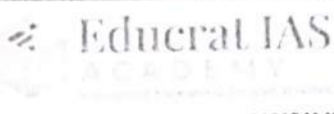


Priya

 Educrat IAS ACADEMY Contact Details: 9163228921/8910154148			
POLITICAL SCIENCE OPTIONAL			
Name of the Candidate	Priya Purohit		
Email ID	[REDACTED]		Roll No.
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]		Date 15th July 2023.

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10	5.5	<p>1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet</p> <p>2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.</p> <p>Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks:</p> <p>⇒ Good points</p> <p>⇒ Complete the paper.</p> <p>→ strike</p>	
2	10	6.5		
3	10	4		
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5	10	6		
6	10	5		
7	10	2.5		
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9	10	3.5		
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13	15	7		
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16	15	6.5		
17	20	10		
18	20	12		
19	20	12.5	Start Time:	End Time:
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		113	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination:

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1. Comment on India's contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement and its contemporary relevance. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Non-alignment movement was a product of the cold war era where leaders from Indonesia, Ghana, India, Egypt, Yugoslavia proposed a group which would follow neither of blocks - US - or USSR -

- As per Indira Gandhi, NAM is was the biggest peace movement.

- India contributed in giving Panchsheel and Westphalian ideas to NAM in post-colonial relations which was fragile.

- Leaders like Pt. Nehru contributed the unity through his involvement and Charisma factor (Max Weber)

- It allowed strategic autonomy and priority of development for emerging nations.

In contemporary times, with challenges like, implicit cold war between US-China, Russia-Ukraine war, Climate change, trade issues of global South etc, NAM becomes relevant:-

a) Platform for maintaining autonomy.

Eg. US force on countries to sanction Russia can be prevented.

b) Integration of South-South cooperation.

c) Enhancing India's Soft Power (J. Nye)

But C Raja Mohan said NAM in COMA, Hash V Pant - 'NAM is dying and nobody sending flowers'

In time of realist turn of Foreign Policy, NAM be relooked.

It is time for using NAM for a global south cooperation in form of NAM 2.0 .. ✓

2. Analyze the impact of hydropolitics on Indo-Bangladesh relations.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Recently India-Bangladesh completed its celebration of 50 years of diplomatic relations.

India-Bangladesh has close cultural & identities and it remains India's largest partner in trade in South Asia.

India-Bangladesh share longest land border around 4,300 km, sharing 54 rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra etc.

Impact of Hydropolitics on Indo-Bangladesh:-

a) Escalation of Tension over water sharing and development of dams. eg, Teesta Dam can displace around 10 Lakhs in Bangladesh.

Good

- b) Bridge of Cooperation — Treaty on Ganga, Koshiyana river (Tripura)
- c) soft Diplomacy (Joseph Nye) and reduces India's Big Brother Image.
- d) strengthen people to people to ties with better management of flood.
Eg. MOU on Flood Data Sharing.
- e). Role in internal Politics. Eg. support for Shiekh Hasina's Awami League which favours India's national Interest.
- f) can manoeuvre Bangladesh-China relations.
- 'Sonag-Adhaya' can be realized with apt use of Hydropolitics.

3. Discuss the significance of Indo-US strategic partnership and its implication for India's security and national defence. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Good!
India-US has recently come of hesitations of history and enabled India's security and national defence.

→ India-US strategic partnership has allowed technology transfer in recent decd. which was denied till 2023.

→ useful for making defense equipments like Tejas Aircrafts.

→ Investment in technology areas like Semiconductor, Quantum Technology

Good point!
 → Critical Technologies and Supply of Inputs. Eg. iCET.

→ Aiding in New age trade techniques defence.

→ Military Exercises like Yudh Abhyas.

Implications:

Security & national defence
Need more points

a) - Balance of Power for India wrt to China.

b) US Hegemony via India -
(Swing State Theory)

c) Strategic Bet on USA in time of ~~differs~~ defence insecurity and weakening Russia.

d) Jaming China → Repeated a

US-India has entered new age deals with new promises of defence and security, ✓

4. Describe briefly China's 'One Belt One Road (OBOR)' Initiative and analyze India's main concerns. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

As per Shyam Sharan's How India Sees the world, he mentions China's dream of Sino-centric world whereas India's aim of one of four petals of Jamudweep.

With projects OBOR initiative, there's growing regional hegemony of China and coercion of border areas like Tawang, Doklam and India faces the dual challenge of security on borders and economy.

The project is debt based infrastructure project connecting Asia with Europe and Africa. It connects the west China of Xinxiang to central Asia to coast of Arabian

sea and Africa. One of it includes
the China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

which passes through Kashmir (POK)
and Gilgit Baluchistan area

India opposed OBOR in totality,
as also in recently conducted SCO Summit
2023 due to issue of border and
territorial integrity is hampered and
unviable projects aimed at national
interests.

Recently OBOR initiative backlash
in Pakistan, issues of debt burden (trap)
and lack of funding from China adding
to issues.

5. How does cross-border terrorism impede the achievements of peace and security in South Asia? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

South Asia is the most regionally less integration least integrated area. which suffers due to trust deficit and wrath of organised crimes.

Cross-Border Terrorism from Pakistan infused into POK, Kashmir in India as sponsored terrorism leading break of trust and retaliation in form of Surgical Strike 2016.

North-East Insurgency is influenced by the organised crime chain from Myanmar in Manipur (Kuki-Zomi share ethnic background). cross point

This region remains least developed and in control of drugs and opium trade

Similarly, anti-India radical groups in Bangladesh have contributed in insurgent trainings in North-East to ULFA. ✓

It impedes growth, development prospects and a number of youth remain unemployed. ✓

Using regional integration like SAARC, BIMSTEC, Indo Water Treaty can be used to raise the concerns. ✓

6. What are the main challenges faced by developing countries in the era of Globalization? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Globalisation is the process of integration of economy, society where one event affects other part.

Example - 'Global Village' concept.

Main challenges faced by developing countries:—

a) decline of state's sovereignty
(P J Simon, Josephy Nye - Role of MNCs, NGOs).

b) Neo-colonialism in form of Neo-liberalism.

c) conditionalities of IMF, WB, WTO particularly unfavourable to nations.
Eg. AoA 10% rule on surplus stock.

d) Inequality and exploitation
of resources.

Eg. Immanuel Wallerstein's concept
of core and periphery.

e) Global subjugation of Haves not.
(Marxist Scholars).

Developing countries should
follow a South-South cooperation
to counter the hegemony of Global
players (Eg. Gramsci's Way of Position)

7. National interest is an essentially contested concept. Comment.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

National interest is a contested concept because there's no fixed definition or a theory to prove it.

It loosely refers to interests of a nation which cater to territorial safety, autonomy in decision making of foreign policy, security of trade and so on.

It depends on context and time also. At times, having water/hydro diplomacy need of national interest.
Exo-Bangladesh.

National Interest is an idea of Realist tradition of Mearsheimer.

and Waltz -1

?

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8. Discuss the subject matter of comparative politics. Outline the limitations of comparative political analysis. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

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9. Bipolar structure of the world is more stable than the multipolar one. Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Bipolar structure refers to where there are two powerful countries are in competition and rest are Satellite states.

Multipolar refers to many power sharing countries.

Bipolar structure is usually preferred by Realist School.

Mearsheimer and Waltz consider two power can negate each other's power, make deterrence and balance out, thus, lesser chance of a full flown war.

Cold War did not turn hot due to

this, whereas multiple powers lead to alliance and possibility of war increases. example - Both World Wars - Alliance and Axis powers

10. Though Africa has been actively engaged with China, it wants India to act as a balancer and net security provider. Comment.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

India's - Africa Relations is formed on the history of colonialism and shared struggle, China has made inroads in Africa through economic projects and trade relations.

For Africa, India is balancer against China (Chanakya's Mandal Siddhant) and net security provider in maritime domain.

Challenges like debt trap, Chinese dominance through its own nationals, lack of historical culture, absence of diaspora, exploitation of resources all lead to ~~the~~ African Union to bet on India as it makes promises

through Asian African Growth
Corridor, Uganda Summit, G20's
priority setting, South-South
Cooperation, Maritime Exercise
with coastal nations like
Tanzania, Mozambique (IMT)

*Need
more
content*

India's national interest also lie
in protecting its land in Africa.

11. Relevance of WTO in the era of protectionism and regionalism across the world. Critically analyze. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

World Trade Organisation came
in 1995 in middle of globalisation
and change of world order from cold
war to short US hegemony.

It was ~~a~~ the need of that time,
to have a multilateral trade block
with near universal presence and based
~~on~~ on consensus models.

There's relevance of WTO in era of
protectionism and regionalism across the
world :-

a) Revival of global trade practices like
Most Favoured Nation

b) Regional integrational with WTO rules
favoured and accepted by all.

c). Solving disputes on issues like Fishing through legal means and unregulated rules, e- moratoriums in WC-12 in General

Challenges, however:-

- a). Preference to Intra-Regional Trade
- b). Favoured treatment to regional partners like ASEAN Members get in their trade blocks.
- c). Protectionism of US has ripple on smaller nations.
- d). Unilateral Sanctions of US like Iran, Russia etc. cannot be taken to WTO.
- e). The issue of regional trade disparities or sanctions cannot be addressed in WTO.

Still, need of WTO is there as far
as regional and global trade concerns
remain and provide a platform to
solve issues on agriculture and trade.

Average
answer.

Need
more
content

12. "If the world is different, we need to think, talk and engage accordingly. Falling back on the past is unlikely to help with the future." Examine this statement with reference to the realist turn in foreign policy of India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Foreign Policy is the statement of country's prospect engagement with global players and with its domestic policies. Shiv Shankar Menon calls it

Minimaxing i.e. minimizing the threats and maximizing the interests

Foreign Policy of India was said to be devoid of strategic culture and mainly based on pacifist idealism like moral neutrality (as mentioned by US)

From 2014 onwards the shift has moved to wards a more realistic turn with Fast Track Diplomacy of Modi Era as mentioned in book -

Chanakya to Modi

Realist turn refers to following
National Interest of Nation and maintain

Balance of Power.

Recent Policy Changes: —

a) Offensive-Defensive mode of Doval
Doctrine viz-a-viz Pakistan. Eg. Surgical
Strike.

b) More stringent Hydro-Diplomacy line.
India mentioned changes in IW Treaty.

"Blood and Water Cannot flow together —
PM Modi"

c) Tough diplomacy over Soft Subversive
Diplomacy i.e. 'Dr. S. Baisankar's' —
'You're not fooling anybody! (remark on
US)

d) Strategic Alliances and Partnerships and
not the pacifism of NAM.

(e) 'Concegeement' with China - Engage
whne possible, contain whne necessary.

(b) Updating and upping Nuclear warheads
and military Modernisation.

Theatricalisation of Services.

India has 1, China has 3.

2) Regional blocks like QUAD, IZU2,
IPEF, MSP, SCO, G20 etc.

As rightly put by Thiruvalluvar,
it is the wisdom that changes with
need of time. like water flows and
remain drinkable.

13. The prospects of increasing regionalism at the global sphere is enhancing the development of multilateralism. Critically examine.
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Regionalism refers to growth and development of engagement in a given region. Example, ASEAN.

Whereas Multilateralism is global engagement of nation on common issue like climate, terrorism. Example - UNO. Montreal Protocol, COP27 etc.

Prospects of Regionalism on Multilateralism

Challenges

- 1) - Priority to regional problems over global issue. Eg. Russia-China-Iran
OIC - Islamic states
- 2) Trade preferences in regional FTA can be discriminatory against global players. Example - ASEAN's FTA
later to WTO.

Opportunities :-

- a) Regionalism lead to global integration
Eg. NAM's role in Global South voice
in UN. ✓
- b) Regional issues are dealt quickly
without being escalating to global issue
Eg. Border issues of ASEAN → dealt
in transparent manner. ✓
India-Pak couldn't do it, it went to UN
(Kashmir) ✓
- c) Trade block enhances trade at global
players. Eg. MERCUSOR, African Union,
RCEP. (world largest regional FTA).
- d) Regional Balance of Power —
As seen in Islamic States.
Regionalism can be applied. for ✓
meeting global targets. Like SDGs.

Global!



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14. SAARC was developed to imitate the successes of ASEAN in South Asia, however it fell off the cliff with no substantial successes. In this regard, discuss the ways of revival of SAARC to change as an integrating force in South Asia. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation is a product of ill-planned policies of smaller states of South Asia, joined by India and seen as a worst example of regional integration.

ASEAN on other hand, is the forward looking integration model for regional growth.

SAARC has failed to meet any substantial success due to:—

- a) Pakistan's block post Pulwama Attack 2016. in SAARC meetings.
- b) Regional mistrust among the smaller nations like Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh viza viza India, India-Pakistan.

- c) Trade Integration is 5% of total regional trade, ASEAN's intra-trade stand at 25%.
- d) Vetoed decisions, where ASEAN follows ASEAN PVS model.
- e) 'Big Brother Bully' and no balance of power, as India is overpowering other nations, so soft power (Joseph Nye) remains poor.
- f) Ways to revive SAARC: -
- a) India's active role is needed, even by dealing with Pakistan, Afghanistan - Dr C Raja Mohan mentioned that SAARC can be revived by smaller nations by inviting China.
- b) Realist scholars suggest to include China in the block, so that India can build

- confidence for other nations
- 3) consensus model in limited multilateral countries as seen by ASEAN plus.
 - 4) Shyam Saran's model of people, Culture, Transport should strengthen
 - 5) Use of Hydro Diplomacy to serve interests
 - 6) Increase Intra-trade, allowing smaller nations to have surplus with India.

As Kishore Mahbubani suggested ASEAN Miracle, it can be applied in SAARC with given effort and will.

15. Discuss the conceptual dimensions of collective security. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

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16. Discuss the 'Sustainable Development Goals' as set by the United Nations. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

United Nations Organisation was formed in aftermath of WWII with three objectives:—

- a) World peace from war
- b) Human Rights.
- c) Human Development.

Switching from the Millennium Development Groups that were set till 2015, to Sustainable Development-Goals that aimed from 2015 to 2030 to bring a chain of change by meeting inter-connected targets. such as:—

- SDG 1 — No Poverty, SDG 2 — No Hunger,
SDG 3 — Health and Well-Being
SDG 4 — Quality Education, SDG 8 — Inclusive Growth,
SDG 9 — Industrial development

SDGs 10 - Reducing Inequalities, SDG 13
Climate Change, SDGs 14 - 15 - life ⁱⁿ
water and on land etc.

Performance and Challenges:-

- a) As per recent Lancet Report,
world is lacking in meeting its 2030
targets.
- b) Climate Change induced stress on
global temperature is about to
pass 1.5°C and 2°C mark (as per IPCC
report)
- c) Developing and Island countries face
crunch of technology and capital
to fully realize its potential
Example, Climate fund of \$100 billion
promised in 2003 is still not made.

d) Issue of Inequality and Concentration
of Resources (• Immanuel Wallerstein's
Core and Periphery concept)

Example, Oxfam ~~reform~~ reports global
top 10% hold 40% wealth.

United Nations in order to meet
2030 targets need to have consensus
based multilateral model before it
becomes too late. (Doomsday Glacier
due to Climate Change.)

17. To what extent does Russia's foreign policy reflect its position on the reform of the United Nations, and what are the implications of its stance for the global order? (20 marks)

Russia is a beast whom no
one wish to hug. Russia's foreign policy
currently, is facing the challenge of
Russia-Ukraine war following its
Revenge of Geography (Robert D Kaplan)
and Warm Water Policy.

The Russian policy on United Nations
has been of obstructionist negating
the decision in United Nations
Security Council. through vetoing of
P5 power.

Russia has supported India's view
on reform of UNSC and UN and

allowing expansion of P5 BUT no explicit policy has been framed on this and it has remained somewhat implicit.

As per realist Scholars, Russia allowed the creation of UN only to obstruct its functioning. Example - Sanctions against Iran through UNSC.

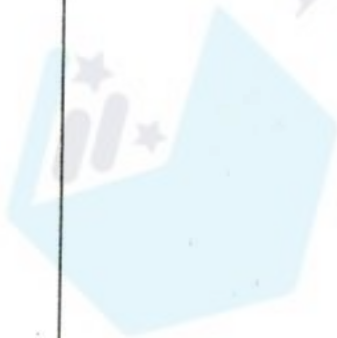
Implications of its stance on global order:

- 1.) Block mentality maintains of West and East (now more dominated China-Russia)
- 2.) As per Realist school, this enables balance of power and prevent other wide spread war. UN becomes a body of venting out instead of actual function.

- 3) Multilateralism value is eroded due to P5 hegemony
- 4) Growing nexus of Russia and China (limitless friendship) makes global governance difficult
- 5) Difficulty of global peace and security
Example - Russia Ukraine War.
- 6) Power rivalries among US - Russia - China continues.
- 7) India's chance of UNSC Permanent Seat and of G4 delays.

Russian foreign policy is currently going through a time of tumult (Wagner Group) and of War.

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18. To what extent has the evolving relationship between India and the United States been shaped by their respective policies towards China, and what are the implications of this for the regional and global balance of power? (20 marks)

India and USA have said to come over the hesitations of the past (PM Modi) and entered into new deals which was recently concluded in India-US Deals of Technology ✓

The evolving relationship between India and United States has been shaped by their respective policies towards China in five ways. One, the idea of declining US hegemony (school of declinists like Henry Kissinger) makes US nervous and insecure vis a vis China, so to maintain balance of power ~~the~~ ~~US~~ ~~reduces~~ its regional power in Asia via India. crossed!

Two, scholars of realist thought consider India as a natural swing state between two.

Three, India's strategic alliance with US is based on Chinese calculations i.e. border issues like Doklam, Arunachal Pradesh. So the deal of F914 Engine for Tejas is a testament of this.

Four, declining Russian power both economically and politically during the war makes India insecure on taking strategic bet on Russia against China (like 1971)

Five, the foreign policy is now inclined towards Indo-Pacific and security of sea lanes of communication is priority.

This has implications on regional and global balance of power:-

a) Indo-Pacific from African Coast to East Pacific is brought into strategies.

Example, China and US touch with Solomon Islands, Tonga, Papua New Guinea

b) India's military strength gets push with technology transfer.

c) Nexus of Pakistan-Iran-China-Russia-Turkey will suffer

d) India's involvement increases through IPEF, Mineral Suppliers Group, QUAD.

e) Sino-centric model of power is contested. Example, BRI Initiative by G7's B3W.

f) Soft Power of India in regional transactions. (Quote Nye)

g) leads to multilateralism instead of bipolarity.

h) leads to cold-war tactics of joining the block. etc.

i) Global peace, prevention of war (Measshimor)
Indo-US relations are said to much on its own merit like Economy (US is biggest trade partner) as Diaspora (Caucas House of People) and India's strategic call.

still, this prevents the Sino-centric from middle power to global power

(As mentioned in Shyam Sharan's How India sees the world.)

Good answer

19. Analyze the shifting of the global power center from the Pacific to the Indo-Pacific. (20 marks)

In Recently held Shangri La Dialogue 2023,
US reiterated the priority of its foreign
Policy as 'Indo-Pacific'.

Indo-Pacific is a symbolic area
or representing the interests from the
African coast in Indian Ocean to
Island nations in East Pacific Ocean.

It has now become a theatre of
 rivalries of global powers like Indo-
China, Sino-ASEAN, to US-China etc.

In recent time, there's a shift of
the global power center from Pacific
to Indo-Pacific due to following
reasons:-

- a) Growing growth rate of ASEAN at 6-7%, need of safe sea lanes of communication.
- b) Growing assertion of China in the region like - South China Sea disputes over Exclusive Economic Zone.
- c) Threat of China over Taiwan, border dispute with Japan (Senkaku Islands)
- d) Influence of regional powers like India
- e) US's interest to protect its hegemony and Balance of Power interest of ASEAN.
- f) Groupings like QUAD, IPEF, Mineral Suppliers Group, Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (India, Australia,

Japan) is, AUKUS, seemed a tendency to militarise Indo-Pacific.

According to C Raja Mohan Indo-Pacific is the new center and new theatre of power rivalries shifted the Euro-centric model.

Foreign Policy of EU has also prioritised Indo-Pacific.

For India, maintaining security and growth for all (SAR) in the region is important taking the concern of island nations. *wood!*

For example, maintaining military exercises IMT (India, Mozambique, Tanzania) to one with ASEAN.

Concerns of China's dominance & through string pearl theory is against India's interest.

Indo-Pacific is the new priority in India's Act East Foreign Policy.

US has also taken moves like forming IPEF as a replacement of China dominant RCEP and support to Taiwan through its line of defense.

Japan's militarisation Drive, Australia's Nuclear Submarine are linked to Indo-Pacific.

Given, the Russia-Ukraine war has become a point of deviation, yet the Shanghai La of 2023 brought back the focus.