

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2022

Test 3

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name Kanika Goyal
Test Date 26-08-2022
Email Address _____
UPSC Roll No SE 3517201

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						

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at psirtestseries@shubhrranjan.com

Q.1 (a)

Enumerate the basic principles of Morgenthau's classical realist theory. (10 Marks)

Hans Morgenthau, father of classical realism, as a result of disillusionment from American President's going for 'liberal illusion' through UNSC, UNHCR, in his book 'Politics amongst Nations' gave six principles of Realism, which form the basis of Classical Realist theory :-

- 1) International politics like human Nature is 'animus dominerandi' and thus is a continuous struggle for power (Hobbesian Influence)
- 2) Power is an end as well as means in international politics and no amount of power is ever enough e.g. Truman



doctrine going for greater American power by ending isolation.

iii) National Interest is supreme in international politics and thus *Raison de etat* prevails (~~Machi~~ Machiavellian Influence)

iv) National Interest is dynamic and thus there are no permanent friends or enemies in international politics (his analysis of changing alliances in WW2 & WW1)

v) Politics is an autonomous discipline and so is International Relations.

vi) International Relations shouldn't be limited to law or ethics or given to international institutions.

Thus, Morgenthau laid the foundation of Realism which at present is the 'common sense' of International Relations.

(b)

Discuss the Causes of disintegration of U.S.S.R (10 Marks)

United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) was a group of Russia + 16 countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia tied as a confederation. It came down as a house of cards in 1990 possible reasons cited are:-

1) Gorbachev policies, external adoption of 'Sinatra Doctrine', paving a way for political order of their choice in other countries and internal adoption of Perestroika which undertook economic reforms and Glasnost paving a way for freedom of speech and expression.

As, held dictatorships are not vulnerable when there is dissent, but

when they start to reform themselves
(Alexis de Tocqueville)

2) Ronald Reagan STAR wars under Strategic defense Initiative, gave up on the détente phase and its treaties like START, SALT etc. and forced soviet union to spend on space and defence (~10% of GDP) leading to economic precarity

3) Huge Bloodletting in the 'graveyard of empires' i.e. Afghanistan further weakened the USSR.

Along with this huge political unrest, Chernobyl and massive earthquakes in Russia, and rising dissent in its satellites and weakening of the 2nd Frontier of NAM are also cited as possible causes.

1(c)

National interest is a pseudo theory. Comment. (10 Marks)

National Interest is held as the central concept of International Westphalian order, where states are considered as sovereign actors, strategically manoeuvring to protect their territorial integrity and sovereignty and ensure survival.

~~Raymond Aron classif~~

Robinson classifies National Interest as vital, non-vital, primary-secondary, strategic-non-strategic etc.

Whereas Realists hold National Interest or *Raison de'etat* at the centre of state decision making process (HW Bush, Jack Snyder), it has been criticised as Marxists as pseudo theory.

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Charles Beard argue, that^e it is a 'veil' under which the^e interests of elites' are taken forward by the states.

Immanuel Wallerstein holds that Nationalism is a tool of the capitalists of the west to have access to cheap Raw Material, labour, natural resources of the east.

Feminists like Diane Pearce argue that under the guise of National Interest and Security states have committed violence of its women⁹ leading to feminisation of poverty.

Social constructivists argue that we need to end this 'secularisation' of National Interest and pave a way for collective interest of humanity for human security.



(d)

What are the limitations of political economy approach. (10 Marks)

Political economy approach analyses the systems of a country through the analysis of Interaction of its political and economic structures, tracing origin to Kautilyan Arthashastra it is regarded as one of the best 'behavioural comparative theory'.

Modern Political economy is divided into two schools.

- a) Rational choice school (by Adam Smith)
 - i) Classical political economy: Market as the deciding mechanism for a state
 - ii) Welfare based approach: centrality of welfare economics (JM Keynes)
 - iii) Capability building approach —

Amartya Sen, Joseph Stiglitz

b) Marxist school (Karl Marx)

i) Theory of development of underdevelopment

ii) Overdeveloped state in post colonial societies.

This approach has been reflected through works of Francine Frankel 'Analysis of Green Revolution' in India, Amartya Sen 'Theory of Economic deprivation' - Reasons for famine in India, etc.

Thus, the approach utilises both Quantitative analysis and Qualitative analysis however it is criticised by Neo-Institutionalist like Theda Schopel for 'Overlooking the role state', Marxist approach is criticised as 'economic reductionism'.

Still, it continues to be one of the best method of Analysis.



(e)

Discuss the changing nature of pressure group politics in developing countries. (10 Marks)

Samuel E. Finer calls pressure groups as invisible empires, the role of pressure group is seen as 'pressure creating' groupings for furthering their interests via different methods like Policy paper, think tanks, Hartals, dharna sit-ins, candle marches etc.

Developing country pressure group politics has been characterised by Gabriel Almond as being dominated by

a) associational groups like caste, religious ethnic groups eg. Naga council or Jati Samitis

b) Anomic groups like anomic mass of people coming together on a particular issue (eg. protest in Myanmar - Seikante against

outing dispensation.

However, as J. Bolman notes presently as a result of infusion of democracy, the developing societies are moving from associational to non-associational and from atomic → developmental groups.

This can be characterised by the rise of strong lobby of FICCI, CII post liberalisation in India, growing role of Think Tanks in policy making, influence and governance functions by Civil society organisations

Even under the pink wave in Latin America, the ideological groups are become again more prevalent as per Prof. Jorge Heine

(a)

In the discipline of International Relations, Realism is a school of thought that emphasizes the competitive and conflictual side of international relations. Discuss (20 Marks)

2a)

Realism is the dominant paradigm of International theory often hailed as its 'common sense'. The sources of influence are

a) Kautilya : in the field of International relations only the strength of the lion prevails

b) Sun Tzu : The enemy's are consistently colliding in International relations.

c) Thucydides : 'International relations is a struggle for power and thus war is a reality.'

Thus, Realism hails International relations as a continuous state of war with competition between the actors its



assumptions reflect that :-

a) International sphere is anarchical with states as sovereign actors

b) As it is anarchical, there is no world actor and continuous threat to the survival of state.

c) for survival state has to go for 'self help' through power maximisation

Thus, there is a continuous competition for power amongst the state, as Hans-Joachim Watzel puts the states keep on consistently colliding like Billiard balls in the international sphere.

However, as its assumption further is that power is a zero sum game the relations become essentially conflictual



Whereby, the increase in power of one state leads to survival threat for another as as Kenneth Waltz puts it creates a 'Security Dilemma'

Realists school of thought thus through their analysis of International relations as essential conflictual and competitive give prescriptions for Nation state.

Classical realists argue that 'National Interest' is supreme and dynamic and there are no permanent friends and enemies in the International relations, the states are divided as Imperialists, Revisionist and Reigning Hegemons.

However, to counter this continuous expansion the states tend to come together by Formation of Counter Coalitions and



thus 'Balance each other power'

However, as offensive realists note the Nuclear weapons changed the structure with 'Balance of threat', states are competing and conflicting regionally to establish hegemony.

This view of realist is however criticised as biased with Alexander Wendt calling 'Anarchy is what states make of it'

Marxists argue that the conflict is between the core and periphery and not amongst nation states.

Feminist Ann J. Ticker say that this 'Inherent Secularisation' has threatened the Human security of the states.

Still, in the wake of Russia-Ukraine crisis or Taiwanese Strait conflict one cannot be 'Indifferent to Realism'

2(b)

The feminist contribution to the theory of International relations can be understood through their deconstruction of gender both as a socially constructed identities and as a powerful organising logic.
Comment. (15 Marks)

'Man make war because war
make man'

International Relations has been seen as the most masculinist of all disciplines, where the presence of women perspective had been negligible.

Feminist deconstruct gender as a social theory and take a sociological view of power (Andree Dowkin - targeted violence) in the words of Simone de Beauvoir it argues that often the word 'female' has been interpreted as secondary or derivative of 'male' thus she calls female as secondary sex and the problem of inequality being 'Male' or Mens problem.

Thus, the theory argue that it is not because women are weak but because of men perceiving them as weak, the field of IR is domination of male values.

Ann J. Tickner in her criticism to Morgenthau's '6 principles of security' argues human security, values, ethos and laws also matter and human nature is not just 'animal dominandi' putting forth the social construct of Gender.

When, Mussolini argues 'War is to men, what maternity is to women' it represent the ~~was~~ careful and powerful organising principle layed out.



Cynthia Enloe questions it in 'Beches, Banana's and Basos' and asks 'Where are the women?' most of them being reduced as comfort women, wife of ambassadors and the Invisible. She argues that 'The personal is political'

Women, who are the most sufferers of violence in case of war, violence, instability (Ukraine, Sri Lanka, Taliban) are getting collective as the 4th wave of feminism stems from 'Humanism' throughout the world, The agreement thus is for minimum rights for the 50% of world's women.

Today, it is essential to achieve SDG-5 in totality, 'the world cannot fly until one hand is tied'



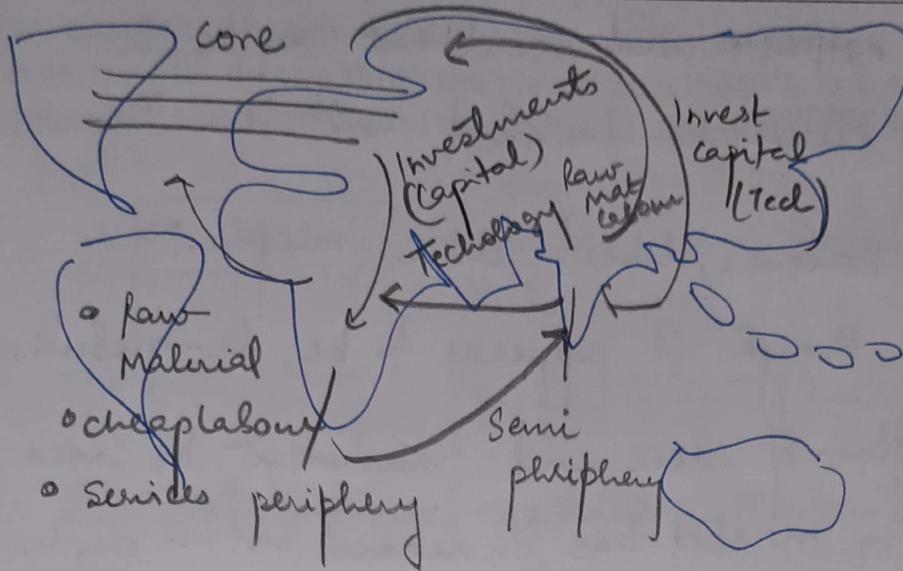
Que.2(c)

Elucidate Immanuel Wallerstein's theory of world system and its limitations. (15 Marks)

Immanuel Wallerstein belong to school of orthodox Marxism in International Politics, through his world system theory he has taken forward the theory of development of Underdevelopment given by Henrique Cardoso, Samir Amin, AG Frank.

To, their analysis of core and periphery whereby the core i.e. the developed world working at the helm of its capitalists is leading to exploitation of the periphery i.e. the non-developed (3rd world countries)

Wallerstein adds another dimension of semi-periphery as new states coming into the picture eg. India - China.



Thus, from the semi-periphery both the flow from west and outflow to the east is happening of capital, Technology, with them emerging as Neo-Colonisers.

Further, Wallerstein theory was given in the wake of 'global expansion of Capitalisation' and thus Globalisation, which he said that as the 'Consciousness of the east' increases it is bound to collapse.



COVID-19 and resultant curbs on supply chain has testified Wallerstein theory.

However, liberals like Joseph Nye argue though it appears to be de-globalisation the flow of ideas and investment in cross country market has increased with digital proliferation.

Most virulent critique comes from the Neo-Marxists like Richard Ashley who call Wallerstein theory as 'Main stream theory' which fails to move beyond the state.

However, for the analysis of dependence of Global South on the west his theory is one of the prominent source.

3(a)

Explain the idea of hegemony in the theory of international relations. How far do you think the idea of hegemony is helpful in understanding the dynamics of international relations? (20 Marks)

Hegemony refers to the establishment of preponderance of a particular state in the International system. Mortan Kaplan classifies this as 'Univesal Actor' model of world goverance.

This, idea is stressed by the offensive realists, who say only ^{hegemony}~~security~~ will ensure permanent end of security dilemmas thus most of the states are looking for Hegemony in their sphere of influence.

Hegemony is thus motivated because of Information asymmetry, presence of free riders, and a significant assurance that it provides to the states, removing threat



perceptions

The idea of hegemony in the International is a doctrine of Realism whereby Hans Morganthau held that 'Power is an end as well as means in International relations'. Though the roots are traced to Kautilyan philosophy framing IR, where the strength of the lion prevails thus a consistent effort to ensure 'Chakravarti Samrat'.

The current elements using hegemony are utilised by 'offensive Realism' John Mearsheimer in his tragedy of Great Power Politics, call states as 'power maximisers' and offense as best defense propelling constant desire for hegemony.

Further, Paul Kennedy utilises the concept in his 'Rise and Fall of Great Powers' stating that it is because the current hegemon provides the strategic space for free riders to flourish by overstretching the future happens, similarly Kenneth Organski Utilises this for ~~Rise and~~ Power transition theory.

Graham Allison, in his empirical historical analysis notes that hegemon's overtime has faced downfall as revisionist power increase often resulting in 'war', he say the Indo-Pacific where China is growing can emerge as a future theatre of war.

Charles Kindleberger, argues that the power transition are never ~~easy~~ easy as the ongoing power fail to

deliver on, the revisionist power is not ready to take huge responsibility as averts to aggression. It was seen in COVID-19 crisis where US failed to manage home and adopted vaccine Nationalism and China came out as heavily aggressive and as a wolf warrior India punched beyond its weight.

Further hegemonic stability theory is a greater addition to the subject of IR. Therefore the concept is significant guiding light.

But as like ^{mother} _{discipline} politics, IR too is a bottomless and borderless sea which cannot be explained through single concept.

(b)

Do you agree that the world is fast emerging as a multipolar world? Give suitable examples and arguments to support your point of view. (15 Marks)

Henry Kissinger in his book classify world order as the present of power division in the international sphere.

From the westphalian world order established post 1648, to the Bipolar order post WW2, world saw a Unipolar world order under United States (1991-2001) beginning characterised by the Iraq war in 1990.

However, presently as the world looks in flux because of 'rise of china' and the rise of other great powers like India, Brazil, South Africa and resurgence of Russia recently seen in Ukraine crisis, world

order appears to be more multipolar than ever, Fareed Zakaria terms it as "Demise of the west and Rise of the rest"

Multipolarity, is seen from increased divergence of EU from the USA, cold peace after the 2002 Great war on Terror, to France calling for strategic autonomy of 'European Union' and Germany going ahead with the deals like Nord Stream pipeline.

Even, the rise of Russia with acquisition of Georgia and Abkhazie in 2008, war in Crimean peninsula 2014 and now the Ukraine crisis reflect on its rise.

Even the African countries have started to be one of the fastest developing countries with South Africa taking lead.

However, John Mearschiner and Paul Kennedy characterise the rise of China as the biggest reality of 21st century. They increasingly project a new bipolar reality with economic (highest PPP), political (control over SCS, ASEAN, Africa) and Geo strategic belt increasing.

Graham Allison further clarifies it is an emergence of 'New Hegemon' or Pax Sinica for the world.

But, as COVID has seen that the world order is no longer in control of US, however China went for wolf warrior diplomacy and aggression (Galwan SCS)

It is leaders like India which have 'punched' beyond their weight as seen in vaccine Maitri, therefore for Peace and stability Reformed Multipolar world order is desired



Que.3(c)

What do you understand by Euro-centrism? What challenges does it pose to the study of comparative politics? (15 Marks)

Comparative politics as a discipline compares the political structures of different states. It has two approaches traditional and modern.

Eurocentricism i.e. the analysis of all political systems by keeping the western political architecture as ideal for eg. KC where calling India as Quasi-Federal by keeping American federalism as Ideal

It was basically a feature of traditional approach which were based on the comparison of the constitutions (legal-institutional), kept normativism (prescribing the western systems).



However as Behavioural revolution took place, along with developing countries entering the perspective of analysis where 'Constitution exists but Constitutionalism does not'.

Gabriel Almond and Coleman categorized comparative politics as the study of the developing areas, however even in the modern approaches Euro-centrism continued to be a challenge as seen through:-

i) David Easton's system approach:

Input-output model with a feedback mechanism was basically modeled on the western democracies

ii) ~~further~~ Structural-Functional approach too

reflected status-quoism while laying down functions of political institutions.

ii) Political developmental approach of Lucian Pye also analyzed development through prism of equality, participation of people and law enforcement

iii) Political Modernisation by Samuel Huntington and Edward Shils reflected Industrialisation, Urbanisation, Secularisation as phenomena leading to Democratisation (a lens to see change in re-approachment efforts)

Even, the 'civic culture' approach by Sidney Verba calls the institutions of east as parochial, thus these approaches were marred by parochialism, true success was achieved through 'political economy' and 'political sociology' which eventually got the status of a discipline.

Que.5(a)

Limitations of traditional approach to comparative politics. (10 Marks)

a) Comparative politics is as old as political science, with Aristotle being the father of both, he also laid foundation for traditional approach through his 'theory of constitution' where he analyzed 158 constitutions.

This approach is further classified as:-

i) Normative approach: Analysis of state structures via the values of justice, equality etc., however these are regarded as Am chait theories by David Easton

ii) Historical approach: Historical analysis of state system is limited as politics is dynamic and new ideas emerge which may not be present in history eg. emerging of decolonised nations,



iii) Legal constitutional approach: The constitutions of states are compared for their features eg. Ivor Jennings, CF Strong analysis, however they are static.

iv) Empirical approach too wear the ideal lens of the west.

Thus, the major limitations was of 'Euro-centrism', 'parochialism', 'staticity' and other wordliness in these approaches!

This therefore paved way for 'Behavioural Revolution' which was politics as a continuously dynamic activity.



Que.5(b)

"Realisation of common standards of human rights is still a challenging task. (10 Marks)

Human rights, refer to the inalienable right human beings possess as a virtue of being Human beings. They are institutionalised at the world level through the Universal declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and ICPR and International Social and Economic Rights, 1963.

There has been consistent debate whether the first generation human rights of civil and political participation are sufficient or the social-economic rights for development are essential for holistic growth. This debate was a major contention between US & USSR in the cold war and presently US and China over Xinjiang and Tibet.



Also the new emerging paradigm of dignity rights (LGBTQ, women rights), environmental rights are asking for a cosmopolitan approach for greater justice to people.

Human Rights by Multiculturalists are questioned as undermining their social values and cultural being and thus attack on sovereign existence (ASIAN VALUE ~~deb~~ debate Mahathir Mohamad and Lee Kuan Yew)

However, Amnesty & Sen say to ensure there is no Ghettoisation and realisation of rights of all, common standards-paradigm and enforcement by all becomes essential.



Que.5(c)

New International Economic Order. (10 Marks)

The concept of New International Economic Order was put forth by the NAM countries at the Algiers Summit in 1963.

This was a response to the idea of Capitalist and Communist world order clashing and was based on 'Theory of development of Underdevelopment'. It asked for :-

- i) Collective economic order of the NAM countries
- ii) Investment by the 1st and the 2nd world for strengthening the socio-economic capacities for development.
- iii) Refusal to be bogged down by the forces of Capitalism and outer control of their Natural resources.



iv) laying out plans for economic progress and a continuous followup.

Though, the idea was pristine it soon collapsed, as no funding was received and NAM could not follow up on the commitments. Further most of them had their respective dependence domains on the USA and USSR and continued to get aid from there.

Further, with the idea of globalisation emerging on the Global sphere in 1990s and capitalism emerging as organising principle NIEO went into huge.

Today, with Environmental finance and creating consensus at WTO, ensuring IPR waiver of vaccines NIEO is the idea to be revived.



Que.5(d)

UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding. (10 Marks)

Article 2 of the UN charter gave it the ^{power} ~~force~~ to enforce 'collective security' doctrine with the consent of the 15 Nations of United Nation Security council.

The idea was 'One for all and all for one' based on Peace building whereby states won't be going for war because of threat of collective military action from the UN, however other than two occasions of Korean Peninsula war, 1950 and Gulf war, 1990 this could not be material as 15 stood divided.

However, even there there has been a complete failure to ensure lasting peace is built. When the idea went in huge 'peace keeping' as an alternative was mobilised

by Dag Hammer Skold.

Here the forces were placed on disturbed or conflictual areas not for military action by 'policing' or peace keeping with only access to weapons of self defence. Presently UN operates ~60 such operations esp. in South Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia, etc.

These, forces are often unable to bring lasting change and have been continuously standed for 50+ years in some lands.

Thus, social constructivists and neo-marxists agree that 'either of these based on Realist assumptions cannot work unless there is real force coming by changing security perspective and creating moral boundaries by people-2. people relations.

Que.5(e)

Future of WTO. (10 Marks)

World Trade Organisation, is a successor of General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, it was institutionalised in 1995 after Uruguay Round of Talks and creation of Dunkel Draft.

It is based on principles of 'consensus', liberalising tariffs globally by giving MFN (most favoured Nation) status to member states, and dispute resolution in case of flouting of agreements.

Also, the agreements base themselves on Comparative advantage principle of Ricardian theory. However after the Singapore agreements no other agreement has come out of WTO.

Doha Developmental Round talks 2002 is still to be implemented, China entry after 2001 and it taking benefits of multilateral mechanism created apprehension in west.

Further, the Dispute resolution Mechanism went defunct with Trump not allowing appointment of Adjudicators to the Appellate board.

However, with 17th Ministerial Conference showing outcomes with 'compulsory licensing framework liberalisation', fisheries agreement under leadership of Ngani Okonjo Inela, WTO is looking forward for new revival.

India views the revival of WTO as essential for safeguarding the multilateral order.

Que. 7(a)

Critically evaluate the relevance of structural functional approach for the study of comparative politics. (20 Marks)

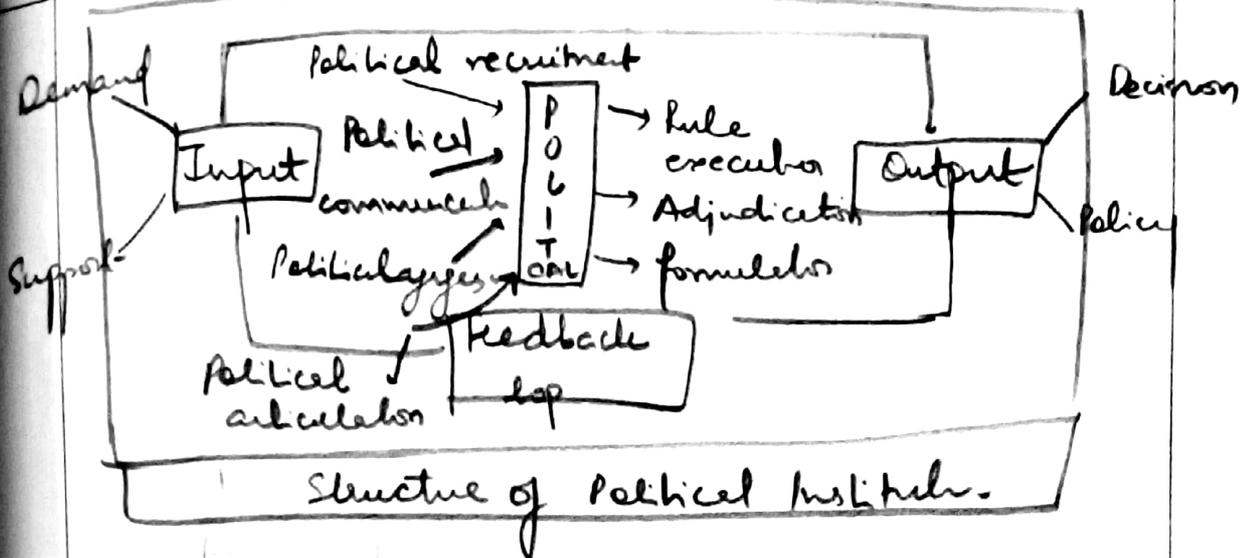
a)

Structural functional approach is a modern comparative approach given by Gabriel Almond and Powell. It draws influence from :-

- i) David Easton's system's theory
- ii) Anthropologists Malinowski and Radcliffe Brown
- iii) Traditional Institutional approach.

According to it the Political systems in different countries are at different stage of development and evolutionary

They are also affected by the culture i.e. norms, beliefs and practices central to particular societies, yet the political system performs certain essential functions.



Thus, the Input of Political Recruitment, Political communication, Political aggregation (political parties) and articulation (pressure groups) is essential to all systems.

And, the out of Rule adjudication, execution and legislation is also same for both.

It was held as relevant to study:-

- a) Intricate working of political structures universally: general theory
- b) Takes a evolutionary perspective.



c) provided a scientific arranged structural analysis

However, this was criticised as status quoist model which measures the progress based on western model, as gargonistic and cosmetic with no effective contribution to the analysis.

Marxist called it as justification of the western arrangement and being not open to the social movements and protests, also thus brings huge cost for system maintenance.

Further Gabriel Almond himself along with Sidney Verba gave a civic culture approach focusing more on how



people are responding to the policies categorising as parochial, subject and participative.

However, the issue of euro-centrism continues to impact the Model, which with Post-Behaviourism saw a decline with development being seen as freedom and end of Extractive power.

However, when the approaches of Political ~~approach~~ economy and sociology began to dominate with societal and resource distribution analysis. Mancur Olson and Theda Skocpol have revived the theory by giving call for "Neo Institutionalism".

Que.7(b)

Analyse the problem of nuclear proliferation in present times and the factors responsible for it (15 Marks)

Recently report by SIPRI (Stockholm Policy Research Institute) has remarked on increase in nuclear arsenals in USA, Russia and China.

~~The problem is characterised by:-~~

of The problem, thus affect the apparatus by increasing the threat of the 'Nuclear war' also it continues to divert huge resources to the maintenance of nuclear weapons.

The problem also is the further nuclearisation of the east with North Korea acquisition and of the Middle East where Iran has enriched the Uranium to the extent of weaponisation.



The factors responsible for it :-

- o) Increase in the Chinese arsenal with it committing 10% budget to Defence with double double increase and maintaining highest number of nuclear submarine
- o) The failure of Nuclear Proliferation treaty
 - i) Created the Nuclear Have's and Have'not
 - ii) Did not lay down a specific timeline for disarmament
 - iii) Civilian transfer was utilised by countries for creating weaponry
- o) Change in the New START treaty and Open space treaty, which further increases the Information asymmetry (John Mearsheimer) giving rise to a increase in arsenal.



*) Chinese irresponsible conduct through the transfer of weaponry to the irresponsible actors like Pakistan creating small nuclear weaponry.

*) Also, further Pakistan transferring the Technology to the non-state actors has created proliferation

The major reason is world's failure to come in terms with the Convention on Disarmament and creating a comprehensive doctrine, even the initiatives like ICAN sounds empty unless and until actors are held responsible.

It is urgent time to adopt a Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan on complete Nuclear disarmament'

7(c)

What are the main issues of debate between developed and developing countries in the context of environment? (15 Marks)

• Cop 26 was a representation of how the world stand divided with different political wills in the matter of Environment)

Antonio Guterres
(UN Secretary General)

Climate change is the reality that world faces today and its requires a global call of action (IPCC AR6), however ~~there~~ there are divergences with respect to responsibilities.

Post Kyoto, the world adopted principle of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' Copenhagen in 2010 added 'Respective capabilities', however as the



developed countries have already utilised carbon space allotted, have shrinking population and can adopt newer technologies, Developing countries argue that they need ~70% of the space to develop (Sunita Narain CSE ~~dir~~ Director General), she argues poor cannot be told to not to develop.

However, the developed countries refuse either carbon space or financial assistance for mitigation (non-delivery on \$100bn promise), the thrust was seen at COP26 where the developing world refused to decarbonise in case financial assistance is not provided thus jeopardising the Paris agreement. The disagreement seen in 'argus', 'notes' & 'considerations' over financial commitment also highlighted it.



Also, the continuous economic sanctions non-tariff barriers (FitforSS) adopted by the developed Nations affect the poor exporters in developing and LDC's.

Further, within the developing fold Nawroz Dubash argues that Small Island Developing countries which are faced by increased threat of submersion want the world to deliver on Paris goal of 1.5°C

However, as the west today faced with 'Cost of living crisis' asks for leaving the goals for time being, and the goal of 2050 seem unachievable. The world has to unite to ensure the goals are met esp. at Sharm al Sheikh in Nov 2023.

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2022

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

Q. 1 Answer the following in about 150 words each:

- a) Enumerate the basic principles of Morgenthau's classical realist theory.
- b) Discuss the Causes of disintegration of U.S.S.R
- c) National interest is a pseudo theory. Comment.
- d) what are the limitations of political economy approach.
- e) Discuss the changing nature of pressure group politics in developing countries.

34 / 02

EH all mov.

16 a) In the discipline of International Relations, Realism is a school of thought that emphasizes the competitive and conflictual side of international relations. Discuss. 20

9 b) The feminist contribution to the theory of International relations can be understood through their deconstruction of gender both as a socially constructed identities and as a powerful organising logic. Comment 15

Diana peace.

9 c) Elucidate Immanuel Wallerstein's theory of world system and its limitations. 15

Q3 organising / social
has helped

cone
↓
* globalisation
* Amartya Sen value
*



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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

Hegemony: preponderance

in the sphere of stability
Always Ahead

translates stability
Thereto

36

12

(a) Explain the idea of hegemony in the theory of international relations. How far do you think the idea of hegemony is helpful in understanding the dynamics of international relations?

Meat, SC

20

12

(b) Do you agree that the world is fast emerging as a multipolar world? Give suitable examples and arguments to support your point of view.

15

12

(c) What do you understand by Euro-centrism? What challenges does it pose to the study of comparative politics?

15

32

14

(a) Critically analyse the neoliberal theory of international relations with special reference to the idea of Complex Interdependence.

Nye

9

(b) Are international institutions designed to efficiently resolve the problem of conflict or to magnify the interests of the powerful states?

UN
WHO

9

(c) To what extent it would be appropriate to say that the security landscape has changed with the demise of USSR and consequently deterrence can no longer be the basis of sound security policy?

UNSCO

WTO

conscious

SECTION B

Q 5 Discuss the following in about 150 words each:

- (a) Limitations of traditional approach to comparative politics.
- (b) Realisation of common standards of human rights is still a challenging task.
- (c) New International Economic Order
- (d) UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding
- (e) Future of WTO.



9

(a) Has economic globalization changed international politics? Discuss how increased economic integration influences foreign policies of the states?

(b) The Security Council's objective was to stop a conflict by addressing its cause. But, for years now, it has taken on the subsidiary pursuit of being a humanitarian council. Substantiate?

(c) Despite the many advances that human civilization has achieved, it continues to face multiple risks and threats to human security, transnational terrorism is one of the most significant security challenge. Elaborate.



Q7
14 (a) Critically evaluate the relevance of structural functional approach for the study of comparative politics.

Palitkeep
Palitkeel modern
sociology

Neo-institutionalism

- I CAN
- Trade
Q8 (b) Analyse the problem of nuclear proliferation in present times and the factors responsible for it.

START, NPT, Simulation

Rise of
China
Asympt
Q7 (c) What are the main issues of debate between developed and developing countries in the context of environment?

SPRI report in 95% of world

Q8 (a) Enumerate the theories of regionalism and how do you look at the prospect of regionalism in the post pandemic world order.

(b) Compare and Contrast the nature of State in advanced industrial societies with that of developing societies.

(c) Most believe that a rules based international order is a remote possibility. Instead, uncertainty and impermanence are likely to be the dominant aspect in world affairs. In the light of this statement, in what way the war in Ukraine will shape the world order?

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at psirtestseries@shubhrranjan.com



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, *dominant theory* *common sense of*

