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कृपया इस स्थान  
में प्रश्न संख्या के  
अतिरिक्त कुछ  
न लिखें।

# UPSC

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नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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Name :- SRISHTI DABAS

Test Date :- 31 JULY 2023

UPSC Roll No :- 0501579

PSIR TEST 3

(6:30 - 9:35 am)

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① (a)

Comment on post modernist critique of structuralism.

(10m)

Structuralism emphasises upon the role of 'structures' of international institutions, domestic parties or global events, that shape choices of actors.

≡ The anarchical world order pushes realists towards power maximization.

This approach has been criticised by post modernists like Ash Richard Ashley who argue that: 'Anarchy Problematique' where ~~cc~~ Anarchy is states use idea of anarchy to justify conflicts and tensions, rather than cooperation.

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Post modernists call these conceptions  
of power and security threat as  
META NARRATIVES & DISCOURSES  
which influence certain decisions  
and actions.

≠ Justification of US war on  
Iraq in pretence of democracy  
promotion.

Deer Deirian, a post modernist  
talks about use of social media  
to establish such structures  
≠ Gulf war shown without  
bloodshed.

Such misrepresentations by structural-  
-ists are all part of power politics  
to distort the truth. Post modernists  
thus call for relook at the  
dominant discourses and preventing  
hegemony of any school of  
thought.

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① (b)

Discuss the feminist approach to security.

(10m)

The feminist Theory of International Relations critiques the masculinist approach to security, which is based entirely on 'power'.

The realist approach to security, as explained by thinkers like Morgenthau is linked to 'power maximization'.

He says:

"Whatever by the ultimate end, power is the immediate end."

This approach is countered by the feminists, and they give an alternative approach to security, i.e.

HUMAN SECURITY. Ann J. Tickner

in her 'Gender in International Politics' critiques Morgenthau's

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principles of International Relations & instead puts forth her understanding of security as:-

- (i) Humans as not 'power seeking' creatures, rather agents of cooperation.
- (ii) Human security as the national interest.
- (iii) Role of ethics and values in international relations.
- (iv) significance of 'empowerment' over power enhancement.

The Human Security approach ensures that Human Rights are respected, women are given due place in policy making and peace building. With this war crimes, institutionalized rapes and women oppression can be tackled, to build a peaceful and sustainable future.

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① (c)

Discuss the role of MNCs in shaping the politics across developing countries.

(10m)

MNCs are the TRANSNATIONAL ACTORS which have presence in more than one state → spread across numerous 'Host nations'.

In Developing nations, MNCs help provide employment, opportunities for economic growth and supply chains development. eg Vietnam's semiconductor industry.

They build 'COMPLEX INTEDEPENDENCE' as explained by Joseph Nye and Robert Keohane. They help in shaping the politics through influencing the policies of a nation and acting as pressure groups.  
eg Amazon's influence on policymaking

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However, as explained by Marxists of Dependency school, A.G. Frank and Samir Amin that MNCs exploit the poor & developing nations and lead to ' Development of Underdevelopment'

for instance, the 'Blood Batteries' in Congo exploit the child labour in cobalt mining. The prosperity in West is thus linked to the poverty in East. eg The Debt Trap diplomacy of China exploits raw materials of African nations.

MNCs thus act as 'agents of core' to exploit the peripheries (Emmanuel Wallerstein). Hence, they play <sup>role of</sup> a double edged sword - bringing benefits as well as challenges to developing nations.

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① (1)

Describe the political sociology approach.

(10 m)

Political sociology approach is an interdisciplinary approach of comparative politics which brings together 'society' and 'politics'.

As said by A. Mukhopadhyay,

"Political sociology is the child from the marriage between the state and the society."

Political sociology helps explain the factors of caste, religion, ethnicity, language, regionalism, etc. and their influence on state politics.

Western scholars like Robert Dahl and Lindblom explain polyarchy & deformed polyarchy in this context.

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C. Wright Mills gives the role of power elites and Iron Law of Oligarchy, while Duverger explains the electoral system.

Similarly, in case of non western scholars, Paul Brass (role of caste), Christophe Jaffrelot, Yogendra Yadav (role of religion) & Ashutosh Varshney use political sociology to explain influence of societal factors on political behaviour.

This approach has been criticised for depriving 'political science' its autonomy and identity (Sartre). Also, it is complex and difficult to gauge impact of social factors given the rich social diversities. Despite such criticisms, it holds relevance as a crucial approach to understand the interplay of society & politics.

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①(c)

Critically evaluate Democratic peace theory.

(10m)

Democratic peace theory is one of the 'liberal' theories of International Relations given by MICHAEL DOYLE.

The influence comes from Emmanuel Kant's theory of 'perpetual peace' and 'Republicanism', where he emphasises upon role of government in maintenance of peace.

The same was implemented in the arena of International Relations by Michael Doyle, arguing that 'democracies are peaceful' as they avoid going to wars due to reasons like —

i) belief in peaceful resolution

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of disputes.

- ii) citizen consensus needed for such acts like war
- iii) governments are accountable to people for their decisions.
- iv) better trust building and cohesion in democratic societies.

All these arguments have been criticized as merely coincidences to non existence of wars among democracies. Rather, other factors like economic interdependence play more significant role.

Also, democratic peace theory is critiqued for justifying intervention of USA in Iraq, Afghanistan on pretext of democracy promotion. It promotes authoritarianism. Despite the critique, the theory does provide one side of analysis among the numerous blind men explaining elephant.

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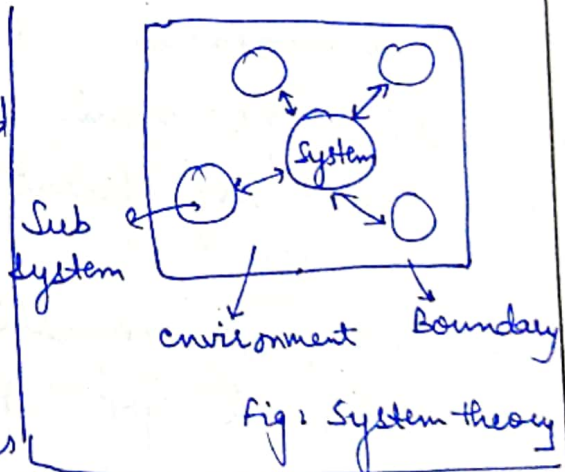
(2) (a)

Discuss the salient features of system theory of International politics. Do you think it is an inadequate theory?

(20m)

The System theory of International politics ~~finds~~ its foundation in the systems' theory of comparative politics given by David Easton, who explains a system as an interaction between elements within an environment.

Inputs are added as demands & support, into the system, giving outputs as policies and decisions.



This theory was replicated by MORTAN KAPLAN in the arena of International Relations.

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The advent of 'Behaviouralism' gave push to inclusion of scientific approaches and empirical tools in analysis of International Politics. Same was done by Morton Kaplan to put forth his 'System Theory of International Politics' which had following features:-

(1) The system of International Politics will be affected by the environment of global events, circumstances and happenings.  
eg Russia Ukraine war affects other countries also, like energy crisis in Europe.

(2) The sub systems in the system will influence each other dynamically, impacting responses of nations.  
eg influence of China actions at border on Indian policies.

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(3). Mortan Kaplan gave 10 systems in the International Politics, to give all possibilities of state systems like →

- a) Bipolar world - eg US and Russia during cold war.
- b) Loose Bipolar system - when another power enters into global arena.
- c) Very loose Bipolar system - further more powers emerge.
- d) Universal system - when all states have equal powers and no one dominates.
- e) Unipolar system - opposite of universal system with one power gaining preponderance.
- f) Detente system - when nuclear weapons bring peace; etc.

These systems give a holistic view of various power equations and global geopolitical exchanges.

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## Inadequate Theory

Despite the numerous systems given, the theory is inadequate as said by STANLEY HOFFMAN for there is more focus on form than substance.

The systems' theory of International Politics is vague, arbitrary and open to interpretations. It does not clearly define components of systems, sub systems, environment. Also, various systems are hypothetical, preventing any practical application.

The theory does not help in any predictive analysis of future of geopolitics and hence remains a merely theoretical construction. However, despite the inadequacy, it does provide insight into various global systems & power dynamics.

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②⑥

Distinguish the functions of political parties with that of pressure groups. Compare & contrast the nature of politics of pressure groups in developed & developing societies

(15m)

Political parties refer to the institution-alised organizations which are the UMBILICAL CORD between citizens and governments. They demonstrate Representative Democracy (Laski)

Pressure groups, on the other hand, are the extra constitutional, voluntary associations of people coming together for a cause to influence political parties and policies of government. They are referred to as INVISIBLE EMPIRES (Aber)

The basic difference between political parties and pressure groups

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live in their objectives. Political parties aspire to come to power through electoral victory, while pressure groups work outside government, without entering power politics.

As regards functions, political parties perform function of Interest Aggression while pressure groups undertake Interest Articulation. Political parties can be national or state, influencing people through their promises and election manifestoes, while pressure groups adopt advocacy, pressure tactics of strikes, protests.  
eg India against corruption.

There is linkage between the two as pressure groups like AIBP, NSUI prepare future leaders for political parties.

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Nature of politics of pressure groups differs in developed and developing nations as in developed countries, it is institutionalized with more prevalence of Associational pressure groups.  
eg Association of civil servants.

However, in developing nations, there are more non-associational and ideological pressure groups.  
eg Jai Sabha

Also, there are anomic groups  
eg Terrorist or naxal organization.

Jean Blonde has also explained that developed countries pressure groups focus on developmental issues like Fridays for future or MeToo, but developing nations focus on protective issues like Farm protests.

Hence, both political parties & pressure groups are 'sub systems' of the Structural-Functional approach (Gabriel Almond)

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(2) (C)

World system theory is a 'macro sociological' perspective seeking to explain the dynamics of capitalist world economy. Discuss the contemporary relevance of world system theory

(15m)

The World System Theory has been given by Marxist scholar - Emmanuel Wallerstein who attempts to explain the capitalist world economy.

He puts forth the Spatial aspect of world economics, by ~~put~~ explaining supply chains as:

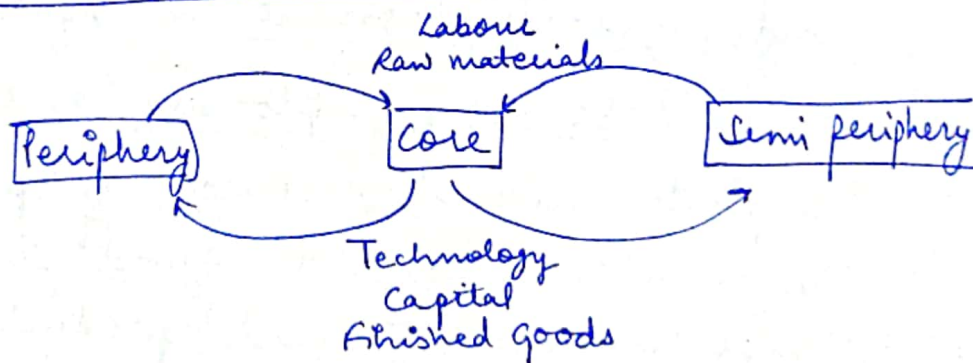


Fig. World System Theory

The 'core' nations are those which possess economic, political, ideological & technological prowess.  
eg. G7 nations.

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The periphery includes the poor & developing nations

≡ African, Latin American nations.

The semi periphery are the relatively well off developing nations acting as buffer / transition between core & periphery.

≡ India, China, Asian Tiger economies.

The World System Theory holds immense relevance in contemporary times as it explains the reasons for poverty and underdevelopment in Africa.

The Debt Trap Diplomacy of China exploits natural resources of poor African nations, to flood its markets with finished products.

There are social impacts of child labour, women exploitation, distress migration, along with ecological impacts of pollution,

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environmental degradation, deforestation and climate change.  
of Cobalt mining in cobalt.

However, the World System Theory has been criticised as Economic Reductionism and monocausal explanation. It ignores philanthropic contribution of GAVI, non discriminatory trade policies of WTO and helping hand of IMF during economic crisis.

Neo Marxists like Robert Cox will emphasise more on ideological factors while liberals like Joseph Nye focus on complex interdependence in the world system. Post modernists and structuralists will critique world system theory for absence of focus on values, beliefs.

But, world system theory definitely gives great insights into and keeps capitalism HUMANE & INCLUSIVE.

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③ (a)

Explain the difference between realist & neo realist approach to international politics. Discuss the relevance of feminist critique of realism. (20m)

Realism is the Hegemonic school of International Relations which gained prominence after failure of League of Nation and destruction by World war. It emphasises on anarchical world order and 'power' as a important aim for states.

There were two sub schools in realism — Classical realism and Neo Realism. The classical realist Morgenthau emphasised on actor-level analysis and hence, considering humans as power seekers (Animus Dominandi), emphasised said that for states also

“power is the means, power is the end.”

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On the other hand, neo liberals like Kenneth Waltz gave the Structure level analysis to make realism a 'timeless wisdom' and being scientific approach. He said that choices of actors are constrained by international structures of anarchy, as there is no world government and states depend on themselves for their safety.

Further, within neo-realism emerged two schools :-

a) Offensive realists like Mearshmeier  
(Tragedy of Great Power Politics)  
who considered:

"Offence as the best defence"  
and hence was POWER MAXIMIZER.

b) Defensive realists like Kenneth Waltz  
who was SECURITY MAXIMIZER  
and considered power only as tool  
not end.

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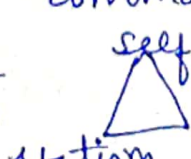
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Hence, we see that offensive realists were closer to classical realists as both believed in power maximization, power as means and end and importance of hegemony over balance of power.

Yet, we can't ignore the basic differences between classical and neo (structural) realists as -

- 1) Classical realism is actor specific while neo realism is structure dependent.
- 2) Classical realism emphasises upon power seeking nature of man & state, while neo realism focuses on anarchical world order.

Despite the difference, both the approaches commonly focus on  
trinity of  Self help  
Statism Survival.

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## Feminist critique of realism

feminists call realism as a masculinist theory which over emphasises on 'power', national interest as power maximization, divorce of ethics from politics.

Ann J. Ticker instead gives her principles of International Relations as a counter to Morgenthau's principle, to emphasise on Human Security, importance of values & ethics, role of women in peacebuilding, power as constructive and empowering and scope for cooperation.

The feminist critique by Cynthia Enloe emphasises that:

"Personal is international and international is personal."

They try to make realism more inclusive and pacifist.

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③ ⑥

Critically examine the relevance of theory of Balance of power in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

(10m)

Balance of power is a buzz word which keeps finding its meaning and relevance. It gained prominence in the Realist theory of International Relations who regard states as power & security maximizers, in this anarchical world order, through the tool of Balance of power.

Not Relevant in 21<sup>st</sup> century

To begin, Balance of power is a murky concept (Ernst Haas) and difficult to understand as it could mean numerous states with equal power or various states countering a dominant state to prevent it from gaining preponderance. It is unclear how and what type of power, for which purpose is used.

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Further, Liberals like J. Neheu call "Balance of power as nervous state of peace.", as states are either always in war or in preparation of war. Richard Cobden argues that Balance of power keeps states engaged in conflicts and prevents them from engaging in functional cooperation.

The contemporary challenges of -  
1) unsymmetrical warfare by terrorists  
2) problems without passports (Kofi Annan) like climate change  
3) nuclear deterrence (Balance of Terror)  
necessitate complex interdependence & hence puts Balance of power in question. (Robert Keohane, Joseph Nye)

Post Structuralists like Alexander Waltz argues:

"Anarchy is what states make of it."

Hence, they critique Balance of Power & realists for that matter, for lack of emphasis on values, beliefs.

Post modernists like Richard Ashley calls Balance of Power as 'Anarchy Problematique' as it creates narrative and discourse of anarchy, conflicts and tensions.

### Still Relevant

Yet, Balance of Power remains relevant as:

- 1) conventional weapons and arms race still prevails.
- 2) Non state actors are state proxies
- 3) Thucydides trap due to revisionist powers like China.
- 4) Power Transition Theory prevails  
: Pax Americana to Pax Sinica

Hence, Balance of Power, though in a modified version co-exists today with Balance of Threat.

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③ (c)

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

(15m)

The roots of Gender Justice can be traced back to the evolution of Human Rights through Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 which aimed to give equal access to resources, opportunities to all.

Also, the Convention on Elimination of all forms of violence against women is a step in the direction of gender justice. Gender Justice thus, refers to enabling equality, justice and rights based approach for all genders — the discriminated women and oppressed transgenders. It is a sub field within the broader aspects of human rights

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as Hillary Clinton argues:

"Women rights are human rights."

In Law, Gender justice is enabled  
through UDHR, 1948 and the  
institutional mechanism of UN Women.

The period from 1975-1985 was  
declared as UN Decade for Women  
during which 4 women conferences  
took place. The Fourth conference  
led to adoption of Beijing Plan  
for Action covering aspects of  
education, health, violence, employment  
etc. for women.

However, in practice, there are  
huge gaps. Women are oppressed  
and suppressed under patriarchal  
norms. The Security Paradox and  
Protection Myth makes men as  
protectors of women, as also  
their oppressors — through

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war crimes & institutionalized rapes.  
Women are marginalized as they:

- 1) receive hardly 40% of pay as men for same job roles.
- 2) own merely 1% of property.
- 3) face glass ceiling effect and pink collarization of jobs.
- 4) hardly 25 Heads of states have been women so far.

This shows that Gender Justice has been lagging behind to achieve SDGs — SDG 5 of Gender Equality and SDG 10 of reducing inequalities. It is also linked to other SDGs of zero hunger (SDG 1), no poverty (SDG 2), access to education, etc.

There is urgent need of the hour to emphasise on Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Budgeting, more inclusive and democratic societies — to enhance progress of women as well as LGBTQIA.

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5 (A)

Weakness of traditional approach to comparative politics.

(10m)

The traditional approach to comparative political analysis includes philosophy, legal and historical approaches which tend to explain the political structures, political processes and relations, emphasising on role of state.

It began from Aristotle's comparison of 158 constitutions and continued till World War II, when it was challenged due to emergence of Behaviouralism. This was so because of its weaknesses like:

(1) Eurocentric approach to understand political structures, focussing on Western nations  
e.g. British Parliamentary system.

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- (2) Parochial and narrow focus on state structures, neglecting aspects of economy and society.
- (3) Prescriptive and normative as it was not value neutral, leading to subjectivity.
- (4) Essentially 'Non-Comparative' for the developing nations.
- (5) focussed on comparative government rather than comparative politics.
- (6) could not explain the rise of fascism or overdeveloped state (Hamza Alvi), prismatic societies (Riggs) or soft states (Gunnar Myrdal)

Hence, given the shortcomings of traditional approach, the Modern approaches emerged like Systemic, structural functional, political economy, etc. Yet, they were also based on foundation of Traditional theories.

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⑤ ⑥

## New International Economic Order (NIEO)

(10 m)

The concept of NIEO was put forth by the Dependency school scholars of Marxist tradition, who highlighted the vices of capitalism and its impact on developing nations.

Thus, the official idea of NIEO was presented in the Algiers Summit of NAM in 1973 by developing and emerging economies.

The core of the idea of NIEO was to 'make CAPITALISM HUMANE and INCLUSIVE' by incorporating socialist principles in the capitalist framework. The developing nations demanded the developed nations to ease terms of trade to

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let them integrate into global supply chains.

The MNCs were to avoid exploitation under the NIEO, to prevent 'development of underdevelopment' and instead prosperity and growth.

In contemporary world, we see the shift from Washington Consensus to CORNWALL CONSENSUS adopted by G7 countries, reflecting the significance of inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

The debates on reform of global governance institutions like IMF, World Bank & WTO, along with rise of alternative institutions like New Development Bank, AIIB, Contingency Reserve Arrangement, etc. truly depict the coming true of NIEO.

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⑤(c)

The concept of 'overdevelop state'

(10m)

'Over Developed State' idea has been put forth by Neo-Marxist scholar HAMZA ALVI who researched & analysed the Third world countries, especially Pakistan.

Alvi argues that these third world countries had a traditional economy as well as polity during colonial times. The imperial masters introduced & modern political concepts and institutions like judiciary, bureaucracy which retained post independence. This led to MODERN STATE with TRADITIONAL ECONOMY.

This reflects the 'overdevelopment' of the political structure

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with respect to the economic base — as held by Mark as the Basic Structure.

This Overdeveloped State led to the rule by various classes, eg in Pakistan — by traditional capitalists (feudal class), modern capitalists (Chinese MNCs) and the military.

In India, it was the bureaucracy which gained immense powers leading to red tapism, control over resources, corruption and lack of accountability.

Hence, the concept of 'Overdeveloped State' finds congruence with the Prismatic State of R.W. Riggs and Soft State of Gunnar Myrdal, providing deep analytical insights into developing states.

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⑤ (d)

India's role in UN peace keeping.

(10m)

UN Peacekeeping is a liberal institutional framework to implement the idea of collective security to ensure peace and stability.

The first UN Peacekeeping Mission occurred in 1948, and till now there have been numerous such peacekeeping and peacebuilding exercises by the Blue Helmets.

India has played a crucial role in peacekeeping missions by involving in over 49 missions, sending more than 2 lakh ~~over~~ peacekeepers across countries like Sudan, Congo, Liberia, etc. India has sent not just soldiers, but also

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medical teams, medical relief, engineers and trainers.

India has received the Dag Hammarskjöld award for peacekeeping missions. India has sent an all women contingent to Liberia.

India holds the distinction of being top three troop contributing nations.

India also builds sapport with the local population, by not using coercion (unless self defence) and rather adopting dialogue and diplomacy.

As rightly said by PM Modi:

“India's peacekeepers are the ambassadors of our nation.

They hold values of professionalism & dedication to duty.”

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(5) (e)

International Court of Justice.

(10 m)

International Court of Justice (ICJ) is one of the organs of the United Nations, which aims to bring justice to parties in case of inter state conflicts.

The ICJ has judges for a period of 9 years who retire every 3 years. The role of ICJ is of immense significance given the current world of terrorist activities, refugee crisis, human rights violations, gender injustice, disregard of international law, etc.

ICJ hence comes to the rescue of justice by resolving disputes.

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For instance, ICJ has called upon China for its disregard to UNCLOS and has emphasised upon importance of rules based world order.

ICJ also has advisory powers where it provides legal advice to other organs of UN (like UNGA) or other countries and organizations.

ICJ holds utmost importance to uphold principles of UN Charter like territorial integrity and national sovereignty. However, in practice, it has also failed to do given numerous territorial advancements by miscreants like China.

Hence, there is urgent need to revamp and reform ICJ to give it powers, making it transparent and effective to address democratic deficit  
(Joseph Stiglitz)

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7 (a)

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

(20 m)

Terrorism in 21<sup>st</sup> century is a problem without passport (Kofi Annan) as it transcends boundaries and has inter continental impacts.

It has become a highly complex global problem because of spread of reach and use of newer techniques. The traditional terrorism by ISIS, Al Qaeda, Jem, LeT prevails along with the newer emerging Lone Wolf Attacks eg recent attack by a terrorist in New Zealand.

Such incidents show the rise of intolerance and dissatisfaction among people

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Further, with the rise of globalization there has been compression in space and time (Giddens) and the world has become a global village (McLuhan). This has spread the tentacles of terrorism like fire.

eg The Quesdware attack in USA impacted sentiments of Indian Sikhs, here continent apart.

This rise of religious and ethnic terrorism has created terror and growth of fundamentalism.

eg disruptive Khalistani elements took down Indian flag from embassy in U.K.

This also shows the failure of nation states to keep a check on the disruptive tendencies, thereby impacting state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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With the rise in technological advancements, there has been use of deep web and dark web along with crypto crimes by terrorists to destabilize country's economy.

Further, the emergence of phenomena of cognitive Hacking leading to Psychological Warfare — recruitment and polarization of youth via social media.

eg radicalization of kerala youth

Need for International cooperation to address the threat

Terrorism knows no boundaries and hence, needs concerted efforts & response by nations & individuals to act with solidarity.

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As terrorists justify the theory of complex interdependence by Robert Keohane & Joseph Web, countries also need to bring 'Cob web' into reality.

In this regard, recent efforts like Delhi Declaration emphasised on emergence of disruptive technologies (drones, crypto) and newer sources of financing by terrorists (hawala transactions, bitcoins). The recent UN Conference on Terror also highlighted upon need of concerted measures like:

- role of FATF to cut funding
- cyber security architecture of nations.
- preventing money laundering - role of Interpol.

This challenge of terrorism can be uprooted by international cooperation to bring peace & harmony in society

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(7) (b)

"In the absence of comprehensive reforms, UN faces crisis of confidence." — PM Modi. (15 m)  
Discuss. Do you think India as the voice of Global South can offer solution to current crisis in multilateralism?

"United Nations is the only institutions that evokes so many hopes, yet gives so many disappointments."

— G. Evans

The UN is facing crisis of confidence because of its failure and lack of reforms.

It has failed to bring peace & prosperity as seen from recent Russia Ukraine war and inability of UN to prevent it. Further, the Human rights violations that occur in Rwanda, Syria, Rohingya refugees, Uighur Muslims also reflect UN failure.

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On the front of development also,  
UN has been less effective in  
preventing neo colonialism and  
exploitation by MNCs for profits are  
kept over people (Naom Chomsky).

Within the UN lies challenges of  
lack of inclusivity and representation  
to developing and emerging nations  
in UNSC. The veto powers with  
'P5' have been misused for their  
self interests.

eg China blocking Hafiz Saeed  
designation as terrorist.

The administrative hurdles in  
functioning of UN Secretariat also  
prevail. Lack of funding and  
timely payments by developed countries  
has made UN dysfunctional. The  
challenges associated with UN  
peacekeeping forces, like sexual abuse,  
poor finances, lack of coordination, etc  
also prevail.

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Given these challenges, reforms are utmost important as they ~~the~~ have been delayed over 2 decades (Ban ki Moon).

India as voice of Global South can definitely contribute to resolving crisis of multilateralism as:-

- 1] Inclusion of more permanent members will make UN representative.
- 2] global leadership of India as 'Mother of Democracy', largest population, 3rd largest economy.
- 3] voice for climate justice - through ISA, CDRI.
- 4] become voice for small island nations & poor African nations - showing third world solidarity.
- 5] values of Vasudeva Kutumbhakam and peaceful co-existence.

Hence, as Modi ji said:

we need to reform & revamp UN to make it more representative.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
Content of the Question is more important than length.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

7(c)

The current chaos in the world is a structural change from Pax American to Pax Sinica. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your agreement.

(15m)

The Power Transition Theory shows the transition of power from one hegemonic power to another.

Polarity of Power Thesis also helps us understand the transitions from unipolar to multipolar world and vice versa.

## Decline of Pax American

As Hegemonic Stability Theory explains (Giddin) that hegemon gains unipolar power but over stretches itself, leading to its decline over course of time.

Same happened with Britain and is now happening with America as seen from —

Page

- 1) failure of US to handle covid pandemic.
- 2) unilateral exit from UNESCO, making WTO dysfunctional.
- 3) the overstitching of presence in Iraq & Afghanistan and ultimate withdrawal from Afghan
- 4) exit from the JCOA.

## Rise of Pax Sinica

The decline of American hegemony was capitalized by China at the right time and it took measures to establish its preponderance.

For instance, Chinese Belt and Road initiative, along with its String of Pearls theory and Maritime Silk Route, are means to extend its influence.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

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The establishment of alternative financing institutions like NDB, AIB pose challenge to IMF, World Bank. Further, China's attempts towards Ruan Internationalization are meant to dedollarize the economy.

Also, rising Chinese presence in South China Sea and asserting itself in Indo Pacific, also puts in face to face with America.

However, it would be wrong to see this transition as monodirectional (post modernist view). We must also acknowledge that powers like India are balancing China through Quad, Indo Pacific strategy, Malabar exercises, Auk east, etc. to prevent the world from falling into unipolar and rather promote Multilateralism and Multipolar world.