

Political Science & International Relations Crash Course & Test Series - 2023

Test 3

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

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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 theory believes that international politics represent a system of structures emerged due to interaction between states and intern constrain their actions & choices in international politics (IP)

Neo Realism (Kenneth Waltz) & Neo liberals focused on structures of IP to understand state's behavior. This is due to emergence of behavioralism

Post Modernist, on other hand, criticise structuralist as 'Discourses' (Foucault). They describe these theories as meta-narratives. Derrida suggest

to deconstruct the narrative and look at pieces to understand truth.

Post Modernist says 'Truth is not found by manufactured', so structures & their implication are also human-made.

For instance, Waltz suggest Politics of nations are anarchial & it imply self help & mistruth. But Alexandre Wendt (Social constructivist) says 'Anarchy is what we makes of it'

They go for understanding knowledge - power connect & provide critical reviews of current theories.

Que.1(b)

Discuss the feminist approach to security. (10 Marks)

Feminism is a theory that aims for addressing women exploitation, end patriarchy and aim for equality of all. It's a emancipatory theory in International politics.

Security in traditional sense is seen as nation centric aiming to protect territorial boundaries & sovereignty (Morgenthau).

But feminist scholars criticise this view as male-centric & monodimensional. J.N. Tickner says security is multi-dimensional.

The focus should shift from

nation's boundaries to human security which essentially encompass women security.

In contemporary times, wars & conflicts are threatening women's food & bodily security. COVID has exacerbated inequalities and mainstream theories are malecentric.

In these times, states should ensure women security from both external & internal exploitation. (eg) - Iran's crackdown on hijab.

Critical school also support feminist view as they aim for 'human centric' view of security.

Que.1(c)

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

MNCs are transnational actors whose functioning transcend national boundaries. Their rise is described as 'Superterritoriality' & post-sovereign world.

After globalisation, world became global village and MNCs were encouraged by liberals as source of modernity, funds & tech in developing Nations.

MNCs soon started playing role in politics of developing nations. On one hand, it help government to

carry out their functions more effectively. (Eg) - PPP projects, CSR funds in India.

But at the same time, MNCs are threatening sovereignty of nations as they emerge too powerful.

Political funding, Politician-bureaucracy - MNCs networks are seen in India. Tussle between government & MNCs are also rising. (Eg) Vedanta v/s GOI.

MNCs like facebook, Cambridge analytica influenced US elections, so the influence is not limited to developing world.

MNCs need to be regulated for sustainable development & state's Sovereignty.

Que.1(d)

Describe the political sociology approach. (10 Marks)

Political sociology is an approach in comparative politics that studies the interface between society and government (politics). It shows how politics is the mirror of society.

Aristotle is the father of this approach who expressed inequalities in society as root cause of revolution.

In modern times Marx explain basic structure of society & how 'State' is instrument of dominant class.

In India, André Beteille, Yogendra

Yadav etc explains role of caste, class, religion, ethnicity in Indian politics. It's said that

'Caste form mosaic of Indian politics'
— Christopher Jeffers

But critics of this approach says that it's inadequate and gives inferiority complex to politics as politics become dependent on society. Also, society is itself complex and state also impact society.

Contemporary relevance of this approach can be seen in understanding Rise of BJP as 'Rise of amorphous middle class' and victory of hindutva. To understand holistically, mix of approaches are needed.



Que.1(e)

Critically evaluate democratic peace theory. (10 Marks)

Democratic peace theory argues that no 2 Democracies go for war as there is a culture of public deliberation and proper evaluation before going for war.

Michael Doyle argues that democracies form 'Zone of peace'.
Eg - India - Bangladesh, US - Canada,
European Union.

Democracy is linked to peace as it aims for peaceful relations. Thus, liberals argue that in order to avoid war & establish peace, Democracy needs to be promoted.

Political development theory is also based on this approach, as it spread democracy.

But in the absence of democratic culture, democracies collapsed in 3rd world countries. Also, democracy could not ensure peaceful relations.
Eg - India - Pak.

This theory is seen as ethnocentric & spreading US hegemony as US use 'democracy' for regime collapse. Also it's not open for falsification.

In order to establish peace, democracy & democratic culture is needed in both domestic & international politics.

Que.2(a)

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

International politics is a complex and ~~or~~ multilayered area of study, which emerged after the end of WWI as a comprehensive subject.

The aim of International politics, as stated, was to avoid war and establish peace. But implicitly it aimed at establishing US hegemony as well.

Various theories emerged, after behavioral movement, to understand international politics in scientific, verifiable and objective way. One among them was — Systems Theory.

Salient features

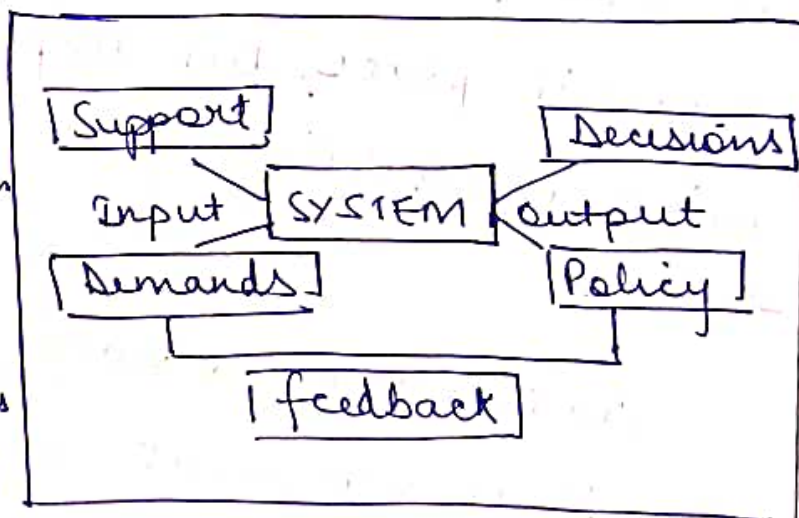
1) David eston took inspiration from biology and defined political system as set of elements in a state of patterned interaction.

2) He expanded state to encompass various process and defined state's function

as authoritative allocation of values.

3) He explains how political

system works — inputs goes into the system and after processing, output comes out.



4) Feedback mechanism keep the system in cyclical connection.

5) This system theory aimed to understand and compare states in scientific ways.

Systems theory was criticised as an inadequate theory because traditionalist said it's mere explanatory and not analytical value.

They accused even of treating model as real and focussing just on model building. Marxist heavily criticised this theory as it aims to establish superiority of western system showing it has no crisis.

Marxist argued that for developing countries where conflicts and system breakdowns are normal, this theory is inadequate.

Another viewpoint is that system theory did start a new way of scientific research and expanded state from being too narrow. It helped to understand complex international politics in simplified way.

It paved the way for more theories to address inadequacies such as Structural functional approach.

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)

Political parties and pressure groups both are form of collective mobilisation of people for common objectives. They are dynamic in nature and their functions overlap sometimes.

Difference between functions of political parties and pressure group-

1) Political parties are institutionalised more in terms of organisation & hierarchical working, as compared to pressure groups. ‡

2) Political parties play the function of interest aggregation of various divergent interest.

While pressure group focus on one particular interest articulation

3) Political parties aim is to form the government while pressure group aims to influence public policies.

(Eg) - BJP in India as political party
& RSS as pressure group.

Contrasting nature of politics of pressure groups in developed & developing societies —

1. There are different types of pressure groups — Institutional, ~~non-institutional~~ associational, non associational

and anemic.

2) In developed countries, pressure groups are more institutional and associational. They are profession Based and influence public policy in regular manner.

3) In developing countries, pressure group politics is more ascriptive (birth) based non associational.
(Eg) - Jat Sangh, Tundla Mahasabha.

Their methods are also informal like 'bandhs', 'hartal' etc. Their influence is also limited.

Though they differ, yet developing countries are witnessing change & more associational pressure groups are emerging. (Eg) - FICCI in India.

Que.2(c)

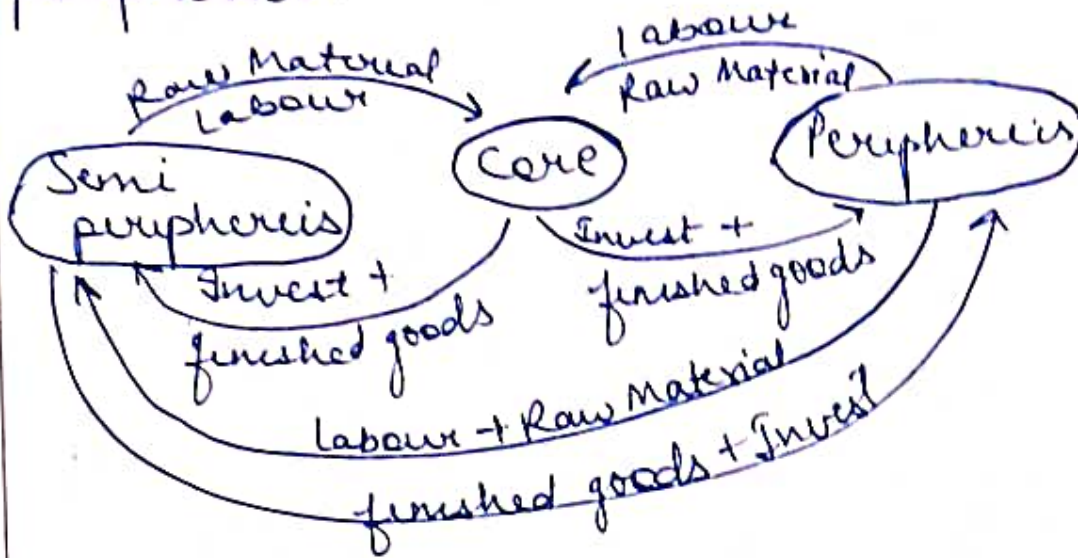
'World System Theory is a 'macro-sociological' perspective seeking to explain the dynamics of capitalist world economy'. Discuss the contemporary relevance of World System Theory (15 Marks)

Capitalism has become world system specially after the end of cold war. Even the foremost communist nations like China & Russia are based on capitalist economy.

This system is critically examined by neo-marxist and post colonial scholars like Saïmcer Amin. Immanuel wallerstein gave world system theory to explain dynamics of capitalist world economy, at a macro level.

In this theory, wallerstein classifies

countries into core, periphery & semi-peripheries.



Core countries are former colonial powers + developed nations like US, Japan etc. Semi-periphery are India & China while peripheries are poor nations like African countries.

He explains that drain of wealth from periphery to core is continuing and peripheries are in control of metropolitan bourgeoisie of Core.

Contemporary Relevance

- 1) As capitalism dominates, it's important to critically evaluate its functioning.
- 2) It exposes the myth that 'Trade can solve poor nations' problems' and address poverty. Rather it shows how development of underdevelopment is still continuing.
- 3) In contemporary times, MNCs are exploiting resources & polluting environment of developing countries, thus it's important to make them accountable.

Although it's accused of reductionism but it's important to keep Capitalism humane.

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)

International politics emerged in the context of WWI and attempts were made to make it a systemic discipline.

To understand this complex politics various theoretical perspective emerged, Realism being the most prominent.

Realist approach to politics can be traced back to Thucydides who explained international politics as struggle for power and Kautilya who go for offensive geopolitics.

Realism is different from other

approach in many ways —

Realism v/s Liberalism — Eternal Debate

- 1) Realism is based on 'power-view' of politics and look at power as zero-sum game (Morgenthau) while liberals consider power as non zero sum.
- 2) They differ on human nature — Realism thinks human are power seeking and liberals think they're rational & peace-loving.
- 3) They both understand International politics is anarchical but liberals go for institution building while realist suggest balance of power.
- 4) Neo Realist & Neo liberal consider

structures ~~constrain~~ state's choice but liberals believe states avoid war by establishing trade ties and complex interdependence, while realist says 'war' is inevitable.

Apart from liberals, other views such as marxism also differ from realism as marxist analyse economic system and declare capitalism as root cause of war. While realism suggest states to go for political, military balancing as well.

Feminist critique of realism is offered by thinkers like Carole Cyntheria Pateman ^{enloe} who asked where are the women? She explains mainstream

Theories are 'mainstream' and 'men makes war because war makes men'.

J.N. Ticker criticise Morgenthau & his 6 principles by reframing them -

- i) Human nature is multidimensional
- ii) Politics can be absolved of morality.
- iii) National interest is broad & include human security as well.

They believe that politics among nation should address women issues.

This is relevant as today states' atrocities against women are increasing.

(eg) - Iran crackdown on hijab, war of Ukraine & women sexual exploit.

In recent time, feminist foreign policies are making IP humane.

Que.3(b)

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

Balance of power theory is the prominent idea under Realist Discourse. It is an attempt by states to ensure onself against adversaries by skillful combination of internal power and alliance building.

Balance of power theory assumes international theory as anarchial - without any world government. It's a struggle for power as security dilemma exist among power seeking states who wants to protect their core interests - Territorial integrity & Sovereignty.

For BoP, states have 2 options -

- 1) Internal balancing - By increasing their power (economic, military)
- 2) External balancing - by alliances and bandwagoning, war, blood letting etc.

BoP is described as common sense by Kenneth Waltz and Mearshe-mer who says in absence of world government, structures force for BoP. (eg) In Europe, before WWI, alliances were established.

In contemporary times, Sino-American rivalry taking shape of New Cold war. In this case, states

are going for BoP by either bandwagoning with us or China and joining various organisations. (Ex) - India joined BRICS.

Ukraine War also shows importance of BoP as 'Self-help' emerge top priority. (Ex) - Finland joined NATO. Japan and Germany contemplating Nuclearisation.

As the 'distrust' between nations are emerging, BoP seems as automatic conditioning. But states are complexly interdependent and balancing non state actors also matter. Thus, BoP is not sufficient.

BoP is considered as fundamental law of International politics, which can be seen in today's geopolitics.

Que.3(c)

What is gender justice? Do you think gender justice in law as well as in practice is key to achieve SDGs? (15 Marks)

'The moral arc of universal is wide but it bends towards justice'

— Martin Luther King Jr.

As justice is the first of virtue of social system, Gender justice assume significance in international politics as well.

Feminist thinkers are voicing out to mainstream Gender concerns into foreign policies of nations. (Eg) - Sweden become 1st state to adopt feminist foreign policy linking gender justice with relations.

Gender justice, thus, aims to ensure equal rights for men & women and to end exploitation of women. They call for 'Personal is Political, or International'.

SDGs are goals of 21st century world aiming for sustainable development and progressive society in future. Gender justice are key to achieve SDGs as stated by UN Sec General Antonio Guterres.

In legal systems, changes such as protecting women from Sexual harassment Act in India, Right to Education for all can help in

achieving SDG 4 and 13 (inclusive cities)

Addressing hunger and poverty is essential as half of world's hungry people are women as they — Eat last & least. It affects their career, earnings and sustenance. Thus gender justice is critical for SDG 1 (Poverty reduction), 2 (Hunger addressing), 3 (Health).

In practice, countries have to ensure equal opportunities for women in politics, economics & other spheres. (Ex) - 73rd & 74th Amendment in India reserved $\frac{1}{3}$ seats for women.



Que.5(a)

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

Comparative politics study and compare different nations based on institutions, constitution, society, culture etc.

Traditional approach to CP -

- 1) Legal-institutional :- Study legal systems & institutions
- 2) Philosophical approach
- 3) Historical approach.

Till WWII, they dominated CP but after decolonisation, post colonial states couldn't be studied by these approaches alone, as 'text' & 'context' differed there.

The call for overcoming ethno-cent

- criticism and bringing scientific,
reliable theories, David Easton
started Behavioral Movement.

He accused these theories of decline
of political theory in 1960s. Traditional
theorist just focused on writing
history of political thoughts. Addition-
ally, no new theories emerged.

Traditional approach' utility was
limited to developed nations as they
were uniform. Also they were
speculative and non-comparative.

At the same time, study of institutions
couldn't be ignored & it re-emerged
in the form of 'Neo-institutionalism'

Que.5(b)

New International Economic Order (NIEO). (10 Marks)

NIEO was the demand raised by NAM as the voice of Global South to advocate more equitable world economic system.

Major Demands of NIEO

- 1) Kwame Nkrumah pointed out neo-colonialism as drain of wealth from post colonial states continued.
- 2) To address this, they demanded fund & technology transfer from developed nations.
- 3) They also asked for better evaluation of developing countries' exports.
- 4) They demanded access to developed

nations market.

5) They also proposed reforms of multilateral financial institutions.

6) They advocated responsible role of MNCs, to address resource exploitation.

How successful it was -

NIEO was partially successful when WTO did address developing countries demands. But overall, it couldn't achieve substantial results because of their internal divides, Developed countries attitude etc.

In today's highly unequal world - NIEO is the moral requisite for fair & equitable as well as sustainable growth.

Que.5(c)

Que.5(c)

The concept of 'Over Developed State'. (10 Marks)

over-developed states concept is given by Hamza Alvi, Pakistani political theorist, to explain nature of post-colonial states.

He explains that post colonial states are different from modern states in developed nations, as colonial masters introduced perverted version of state in these societies.

Using structural-autonomy approach of Marxism, he explains how states in these societies are very powerful (Bonapartist States)

To suit needs of colonial powers, they made Executive (police, bureaucracy) very powerful.

At the same time, modern State was imposed on traditional societies. one part (political) grew faster than other, leading to overdeveloped state where Traditional & modern structure coexist.

In India & Pak, this can be seen as state become arena of class struggle and they witnessed institutional crisis (Democratic Decay & Development trap).

overdeveloped states theory was an important perspective to understand prismatic nature of these societies.



Que.5(d)

India's role in UN Peace Keeping. (10 Marks)

Peace-keeping emerged in the context of failure of Collective Security and United for peace resolution. It aimed at ensuring peaceful border by UN intervention.

Peace-keeping has been central to India's foreign policy agenda. India has contributed immensely in peacekeeping operations.

India is 7th largest contributor to peacekeeping forces. From independence, we have sent army personnel for different peacekeeping operations in Africa, Asia.

Indian army has ensured not only peacekeeping but peacebuilding and are known for their professional conduct.

India also contributed funds & expertise for peacekeeping. India train peacekeepers for operations.

For its contribution, India has received Dag Hammarskjöld award. But India's concern is about rising fatalities in PK operations as non state actors are very dangerous.

Peacekeeping should receive funds & tech from developed nations as their mandate broadens.

Que. 5(e)

International Court of Justice. (10 Marks)

International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal organ of UN. It's responsible for peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law.

ICJ aims to act as arbitrator between nations in conflict over boundaries, interpretation of international law etc.

Its mandate is to become neutral dispute settlement body. It adjudicate based on international conventions, practices & 'bona-fide' (what's just/right).

Its jurisdiction is voluntary and it doesn't violate state sovereignty. But if two states agree that this dispute is to be solved by ICJ, then they must act on recommendation.

Members of ICJ are selected by UNGA after UNSC recommendation. There are 10-15 judges from varied backgrounds.

Its weakness is its voluntary nature of jurisdiction. (Eg) - China didn't follow ICJ decision on South China Sea dispute.

ICJ can act as 'guarantor of Justice' in International relations provided countries respect its jurisdiction.



Que.8(a)

Climate change remains the toughest and the most intractable contemporary global concern. Comment. Do you think "an environmental cold war" between developed and developing countries has contributed to this impasse? (20 Marks)

Climate change is the single most significant threat to humanity in 21st century. Due to human induced global warming by release of Global Green house gases (CO_2), world is facing 'Climate Emergency'.

After Industrial revolution, amount of CO_2 increased by 125%, methane by 250% and Nitrous oxide by 175%. This has warmed climate of world & induced many changes —

a) Glaciers are melting — Antarctica & Arctic are 'tipping points'. This

is leading to sea level rise over the world.

2) Due to this, coastal cities (Bangkok) and countries (SIDS) are at high risk of submergence.

3) It's threatening biodiversity, availability of food & water

4) Extreme weather events like floods & droughts are more common.

So climate change is toughest challenge and intractable global concern. The world recognised this in 1991 Rio de Janeiro conference which led to Agenda 21, UNFCCC formation along with UN CBD, CCD etc.

Paris climate deal also, was a



significant step for global decarbonisation. Various conferences of UNFCCC discussed steps for mitigating climate change but 'environmental cold war' has led to an impasse.

Developing countries want developed nations to acknowledge historical responsibility and work on basis of common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR).

On the other hand developed nations like US are not fulfilling their responsibility & want 'Business as usual' and equal burden sharing saying, India & China are biggest contributors to GHG.

Kyoto Protocol put greater burden on developed nations but US didn't adopt it. Paris Summit dilute CBDR by INDCs but still, no significant achievement.

In Glasgow Summit, loss & damage fund was formalised to help SIDS nations. Global methane Pledge again saw divide between developing & developed nations - India didn't sign.

Global Climate fund aimed for \$100 billion of finance for climate but not success.

It's high time developed nations transfer funds & tech and both work for Net zero goals and combating climate change.



Que. 8(b)

With an ongoing crisis in Multilateralism, how do you visualise the future prospects of WTO? What are the current challenges for WTO? (15 Marks)

Multilateralism was liberal approach to initiate complex interdependence by building institutions for peace & stability.

To ensure free & fair trade, world Trade Organisation (WTO) came into being in 1991 after Uruguay Round.

WTO has three main functions -

- 1) Dispute Settlement body
- 2) free trade mechanism (MFN, S&DT)
- 3) Review Mechanism

For these, different treaties were signed - TRIPS, TRIMS, Trade on

agriculture, services etc. Every 2 year, ministerial conference take place for trade talks.

But the world is currently facing crisis in Multilateralism with ongoing Ukraine war, US-China rivalry, COVID pandemic & its impacts on economy.

Current challenges for WTO :-

- 1) Defunct ^{DSB} ~~DSB~~ - US blocked appointment of DSB making it defunct, as it accuse it of biasness.
- 2) Rising protectionism worldwide - leading to inward looking. (eg) India's Amanishkar Bharat.
- 3) Treaties outside WTO - (eg) RCEP.

- 4) Impasse on Doha Development Agenda.
- 5) Not final decisions on subsidies.
- 6) Structural crisis — funds crunch, weak enforcement.

Future prospects:-

- 1) WTO meeting in 2022 shows WTO is not dead & it's relevant for trade talks.
- 2) In the future, WTO should address emerging areas like e-commerce, IT sector.
- 3) WTO has to work towards addressing 3Cs — COVID, conflicts, Climate change.
(Eg) Supply chain resilience among war.
- 4) Both developed countries & developing one should focus on rebuilding it.

WTO is an important consensus oriented platform, thus countries should make it work.



Que.8(c)

Define cold war. To what extent it would be appropriate to suggest that the present state of US, China relations can be described as New Cold war? (15 Marks)

Cold war signifies relation between 2 nations who are not in a direct way but the state of relations represent breakdowns in diplomatic, economic and political ties. It represent arm race, mutual suspicion and confrontation.

It was seen after WWII when USA & USSR emerged as 2 superpowers and challenged each other in ideological (communism v/s capitalism), economic and political ways.

USSR disintegration ended cold war & the moment was described

as end of history by francis fukuyama.

In present time, rise of China is seen as challenge to US hegemony. Mearsheimer warned US about China as revisionist power whose rise will not be peaceful.

Recently US security documents & NATO described China as threat. Experts are suggesting US-China tensions as new Cold war.

It's seen in geopolitics as China is expanding area of influence in Asia, Africa & Latin. China is being aggressive on South China sea, Taiwan. using Debt trap policy - China is

acquiring strategic assets.

In economics terms, BRICS, RCEP, BRI aims at Sino Centric World along with ADB, AIIB. Militarily, China is modernising fast & expanding more.

But Scholars says terming these tensions as Cold War 2.0 is intellectual bankruptcy as the world is now cobweb Model and multipolar.

As 3D chess model shows, on military level, US is unipolar, on economics multipolar. Thus, Bipolarity is not established.

Trade & technology war between China-US is getting bitter & impacting worldwide.