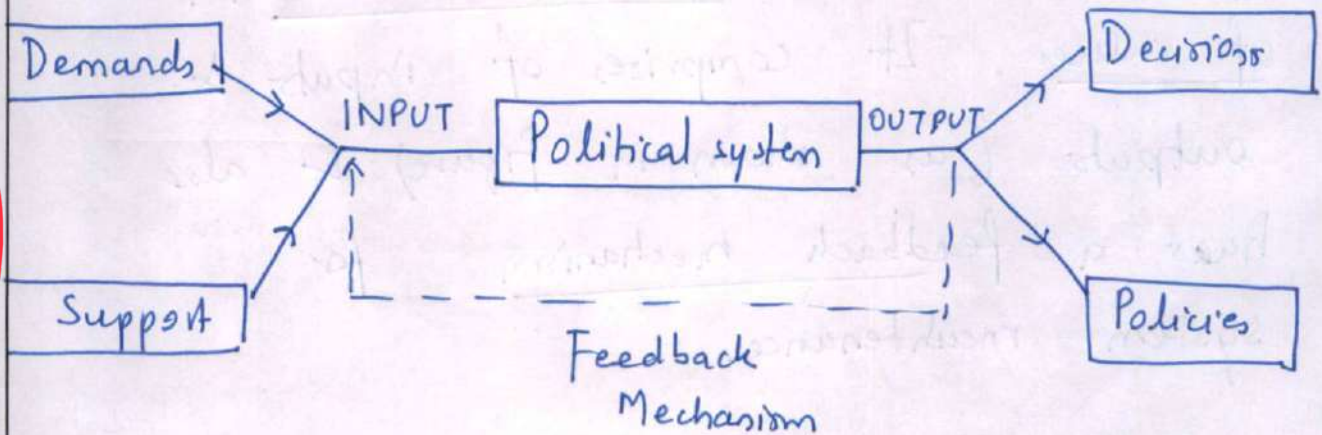


Fig :- Systems Approach of David Easton

Remarks

good effort

System is a ^{group} ~~state~~ of elements in a state of patterned interaction. Environment is the set of elements outside the system which do not impact the system. Boundary defines the limit of system.

There are different systems like political system, social system and so on. They vary with respect to functions, structures & other parameters. The function of political system is the authoritative allocation of values. It comprises of inputs & outputs (as shown in figure) & also has a feedback mechanism for system maintenance.

David Easton's approach has been criticized by Traditionalists for unnecessary jargons & technicalities. They call it a

Remarks

"preliminary conceptual framework" without much analytical ~~importance~~. Marxists have criticized it for being biased towards Western system. It even fails to explain ~~Western system~~ Western system ~~can~~ properly since it does not depict the rising protests & instabilities of system. It shows as if the system is capable of absorbing of all ~~these~~ ~~instab~~ disturbances.

Hence, Grabriel & Almond have attempted to correct the anomalies through their Structural-Functional Approach which gives more ~~micro-view~~ of political system.

8

3. (c) Give reasons for non-sustainability of democratization not succeeding in developing countries. (250 Words) (20)

"Democracy is not only by the people, for the people & of the people, it is also with the people and within the people."

— PM Modi at

International Summit of Democracy 2021.

Democracy is a desired form of governance (Amartha Sen vs Lee Kuan Yew debate) as it is necessary for development & peaceful society.

Yet democracy has not been sustainable especially in developing countries of 3rd world. The reason for this are manifold. According to Fareed Zakaria, the success of democracy is when Rule of Law is introduced before Universal Adult Franchise. The absence of institutionalisation of rule of law in developing societies is one of the reason for failure of democracy.

Remarks

According to Mukulika Banerjee, the success of democracy ~~to~~ needs democratic political culture, democratic institutions & intergenerational transmission of democratic values. This has been absent in countries like Afghanistan, Myanmar. Indian society has traditionally been democratic as seen from Buddhist sanghas, Licchavis & Shakyas, 10th century Uttamerur inscription citing democratic principles.

capl
External reasons for failure of democracy includes :-

- 1). Geopolitical interests of great powers like USA. For e.g. Arab spring failed due to support of USA for Gulf monarchies.
- 2). Imposition of democracy at gunpoint. (Bush doctrine) during war on terror. For ex. Iraq, Syria.

India has emerged as an island of democracy in the developing world due to multiple factors

Remarks

like :-

- ① Legacy of freedom struggle, also a civil rights movement
- ②. Legacy of British
- ③. Preference of elites like Pt. Nehru.
- ④. Indian customs & traditions.
- ⑤. India's size & diversity, no other system of governance would have been successful
- ⑥. Strict separation between p civilians & military administration.
- ⑦. Strong institutions like Judiciary, Election Commission

Hence the need is to learn from successful models & develop a culture of democracy. Rather than imposition from above, it has to be a bottom-up process, led by the people. There is a need to establish Gramscian war of position to establish democracy as common sense to secure create "creative freedoms" of people. (C.B. Macpherson)

Remarks

11

4. (a) State the obstacles in Global Economic Governance.

(300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

4. (b) Pandemic and Threat to National and Human Security.

(300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

5. (a) What does Brexit mean for India's interest?

(150 Words) (10)

Brexit is the divorce of United Kingdom (UK) from EU (European Union), a regional group of 28 members. (now 27).

Brexit is a mixed bag for India. It opens up new avenues for cooperation between India and UK as well as India and EU like

1. Service sector - India's comparative advantage in service sector can help to supply skilled labour force to UK and EU.
2. Exports - India's export of pharmaceuticals, software products etc.
3. Trade agreements - The talks of revival of FTA with EU i.e. BTIA & with UK can be initiated as India is a lucrative market.

Remarks

However there are certain concerns also:-

1. Make business difficult for Indian companies in ~~UK~~ or located in European markets.
2. Affect exports of India.

At the same time, Brexit will lead to a blow to the prestige of ~~UK~~ EU

Since UK was an important member - economically (membership fee), defence & strategic (PS member).

Hence India needs to tread cautiously in the newly emerging global order.

apb

5-5

Remarks

5. (b) State the Challenges to Blue Economy in the Indo-Pacific.

(150 Words) (10)

Indo-Pacific is a construct of contested interpretations which has become the buzzword of international politics due to rising China & defiant USA. (Power Transition Theory of Kenneth Organski) and host of other regional actors.

Blue economy challenges to the discourse of Indo-Pacific include conventional & non-conventional threats like piracy, drugs trafficking, human trafficking, arms smuggling & climate-change induced events like rising frequency of tropical cyclones. Apart from this unilateral actions like militarization of islands & cabbage di tachis of Middle Kingdom poses a threat to rules-based, open & free Indo-Pacific.

Remarks

C. Raja Mohan (Book: Samudra Manthan) has opined that security of eastern and western flanks of Indo-Pacific cannot be compartmentalised. Indian ocean & P western Pacific needs to be viewed as a single interconnected ~~entity~~ geopolitical theatre.

To resolve these challenges, India should play the role of Net Security Provider by coalition (Quad, Indians Ocean Rim Association, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium), policy agenda (SAGAR doctrine), infrastructure (Sagarmala), military exercises (Malabary, JIMEX, LORPAT) & multilateral engagements (like White Shipping Agreements, IFC-IOR).

India should take risks & play the role of leading power, rather than balancing power.
(EAM S. Jaishankar)

Remarks

Word limit exceed

4.5

5. (c) Global and regional significance of India Russia Relationship. (150 Words) (10)

P.M. Modi while welcoming his Russian counterpart remarked - "Every child in India knows that Russia is India's best friend. An old friend is better than two new ones." India-Russia relationship is a time-tested relationship.

Global significance of Indo-Russian relationship can be assessed from their joint development & production of defence products, Brahmos missiles & so on. ~~Other~~ Countries like ~~Bangladesh~~ Brazil & Philippines have shown interest in Brahmos missile. India-Russia relationship also sends message that India still maintains strategic autonomy & is allied to its interest. (Vijay Gokhale).

Regional significance of India-Russia relationship includes ~~is~~ that it helps counter

Remarks

The growing convergence between Russia - China.
President Putin & Xi P Jingping describe each
other as colleagues & friends. Russia

Russia's export of defence equipments like S-400
also changes balance of power equations in
the region. (since Pakistan is denied access
to such technologies).

However Dr. Shyam Saran cautions India
to look with clear-eyed realism &
not to be driven by nostalgia.

5

5. (d) What are the geo-economic reactions in the Indo-Pacific due to pandemic-induced supply chain disruptions? (150 Words) (10)

Indo-Pacific is a construct of contested interpretations. ^{Former} PM Shinzo Abe described it as confluence of Two seas - Indian ocean & Pacific ocean as a single interconnected theatre.

Due to pandemic-induced supply chain disruptions, geo-economic reactions in Indo-Pacific include Supply chain Resilience Initiative proposed between Australia, Japan & India to reduce the prospects of weaponized interdependence.

Apart from this, the signing of RCEP represents the new "Asian Drama" albeit in a different form. It will increase the deeper the supply chain in Indo-Pacific to lead to interdependence. The signing Shyam Saran criticized India for not joining RCEP.

Remarks

and a blow to its Act East as well as Indo-Pacific policy. ~~RECP~~ without India will make it more vulnerable to China.

Hence India needs to undertake strong measures to ~~counter~~ these geo-economic disruptions.

5.5

Remarks

5. (e) Discuss all the facets of Nehruvian Foreign Policy.

(150 Words) (10)

Foreign Policy is an adjunct of domestic policy meant to protect & promote country's National Interest in the international milieu.

India's first Prime Minister Pt. Nehru was also the first External Affairs Minister.

As a mature statesman, he took keen interest in foreign policy & guided it through his shrewd diplomacy. Nehruvian Foreign Policy needs to be understood in the context when India attained independence & was weak economically as well as military.

Hence Nehruvian Foreign policy focussed on NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) & Non-Alignment for security & distance from cold war block politics. India maintained principled distance on key issues & had good relations with both the blocks.

Remarks

As a founding member & leader of NAM, India played an important role for ~~the~~ decolonisation of Africa & Asia. India

also ushered in South-South cooperation (ITEC program). Indian troops participated

in Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission after Korean War, UN initiative.

In the neighbourhood, India went for a policy of Panchsheel based on non-interference, non-aggression, respect for territorial integrity & sovereignty, peaceful settlement of disputes.

India supported ~~in~~ Internal Nehruvian Foreign Policy is described as "dogmatic", "lacking realism" but then it was the best policy India could have pursued gives lack of power.

Remarks

6

6. (a) Central Asia - Multilateralism and Terrorism/Extremism.

(200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

6. (b) India's Effort towards Asian Stability through Central Asia and Multipolar Asia.
(200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

6. (c) India's International Solar Alliance in the Post-Covid World. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

European Union is a group of 27 member states based on the idea of functionalism (David Mitrany).
 It is neofunctionalism. EU is India's 3rd largest trading partner & India is EU's 10th largest trading partner as of 2020. EU is also of the largest sources of investment in India.

India-EU relations started since 1950s when India established diplomatic ties. since 2000, there has been an annual India-EU summit. In the 11th EU summit, this was upgraded to strategic partnership. India-EU have also been conducting talks of a free trade Agreement RTTA since 2007.

The significance of soft power in India-EU

Remarks

7. (a) The Dynamics of Soft Power in India Europe Relations.

(200 Words) (15)

European Union is a group of 27 member states based on the ideas of functionalism (David Mitrany) & neofunctionalism. EU is India's 3rd largest trading partner & India is EU's 10th largest trading partner as of 2020. EU is also of the largest source of investment in India.

India-EU relations started since 1960s when India established diplomatic ties. Since 2000, there has been an annual India-EU summit. In the 4th EU summit, ties were upgraded to strategic partnership. India-EU have also been conducting talks of a free Trade Agreement BTIA since 2007.

The dynamics of soft power in India-EU

Remarks

relations can be explained from their-

- ①. Common vision for multipolar world order -
India & EU both advocate for multipolar world order based on rules & norms.
- ②. Common political values of pluralism, democracy, respect for Human Rights & strong democratic institutions.
- ③. Common quest for economic development -
India & EU have to make economic diplomacy a pillar of foreign policy to achieve development through trade, exports & FTAs.

EU ~~was~~ unveiled a strategy for India in 2018 which laid emphasis on security, political cooperation & strategic cooperation.

EU's Indo-Pacific strategy recently unveiled

also emphasise on rules-based Indo Pacific with a security architecture, open & free sea lanes of communication, green partnerships.

Even PM Modi at Shangri La Dialogue 2018 held Indo-Pacific to be not as a club of limited political members, but a multilateral arena.

Recently India-EU also signed a connectivity agreement to counter China's BRI which is alleged of debt-trap diplomacy.

Harsh V. Pant who called India-EU relations as a "loveless arranged marriage" has now commended it for increasingly the depth in relations. India's EU strategy thus is deepening & acquiring new dimensions.

8

7. (b) Discuss the relevance of Gujral Doctrine in context of cross border river disputes. (200 Words) (15)

"Factionsome & quarrelsome neighbours do not make a peaceful neighbourhood."

— Bhutan PM
Thimley.

Cross-border river disputes are the emerging arena of ~~be~~ disputes in South Asian region. Brahma Chellaney has highlighted that ~~future~~ wars in south Asia will be water wars.

South Asian countries like India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan & Afghanistan share important transboundary rivers like Brahmaputra, Indus & Ganga.

~~These~~ rivers are lifelines of these nations.

Yet the rising security threats like climate change (highlighted by Barry Buzay) have led to water stress & scarcity.

This has given rise to cross border ~~river~~ disputes like Teesta water shanky

Remarks

issue between India-Bangladesh, Indus Water Treaty between India-Pakistan etc.

Hence hydro-diplomacy is a key to solve such issues. Cujral doctrine is a lighthouse of India's neighbourhood policy. It can be effectively used in hydro-diplomacy too.

Cujral doctrine emerged in 1996-97 & is based on following principles:-

- (i). Unilateral reciprocity by India (a bigger neighbour) towards smaller neighbours.
- (ii). Resolution of disputes peacefully by bilateral mechanisms.
- (iii). Non-interference in internal affairs.
- (iv). Respect for sovereignty & territorial integrity.
- (v). Not allow each other's territory to

Remarks

good

be used for interests harmful to the other.

Gujral doctrine has been used in the past to resolve the issues like Ganga water sharing agreement (1996) of India-Bangladesh, Mahakali Agreement of India-Nepal.

In the future, also, it remains essential to resolve river water disputes like Teesta, Indus etc.

In the long ~~to~~ run, it is essential to evolve a institutional framework for resolving cross-border river disputes on a proactive basis. This should be guided by social constructivist approach of looking water not as a weapon, but as a matter of human right.

(Constantino Xavier)

8.

7. (c) Indo-Japan Partnership for North-East in India. Discuss.

(250 Words) (20)

Indo-Japan Partnership has been rooted in spiritual affinity (MEA) & historical ties.

Amitabh Mattoo describes the current phase of Indo-Japan relations as "Cherry-Blossom phase."

If we go by Mandala Siddhanta Theory of Kautilya, India & Japan are natural allies.

Their relations were marked by estrangement during the Cold War era, but the dawn of 21st century led to a renewed push due to stronger Indo-US ties, attraction of Indian economy & rise of China.

India Japan have partnered in multiple sectors - economic, defence, space, strategic, infrastructure etc. Of this, the infrastructure sector is of

Remarks

Significant importance due to ODAs of Japan & loans at low interest rate. Japan is currently the only country India is allowed to build infrastructure in North-East India.

Indo-Japan Partnership for North East in India has the potential for transformation of Northeast to act as a bridge between South Asia to South-east Asia & Far East. Yet the sensitive nature like Naga insurgency, CAA protests in Assam have led to some slowdown. The bureaucratic red tapism also acts as a hindrance for Japanese investors.

Indo-Japan partnership has to be also seen in the light of Risky China. China is alleged to support insurgent groups of Northeast like PLA of Manipur. Hence development of North East will

Remarks

lead to solution of such problems. Hence it is rightly said that - China is leading to a multi-layered relationship between India and Japan.

The personal chemistry between PM Modi & former Japanese PM Shinzo Abe has added to the warmth of India-Japan relationship. PM Modi while welcoming Shinzo Abe remarked - "A good border knows no border".

But scholars like David Melone have downplayed the India-Japan relationship, calling it "tepid". On the other hand, Brahma Chellaney calls it as the lynchpin of rule-based order.

A stronger India is in the interest of Japan & a stronger Japan is in the interest of India. Hence India-Japan relationship is complementary in all spheres.

Remarks

11

8. (a) Why would CAATSA sanctions be counterproductive to the Indo-US strategic partnership? (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. (b) Multi Stakeholder multilateralism: Establishing a new form of global governance.
(300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks