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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2023

Test 3

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

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Test Date

08/07/23

Email Address

UPSC Roll No

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						

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at psirtestseries@shubhviraj.in

	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test....!!!

Que.1 (a)

Comment on post-modernist critique of structuralism. (10 Marks)

Structuralism as an offshoot of marxism emerged from works of Antonio Gramsci.

~~It~~ It states that along with economy, politics, civil society, ideology (base) are also structure in themselves that lies at top of base structure.

Althusser gives concept of interpellation by highlighting the bourgeois control the state and state rules by ideological as well as coercive state apparatus.

Nicos Poulantzas highlights that ideology plays a crucial role in preventing development of consciousness in the masses.

However post modernist rejects the structuralist view, according to them any theory which claims complete truth is a 'metanarrative'.

Lyotard in his book, 'post modern condition' argues for incredulity towards metanarratives. and rejects the ~~Post~~ structuralist interpretation.

Poucault on critiquing Althusser argues that Power is present everywhere and everyone experience and exerts power.

Post modern critique highlights the significance of developing a critical perspective and analysing multiplicity of viewpoint to understand reality.

Que.1(b)

Discuss the feminist approach to security (10 Marks)

~~that~~ 'men make war because war make men'. Feminist scholars have always taken security from the perspective of human emancipation.

J Ann Tickner analyses international relation and notion of security, she says security means human security and not the national security.

Cynthia Enloe in her book, 'Banana, Beaches and Bases' highlights that realist notion of security has led to war crimes, prostitution and ~~south~~ sexual exploitation of women.

In critique of using war for
security they suggest more participation
of women in international relations.

For them there is need to
make the business of diplomacy,
gender neutral.

However the complex phenomenon of
security cannot be reduced to a
single factor, hence they commit crime
of intellectual reductionism

overall, feminist view suggest social
reforms that are long pending and urgent
to ensure peace, justice and fairness
in society. •

Que.1(c)

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

dependency school of studying international relations highlights the role of MNC's.

They suggests that MNC's are leading to post sovereign governance and super territoriality in the developing countries.

Immanuel wallerstein in his world systems theory suggest that MNC's of developed countries 'drains the wealth' of developing countries.

Further they indulge in breaching labour code, polluting environment and undermining Undermining the independence.

Hamza alvi from the post colonial perspective highlights their role in forming coalition with the elite elites of 'overdeveloped state' to exploit masses.

Hamza realist rejects the role of MNC's in a state centric world view.

For liberals MNC's are agents of peace, they lead to complex interdependence and poverty reduction in developing countries.

overall, the politics of developing countries (prismatic societies) is complex to be analysed by any single perspective.

Que.1(d)

Describe the political sociology approach. (10 Marks)

Political sociology approach ~~emerged~~ lies at the confluence of politics and sociology to understand political phenomenon from sociological point of view. (S.M. Lipset in 'The political man')

Originating from the works of Alexis de Tocqueville, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber,

political sociology approach takes factors like history, culture, religion, ethnicity, class, caste etc. to determine their impact on politics.

In post colonial states, particularly India works of Christopher Jervis,

Aful Kohli etc. tries to identify the impact of this factors during elections and on political processes.

Maurice Duverger on highlighting the importance of political sociology, credits it to make ~~politics~~ political science a holistic discipline highlighting the essential unity of social sciences.

However, they undermine the fact that politics can also influence society.

Specially in developing countries. (sociological determinism).

Theodor Adorno tries to bring back the state as a core subject of political science to turning it into a subset of sociology.

Que.1(e)

Critically evaluate democratic peace theory. (10 Marks)

Democratic peace theory emerged from the works of Michael Doyle who suggests that ~~the~~ Democracies don't go to war due to presence of civic culture and public sphere.

The deliberative nature of democracy prevents the popular opinion to go to war against another democracy due to shared values, they don't perceive each other as threat.

Further open communication between governments and peoples prevents building up of insecurity.

It can be understood from the fact that the European Union was able to mend its differences and found common ground for collective security and prosperity.

However realist scholars counter this by stating that nations work in their national interest, for eg India and USA were estranged democracies for large part of cold war.

Hence democracies to an extent do contribute to the development of peace.

As Amartya Sen argues, Democracy has its own intrinsic value.

Que.3(a)

Explain the difference between 'realist' and 'neo-realist' approach to international politics. Discuss the relevance of feminist critique of realism. (20 Marks)

Realism is often called a hegemonic school of ~~later~~ studying international relations. Based on the Realpolitik statermanship of Machiavelli and Hobbesian view of human nature, it sees the world as it is rather than as it ought to be.

A In the ancient time, realism emerged in the works of Thucydides during Peloponnesian Wars in ~~Athena~~ Greece. In the east it emerged with works of Kautilya (Asthashastra), Sun Tzu (The Art of War) etc.

However, the modern origin of realism can be traced with debate between how to deal with Nazi Germany.

In works of E.H. Carr, '20 years Crisis', International relations is based on power and not morality.

Later Realism emerged with Morgenthau's 'Politics among Nations', who has taken Hobbesian view of human nature at international stage. he called states to maximise power for ensuring survival in anarchical view of human nature international politics.

Neo realism emerged with criticism of Morgenthau during détente phase, in works of Keene Waltz, 'Theory of International Politics'

he has said, maximising power leads to Security dilemma and Balance of power (Nervous state of peace). He suggests to maximise security. ~~at~~

Another difference lies between an interpretation of human nature, when waltz accuses Morgenthau of reductionism of international relations to human nature.

Feminist. like J Ann Tickner criticises Morgenthau's realism by saying that maximising power leads to suffering of women, war time crimes and sexual exploitation. Cynthia Enloe in her book, 'Banana, Beaches...' has highlighted this as well.

According to feminist, there is need of gender justice and inclusivity in international relations.

They take constructivist view of power, power can be used for emancipation rather than coercion.

Social constructivist also accuses realist for constructing anarchy to security dilemma.

Andrew Lincolner argues for using the geopolitical and geoeconomic power in human emancipation.

Hence the criticism of realist forms the basis of peace by taking a optimistic view and putting a 'human' at the centre of debate in international relations.

Que.3(b)

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

Balance of Power is a notion of realist paradigm which suggest to prevent any nation gaining Preponderance of Power to dominate international relations.

It emerged ~~after~~ ⁱⁿ the Westphalian World order, marked by rise of nation states in Europe. However ~~Kant~~ ^{Kant} in his Mandel midhantel gives conception of balance of power.

~~During the~~ Balance of Power is often referred as nervous state of peace (J.L. Nehru), during the

Runup to World War I, Balance of Power led to formation of Triple Entente against Germany that led to security dilemma (John Herz) and finally resulted into war.

Woodrow Wilson has said,
Balance of Power protects from monsters but result in condition of plague.

The notion of balance of power is ~~been~~ heavily criticised in debates of international relations.

For ~~for~~, liberals, balance of power is the cause of war, they suggest developing complete interdependence (Keohane & Nye)

Social Constructivist like Alexander Wendt

says balance of power is a misunderstanding
between states.

Feminist takes the gender perspective to
call BoP as masculinist idea.

Critical school thinkers like Andrew Linklater

says that BoP does not help in
human emancipation rather it result
into suffering of humans.

Overall from realist like David Hume,

Balance of Power is common sense but

we need a functional approach by

improving communications to resolve
conflicts and insecurity by dialogue.

Que.3(c)

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

Gender justice in realm of Human action is a ethical paradigm that aims to eliminate all the notions of prejudice and stereotyping against Women and other marginalised genders.

It aims to make society truly a gender neutral society where there are no socially imposed disabilities on any genders.

Recent debates on same sex marriage and uniform civil code brings back the issue of gender justice to

~~for~~ right. In fact

Law Commission of India suggest that making gender neutral law should be the endeavour of our society.

Constitution under Article 14,

Article 15, Article 16. prohibits any discrimination

on the ground grounds of 'sex'.

Further the directive Policy under

Article 39, Article 42, etc. envisages equal means of livelihood and equality for men and women.

In practice social disabilities imposed by the stereotyping of women, prejudice and violence against women

Presents them from realising their potential.
eg pink collar job, glass cliff, glass ceiling
at work etc.

empowering women hence becomes
key to achieving sustainable development
goals,

Poverty can be reduced with women's
right to equal employment, maternal
health can reduce instances of hunger,
good education can empower women to
become active part of labour force.

World economic forum in it's gender
gap reports suggest that women are
already strong, we need to break the
stereotypes that we constantly need to
protect and support them. They can contribute.

Que.5(a)

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

Comparative politics is a study of diverse political systems by comparing and contrasting their salient features.

Traditional approach to comparative politics emerged ~~from~~ tries to understand politics from Historical, legal-constitutional, contextual and textual aspects.

i.e. they compare the text of the constitutions, but ignore its real implementation and social factors.

on one hand ~~the~~ traditional approach worked before world war as the culture and politics of countries in Europe were same, rest of the world was under

Colonial rule.

However post war period saw a rise
in post colonial states which are
prismatic societies (F.W. Riggs) where traditional
approach fails to justify political phenomenon.

Further, the social movements like
Black rights movement, LGBTQ+ movements
cannot be explained by traditionalist.

Hence they suffer the weakness of
Ethnocentrism and Eurocentrism. This led to
emergence of Behaviouralism in political
science.

Later on neo-institutionalism emerged
which reconciled the weakness of traditionalist
and behaviouralist to explain politics of
developing countries (prismatic societies).

Que.5(b)

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

New international economic order was proposed in the Algiers conference of 1973 between non-aligned countries.

They aimed to solve the problems of global south on the basis of south-south cooperation.

It provided counter to the liberal international economic order which was accused of neo-colonialism and 'drain of wealth' from developing countries to the developed countries.

NEIO wanted a trade regime based
on fairness and just rights of
the global south for socio-
economic development.

However post the cold war and opening
up of Indian and Chinese economies
NEIO has lost its ground to liberal
internationalism.

Market economies today have become
a norm around the world, China which claims
to be socialist is also based on
ideals of market economy.

However, in today's post pandemic world
marked by strong inequalities (Oxfam Reports)
we need to revive talks of fair trade.

Que.5(c)

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

Karl Marx in his theory of Historical Specificity given in '18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte' gives concept of Bonapartist states which become relatively autonomous from Bourgeois section of society.

Taking inspiration for this word Hanuman Alvi has given a concept of 'Overdeveloped state' which are post colonial state.

They ~~have~~ are overdeveloped in a sense that state's state apparatus is modern setup by colonial powers but society still remains traditional.

In such exceptional situation states gains more power than all the sections of society.

on one hand countries like India have used the 'overdeveloped states' to bring social revolution by constitution. eg removing untouchability (Article 17), Affirmative Action (Article 15, 16) etc.

while on other hand many post colonial states have seen democratic ~~step~~ slump and fallen into authoritarianism and dictatorship.

Overall, the notion of overdeveloped states helps us in holistic understanding in the prismatic societies.

Que.5(d)

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

UN Peacekeeping was envisaged after the failure of collective security due to geopolitical contestation between U.S.A. & U.S.S.R.

It was to ensure that countries around the world can solve their problems with negotiation and dialogue while peacekeeping prevents them from unilateral actions in the disputed areas.

India on its part has played a seminal role in peacekeeping as highest troops contributing country

Further Indian peacekeepers have shown remarkable humility with their veterinary works, skill development of locals and construction of roads.

India has also added dimension of gender inclusivity with all women troops in liberia.

With maximum number of day hammerhead award India has suffered maximum number of casualties in peacekeeping.

Today there is need for peacekeeping reforms to involve ~~to~~ troops contributing countries in decision making and preventing crimes against peacekeepers.

Que.5(e)

International Court of Justice. (10 Marks)

International Court of Justice is one of
(ICJ)

-the Size Principle Orgen of United
nations. It was envisaged to solve the
disputes between states.

As an International court of
Arbitration, ICJ has played a seminal
role in maintaining peace and by
using Alternate dispute resolution
mechanisms like negotiation, Arbitration
and dialogue.

It also mediated in various
territorial conflicts, inter-state water

disputes and bilateral disputes between states.

However, it is often said that ICJ is a organ without teeth because it can't enforce its decision on the sovereign states.

Further, powerful states hold monopoly over the appointment of judges undermines its credibility.

Lack of funds and long bureaucratic process results into ~~waste~~ suboptimal outcomes.

Today, amid Russia-Ukraine war we realise a need of 'universal detor' to prevent world from turning into Hobbesian world of Nature.

Que.7(a)

Terrorism is a complex and a highly pervasive global problem. Comment. To what extent international cooperation is crucial in addressing the threat?
(20 Marks)

'Terrorism is demanding the impossible, and demanding it at gunpoint'. and

ARE defines terrorism as illegitimate use of violence to gain political power.

Its consequences are varied and multidimension having geopolitical, geoeconomic and geotechnological significance for the humankind.

At a global level, terrorism is reflected in form of extending the

foreign policy by means of asymmetrical
balancing and war of attrition.

For instance, instead of directly
fighting U.S.S.R. in Afghanistan, USA
has funded and trained Mujahidins
in Pakistan. Later on Fia-ul-Haq has
tried to adopt similar policy for
indirect warfare against India.

Often terrorism is understood
in silos but it comes with
a handbag of problems that affect
the national sovereignty and territorial

Integrity. Organised crime like human trafficking, drug smuggling (eg. golden triangle and golden crescent), arms smuggling, money laundering etc. have social, political, economic and ethical implication for societies.

In order to address the menace of global terrorism Dr. S. Jaishankar in his speech in UNGA highlights key points -

- 1) State sponsored terrorism should be called out.
- 2) Differentiation between good and bad terrorism should be ended.
- 3) there should be Zero tolerance against terrorism.

UN Resolutions have repeatedly asserted the need to fight the transnational problem together.

However, India's proposed comprehensive convention against terrorism (CCT) faces challenges. The definition of what constitutes terrorism is still not agreed upon. Further, states having Machiavellian view for maximising National Interest are not ready to give up on terror sponsoring.

Hence we should reflect to ideals like 'Varudena Kumbhakam' and ensure that whole humanity fights terrorism by bridging communication gap. (social constructivism)

Que.7(b)

In the absence of comprehensive reforms, UN faces the crisis of confidence"- PM Modi. Discuss. Do you think India as the voice of the Global South can offer a solution to the current crisis in multilateralism? (15 Marks)

According to Professor Jeffrey Sachs, U.N. is the most important innovation of 20th century and best bargain on the planet. It evokes many dreams, yet it fails at many instances.

Today, when world is under new reality of 21st century. United nation institutions are dated back in the realities which are 70-80 years old, says Dr. S. Jaishankar.

without the reforms it certainly faces crisis of confidence.

UNGA has long been only delatory body without any significant powers and coordination mechanism with ~~UNG~~ ~~UNSC~~.
United Nations Security Council.

UNSC which was envisaged to act as guarantor of world peace is marred between P2 and P3. Further quest for national interest and partisan policies block collective efforts against common challenges.
eg Chinese blocking designation of terrorists.

United Nations secretariat is accused of red tapism and color bias with large part of bureaucracy from global north. Further its inefficient working mechanism are highlighted by Shashi Tharoor.

Various agencies face crisis of funding and confidence is reducing due to their biased way of working. cf WHO in Covid-19

Pandemic.

Amid such circumstances only a reformed U.N. under reformed multilateralism can fulfill the aspirations of humanity.

India as a voice of global south, and leader of countries of non-aligned nation can form a collective front ranging from reform in U.N. (G77), WTO, World Bank and IMF.

It is high time to realise that reformatting multilateralism to save liberal world order is the only way out.

(Francis Fukuyama in 'state building)

Que.7(c)

The current chaos in the world is a structural change from Pax American to Pax Sinica. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your argument. (15 Marks)

The current state of world is in flux.

~~and~~ unipolarity is giving way to

multipolarity. Rise of middle powers like

India, Brazil, Turkey etc have added

new elements of complexity.

According to Polarity of Power

theory, multipolarity is the state of chaos

and represent most unstable system

vis-a-vis bipolarity or unipolarity.

Stephen Walt suggest that world

is moving from unipolar to lopsided

multipolar.

Hence to call the new world order as
Pax sinica will be an ~~over~~ overstatement.

Shashi Tharoor in his book, The
New world disorder argues that, the
21st century will be between various
actors having manoeuvrability to pursue
their own national interest. eg India
buying Russian oil alongwith deepening ties
with west.

Further such middle powers would
want to have a multilateral system.

Shyam saran highlights the Middle
kingdom complex of china and suggest
that ~~that~~ multipolar Asia is a
prerequisite for multipolar world.

Regional groupings like ~~DAP~~, QUAD, AUKUS etc. represent the shared interests of India, Japan, Australia and U.S. to prevent the world from becoming Pan Sinica.

Ideologically, The democratic summit hosted by President Biden highlights the bipolarisation between democracy and authoritarianism.

Weaponisation of supply chains, diversification of trade and friendshoring are anxieties, the countries share being overly dependent on China.

Amid such changes it becomes crucial to keep the communication channels open and prevent the disagreements from divergences.

Que.8(a)

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

When the history of 21st century will be written, probably climate change would reflect as a most pressing and intractable problem for the world.

Climate change is not a recent phenomenon, the climate on the planet has been changing all the time ~~by~~ Ice ages.

However the recent phenomenon of climate change largely driven by anthropogenic causes of green house gas emission is the cause of great concern.

Changing precipitation and weather patterns
are changing geopolitics of the world.
Europe which need energy for heating
is warming up to middle east after the
'sabotage of North stream'.

Extreme weather events like
floods in Pakistan, bomb cyclone in
U.S.A. and heat waves across the
world are reigniting the debates of
historical responsibility and climate
compensation.

In UNFCCC summit (COP27) at
Sharm - El-Sheikh, establishment of
loss and damage fund after tough

Negotiations represent the fair and equitable world based on climate justice.

On one hand developed north which is primarily responsible for climate change is not fulfilling its responsibility. eg \$100 Billion funding not met.

Whereas, instead, it is asking the global south to cut emission, denying them their fair access to carbon space and right of socio-economic development. This is often described as climate colonialism.

On other hand, developing countries including India & China want to have rights for emission along with access to

technology and resources from north
for moving towards clean energy
transition.

Amid such environmental cold war
the pace at which we are moving
is miniscule. IPCC 6th Report highlights
that NDC of countries combined are
enadequate to meet the Paris agreement of
1.5°C, at the end of century we may
witness global temperature rise by 2.8°C.

The ancient India ideal of 'Prakriti
Rakshati, Rakshite' (Nature protects if protected)
should be our guiding light in collective
and international effort in fight against
climate change.

Que.8(b)

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

WTO was established in 1995 after Marrakesh treaty representing ~~the~~ one of the three institutions of liberal international order, other two being World Bank and IMF.

But since the tech bubble crash of 2000, financial crisis of 2008, new world order is emerging marked by decline of the west and rise of the east (Fareed Zakaria).

Covid 19 Pandemic has further bolled back multilateralism. Regionalism,

minilateralism and bilateralism are on the rise. eg. RCEP, I2U2, QUAD etc.

West which was the flagbearer of multilateralism, is turning itself towards protectionism. eg. Recent CHIPS Act legislation in U.S. which aims to incentivise industries.

The ongoing crisis of multilateralism is also reflected in United Nations with disagreements between P2 and P3 and decline in the confidence in U.N. as said by PM Modi.

WTO is at the forefront, rising protectionism and discrimination in violation of its principles are posing

significant challenge. Dispute resolution mechanism is dysfunctional due to blocking of appointments, and self declared stag of developing nation is cause of contention.

The future of WTO depends on the ability of nations to find common ground. recent, geneva convention sought to mend some differences of Doha Round.

Still WTO represent 98% of the trade between its members, reforming this multilateral institution is crucial to ensure that global south's problem can be solved through trade and not aid.

A reformed WTO under reformed multilateralism can ~~only~~ fulfill the aspirations of humanity.

Que.8(c)

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

Bernard Baruch has coined the term cold war to represent the tension between the two power blocks after the world war. It is reflected in ideological, political, economic and basically two ways of life.

With the ~~end of~~ Malta summit of 1989 between Sr. George Bush and Gorbachev marks the ending of cold war and establishment of American hegemony. signified in the liberal international order with multilateral institutions.

and globalisation.

However post the pandemic, we are witnessing the world order in a state of flux, new coalitions and new calculations are emerging, ~~is~~ marked by rising tensions between west and east.

Russia-ukraine war has further churned the world, west which had internal friction is now ~~the~~ far more united. India is finding itself closer to the U.S. with comprehensive global strategic partnership.

In words of Robert D. Kaplan
A new cold war has already begun ranging from submarines to semiconductors,

from blackbustlers to lunar explorations
of Artemis Accords.

However the world can not be
outrightly called as bipolar due to
rise of middle power and swing states
(Recent Goldman Sachs report).

Countries are having relative
autonomy to pursue their own national
interests but the growing bipolarisation
of world is certainly increasing.

Unlike its predecessor cold war 2.0,
will involve two superpowers i.e.
U.S. & China, who would agree on
one thing, there can only be one
superpower.