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Political Science & International Relations

PSIR Crash Course– 2025

Test 3

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

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Test Submission Date	21.07.25
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Test Start Time	12:00 PM
Test End Time	3:00 PM
UPSC Roll Number	0309541
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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. 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: -

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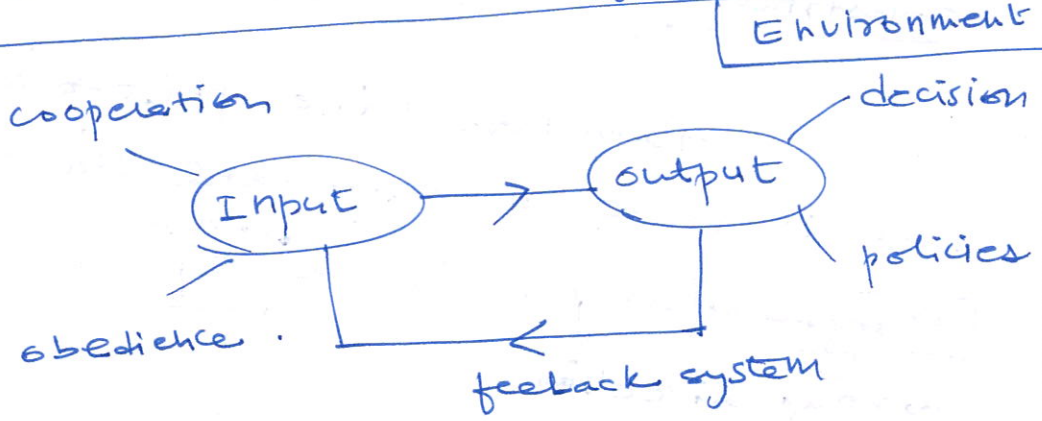
Que.1 (a) तुलनात्मक राजनीति में प्रणालीगत दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss the systems approach in Comparative Politics.

David Apter defines Comparitive Politics as the science of finding patterns in political systems. And the advent of behaviouralism, led DAVID EASTON to bring System Approach



The system approach, evolved to understand the countries of post-colonial world better, as the pre-WW II methods were what "ROY MACRIDIS" — "non-comparitive, parochial, eurocentric".

This involved input and outputs, and the establishment of

political environment with a feedback system to stabilise it.

This was helpful in understanding third world countries better, as there was a difference in text and context in these countries from their constitutions and context.

However, critics point out that it is eurocentric and stanely Hoffman says - its a correct step in the wrong direction.

Another critic is of its system stability, which doesn't give provision for revolutions & protests.

Thus, the system approach was a revolutionary of some kind, with breakaway from traditional methods.

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.

Against the popular rhetoric of security dilemma affecting the superpowers / great powers in international relations, GEORGE SORENSON - brings about insecurity dilemma in post-colonial countries.

The insecurity dilemma stems from the issues at home, within the countries, that lead to power struggle. This can be understood from the HAMZA ALAVI'S "overdeveloped state thesis" - where the state is much more powerful, leaving little or no room for other entities.

The world system's theory of Immanuel Wallerstein also

explains how the post-colonial states act in the interest of states of core countries, leading to propagation of "development of underdevelopment" — AG FRANK AND SAMIR AMIN.

A F.W RIGGS — says these states are "primitive societies", and they are in state of transition leading to insecurity crisis in the face of democratisation efforts. — leading to democratic decay (SP Huntington).

Thus, the issues, concerns and crises of post-colonial states are different to those of western liberal ones, leading to insecurity dilemma rather than security dilemma

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 western understanding of development took in a narrow-singular view - viewing democracy and development together. This can be seen from political democratisation and political Modernisation theory.

The presence of equality, capacity and functional specialisation according to Gabriel Almond and Rationalisation, secularisation, industrialisation by S. P. Huntington and Edward shills — leads to establishment of democracy and development.

However, the reality is rarely so simple and the dependence school of Marxism showcase it otherwise.

Immanuel Wallerstein with his world system theory, that the states—

in peripheral states (post-colonial) are reduced to subjects of bourgeoise of core states — leading to neo-imperialism and continue to exist as resource providers.

Similarly, SAMIR AMIN and AG FRANK, showcase that it has led to development of underdevelopment, with the imperial rent/ sapping every resource..

Thus, they call for AND— Autonomous National Development, rejecting the dominant western development plan

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.

R.G. Gettel quotes —

"political science is the study of States in the past - present and future".

The state in capitalist state is more of an enabler, a "necessary "evil" according to Neo-liberalists like NOZICK, HAYEK, FRIEDMAN.

The sovereignty of the state is reduced with the presence of MNCs / TACs and CSOs — which Jon Formisano calls as "permanent political class". The retreat of state — Susan strange — also highlight the declining role in a capitalist society. — giving life to Harold Laski's pluralistic sovereignty theory

In the socialist societies, the studies by Ralph Miliband and Nicos Poulantsazy give diverging views. While Miliband, highlights the instrumental role played by state, and how it gives way to bourgeoise even in a socialist state. While Poulantzas takes a more positive view of state.

The dependency schools, highlight the subjugation of states in postcolonial countries are instrument of states of core country.

WW Rowstow, highlights that the states role in the capitalist & socialist is converging, and becoming more technocratic, ∴ ideology becomes redundant. This is correlated by SM Lipset and Daniel Bell in their End of ideology thesis.

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.

Jeffrey Sachs calls United Nation as the greatest bargaining power created by man in 20th century.

The UN, which acts as the global policeman - is the brainchild of woodrow Wilson's - 14 point agenda. It was established after the san-francisco conference of 1945.

In the calls of more representation and reforms to the UN, it has taken measures like increasing the role of developing countries in the bodies like ECOSOC.

It has made, incremental changes in the representation by making countries of Global south as chairman / vice-chairman of

several committees of UNGA/UNSC like Anti-terrorism committee, Taliban sanctions committee, increasing representation in ICC & ICJ.

However, these measures are just peripheral and do not highlight the changes in the current geopolitics.

"We are presenting a international structure to our grandchildren, that was created by our grand parents"

— Antonio Guterres

The voices of Global South, need to represented. Kishore Mahbubani gives a 7+7+7 formula with 7 each permanent, semipermanent and non-permanent members, for balanced representation.

The UN needs to reform itself or see itself become irrelevant.

— Dr. Jaishankar

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.

Anthony Giddens defines globalisation as the shrinking of space and time. While Marshall McLuhan calls it as creation of global village.

The debate surrounding its impact is met with voices from extreme ends and within the nations as well. The debate can broadly be identified with the 'Bhagwati-Sen' debate.

For Jadgish Bhagwati, globalisation is the greatest singular force in the world that has reduced poverty and also a unifying force. He says, the poverty in the third world countries has reduced from more than 50% average to less than 10%.

However, the Marxist scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein with his World systems theory of core and peripheral states has shown how, the third world countries are reduced to mere subjects of bourgeoise of the core states and have continued to exploit under the banner of 'Neo-Colonialism' and propagated through Imperial Rent (Samir Amin, AG Frank).

Neo Marxist, like Terry Eagleton and Thomas Piketty with their work on effects of globalisation-led capitalism, shown that inequality in both income and wealth have increased rapidly. (Eg) Oxfam report in India, shows top 1% population control 22% of income and >40% of wealth.

Ruchir Sharma in his book, What went wrong with Capitalism, has shown that e-globalisation has made capitalism - the 'socialism for the rich' countries.

Even within the developed countries, The impact of globalisation is perceived on both fronts. While the positivists have shown the increasing quality of life parameters and indices, the critics scratch beyond the surface.

They highlight that globalisation, has led to job loss, and outsourcing of employment, deindustrialisation and cultural erosion due to mass refugee and immigrant influx.

(eg) The recent backlash in Barcelona against tourism and tourists for increasing the housing prices.

Pippa Norris with his "cultural backlash thesis" has shown the growing discontent against immigrants especially in Germany, France, Italy. In 'silent death of Europe' — BAWER highlights the effects of job loss due to globalisation.

The other impacts include loss of sovereignty — exemplified by DANI RODRIK's work 'globalisation paradox' and Susan Strange's 'Retreat of state'.

However, the benefits of globalisation should not be overlooked. That is why, Bhagwati says "if properly managed, globalisation can solve mankind's problems effectively" and the discontents of globalisation (Joseph Stiglitz) can be resolved.

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

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

Harold laski says —

" Democracies are unthinkable without political parties". According to Almond and Powell's structural functional approach, they perform the function of interest aggregation.

They are considered as sine-qua-non for democracy as they are what Daniel Ziblatt and Steven Livitsky in their book "How democracies die" say are "gate-keepers of democracy".

According to SY Qureshi, former CEC, political parties form the umbilical cord between the state and its citizens.

They represent the interests of the people and in a representative government, they form the voice of the people in the parliament - that is why Max Weber calls them as "power houses"

According to Zoya Hasan and Yogendra Yadav, political parties have done the most important work of giving a platform to the marginalised and have enabled them to walk on the corridors of power. This can be infered from the rise of regional parties and assertion of political rights by Dalits, OBCs and women during the second wave of democratic upsurge (Yadav)

This, has led to institutional -sation of democracy and enabled

India to emerge as an island of democracy in a world marked by rise of illiberal democracies (Fareed Zakaria).

However, there are issues with their functioning that has led to erosion of trust. For example, the rising centralisation of one leader in the party, lack of intra party democracy, issues of representation and what Milan Vaishnav in his book 'When Crime Pays' highlights the rising 'criminalisation of politics'

There is a need for reforms to enable them to continue functioning as voice of people. Law Commission in one of report said — "Political parties are life blood of a well-functioning vibrant democracy"

Que.2(c) राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व में सामाजिक आंदोलनों के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Analyse the significance of social movements in political representation.

Social Movements are collective behaviour of people. In comparison to political parties which are more cohesive in their behaviour; movements are usually impulsive and least cohesive.

The use of social movements for political representation goes back to the SUFFRAGE MOVEMENTS in the late 18th c. and early 19th century, inspired J.S. Mills writings against Subjugation of women (1872). This led to successful movements like New Zealand women getting right to vote in (1893).

Similarly, the movements in India took a sharp turn, with the

second democratic upsurge (Yogendra Yadav) with coming of Dalits in the national politics with parties like BSP, RJD etc, leading to even the least man getting to walk the corridors of representation of Lok Sabha. This is in sync with the rise of OBCs with the Mandal-Kamandal politics of 1980-90s.

The social movements led by OBC leaders led to assertion of identity — which Satish Deshpande calls it as the 'OBC primer to Indian political representation'

In similar vein, the social movements led by women, also with multiple barriers and hurdles finally gave way to the 106th const-itutional amendment (2023) — Nari Shakti Adhiniyam — giving women their right representation of 33% in Lok Sabha and state assemblies

The representation is not limited to just political representation / as can be seen with calls for greater representation even in the higher judiciary - Supreme Court and High Court. Social movements for reservation to women in SC & HC similar to lower judiciary - which has been successful is the case in point.

The recent protests by caste groups like Panchamsali Lingayat in Karnataka / Marathas in Maharashtra and Patidars in Gujarat / MP are also examples of same.

While they are not without any faults, like lack of consistency - political juniors of parties / lack of unified demand make them less credible.

However, they can be credited with increasing the political representation and making it representative of the society we live in.

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?

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.

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?

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.

"Cold War" — was first used by BERNARD BRODIE to highlight the unsaid war simmering post world war 2 in `1945, between USA and USSR. While the, then cold war was premised on ideological and military power front, the rising cold war 2.0 between China and USA, is on all together different plateau.

The New Cold War (or) Cold war 2.0, can be traced back to the Global financial crisis (2008) and the beginning of American unilateralism in a unipolar world. Robert Kagan, says e the end of history & thesis was a self-fulfilling

prophecy that gave rise to 'Return of History'. Fareed Zakaria, called this as beggining of post-American world, the fall of west and rise of East.

This rise of west was heralded by the Middle Kingdom of China, with what it calls as the 'peaceful rise'. John Mearsheimer in his 2003, book- tragedy of Great power politics had already warned about the threat of China. ~~as~~ the rise of china, is not just for challenging USA's hegemony but to replace it".

The rising techno-nationalism tariff wars, bans on Huawei in USA and the stopping of Rare Earth minerals exports have all lead to rise of New cold war. However, critic of such conception call out the neglect of other international relation aspects

For example, Kenneth Walt says unlike Cold 1.0 which was bipolar out-and out, Cold 2.0 is premised in a world which is lopsided multipolar — which even C. Raja Mohan calls as "polarity dilemma".

The rise of G4 countries, as the pillars of Global south, like Germany, Japan, Brazil, India highlight that the world is much more multipolar, than bipolar. Especially, with India, which is hailed as the 'multipolar personality' by Teresita Schaffer, is rising as 'greater power' among the comity of nations. It has emerged as the voice of Global south.

Suhasini Haider, calls India as a country with considerable consequence because of its ability to bridge both Global south and North.

This can be understood, with rise of polymorous alliances (Robert Froman) — where countries are going for alliances that are issue based rather than strictly ideology based, leading to several overlapping alliances & coalitions - which was something the cold war 1.0 didn't witness.

Another key aspect, is the lack of trust in china, which is a revisionist power, and believes in debt trap diplomacy and salami slicing techniques along with assertive wolf war diplomacy. This makes it not a great contender in the cold 2.0.

Thus, the calls of Cold 2.0 are too early to make. The resurgence of Russia and India as a reliable development superpower, along with USA's resilience in maintaining hegemony will avert the Thucidydes Trap.

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.

The relationship between India and EU are very difficult to establish, unlike other grouping / bilateral relation. They have witnessed on and off periods of decades, with both realising the importance of one another, yet not able to come to formidable standing.

The shared crises and concerns stem for each looking at the current world order with disdain and wanting for reformed multilateralism.

This further is exacerbated, with Trumpian transcational tantrum - diplomacy and his abdication of common global concerns like terrorism, climate change, economic integration and deglobalisation.

The rise in terrorist attacks in France, Germany and rising extremism in the Eastern Europe are concerns & crises that even India (India is fighting. They are as Shashi Tharoor calls - Problems without Passport.

Similarly, the crises related to climate change and need for combined mitigation & adaption efforts, to achieve the targets of Paris climate Deal is another area of concern.

Similarly, the rise of AI and its effect on privacy, security and rights of citizen in the background of "digital surveillance and digital populism" along with techno-nationalism (CHRIS MILLER) are concerns plaguing both EU and India alike.

The recent visit by Ursula von Der Leyen and the calls for renewed bilateral economic ties which is due for years — is a highlight. The 'project for peace' — IMEC project — which is a bridge between India and Europe is also a force enabler and multiplier to the bilateral ties.

While concerns and crises exist, both India and EU must show "diplomatic maturity" in solving them & as a combined resolute force and fill the vaccum left by USA.

As Shivshankar Menon says, IR is about "minimaxing" — India and EU have to minimise the divergences and maximise the convergences - this can be done by accomodating & addressing each others' crisis and concerns.

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.

'Power is the means and ends of International politics' — writes HANS MORGENTHAU — the founding father of realism. Balance of power is when two superpowers increase their arsenal, it tends to create 'security dilemma' — and ineffect leads to balancing by increasing its own power.

as what is the invisible hand to economics, balance of power is to International politics "

Methods of balancing powers differs with different schools of Realism. The Structural Realist like John Meirsheimer call for increasing military-hard-power and go for power maximisation.

whereas, the other school led by KENNETH WALTZ, call for security maximisation. 'only that much power is needed which insures security'.

Other way of looking at methods is 'internal balancing and External balancing'.

As discussed, internal balancing is by increasing military-economic prowess (hard power) of oneself by investing in deterrence. (Bernard Brodie). Deterrence is the most cost effective balancer against enemies.

(eg) India going for Pokhran test in 1974 and 1998, against an volatile neighbours like China and Pakistan

Similarly, internal balancing may be not suitable for smaller states, who then go for external balancing.

This includes buckpassing, coalitions with other powers, bandwagoning, partition of territory and arms race.

Examples of this include the formation of security community, and collective defence like NATO, and collective security like UN. For example, UN was successful in averting the BOSNIAN MASSACRE along with NATO.

The institutional level of balance of power is a reflection of liberal institutionalism of woodrow wilson and Joseph Nye's 'complex interdependence'.

Thus, balance of power is an important facet in geopolitics to ensure peace and security.

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 a contested concept in I.R. Machiavelli calls it as 'Raison-d-etat' of the state — meaning the most-important duty of state.

National interests broadly means securing the interests of the nation, prioritising it over anything else.

For Realists like Morgenthau — power is national interest. while for John. Meirshiemer — hegemony of the State is national interest, while Kenneth Waltz calls security as the national ~~interested~~ interest.

The importantance stems from the basic premise that the state of global affairs is Anarchic.

and a man is animus-dominandi, who goes for search of power and this anarchy leads to need for self-help for security.

Its importance can be seen by Chankya's Arthashastra, who says securing the interests of the nation (region) is the real duty of a Raja - leading to Yogakshema of its citizens.

In current context too, National interest can be seen with Jaishankar quote & who says - the current world order is a state of flux and the nations are to secure themselves - reiterating Hans Morgenthau golden advice.

National interest - thus is the sine-qua-non for stability, peace.

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 the coming together of nation-states in order to protect and defend themselves against threat. In other words,

"Collective security is the institutionalisation of Balance of Power"

The basic assumptions include that there is an existing power differential in the first place, and as Henry Kissenger, the basic premise is assumption that states are rational actors.

The pre-requisites include having trust within the grouping.

(eg) The failure of League of Nations as a collective security due to a trust deficit.

The major prerequisite is the belief in liberal institutionalism (Joseph Nye) and the need for the legitimacy, authority and credibility of such an grouping.

For example, the failure of UN to avert (or) ~~give~~ take successful measures in the face of Russia-Ukraine war (or) Israel-Hamas — lends an erosion of ~~doubt~~ trust. the lack of representativeness, which also is a prerequisite is important for its success.

The UN in its current structure, is a shadow of a bygone era and as Dag Hammerskold says it is a "weird Piccaso Portrait"

The success depends on reforming to the needs of time (Tiruvalluvar)

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

Write a brief note on the 18th G20 Summit.

G20 is a collective grouping of 19 countries and the European Union making it one of the largest grouping after UN. — covering 80 % of population and > 50% GDP.

The 18th G20 summit was heralded by INDIA along with the troika of Indonesia of and Brazil with the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumb-akam" — 'the world is one family'.

The highlight includes the inclusion of African Union (AfU) into G20. This gives it an extended support and enhances its credibility at the same time lending voice to the global south.

Others, initiatives included the measures to be taken for a 'reformed multilateralism' - led by INDIA as the voice of global south.

The rise of techno-nationalism and digital surveillism was highlighted, with need for a decentralised Artificial intelligence.

IMEC, or India Middleeast europe corridor - which is called as the 'project for peace' was another highlight.

India is no more an aspirational power, and it has shown diplomatic maturity in voicing concerns of G. South. That is why Teresita Schaffer calls India as 'rising multipolar personality'.

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)

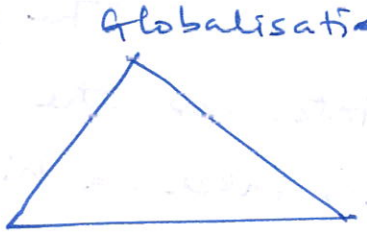
Discuss how non-state actors have forced a change in the concepts of sovereignty and nationalism.

The Realist tradition of states as the units of international has taken a hit, with rise of non-state actors, forcing a change in concepts of sovereignty and nationalism.

Prof. Ramesh Thakur and George Kiene in their book Darkside of globalisation have highlighted the rise of "post-sovereign governance" and "super-territoriality" - with the coming of globalisation led MNCs/TACs.

Similarly, cosmopolitans like David Held have said it has led to pooling of sovereignty, with States loosing ground to MNCs like GAFA. (Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple)

However, the most nuanced argument is made by **DANI RODRIK** who has given the concept of political trilemma.



- a state cannot have all the three at once.
- the role of non-state actors, is key in his analysis.

Similarly, the rise of uncivil society like terrorism/fundamentalism has led to asymmetric balancing (Stephen Walt), which was predicted by **S. P. Huntington** in "clash of civilisation" thesis (1995)

Thus, non-state actors have brought with them, problem without passport (Sashi Tharoor) — hindering nationalism and sovereignty.

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.

The International court of justice (ICJ) is the global court based in HAGUE, Netherlands. It is one of core institutions of the UN.

The composition includes 15 judges elected with the term of 9 years. And no country can have 2 judges at a given point of time.

The jurisdiction of ICJ includes state-to-state international conflicts and issues. The members of UN can file a case at the ICJ. Even, the members not included in UN, can be named as part of the case, if any. This makes it address the issues of different countries more effectively.

However, the issues include the narrow jurisdiction; that is private individuals can be brought to international court. The crimes against humanity (or) genocide are heard by ICC. Similarly, the binding judgements are absent — rendering it ineffective.

(Eg). The use of lawfare strategy by China, in tackling its adversaries in South China Sea as part of its '3-War-Strategy'.

Thus, ICJ needs much more stronger powers to adjudicate esp in a world that is faced with rising lack of respect for international law. and threatening sovereignty of small states of third world.

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.

Cold war was phase of intense ideological and military showoff post the world war II in 1945.

BERNARD BRODIE — used the term cold war for the first time.

The legacy of cold war on contemporary international politics is immense and the essence can still be felt.

The Cold war dynamics can be understood, with the ideological battlefront between the Communism of the East and Capitalism of the west. The battle spilled over to technological arena, with both competing to secure the support of newly independent post-colonial states of Asia and Africa.

These states became the playground for proxy war between the two and leading to 'cold war remain cold' (Kenneth Walt). The technological battle led to increasing of development and deployment of nuclear weapons and leading to NUCLEAR BRINKMANSHIP with the 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis.

The legacy left behind is ascertained through the formation of alliances like NATO by the west and Warsaw Pact by East. the Marshall plan in west and Molotov plan in East.

The current debates around existing nuclear proliferation dates back to the relics of cold war era with the pact like SALT, START, etc and others like PTBT, NPT (1968) and CTBT.

The current war between the NATO-led Ukraine and Russia is a shadow of the cold war. It is the destiny of Russia, as ROBERT KAPLAN right in, 'The Revenge of Geography' to expand westerward.

The joining of NATO Ukraine to NATO, insecured Russia and it led to expansion westerwards usurping UKRAINE.

The current conception of Cold war 2-0, which Graham Allision calls as "destined for war" between US & China - is also a reflection of west vs. east although in a different context. (technology and economy and military and ideology)

The creation of new anti-west (or) non-west alliances in current times led by china, is a

reflection of legacy of Cold war.

Thus, the legacy of Cold war on the contemporary international politics is immense and in few areas it perpetuation of same in a milder manner.

However, the current context differs in terms of ~~what~~ "polarity of power" (Kenneth waltz) Today the world is lopsided b multipolar (Stephen Walt) against the strict bipolar of Cold war. Also, as mentioned earlier there is rise of war between the US-China even with strong economic interdependence - which make the current cold war 2.0 only a reminiscent of 1.0.

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?

The theory of functionalism is part of the sociological liberal institutionalism, heralded by DAVID MITRANY AND ERNT HAAS for ensuring 'peace by pieces'.

The basic premise of it is to create synergies among between different countries by working on nonpolitical issues and by 'keeping the politicians out" (Richard Cobden). once the ties are established and confidence is built, it will have spill-over effect onto other areas including political areas.

The theory however is criticised as vague and contradictory.

Vague because, one can ignore the political-class and carry-on solving the issues. The importance of politicians is ignored and takes a deterministic view of them. without political interaction and interconnection, any significant cooperation is not possible.

(c) The use of soft culture like cricket (or) Music (or) cross border pilgrimage between India-Pakistan doesn't necessarily translate to success in political area.

Similarly, it is called contradictory, because of what David Held and Bob Jessup call "pooling of sovereignty by the States" and the tolerance and operation in one area established in one area doesn't

necessarily lead to success in other arenas, as highlighted above. Extending further, the loss of trust between states leads to disruption even in the interdependence established in previous area.

The contradictions of such an arrangement can be viewed in the background of Brexit in EU (or) the SAARC being a failure and BIMSTEC a non-starter.

While it is not without faults, functionalism has lead to greater ties between the ones estranged enemies to economic powerhouse with 18.5 billion USD GDP combined, making it third largest after China-USA.

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.

The Non-alignment movement (NAM) was contrived in the background of cold war and Belgrade conference (1956) followed by Bandung in 1961.

The aims of NAM, was to protect the interests of the newly independent post-colonial countries of Africa, Asia, South America. The core agenda was to avert any forms of NEO-COLONIALISM (Kwame Nkrumah) unto these new found independent countries.

In the background of ensuing cold war, the role of NAM became even more pertinent. The bloc politics amidst the

ideological battle of communism and capitalism is also a case in point.
— asserting strategic autonomy.

Pt. Nehru clarified that Non-alignment doesn't mean passive (or) exclusion for world politics / but making decision that align with the national interests.

The achievements can be seen from the fact that it gave, the global south or the third world countries a platform to raise their concerns / voices / aspirations.

The call of New international economic order (NIEO) — was another feather in the hat for NAM.

NAM gave a moral voice to the world that was driven by selfish self fulfilling endeavours.

However, the end of cold war led to reduction of its importance and loss of agenda and identity. C Raja Mohan thus calls that "NAM suffers from "agenda crisis and loss of identity"

The end of history post cold war (1992) - led to the supremacy of a unipolar - Americanism in a Pax Americana world. this led to disfunctionalism of NAM.

However, the growing inequalities, inward looking policies of >2020s (post covid), voice of Global summit - has made NAM relevant in the 21st century. The ensuing cold war 2.0, prepares a fresh ground for NAM to restablish itself again.

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

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