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Political Science & International Relations

PSIR Crash Course– 2025

Test 3

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Max Marks: 250**

Name	Animesh Jain
Test Submission Date	12/7/25
Email Address	
Test Start Time	4:30
Test End Time	7:39
UPSC Roll Number	5810932
Phone Number	

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. Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
4. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
6. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
7. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

Marks Table (To be filled by Evaluators):

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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Remarks by Evaluator:

1. **Contextual understanding**

2. **Content**

3. **Structure & Flow**

4. **Introduction**

5. **Conclusion**

6. **Language**

7. **Presentation**

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Student's Queries: -

Evaluator's Feedback: -

Que.1 (a) तुलनात्मक राजनीति में प्रणालीगत दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)
Discuss the systems approach in Comparative Politics.

Systems approach in comparative politics emerged in work of David Easton with Behavioural Revolution. It was inspired from Talcott Parsons social systems analysis and general systems theory.

Systems approach sees political system like a machine converting input into output. The inputs are demand and support. Demands include Regulation, participation etc whereas support means people obedience of laws and following government directives.

These inputs are converted into outputs - includes decisions and policies. Policies are multiple decisions. As per

Easton, political system are a 'set of elements in patterned interactions'. The role of political system is 'authoritative allocation of values'.

Output creates feedback for inputs feeding to system maintenance. All these elements which impact system are included in environment and which does not impact are outside the boundary.

Though an improvement over status quoist traditional comparative methods, systems approach has also been criticised. Traditionalists called it 'political jargons' whereas Marxist criticise it for being status quoist and ethno-centric.

Nonetheless, systems approach became basis for development of other methods like structural-functional by Almond & Powell,

Que.1 (b) उपनिवेशोत्तर देशों में असुरक्षा द्वंद्व (Insecurity Dilemma) की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक)
Explain the insecurity dilemma in post-colonial countries.

Post-colonial countries are those states which haven't come their colonial character. In words of F.W Riggs - Prismatic societies and in words of Gunnar Myrdal 'soft states'.

As per scholars like Barry Posen, realist frameworks like security dilemma given by John Herz don't apply to post-colonial societies. They suffer from insecurity dilemma.

Insecurity dilemma means post-colonial states suffer from intra state conflicts based on identities. ~~Or~~ ethnic groups mobilise to maximise their powers leading to suspicion / mistrust among other communities

For example, ethnic conflict in North East India between Kukis and Meiteis can be understood as insecurity dilemma. There is a conflict for resources among communities leading to ethnic conflict.

insecurity dilemma helps us in understanding reversal of democracy in post colonial states as per Samuel P Huntington. Since political modernisation could not keep pace with social-economic modernisation, it caused 'political decay'.

However, Marxist differ on this. they blame capitalism for creation of conflict in post-colonial states (A.G Frank - instrumentalist theory).

Thus, insecurity dilemma is a contested concept in international relations.

Que.1 (c) विवेचना कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आश्रयण सिद्धांत (Dependency Theory) पश्चिमी विकास अवधारणाओं को चुनौती देता है। (10 अंक)

Discuss how dependency theory challenges the dominant Western understandings of development.

The dominant western understanding of development is found in the approaches of political development and political modernisation. F.W Riggs in political development approach suggest democracy for third world to counter poverty whereas political modernisation (David Apter) suggest economic modernisation based on Capitalism.

This model was criticised by Marxist scholers as ideological tool to perpetuate hegemony of capitalism. Under Marxism, dependency theory was given by A.G Frank, Samir Ameen and Immanuel Wallerstein.

Dependency theory suggest development based on capitalist model is responsible for development of underdevelopment in global south. They suggest the state in developing societies is a tool for bourgeoisie sitting in core countries like USA/Europe.

Western developmental model has led to continued drain of wealth from periphery (eg Africa) to core countries (eg USA) perpetuating global inequalities.

To improve their situation, these scholars suggest autonomous model of development. In recent times, marxists like Robert Cox have challenged western institutions like IMF, WB for perpetuating USA's hegemony through their economic policies. Thus dependency theory is a critic of global capitalism and helps understand underdevelopment in global south

Que.1 (d) पूंजीवादी और समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में राज्य की विशेषताओं की तुलना कीजिए (10 अंक)

Compare the characteristics of the State in capitalist and socialist economies.

'Political science begins and ends with the state' - Garner

State has been a core area of research in comparative politics. Scholars have compared the nature of state in capitalist & socialist economics. In capitalist economics, there has been a transition from laissez Faire to welfarist to Neoliberal state. Overall state has played the role of 'nightwatchmen' to ensure freedom / safety of property.

In contrast, socialist economies have seen welfarist state based on socio-economic rights. The focus is on redistruction of wealth instead of political freedom which is seen as bourgeois concept.

If capitalist states are democratic, socialist economies have seen rise of authoritarian states (eg Russia & China).

Capitalist states are based on pluralist model of democracy (Robert Dahl) where multiple group dominates, socialist states are primarily based on single party dominance (eg PRC in China).

Despite these differences, elitist theory scholars held that power in both capitalist and socialist states are in hand of power elites (Iron law of oligarchy - Robert Michels).

Today, these states are in a state of transition, we see rise of authoritarianism in capitalist states like USA and move towards neo-liberal model in socialist states like India.

Que.1 (e) संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss the measures undertaken by the United Nations for its reforms.

United Nations was created under liberal institutionalist vision of converting jungle of International relations into zoo (Woodrow Wilson). However, its effectiveness has been compromised by lack of reforms.

As per Dr Tusharkar, UN today is an anachronistic body with falling credibility due to failure to take reforms to reflect contemporary geopolitical realities.

Key reforms demanded are :

a) security Council reforms - representation to developing countries like India, Japan.

b) Veto reforms - check misuse by P5.

c) Financial reforms to bring transparency

d) Trusteeship reforms and reforms in bodies like WHO, UNESCO, UN Human Rights Council.

UN has been cognisant of these issues. In 2015, it started text based negotiations on UN security Council reform. The agenda was expansion of permanent members and non-permanent members.

How these negotiations are facing stiff opposition from countries like China which are against inclusion of India. Coffee Club opposes inclusion of G4 as permanent members.

Another effort was by Kofi Annan who gave his formula of expansion of security Council with non-veto powers.

Despite these efforts, UN reforms remains a work in progress. It needs to be accelerated to ensure credibility of this august institution.

Que.2(a) वर्तमान वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया का प्रभाव राष्ट्रों के भीतर और राष्ट्रों के बीच अत्यंत असमान है। चर्चा कीजिए। (20 अंक)

The impact of the current process of globalisation is extremely uneven, both within and between nations. Discuss.

Globalisation refers to process of deepening inter-connectedness between nations and societies. Although globalisation began with industrial revolution, the current phase of neo-liberal ~~liberation~~ globalisation started in 1991.

Globalisation since then has been called borderless world (Kenichi Ohame) global village (Marshall Macluhan) and compression of time & space.

Globalisation was projected by liberal scholars as way to bring prosperity in domestic sphere and solve inter-state conflicts through complex interdependence (Keohane & Nye).

scholars like Jagdish Bhagwati (In defense of globalisation) argued that globalisation can help in tackling mass poverty and bring prosperity based on comparative advantage (Ricardo).

However, as per Sorenson, globalis-ation has had a differential impact on countries. If we talk of 'core countries', we see rise of supranational organisation and multi level governance like European Union.

In semi periphery countries like BRICS nation, globalisation has resulted in rising overall prosperity. India's and China's growth picked up after adopting neo-liberal policies in 1991.

whereas in periphery (Africa,

Latin America), we see development of underdevelopment (A.G Frank). As per Marxist scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein drain of wealth has continued leading to 'uneven exchange'. Africa / Latin America continues to suffer from mass poverty.

Even within states, the impact of globalisation has been uneven. West has been the biggest victim. There has been job losses in USA as factories shifted to China / South East Asia due to low wages. This has led to socio-economic crisis culminating in rise of President Trump.

Marxist scholars like Jorge Heine and Ramesh Thakur argue that

globalisation has exacerbated inequalities in countries like India. It has increased gap between haves and have-nots → empirically proven by Thomas Piketty.

From post-colonial lens, globalisation has created identity crisis by cultural imperialism. Thus, we are witnessing cultural backlash in Islamic world as was evident in 9/11 attacks.

Feminists argue that globalisation has caused feminisation of poverty. Ultra low wages in factories and informalisation of work has increased their exploitation.

These crisis have resulted in calls for new models of globalisation. For example PM Modi has called for human centric globalisation based on vasudev kutumbakam.

Que.2 (b) राजनीतिक दल लोकतंत्र के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Political parties are sine qua non for a democracy. Discuss.

Political parties are keystone of modern democracies as per Prof Zoya Hasan. They perform the role of interest aggregation in Almond & Powell structural functional approach.

Modern democracies are representative democracies. people exercise their voice through their representatives. Political parties play the role of placing these candidates in elections.

Highlighting its significance, H.J Laski concludes, 'there is no alternative to political parties save up from dictatorship'

Not just interest aggregation, political parties perform the role of political socialisation of people. Through political mobilisation, they lead to deepening of democracies.

Political parties also act as a link between people and state. Through engagement with masses, it ensures democracy remains alive between elections. By playing its role, political parties ensures legitimacy of state also.

However, political parties suffers from a crisis of legitimisation. This is because there is decideologisation as evident in phenomenon of 'catch all parties' (Otto kirchheimer). They have ~~lost~~ become

office centric entities instead of policy / ideology centric entities. This has lead to rise of alternative platforms like pressure groups / social movements as per Rajni Kothari.

We also see capture of parties by political elites leading to nepotism and leadership crisis. Parties themselves lack internal democracies today raising ~~doo~~ questions on their legitimacy.

To ensure survival of democracy, political parties need to be reformed. As per Yogendra Yadav, they should again take the role of social mobilisation to revivogerate their connect with masses.

Que.2(c)

राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व में सामाजिक आंदोलनों के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Analyse the significance of social movements in political representation.

As per international encyclopedia of social sciences, social movements are collective behaviour aimed at reforming present social order or create a new social order.

social movements are interpreted by liberals as resource mobilisation whereas Marxist see it as street protest.

social movements are primarily carried out by pressure groups. Pressure groups perform role of interest articulation in structural functional approach.

Social movements have always played a key role in increasing political representation - Old social movements like Indian national struggle, feminist

movement, workers movement were primarily demanding political representation through adult suffrage. In USA, slogans like 'no taxation without representation' were coined by social activists against colonisers.

In modern times, New social movements have stood for representation of marginalised groups in decision making processes. For example, Dalit & OBC movements in India in 1980's & 90's were for greater political representation.

Social movements have also assumed a trans-national character. As per Richard Falk, there is emergence of global civil society. They are demanding greater representation in global political

institution. This was visible in seattle protest against WTO. scholars like Mary Kaldor call it globalisation from below with emphasis on just political representation.

However, social movements faces challenges like co-option by state, dis-integration due to conflicting interests and political crackdown by state.

Despite these challenges, as Hannah Arendt argues, revitalisation of public sphere is important for political representation. In words of Habermas, 'communicative action' needs to be performed.

Que.3(a) यथार्थवाद (Realism) के प्रमुख सिद्धांतात्मक पूर्वग्रहों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या समकालीन विश्व को समझने में यथार्थवाद आज भी प्रासंगिक है? (20 अंक)

Discuss the core theoretical assumptions of Realism. Does realism remain relevant in understanding and explaining the contemporary world?

Realism is a hegemonic school in International relations. There is not one but many realism.

Two main assumptions of Realism as per Donnelly is :-

1) Human nature is selfish - this guides state behaviour.

2) International system is anarchical due to absence of a world government.

Base on these assumptions emerged classical realism and Neo Realism. Classical realism in works of Hans Morgenthau emphasise on human nature a power seeking for state's power-maximisation behaviour.

Whereas structuralism realism (Kenneth Waltz) gives structural analysis i.e blames international anarchy for state's power seeking behavior.

Another key assumption is that states are rational actors. They work on cost-benefit analysis guided by self-interest to decide its actions.

In actions, state can either go for defense or offense. Defensive realist like Kenneth Waltz believe state is security maximiser whereas offensive realist like Mearsheimer believe state is power maximiser i.e hegemony quest is natural.

Realism was challenged by idealism/

liberalism specially since end of cold war. Realists could not explain the end of cold war. Similarly, they could not explain the phenomenon of globalisation which was explained by scholars of complex-interdependence (Keohane & Nye).

Realist also failed to account for rise of non-State actors since realist take a State centric view. They could not explain behavior of MNC. (can be explained by Thomas Friedman golden arches). Neither they could explain role of terrorist organisation (eg 9/11 attack).

All these factors led to question over relevance of realism. However,

today as we see rise of China and Cold War 2.0 playing out between USA & China, Realism has assumed significance. Despite Complex interdependence, these nations are engaged in competition which could only be explained through realist lens of 'power maximisation'

Similarly, we are seeing legitimacy crisis in global institutions like WB, UN, IMF. Realists have always called it 'great delusion' of Liberals (Mearsheimer). The realist prescription of Balance of power is playing out in Indo-Pacific (& Quad).

Thus Realism remains a hegemonic school to understand the current geopolitical flux.

Que.3(b) पार्टी प्रणालियों को आकार देने में चुनावी प्रणालियों और सामाजिक विभाजनों (cleavages) के प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Explain the impact of electoral systems and cleavages in shaping party systems.

'Party system is not shaped by number of parties but number of parties having systemic relevance'
- G. Sartori.

Party system refers to changes in the electoral composition of parties in a system. i.e rise and fall of parties.

Party system can be understood either from electoral systems or from cleavages perspective.

From electoral systems view, Behavioural scholar like Duverger has given Duverger law. As per this, if there is a majoritarian electoral

system like first past the post, it will result in bipolar system. The prime examples are UK (Labour & Conservative party) and USA (Republican & democratic party)

However, if there is proportional system of single transferable vote, list system etc, it will result in multi party system. This is evident in France (alternative voting system).

India is an exception to duverger law since it has multiple parties despite having first past the post system.

Second, cleavages which are divisions based on caste, class, religion etc. can shape a party system. cleavage theory

is given by Rokkan & Lipset. as per this party system in Europe is frozen on basis of cleavages of 20th century Europe. (Freezing hypothesis).

They highlight 4 primary cleavages:

1) Rural - Urban - rise of agrarian parties

2) Labor - capital - workers parties

3) Core - periphery - rise of minorities / ethnic parties

4) state - church - rise of secular and conservative parties.

Social cleavage theory explains emergence of multi party system in India based on caste (SP, BSP), class (CPI) and periphery (AGP, DMK).

Thus party systems are influenced by both electoral systems and social cleavages.

Que.3 (c) नवीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था (NIEO) की प्राप्ति में बाधाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या विकासशील देश निकट भविष्य में इसके उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त कर पाएंगे? (15 अंक)

Explain the hindrances in the achievement of the New International Economic Order (NIEO). Are developing countries likely to achieve the objectives of NIEO in the near future?

NIEO emerged during Cold War from the platform of Non-Alignment Movement. It stood for equitable growth and economic justice for global south in context of widening economic inequalities & drain of wealth.

The high point of NIEO was its adoption by United Nations in 1980. However the goals of NIEO could not be realised leading to continuing 'development of underdevelopment' in third world.

Many reason can be attributed to failure of NIEO. First, with end of

Cold War, the relevance of NAM itself reduced. Countries like Egypt recommended its dissolution. This compromised institutional backing of NIEO.

second, with 'end of history', countries of third world themselves adopted neo-liberal economic policies (@ LPG in India). This lead to dip in support of 'socialism' - reduced to 'dustbin of history'.

Third, the divergence among third world has increased. Countries like China & India have become the great champion of free trade and globalisation. India has transitioned

from 'leader of trade union' to a member of G7/G20. Thus, NIEO face leadership crisis.

And finally, NIEO has faced resistance from global capitalism. organisations like IMF, World Bank, WTO have opposed NIEO consistently.

given above challenges, NIEO face insurmountable task ahead. At the same time, we see rising inter-regional inequalities, ecological destruction, debt crisis in third world and rising poverty. All these could become a rallying factor for NIEO.

NIEO today is an imperative to achieve not just SDGs but also realise the goal of Vasudev kutumbakam.

Que.4 (a) शीत युद्ध 2.0 की अवधारणा समकालीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों की वास्तविकता को ठीक से नहीं दर्शाती। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (20 अंक)

The Cold War 2.0 paradigm does not aptly capture the essence of current international relations. Comment.

Que.4 (b) भारत और यूरोपीय संघ कई साझा संकटों और चिंताओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

India and the European Union face multiple shared crises and concerns. Discuss.

Que.4 (c) शक्ति संतुलन (Balance of Power) क्या है? शक्ति संतुलन बनाए रखने के विभिन्न तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक)

What is the Balance of Power? Discuss various methods of maintaining the balance of power.

Que.5 (a) राष्ट्रीय हित को परिभाषित कीजिए एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में इसके महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Define national interest and give its importance in International Relations.

'National interest is about survival. It is safeguarding territorial, cultural and political identity of a state against external threats' - Hans Morgenthau.

However, national interest is an ambiguous and contextual term (Frankel). As per Morgenthau, countries have core and variable national interest.

National interest provides a framework to states to deploy tools of its national power like military, economy, soft power. It thus provides policy goals to be achieved. National interest is thus the basis of designing grand strategy by states.

For Realists, (Kenneth Waltz), national interest is about survival. It is thus a militarist concept. The primary aim of a state is to secure its borders and safety of its people. Nations go to war to safeguard this (eg India, Op Sindoor, Israel's Rising lion campaign).

However, for liberal scholars, national interest is multidimensional. It is also about economic development, cooperation, security through institutions etc.

Despite its significance, National interest has been criticised as Bourgeoise concept by Marxist. As per them, dominant class use it to justify its powers (Charles Beard). Similarly, feminist criticise it for neglecting human security.

Que.5 (b) सामूहिक सुरक्षा की मूल अवधारणाएँ क्या हैं तथा इसकी सफलता के लिए आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक)
What are the basic assumptions of collective security and discuss prerequisites for the success of collective security?

Collective security is a liberal-idealist alternative to Balance of power of realist which emerged after World Wars. It ~~was given by~~ Meant security is indivisible. Thus attack against one is seen as attack against all.

As per Morgenthau, collective security is based on following assumptions:

1) Equal distribution of power in world ie there should not be prepondernent/ hegemonic power.

2) Countries must be willing to subsume their self interests under collective/ shared interests.

3) ~~Presence~~ of agreement among states on agressor and willingness to spend resources to counter it.

The success of collective security requires many Pre requisites. As per Organzki, there should be a international organisation which can effective coordin-ate action against aggressor.. Secondly, combined strength of countries must be greater than aggressor.

However, collective security based on United Nations has been a failure. Realist argue that nations would pursue self interest over collective interest and focus on relative gains. U.N also faces legitimacy crisis and conflict among P5.

Instead of collective security, new model like deterence (Bernard Boodie) and collective defense (of NATO) are seen as better guarantee of security.

Que.5 (c) 18वें जी20 शिखर सम्मेलन पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। (10 अंक)

Write a brief note on the 18th G20 Summit.

G20 was formed in 1999. It started as a Meeting of Finance ministers and governors. It was elevated to head of states after Global financial crisis in 2008.

18th G20 summit was organised in India in wake of global conflicts (eg Ukraine war), climate change, supply chain disruptions and economic crisis (eg debt crisis).

India had deftly handled above challenges with nimble diplomacy. The success was visible in a joint New Delhi declaration affirming PM Modi's vision of 'this is not the era of war'. that consensus could reach on this declaration is itself a landmark achievement.

Another highlight was inclusion of African Union as permanent member. This would help in addressing concerns of global south and make G20 more inclusive.

India had adopted a wide agenda with focus on Reformed Multilateralism, Digital public infrastructure, Women led development, Green growth, Inclusive growth and achieving SDGs.

On sidelines major agreements like Global Biofuel alliance, IMEC corridor etc were launched. In all, it can said that at a time of geopolitical flux India has stood for global cooperation as reflected in G20's theme of One world, One family, One future.

Que.5 (d) गैर-राज्य अभिनेता किस प्रकार संप्रभुता और राष्ट्रवाद की अवधारणाओं में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए बाध्य कर रहे हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए (10 अंक)

Discuss how non-state actors have forced a change in the concepts of sovereignty and nationalism.

Though non-state actors like MNCs, Civil society, terrorist groups have always been present in world politics, their influence had increased since end of Cold War.

Globalisation since 1990s has lead to development of complex interdependence as per Keohane & Nye. In this, Major transactions among nations occur between MNCs/ NGOs instead of states. scholars like Rosenau calls it post international society.

non-state actors
globalisation led by [redacted] has led to deterritorisation of sovereignty. [redacted] state's control of policymaking has

been diluted. Today, the policies are shaped more by bodies like WTO, IMF instead of states themselves. Similarly, emergence of civil society has lead to challenge to state sovereignity (Richard Folk). We see role of groups like Amnesty, Greenpeace in shaping state policies.

Non-state actors like terrorists have also challenged concept of nationalism. They emphasise on religious/ethnic identities and demand separate state on this base (@ Tamils in Sri Lanka, Nagas in India). Thus sub-nationalism is on rise challenging meta ideology of nationalism.

However realist like Robert Gilpin argue that role of non-state actors is exaggerated. states remain in command. non-state actors are tools used by state for strategic ends.

Que.5 (e) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss the working and composition of the International Court of Justice.

International Court of Justice is a primary judicial organ of United Nations. It was created to evolve a global jurisprudence and resolve inter-state disputes.

I.C.J comprise of 18 judges who are elected for 9 year term by UNGA & UNSC. To ensure diversity, there is a provision that no two judges can be from same country.

The judges choose President and Vice-president among themselves every 3 year through voting. I.C.J is assisted by a Registry which handles the administrative functions of the body

I.C.J is primarily tasked with resolving inter-state disputes (eg India - Pakistan on Kulbhushan Jadhav case). It ensures adherence of states to international law.

However the body depends on UNSC for the enforcement of its orders. The jurisdiction of I.C.J is voluntary and a country can come out of its jurisdiction. This makes the body ineffective against rogue state.

Along with contentious jurisdiction, I.C.J also have an advisory jurisdiction. It advices UNGA, UNSC etc on legal matters (eg pronounced legality of nuclear weapons in 1997).

Reforming I.C.J is key to ensure rules based international order based on UN charter and UDHR.

Que.6 (a) "समकालीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति को समझना असंभव है जब तक कि शीत युद्ध की गतिशीलता और उसकी विरासत को न समझा जाए।" स्पष्ट कीजिए। (20 अंक)

"It is impossible to understand contemporary international politics without first understanding the dynamics of the Cold War and the legacy it left behind." Explain.

The contemporary international politics is marked by US's hegemony, complex interdependence among members, Neo liberal economic policies and security based on nuclear deterrence.

All the above mentioned features find their roots in Cold War. Cold war was an ideological contestation between USA and USSR for global hegemony. It started after end of 2nd world war when USA & USSR competed for influence in Europe.

The term 'cold war' was coined

by george Orwell. It was not just a strategic rivalry between two superpower but also an ideological contestation between Capitalism and COMMUNISM.

Cold war saw proxy wars as evident in Vietnam war, Afghanistan war etc. US & USSR were on opposite ends in these crisis. This lead to rapidly shifting balance of power.

Cold war saw rapid arms race based on nuclear weapons. Nuclear deterrence was primary reason why Cold war could remain cold (kenneth Waltz).

It saw emergence of alliances

like NATO, CESTO, Warsaw Pact on basis of 'collective defense'. This struggle ended in 1991 with collapse of USSR. This lead to rise of USA's unipolar moment. USA thereafter exercised its hegemony as evident from its interventions in Iraq, Libya etc.

Cold war reduced Communism to 'dustbin of history' and liberalism as 'end of history'. This lead to neo liberal globalisation based on complex interdep-edence and third wave of democracy in global south.

The bodies vested like NATO continued its eastward expansion leading to security dilemma for Russia. The

threat of inclusion of Ukraine had led to Russian aggression as per Mearsheimer..

The rise of global terrorism could also be traced to Cold war when USA armed Taliban to counter USSR in Afghanistan. Today's Taliban state is a direct relic of Cold war.

Similarly, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence lead to nuclear proliferation with India & Pakistan acquiring Nukes. Iran's attempts could also be seen in this light

As the world enters Cold War 2.0, the lessons of Cold War need to be remembered to avoid miscalculations.

Que.6 (b) क्या आप सहमत हैं कि क्रियात्मकता (Functionalism) का सिद्धांत विरोधाभासी एवं अस्पष्ट है? (15 अंक)
Do you agree that the theory of functionalism is contradictory and vague?

Functionalism is a liberal alternative to realism. Functionalism emphasis on cooperation in technical areas or areas of low politics like health, disaster, education, trade etc.

They believe cooperation in one area will result in spillover effects in areas of high politics leading to increase in trust among nations.

scholars like (David Mitrany) calls for peace by pieces → cooperate in technical areas thereby removing mistrust. They call for engagement of civil society, scientists, academicians, people to people exchange to build trust.

In words of Richard Cobden - 'keep the politicians out'.

Theory of functionalism was in play in India's '2+6' engagement with Pakistan and its dealing with China where it kept aside boundary dispute and cooperated in other areas.

However, functionism is criticised as contradictory & vague by Realist scholars. On one hand functionalist call for 'keeping politicians out' but politicians are needed to facilitate cooperation in technical areas.

Realist also criticise functionalist for undermining state's power seeking behaviour - states go for relative gain'

and not absolute gain. This compromises state's trust in mutually beneficial partnerships.

In response, emerged neo-functionalism. Thus they argue 'politicians have to be called back'. They emphasise on need for formal institutions to facilitate cooperation in low-politics areas. For example, European Union & ASEAN can be seen as a successful model of functionalism.

Thus, functionalism remains most practical liberal alternative to realism.

Que.6 (c) गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के उद्देश्यों और उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Evaluate the aims and achievements of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Non-Aligned Movement emerged in context of Cold War when 'third world' led by India decided to assert their 'strategic autonomy' instead of allying with either camps.

The aims of NAM included →

1) global peace & security.
2) disarmament & denuclearisation
3) decolonisation & anti-racism.
4) adoption of New International Economic order.
5) Maintaining strategic autonomy of member states.

NAM has been immensely successful to realise these objectives. As per

scholars like (Prof T.V Paul), the normative power NAM was critical in ensuring Cold war remained cold. By providing a 'third way' to global south, it checked bloc politics and proxy wars.

In domain of de-colonisation, it achieved immense success. NAM was responsible for withdrawal of European powers from Africa. It played a key role in end of apartheid in South Africa.

For disarmament, it opposed nuclear arms race and stood for collective security. It's pressure lead to signing of key treaties like PTBT,

START I & II, Anti-ballistic missile treaty etc

In economic domain, it put a joint position for economic justice and fair trade through platform of NIEO. By demanding for fair trading system, it checked neo-colonialism.

However, some of its objectives could not be fulfilled. Neo-colonialism continued in other forms, nuclear proliferation happened in 1990. and NIEO could not be adopted.

Despite this, the report card of NAM remains positive. Today as the world face threat of Cold War 2.0, NAM remains relevant to assert strategic autonomy by nations.

Que.7 (a) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक प्रणाली के ब्रेटन वुड्स से लेकर WTO तक के विकास का अनुलेखन कीजिए। (20 अंक)
Trace the evolution of the international economic system from Bretton Woods to WTO.

Que.7 (b) "एक सफल सुरक्षा-करण (Securitisation) 'सुरक्षा' को एक अपवाद क्षेत्र के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है, जिससे सुरक्षा करने वाले को लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे को स्थगित करने की शक्ति प्राप्त होती है।" इस संदर्भ में सुरक्षा-करण सिद्धांत की समालोचनात्मक समीक्षा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

"A successful securitisation places 'security' as an exceptional realm, investing securitising actors with the power to decide the suspension of the democratic framework." In this context critically examine securitisation theory.

Que.7 (c) क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए आसियान (ASEAN) को क्या करना होगा ताकि वह भू-राजनीतिक दृष्टि से प्रभावी बन सके, चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

For ASEAN to achieve real geopolitical relevance, it will need to do more to resolve the crucial issues in the region.

Que.8 (a) संयुक्त राष्ट्र की कल्पित भूमिका और वास्तविक कार्यप्रणाली का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (20 अंक)
Evaluate the envisaged role and actual record of the United Nations.

Que.8 (b) क्या आप सहमत हैं कि COVID-19 के बाद की दुनिया में भारत को विकास के वैकल्पिक मार्ग के रूप में क्षेत्रीयकरण (Regionalisation) को अपनाना चाहिए? (15 अंक)

Do you agree that in the post-COVID-19 world, India should embrace regionalisation as an alternative path to development?

Que.8 (c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में नव-नववाद बहस (Neo-Neo Debate) पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Discuss the Neo-Neo debate in international relations.

Space for Rough Work