



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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Political Science & International Relations

PSIR Mains Test Series - 2024

Test 3

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name Vikas

Test Date 16/08/2024

Email Address

Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						

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

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

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



Que.1 (a)

"The end of cold war was most likely to return of traditional multipolar balance of power" - Mearsheimer. Critically examine.

(10 Marks)

End of cold war by disintegration of USSR in 1991 was a system defining Moment and the end of history as per Francis Fukuyama.

Coming by Polarity of Power Theory of Neorealists, it marked an end of Bipolarity of cold war and led to Unipolarity or the era of "US Exceptionalism" where US was a single superpower.

However scholars like Mearsheimer believe that Global Hegemony is never possible or feasible. After 2001, we saw the rise of multipolarity in the



form of 'decline of west & rise of east' by David Sakurai. The rise of BRICS economies was because of Neoliberal world order adopted USA.

Mearsheimer in his book 'The Great Delusion', held that liberal ideas hold relevance only in unipolar world which leads to free riders.

He refutes political modernisation thesis of Huntington and held that USA shall be proactive in containing China through 'Regional Balancing' and offshore Balancing' to save its hegemony.
Hegemonic stability

theory of Charles Finkleberger also holds the view that due to 'Megatamonic attitude' of Hegemon & 'free riders', multiple challenges to hegemon emerge marking end of unipolarity.



Que.1(b)

How capitalism has configured the modern welfare states?

(10 Marks)

Garner's 'Political Science begins and ends with the state'.

Capitalism based on ideology of liberalism holds the view that a 'state has no business to be in business'.

But capitalism has changed as per the historic needs to prevent any challenge to its hegemony. It got translated to welfare state in 1930's & 1940's due to extreme inequalities based on modern liberalism.

In 1970's & 1980's, neoliberalism based on 'Washington consensus' of James Williamson led to emergence of market fundamentalism with 'minimal state'. Again in 2000's



due to extreme inequalities it gave way to a social liberal or welfare state.

It helped ~~to~~ state to overcome the conflict between people's welfare & freedom of trade & economic activities. It generated immense wealth and led to expansion of middle class. It brought peace & stability by providing funds to the ~~to~~ state for the welfare measures.

Marxists however believe that capitalism is exploitative system and they point out at K-shaped growth. Joseph Stiglitz in his book 'Capitalism in 21st century' called for 'progressive capitalism' that is more people centric & not profit centric to address income inequality and North south, East-west divide.



Que.1(c)

Critically analyse the impact of unilateralism on global governance and the potential of multilateralism in addressing global challenges like terrorism, climate change, and nuclear proliferation.

(10 Marks)

As per Polarity of power Thesis of Neorealists, Unilateralism as a result of unipolarity, refers to the unilateral actions of a state to shape the international system and events.

We saw unilateralism of USA during 1991-2007 phase where US was sole hegemon. It led to a feeling of 'megalo mania' in USA as evident from Iraq's invasion in 2003 & USA's global war on terror.

However scholars like Charles Kindleberger in his 'Hegemonic stability Theory' held that hegemon is necessary to ensure peace, stability and rule of law in international relation. Hegemon with will & capacity



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acts as a global policeman. But USSR's unilateralism degraded faith in international institutions like UN.

But now we are in a post American world [Zakaria] with multiple centres of power like China, India, Russia. Multilateralism ensures that states come together to address the common threats on today's world, with

problems without passports [Kofi Annan], like climate change, terrorism etc., humanity needs to come together as per "human unity" of Aurobindo to address them.

However giving preference to national interests, security dilemma, trust deficit, prisoners dilemma [game theory], blue politics [Neto vs Russia-China] etc. prevent countries from coming together.

India's vision of Vasudhaiva Kutumbham for "Reformed & Effective Multilateralism" is the way forward for us.



Que.1(d)

What is Social Constructivism? Describe the major assumptions of social constructivism in context of international relations.

(10 Marks)

"Anarchy is what the states make of it" → Alexander Wendt.
social constructivism

School of Alexander Wendt emerged in opposition to neorealism school of Kenneth Waltz.

It held that it is the particular interpretation of anarchy as trust-deficit and security-dilemma by realists creates problems.

Though anarchy is a reality but it doesnot means that states have to go for power acquisition, Balance of power and war as realists advocate.

Influenced by structuralism of Anthony Giddens,



They hold that we can change the structure by changing our thoughts, values and assumptions.

We need to think what we think and why we think so as we do. War can be handled by negotiations, diplomacy & dialogue & there is no need of war as realists think.

Social Constructivism has become a major school in the International politics as evident from works like "How India sees the world" [Shyam Sen] etc. which aims to understand how countries or actors think.

However this school does not get its due credit ^{because} Realism is still seen as "common sense" of International politics because of events like Ukraine & 1928 war in Yeast.



Que.1(e)

Explain the term "Thucydides Trap" in relation to the rise of China.

(10 Marks)

Thucydides Trap was given by Graham Allison, which holds the view that there is a great probability of conflict and war between an existing power and a rising power.

It holds the view that when revanchist countries like China aims to strengthen their powers, it can lead to conflict.

Mearsheimer, an offensive realist in his book "Dilemma of Great Power Politics" held that nations like China are power maximisers & they ^{it} aims to enhance its domination to establish a Sino centric world order or "Pax Sinica".



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China's actions after the arrival of Xi Jinping in 2012 & his 'China dream' of dominance under the 'middle kingdom' complex makes it a potential challenger to US hegemony.

Increased military spending, formation of Quasi Alliance with Russia and formation of 'New Axis of Evil' with Russia, Robert, Iran makes it a potential rival of USA in Indo Pacific.

Mearsheimer suggested USA to go for "offshore balancing" of China through its Asia Rebalance Strategy, Hub & Spoke Strategy in Indo Pacific and Island Chain Strategy to contain China.

Thucydides compared to Thucydides Prop, Power Transition Theory of Kenneth Organski as more comprehensive.

Obama's views of G2 & concept of power as non zero sum game can help to reconcile USA & China to maintain peace.



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Que.2(a)

Globalization has generated feeling of strong nationalism in many parts of the world. It makes the state less appealing as a political community. Discuss. (20 Marks)



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Que.2(b)

NIEO has not been formally enforced yet, the need for a new economic system is still relevant in the world economy especially in the era of globalization. Discuss. (15 Marks)



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Que.2(c)

Critically analyse the impediments and geopolitical implications of New Arctic Shipping Lanes? (15 Marks)



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Que.3(a)

“The United Nations Security Council’s (UNSC) failure to act on Russia-Ukraine & Israel-Palestine Conflicts has reignited the global demands to overhaul the body for international peace and security.” Elucidate. Ism is not a fixed mode of thought but an intellectual movement. Explain. (20 Marks)



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Que.3(b)

Discuss the ways in which technology is playing the momentous role in shaping contemporary geopolitics. (15 Marks)



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Que.3(c)

**Define ethnicity. Also examine the major actors involved in ethnic conflicts and the impacts of these conflicts on international relations.
(15 Marks)**



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Que.4(a)

What are the major implications of anarchy in international politics?
(20 Marks)

"International politics is like a jungle where the strength of the lion prevails" → Kautilya in his book "Arthashastra".

Concept of anarchy refers to the absence of a central actor in international politics to regulate the conduct of the states in international relations. It has major implications in international politics.

John Herz developed the concept of 'security-dilemma' on the basis of anarchy and views of Hobbes. It refers to the feeling of a state feeling insecure as a result of power increase by its



swals. It leads to trust deficit in international relations.

Further Morgenthau held that because of anarchy, the "needs of Balance of power" automatically arises". Due to lack of security and security dilemma, countries go on acquiring power to maintain the balance of power in order to maintain peace and security.

Further Hans Morgenthau in his book "Politics among nations" held that due to anarchy, acquisition of power becomes rational interest in this 6 principles. He held that "whatever may be the ultimate end,



power is the immediate end."

Kenneth Waltz in his structural realism in his book "The ~~politic~~ Theory of International politics" held that due to anarchical nature of world politics, nations acquire power for their security.

Defensive Realists

like Waltz however push for limited power just for security of state in anarchical world order. On the other hand, "offensive Realist" like Mearshein me in his book "Tragedy of Great Power politics" held that nations seek 'Hegemony' that ensures their security in international relations.

However, these views came under criticism from



various schools.

Post colonial realists like Amitava Acharya held that 3rd world nations suffer from 'insecurity dilemma', social constructivists like Alexander Wendt held that 'anarchy is what states make of it'.

Post Modern

~~Realist~~ school held that particular interpretation of anarchy by the realists creates problems in Richard Ashley's book 'Anarchy Problematic'. Feminist school held that due to masculinist nature of the international politics due to 'male stream' theories causes anarchy & conflict in international politics.

However, seeing the conflicts like 1929 war, ukraine war and defunct nature of UN, we can say that anarchy is a reality in international politics and Realism is rightly called as 'common sense' of international relations.



Que.4(b)

Examine the causes of terrorism in global politics. Also discuss the consequences of terrorism for global peace and security. (15 Marks)

ARCTP defined Terrorism as the use of violence to achieve the religious, political or sectarian ends.

There have been multiple causes of terrorism in global politics. First is the reason of anarchy, lawlessness, poverty in regions like S. Pak Region and Sahel Region of Africa as per the Global Terrorism Index of Institute of Economics & Peace. Return of Taliban in Kabul has further exacerbated terror problem as evident from recent Moscow terror attack.

Another reason is radicalisation and sectarianism in



west Asia leading to proliferation of terror outfits like ISIS, Al-Qaeda in the Af-Pak region & west Asia.

Another reason which is the ~~was~~ most important reason is the state sponsored Terrorism.

Iran in its 'Axis of Resistance' has funded terror outfits like Houthis, Hamas, Hezbollah etc. and Pakistan sponsored terror outfits like Lashkar e-Taiba, Jamiat-e-Mohammed are a problem for India & the region.

USA's war on terror after 9/11 attacks has further fuelled terrorism due to taking down of regimes by force creating a vacuum for terror outfits to grow.

Terrorism has major consequences in present world. The recent



Israel Qass war was a result of a terror attack by Hamas on Oct. 7, 2023. It can lead to a regional war destabilising entire West Asia.

It has major impact on global trade as seen from the impact of trouthis in Red Sea. It can also lead to war in South Asia between India and Pakistan as a result of Pak's "Asymmetrical Warfare" under its policy of giving "thousand cuts". Further the risk of terrorists getting access to Pakistan's Nuclear weapons can result in a Nuclear war in the world.

Neumann in his book "Old & New Terrorism" held that due to globalisation and technologies, problem of terrorism has grown into "Urbanstermin monster" which needs to be countered by a collective response of humanity. India's proposal of "Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism" is the way forward for humanity.



Que.4(c)

"Apart from maintaining world peace, the UN played tremendous role in uplifting the social and economic conditions of various sections of the society." In this context, analyse the major functions and achievements of the UN ECOSOC since its establishment.

(15 Marks)

Based on Liberal Institutionalism
theory of Kohane & Wilson, UN
was formed in 1945 by UN
Charter to protect wars and to
ensure peace, security, Human
rights and development in the world.
UN was conceptualised
as a mechanism of Collective security
in place of Balance of power to
maintain peace in the world.
UN Peacekeeping force was raised
to maintain peace and stability
in conflict prone zones. UN Security
Council is playing a proactive role
in managing Gaza and Ukraine issue
but they are of no use due to



geopolitical games of P₂ vs P₃ countries.

However, apart from security, social and economic welfare was also a function of UN to be looked after its Economic and Social Council [Ecosoc].

It handles the matters of economic development of weaker countries like the countries of Global South. and also the interest of weaker sections. like women, children, elderly etc.

It focuses on the achievement of MDG's and sustainable development goals by the countries to give a life of dignity to all. It collaborates with UN-women and UNICEF to look after their



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welfare. It comes out with the reports on measuring the progress of countries on various socio-economic indicators.

It also runs various humanitarian projects like for Syria, Palestine or recently in Cass and Ukraine.

However, due to the multiplication of organisations under it and due to paucity of funds, it has become a burden to run. It results into lot of overlapping & inefficiencies. Moreover some bodies like Trusteeship Council has no work to do. So UN ECOSOC &

UN as a whole needs reforms to maintain a "Reformed and effective Multilateralism" [Modi] as held by India in G20 summit, 2023 to address the 'Crisis of confidence' & 'crisis of legitimacy' of UN [S. Prakash].



Que.5(a)

Discuss how functionalism has applied in practice in the field of international relations. (10 Marks)

Functionalism is a school of liberal school of international politics which held that we should go for 'peace by pieces' approach.

Given by Richard Cobden, it vouches for 'functional sovereignty' instead of 'state sovereignty'. It holds the view that we shall 'keep the politicians out' and then go for functional cooperation.

Gradually cooperation will increase to an extent that it will appear foolish to go for war. EU's experiment was based on it. India - Pakistan's composite dialogue was based on it.

It provided a strong opposition to Realism on ground



and became a theory of regionalism.

However, EU's experiment is under threat after Brexit and recent violence after 2024 election. India-Pakistan composite dialogue has also failed.

Neofunctionalism by Ernst Haas underlines the relevance of political leaders. For (e.g.) role of French & German leaders in EU, and it also highlights importance of external actors in success (e.g.) USA's role in EU. He talked of political & functional aspects both.

Marxists criticised it as a theory to expand markets by bourgeoisie.

However functionalism still has great relevance especially in South Asia after the success story of ASEAN as a sign of 'pragmatic regionalism'.



Que.5(b)

Briefly describe the positive and negative impacts of hegemony on international relations in context of Hegemonic Stability Theory (HST). (10 Marks)

Thucydides explained hegemony as an extraordinary power of a state to shape the international system through coercive & non coercive means. for (e.g.) 'Pax Americana'.

Hegemonic Stability
Theory of Charles Kindleberger held that a global hegemon is needed to ensure peace, order and rule of law in international relations.

Hegemon as per it, should have the will & and capacity to take the responsibility of a global policeman.

Positive of hegemony
as per it is that it ensures rule of law and establishes a rules



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based order which protects rights of states & people. It strengthens the international system & institutions. for (e.g.) USA's role in shaping Bretton Woods system, UN and WTO system.

It punishes rule breaker and acts as a moral authority. Thomas Hobbes view that "covenants without swords is nothing but words" is apt to mention to highlight role of hegemon.

However, hegemon can also develop feeling of "Megalomania". (e.g.) US's Iraq invasion. It leads to emergence of "free riders" & hegemon often overstretches itself. (e.g.) USA's debt recently crossed \$35 trillion endangering global economic security.

Robert Keohane in his "After Hegemony" held that after the development of international rules & institutions, hegemon is no longer needed. In place of Hegemony, India's view of "Reformed & Effective multilateralism" based on Vasudhaiva Kutumbham is a better way ahead.



Que.5(c)

As per the Marxist analysis, how does the state in the developing world or third world sustain its autonomy?

(10 Marks)

State is an executive committee of the bourgeoisie class → Marx.

Third world countries refer to the countries of Global South [Brandt line], which has a history of colonialism, poverty etc.

Though Marx held state as a 'class institution' but in 'Eighteenth Brumaire' of Louis Bonaparte, he held that state can be only 'relatively autonomous' when certain class or one class is not dominant.

In developing countries context, we see it in the analysis of Hamza Alavi in his structural analysis of South Asian countries. He held that state in



These societies is "overdeveloped" as compared to their economic model. He held them as "military bureaucratic oligarchy" or "Inspector Raj" [in Indian context]. The state negotiates between →

- ① Metropolitan Bourgeoisie
- ② National Bourgeoisie
- ③ landlords.

It is because no revolution took place in these societies and only a transfer of power took place. These states as per Lucian Pye have Salé Model in politics & canteen Bazaar Model in Economy.

State acts as a balancer in these 3 classes and acts as an "equilibrium" maker however in times of crisis, it will favour the bourgeoisie class. Alvi calls the state in these societies as an "Imported concept" by the Britishers.

His analysis helped us to understand the nature of state in a more comprehensive manner.



Que.5(d)

Critically examine the limitations of International Court of Justice (ICJ) in maintaining global peace?(10 Marks)

International Court of Justice (ICJ) also called as "World's Court" was first established in 1919 at Hague, in Netherlands & later it was incorporated under UN Charter in 1945.

ICJ's chief purpose is to resolve the bilateral disputes of member countries. It ~~consist~~ consists of a bench of 9 judges selected from various regions in a fixed proportion for 5 years.

However it suffers from various limitations. It can only deal with nations and cannot prosecute individuals for violating rules creating a vacuum for International Criminal Court to fill.



Its decisions are non-binding in nature making it a 'toothless organisation' (e.g.) Kulbushan case and recent Ukraine and Gase ^{war} was.

Countries can exclude its jurisdiction under the voluntary jurisdiction of ICJ. There is great politics in ICJ regarding the selection of its judges and their timely implementation.

No reforms have been carried out in ICJ since its conception to ~~keep~~ keep it relevant. Joseph Nye in his 'Quasi-negotiations' depicted the true nature of negotiations taking place at ICJ.

ICJ needs comprehensive reforms in order to keep it relevant in present context for an 'effective & Reformed Multilateralism'.



Que.5(e)

Explain the concept of non-traditional security threats in international relations. (10 Marks)

Security in International relations, refers to the ability of a state to counter the threats to maintain peace & stability.

In international relations, with Realism as a hegemonic discourse, security is a core concept. In fact, all theories are called as "security theories".

Copenhagen school held that security in 21st century is multi-dimensional. There has been a rise in international non-traditional security threats relations.

We live in a 6th generation warfare or hybrid warfare world. Asymmetrical actors like Terrorists (e.g.) Taliban have become



"Frankenstein's monster".

Cyberspace has become a domain of warfare (e.g.) China's cyberattacks on India. Climate & environmental security threat is another non conventional security threat. (e.g.) US military regarded climate security as "national security".

In world of complex interdependence [Pope], security of other states is also important for security of the state (e.g.) Afghanistan's security for India under Kantian Mandel wisdom. Interference by non state actors like MNCs, NGOs pose another security threat.

India has to deal with such non conventional security threat by a comprehensive approach as per Hersh point by moving away from state centric conventional security notions.



Que.6(a)

Elucidate the concept of power. Also identify the major elements of power in global politics. armashastras refer to the science of dharma and are a series of texts which teach the eternal immutable Dharma found in Vedas." Discuss (20 Marks)

Whatever may be the ultimate end,
power is the immediate end. →
Hans Morgenthau in his
book 'Politics Among Nations'
Power is defined as
the capacity of a state to influence
the behaviour of other state by
coercive and non coercive means.
Int International relations,
dominated by Realism as a hegemonic
discourse, International relations is
nothing but continuous struggle for
power. In fact, International relations
has been called as 'great power
politics' by realpolitik scholars like
Kautilya in his 'Arthashastra' & Sun
Tzu in his book 'The Art of war'



Different scholars of different schools emphasised on different types of power. Realists led by Hans Morgenthau focus on "Hard power" by military means. (e.g) USA → Number 1 in Global Firepower Index.

Liberal scholars like Joseph Nye focus on "soft power" that is power of cooption & attraction. (e.g) India's rank on soft power index is 27.

John Chipman focus on "Fast power" because of the belief in "Survival of fastest". States like Russia under Putin relies on power of propaganda. However scholars like Machiavelli and Hulbert Clinton focus on "Smart Power" → the calculated use of soft and



hard power. In today's time, the notion of "comprehensive national power" focussing on economic, military, political etc. powers of a state & its allies

Power has ~~big~~ major elements as per various schools of thought. Realists like Kautsky gave "Leptange" theory → referring to 7 crucial elements of power.

Mackinder - Mahan - Spykman debate focuses on Geography as a crucial element of power for a state. (e.g) USA's geography & its control over strategic locations with more than 800 military bases added immense power to USA's armed forces.

liberal school focuses on ideological and economic elements



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of power. World's biggest economic status enables USA to spend more than \$900 billion on its defence. Plus, the ideological power element in the form of 'Pax Americana' holds immense importance to USA.

Social cohesion and stability in internal front of a country is also a crucial element of power.

In 21st century, 'Technology is also a crucial element of power as held by Dr. Jaisankar that 'strategic Technology use by strategic players can change the game altogether'.

Obama looked at power from constructive aspect from a 'non zero sum game' so power is also crucial for constructive aspect.

In 21st century, surrounded by threats from all sides, India needs to tap its power potential for all to ensure its security & peace.



Que.6(b)

What were the causes for the end of the Cold War? (15 Marks)

End of cold war in 1991 due to the collapse of USSR was a 'system defining' moment [Hegbrheimer] and 'end of history' as per Francis Fukuyama.

There have been multiple reasons for the end of cold war. Let us understand them with 3 actor framework of Kenneth Waltz.

From the angle of actor, the leadership of USSR was faulty. It led to an economic crisis in USSR in 1970's and 1980's. Also it is said that Russia suffers from "Revenge of Geography" [Kaplan]. It is destined that Russia will expand & then collapse.



Then from agent centric angle, Mikhail Gorbachev's policies like Glasnost, Perestroika and sinetru doctrine which were aimed at reforming USSR completely backfired. It resulted in freedom movements and colour revolutions. Instead of the regeneration of the economy, it sank further acting as the final nail in the coffin of USSR.

Further from the structure centric angle, the role of containment policies of USA and the aggressive policies of Kondrat Reagan like Star Wars, Beggar thy enemy policy and engaging the USSR in Afghanistan provided



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a major blow to USSR's overall structure.

Tocqueville held that "Tyrannies are vulnerable at their best" so opening of economy and media was the straw that broke the back of camel.

The collapse of USSR proved harmful to India in short term as it resulted into BOP crisis in 1991 & took away India's security umbrella and a key balancer in the region to balance China.

It also resulted in Unipolarity as per Polarity of power thesis of Neorealists that resulted into events like invasion of Iraq in 2003 by USA.

Major outcome was that China learnt from example of USSR & made changes its policy under peng Xiaoping's "hide your capabilities" & "bide your time" and is in a position to challenge "Pax Americana" today.



Que.6(c)

Explain liberal feminism. What are the limitations of liberal feminism? (15 Marks)

feminism is a political ideology which advocates equal rights for women in society.

In the field of international relations, feminism as a school of international politics, advocates a human centric view of international relations in the place of state centric view of international politics led by Realism as a hegemonic discourse.

Liberal feminists advocate for a feminist foreign policy focussing on rights of the people along with security of state. They advocate for participation of women in institutions framing foreign



policies and international institutions.

In They favour trade
interdependence and provisions for
the protection of human rights espe-
ally of women and children. Hillary
Clinton for example vouched for
greater involvement of women in foreign
policy matters.

They oppose the 'war
prone nature' of all 'masculinist' or
'male stream theories' to achieve peace.
Ann J. Tickner in her work 'Gender
in International politics' provide 6
reformed principles by reforming the
realistic principles of Hans Morgenthau.

Cynthia Enloe in
her work 'Bananas, Beaches and
Bases' held that 'personal is international,



International is personel vouching for greater involvement of women.

However they faced multiple limitations. The fail to take a real view of real events in the international politics like recent Crisis & Ukraine conflict.

Their views may lack practicality & substance as prominent women leaders like Indira Gandhi, Benazir Bhutto etc. were realist leaders. They focus excessively on international institutions, treaties & laws which today are facing "lack of credibility" and a "crisis of legitimacy".

However, their views implemented in Sweden have ensured peace & development. Nirupama Rao advocated feminist foreign policy for peace between India & Pakistan and to face "problems without passports" like climate change, terrorism, nuclear proliferation etc.



Que.7(a)

Define Euro-Centrism. Illustrate the impacts of Euro-Centrism on the evolution of the comparative politics. (20 Marks)

Euro centrism refers to the domination of west in the theories, concepts of political science and comparative politics.

Karl Mannheim in his 'Sociology of knowledge' held that theory is written from the perspective of a specific section of society and for a specific purpose.

Post colonial / orientalist scholars like Edward Said in his book 'orientalism' gave the concept of 'orientalism' based on Foucault's concept of 'discourses'. He held that colonialism in literature & book is still continuing in the form of Eurocentrism.



Cayatri Spivak in her book criticised Eurocentrism in the field of political science and international relations by holding that "will the west listen to the subalterns?" or "will the subalterns speak?"

classical case of Eurocentrism is highlighted in the example that west held that "Indians lack a strategic culture" as per George Tanham.

Further, comparative politics has been an important sub part of political science & it is also not free of Eurocentrism.

In Traditional comparative politics, led by institutional approach focussed on constitutions & institutions.



of the west, and ignored the east as it was a colony and also scholars were biased against non west. Roy Macaulis held Traditional comparative politics as "parochial, static and Eurocentric".

In Modern comparative politics also, modern comparative methods we see Eurocentrism. Systems approach of David Easton which was the basis of behavioral revolution was held as eurocentric by Merrist scholars. They alleged that it focuses on system maintenance and not the "crisis in system". It presented western political systems as ideal.

Similarly structural Functional Method of Almond & Powell



met with same criticism from Marxist like that of systems approach of Easton.

Further political development approach of P.W. Pyggs [Prismatic society]

, Lucien Pye which held that developing countries shall adopt western model was also "Eurocentric".

Then Political Modernisation

approach of Huntington focusing on economic development, rationalisation, urbanisation, secularisation etc. was like "end of ideology" debate of Daniel Bell and was also "Eurocentric" as it held that along with development, developing countries will become a democracy but it failed in case of China.

However, Modern comparative politics is though called as "politics of Prismatic societies" as it is focussed on developing countries, it also helped to unveil real world of democracy in developed countries also through elitist & pluralist Models of democracy.



Que. 7(b)

Explain the genesis of system approach in comparative politics? Also highlights the major characteristics of System approach. (15 Marks)

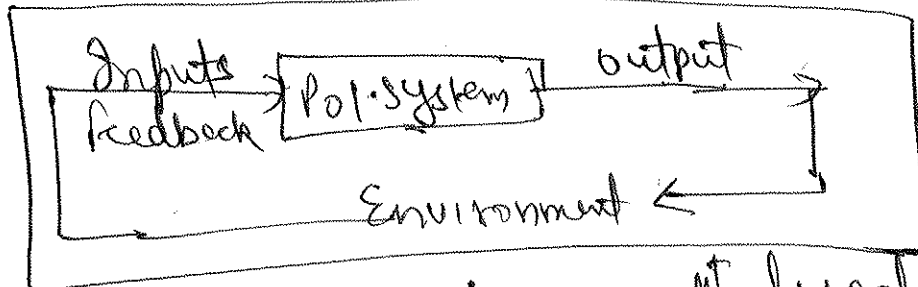
Comparative politics, as a sub-discipline of political science, is a very "evolving discipline" and a very "intellectual tradition".

due to historical and ideological factors because of Behavioral revolution, Traditional comparative politics focused on institutional approach gave way to Modern comparative politics focussing mostly on scientific & value free methods.

Father of Behaviorism, David Easton in his book "Political System" gave his political systems approach for a scientific, value free analysis of all countries particularly the developing countries where there



as difference in Text & Context,
Constitution & Actual practice



He conceptualised political system as a 'machine' producing 'outputs' [in the form of policies & decisions] in reaction to 'Inputs' [demands of public] and 'Feedback' for 'authoritative allocation of values' means for distribution of goods & services, among people.

He emphasised on loop of 'Feedback' without which the political system will collapse. He held that though structures vary from country to country, we can study & differentiate between them on the



basis of how functions are performed.
in those countries. He takes a
'dynamic view' of political system
especially for 'cosmetic societies' [Riggs].

However, Traditionalists
criticised it as just a 'conceptual
framework' with 'zero analytical impor-
ance' and 'lack of verifiability'.

Marxists held it
as 'Eurocentric' & held that it presents
western systems as 'ideal' as no
feedback mechanism exists in countries
like China. It did not show the
'crisis in the system' & hence it
is not a 'scientific method' to use.

However political
system approach added great to our
knowledge of comparative politics and
it provided a base to other approaches
like structural functional approach of
Almond & Powell, ⁶⁷ political sociology,
political economy etc.



Que.7(c)

Analyze the concept of hybrid warfare with suitable examples. Also, discuss the causes and consequences of such warfare for international peace and security. (15 Marks)

Kantilya in his book Artrushetra talks about multiple types of warfare like foot yudh, Tushim yudh etc.

Hybrid warfare is just like that. It takes into account the multiple domains of warfare & not just limits it to a single domain like military.

Ajit dovel in one of his interviews referred it to as '6th Generation' warfare where civil society, cyberwarfare, asymmetric warfare through non state actors, ideological warfare etc. are prominent.

when we talk about the examples of recent, we see it happening between India &



Pakistan through Pakistan's "asymmetrical warfare" under the guise of "no-weapon" under its policy of giving "thousand cuts to India". India-China also are engaged in Hybrid warfare as evident from cyberattacks from China. We also see it in

West Asia, where Iran uses its "axis of resistance" against Israel and US-Israel axis uses all sort of means to contain Iran's influence.

Causes of hybrid

warfare include multiple reasons. First in power asymmetry or the gap in "comprehensive national power" for (e.g.) between India & Pakistan and India-China as evident from Global firepower Index & SIPRI report.

Secondly, countries use it as their policy to contain their enemies. For (e.g.) China following



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Sun Tzu is art of war of "subduing
enemy without fighting"
emergence of Nuclear
weapons & deterrence and fires fire
to hybrid warfare (e.g.) between
USA & Russia. Other reasons include
international organisations, parts, sectors,
public pressure, pressure from other states
etc.

Consequences can be
grave. Hybrid warfare can lead to
actual war (e.g.) Iran - Israel on verge
of war, India - Pak. → verge of war
post Pulwama & India - China after
Golwan. It can lead to "security
dilemma" [John Herz] and trust deficit
between the nations. It has great
potential to do immense harm to civilians
also by attack on public infrastructure
& public utilities.

UN needs to adopt
a multilateral treaty to curb hybrid warfare
by taking multidimensional view of security
as per Copenhagen School of Barry
Buzan.



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Que.8(a)

“Climate change poses escalating risks to stability and security, with potentially far-reaching consequences”. Comment. (20 Marks)



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Que.8(b)

Give an account for the relationship between regionalism and globalization. (15 Marks)



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Que.8(c)

Explain the meaning and role of pressure groups in democratic politics. how the Buddhist statecraft is an expression of the Comprehensive doctrine given by Buddhism. (15 Marks)



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Space for Rough Work

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