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Always Ahead

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PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 12

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

Name: NIKITA VERMA

Test Submission Date: 03.02.2023

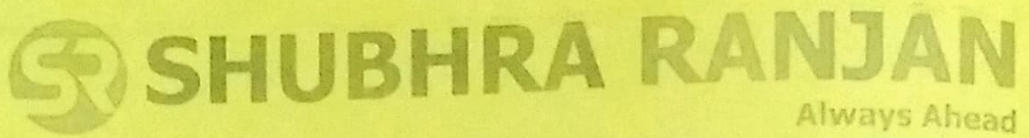
Email Address:

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions are for 15 marks each.
3. Word limit for each question is 200 words.
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. Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q1		Q5	
Q2		Q6	
Q3		Q7	
Q4		Q8	
Total Marks:		Evaluator Code:	

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Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,



ue.1

Is the rise of social movements a sign of opening up of popular space in political process or decline of representative politics? Examine. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Social movements are collective mobilisation that are either focussed to open political spaces or to prevent any change. Social movement can both strengthen as well as weaken democracy.

Political sociologists like Yogendra Yadav have tried to analyse the relationship between pressure groups, political parties and representative government.

During the independence movement, INC social movement weakened the British government and their representative government.



However, during the same time, political campaigns against untouchability, ^{for} women rights strengthened Indian democracy.

Similarly, after independence social movements have helped exposes the weaknesses in the government functioning :-

- i) Anna Hazare led campaign against corruption ~~untouchability~~
- ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan against Sardar Sarovar Dam in wake of protecting the environment.

Similarly, due to social mobilisation greater



representativeness is being given to Dalits & OBCs as they formed separate parties after the "two" democratic upsurges

However, at times it also leads to decline of represent-
ative politics and protects parochial interest - Andre

Beteille has analysed the ill effects of caste based politics on Indian government.

Thus, we can say that the social politics has had a mixed impact. But overall, it has helped in deepening democracy to the roots.



Que.2

Examine the relevance of political economy approach to comparative politics. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Political Economy approach is focussed on analysing the role of economic policies on state and vice-versa.

The relevance of political economic approach is as follows :-

① It has opened the modern comparative political dimension to include behavioural method and understand the relevance of fiscal & monetary policies on people, society and companies.



② It has contributed to the development of different schools:-

* Liberal school → Among its advocates are Adam Smith, who call for the role of free market economy

* Marxist school tries to highlight the inequality that has been generated because of free market. Among its sub school are

- i) Dependency school and development of underdevelopment by Samir Amin and A. G. Frank
- ii) Structuralist Theory :- by Hamza Alvi

* Welfare Theory of Amartya Sen, Jean Dreze etc



③ However, it is to be noted that this school has some lacunae that it has to be understood with reference to other schools, to get a broader understanding.

The Relevance of political economy can be gauged from the fact that since times of Kautilya's Arthashastra, economics has been the bedrock of politics and continues to do so.



Que.3

Discuss the impact of pandemic on the nature of states in advanced industrial societies. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Pandemic had a devastating impact on the advanced world to the extent that some scholars like P. B Mehta declared it to be a milestone that marks the end of US Hegemony.

The pandemic exposed the social, political, financial, economic weaknesses of the West. It is the first time since WWII that USA didn't play the leadership role. Its own social-structures like hospitals succumbed to the pandemic.



Others like UK, Italy, Spain are grappling under strong deficits with growing ~~tax~~ debt to GDP ratio.

C. Raja Mohan opined that with decline of West, there has been a rise of Asia-Pacific China, the challenger to US Hegemony turned aggressive during the pandemic - in Ladakh, South China sea, etc.

As a result the West had to turn to hedging as it is not capable of



balancing china alone. The COVID period saw the emergence of new alliances like - QUAD, AUKUS.

The current state of world order is in a "state of flux." Though US is not the global hegemon but there has been no evidence of any other alternate hegemon.

we are moving towards a multipolar world and the pandemic has weakened the states in advanced industrial societies.

Que.4

Discuss the strength of political sociology approach. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Political sociology approach tries to analyse the impact of society on the politics of the country. It often bases its study on role of political parties, pressure groups, social movement.

The strength of political sociology approach is as follows :-

i) It makes society more representative. Different sections of the society find their voice in pressure groups like business groups - FICCI.



students union - AISA, ABVP, NSUI etc.

② It helps exposes the inequality in the country. Often the vulnerable sections - like Dalits, women mobilise them for greater representation, eg: BSP, Anti Arrack movement.

③ It leads to political reforms and reforms in governance.
for eg:- Anti corruption movement led to ~~Asso~~ Lokpal & Lokayukta

④ Political sociologists have seen the deepening of democracy :-

Yogendra Yadav has talked about two democratic upsurges in Indian politics.



Cristophe Jafferlot & Andre Beteille have analysed role of caste & religion in politics

Theda Skocpol has however, ascertained that due to political sociology, the role of state has been overshadowed by society.

Therefore, she talks about bringing the "state back in" as a part of neo-institutionalism



Que.5

Traditional form of globalization is in partial retreat and new agendas are morphing into the new forms of globalization. Analyse. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Globalisation, as Marshall McArthur describes refers to a global village and borderless world.

Initially, globalisation was western led as a part of Washington Consensus

led by formation of WTO, IMF and World Bank. But

in today's world, the 'global south' has also actively shaped it as is evident from formation of

ADB, SCO, BRICS, G20 etc.

Traditionally, globalisation meant opening up of capital, influx of investment, free market economics. This has

faced challenges ever since
1998- Asian financial crisis,
2008- Global financial crisis,
2020- Covid crisis.

Today, new agendas are morphing globalisation.

Joseph Stiglitz has urged for "Post Washington Consensus" which is a step to a more equitable world. Later,

2008 - Occupy Wall Street movement of Thomas Picketty



focuses on unequal benefits created by the process.

Today, we see that globalisation is being reformed by global south. Amanya sen in his work, "How to Judge Globalism" has best summarised it :-

Globalisation is neither new nor western, nor a curse, benefits of it are not shared equally between countries. But

reforms are needed at micro level to ensure that the benefits are evenly distributed.



Que.6

Differentiate between the role of political parties and pressure groups with suitable examples. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Behaviouralists differentiate political parties as interest aggregators as well as power houses, But, pressure groups are seen as interest articulators.

* Role of political parties →

collect all interests together to set an agenda for politics.

* Role of pressure groups →

Social mobilisation for interest articulation.



POLITICAL PARTIES	PRESSURE GROUPS
<u>Edmund Burke</u> defines parties with common ideology who aim to further national interest.	<u>Gabriel Almond</u> defines pressure groups centred around a particular goal for particular community
don't dissolve and continue to fight elections	Dissolve after completion of goal
<u>Sartori</u> classifies their types :- 1. One party dominant 2. Two party dominant 3. Multiple party	<u>Gabriel Almond</u> classification :- 1. Associational - doctors, engineers, medical, lawyers groups 2. Non Associational - religions 3. Institutional - gov. & bureaucrats and transnational



<u>eg</u> INC, BJP, BSP, RSS.	<u>eg</u> FICCI, BKU, RSS, etc.
<u>Aim</u> To enter power politics	<u>Aim</u> To influence policies of government
Broad based- contains several groups	Generally, only ~~policy~~ policy centred.

However, the difference is often not rigid. Both influence each other and are often seen together.



Que.7

Examine the changing trends in the nature of state in advanced industrial societies since the beginning of 21st century. (200 words, 15 Marks)

'state' is the most important institution to the study of political science. It holds sovereignty of its citizens.

It is often said " Political science begins and ends with state. "

The nature of advanced states in 21st century is as follows:-

- 1) The beginning of 21st century was declared by Francis Fukuyama and the end of History in the wake of dominance of liberal world order (WTO-1999).



- 2) However, the advanced world faced challenge in form of non state actor - Al-Qaeda (26/11). Samuel P Huntington described it as the beginning of clash of civilisations
- 3) In Europe, multilateralism and regional integrity paved way to supranational entity like EU, which they believed left the westphalian system and entered new economic cooperation
- 4) However, challenges emerged in Global ~~Asian~~ financial financial crisis of 2008 & Occupy wall street movement of Picketty



5) These crisis forced the western world to shift from the liberal free market politics to welfare state

6) The Rise of Russia & China, has now forced west to spend more on defence and alliances like NATO, QUAD, AUKUS.

7) COVID acted as a big blow to the western world. Today, the west is trying to revive from the damages of the pandemic and its lost prominence in international politics.



Que.8

Globalisation has been too complex and too contradictory process. Discuss. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Anthony Giddens has described globalisation as compression of time and space. Though it opened several avenues of growth, it has been with its own side effects. Thus, it can be said that globalisation has been a double edged sword.

i) Impact on state and sovereignty →

scholars like Kenichi Ohama has described it with weakening territoriality.

Today, corporates are more important than bureaucrats



But Robert Gilpin asserts that in its present form it can't challenge sovereignty.

David Held ascertains that it is not a zero sum game and is difficult to analyse cumulative effect.

ii) Impact on economy - per capita income, income and employment

millions came out of poverty, but inequality have increased (Oxfam ^{70 vs 30} ~~110 vs 30~~). It brought with new job opportunities but ripped traditional job employees off their job.

Jagdish Bhagwati in his work "In defence of globalisation" propagates that it is a



social good if regulated properly.

Ramesh Thakur on the other hand explores the dark side of globalisation with growth of transnational crime, terrorism etc.

Amartya Sen best summarises the role of globalisation - it is neither new, nor western, . . . but benefits are not shared equally but reforms are needed to ensure equal benefits.