



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 06

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name ARPIT CHAUHAN
Test Date 25/12/2020
Email Address _____
Mobile _____
UPSC Roll No 0811573

Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						



Section-A

e.1(a)

Explain the limitations of traditional approach to comparative politics.

(10 Marks)

Comparative politics is the branch of political science that seeks to study systems via comparing certain elements.

Traditional approach was prominent way to study comparative politics prior to WWII.

In this, the comparison of institutions, Constitutions and political elements was done. This originated from Aristotle's study of 158 constitutions in ancient Greece.

However, post world war II & decolonization, certain limitations of traditional approach came to the fore as it was unable to explain the 3rd world countries due to its narrowness.

Roy Macridis Macridis termed traditional approach to be static, parochial, and non comparative.

Traditional approach is Eurocentric as it focuses on institutionalism. In order to compare 3rd world countries, it lacked emphasis on society, culture, processes, economy, etc.

Hence, modern approach developed in order to remove anomalies in traditional approach & keep comparative politics relevant.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(b)

Differentiate 'New Social Movement' from 'Old Social Movement'. Substantiate the view that year 2020 can be considered as Year of Social Movements.

(10 Marks.)

Social movements are a method of popular mobilization. They are less institutionalised and organized.

Old Social Movements originated in the form of labour movements. They focused on bread & butter issues. They wanted to capture power or some element of it. Also,

Also, old social movements were class based and used methods like political mobilization, violent strikes, etc.

However, of late new social movements have emerged. They're



'new' in terms of issues, participants, methods as well as locations.

The new social movements are about quality of life issues, generally led by middle class people from urban areas.

They do not seek power & use methodologies like art, literature, etc.

They cut across class divisions. Examples are environmental movements, women movements, etc.

However, in 3rd world countries, old & new social movements are generally overlapping.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(c)

"The pandemic has put the final nail in the coffin of globalisation." - Prof. Reinhart. Critically examine.

(10 Marks).

Globalization is widely understood as the movement of goods, men, capital, information & technology across borders at an ever increasing pace.

COVID-19 pandemic has been called the 'final nail in the coffin of Globalization' as countries have turned increasingly inwards, trade & travel has stopped, global value chains destroyed, orders have re-emerged, tariff walls raised.

Globalization had been under stress since the 2008 financial crisis & COVID-19 has given an excuse to countries to get protectionist.

Pandemic has accelerated the process.

However, others as Fareed Zakaria claim that it is through globalization that we've quickly sent aid to others, vaccine has been developed in less time.

Hence, we've understood the value of Globalization during COVID-19.

Although nation states have become all the more powerful during the pandemic; now the challenge to globalization has arisen from its staunchest supporter as USA.

According to PM Modi, we need globalization with a humane face that is accountable & transparent if it has to thrive.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(d)

RCEP is a paradigm shift in Asian regionalism. Elaborate.

(10 Marks).

Regional Comprehensive economic partnership (RCEP) is a FTA between 10 ASEAN nations & their 5 partners viz Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan & South Korea.

Regionalism in Asia has come via ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC, etc. Of these all, only ASEAN had some success.

RCEP is a paradigm shift as the size of the bloc is huge & it also places China at the centre of Asia's economic transactions.

RCEP has shifted Asian regionalism from ASEAN centrality to China centrality.

India has not joined RCEP due to



pragmatic economic & geopolitical concerns.

RCEP promises an ever greater integration in Asia-Pacific that possible earlier.

It shows economic priorities & strategic calculations of various countries.

In this new paradigm, India seems to have relegated to margins of the regional economy as other partners look quiet comfortable with China as the pivot of new Asian regionalism.

According to Kishore Mahbubani, rejection of RCEP would be a blow to India's Act East & neighborhood first.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.1(e)

If climate change is the defining security issue of our times, international community has failed miserably.

(10 Marks)

Climate change is the phenomenon of unusually fastened changes in global climate parameters (as temp.) fuelled by anthropogenic activities.

Climate change entered global discourse in 1970s but even after 5 decades, international community has not done enough.

Climate change threatens biodiversity, changed climate patterns endanger food security, extreme weather events are a threat to life and so are the frequent disasters.

Many people have become climate refugees as climate change has led



to global wars.

However, the issue remains unaddressed because countries are self centred & power triumphs all other causes.

There has been a difference between West & East as also between north & South regarding historic responsibility, right to development and climate funding.

Such a cold war between north & South has brought agreements to a standstill as this 'tragedy of commons' seems to be an ever larger security issue.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(a)

"The new multilateralism must recognize that there is no one way to satisfy human needs and aspirations." Substantiate. Critically evaluate the relevance of multilateralism. ^{multipolar}

(20 Marks).

Multilateralism is the engagement of a country with multiple other countries in the global arena ~~on~~ across a range of issues.

Since the fall of USSR in 1991, countries have engaged with various nations at once.

Globalization and multilateralism have shown a bidirectional cause & effect relationship.

Since 2000s, global order has become truly multilateral as US hegemony waned.

New multilateralism must recognise that the international relations can not be seen through the prism of a zero-sum game or as a battle of binaries.



Different countries have their own strengths & weaknesses and we align with them accordingly.

Our friendships shall not be seen as betrayal by our old friends as global arena leaves every nation to fend for themselves.

For example: India has been dealing with both USA & Russia. In such times, threatening our ties with Russia by CAATSA is not worthy for USA.

According to Dr. S. Jaishankar, USA shall learn to live in a more multipolar world order.

Similarly, when our neighbours as



Nepal or Sri Lanka align to China, we shall be aware but not concerned as it means end of our relations with them.

Multilateralism has been in retreat since 2008 as reflected by Brexit, America first, etc.

In present times, challenges to multilateralism have come from its core areas according to Joseph Stiglitz.

Protectionism on part of US & EU, withdrawal of US from global order point to halted multilateralism.

US actions w.r.t. WTO, WHO, JCPOA, UNESCO, UNHRC, etc. point to a retreat of multilateralism.

However, countries as China are



champions of multilateralism today.

Multilateralism is not dead. It will

bounce back but only if it is more
equal, rules based and not used for
arm twisting.

In such times, India shall
carry on engagement with multiple
powers as USA, Russia, China, EU, Japan
and also stay away from alliances towards
any other country/group.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(b)

Explore the role of WHO in post-pandemic world and how it can be reconfigured, restructured and empowered to address the global health crisis? (15 Marks).

World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialised UN agency with its mandate being "highest standards of health for all peoples to be ensured".

WHO has been at the forefront of global policymaking on health, vaccination programs, etc.

But, its delayed response during COVID-19 & its alleged bias towards China has raised questions over its credibility.

To address these lacunae, WHO needs to be reconfigured, restructured & empowered. For this, certain recommendations are:

WHO shall be given more powers to take coercive action against countries that do not cooperate or hide data & facts

WHO shall be given more funds as compared to now if it has to do anything meaningful.

WHO shall take proactive measures to alert members as many countries like India are dependent on WHO guidelines.

WHO shall have investigating powers. Also, WHO needs to have more staff members from all countries. It shall have research funds if it has to be relevant in global health crisis

In a post pandemic world, WHO's performance depends upon commitment of its members. If given more powers, funds & functionaries, it can enforce its one-health approach so that we can control pandemics.

It needs to fasten vaccination, R&D, and go deep into affected areas.

India has good opportunity to be part of WHO's new journey as chair of executive board.

Currently, WHO has problems of "Too little funds & too much politics"

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(c)

What were the factors behind the disintegration of USSR? How the event impacted global politics?

(15 Marks).

The USSR disintegrated in 1991 & this marked the end of half-century long Cold war and true freedom for USSR satellites.

There were many factors behind fall of USSR. Prominent among them were:

USA ~~under Ronald Regan~~ engaged USSR more & more in Arms race & space wars since 1979. This affected its economy and also oil prices crashed in 1980s.

USSR tried to reform under Gorbachev who gave more autonomy to satellite states (Perestroika) & freedom of speech.



& expression to media (Glasnost).

There was discontent in USSR due to shortage of goods & poor living standards, famines & unemployment.

USSR failed in Afghanistan, putting dent to its power.

The immediate cause was the fall of the Berlin wall which set a chain of events that led to fall of USSR.

Global politics was completely reshaped

after 1991 as USA became the sole superpower as Fukuyama claimed 'end of history' & a triumph of western liberal democracy.

Countries of Eurasia & others as India drifted towards the USA which alone called all the shots.



Relevance of NAM began to be questioned post 1991 even more than before.

Former USSR satellite states saw multiple civil wars and countries as Yugoslavia disintegrated.

Russia underwent shock therapy economic reforms & its economy got destroyed to the point of no return.

Focus of USA shifted towards China that rose quickly once USA embarked upon expansion of neoliberalism.

However, some theorists claim the beginning of a 2nd cold war between USA & China today.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(a)

Section-B

India's economic diplomacy and Atma-Nirbhar Bharat

(10 Marks).

Economy is an important plank of India's foreign policy. Dr. S. Jaishankar says through the ages, India has learnt the importance of 'economic left' in foreign relations.

India had long remained an inward looking country with focus on import substitution during Nehruvian era.

Later, economic diplomacy grew quickly as seen in India's hundreds of lines of credit worth approx \$ 27 bn to African, Asian & Latin American countries.

India - US relations normalised after 1998 nuclear tests on the back of Economic diplomacy.

India recently extended \$1.4 bn to Maldives & \$400 mn to Sri Lanka in order to counter their Chinese dependence.

We've aided smaller partners economically without expecting return. We've aided Afghanistan with over \$3bn.

Private sector investment has also played major part in our economic diplomacy. Also, our FTAs & BTAs have not gone down well with countries. Atmanirbhar shall not mean import substitution.

Very recently, India committed \$10 mn to SAARC response fund for COVID. We've also invested in Russia's far east with \$1bn.

Economic diplomacy of India is an add on to Atma-Nirbhar Bharat.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(b)

International Solar Alliance**(10 Marks).**

International Solar Alliance (ISA) is a group launched by India & France at 2017 summit of UN with its headquarters at Gruugram.

It is the first global alliance headquartered in India. It has been opened to all UN member countries whether in or outside tropics.

The aims of ISA are reflected in "One Sun One World one grid". It aims to technically & financially aid members to develop solar energy facilities.

This would help in fighting climate change, enhancing status of living & building goodwill.



India & France are the leading donor partners and ISA is a symbol of deepening Indo-French ties alongwith concern for climate.

ISA is also pushed as a model opposite to China's BRI that works on debt-trap.

ISA, alongwith Coalition for disaster resilient infra (CDRI) are India's response to increasing Chinese assertiveness and seek to develop India's global standing for a good cause.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(c)

Assess the achievements of 'Gujral Doctrine'.

(10 Marks).

Gujral doctrine was put forward by India's foreign minister IK Gujral in 1994 at London.

It is a mechanism to deal with India's neighbours and it builds upon the policy of Panchsheel.

Some principles of Gujral Doctrine are:

- ① India shall extend aid to its smaller neighbours without expecting anything in return.
- ② No neighbouring country of India shall allow its territory to be used for anti-India activities.
- ③ Countries of the neighbourhood shall



not interfere in each other's internal matters -

- ④ Countries shall respect each other's territorial integrity & sovereignty.
- ⑤ Countries shall aim at resolving disputes via talks through well established mechanisms.

It has guided India's foreign policy since its inception & continues to do so.

It focuses more on India's soft power to counter China in the region.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(d)

Legacy of National Movement in formulation of India's foreign policy

(10 Marks).

Indian national movement is the sum total of activities undertaken against British rule in its 200 yr rule over India & more so between 1857-1947.

The ideals that inspired INM have been reflected in our constitution and have guided our foreign policy since.

India's commitment to non-aggression, disarmament, decolonization, non-apartheid, non-racism has been due to our exploitation under British rule.

Panchsheel reflects India's pacifism and morals that we built during INM that we shall respect sovereignty, autonomy, independence of others.



Non alignment Movement (NAM) was built upon our friendships with other colonised countries that we built during INM. NAM ideals reflect our antagonism to colonial power legacy since INM.

Our aid to African & Latin American countries is due to our understanding of colonial exploitation.

Our suspicion of US & embrace of USSR before 1991 was due to their supportive stand towards UK & India respectively during INM.

Hence INM legacy continues to drive our consciousness in international arena.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(e)

Afghanistan is a litmus test for India's ascendance as a global power
(10 Marks).

'Afghanistan is where India learnt statecraft'. This statement sums up the stakes India has in Afghanistan's issues.

Afghanistan has been historically important for India. It shares our culture, history, trade ties.

India has remained invested in Afghanistan more & more since 1990s.

Afghanistan is India's pivot to Central Asia. our growth as a regional power would be certified by our success/failure at Afghanistan.

India has now come to face a dilemma in Afghanistan. The world



is looking at our diplomacy as we
manoeuvre through Afghan peace process.

India has deftly began to deal
with Taliban after 20 years of shunning it.

India has always upheld Afghan-led,
Afghan owned & Afghan controlled peace
process but as its possibility fades,
India can't ignore Taliban.

In Afghanistan, India would have to
deal with China, US, Pakistan, Iran,
Russia, Taliban & Afghan govt. It is
truly a litmus test of our strength
as a global power

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.7(a)

"Economy drives diplomacy, not the other way round." - S Jaishankar.
Do you agree? How far it is relevant in the context of India?

(20 Marks).

Dr. S. Jaishankar puts that India has learnt the value of economic left in global politics and it is not ideology but economy that drives diplomacy.

Realism thinkers put greater emphasis on power - economic & military in global affairs.

"Economy drives diplomacy & not the other way round". This is true to a great extent; more so in today's world of transactional diplomacy.

Diplomacy doesn't drive economy and idealism can not be a reliable plank in global politics today:



The superiority of USA & China stems from their economic prowess. Their weakness have been in the economic arena & for economic left.

It is widely understood that country's economic strength determines its stance towards global issues and contours of its relations with others.

Historic enemies have become friends on the back of economic engagement & countries as Nepal, Sri Lanka have drifted to China from centuries old friend India just for economic reasons.

In context of India, the statement is as true as it gets.



When India was non aligned, we embarked upon import substitution as our economic fragility did not allow deep relations to others.

India's episodic engagements with USA were decided by terms of US aid to us.

Since 1980s & more about 1991s, India has embarked on expanded economic diplomacy.

India has given trade & economic component a priority in its engagement with ASEAN, BIMSTEC, etc.

India's LPG reforms have lightened USA's interests in us and our relations have progressed continuously.

Our aid programs to African &



Latin American countries are a testimony that India seeks to build ties via economic diplomacy.

We've loaned money to more & more countries & have become a net donor.

However, other factors also drive diplomacy like history, soft power, geography, defence ties, etc.

USA's transactional approach has done it more harm than good. India must learn from this & keep our relations multifaceted and ever growing.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.7(b)

"India's China policy is unable to take the strategic view and remains mired in hubris." Critically evaluate.

(15 Marks).

According to George Tanham "India has no strategic culture". India does not have strategic view on many of its relations, like the one with China.

India & China do not have a grand policy for each other. China doesn't need it as it relates itself to developed countries as USA. India doesn't have it too either.

Since the time of Nehruvian idealism, India has failed to understand China truly. Sardar Patel rightly termed China expansionist but our policy did not incorporate this.

1962 war was an eye opener but



we still remained short of any sort of strategic view.

India's policy towards China has been a result of setpiece events. It lacks an overarching framework and is checked with momentous cooperations & disagreements.

However, since 2014, India has approached China more pragmatically.

India has shifted towards USA as a recognition of true challenge of China. our participation in Quad has brought out more clarity in our strategic view.

India has determined to face China with strength as seen in the recent



stand off at Galwan.

India has even gone to hurt China
economically by banning Chinese apps
& withdrawing contracts.

still, India seeks not to antagonise
China. US policy is more & more
unreliable and so, we need to remain
vigilant, careful & flexible while
dealing with China.

China's middle power complex & its
inability of peaceful rise (according to
Mearsheimer) gives India clearer picture
to make better choices.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.7(c)

Discuss the future of nuclear deterrence between India and China.
(15 Marks).

Nuclear Deterrence is the policy to avoid wars by developing nuclear weapons & conveying the adversary about the possibility of Mutually Assured Destruction.

Deterrence is about developing 2nd strike capability.

Both India & China are nuclear weapon states and both have committed to no - first use.

However, recent clashes at Galwan point to the futility of nuclear deterrence in avoiding wars.



Nuclear deterrence is not easily able to prevent conventional wars.

India's nuclear weapons were acquired in 1998 with 'China' being termed the reason. Since then, China has developed much more advanced nuclear weapons.

India maintains 2nd strike ability. But future of the deterrence seems not very bright because there is huge asymmetry in abilities and also because both countries being responsible players may never deploy nukes.

Nuclear weapons are already known not to be used & conventional warfare would go unaltered.



Our deterrence might work for Pakistan more but not for China.

K. Waltz calls Nuclear weapons as 'weapons of peace' which prevented WW-III.

Nina Tannenwald says nukes would not be used because of the Taloo surrounding their us.

However, India can't be complacent and that's why we've developed our nuclear triad. But as

Kissinger says "Deterrence works only with rational actors"

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.8(a)

Comment on India's contribution to Non-Aligned Movement. Do you think the movement is relevant at present?

(20 Marks).

Non Alignment Movement (NAM) was a group of countries set up after the Belgrade Conference of 1961.

These countries were led by India, Egypt, Indonesia, Ghana & Yugoslavia. and proposed not to take sides in the Cold war.

India has contributed to NAM since the latter's inception. India's adherence to global peace & sovereignty is a result of our adherence to NAM.

India has played a proactive role in UN peacekeeping due to its non aligned credentials.



However, India signed 1971 peace & friendship treaty with Russia, doubtting our adherence to NAM.

India had been a flagbearer of NAM. as it helped us to get best of the 2 worlds (USA & USSR).

Also, NAM gave Nehru more autonomy and prevented our meagre resources to be used in cold war.

NAM has faced a Question Mark on its relevance since 1991 end of cold war.

At present, NAM is not much relevant as seen in PM Modi's skipping of NAM summits in 2016 & 2019.



India & also other members have aligned to one power or the other.

C Raja Mohan calls NAM as a movement in coma which has died & awaits funerals but its members prefer rituals. According to him, NAM was never relevant for us.

According to Dr. S. Jaishankar, NAM was a policy of a different times & in different circumstance.

However, India (PM Modi) attended NAM virtual summit in May '2020 on COVID-19 showing India's interest in NAM.

PV Narsimha Rao said NAM was



never a dogma for us.

Dr. S. Jaishankar says that though
NAM might not be relevant today. But
its principle of strategic autonomy
will always guide India.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(b)

Analyse the current developments in Indo-US relations. To what extent, they have become strategic?

(15 Marks).

Dennis Kux in his 1993 book described India & US as 'estranged democracies' in his book by the same name.

Much water has flown down since and today, the relations are on a very strong footing as represented by current developments as:

US granted India STA-I status & defined India as a major defence partner & a major non-NATO ally.

The finalising of the 4 foundational agreements is a cherry on the cake.

US president Donald Trump became the 1st US prez. to come to India on a standalone visit.

Defence cooperation which was \$400 mn upto 2005 has surpassed \$18 bn since & above \$3.4 bn in 2020 itself.

The relations have become strategic as shown by Indo-US partnership in Quad & Indo-Pacific. US has also invited India to the 5-eyes intelligence network recently.

US has not sanctioned against India's purchase of S-400 Triumf



Although it did sanction against Turkey
US in its 'nuclear posture' calls
India an ally of utmost importance.
Trump administration came up with a
100-yr strategy for India.

But, according to Rakesh Sood,
"US has never had to deal with a
country as India which is neither an ally
nor an adversary".

India shall not put all eggs in
US basket as US is a waning power &
more & more uncertain to be dependable,
more so in strategic matters.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(c)

Do you think that India's current policy of non-engagement with Pakistan may have run its course? Substantiate your views.

(15 Marks).

Pakistan had been at the centre of India's foreign policy since 1950s. India-US relations remained hostage to Indo-Pak rivalry.

India has tried each & every possible method with Pakistan & currently, we're back to the phase of non-engagement since Pathankot attack.

But the ability to bear restraint in quiet high in case of Pakistan.

India can't completely isolate Pakistan due to the latter's location in Western South Asia



PM Modi went on to engagement with Nawaz Sharif but for India 'Terror & talks can not go together'

Since then, the 2 countries have virtually halted trade, called back their envoys and avoided each other at global forums.

But this policy seems to have hit a roadblock.

According to Dr. Shashi Tharoor, India needs to open backchannel talks with Pakistan as nothing else seems to be working.

Stephen P Cohen terms Indo-Pak impasse as a 'mutually hurting stalemate'



Pakistan has not changed its mean & has been more vocal since India's move on A-370.

SAARC has been a casualty of this strategy. But, India can not talk when ceasefires are violated daily by Pak.

Meanwhile, India needs to keep the ante-up against Pakistan at global forums and develop more FATF pressure upon Pakistan while also gradually opening up trade talks.

Being the larger country, onus to begin talks is on India.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	