

Political Science & International Relations**Crash Course & Test Series - 2023****Test 6****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)

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

Political sociology approach studies the interface of society and state. Aristotle is regarded as father of political sociology as he explained how inequalities are a cause of revolution.

Political sociology approach is relevant as it emphasise that politics is reflection/mirror of society. For instance, Indian Parliament composition reflect patriarchal nature of society as only 14% women MPs are there.

It's used by Marx to explain how state is just reflection of basic structure of society - economic.

It's seen in USA as it's controlled by MNCs and capitalist class.

This approach was highly relevant for developing societies as their 'text' and 'context' differ. To understand politics, scholars like Andre Beteille, Yogendra Yadav understood role of caste, class, religion.

But this approach is criticised as too much focussed on society, giving politics inferiority complex. Also, state has shaped society too. Additionally, society is itself too complex.

This approach helped in comparative analysis but a mix of approach is preferred in prismatic societies.



Que.1(b)

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

System approach to international politics was given by Morton Kaplan, a behavioralist scholar. He gave a grand, world level analysis of IP.

He classified international politics into various models — BOP model, hegemon model, tight bipolarity etc.

But this approach is criticised for various reasons. Major limitation is it's just explanatory not analytical, as traditionalist like Hadley bull says.

This theory is just model building exercise, with the

danger of treating model as real.

Also, Kenneth Waltz explain that it doesn't fulfill even the basic requirement of Systems approach. It doesn't explain how elements impact system and system impacts elements.

Hadley called it as huge misstep in right direction. Most of the model are imaginary and provide no prescription.

But this theory was 1st systemic step to understand complex nature of international politics and explain it in simpler way.

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)

'Political science begins and end with state' — Garner

Advanced industrial societies are those which are at high level of industrial development — US, UK, European nations.

The nature of these societies changes according to need of capitalism itself. Mostly these societies are liberal based on minimal state concept (Locke)

After WWII, these states changed and core function moved from night watchmen to welfare society.

State expanded in these societies leading to deficits. Nozick criticised these system and state again retreated to 'minimal'.

In 2001, 9/11 attacks again gave pretence to state to bounce back after globalisation eroded state's power. 2008 crisis gave more power to state.

After pandemic, protectionism & rightism is rising in these societies so the state is turning strong and functions expanded to include welfare.

As it's said 'the more the world change, the more it remain same'

Que.1(d)

Discuss the constructivist critique of Realism. (10 Marks)

Realism is a theory to understand international politics. It's based on ideas of Thucydides and Kautilya. It's often called as timeless wisdom.

Realist scholars like Walzer explain world system is in anarchy, so states are in security dilemma, leading to self-help and Balance of power.

Constructivist scholars like Alexandra Wendt go for understanding knowledge-power connection and 'why we think the way we think'.



He says anarchy is what we made of it. It doesn't automatically means trust deficit. We securitise and desecuritise, issues based on self-interest.

For instance, more than 100 bombs of U.K. doesn't threaten US and 1 bomb of North Korea do. He explain we are not doomed, human world can be shaped by humans.

Still, Realism is dominant school and its relevance can be seen in context of recent Russia-Ukraine war. It's said,

'International political theory is nothing but footnotes to Realism'



Que.1(e)

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

Global concerns are those threats which are not faced by one or two but which are global. These concerns are collective responsible and treated as global good.

Democracy is a worldwide system of government based on people's right to choose their representatives. It spread in waves (turning ton) -

1st wave - male in europe & US get suffrage

2nd wave - After WW II

3rd wave - After ^{USSR} ~~Russia~~ collapse

In recent time, it has become global concern as it's facing crisis.

China is exporting its authoritarian model of governance. It's saying Democracies failed to manage COVID pandemic effectively.

Democracy is also challenged by Asian value debate which says China Model is better than Indian for economic growth.

Democracy is challenged in core countries - west. World is witnessing democratic slump (Democratic Index) due to rise of rightist parties.

The need is to protect & promote democracy in international organisations. Recent democracy summit by Biden is right step in this direction.

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)

Hegemony was first discussed extensively by Gramsci. He explained it as power of attraction based on consent formation. It's part of soft power as per Gramsci.

In international politics, hegemony is 'Preponderant power' means a country having super power in military, economic and ideational realm.

In current world, US is a hegemon which poses great power as such countries together can't challenge or threaten it.

Hegemon brings stability to international politics was supported by hegemonic Stability Theory, given by Charles Kindleberger and Gilpin.

According to it, hegemon is necessary to act as invisible hand for maintenance of liberal world order. In the absence of world government, hegemon ensure rule based international order.

Both hegemon and other nations benefit from it. Hegemony set the rules and nations get peace and order.

This was supported with example of US in establishing new world order after WW II. Bretton wood system ensure financial growth and United Nations aimed for peace.

US aim for freedom of navigation and democracy promotion. But this is not accepted by all.

Polarity of power thesis argue that hegemon is prone to misuse of power. Waltz says they suffer from 'megomania'. And excess power is counterproductive and lead to alliance formation.

Hegemon take unilateral actions

as was seen in Bush doctrine — invasion of Iraq. Nye says excess hard power lead to decline of US.

Stability is harmed as hegemon takes action in its interest. For instance, US promoted instability in west Asia.

According to Mearsheimer, global hegemony is not possible as oceans are the obstacles. Bipolarity is most conducive for world peace & stability.

Currently, the world is moving toward 3d chess model where no power completely dominates.

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)

International politics is in state of anarchy - no world government. In this situation, there is lack of trust and cooperation between states. So to overcome the security dilemma international institutions play a significant role.

It's based on Woodrow Wilson's idea - 'If principles of domestic politics is applied to international politics, we can convert jungle into Zoo.'

After WWII, United Nations played a crucial role in overcoming state

of war and opening a channel of regular communication among states.

Resolution of Korean crisis by UNSC is perfect example of cooperative behavior.

Similarly, International institutions like IMF, WB increased cooperation in poverty alleviation and overcoming financial crisis.

European Nation is also a case in point. It created 'Security community' in Europe leading to cooperation in economic, political and military sphere.

Their role is supported by liberal institutionalism as they says.

institutions helps in preventing Wars by increasing complex interdependence.

But if current realities of world is analysed, institutions are crumbling under the pressure of protectionism and neo-rightism rising in nations after pandemic.

For instance, WTO has been disabled due to power politics of US-China. UNSC failed to prevent Russia-Ukraine War. SAARC has always been non-starter.

The need is of reformed multilateralism to make these institutions democratic and political will is needed for making them work.

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)

International politics has been seen as male-dominated and this creates problems for women.

Feminist scholars says,

'~~war~~ men make war because war make men'

Feminist approach thus want to increase female representation in politics of world. Cynthia enloe in her work 'Banana, Beaches and bases' says 'where are women?'

She explains how women are at peripheries as wives of diplomats, sex workers etc. This leads to



exclusion of women viewpoint in global politics.

J. Ann Tickner address the lack of women in global political theories by reforming principles of Morgenthau.

She says National interest should be seen in promoting women security. Ethics in international politics is necessary to make politicians accountable for their actions.

Feminist says 'Personal is International'. Global politics must address impact of nation's foreign policies on women and try to solve them.

Due to their efforts, feminist foreign policy is rising. Sweden was 1st to adopt it. This approach links relations with women's issues.

Hillary Clinton also voiced that human rights are women rights. State should promote these. This is needed as states are perpetuating crimes against women. (Eg) - Iraq's crackdown on women over hijab

Still, feminist theories are at periphery and global politics is male dominated.

We need to promote feminist approach for long term peace and stability.

Que.3(a)

In the current world political scenario, India is pushing for a multi-polar world. Do you think that a multi-polar world would be more stable than a bipolar or unipolar world order? Give reasons. (20 Marks)

Polarity denotes distribution of power in world politics. Number of great powers decide polarity — single superpower denotes unipolar world, 2 denotes bipolar and multiple power denotes multipolarity.

India's foreign policy always aimed for 'getting the right place in the comity of nations'.

For this purpose, India support multipolar world. It want to be recognised as a major polar in world system.

Multipolar world is promoted as it's seen as more stable than other system. The foremost reason being multipolar world is more representative and democratic as all powers get due recognition.

It's stable as different power balance each other and take decisions by consensus. On the contrary, unipolar world takes unipolar decisions.

Multipolar world also leads to reformed multilateralism as world institutions like UN become more



representative of geopolitical realities and all powers get recognised.

It prevent any single power to dominate international politics and collective security also works better if multipolar world exist because multiple nations have stake in peace.

But major theories like polarity of power thesis suggest multipolar world as most unstable. It leads to confusions and more misunderstandings and chaos.

In multipolar world, more hands are on trigger, greater possibility of nuclear war.

They suggest bipolarity as most stable because super power maintain peace in their sphere of influence.

Similarly, hegemonic stability theory (Gidpin & Kindleberger) suggest unipolarity is most stable as hegemon maintain peace and liberal world order. They also oppose multipolarity.

India's aim for multipolar world is rooted in its democratic values and we pursue this aim in various organisations and by multiple engagements.



Que.3(b)

Discuss the major impediments to UNSC reforms. Mention the recent steps taken by international community to advance towards the goal. (15 Marks)

UNSC is the main organ of United Nations. It consists of 5 major permanent members - US, UK, France, China and Russia + 10 non permanent members.

The main aim of UNSC is to take timely decisions concerning international peace & security. For instance, its action in Kuwait crisis.

But UNSC is facing major issues and is becoming ineffective in recent times. It's non representative as Africa is not represented and



G-4 nations such as India, Germany, Japan and Brazil are not permanent members.

India has long voiced for UNSC reforms to make it representative of current realities but it face many impediments —

- 1) P5 members are themselves divided on expanding its membership. China is against India's membership while US support.
- 2) Veto has paralysed the system but members are not willing to give it up.
- 3) Coffee club oppose G4 membership as they are regional ~~power~~ adversaries.

- 4) Political will to reform UNSC is missing and UNSC continue to be reflective of bygone era.
- 5) faith on UN is declining with rising ineffectiveness of UNSC to handle crisis like Ukraine War.

Recent steps in this direction was introduction of intergovernmental commissions for discussing UNSC reforms. The Secretary General has also recognised to democratize UNSC and reform Veto system.

The need is the P5 members + other major powers should work in spirit of reformed multilateralism.

Que.3(c)

'The very nature of international relation is changing, and for India, it means an opportunity to best advance its goals'. Discuss. (15 Marks)

International politics is dynamic and keeps on evolving according to changing relations among states. Currently, geopolitics is in a state of flux as power equations are changing.

New Cold war between US-China is impacting the world in both geoeconomic and geopolitical sphere. Countries are realigning their foreign policies accordingly.

World is moving away from unipolarity to non-polarity with multiple powers exercising different

Kind of power (3D chess Model).

After globalisation, international relations moved from geopolitical to geoeconomics at forefront but after Ukraine War, geopolitics is back.

Similarly after Pandemic, multilateralism is crumbling and countries are moving to protectionism.

These changes present India an opportunity to advance its goals of multipolar world and reformed multilateralism.

India is going for strategic autonomy to balance US-China

and at the same time pursuing multiple engagements to pursue its core national interest

India's goal of recognition as great power is getting real with India gaining recognition as Net Security provider in Indian Ocean region.

India is balancing China by forming alliance with like minded nations - QUAD. As centre of gravity shift to Indo-Pacific, India is also shifting to it.

All strategies of India aim to get rightful place in comity of nations.

Que.5(a)

Define reformed multilateralism. (10 Marks)

Multilateralism denotes multiple power engaging with each other and cooperating in international sphere.

Multilateral institutions are United Nations, IMF, World Bank etc which promote financial and political cooperation among nations.

But these institutions are facing institutional and legitimation crisis for being non-representative and status-quoist, unfavorable to developing nations.

Reformed multilateralism, thus, denotes demand of developing nations



to reform multilateral institutions making them democratic and representative.

It ensures every voice get due weightage in multilateral bodies and working is done in spirit of consensus.

3rd world demand UNSC reforms to increase permanent membership. Similarly, IMF need to give more quota to other nations. WTO also need to work for Doha Development agenda.

Reformation will increase legitimacy of multilateral institutions, leading to cooperation.



Que.5(b)

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

South Asia consist of India, Pak, ~~Srilanka~~ Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. It's known as most dangerous place due to presence of numerous disputes among members.

Hydro Diplomacy is concerned with river water sharing between nations. South Asia doesn't have a comprehensive hydro Diplomacy framework. Countries have bilateral arrangements.

India - Pak Indus Water Treaty is one such example. It shared water

of Indus & tributaries between them.

Similarly Nepal and India have river water agreements on Kali, Kosi, Gandak etc. Also Bhutan & Nepal have hydropower arrangement with India.

Major issues are between India & Bangladesh over Teesta. Hydro diplomacy get stuck due to domestic politics.

Hydro-diplomacy is gaining salience in recent times as the region is facing impacts of Climate Change.

Countries need to work towards peaceful cooperation through SAARC.



Que.5(c)

Comment on India's current energy security dilemma. (10 Marks)

Energy security is core of India's foreign policy objectives. All our major diplomatic initiatives focus on ensuring energy security.

It's important as country's economic development, human needs and environment sustainability depend on it.

Currently, India is facing energy security dilemma as the demand of domestic economy is outstripping supply of energy resources such as oil.

Due to Russia-Ukraine war, oil

price got skyrocketed. India's attempt to get Russian oil was only partially successful to tackle its energy dilemma.

Its traditional oil suppliers like West Asian nations also hike price and decrease production to increase their power. Energy politics is impacting energy security of India.

Also moving towards renewable energy needs huge resources & funds. The dilemma get further accentuated due to rising Current Account Deficit.

To overcome, India is diversifying its energy partners and also focussing on building domestic capabilities.



Que.5(d)

Discuss the challenges of India- Japan Relations. (10 Marks)

Japan is a part of India's extended neighbourhood. Their ties share civilisational and historical connect.

In recent times, India-Japan relations are deepening as their strategic vision and geopolitical interests are aligning.

Both aim to counter China and ensure free and open Indo-Pacific. They are collaborating in international alliances such as QUAD.

But certain challenges dilute the potential of bilateral ties.

India Japan trade ties face issues such as India market regulation and tariffs. Trade is significantly lower when compared to China - Japan & Japan - India trade.

Geopolitically, although they are aligning but diverge on how to handle China. India is not in favor of military partnership against China.

They are placed in different geographies so their strategic vision differ as Japan is directly involved in Indo-Pacific.

Challenges are more peripheral and both countries are expanding ties to deliver global good (Indo-Japan Asia Africa corridor)

Que.5(e)

Discuss India's Presidency of G20 in 2023. (10 Marks)

G20 is a group of 20 nations formed in 1996 to increase economic cooperation between major financial powers and set the rules of financial system through consensus.

In 2023, India took over G20 presidency with the motto of 'Vasudha Kutumbakam' - world as family.

Pursuing this ideal, India is pushing cooperation in areas of current economic challenges faced by world - rising protectionism, recession and breakdown of supply chains.



As leader of developing world, India is pursuing an inclusive agenda in G20 by increasing participation of South in its meeting.

India also voiced for inclusion of African union in G20 as a member. This shows India's commitment to Global South.

India is also promoting cultural ties as meetings are taking place in different cities of India.

Countries are working on emerging areas such as critical technology, counter terrorism etc under the presidency of India.

Que. 8(a)

Discuss the current state of India-Africa relations. Examine the challenges and opportunities. (20 Marks)

'Africa is India's Mother Continent'

India-Africa ties are rooted in civilisational and historical connect.

EdM Jaishankar says 'India-Africa ties are emotional and not just transactional.'

India-Africa cooperates on a range of areas. Africa is a continent of hope and India aims to be a supporter in Africa story of rise.

In geoeconomics, countries are engaging in trade and investment opportunities. Africa is a market for India's pharma, IT, agricultural,

and other exports. India invest heavily in Africa's infrastructure by extending line of credit and private sector investment + Asia-Africa Growth corridor.

Africa is critical for India's mineral and energy security. Oil producing nations like Egypt and gold, copper minerals are imported by India.

India extend ITEC scholarship to African Students for educational linkage. Recently, IIT campus was opened in Tanzania.

Geopolitically, countries are deepening engagement by Summit level talks.

India is building on its comparative advantage to counter China's inroads in Africa. India also voice for Africa's concern in multilateral platforms for South-South cooperation.

Challenges still remain in bilateral relations such as —

- 1) China's huge investment. It's said that India promises, China delivers.
- 2) Asia-Africa Growth Corridor has not been a success — further doubt on India's capability of investment
- 3) India focus on big nations and embassies are not open in many nations — limiting bilateral cooperation.

- 4) Diaspora connect is also weak as connection only with elite sections
- 5) Recent case of death of children in Gambia due to cough syrup from Indian firm further complicate trade ties.

Still lots of opportunities lies ahead for India-Africa. Cheetah relocation is one such example. Vaccine diplomacy shows cooperation in health sector. Maritime Security in Indian ocean is also a potential opportunity. People to people ties can be enhanced.

PM Modi remarked 'Africa priorities are India's priorities'

Que.8(b)

The relationship between India and USA is more robust than ever. However, the deepening of relationship is bound to bring its own challenges. Critically examine. Analyse the challenges and opportunities in India US Relations. (15 Marks)

'India - USA has moved from estranged democracy to engaged democracies'

Indo-US ties are strengthening after the end of Cold war. Vajpayee called US as India's natural ally.

Robustness of relations can be seen in increasing defence relations. COMCASA, BECA, LEMOA represent increasing interoperability of both militaries.

Indo-US civil nuclear deals were also a gamechanger. US is pushing for India's entry into NSG. It also supply

weapons and defence technology for India's defence needs.

Economic ties are base of strong ties. US is one of the largest trade partner and investor of India. Trade balance is in favor of India.

They have 2+2 summits for dialogue & diplomacy. Also both countries engage in various multilateral forums such as QUAD, IPEF, representing growing synergies.

Challenges still remain between the two —

- 1) India's strategic autonomy & vision of multipolar world not seen favorably in US.
- 2) Recent stance of India in Russia —

Ukraine Crisis, is criticised by US.
Indo-Russia ties are a irritant for US.

- 3) US also criticise India for tariffs, IPR issues, market regulations
- 4) They have disagreements in climate change talks and WTO
- 5) They also differ in question of countering China - India don't want militarisation of QUAD to counter China

Recent PM Modi visit show lots of opportunities in areas of critical technology, mineral supply chains, pharma sector, Indo-pacific cooperation and startup growth.

As global geopolitics changes, Indo-US are bound to get closer.

Que.8(c)

With the world looking towards the Indian Ocean as critical for strategic engagement, it is time India focusses on a maritime grand strategy which will help in realising its global ambitions. Discuss. (15 Marks)

'One who will control the ^{Indian} ocean,
will control the world'
- Alfred Mahan.

India looked at itself as primarily as continental power for long. We didn't focus our energy on Indian ocean. It led to strategic neglect of maritime domain.

But in recent times, Maritime cooperation is gaining priority in global geostrategic framework. Indian ocean is important as it's key to open seven seas.

Indian Ocean is also central for



Indo pacific and ensuring free & open
Sea-lanes of communication.

Security cooperation in the region
is also gaining priority to counter
piracy, disasters in the ocean.

China's string of pearl strategy in
Indian ocean has gained world's
attention for strategic engagement
in the region.

It's time for India to put more
energy into Indian ocean and project
itself as net security provider in Indian
Ocean Region.

A Maritime Grand strategy is essential
to provide clear vision and plan of action
to realise our global ambitions.

The strategy must address China presence, specific needs of island nations, humanitarian assistance & Disaster Reduction Strategy (HADR), Climate change, counter non traditional security threats and increasing cooperation in Indian ocean.

India is already taking initiatives such as IORA, IONS, IOC for multi-lateral engagement in IOR. Our Grand strategy is based on vision of SAGAR - ensuring security and development of all.

Indian ocean is the region of India's centrality and a key element of India's rising geopolitical weightage.