UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES-2018

Candidate Name: Tauphi Dhinmli
Contact No: 

Name Of Examination: PSIR Test 10

Medium Of The Exam: English

CSE Prelims-2018 Roll No. 6610835

Online Login ID for Unique Portal

Political Science
Comprehensive Test-II
Paper-II
(Comparative Politics and International Relations)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

SAMAANYA ANUDESH/GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet Contains 56+4 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the (QCA) booklet and can be removed and taken by the candidates conclusion of the exam.
QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- There are a total of 8 questions in the paper. Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory. Amongst the rest, one needs to attempt any three in such a way that at least one question is attempted from both the sections.

- Give examples

- Introductory part should be to the point & in accordance with main theme in question

- Space provided for answers is generally enough. Wise space management is needed

- Don't forget to revise 'theory'

- Read questions carefully - Answer must be in sync with the main theme in & right from introduction upto the conclusion
SECTION A

Q. 1 Answer the following Questions in about 150 words each: (10×5 = 50)

(a) Distinguish between Globalism and Globalization.

Globalism denotes the stream of thoughts in which the various political economic phenomenon are theorised in the global context, while Globalization is a process of interconnectedness among states, people, economic factors, culture etc.

Globalism can be exemplified through concepts of climate change, terrorism, pandemics etc., while Globalization have been put through rise of international organisations, NGOs, INGOs etc.

Globalism has its roots in the discourse of globalization laid down by liberal scholars of international theory.
Globalism makes us learn the various conceptions through prism of world as unique entity and devoid of statist deliberation like globalization.

Though the recent protectionist policies of western countries like 'America First' and 'Brexit' question the relevance of Globalization; the cross-national nature of social, economic, political, digital factors compel the social scientist to analyze through 'globalised' context for solutions.

- Globalization - objective, impersonal
- Globalism - perspective, ideology
  - liberal
  - socialist
- Believes that problems are global; hence, solutions have to be global
- Current globalization - "from above"
- Advocates globalization "from below"
(b) Contours of the emerging world order

There is wide debate over the world order emerging in post-cold war era. The end of USSR gives the unipolar moment, according William Hayne. It can be witnessed through rise of multiple powers like China, India, Russia, Japan etc. along with decline of US hegemony. Hence Samuel P. Huntington describes this order as "Uni-multipolar".

The rise of various institutions - WTO, UN bodies, various norms, conventions etc. describe the liberal notion of institutionalism in world order. It again gets strengthened due to non-western led institutions - NDB, AIIB etc.
Being out points such as

- New contours apparently visible
- Anti-globalization - Come back of state/nationalism?
- New Protectionism - Challenging rules based neoliberal world order?
- Powers are getting developed - Russia, China, North Korea, India, Australia
- Towards new Cold War?

Social constructivists emphasize on the emergence of new ideas, rules, norms leading to new identities and interests in the global politics. It can be witnessed through ideas of human rights, democracy, ecologism, nuclear non-proliferation etc.

However, the increased focus on state-led politics in international set up tilts the 'world order' toward realist discourse.

Yet, the contours of emerging world order transcend beyond states due to rise of non-state actors like NGOs, MNCs, transnational terrorists etc.

Hence, it would not be wrong to adhere to postmodern narrative to describe world order in multiple ways.

Postmodernism - is indifferent towards meta-narratives.
The post-structuralist approach is an anti-foundational approach rooted in Lyotard's conception of 'Incredulity towards metanarratives'.

According to postmodern scholars, no theory can claim the absolute knowledge about the truth. And describe every theory as discourse.

They subscribe to deconstruction, double reading as textual methodologies to learn the international politics.

Along with this approach, Richard Ashley criticize the construct of Anarchy put by the traditional theorists. He puts that 'Anarchy is problematique' to describe in unilateral manner.
The scholars like Rob Walker, Per Demian criticise the established discourses for biased theories and incomplete theories.

The approach has been utilised by feminist of this stream to analyse the gender discourse. According to Judith Butler, gender is performative word and used to establish the subject identities for exercising power.

The approach influenced various schools such as post-colonialism, post-modern feminism to establish various alternative theories making discipline inclusive.

However, these scholars have been criticized by scholars like Kenneth Waltz for not offering prescriptions for peace.
Challenges before European Union project

European Union is a model of supranational institution built upon the functionalism & institutionalism principles of liberal school of IR.

There have various challenges been emerged in EU due to changing geopolitical & geo-economic realities.

1) Brexit:- It has put the question mark on sustainability of European block.

2) Mass Immigration:- It has put the burden on resources and rise to xenophobic attitude among Europeans.

3) Right-wing Ideology:- There is emergence of right-wing parties among various EU countries challenging the authority of supra-national institution.

- Light wing populism resists ceding pooling & sovereignty
- Challenging liberal democratic values
(4) **Economic issues**: The eastern European countries are dwindling due to austerity measures while all EU countries concern about the slow growth, unemployment etc.

(5) **Resurgent Russia**: Russian aggressive policy in Georgia, Ukraine etc. have created tensions among countries for security.

(6) **Nation-state model**: The rise in multicultural identities & their agenda for group rights have questioned the homogeneity of rights pursued by European countries

(7) **Retreat of US**: US retreat from NATO, G7 underline the emergency in front of EU to strengthen institution and deepen through comprehensive defence & security policy.
Global terrorism and the State system

In the post-soviet era, the nature of 'security' threats have been changed from state-centric traditional ones to non-state led non-traditional threats.

The Global terrorism spread by transnational networks like Al-Qaeda, Isis etc. have questioned the ability of states to protect the citizens in the territory.

This p leads to legitimization crisis in the weak states like Syria, Afghanistan etc.

The 9/11 attack underlined the inability of superpowers in front of such disastrous threats.

As the problem is global, it requires the global solutions. Thus.
Being in other perspectives —
A. Realist — discussed in the answer
B. Liberal — considers global terrorism as an ideological threat — complicates the issue in a state system
C. Critical theorists — brings individual at the center

State-sponsored terrorism
the security approach should go beyond state-centric ways.

However, the solution is not easy. UN general assembly have passed the need of comprehensive global strategy against terrorism in 2006. But, there is divergence due to different interpretation over definition of terrorism. This definitions are put up by various states awarding the nature of threat they face, and not awarding to global comprehension.

In this context, the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) needs to be discussed through prism of 'human security' and global responsibility to protect.
SECTION B

Q. 5 Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) Fall-out of the recent BIMSTEC meet

The recent BIMSTEC summit was conducted in Kathmandu where all the countries of subregional group participated.

The declaration underscored the prospects of economic co-operation, connectivity—physical & digital, maritime security, people to people contact etc.

However, there are some fallouts in the summit. The BIMSTEC Military Exercise (MILEX), which followed the summit, conducted in India; did not get participation from Nepal & Thailand.

Both countries sent their observer teams. This approach shows the lack of communication channels & divergence among the countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin.
Consensus was arrived at on countering terrorism.

The BIMSTEC meet could not postulate the comprehensive approach for terrorism, extremism, radicalism in the region.

The countries avoided to bring the dialogue regarding Myanmar-Rohingya crisis and thus showed the inability of members to address the human rights violations in the region.

However, the progress of BIMSTEC in recent little period does give glimpses of bright prospects for future sub-regional integration.

- BIMSTEC Power Grid; Ending poverty by 2030; visa facilitation; Consensus on countering terrorism
  - this did not happen on the platform of SAARC
  - Better prospects of regional integration
- Possibility of positive spill over on SAARC
(b) Significance of 'BRICS+' initiative

In the 10th BRICS Summit at Johannesburg, host country South Africa welcomed non-BRICS countries like Argentina, Turkey, Kenya. It emphasizes the vision of BRICS countries to go beyond and align with BRICS+ approach.

The initiative gives an expression for the multipolar order in the recent future to be respected by BRICS. The approach helps to bring more legitimacy and acceptance to grouping as a major player in world politics.

The initiative also shed light on dissatisfaction with west led groupings such as G20, institutions such as IMF, WB etc.
This aspect emphasizes on willingness of BRICS members to help for rise of all and resolve to establish the rule-based order.

Thus BRICS+ initiative leads to envision democratic institution building as a model for future governance institutions.

However, the divergences among BRICS countries over BRI, NSG, UNSC etc. have limited their successes. It might give spill-over effect in BRICS+ initiative too.

Yet, the initiative is a right step in the direction of making post-American world plural, equitable.

- Expanded BRICS, though informally, may pitch for reforms in IMF/World Bank and concerns of developing countries on the platform of WTO.
- May take lead on the problem of climate change in the context of withdrawal of US from Paris deal.
India has a long coastline of 7000 km which shapes her geo-economic & geopolitical interests around the region. Beyond this, India willing to play major role in Indo-Pacific region emphasize on capacity building in maritime realm.

However, India is still a long way to go in maritime architecture.

As Admiral Anur Prakash puts that lack of maritime strategy would harm the Indian national & global interests in long run.

India needs to strengthen her naval capacity, increase naval defence expenditure which lags behind the encircling China in Indian Ocean region.
- Chinese influence - String of pearls
- Piracy: drug/arms trafficking
- Maritime terrorism (26/11)
- Security & Oceanic routes & freedom of navigation
- Energy security & India
- Asia-Pacific - growing geopolitical & economic significance

India, though building the security framework with superpowers, there is also equal need to frame regional security architecture along with littoral neighbours, countries, and extended neighbourhood.

India lags in delivering the commitments. Hence, there is necessity to expedite on building extra-territorial platforms - Sabang Port (Indonesia), Changi naval base (Singapore), Duqm port facility (Oman) with rapid pace.

Thus, considering the importance of ocean-based geopolitical exigencies, India has to expedite for strengthening blue water navy, regional security frameworks, along with like-minded countries.
India's foreign policy has been giving the importance to sub-national concerns due to federal polity. Example - India's Sri Lanka policy largely been driven by Tamil Nadu due to Tamil question.

However, the concern to give space for sub-nationalism in diplomacy has not been an easy task & is full of challenges.

Tista water-sharing agreement could not come to conclusion due to strong opposition by Government of West Bengal.

It is to be noted that the foreign affairs is union list subject in the Indian constitution.
Challenges - 7th schedule & centralised nature of FP making
- lack of institutional mechanism - requires creation of consular offices in states
- lack of expertise at state level
- requires cooperation between center & state - party politics - Hindrance

Yet, due to coalition politics, electoral concerns, & changing nature of federalism, the union governments have been compelled to accommodate the states in their diplomacy.

Due to differences in opinions, different parties at centre & state have led to little success in the sub-national diplomacy.

In the other way round, there is rising trend to go ahead for cross-border engagement by states in the spirit of co-operative federalism. e.g. Kerala exporting Cashew to Kenya, etc.

Thus, there is need to chart out the policy framework by consensus in this area for autonomy of federal units & overall growth of country.