



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 03

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name NISHA
Test Date NOV-18, 2020
Email Address _____
Mobile _____
UPSC Roll No 0832197

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				X	X	
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4						
5				X	X	
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8						
Grand Total						



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	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Que.1(a)

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test..!!!

Que.1(a)

Difference in pressure group politics in developed and developing countries.

10 Marks.

Pressure groups are the invisible empires that influences the decision making in the political processes. Unlike Political Parties, pressure groups do not directly seek to be in power but through their techniques, influence, 'pressure', they effects the politics.

Pressure groups can be classified into four main categories according to Gabriel Almond: Associational, Non-Associational, Institutional and Anomical.

Pressure group politics has been more influential in the developed countries and in the developing countries pressure groups has gained significance only in the recent times primarily after the 2nd World War globalisation era - business pressure groups, environmental communal pressure groups etc but lack women pressure groups.

Pressure group politics has been a traditional feature in the west primarily in US where these groups

are active in lobbying to promote their economic and business group. Pressure groups in developed countries have been associational i.e. representing interest of specific associations like business, trade etc.

Pressure groups in developing societies according to Myron Weiner have been associated with several interest like communal, caste, language etc. In recent times business groups are influencing the politics. Since 'State' in developing societies has been 'overdeveloped' due to colonial legacy (Hamza Alvi), there is predominance of institutional pressure groups in the developing societies - eg. Military in Pakistan, Civil Servants pressure group in India. Further due to crisis of representation in political parties, the role of pressure groups is increasing in these societies (Neera Chandoke) Growing influence of RSS has been studied by C. Jaffrelot

Thus, the political processes differ in developed and developing countries which is reflected through pressure groups.

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

Que.1(b)

Limitations of systems approach to international politics.

10 Marks.

Systems Approach of Morton D Kaplan is being criticised as a concerted effort in the wrong direction and is being called as a huge misstep.

System Approach to International Politics is influenced by the Behavioural Movement post Second World War which sought to bring pure scientific methods in the discipline of political science

Morton D Kaplan influenced by the general Systems Theory attempted to explain the international politics through 10 models: Balance of Powers, Bipolar, loose Bipolar, highly loose Bipolar, hegemon, unitary government, nuclear power model are some of the models.

The approach has been criticised as framework rather than a systemic approach. Some of the models are hypothetical and too simplistic. The important dimensions of international politics like cultural, social, economic are not mentioned.

It is said that even the scientific methods are not reflected in the approach i.e. no scope of testing,



falsification and rigorous methodology is seemed to be absent from the approach.

The Marxist scholars have criticised the approach as legitimacy creating mechanism for capitalism.

Social Constructivist highlight the absence of ideas, norms and identities and their influence ^{on} international

politics. The feminist join the league and calls the approach as masculinist interpretation of the war, militaristic dominance.

The systems approach is not applicable ~~in the~~ to understand the contemporary global politics where complex interdependence is growing (Joseph Nye & Keohane)

and thus the approach has not been successful to make us analyse the indepth analysis of the global politics.

Thus limitations of systems approach lies in its generalistic interpretation through highly simplistic models.

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

Que.1(c)

Democratic Peace Theory.

10 Marks.

Democratic peace theory by Michael Doyle is an attempt by the liberal school of international politics to highlight the importance of democracy as a peacebuilding value that ~~is~~ has potential to create scope of cooperation between nations.

Michael Doyle has criticised the anarchical interpretation of the Realist school of thought and has propounded that the relations between democratic nations can be peaceful and there is scope of collective security.

He advocated that democratic nations do not go for war and the open society and civil society organisation and media forces the governments of these nations to avoid hard line approach as war is not in the interest and prosperity of the people.

Further he highlighted that democratic nations share values, norms and the political culture creates scope of cooperation between the nations.

Thus Michael Doyle advocates that through Democracy, 'peace' can be built, hence his theory is named as democratic peace theory.

The theory is being criticised by Marsist as the imposition of western capitalist model on the countries that have alternative model. Post Colonial scholars

have also highlighted the Neocolonialism in the garb of western democratic model of government.

Thus there is a threat that western countries may in order to fulfil their own interests, in the name of democracy invade the countries. for instance - US's idea of Arab Exceptionalism.

Democratic Peace Theory thus contributes to highlight the role of democracy in world peace but it has potential to be misused for vested interest.

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



Que.1(d)

India's prospects in APEC.

10 Marks.

The membership to APEC has been the goal of India's Act East Policy and India has been vouching for it since a long time.

APEC - Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation is a unique, soft regional economic partnership of countries of Asia - South East Asia, North and South America. Members of the grouping are being called as Member economies. The role of Business groups and private organisations are also given due prominence.

The prospects of India's membership have been stronger than ever before. India's belief to uphold multilateral world order, improving Ease of Doing Business ranking, already existing FTAs with member economies, and it is on the path of becoming one of the ~~long~~ fastest growing economy in the world.

India offers a huge market and its share in global supply chain has been increasing.

The prospects of India's membership has been opposed by some of the member economies like china, NZ, Australia, ^{Malaysia} on the grounds of India being protective in Agriculture. India is also fearful regarding trade deficit and interest of farmers, dairy would be hurt. India's bureaucratic dominance has also been one of restraining factor.

However India is now 3rd largest economy in PPP terms and its membership would be beneficial to APEC. India has taken reforms through WTO's trade facilitation agreement and introduction of GST.

The membership of India in the grouping would benefit India as it would be a decision maker in an important regional organisation and it would further make Indian economy competitive.

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

Que.1(e)

Strengths of Political-sociology approach.

10 Marks

Political Sociology approach is a modern comparative method in the political science.

Political Sociology approach has made the comparative political science truly comparative by enhancing the understanding of politics in the contemporary developing societies through analysis of social processes.

It has been said that in the post colonial societies, constitution exists but constitutionalism does not exist, hence there is a gap between political process and the actual politics in these nations.

Strength of Political Sociology thus lies in the fact that it has widened the scope of political science to understand the role of civil society, caste association, communal organisation, gap between institutional processes and social processes. Comparative politics in these societies are often called as comparative sociological studies.



It also makes us understand the cause of continuing poverty in these nations and the made the discipline transdisciplinary in its true sense.

The contributions of Charles Merriam and Katlyn have been important in developing the Political sociological approach.

However there has been fear among the political scholars that excessive focus on sociological approach may threaten the autonomous character of political

science, therefore Theda Skocpol in recent times have called for Neo-institutionalism and to bring back 'State' State'.

Thus Political Sociological approach has not only made the discipline comparative but has given a comprehensive view of political processes.

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

Que.2(a)

In spite of the evidence at hand, climate change remains the toughest and the most intractable contemporary global concern. Comment. Do you think "an environmental cold war" between developed and developing countries has contributed to this impasse?

20 Marks

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

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ue.2(b)

"2019 has been a year of democratic setbacks and popular protests."
Substantiate with relevant examples.

15 Marks



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Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



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Que.2(c)

"The NPT treaty is under strain. Iran and North Korea pose the complex challenges". Comment.

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Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



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ue.3(a)

Critically evaluate the role of UNHRC towards protection of human rights. Do you think China's election to the UN Human Rights Council reveals UNHRC's shaky global status?

20 Marks



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

ue.3(b)

What is gender justice? Do you think gender justice in law as well as in practice is key to achieve SDGs?
15 Marks

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

Que.3(c)

The debate on "ASEAN's centrality" gained momentum with China's growing regional clout. Do you think the debate is likely to get sharpened with the consolidation of Quad?

15 Marks



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

ue.4(a)

"It is time to stop thinking of EU as a single union. It contains multitude." Comment. Do you think, there has always been a contradiction between transnationalism and nationalism, inherent in the idea of EU?

20 Marks

Sameer Saran in the recent times have pointed towards the definite decline of European union as a transnational group of countries. COVID-19 pandemic has given a strong blow further and so did BREXIT.

European Union has its genesis as a Coal and Steel Economic community between the six European countries and over the years the grouping as elevated its level from community to custom union to finally European Union. The process of integration has been slow and gradual with its expanding membership. Further there are internal variations not all 27 members are members of Euro zone i.e. countries who have accepted Euro as their currency.

It is said that EU is not a single union, rather it exists as a multitude because of its internal and external contradictions.



The multitude of union exists within EU because primarily there are Europhiles and Europhobic nations. Europhobic nations include Denmark, Ireland and Britain which has recently exited - who did not ideologically believe in a strong & integrated Europe. A strong Europe would ~~be~~ not be in their interest. Thus BREXIT was predictable.

Within Europhiles is those who believe in the idea of strong Europe - ~~there is~~ there is 'multitude' of opinions between North and South. in regards with Migration policy and open borders due to immigration threat from West Asian countries.

There has been difference regarding relationship with Russia. The popularity of Putin and Germany's inclination towards Russia is also difference of opinion.

The Relationship with US has also been source of multitude opinions. and similarly some nations believe in expansion of EU to incorporate Turkey but others do not believe in further expansion.

The EU is an economic union without being a fiscal and financial union. Hence there has been differences regarding economic crisis in ~~debt~~ Greece and its tremendous debt burden. France wants it to be given economic package but Germany does not.

Internal solidarity has also been weakening on EU's stand on various other issues - relation with China, climate change, terrorism, open border etc. The growing unemployment and health crisis have further strained the relations. Just when cooperation was more required countries have turned inwards and national borders again became important as suggested by C. Rajamohan.

Thus it can be said that the present crisis has ~~created~~ and accelerated the already growing contradiction between nationalism and transnationalism. BREXIT has forced other countries to rethink multilateralism. the rise of populist and right wing ^{political} parties also strengthened Nationalism.

However the contradiction between nationalism and transnationalism has not always been so sharp.

The gradual integration and expansion of EU once made it a role model and the nearest we can go to global governance. The cooperation was creating huge benefits to the countries and especially in economic sphere and EU has experienced the largest phase of consistent economic growth post second world war after a long history of internal rivalries and bloodshed.

However the inherent flaws of the Neoliberal Economic Model, GFC-2008, rise of right, conservative US, assertive China, Health emergency has strengthened the contradiction between nationalism and transnationalism.

Transnational challenges require cooperation and collaboration thus internal reforms within EU is the way forwards. Multilateralism is still the best option.

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



Que. 4(b)

What is new regionalism? Do you think regionalism is the new globalization in the newly emerged global scenario post pandemic?

15 Marks

New Regionalism has been both the cause and consequences of the improper implementation of globalisation post the end of Cold war.

New Regionalism is the phenomenon wherein there has proliferation of Regional groupings and their strengthening - like SCO, RCEP, BRICS, ASEAN, AIIB ~~etc~~, QUAD, QUAD+ etc.

New Regionalism is emerging due to the changing international order i.e. the heightened tensions between the declining US and the assertive China and their efforts to increase spheres of influence - QUAD-US, SCO, AIIB-China.

¶ New Regionalism is also associated with the decline of Multilateralism at the international and global governance institution like the WTO, UN, IMF etc. The lack of reforms

and internal ~~def~~ democratic deficit as highlighted by Joseph Stiglitz. is forcing countries to look for alternatives.

The failure of multilateralism was evident during the pandemic and S. Jaishankar, Indian foreign Minister has highlighted - just when multilateralism was most in demand, it did not raise to occasion.

The crisis of globalisation due to its inherent challenges like benefits to 1% at the cost of 99%, rising ~~to~~ inequalities, job loss due to rolling back of state etc. have also been cause of new regionalism.

The slowdown in economic growth post 2008 crisis, America first, BREXIT, developed countries' growing intolerance towards developing countries are also being sighted as causes for the same.

There has been a debate among scholars ~~among~~ about impact of regionalism on globalisation - some believe ~~of~~ regionalism strengthens globalisation while others believe it does not.



Hence scholars opines that the new regionalism is a new form of globalisation however other reject this simplistic interpretation and point toward the new phenomenon where countries are looking towards alternative models.

Harsh V Pant also highlight that the institutional inertia and the lack of reforms in the globalisation model is forcing country to be member of regional groupings.

Hence, The pandemic has shown the absence of global platform mechanism to address global challenges.

The present world order is in state of inflex, countries like India, Japan, Australia are looking at several options and amidst all this 'new regionalism' is also emerging which will be shaped by future course of action.

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



Que.4(c)

Terrorism is a complex and a highly pervasive global problem. Comment. To what extent international cooperation is crucial in addressing the threat? 15 Marks

Terrorism is a complex phenomenon wherein violence, threat is used. not just to kill civilian population but to create an atmosphere of anxiety, uncertainty and chaos by certain state as well as non state actors for their vested interests.

There is no globally agreed definition of terrorism and hence there has been difference among nation about its seriousness and strategies.

Joseph Nye has given a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of Terrorism. He states that often terrorism is made a threat issue to increase the fear of vulnerability among people however he agrees that it is a serious problem and requires global cooperation.

Terrorism in the complex interdependent world has become highly diffused and amorphous.

It is not only politically motivated but is ~~are~~ also shaped by the cultural indoctrination and economic and social factors. Thus it has become a global pervasive problem.

Terrorism in the modern times can be resolved through giving political concessions and it is not only targetted to overthrow a particular government rather it has (anarchical terrorism) but it ~~is~~ has acquired a global character - Al Qaeda, Easter Bombings etc.

Terrorism is not militaristic in traditional sense but new forms of terrorism are emerging - dynamic, protracted, use of technologically advanced weapons, cyber terrorism.

Some scholars even suggest "nuclear terror" a new threat where there is fear where terrorist organisation can get hold of nukes from rogue states like Pakistan and North Korea. • State sponsored terrorism is also being used by countries to fulfil their national interest - Pakistan in Kashmir (India).

Kofi Annan - the former UN Secretary general has emphasised on multi pronged international cooperation among nations - where he suggest to prevent states to be used as means to promote terrorism ^{through} financial resources. He also highlights strengthening capabilities of states and at the same time respecting human rights & cultures.

The contribution of India has been significant to make terrorism a global agenda and its initiative of CCIT - Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism has to be reconsidered at global forums.

The role of FATF has also been increasing to counter terror funding. Countries are also entering into bilateral strategic pacts to address the challenge.

The global problem need an international cooperation and the need of the hour is to reach to define a terrorism and through consensus building, counter attack has to be built.

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

ve.5(a)

Give the relevance of NAM in 21st century.

10 Marks

NAM has been called as the moral voice of the world and the changing world order is increasing the significance of NAM for 21st Century.

NAM - ie Non Aligned Movement is an initiative of newly independent countries post Second World War who did not want to be trapped in the Superpower rivalry and to protect their interest and maintain strategic autonomy (Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru) It was also target towards decolonisation & apartheid.

Post Cold War there has been decline of NAM due to absence of any agenda. However 21st Century brings with it new challenges and therefore revival of NAM has been suggested.

The 'New Coldwar' like situation emerging between US and China, again compelling countries to take sides.

However Shiv Shankar Menon has highlighted equidistance is not solution this time due to change in economy, technology etc, hence NAM has to be

restructure its agenda through which countries can protect their national interests instead of being dragged into superpower rivalry.

Failing multilateralism also provides NAM to turn the thrown stones into milestones to provide a global platform to devise global solutions.

Challenges of 21st Century like Climate change, hunger, poverty, inequality, terrorism etc can be taken and C. Rajamohan highlights the potential of NAM to promote smart diplomacy and address global challenges too.

The recent May Summit 2020 of NAM adopted Global action plan on Pandemic and thus the revival of NAM is in the world's interest and NAM through its Moral voice can ~~see~~ help nations to sail through challenges of present and future.

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

Que. 5(b)

What are the weaknesses of traditional approach to comparative politics?
10 Marks

Comparative Politics is the subdiscipline of political science and only discipline with methodological nomenclature.

Traditional Comparative Politics is the subbranch of Comparative Politics and other being Modern Approach which

Traditional approach to comparative politics has its origin in Aristotle - when he studied 158 Constitutions and then it was taken forward by Machiavelli, McIver, Lord Bryce etc. It was associated with comparing the governments of different countries primarily European countries through historical, legal & institutional approaches.

The weakness of Traditional approaches came into forefront when it could not be applied to the newly independent nations because :

- it was Eurocentric and studied the European models of government.
- it was comparative - study of government rather than study of politics.

- it was status quoist and parochial & static.
- it did not offer any concrete solutions to the problems of the newly emerging countries like poverty, development agenda, etc.
- it was too formalistic and lack the indepth study of political processes - ie it was institutional in approach.
- it was transdisciplinary approach of history, philosophy and law which could provide insight into developed states but not in contemporary times.
- it lacked scientific fervour, hence David Easton called for new approach, Echstein called for new conceptual framework as it was non-comparative.

Thus the weakness of Compar traditional comparative politics was that it was essentially non-comparative and thus needed a reorientation as per new challenges.

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

ue.5(c)

Discuss the impact of pandemic on the nature of states in advanced industrial societies.

10 Marks

Advanced Industrial Societies are the developed countries which ~~are~~ ^{have} historically been imperial powers and are industrially developed as compared to the developing societies who had been their colonies.

Advanced industrial states had already been in a state of transition post GFC of 2008 and the rising trend of deglobalisation in forms of America first and BREXIT and Rise of populist parties

Due to the flawed economic model of development and rising inequalities (1% vs 99%), there has also been rise of leftist movement in these countries.

The Pandemic has further strengthened the stresses of the Advanced industrial societies - these countries had been more affected comparatively to other nations. The countries of Europe - primarily Italy, Spain, France had faced the initial blow

the healthcare system had inherent incapacities, lack of welfare governance was reflected in death of millions of people.

The healthcare system of USA was also with many faults and people also lost life due to initial strategic response against the pandemic due to institutional negligence

The lockdowns have added to economic burden to the already stressed economies and global supply chain were disrupted. Lack of welfare packages.

Robert Blackwell has projected that nearly 2 Billion people will fall into poverty and IMF projected 32% decline in global growth straining nations throughout the world.

Thus, the states in advanced industrially economies are in transition, there is chaos and only political will and responsible governance can sail through pandemic.

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



Que. 5(d)

Give your views on National interest as a "pseudo theory".

10 Marks

National Interest has been a central theme of international politics but there has been no agreed definition of National Interest.

The concept of National Interest has been a realist concept where scholars like Morgenthau has highlighted that nations like humans ~~has~~ are power seeking and power is the ultimate National interest. Scholars like Kenneth Waltz from Neo Realist school calls security as National Interest. and Mearsheimer calls dominance and hegemony as national interest.

National Interest Theory has been called Pseudo Theory by the opponents of the Realist school. Since there is no universal definition of National interest it is a ~~by~~ highly dynamic concept.

Liberal school calls cooperation and collective security is in National Interest.

Marxist scholars calls National Interest is projected as the hidden capitalist interest to expand capitalism and to nestle everywhere & settle everywhere.

Feminist scholars criticised National Interest as masculinist concept to legitimise wars, dominance and thus scholars like A Tickener and Cynthia Enloe calls for just approach to National Interest having human security at its core.

Social constructivist criticised the National Interest' projection of Realist and its emphasis on ideational norms and to understand why we see, what we see, ^{importance} ~~value~~ of an idea projected as agenda. Similarly Post Modernist calls National Interest as discourse and construction of truth.

Thus different schools of thought have their own interpretation about the concept of National Interest which is highly fluid, dynamic and contested theme of the international politics.

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

Que. 5(e)

What are the salient features of NAFTA 2.0?

10 Marks

North American Free Trade ~~Agreement~~ Agreement - 2.0 is the restructured version of NAFTA and it is revised to address the concerns of USA and its grievance about the burgeoning burgeoning trade imbalance among its members. • Impact on US:

- It has opened the Market of Mexico further for US Manufacturers and corn export to Mexico would increase.
- NAFTA 2.0 has made consumer goods cheaper for US.
- NAFTA 2.0 ~~has increase~~ will further increase the competitiveness of US automobile sector.
- Through NAFTA 2.0 there would be minimum Job loss and more gain.
- NAFTA 2.0 thus would increase the regional trade.
- Advantages for Mexico include increased access to technology, source of employment in manufacturing.



- It would make Mexican economy more competitive and liberalised.
- there would be significant decrease in poverty.

Impact on Canada: Canada would gain cross border investments from US & Mexico.

- Export to US would increase.
- Rules of origin would be tightened.
- Dispute Resolution Mechanism of NAFTA 2.0 would create positive impact on trade.
- USA's competitiveness advantage over China may be regained through it.

Thus NAFTA 2.0 is taking NAFTA 1.0 forward to promote regional interconnectedness further.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
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Overall Remarks :	



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Que. 6(a)

The new world order is clearly on the horizon. This gives strong reasons for rejuvenation of SAARC. However, to conclude that SAARC is returning to its active phase may be pre-mature. Discuss.

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Q.6(b) "In the absence of comprehensive reforms, UN faces the crisis of confidence." PM Modi. Do you think the world has surplus of multilateral challenges but not enough multilateralism to address them?

15 Marks



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

Que.6(c)

The current backlash against globalisation and free trade mandates an overhaul of WTO. However, the reforms should not leave lesser negotiating space for developing countries. Elucidate.

15 Marks



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

ue.7(a)

Feminist theory of international relations explores gender as a site of power and social interaction. Comment Do you subscribe to the view that the neglect of feminist perspective is a real challenge in conceptualizing the notion of security in international politics?

20 Marks

Ann J Tickener has said that personal is international and international is personal.

Feminist theory of international relations is an attempt to understand the causes and consequences of feminist perspective from the international relations.

Scholars of feminism School of Thought has emphasized that no other discipline is as biased as towards 'male' as international politics.

The feminist scholars have explored how gender is a site of power in international relations and how the structure of international politics is patriarchal and the concepts are projected and propagated in masculinistic sense of definitions. Social Constructivists have established that concept of gender shapes and is shaped by international politics.

Cynthia Enloe in Bananas, Beaches and Bays Bases

has highlighted the peripheral role of women in International Politics ie being limited to plantation workers (labourers), hosting dinner parties & Military prostitutes. Gender thus becomes a site of power because of absence of women perspective in the central themes of International politics.

Carol Cohn in Sex and Death has ~~excessively~~ ^{highlighted}

the excessive masculinistic culture which is responsible for the separation of war from human emotion.

Similarly J Elshtain has said that absence of ~~wo~~ feminist perspective has resulted in distorted view of world politics in her book Woman & War.

Thus Gender becomes a site for social interaction as the concepts are formulated and socialised to maintain the patriarchal structure in the International ~~space~~ ^{Sphere} Relations.

Feminist scholars have further criticised the notion of security as presented by the Realist scholars.

Scholars like Ann J Tickener has provided a systematic critique to the Morgenthau's Theory of National Interest and ~~se~~ Theory of International Politics - where he highlighted that states are acts as per human nature i.e they seek power which is the core national interest and significant for national security.

Tickener has highlighted that politics and ethics are not separate and ultimate ~~see~~ interest of Nations should be human security.

The absence of feminist perspective may have been cause of world wars. and thus feminist perspective is essential to build peace and cooperation among nations.

The feminist scholars especially Gertrude & Cynthia Enloe has exploded the 'Protection Myth' where wars are justified in the name of protection of vulnerable population like women and children.

Furthermore it is highlighted that wars bring innumerable miseries to women especially war rapes. Thus feminist scholars have emphasised on importance of feminist perspective not only for gender justice but

also for human justice and ~~is~~ human security.

Masculinist perception of National interest and justification of war creates human insecurity rather than protection of humans' life.

Women face challenges of hunger, feminisation of poverty, anemia, sexual division of labour. Thus to address these challenges and not only to secure women but to establish just society and for inclusive growth it is important to ~~to~~ include feminist perspective in international politics.

Thus, Swedish Foreign Minister Wallström has thus propounded the idea of free feminist foreign policy and which should be adopted by every nation to address the systemic discrimination.

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

Que.7(b)

Post COVID-19 world needs globalization based on fairness, equality and humanity. Discuss. 15 Marks

The present globalisation 3.0, since the End of Cold war has transformed the world in profound ways, to address its loopholes and to take it forward we need a & more profo humane, equitable globalisation 4.0, as suggested by World Economic Forum (Davos Summit).

Since The end of Cold war, the globalisation is based on Neo liberal Economic order based on the Triumph of Capitalism as suggested by Francis Fukuyama in his 'End of History' concept.

Globalisation 3.0 is being held as the highest Intellectual evolution of human and the success of democratic world order was declared universal. ~~It~~ It unleashed an Information Communication Technology Revolution :

It made the world global village in words of Marshal McLuhan, flat in words of Kenichi Ohama and interconnected like never before.

However the model was soon also unleashed its drawbacks. It led to inequalities (1% vs 99%), environmental degradation, jobless, feminisation of poverty, rolling back of welfare state. The Pandemic acted as final blow to the globalisation.

Thus Post Covid World needs an inclusive model of globalisation. Amartya Sen and Stiglitz agree that globalisation brings tremendous opportunities provided capabilities of individuals are developed. Hence capability approach has to be added to globalisation 4.0.

Prof. Ramesh Thakur has highlighted the dark side of globalisation which has to be addressed by taking into account indigenous communities' concerns, participative model and sustainable development.

Jagdish Bhagwati was right when he said globalisation has uplifted millions from poverty but Pandemic can push 2 Billion people into poverty again (Robert Blackwill). Thus more globalisation based on human welfare has to be unleashed.

Economic concern should not be the sole aim but



human development should be the end goal. Present crisis has highlighted the unpreparedness of humanity to future challenges and the most vulnerable were the first to be impacted.

Climate change is another crisis waiting at our door step hence a fair, ~~env~~ ecologically sustainable model is required.

Trickling down of growth has to be assured through inclusive governance model. We never adopted true globalisation in its comprehensive sense. Post Covid world provide us the opportunity to turn the stones into milestones..

Gender Justice, Equitable Resource distribution, decentralisation of development should be the core themes.

Multilateralism and More globalisation is still the best option as global challenge require global solutions.

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

Que.7(c)

Do you think that the world is witnessing the end of Pax Americana and the beginning of Pax Sinica? 15 Marks

It is said that old world is dying, new world is taking birth and now is the time for Monsters
by Hannah Arendt.

Henry Kissinger said we never had global consensus on world order. We are in a need for consensus on a vision for future world order as the present state is of chaos and combined with interconnectedness, it could turn into disaster.

Decline of American Hegemony is witnessed from ⁹while now. The cracks and fault lines ~~are~~ are emerging and it became transparent during the COVID crisis when US could not manage the domestic health situation thus global leadership was ~~as~~ a far dream. Since the End of World War II, it was a global crisis which did not witness America's leadership. Thus Pax Americana is surely on decline. America has to set its ~~off~~ house in order first.

Hegemonic Stability Theory's application in present situation highlight Hegemon decline after a point of time. It cannot overstretch.

America first Policy was not just the Policy of President Trump. but it was reflective of America's declining leadership role. The Cosovo Crisis, Iraq Invasion etc started the decline, Covid Pandemic gave it further blow.

USA's conservative role in global organisations like WHO, WTO, UN etc also reflect US's unwillingness and declining potential for global leadership. US calling for QUAD is indicative that US alone cannot respond to assertive China.

However it is also notable that Pax Sinica died before it emerged due to its assertiveness and aggressiveness and the dangers of Pax Sinica was visible in China's dealing with Australia, Canada, & India (Ladakh). where

Pax Sinica ended before it can begin and COVID 19 crisis gave further blow to China's global image and its irresponsible behaviour.

Hegemon should establish a order to deal with the Crisis and it should lead the world towards peace and Prosperity, however the crisis has shown the dangers of Pax Sinica.

However despite the dangus, China's growing power cannot be ignored, its reach in multilateral institutions, AIB, SCO, WHO, growing military power, technological capabilities, assertiveness in South China Sea, & reach to USA's backyard in Latin America, formidable presence in Africa, space etc indicates China's rising power and challenge to US.

Thus in the time of chass, it is not US or China question, but it all pens down to response of powers like Australia, South Korea and, India, Japan: to balance China's aggressiveness and through consensus build a new inclusive world order.

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

Que. 8(a)

Discuss the salient arguments of structural realists. Highlight the post-modernist critique of structuralism. 20 Marks

Realism is the hegemonic discourse in the International Politics, rest of the theories are considered as footnotes to realism and response to realism.

Structural Realism is the Neo Realism and developed to address the critique to classical realism and to maintain the eternal wisdom of Realism.

Structure Realism developed into two branches - defensive Realism of Kenneth Waltz and offensive Realism of Mearsheimer.

Common features of both the branches are :
the International politics is anarchical, there is no global government, nations depend on self help, hence nations have to develop power in the anarchical structure.

Classical Realism was based on human

PTO

nature and it was unit level analysis however structural realism is a system level analysis.

Influenced by Behaviouralism, Kenneth Waltz called structural realism as scientific realism as human nature cannot be called as scientific.

Kenneth Waltz propounds that nations are not power maximizer but they are security maximizer. Power is a zero sum game, if one nation increases its power other would also increase to balance it. States are security maximiser.

Mearsheimer addressing the growing challenge of China's Rise wanted to reestablish the eternal wisdom of Realism and advised UN USA's foreign policy makers that Power is the means and Power is the end. Dominance should be maintained. Thus Mearsheimer wants hegemony to be the end of National Interest.



Thus Structural Realists - though sharing common features differ in terms of amount of power

Kenneth Waltz - calls security - enough (Defensive)

Mearsheimer - calls Power - as end. (Offensive)

States should always be prepared for war as the structure of International Politics forces the state to constantly build its military and technological capabilities.

Thus by claiming the structure of International Politics as anarchical (without order), Structural Realist established the eternal wisdom of Realism.

Structuralism was criticised by various schools of thought - feminist, liberal, marxist, social-constructivists and Post Modernist.

Significant among them was Post Modernist who call the eternal wisdom of st Realist school as a manufactured truth. Scholars like Alexander Wendt has called it Anarchical Problematique i.e. the structuralists' conception

of international politics is inherently problematic. Countries are in state of war but there is also instances of cooperation.

The way structuralist define their concepts forces state to prepare for war and thus legitimises their theory.

Post Modernist thinkers have called for 'Structuration' i.e. the way you define the world order shapes the future course of action of the states.

Post Modernist thinkers influenced by Nietzsche has established that there is no eternal truth and truths are manufactured to legitimise the hegemony of Structural Realism.

Thus Structuralism and its critique both are different discourses to understand the developments in international politics through multiple lens.

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

8(b) Do you think that the balance of Power is an ambiguous concept? Examine the relevance of Balance of Power in the 20th century.

15 Marks

Power is the central concept of International Politics thus how power is managed also becomes pertinent to International Political order.

Balance of Power is the central theme of classical realism of Morgenthau. Morgenthau called the supreme national interest is to increase the power and called balance of power as an actual state of affair.

David Hume calls Balance of Power as a common sense. Similarly Kenneth Waltz suggest that the International politics in anarchical, states increase powers, in response to which other states also increase resulting in zero sum game thus balancing of power becomes unavoidable and important to protect the sovereignty of state and peace in the world. Power is antidote of Power
↳ Bernard Brodie instead of Balance of Power calls for Balance of Terror is nuclear balance.

Balance of Power becomes ambiguous concept when analysed by other schools of thought.

Liberals have called that Balance of Power result in arms race and unending struggle of power thus they propounds collective security i.e. institutionalised Balance of Power. Liberals said Balance of Power inoculates against measles but give rise of Plague.

BoP concept has been called murky because of its uncertainties and its selective applications as BoP does not work if the actors are irrational.

Kenneth Organski ^{through} ~~from~~ Power Transition

Theory has advocated that historically wars has happened when there was Balance of Power rather than when there was huge gap in power.

Similarly Stephen Waltz also propounded Balance of Threat as countries are forced to ^{balance} ~~cooperate~~ when they perceive the threat.

Social Constructivists calls for & analysing ideational forces rather than only material forces.

Relevance of BoP has been questioned from time to time for application in 20th C. Pt Nehru has called that BoP creates a nervous state of peace.

20th Century was dominated by superpower rivalry and bandwagoning was possible with super powers rather than Balance of Power.

Post Cold war situation has given rise to soft-balancing against US unilateralism. Due to rise of unconventional threats like Terrorism - BoP cannot be applied as it is state centric approach.

Thus new concepts like Asymmetrical balancing were used. In the present context US has used 'Rebalance' for its policy towards Asia Pacific. India is also going for Balancing China with USA & other powers. Thus Balance of Power concept is still relevant to understand the developments of International Politics.

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

Que.8(c)

Do you think nuclear deterrence is a myth and there is no realistic way to protect ourselves against deliberate or inadvertent use of nuclear weapons? 15 Marks

Deterrence is the process through which the adversary is convinced that any possible aggression would be retaliated through more aggressive counter attack that makes the attacking actor 'to be deterred' i.e. to not attack in the place.

Nuclear Deterrence is to create the deterrence through the nuclear weapons. It is based on the philosophy of Mutually Assured Destruction.

It is developed through triad of nuclear capability where the counter attack is so total in nature and there is threat on civilian population.

Nuclear deterrence is called a myth by some scholars and others have considered a successful strategy to prevent a war.

Scholars of Realist School has ~~est~~ established that cold war was cold because of nuclear deterrence. Others have highlighted the hot wars fought during cold war.



However in the present times nuclear deterrence has been questioned because of nuclear arms race.

Further the growth of transnational terrorism has led to potential threat of being used by terrorists if accessed through the rogue states - Pakistan and North Korea.

The deliberate and inadvertent use of nuclear weapons by the non-state actors and some states in the present times sometimes seen as potential possibility.

The irresponsible state actors and the amorphous and growing terrorism has led to the nuclear questioning of success of nuclear deterrence as during the Cold war the actors acted in sophisticated manner. The failure of nuclear deterrence can threaten the existence of humanity.

However it is suggested through multilateral platforms and regulatory mechanism the threat can be minimised. The Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty can be revised to reflect the present challenges.



Middle East should not

Nina Tannenwald has shown the role of
taboos (cultural prohibition) to minimise the threat.

Civil Nuclear Cooperation should be encouraged.

Liberals have highlighted the role of international
institutions in providing opportunities to resolve
the conflict through dialogue

Social constructivists have highlighted the role
of epistemic communities - who share the normative
values

Thus there are several realistic ways to
minimise the threat however until the whole global
community takes efforts towards nuclear disarmament
abolishing the difference between haves and have-nots
the dream of peaceful world is still a distant one.

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



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Always Ahead

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 03

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.

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.

SECTION 'A'.

1. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: 10*5=50
 - 1(a.) Difference in pressure group politics in developed and developing countries.
 - 1(b.) Limitations of systems approach to international politics.
 - 1(c.) Democratic Peace Theory.
 - 1(d.) India's prospects in APEC
 - 1(e.) Strength of political sociology approach.
2. (a.) In spite of the evidence at hand, climate change remains the toughest and the most intractable contemporary global concern. Comment. Do you think "an environmental cold war" between developed and developing countries has contributed to this impasse? 20 Marks
2. (b.) "2019 has been a year of democratic setbacks and popular protests." Substantiate with relevant examples. 15 Marks
2. (c.) "The NPT treaty is under strain. Iran and North Korea pose the complex challenges". Comment. 15 Marks
3. (a.) Critically evaluate the role of UNHRC towards protection of human rights. Do you think China's election to the UN Human Rights Council reveals UNHRC's shaky global status? 20 Marks
3. (b.) What is gender justice? Do you think gender justice in law as well as in practice is key to achieve SDGs? 15 Marks

3. (c) The debate on "ASEAN's centrality" gained momentum with China's growing regional clout. Do you think the debate is likely to get sharpened with the consolidation of Quad? 15 Marks
4. (a.) "It is time to stop thinking of EU as a single union. It contains multitude." Comment. Do you think, there has always been a contradiction between transnationalism and nationalism, inherent in the idea of EU? 20 Marks
4. (b.) What is new regionalism? Do you think regionalism is the new globalization in the newly emerged global scenario post pandemic? 15 Marks
4. (c.) Terrorism is a complex and a highly pervasive global problem. Comment. To what extent international cooperation is crucial in addressing the threat? 15 Marks

SECTION 'B'

5. Comment on the following in about 150 words each: 10*5=50
- a. Give the relevance of NAM in 21st century.
 - b. What are the weaknesses of traditional approach to comparative politics?
 - c. Discuss the impact of pandemic on the nature of states in advanced industrial societies.
 - d. Give your views on National interest as a "pseudo theory".
 - e. What are the salient features of NAFTA 2.0?
6. (a.) The new world order is clearly on the horizon. This gives strong reasons for rejuvenation of SAARC. However, to conclude that SAARC is returning to its active phase may be pre-mature. Discuss. 20 Marks
6. (b.) "In the absence of comprehensive reforms, UN faces the crisis of confidence." PM Modi. Do you think the world has surplus of multilateral challenges but not enough multilateralism to address them? 15 Marks
6. (c.) The current backlash against globalization and free trade mandates an overhaul of WTO. However, the reforms should not leave lesser negotiating space for developing countries. Elucidate. 15 Marks

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Always Ahead

7. (a.) Feminist theory of international relations explores gender as a site of power and social interaction. Comment. Do you subscribe to the view that the neglect of feminist perspective is a real challenge in conceptualizing the notion of security in international politics? 20 Marks
7. (b.) Post COVID-19 world needs globalization based on fairness, equality and humanity. Discuss. 15 Marks
7. (c.) Do you think that the world is witnessing the end of Pax Americana and the beginning of Pax Sinica? 15 Marks
8. (a.) Discuss the salient arguments of structural realists. Highlight the post-modernist critique of structuralism. 20 Marks
8. (b.) Do you think that the balance of Power is an ambiguous concept? Examine the relevance of Balance of Power in the 20th century. 15 Marks
8. (c.) Do you think nuclear deterrence is a myth and there is no realistic way to protect ourselves against deliberate or inadvertent use of nuclear weapons? 15 Marks

Tips for Writing Good Answers: -

- 1. Read the question carefully and at least 3-4 times.*
- 2. Note down concepts, facts, examples, keywords related to the question.*
- 3. Draw a rough outline of the flow.*
- 4. Pay adequate attention to the introduction and conclusion.*
- 5. Introduction must offer your brief interpretation of the question and how you propose to develop it.*
- 6. Conclusion must summarize your response to the question.*
- 7. Make sure answer is*
 - a. Logical and coherent*
 - b. Clear connection between sentences and paragraphs.*
 - c. Written correctly giving adequate compatibility to your expression, style and presentation*
 - d. Do not exceed the word limit*
 - e. Write neatly*
 - f. Underline points you wish to emphasize.*