

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2023

Test 3

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

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Test Date

08.08.2023

UPSC Roll No

2205311

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						

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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					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test...!!!

Que.1 (a)

Comment on post-modernist critique of structuralism. (10 Marks)

Structuralism or neo-realism emerged after behavioural revolution to lay scientific foundation to classical realism. Instead of Actor-level analysis, Structuralist attribute power asymmetry in International Structure as cause for anarchy.

Systematic study of the Structuralism was given by Kenneth Waltz [Theory of International Relation] and J Mearsheimer. They argue that absence of global Leviathan leads to Security dilemma [Herz] and thus states go for Security or power maximisation leading to balance of Power and anarchy.

Post-modernist criticise the structuralist. Inspired from

Lytard they describe neo realism as political discourse not free from the Knowledge-Power [Foucault] connection.

Further, Richard Ashley in Anarchy Problematic criticise neo realist for biased opinion on Anarchy. He states that prejudicial conception of Anarchy by neo realist leads to instability.

Moreover, Devouan and Shapiro [Intertextual] International criticise neo realism for attempting to spread Hegemonic narrative leading to phenomena of self-fulfilling Prophecy.

Post-Modern Criticism thus highlight that International Relation is bottomless & boundless Sea [Oakeshott] and structuralism alone cannot explain it.

Que.1(b)

Discuss the feminist approach to security. (10 Marks)

Security forms the architectonic lexicon of International relations, and Realist's State Centered Security is its Hegemonic narrative.

Feminist approach of Security being reflectivist, emerged as criticism to the Realist. Barbara Ehrenreich held that Hegemonic Masculinity in Realist Security calculation lead to disproportionate violence against woman through war crimes (Rapes), domestic violence etc.

Anne J Tickner in her work Reformulating Morgenthau Principles lays foundation to feminist approach. Incorporating Ethics into Politics she argues for Human Centric Security.

where dignity of woman form core aspect of National Interest. She even suggest that Power of state is constructive and should be used for abolishing all structures responsible for gendered Violence.

Cynthia Enloe [Banna, beach, basin] further argues that woman should be involved in decision making forum regarding Security Policy. Sweden's woman centered Peace & Security agenda highlight above.

Above has been criticised by Francis Fukuyama for lacking testable hypothesis and utopian in imagination.

Yet, Feminist broaden Security architecture evidenced by UN-1325 resolution and inclusion of Rapes in War Crimes.

Que.1(c)

Discuss the role of MNCs in shaping the politics across the developing countries. (10 Marks)

Multinational Companies (MNC) are trans-national organisation that work for profits to its shareholders. MNC like Amazon, facebook play Key Role in shaping politics of developing countries

Developing countries lack financial capital, expertise because of their Post-Colonial nature. FW Riggs suggest they are in developmental trap. Role of MNC in this regard has been contested.

Neoliberals like Joseph Nye, Markus Thiel argue that MNC are positive forces helping developing society modernise. They provide financial capital for infrastructure, use CSR for Human

Capital development and act as Pressure groups for inputs in Public policy formulation [structural functional approach].

This has been criticised by Marxist Scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein, AG Frank, Kwame Nkrumah. MNC for them are ploys for Bourgeoisie to undertake Neo-colonialism, leading to development of underdevelopment. Activity of Exxon Mobile in Cobalt mining of Congo and associated displacement point to above.

Even in India Role of MNC has been mixed. on one hand it lead to competitive IT sector, on other hand it lead to displacement of tribals [Niyamgiri]

Thus role of MNC continues to be a matter of debate. However their regulation have increased via Cornwall Consensus

Que.1(d)

Describe the political sociology approach. (10 Marks)

Political Sociology is modern approach of political science that studies the sociological determinants for political power. SM Lipset defined it as study of interface between politics — society

Although approach started systematically after behavioural Revolution, its roots could be traced to Aristotle, Machiavelli and Montesquieu.

Political Sociology approach helps in study of developing society where text of constitution is different from context of society. Andre Beteille, Rajni Kothari have used approach for study of Caste, religion in Indian politics

Above approach also is used in developed society to study new age

phenomena like C Wright Mills study of USA politics as run by power elites

Political Sociology approach due to its scientific inclination, testable hypothesis have ^{made} political science truly interdisciplinary and master Science.

Durkheim held that political sociology unifies Social Science.

However it has been criticised for being unnecessary complicated and costly. Moreover scholars like Theda Skocpol highlight that not only society, but state also influences society. Nehru's state-led modernisation proves above

Yet, Political Sociology is useful for enriching political science giving it practical utility and making it transdisciplinary and global.

Que.1(e)

Critically evaluate democratic peace theory. (10 Marks)

Immanuel Kant in his pamphlet Perpetual Peace highlighted that democracy promotion in countries is essential for pacifist federation and Universal Hospitality.

Michael Doyle and David Lake inspired from above gave the concept of democratic peace theory. It states that two democracies never go to war.

The fundamental Reason for above thesis is public constraints. Since democratic leaders are accountable to public, rash decision are not possible, thus creating Zones of Peace.

Moreover they highlight that free flow of information, basic fundamental values like liberty, Equality

and tolerance reduce security dilemma
as constant accurate communication diffuse
miscalculations [Scott D Sagan]

Its criticism can be traced to
as early as JS Mill and Alexis de Tocqueville
who held that democracies in 3rd world
would lead to tyranny of masses and
instability. The USA actions in Afghanistan
and its failure highlight above.

Moreover, Michael Lind and
Gramscian theorist like Robert Cox held
democratic peace theory as ploys for
neo-imperialism by west.

Thus, Fareed Zakaria held
that democracy promotion must be
preceded by constitutionalism and Rule
of law allowing countries to adopt it at their
own pace.

Que.2(a)

Discuss the salient features of system theory of International Politics. Do you think it as an inadequate theory? (20 Marks)

System theory of International Politics was propagated by Morton Kaplan after the behavioural Revolution [David Easton] with a view to come up with Grand theory in international relations, like Newton in physics.

Morton Kaplan also treats the world as a system and undertakes 5 basic assumption to come up with 10 different models.

- ① All nation states are functionally similar
- ② Power distributed in the structure in form of uni, bi and multipolarity
- ③ There is free flow of Information
- ④ All are constrained by certain transformative Rules

⑤ different Systems are not Static but can evolve.

The 10 models are as follows:-

- ① Bipolar model - Two power Centres.
- ② Tight bipolar - All actors are in one or the other group.
- ③ lose bipolar - group starts to break apart.
- ④ Very lose bipolar - there are independent groups that have emerged - eg > NAM during Cold war.
- ⑤ Unit-veto model - Each and every actor has equal powers.
- ⑥ Universal Hierarchical model - There is a global Leviathan who rules.
- ⑦ Incomplete Nuclear diffusion model where uncertain number of states have nuclear capacity.

- ⑧ Unstable block model - where the block system are crumbling
- ⑨ Balance of Power System - a multipolar world order
- ⑩ Detente model - witnessed during thaw in cold war (1969-1979)

Above models are adequate theories as they provide framework for deeper analysis. Game theorist like Thomas Schelling utilised above for predictions using Prisoners dilemma

Such Models have also been utilised in Computer Simulations and war game predictions. They also help to analyse the changing and emerging world order and the distribution of capability.

However, Systems theory has been criticised by Stanly Hoffman

as a strange parlour game that is detached from reality having no analytical consequences.

Robert J Leiber has also criticised it for not following even minimum standards of system theory like input, boundary, output etc. Post-colonial scholars like Amitav Acharya on other hand charge it with Eurocentrism, Status Quoism as it does not show insecurity dilemma.

Even feminist like Cynthia Enloe, Elshtain criticise it for including rules, norms and exclusion of woman based on Hegemonic patriarchy.

Nevertheless, as Stanly Hoffman pointed, it is huge mistep in right direction. The theory broadens the systems analysis and make comparative politics more Scientific



Que.2(b)

Distinguish the functions of political parties with that of pressure groups. Compare and contrast the nature of politics of pressure Groups in Developed and Developing societies. (15 Marks)

According to Structural-Functional approach of Gabriel Almond, political parties and pressure groups provide valuable input in formulation of public policy by state

Edmund Burke define political party as group of people having common ideology looking for government formation. Herbert blumer, on other hand, define Pressure group as people having common interest looking to influence govt from outside.

Political parties primary function according to Structural functional approach is Interest aggregation, while for pressure groups it is interest

articulation.

Even their technique for achieving objective is different. While political parties use constitutional methods for public mobilisation, pressure groups can also use extra-constitutional methods like propaganding, lobbying, Electioneering.

Even with dis-similar function both are bulwarks of representative democracy. However their identity and nature, specifically of pressure groups is different in different society.

Jean Blondel opine that Pressure groups in developed countries are primarily amercational and looking for developmental aspects [3rd Generation of Karel Vanek]

On the other hand, pressure groups in developing society are more institutional [as states are overdeveloped, Hamza Alwi], non-associational [Fw Riggs prismatic society] focussing on protective rights [1st Generation]

Another difference is regarding methods. Unlike in developed country where pressure groups utilise modern technology, Paul Brass highlight methods of protest by pressure groups. eg > Farm laws opposition.

However in both society, pressure groups help in deepening deliberative democracy by creating ideal speech situation for communicative Action [Habermas]

Thus, Vita Activa [Arendt] is represented by pressure group politics which help in deepening democracy in both society.

Que.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 (15 Marks)

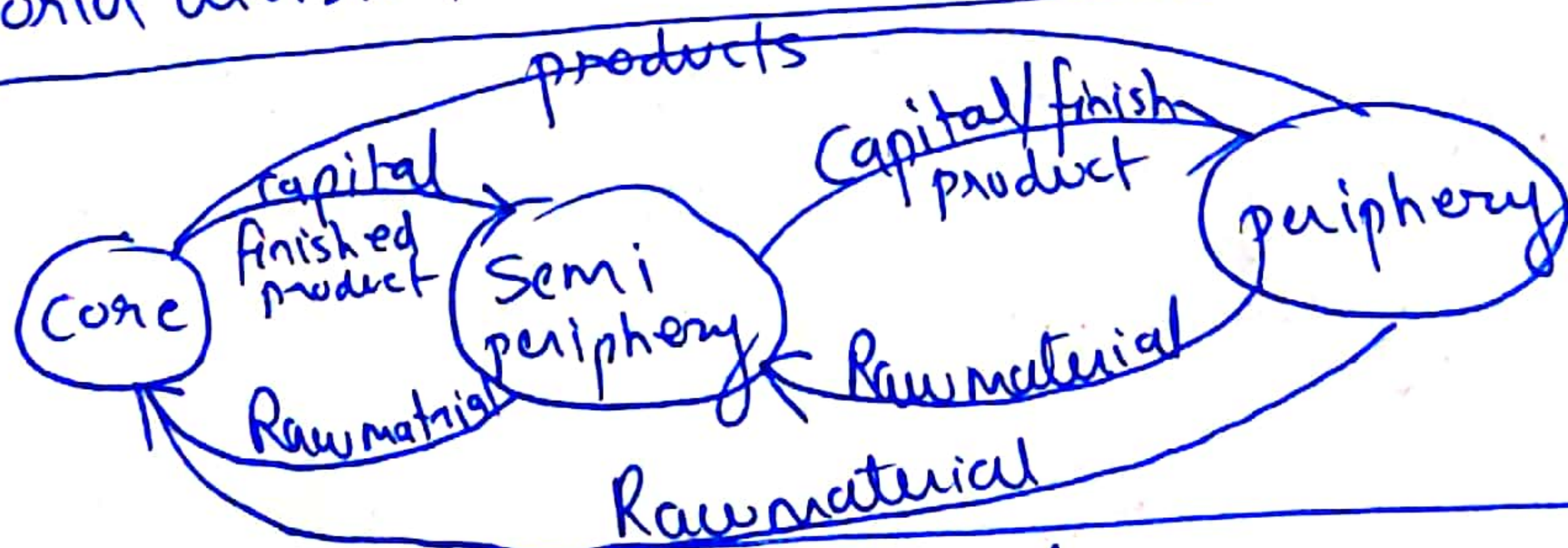
Marxist theory of International Relations is essentially International political Economy based on Karl Marx concept of Historical materialism. He held that Bourgeoisie in search of profit will settle and Nestle everywhere.

Inspired from above, Lenin [Imperialism Highest stage of Capitalism] and Prebisch-Singer Hypothesis, Immanuel Wallerstein gave World System theory in 1989.

It is a macro-sociological theory as it believes in international division of labour. In its Spatial analysis, Wallerstein held that World System denoted exploitation of all the workers

by all the bourgeoisie, whether in core, semi-periphery or periphery. This was in contrast to dependency theory which held bourgeoisie from core only exploit workers from periphery thus showcasing territorial division of labour.

It also seeks to explain the dynamics of capitalist world economy through its temporal analysis and tripartite world division



[Fig 1: World System]

The capitalist world Economy operates by drain of raw materials from periphery and semi-periphery towards the

core and subsequent export at higher prices from core/semiphery to periphery. This surplus value results in accumulation of wealth

However Capitalist Economy is dynamic having boom phase and recession depending upon political conditions at core.

System theory is relevant even today as it provides framework for analysis Thomas Piketty work regarding growing inequality in developing country.

It also provides explanation to the growing social movement like Occupy wallstreet, yellow vest etc.

Although above has been criticised for Eurocentrism, status quoism and Economic reductionism, world system theory provides a template for equitable, fair and sustainable global Economic Models

Que.3(a)

Explain the difference between 'realist' and 'neo-realist' approach to international politics. Discuss the relevance of feminist critique of realism. (20 Marks)

Realism is a school of thought which tries to explain international relations the way it is rather than what ought to be. In other words it is an empirical approach and also forms the Hegemonic discourse.

Realism traces its roots from Thucydides [Penopolesson war, Melian dialogue], Machiavelli, Hobbes and Kautilyan Arthashastra. Some of the features are Statism [billiard ball model - Arnold Wolfers], Self-help, Survival and power politics due to anarchy.

Realism is a metanarrative because of different schools of inspiration. Realist and neo-realist are dominant schools among realism having visible

difference

Classical realism was given by Hans Morganthau in his book Politics among nations. He states that like all methods in politics, classical Realism is also based on human nature. Being endogenous, it is inspired by Hobbes. Thus the utilitarian and selfish nature is cause of anarchy.

Moreover Classical realist believe that Power is only Hard Power in terms of military. This is continuous used to create artificial balance of power among states which cooperate only for absolute advantage.

This was criticised by Neorealist who being inspired from behaviouralism opined that no Scientific theory can be based on Human

nature. This was overcome by Kenneth Waltz [Theory of International Relation] and John Mearsheimer who used exogenous analysis of International Structure to explain why states are prisoner of anarchy. Moreover neorealist believed

in Capability - Military, economic, political. Instead of power used for overcoming security dilemma. In addition they not only believed in natural Balance of Power but also in cooperation for relative advantage.

This was criticised by Feminist Barbara Ehrenreich held that war make men because men make war, however effect of war is disproportionately felt by women in terms of violence.

Anne J Tickner also criticised the classical realist in her work "Gendered

Theory of international relation. Reformulating Morganthau, she held that his analysis of human nature was unscientific, International politics cannot be separated from Ethics, and human security trumps national security.

Even Cynthia Enloe in Banana Beach, Bases criticised realist for systematically excluding women from decision making process and restricting them to diplomatic wives, labourers and sex tourism.

The feminist critique helped in UN resolution 1325, feminist foreign policy of Sweden and inclusion of Rape in war crimes.

Despite criticism, Realism remains a timeless wisdom although the wisdom is more inclusive and gender sensitive.

Que.3(b)

Critically examine the relevance of theory of Balance of Power in 21st century. (15 Marks)

Balance of Power is a power management theory given by Realist school. It traces its roots to treaty of Utrecht, 1713, was first used by Britain against Napoleon and institutionalised by Concert of Vienna, 1815.

The fundamental maxim of Balance of Power is preventing the preponderance of power in one actor by formation of countercoalition that indulge in war, alliances, deterrence.

Morganthau gave ~~three~~ four fundamental maxims of Balance of Power

- ① Billiard Ball Model of world
- ② Multipolarity in power distribution.
- ③ Rational actors
- ④ States prepared to defend National Interest