

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- 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 Abhishek

Mobile No. _____

Date 14/12/2021Signature Abhishek

Presentation → Best (Handwriting,
underline, box etc)

Content → Analysis, example, data,
scholars → good

Structure → Flow ✓
Intro ✓
Conclusion ✓
logical coherence ✓

Tip: Read latest books, Book review
for preparation. for unique value
addition.

All the Best.

1. (a) Role of Indian diaspora In Foreign Policy making

(200 Words) (15)

According to World Migration Report, Indian diaspora is among the most influential and numbers one can find in any nation state. According to MEA (Ministry of External Affairs) there are total 3 crore Indians living abroad.

Evidences support that Indian diaspora is key in building relations with most powerful nations like USA. After 1999 Nuclear test and sanctions ~~off~~ that came along, it was Indians who lobbied in USA, to limit the period of sanctions. ~~They~~ also played a major role in Civil Nuclear Agreement and recently with S-400 delivery, Indian diaspora is lobbying to ~~wave off~~ the sanctions.

Our more integration with west, especially European Union is a clear manifestation that Delhi wants more favourable relations with nations which were earlier not considered as valuable. India's bilateral relation with Denmark, Luxembourg and ~~and~~ "Leader-level meetings" shows how much Indian diaspora is valuable for Indian foreign policy.

Remarks

Union government too, to better engage with Indian diaspora have ~~launched~~ launched ~~several~~ number of initiatives from Know your India, to Provasi Bhojya Divas and special wings to attract investment in domestic markets. Policies like DASA (direct admission of students ~~of~~ abroad) manifests the importance of Indian Diaspora.

Apart from this, there is also some challenges when it comes to Indian Diaspora. Some segments from Canada, UK, USA are refuelling the "Separatist tendency" ~~also~~ abroad in the name of Bodhi Khalsa, Referendum 2020 and marching near Indian Embassies ~~also~~ abroad.

The recent Global Innovation Report of WIPO, shows how NRI's are leading the Patent production ~~also~~ abroad, thus Indian government ~~government~~ government is also exploring ways to enhance business opportunities ~~also~~ abroad, reduce hurdles in domestic business so that we can encourage "Skilled Indians" to Innovate in India.

Remarks

with rising "African diaspora" and influential communities in Kenya, South Africa, Mozambique India has aligned its foreign policy with African Agenda 2035, building bilateral relations, interacting with multilaterals like (African Union) and working with like minded countries like Japan to invest in Africa and help grow Africans and Indians ~~the~~ living there.

All in all, Indian diaspora plays a huge role in South Block from multi dimensional angle with both "Economic and security" to connect and engage with influential Indians Abroad.

adhere to word limit

7.5

Remarks

1. (b) 'Teesta water issue is a major irritant in India-bangladesh relationship'. Examine. (200 Words) (15)

India-bangladesh relation has been a roller coaster ride. But despite the challenges both nations have bilaterally handle complex issues like land boundary agreement, 54 transboundary rivers (including Ganga) and cross border ~~diff~~ infiltration.

Teesta River, which starts from Sikkim enters West Bengal and then becomes a tributary of Brahmaputra which together merge with Ganga to become Meghna River. Thus it becomes a matter of ~~not~~ [India - West Bengal - Bangladesh].

Demands of Bangladesh, to have 50% of Teesta water in lean season, whereas West Bengal from Indian side agree to 37% of water in lean season.

Both nations have formed 'Joint River Commission' to resolve the dispute, but the outcome is low-key.

Remarks

Scholar Terig Karim has called Teesta dispute as "litmus test between India and Bangladesh". Both nations have resolved issues on Teesta but West Bengal remains a federal challenge in bilateral matters. West Bengal is heavily dependent on Teesta Rivers and is essential for underdeveloped (Northern West Bengal). ~~that~~

Despite that experts have pointed out, to revive JRC "Joint river Commission", transparency in information sharing to lower riparian nations, equal collaboration in Drainage of rivers, building of embankments and formation of Run-off Hydro-power projects.

Both India and Bangladesh should learn from "Land Boundary Agreement" that negotiations are not Zero-Sum game and use institutional methods to find a middle ground.

apb

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Remarks

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Remarks

1. (c) Role of China as a factor in India-Nepal Relationship

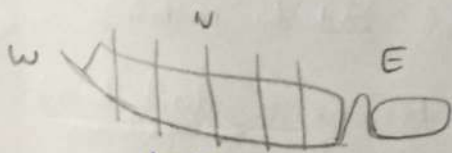
(250 Words) (20)

India-Nepal have a relation of "Roti-Beti", with 8 billion \$ of bilateral trade and 8 million Nepalese citizen working in India. Despite heavy dependence of Nepal on India, Nepal is hedging its insecurities towards China to gain strategically from India.

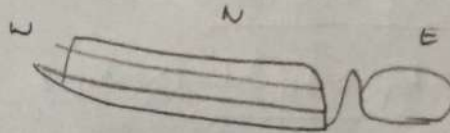
Hurdles in India-Nepal Relation :

↳ Constitutional Safeguards of ~~Moddhesis~~ : because of

'longitudinal division of Nepal', political autonomy and interests of Moddhesis are at stake.



Nepal
→ federal division
(a)
S



→ How India wanted

Remarks

↳ Oil Blockage of India to Nepal and China airlifting fuel to Nepal; has convinced Nepal that India should not be trusted completely and we should not be putting all eggs in one basket.

↳ China delivers while India talks: SP Muni former Ambassador has raised a concern that Nepal feels India is slow on delivering, whereas China carry huge Economical clout through BRI "Belt and Road Initiative" he has referred to go "India Way" and not competing with China on developmental projects.

↳ Growing Nationalism: inside Nepal and to mobilize people by anti-India sentiment has become a daily bread for political parties in Nepal. Recent unilateral change of boundary by Nepal along "Kali River Shed" is an example of that.

Remarks

↳ Due to Power surplus India, is not able to fulfil its "Power Purchase Agreements" with Nepal, creating anti-India feeling in Kathmandu and shifting them more closer towards China

↳ Shiv Shankar Memon in his book "Asian Geopolitics" have highlighted that Nepal prefer "China on Economical front" because of its Reliable nature. 2017 demonetisation have cost heavily to Nepal who have a large dependence on Indian Economy

Thus China being another neighbour of Nepal, it is ~~is~~ inevitable for Nepal not building relation with it, also with growing hostility between India-China it is highly likely that China creates hurdle in our Neighbourhood.

It is necessary that both India-Nepal resolve their issues bilaterally and resolve contentious issue of Boundaries, Modders, Infrastructure more diplomatically rather making them part of Domestic Politics

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Remarks

2. (a) India foreign Policy towards neighbourhood is a blend of bilateralism, sub regionalism and multiculturalism. Illustrate your answer with special reference to India's relations with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. (200 Words) (15)

According to Harsh Vardhan Shringla Foreign Secretary of India, Indian foreign Policy rests on Neighbourhood first, Act East and think west. Owing to Indian tradition, Strong relation with Neighbourhood is Paramount for Indian foreign Policy.

India has followed Panchsheel Principle of Mutual Co-existence and Non-Interference in domestic issues of our Immediate Neighbour. Non-Involvement after 1971 war with Pakistan and independence of Bangladesh is a manifest of that.

India has signed Treaty of Peace and Friendship with both Nepal and Bhutan, it has trade surplus with all 3 neighbours and huge investment in building Infrastructure and transit connectivity.

Remarks

presentation is
good

India through SAARC and BINSTEK is engaging more closely with these 3 nations. Through SAARC energy grid, food bank, University, India is working towards integrating South Asia. Through BBIN bay of Bengal ~~Initiative~~ Initiative, India is building road connectivity between (Kathmandu, Dhaka and Bhutan).

On cultural level we share a strong bond between these nations from (Modheris in Nepal), (Buddhist Culture of Bhutan) and Bengali identity through Rabindra Nath Tagore with Bangladesh. All 3 nations have shared history of larger Indian sub continent under Mogul empire and then Mughal Empire to British Rey and finally Independence.

Despite close integration, South Asia is going through rough patch with Domestic Political turmoil in Nepal, human rights Sanction on Bangladesh,

Remarks

and growing Security concerns after Doklam Crisis. All 3 nations are building closer relations with China, are Party to [BRI] (belt and road initiative) except Bhutan and ~~have~~ passing through domestic [Anti-India Sentiment].

India in this challenging times, should focus on 'greater-interdependence', revive SAFTA (free trade agreements), resolve bilateral issues from Land Boundary to river sharing, should focus on increasing internal trade from more 5% to at least 15% in next 10 years.

By following the principle of [Gandhi Doctrine] & relation of 'non-reciprocity' we can restore South Asia to its glorious days of people-to-people and government-to-government contact.

7.5

Remarks

2. (b) Continuity and change in Indian Foreign Policy

(200 Words) (15)

Indian foreign policy according to Harsh Vardhan Shringla (foreign secretary) is based on 4 pillars of Neighbourhood first, Acting East, Thinking West and engaging with world on global challenges.

our foreign policy is a manifestation of both continuity and change depending on the international trend and Party in power.

Instances of continuity from 1st PM to Narendra Modi we have always followed the Principle of Panchsheel when it comes to bilateral relations. Indian FP (foreign policy) have always believed in Mutual Co-existence and Non-interference when it comes to engagement with other nations.

our relation with Russia, from Treaty of Peace and Friendship to "Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership" with (2+2) dialogue is a clear example of Continuity.

Remarks

We have always remained the champion for the voice of Global South, by calling reforms in WTO, establishing NIEO new International economic order, disincent or with Vaccine for all in recent Covid-19 crisis.

India's take on issues like Palestine and 2-state solution, growing closeness towards Israel, from look East to Act East shows one step ahead on previous policies by more engagement and co-operation.

Apart from continuity, our changing nature could be seen through growing relation with USA and Western Europe. Accord'g to CRJ, nations which ~~was~~ were earlier taboo have now become necessity for South Block. After the end of cold war India's alignment with west is a changing nature of our foreign policy.

Remarks

From idealism to more Realism,
 with least significance to (NAM) and more bending towards
 new forums like G-20, QUAD shows that India
 is no more sticking to old visions. Our more active
 stance on Tibet through Engaging more with Dalai Lama
 shows that we can hit the sentiments of China on its
 vulnerabilities.

From Northern Borders to Maritime Security
 India is heavily investing in Noral Power to look beyond
Northern Frontiers. ~~or~~ Project 75, inter-development of
Submarines with Russia and SAGAR policy of Security
 and growth for all in the region, shows that we are
 moving away from Colonial legacy.

Thus Indian foreign policy highlights
adaptive nature with changing times by engaging with
west, reassuring Russia and managing china.

good

7.5

Remarks

2. (c) NAM 2.0 as a Framework of Foreign Policy

(NAM) or Non Align Movement, is the global platform with largest representation after (UNGA) and a forum for the collective voice of Global South started by 3 leaders of ~~Yugoslavia~~ (Yugoslavia, Egypt and India).

(NAM) worked in a bipolar world, with super-power rivalry against Apartheid Movement, Nuclearisation of world and establishing a (NIEO) New International Economic order. By the end of Cold War it was said that NAM has accomplished its Mission and its time to have a declass victory by dismantling NAM (according to C. Rajamohan).

But PV Narsimha Rao (former PM) has looked (NAM) as beyond superpower rivalry & as a platform to have the voice of Global South in International arena.

Remarks

Scholars like Harsh V. Pant have called NAM as a relic of past because world is no more Bipolar, India too is not economically and militarily weak as it ~~used to~~ used to be in past thus no relevance of sticking around.

But according to K Natwar Singh NAM is a doctrine and not a dogma. It is not right to abandon NAM rather Revitalize NAM through NAM 2.0. According to him NAM 2.0 can work in the agenda of (UN) reforms, by voicing for (UNSC) expansion, ~~and~~ establishing ~~the~~ "New Economic Order" focussed towards Asia Pacific.

In the world of complex interdependence, (NAM) would be used for global concerns of Climate Change, Vaccines for all, issues related to Non-State Actors (NSA) and Post-Covid economic recovery.

Remarks

With multi-polar world in place and rising assertiveness of China, (NAM) could help in strengthening the global agenda of Free and open access of High seas, following of International laws, resolving territorial disputes bilaterally rather militarily.

~~As~~ Though world is not Bipolar and India too is not what it use to be, but world is again recovering from incidents equivalent to World War 2 that is (Covid-19) and a new cold war in Indo-Pacific. Thus it is paramount that (NAM) is revived and recent 19th summit attended virtually by PM Modi is a manifest that NAM 2.0 is a framework of foreign policy.

g.s

Remarks

3. (a) ACT EAST

(200 Words) (15)

According to Mandal Singh Siddhant, East Asia lies in the 2nd concentric circle of Extended Neighbourhood, thus it is ~~important for~~ for India to make it (MITRA) (friend) with more engagement and healthy relations.

Act East is an upgradation by PM Modi from PV Narsimha Rao's Look East, which focussed on increasing Economic clout of East Asia after the End of Cold war. Whereas Act East works on 3 Pillars

- ① Institutional Mechanism ② Economic Integration
and ③ Strategic Partnership.

First Institutional Mechanism, today ASEAN has more than 30 dialogue forums from Defense Minister level, NSA level, East Asia Summit etc. These platforms ~~help~~ helps in increasing Government to Government contacts. India too have (2+2) dialogue with Japan, Australia.

Remarks

Second is Economic Integration through Free trade agreements with (ASEAN), Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEPA) with Japan and South Korea and ongoing talks with Australia to conclude bilateral trade pact. There is also increase integration of investment fronts from Singapore to Japan's ~~its~~ assistance to growing class of South Korea (LG, Hyundai) in Indian Market. Both Japan and Australia are working with India on supply chain resilient initiative.

Third strategically, Indo-Pacific has emerged ~~as~~ an important landmark with super power rivalry of (USA and China), China's growing assertiveness on territorial disputes (South China Sea, Senkoku Islands and LAC), with Military coup in Myanmar and west pushing its own Indo-Pacific strategy, shows how significant these 2 concepts are now in contemporary times.

Remarks

Thus it require a more bilateral and multilateral engagement with all like minded nations, who believe in Open access to sea lanes, respect of territorial integrity and international laws. Forums like QUAD, AUKUS, ASEAN can help in preventing ~~so~~ East Asia from becoming a new battle ground for (Cold War-2.0).

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Remarks

3. (b) Discuss the role of media, Private sectors and think tanks in making of Indian Foreign Policy with suitable examples? (200 Words) (15)

Indian foreign policy is no more the sole property of state rather with rising globalization and interdependence it has become multi-stakeholder with the involvement of (NSA) Non state actors and institutions like Media, Private parties and think tanks.

Media with (LPG) reforms have become a Key Stakeholder in (agenda setting) on Indian foreign policy. The polarization of Indian Media during Ind-US Civil Nuclear deal and unilateral fight against (Sharmil-Sheikh agreement) ~~was also~~ has shown the importance of Media in Swinging India's foreign policy.

According to Shir Shenker Kenon (Union government has power to make media say what they want) thus it shows how Ideology and stances could be manufactured using media as a potent tool.

Remarks

Private Sector play a role in more integration through infrastructure development and implementing (MOUs) on behalf of government. Adani group building port in Sri Lanka, holding mining license in Australia, Tata Group engaging with Africa on transport vehicles and other key goods.

(Private sector) play a key role in formulating (FTAs) free trade agreements, India's recent stance on (RCEP) could be seen as lobbying of private players against foreign imports.

Think tanks have emerged a new branch in Indian Foreign Policy with rising nature of International Relations as a discipline. Vishwananda foundation a think tank of RSS (Rashtriya Swam Sevak Sangh) previously headed by NSA (Ajit Doval) has worked in forming Doval Doctrine through offensive defense policies.

Remarks

Institutions like (ORF) observer research foundation by Abhinav Singh has emerged as a platform to discuss foreign policy matters, organizing forums like Raisine Dialogue to engage diplomats, military generals, ministers in an open discussion on foreign policy.

Thus with its globalization, increasing complex interdependence, foreign policy around the world is no more "prison of single institution" rather culmination of multiple forms from media to private groups etc.

7.5

Remarks

3. (c) Water dispute among South Asian states becoming major bone of contention and bilateral initiative seems to be insufficient and inadequate to address the issue, in your opinion how far multilateral negotiations and renegotiations are advisable, suggest important measures to address water issue. (250 Words) (20)

According to Mark Twain "Whiskey is to drink and water is to fight". India being both upper and lower riparian state have water dispute with almost every neighbour from (Pakistan to China, ~~to~~ Nepal to ~~Bangladesh~~).

Contemporary water disputes:

- ① Indus water treaty: a highly skewed policy in favour of Pakistan has always remained a contentious issue. With (133MAF) of water to Pakistan and (55MAF) on Indian side
 → There is a unanimous thinking on Indian side to renegotiate (IWT) with growing demands of water in both India and Pakistan.
- ② India-China on Brahmaputra: river which serve 3 states (China, India and Bangladesh) and recent Dam construction by Chinese could be dangerous for (Lower Riparian States)

Remarks

Being a trilateral issue, this should be ~~to~~ resolved through a multilateral forum of (India-China & Bangladesh), negotiating on transparent "information sharing" and concrete solution on Hydropower project.

(3) India-Nepal : on Kali river, which has become a ~~to~~ territorial dispute between nations with Nepal unilaterally altering the boundary, with different perception on both sides about River shed other issues need a serious look to prevent bilateral relation being further ~~jeopardised~~.

(4) India-Bangladesh on (Teesta and Borak) river. Decline of (Joint River Commission) and involvement of Federalism in Foreign Policy is becoming a stumbling block between the bilateral relation.

Remarks

River water dispute could emerge as a new bigger challenge with rising population and growing demands.

Dispute negotiation should be the mixture of both (bilateral and multi lateral negotiations).

With revival of Indus Water Commission (IWC) recently is a positive step, both India and Bangladesh too should revive (JRC) Joint river commission, work with China to resolve Brahmaputra issue (multilaterally) and assure Nepal on Kali river shed.

Thus water dispute in South Asia requires both bilateral and multi lateral approach, with clear scope of ~~re~~ re-negotiation with changing time.

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emarks

4. (a) In what ways does the asymmetry of power and resources in South Asia shaped regional security dynamics? Do you agree that because of asymmetry of power SAARC failed to emerge as common security discussion forum of the region? (200 Words) (15)

According to realist scholar "Whatever may be the ~~the~~ ultimate end, Power is the immediate end". Due to ~~the~~ insecurities of Nations related to their neighbour the security dynamics of any region changes with changing time.

Asymmetry of Power in South Asia makes smaller nations to go for external balancing as we are seeing with Pakistan growing closeness towards China and Nepal's path to reduce the hegemony of India in South Asia. With growing (Military and Economical) power of India, nations are going for arms race, Pakistan developing its tactical nuclear weapons and Bangladesh ~~is~~ buying Chinese military infrastructure.

India's neighbourhood, becoming part of (BRI) Belt and Road initiative, shows how insecure the at neighbourhood is ~~is~~ when it comes to Indian growth.

Remarks

China too is influencing ~~the~~ India's neighbourhood, to counter India's hegemony in South Asia, through building ports in Gwadar, Hambantota in Sri Lanka, and working on to get Chittagong port from Bangladesh. Thus South Asia is tilting towards newer axis of power.

One could argue that weak integration of SAARC is because of ~~the~~ asymmetry in power and resources.

First SAARC was formed to counter India's hegemony by Zia-Ur-Rehman of Bangladesh. With no external push on (SAARC) to integrate, Pakistan is continuously acting ~~as a camel in the caravan~~ ~~as a caravan in~~ as a "camel in the caravan of SAARC nations".

South Asia being a Prisoner of Past and never seeking mindset is preventing it to emerge as a Regional Block at par with ASEAN and European Union.

Remarks

Almost every neighbour of India look at ~~it~~ as as "Big Brother Bully" nature. The slow walk on SAFTA (free trade agreement) is because of huge Trade surplus of India with its Neighbours.

Thus asymmetry of power and resources is shaping the outlook of South Asia, with counter balancing and engaging more with External blocks, though it is important to revitalize SAARC or SAARC - Pakistan with (BIMSTEC) to assure neighbourhood of peace, stability and Economic prosperity.

impressive
writing.

8

Remarks

4. (b) Critically examine theory of Nuclear Deterrence

(200 Words) (15)

Nuclear Deterrence works on the psychological concept of sending a clear message to your adversary that he/she should think twice before engaging in armed conflict as victory might come at a huge cost.

Nuclear Deterrence is a mix bag of love and hate. Realist scholars are the most affectionate towards nuclear deterrence. According to Kenneth Waltz it was nuclear weapon which made sure "Cold War remain Cold". They believe that nuclear weapon is important to ensure lasting peace and prevent 3rd World War.

Realists even believe that Anti democratic nations should go for 'Selective-Proliferation' to increase security and establish peace. It will create a region for lasting peace and a global policeman.

Remarks

George Mueller have even downplayed the ~~most~~ possibility of Nuclear ~~weapon~~ ending up in the hands of Rogue states. He believed that Nuclear Technology is highly sophisticated and impossible to steal. But his over-confidence has been busted with North Korea, Pakistan acquiring nuclear weapons.

From Social constructivist like Ninne Tannenward a chief architect in ~~TPA~~ TPNW (treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons) believe in creating a Nuclear Taboo and new norms to further the agenda of Universal disarmament. For her Nuclear weapons are biggest threat to Human Civilization, having the potential to cause great ~~catastrophes~~ catastrophes.

Scott D Sagan too is highly critical of complacent attitude of Realist scholars. He believes that though Nuclear technology is highly protected and sophisticated

Remarks

but ~~there~~ there remains a possibility of it being used by Military leadership, who do not think in long term. Example! Pakistan's Nuclear Blackmail.

India's Foreign Policy too in its Nuclear Doctrine believes that Peace can be established only in a Non-Nuclear World. Thus India has always championed on Universal Disarmament, Verifiable from external auditor, Comprehensive non-nuclearization of the globe,

7.5

Remarks

4. (c) Indian Economic Diplomacy of 21st Century

Post 1991 reforms, India has emerged as a global economic engine with fastest growing economy, rising middle class and a huge market for global goods and services.

Post independence, India's economic diplomacy was more oriented towards 'Self-sufficiency', Import-Substitution and looking at Western Block through the prism of colonialization. Thus India's ~~engaged~~ engagement on economic front was limited to building domestic industry with Russia (former USSR), Japan, Germany in the areas of steel, Nuclear and limited software technology.

But with increasing integration and more liberalized trade, India's ~~focus~~ focus has shifted towards emerging as a Economic Hub in areas of Services and Manufacturing.

Remarks

On domestic front, India has liberalized its trade by reducing tariffs, depreciating rupee and working towards (Ease of doing Business) (EoB). India is ~~not~~ working towards assuring nations of its reliability with reducing Red-tapism and effective decision making. Our recent efforts on reducing corporate taxes, abolishing retro-spective taxation and single window clearance are some examples.

on Global front, India is leveraging its trade by signing free trade agreements (FTA) with ASEAN, (CEPA) with Japan, South Korea and working closely to form trade agreements with (Australia, USA and EU). India is also involving like minded nations in establishing alternate supply chains through initiative like Resilient supply chain initiative (with Japan and Australia)

Remarks

Despite of following Neo-liberal economic policies both on domestic and foreign front, India has not limited its concerns for global south. ~~was~~ Our strong stance on compulsory license for world-vaccine, WTO dispute on food security, special safeguard mechanism (SSM) etc. shows our commitment towards global south.

Thus India has continuously emerging as a nation on interdependence, to ~~liberate~~ (other issues related to security, territory etc), to cause a spill over effect through Track 2 diplomacy by involving private sector in foreign policy to achieve the recent goal of becoming \$ trillion economy by ~~2024~~ 2025.

11

Remarks