

Political Science & International Relations**Crash Course & Test Series - 2023****Test 8****Time Allowed: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 250**

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Test Date 3 Sept
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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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Que.1 (a)

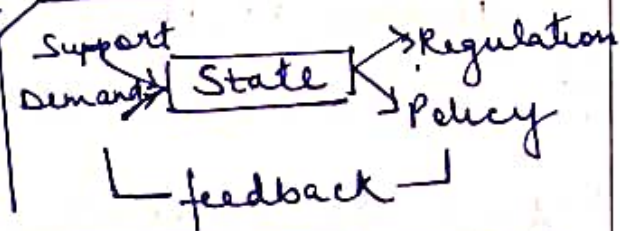
Discuss the limitations of System approach to Comparative Politics. (10 Marks)

Systems approach to comparative politics is the contribution of David Easton, a behavioral scholar. He criticised traditional approach to comparative politics for their unreliability and called for making political science pure science.

Systems approach is inspired from biology and treats political system as a patterned interaction between various various elements.

The main critic of system approach

is traditionalist like Madhav Malhotra who says it's a model building exercise.



He says behavioralists are using unnecessary costly terminologies. This model is explanatory with less analytical value.

Marxist criticise system theory as status quoist and ethnocentric based on liberal society. They argue that it project as if liberal system is perfect. Additionally, it's not useful for developing nations where system breakdown is common.

It also treat state as black box. These limitations were addressed in 'Structural-functional approach' to a certain extent. It become starting point of further improvements

Que.1(b)

Comment on the relevance of Political Economy approach for the study of developing societies. (10 Marks)

Political Economy approach study the interface of state and economy, explaining how they impact each other. It was used by Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nation' and Kautilya's Arthashastra.

Political economy approach is relevant for developing societies as they are prismatic in nature (F.W. Riggs), where no clear demarcation between polity and economy exist.

Additionally, this approach highlights the class character of nations. Immanuel wallerstein calls



developing nations as peripheries based on his theory of world system.

Scholars like Amartya Sen use this approach to study policy of state and recommend ideal measures. He influenced state's policy in India with his Capability Approach.

This approach also explains the impact of globalisation on state and society. They also analyse poverty, inequalities etc.

But this approach is biased and exclusivist with lot of focus on data. As the developing nations are prismatic mix of approach is necessary to study them.

Que.1(c)

What are the dynamics of social movement ? (10 Marks)

Social movements are form of collective mobilisation aiming at transformation of society and bringing changes in existing structures.

Social movements are dynamic. They change according to needs of people and circumstances. In west, social movements were result of exploitation of workers.

Workers protested for economic gains and used street politics and direct confrontation with state under the influence of communism. They are called as old social movement.

The dynamics changed with new social movement which focus on quality of life issues. They fight for environment, equality etc. They are led by middle class, use innovative methods of arts, music, drama etc.

In developing societies, old & new are not clearly separated as Ram Chandra Guha explains. He says movements in Global south are 'empty stomach', reflecting both material and environment concern.

In recent times, intersectionality has also emerged in social movements as they fight for equality. (Eg) - MeToo, Black lives matter. These are supported by Brendt's Political sphere idea.

Que.1(d)

The logic of capitalism has shaped the formation of all Modern welfare states. Comment. (10 Marks)

Capitalism is based on the idea of profit maximization and mass production. It has now become a world system after globalisation wave in 1991.

Modern welfare states emerged in the context of criticism of 'laissez faire' - free market system of capitalism. Marx criticised it saying it leads to alienation of workers and their exploitation.

Marx idea of communism, equality between classes and fair distribution

of resources shaped welfare states.

Social liberals provide the theoretical basis of welfare state by reforming capitalist system. Rawls justice as fairness aimed for minimising inequalities by state's intervention.

Thus, welfare states like India follow mixed economy model where capitalism in economy exist with socialistic nature of state.

But scholars like Habermas says even welfare states will face crisis of legitimacy. Thus logic of Capitalism continue to shape states.

Que.1(e)

Compare the nature of party system between the developed and developing countries. (10 Marks)

Party system refers to the arrangement of parties in the political system of a state. Sartori says party system is based on the no. of parties having systemic relevance in nation.

Developed countries are mature democracies, their party system is more institutionalised and mature. While developing societies are prismatic, their party system lacks maturity.

Developed nations have class based mobilisation by the parties while in diverse countries of Global South,

parties follow identity politics - use of caste, class etc.

Party system in developed countries are structured and institutionalised. But parties in developing states are paradoxical reflecting both modern features with traditionality.

Role of leader is greater in party system of developing countries. Also they lack intra party democracy. Pressure group clearly influence parties in developed nations like US (polyarchy) while it's not that strong in India.

overall party system keep on changing according to various factors.

Que.2(a)

Examine the philosophical foundations of the Marxist perspective in understanding the nuances of contemporary International political economy. (20 Marks)

Marxist perspective on International political economy can be seen in class based approach of Marx. Marx explains how 'class' or economy form the basic structure of society.

Marxist school was given systemic treatment by Lenin in his theory of imperialism - calling it as highest stage of capitalism.

He explains the drain of wealth from colonies to capitalist nations which is preventing revolution in these nations. Thus, he form the

Communist International to unite
colonies for fight against colonialism.

'Search for profit takes bourgeoisie
to nestle everywhere and settle
everywhere'

This explains how capitalism has
become world system in contemporary
times. It's studied by post colonial
scholars like Sameer Amin, A.G. Frank.

They understood the nuances of
current system calling neo colonialism
as development of underdevelopment.

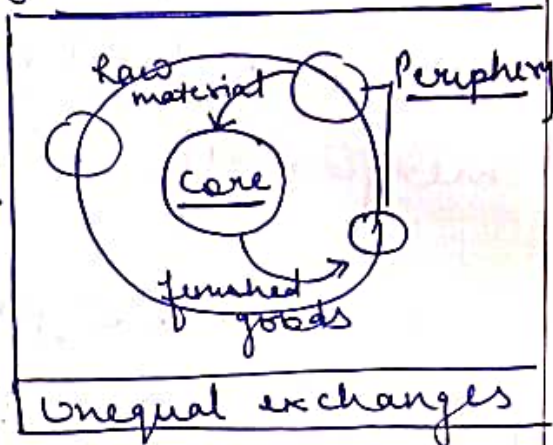
Immanuel Wallerstein gives his
world system theory presenting
macroview of international political

economy. He calls developed nations as core and developing as peripheries and semi peripheries. He highlights the unequal exchange between the two.

Thus these scholars analysed reason of poverty and economic backwardness in

developing nations, highlighting inequalities in international economy.

They also explain how states in developing societies are instrument of metropolitan bourgeoisie (instrumentalist approach), showing class character of state.





In this way they inspired workers to continue their fight against capitalism and demand more equitable distribution of resources. Thomas Picketty also highlights inequalities emerging after globalisation.

But Marxist perspective suffer from economic determinism focussing excessively on one factor while the political economy is now complex as world is now web-web. Also, they highlight only negative side, while current political economy has also benefitted all.

Marxist perspective is necessary to keep capitalism humane.

Que.2(b)

Critical theorists intend to bring fundamental changes in the status-quoist approach to International Relations. (15 Marks)

International Relations are studies by various school of thoughts. Among them, liberalism and Realism are dominant/hegemonic in this field.

They both provide explanation of current system of international politics. Liberals aim for peace and avoidance of wars by promoting trade and functional linkages and growth of institutions.

while Realism explain International relation as anarchy - without any world government. Thus self help



and balance of power become automatic due to trust deficit.

Critical theorists criticise these status-quoist approach, highlighting their biasness. They aim for putting 'human' at the centre of international relations.

For these theorists, moral boundaries should take place of national boundaries. Also, theories should provide a solution for human emancipation rather than just maintaining existing order and power structure.

Feminist school in critical theory highlight 'missing gender perspective'

in mainstream theories. Judith Butler, J. Ann Ticker calls for feminist foreign policy. They explain impact of wars on women.

Social constructivist like Alexandra Wendt says 'Anarchy is what we make of it.' They say international issues can be solved by social interactions.

Similarly, post modernist shows knowledge-power connect in mainstream approach. Post colonial and post structuralist also provide critical perspective.

But, it's said that 'Entire international theory is nothing but footnote of Realism'.



Que.2(c)

Analyse the major events that precipitated the cold war between the two superpowers. (15 Marks)

Cold war is defined as the situation of war between two super powers after the end of world war II. But it remained cold because they didn't entered into full fledge war.

US and USSR become superpowers and world become bipolar after wwII. The major battle can be seen as ideational conflicting conflict between capitalism and communism.

The first major event symbolising cold war was Berlin blockade. USSR & west divide europe into west & east and germany was also divided.



In the Berlin blockage, US emerged victorious, enhancing its prestige. After this erection of Berlin wall symbolised 'iron curtain' between the two.

NATO and Marshall plan were USA's policy of expanding its area of influence, as per Munroe doctrine. To counter it, USSR established Warsaw pact and Molotov plan.

Events outside western world also precipitated the cold war. In Asia, USSR was successful in spreading communism to China, North Korea and Vietnam. To counter, US used



Afghanistan to weaken USSR. The afghan ulcer ruined USSR, becoming reason for its disintegration. Vietnam war was similar drain on USA's power.

various proxy wars in Asia, Middle east (Israel-Arab) characterise cold war. Cuban Missile Crisis was main showdown of conflict threatening a nuclear war.

Cold war ended with disintegration of USSR and rise of US as hegemon. But as realist geopolitical scholars says structures in international politics leads to war. Now US-China conflict is leading to New Cold war.

Que.4(a)

Critically examine the social and economic dimensions of the functioning of United Nations since its existence. (20 Marks)

United Nations was formed after end of world war II with the aim of promoting international peace and avoiding wars.

It was based on ideas of liberal institutionalism which focus on establish international institutions to promote cooperation between states and overcome trust deficit.

United Nations have major organs working in diverse fields - UNSC, UN general assembly, International court of justice, Trusteeship



council, UN secretariat headed by Secretary general.

Apart from it various agencies work for social and economic wellbeing of world. International labour organisation works for upliftment of workers and ensuring basic necessities to poor.

Similarly, food and agriculture organisation (FAO) works for food security of world. world food programme of UN achieved Nobel prize for its work in pandemic.

These examples show the crucial work of UN in socio-economic sphere.

UN aims for achievement of SDG (Sustainable development Goals) by nations for shared wellbeing and sustainable future.

Apart from it, in economic sphere, UN promotes multilateral trade ties between nations. It works closely with WTO, world bank and IMF to increase economic interdependence between nations.

This helps in increasing functional linkages between nations as supported by Golden Arches theory.

UNESCO promotes social work in the field of education and culture

which helps in conserving world heritages.

Various peacebuilding missions of UN also works for peace making by welfare work on ground level. UN engage with civil society to carry out its social & economic work.

But recent times has seen failure of UN to prevent wars (Ukraine Crisis) which has socio-economic repercussions. Poverty, malnutrition and inequalities have increased after globalisation and UN failed to address them. It lack funds and cooperation of members for its functioning.

'UN is essential for progress of humanity'
- Kofi Annan.

Que.4(b)

Trace the evolution of Feminist assertion in the realm of International Relations with special reference to the contribution of J. Ann. Tickner. (15 Marks)

International relations have traditionally been male dominated. Mainstream approaches focusses on maintaining status quo, ignoring impact of current relations on women.

Feminist school is critical of mainstream theories calling them malestream. They say,

'Men make war because war make men'

Thus they explain the impact of wars on women. They highlights the missing gender perspective in International

politics.

Starting with Lynhia Enloe, feminist school got strengthened. She ask the question 'where are women' in her work 'Banana, beaches and bases', highlighting how women are at peripheries of global politics.

J. Ann Tucker contribution is unique as she modified 6 principles of Realism given by Morgenthau and bring gender perspective in them.

Firstly, she says national interest is not just territorial security but it's multidimensional. Similarly, security is also multifaceted. Both

should focus on human security and women security.

Secondly, she says ethics can't be separated from politics as politicians must be held accountable for their choices. For eg - wars impact on women.

She further says power is not only coercive but developmental. Thus, feminist scholars like Tickner make international politics more inclusive and human development oriented. As Hillary Clinton said, 'human Rights are women Rights'.

Feminist voice for 'Political is International'.



Que.4(c)

What are the basic assumptions of liberal approach to the study of International Relations. Critically examine the relevance of the approach in the context of current geo-political developments.

(15Marks)

Liberal approach to international relations is based on the reasonable nature of men, focussing on increasing cooperation between states and peace.

Their first basic assumption is men are peace loving who want to avoid wars. Thus, they build ways to ensure peace.

They assume that by increasing economic interdependence, they can avoid war between nations. Golden Rules theory is based on this

assumption.

They also espouse faith in forming international institutions to overcome trust deficit and promote dialogue among states (liberal institutionalism)

They also assume democracy as conducive for world peace. Democratic ~~peace~~ theory argues that democracies form zone of peace between them.

In current geopolitical flux, their relevance is coming under question. World bodies like UN and WTO are facing existential crises and Ukraine Crisis has shown anarchical nature of world. Liberals

are questioned by Realist scholars like Mearsheimer for their utopianism. Realism says anarchy results into Balance of power and war is unavoidable due to ~~world~~ trust deficit.

But liberalism is more relevant in current scenario to face the challenges and increase mutual cooperation. Global concerns like Climate change require global efforts. Also, UN & WTO are served for collective good of humanity.

Liberalism is dominant school of international politics, important for peace & harmony in world.

Que.5(a)

Do you agree that if the topic of terrorism is front and centre for India, topic of Kashmir is the only topic for Pakistan in any bilateral dialogue. (10 Marks)

India and Pakistan share a common past and mutual distrust emanating from horrors of partition and three wars between the two.

Pakistan sponsors terrorism in India, as per its policy of bleeding by 1000 cuts. India, thus, takes terrorism as central issue in its foreign policy.

India has clearly stated 'No talks with terror' policy warning Pakistan of any misadventures. Additionally India proposed CCIT (Convention for combating International

Terrorism) to engage global community in fight against terrorism.

While Pakistan's foreign policy aims at putting Kashmir at central agenda. It wants strategic upper hand in Kashmir issue by highlighting alleged atrocities of India in Kashmir. It aims for internationalising Kashmir issue to offset India's rising geopolitical weightage.

But India has clearly shown Kashmir as internal issue by abrogation of Article 370. International community also support India in terrorism.

Que.5(b)

Discuss Nehru's Non-alignment. (10 Marks)

Non alignment is a signature concept of India's foreign policy.

It aims for strategic autonomy in conducting foreign relations, by not joining any power bloc.

Nehru explained Non alignment saying it's neither isolationism or non-interference in world politics. He says India will actively participate in world politics based on its own national interest and merits.

This policy was helpful for developing world to avoid military.

alliances and maintain their sovereignty in great power politics, gaining the best of both worlds.

But it was criticised as Nehruvian exceptionalism and India's utopianism.

C. Rajagopalchari explained that India could follow genuine Non alignment till 1962. India compromised its territorial integrity in Indo China war due to not focussing on Balance of power.

In recent times, Non alignment 2.0 is gaining salience which focus on multiple partnerships based on national interest.

Que.5(c)

Enumerate the reasons for the slow engagement with India and Israel during cold war and fast rapprochement post-cold war. (10 Marks)

India-Israel share mutual respect, democratic values and also face similar threats - terrorism, border security etc.

In cold war, India-Israel relations saw slow engagement. India didn't supported creation of Israel and favoured the cause of Palestine.

This was due to India's Arab Relations as India's energy security is dependend on Arab. Also, India's security was linked with Arab's stability which was threatened due to the

conflicts between Israel- Arab.

After cold war, world geopolitics shifted. Along with it, India- Israel ties strengthen. India allowed Israel's embassy in Delhi and golden era of friendship started.

This was due to many reasons. Israel had expertise in servicing Russian weapons. Israel shared crucial intelligence with India during wars. Also, similarity between ideas of political class cemented strong ties.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee called Israel natural partner. The relation now range from agriculture, defence to economic.

Que.5(d)

Despite commitment to disarmament, India's acquisition of nuclear weapons was never inevitable. Comment. (10 Marks)

India nuclear policy from Nehru's time has always favored Disarmament. India believes in 'nuclear free world' as conducive to peace in world.

India acquired nuclear weapon due to geopolitical compulsions. It never signed NPT treaty saying it's discriminatory and doesn't lead to disarmament.

India had to acquire Nuclear weapon because Pakistan was aided by China in its nuclear programme. Security

environment of India was threatening,
thus Nuclear weapons become
necessary for Deterrence.

It was inevitable as India aim
for securing its national interest. Kenneth
waltz also calls 'Nuclear weapon'
as 'weapon of peace'.

As India was pressured to sign
CTBT, India has no choice but to
conduct 'Operation Shakti'.

But India's commitment to
disarmament is intact, with the
condition that all nations take time
bound steps. India as responsible
power also adhere to Non first use
policy

Que.5(e)

How far is it correct to say that India and EU needs new avenues for greater political and security cooperation to protect world's public goods. (10 Marks)

India - EU relations are based on historical ties and shared democratic values, respect for human rights and global peace.

India and EU engage in wide areas from economic to political. They have strategic partnership, trade ties and cooperate in maritime sphere as well.

As world's public goods are facing threats in contemporary times, India - EU can engage to protect them.

New avenues of political cooperation

can be seen in Summit level meets between the two. They can cooperate to provide finance to developing world for infrastructure, countering China's BRI. Additionally, they can enter into treaties that secure public goods. (Eg) International Solar Alliance.

Security dimension is also important for India-EU to ensure ^{sea} free lanes of communication, countering threats to maritime security. Also, they can work for counter-terrorism and building new technology.

India-EU agenda for 2047
outlines the future of this partnership.



Que. 8(a)

Explain the centrality and intractability of the border dispute between India and China. Assess the prospects of meaningful resolution of the dispute between the two Asian giants. (20 Marks)

'No relationship has as many layer as India-China' - PM Modi

India-China shares long boundary from Ladakh, Himachal to Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. This leads to various boundary disputes between the two.

MacMohan line which demarcate the border is not acknowledged by China, saying it was British made without consulting China.

The reason for geopolitical conflict on border can also be

explained by Kautilya's Mandala Siddhanta. A state is an organism it expands, just like China. So India-China border dispute is inevitable due to geopolitics.

China's Five finger policy also encroach upon India's territory of Ladakh, Sikkim & Arunachal. Following it, China attacked India in 1962, annexing Aksai Chin.

In recent times, China is getting aggressive on border, as seen in Galwan crisis. China is an expansionist and revisionist who aim to alter status quo in boundary. Growing USA-India ties also makes China

more aggressive on border.

The prospects of meaningful resolution of the disputes seems very bleak in current scenario. The relationship is at its weakest point, mutual suspicion is high and China is in no mood of reconciling with India.

China-Pak nexus and India joining QUAD, confrontation in economic sphere, as well as in Indo-Pacific, results into two Asian giants getting further away.

C. Rajamohan says 'dummed

coexistence' at the border is the new reality.

India-China has to find new Modus-Vivendi for peaceful settlement of border dispute. Sharing intelligence, border maps, continuous dialogue are necessary steps for peaceful resolution.

China has to acknowledge that peaceful peripheries are necessary for its rise and Asian Century can come only when India-China cooperates.

EAM Jaishankar has made clear, 'State of border reflect state of relation.'

Q. 8(b)

Trace the transformation of India-US relationship from one of mutual suspicion and distrust to one based on ever-widening areas of convergence of strategic interest and growing cooperation. Substantiate with suitable examples. (15 Marks)

'India - US has moved from estranged democracies to engaged democracies'

India-US relation has seen evolution from distrust to mutual cooperation.

After WWII, India decided to not join any military bloc and adopted NAM during cold war.

This was not welcomed by USA who called it as India's immorality. US tried to get India on its side by

food aid and investing in education
such as IIT Kharagpur.

But soon US-China-Pak nexus
threatened India. To counter, India
joined Treaty of friendship with USSR.
This increased further suspicion
between the two.

India's nuclear test also increased
distrust and USA brought NPT to
stop nuclear proliferation.

But USSR disintegration and India's
reopening of economic opened new
door of opportunities in India-US
relations.

India-US partnership expanded
on wide areas of cooperation. US

is largest trade partner, investor and source of foreign investment.

India-US defence ties are pillar of relation signifying growing convergence of relations and strategic interests. Signing of BECA, LEMOA, opened areas of defence cooperation.

Nuclear deal also shows trust between India-US. QUAD, IPEF etc showing converging interest in multilateral forum.

India-US partnership is most defining partnership of 21st century delivering public good.

Que.8(c)

Provide an account of evolution of India's foreign economic policies from the era of import substitution to the present era of liberalization. (15 Marks)

India had british legacy of economic backwardness and poverty after Independence. Policy makers debated on the approach of economic development and decided to follow centralised planning.

India model was mixed economy allowing both private and public sector to grow. India aimed for gaining self-sufficiency. Thus, it focused on strategy of import substitution.

It signifies producing goods domestically to preserve forex for



essential imports.

But this model was unsustainable. India couldn't remain closed economy and brought Economic reforms in the form of privatisation, liberalisation & globalisation.

Manmohan quoted, 'No force can stop the idea whose time has come' signifying importance of liberalism.

Opening economy proved a success for India's economy. India allowed foreign investment and exports-imports freely, by

dismantling license Raj system.

India now is a globalised nation with stakes in world trade. India's exports account for 18% of GDP, showing India's engagement with world.

Additionally, India is investing in foreign countries from USA to Africa and receiving huge FDI as well. Economic ties are important pillar of India's foreign policy.

Thus, India's foreign economic policy evolved to new realities of world and positioned India as major economic power.