

Political Science & International Relations**Crash Course & Test Series - 2023****Test 6****Time Allowed: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 250****Name**Kunal Rastogi**Test Date**28.08.2023**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)

Highlight the relevance of Political Sociology approach to the study of Comparative Politics. (10 Marks)

Political Sociology is modern approach to Comparative politics that studies Sociological determinants to Public policy. SM Lipset [The Politician Man] defines it as study of interface between State - Society

Although political sociology is as old as Aristotle [Theory of Constitution], it becomes salient after behavioural revolution [David Easton]. It draws inspiration from Karl Marx, Max Weber, Machiavelli and Montesquieu

Relevance of Political Sociology arises in study of developing society where text of the constitution is different from context of society as they are Prismatic [FW Riggs]. Scholars

like Andre Betille, Rajni Kothari, Yogendra Yadav use it to study affect of religion caste and ethnicity in Indian politics.

Even in developed society, Political Sociology is used for examining new age phenomena like Power Elites [C Wright Mills] and Pressure groups [R Dahl]

Relevance is also gauged through Maurice Duverger work, where he lists political sociology as unifying force, lending scientific prowess to Political Science.

Although it has been criticised by Theda Skocpol for giving inferiority complex to political science, yet political Sociology extends the frontier and truly makes comparative politics transdisciplinary

Que.1(b)

Mention the limitations of systems approach to international politics. (10 Marks)

Systems approach to International Relation was given by Morton Kaplan. Inspired from Behavioral Revolution [David Easton], Kaplan sought to create a grand model which could explain past, present and future just like Newtons theory

Based on billiard ball model [John Burton], Kaplan gave 10 models to describe international relation like BoP model, detente model, Universal etc

However, system theory suffer from various limitation. Stanly Hoffman criticise it for being "Strange Parlour" game only useful for making abstract model having no analytic depth

Similarly, Kenneth Waltz points out that system theory do not even follow the basics — no definite environment, no patterened relations or defining boundaries.

Moreover, Traditionalist like Robert J Leiber criticise it for non-inclusion of global rules, norms, value laden ideas, then bereft and divorced from reality.

Even Ernst Haas criticise it for non-inclusion of Subnational actor, role of transnational organisations or growing Complex interdependence.

Nevertheless, as Stanley Hoffman pointed out it is huge misstep in right direction as it laid foundation for the Structural realist and world system theory (Waltz) (Wallerstein)

Que.1(c)

Discuss the degree to which the nature and core functions of the state in advanced industrial societies have changed since WWII. (10 Marks)

Advanced industrial societies refer to those nation states where industrial revolution first occurred. It typically includes the OECD countries and the global north (Willy Brandt line).

Traditionally, states in such societies have been described as minimalist laissez faire (classical liberals like Adam Smith), instrument for capitalist exploitation (Marxist), Polyarchies (Robert Dahl) or states ruled by power elite (C. Mills).

However, the nature of state has changed with changing needs of Capitalism. First, laissez faire converted to Keynesian welfare state. This transformed into Neo liberal night watchman

State (FA Hayek, Nozick) due to Thatcherism and working for consensus. This further got transformed to Sociological liberalism [Dworkin, Rawls] to counter the growing social movement.

Even the Eastern European Socialist countries and Nordic countries adopted Capitalism to ensure financial viability (Social democracy).

The Core functions of the state also expanded. It undertook economic role after GFC-2008 as well as roles of police state [Hobbes] after 9/11.

Thus, Advanced Industrial Society keep on changing. Presently after COVID-19 the new Cardwell consensus has been adopted to stress on People, Planet and Profit.

Que.1(d)

Discuss the constructivist critique of Realism. (10 Marks)

Realism is the Hegemonic discourse of international relations which describe the world as it is. Thus, it is empirical and not normative.

Basic tenets of Realism can be found in Morganthaus 6 principles in his book Politics among nations which include - Statism, Self-help, Survival and anarchy. The neorealist like Mechhiemer Kwartz further add anarchical structure due to absence of global Leviathan as the means for power politics, war and B.O.P

This has been criticised by the reflectivist School of Constructivism. Constructivists like Nicholas Onuf inspired from Vico, argue that the

world is of our own making. Thus, anarchy described by realist is Hegemonic discourse not divorced from knowledge-power connection.

Alexander Wendt further argues that Anarchy is what States make of it. Thus, Realist interpretation of anarchy is ideologically prejudiced. He highlights how Russia (part of USSR) developed cordial relation with west immediately after the cold war.

Moreover, Ninna Tannenwald highlight that it is Nuclear Taboo and not balance of threat [Stephen Waltz] that has led to nuclear peace.

Thus, Constructivist critique highlight that like politics, international relation is a bottomless sea [Oakeshott] and cannot be described by one theory.

Que.1(e)

Democracy as a Global Concern. Comment. (10 Marks)

Democracy is a form of government that places extra-ordinary faith in ordinary people. [Harry S Fossdick]. Thus, it forms a government of, by and for the people.

Democracy is a matter of global concerns. Under the neo Conservative paradigm following Democratic Peace theory [Doyle], extensive promotion of democracy by west is resulting in Clash of Civilization [SP Huntington].

The debacle in Afghanistan, rising terror movements in African democracies like Burkina Faso, the cap de toats in Myanmar highlight how forceful democratic imposition is creating concern.

However, the democratic slump [Larry Diamond] in western countries itself is also cause of concern. Rise of Neorightist in Italy, Hungary, increase in instance of Riots in France, Sweden highlight how democracy is facing reverse wave [SP Huntington].

A more preening issue is also the declining public participation in pressure groups and voting highlighting shrinkin of public space [Hannah Arendt]. Moreover, the democratic deficit of global institution like UN, WTO, UNSC highlight concerns.

In this scenario, the G-20 presidency by world largest democracy and its ideal of vandhava Kutumbakam can be guiding light for democratisation of democracy [S Palishkar] in letter and spirit

Que.2(a)

Explain the idea of hegemony in the theory of international relations. How far do you agree that hegemony brings stability to international politics? (20 Marks)

International relations is the youngest discipline of political Science. It is explained through various approaches, one of them being Gramscian approach which includes Hegemony in International relations.

Antonio Gramsci in his work Prison Notebooks defines Hegemony as ideological sub-ordination thus limiting common sense and idea of alternative reality for another entity. This is achieved through norms, value and ideas.

Robert Cox, adopts above framework for international relations. He argues that Hegemony aids in coopting other nation states to comply with the

Hegemons world order. This is done by the usage of international laws, soft power, cultural appeal, political values and global traditions. In other word, Robert Cox defines Hegemony as making ideas of ruling class as the world ideas [Marx].

According to Gr John Ikenberry this Hegemony brings stability to the international politics. In his book After world, Ikenberry states that the Hegemon creates a world order that is mutually beneficial.

This has been adopted by USA who has created a liberal world order. According to Robert Gilpin and Charles Kindleberger Hegemonic Stability



theory, USA has created liberal institutions like Bretton Woods, UN, WTO, UNFCCC to convert jungle into zoo.

Moreover, the military unipolarity gives USA necessary hardpower to act as global Leviathan [Kenberry] witnessed through Gulf war, Iraq war, war on terror etc.

Even Soft power through Hollywood, mass media, transnational MNC has created Gardenes world [Ohmae] resulting in complex interdependence [Nye] and stability.

However, Stability is not permanent. As soon as the Hegemon overstretches itself in providing global goods, Kindlebuger trap emerges and fault line occurs.

There are exploited by the free

riders like China who using liberal world order has become 2nd largest economy, and military Superpower [Lowy Power Index].

This has resulted in Power transitions [Organsky] evident from China's Cartographic aggression in South China Sea and India. Moreover, NATO reluctance in the Russia-Ukraine war show military fragility.

Even economically, Hegemon loses out to more competitive revisionist power. USA Hijacking WTO, indulging in trade war with China and protectionism highlight.

Thus, Hegemonic stability is temporary affair due to tragedy of great power politics, [Thucydides trap]. In this sense, multipolar world is more sustainable solution based on fairness, equality and Humanity [PM Modi]

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Que.2(b)

Do you think that the international institutions play a significant role in making cooperation possible among the nation states? Give examples to substantiate your point of view. (15 Marks)

Post Westphalian treaty, nation states occupy the pre eminent position in international Relations, which is often described as Billiard ball model [Borton].

Realist describe the relation between these nation states as anarchical due to absence of global leviathan. Classical realist Morganthau held that cooperation is not possible due to Selfish [Hobbes] nature of nation states thus creating war.

Above notion, has been criticised by liberal institutionalist. Inspired from Immanuel Kant's idea of Pacifist federation and Wilson's 14 points, they believe that international institution play significant role

in converting jungle into Zoo.

The example of UN which has prevented the scourge of war [no world war III]. Its peace keeping forces have maintained tranquility in Korea and Latin America. Moreover, UN security Council led Collective Security model has ensured peace in Bosnia, Gulf war, 1987.

Economic institution like WTO, World Bank, IMF has helped in economic synergy through structural adjustment programme like in India [1991-LPG], soft loans for development [Nigeria] or dealing with balance of Payment Crisis [~~the~~ Sri Lanka].

Other institution like WHO for Co-ordinating COVID, UNFCCC for Paris Climate Conference, G-20 for MNC regulation

like BEPS also point to same.

However, limitation to cooperation are there. The inability of UN to deal with Russia-Ukraine war, hijack of WTO dispute settlement body or lack of global consensus on definition of terrorism by UN point to limitation.

Moreover, Joseph Stiglitz highlight the democratic deficit in global institution resulting in rise of minilaterals like BRICS, Quad, AUKUS, NATO etc. Further, the unrepresentative UN has led to formation of G-4 for pitching towards new reformed multilateralism.

Thus, Shashi Tharoor held, International institution are only as good as we want them to be. In this context, nations must come together to create a more democratic inclusive Multilateral architecture

Que.2(c)

How do feminist approach to international politics contribute in addressing the challenge of "the lack of women in global politics"? (15 Marks)

Feminism is a metanarrative that seeks to create an egalitarian world order free from gendered violence and institutional patriarchy [Sylvia Walby]

The Same Spirit has been used to address the challenge of lack of women in global politics. According to Cynthia Enloe [Banana, Beach, bases]

the mainstreamed theories like Realism and liberalism have intentionally marginalised women thus raising question - [Where are women?]

According to Enloe, women have been isolated to act as wives of diplomats, sex workers and labourers in banana Republics.



To address this problem, Anne J Tickner in her book Gendered International relations argue that reformulating mainstream theories should be first step.

She reformulated Morganthau to eliminate notions of "protection myth" that led to Security paradox - security of state at expense of woman. She holds that "Human security" should be primary National Interest, power of state should be used productively for woman Emancipation.

Similarly, Elshtain, and Barbara Ehrenreich argue for making International bodies more sensitive to woman needs. This was started by Sweden's Margaret Wallstrom who gave feminist foreign policy.

Also due to concerted efforts by leaders such as Hillary Clinton (woman rights are human rights), Jacinda Ardern (NZ), Ursula Vonder Leyn [EU], various changes like adoption of UN-1325 resolution, Beijing platform of Action and inclusion of Rape in war crimes have been done.

Even Indian feminist like Sushma Swaraj, Vandana Shiva have helped in rationalising UN Peace Keeping [criminalising sexual assault] and promoting Ecofeminism.

However, above have been criticised by Francis Fukuyama for being utopian in thinking, lacking testable Hypothesis.

Nevertheless, Feminist have helped in mainstreaming woman in global Politics to achieve substantive aim of SDG-5 in letter and spirit.

Que.5(a)

Define reformed multilateralism. (10 Marks)

Reformed Multilateralism refers to the activities undertaken by states to recalibrate the international multilateral institutions so that they reflect the current geopolitical, geoeconomic reality.

According to Joseph Stiglitz in his book Globalisation and its discontent current multilateral institution like UN, WTO, IMF, World Bank face democratic deficit.

The reason could be attributed to heritancy of erstwhile great powers like UK and France to put with its historical status. Moreover, rising powers like China want to prevent its strategic adversary like India from joining high table.

In this context, nations such as India have called for reformed multilateralism. Forums like G-4 for UNSC reforms, G-77 for Bretton Woods Reforms, BRICS for international financial institution reforms, Doha developmental agenda for WTO reforms highlight some of initiative.

However, scholars like Kishore Mahbubani term above task as Sisyphus Rock as reforms due to structural infirmities are next to impossible.

Instead, scholars like Schamin Harder calls for pursuing Global Lock options that attempt for reformed multilateralism in graded manner like Quota expansion in IMF.

Thus, countries must continue to call for reformed multilateralism but at same time go for new forums that are more inclusive such as G-20

Que.5(b)

Explain the South Asia's Hydro Diplomacy. (10 Marks)

Hydro-diplomacy, term ~~coined~~^{used} by Brahma Chellaney to describe using tools such as foreign policy, dialogue, multilateral forums for regulating cross border water flow.

The South Asia's Hydrodiplomacy is a complex phenomena, as number of transboundary rivers exceed 800. Moreover, artificial boundaries [Louis Tillin], paired minority conflicts between states due to colonial legacy and absence of institutionalised data sharing make Hydro diplomacy more difficult.

This has resulted in water wars as described by Christopher

Jaffnelot. Disputes between India and China regarding dam building over Brahmaputra [Xia Kai issue], hydrological data sharing highlight above water wars.

Similar also exist between Nepal and India [Kalapani issue], India and Nepal [Teesta issue]. Even the gold standard of Hydro diplomacy — the Indus water treaty is under strain as India has called for renegotiating deal with Pakistan.

One solution, proposed by neo-liberal C. Raja Mohan in his book Sugar Manthan is regarding functionalist perspective, where smaller disputes are first solved.

Thus, Hydrodiplomacy should be solved using Helsinki and Campione rules to prevent Third World War [Einstein]