

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

*Write according to the require-  
ment to the question  
- Need clarity in writing  
Avoid unnecessary  
details*

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

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D-1 CB 30*

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name GAURAV VATS

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 17/08/2017

Signature *[Signature]*

REMARKS

GS SCORE

	REMARKS	GS SCORE

## SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Political Sociology approach of international relations
- (b) National interest is contested but widely accepted concept
- (c) Features of political parties of third world countries
- (d) Peripheral Realism
- (e) Similarities and differences between Neo Realism and Neo liberalism.

(a) Political Sociology approach of International Relations can be found in the works of Lipset and other scholars.

The main focus of this school is the role of state in cultural, religious, social structures of a state, and how this in turn affect relations between different states.

Lipset has said that in developed countries, people have accustomed themselves to democratic institutions. They resort to conflict resolution within democratic means. They actively take part in electoral politics.

Remarks

on the basis of modern means of mobilization like ~~so~~ education, health etc.

Their primary loyalty is always to the nation.

Lipset has also defined the same w.r.t. developing nations. He says that state is modern whereas society is traditional.

Both try to influence each other, i.e. modernization of tradition, and traditionalization of modern.

There are primordial loyalties to caste, religion, ethnicity, region etc, and these are also the means of mobilization, as the awareness & development status is low.

There has been differences among scholars w.r.t. the role of colonial masters for this difference in developed & developing countries.

(b) National interest is something which becomes the basis for its foreign policy. It came into being since the treaty of Westphalia

Remarks

Discuss important features of Pol. Soc. approach.

in 1648, after the emergence of nation states.

There have been differences among the major schools on what constitutes national interest, like Realism, Liberalism, Neo-Realism, Neo-Liberalism, Neo-Marxists etc. However, since all these schools accept Nation States as the most important actor in IP, National Interest is a widely accepted concept.

According to Realist scholars like Morgenthau & E.H. Carr (inspired from Machiavelli & Hobbes), National Interest is survival, brought by power accumulation & self-help. Two nations will always have two different national interests, which are in conflict.

According to Liberals (Idealists) like Woodrow Wilson etc, along with survival, other dimensions like economic, ecological, etc are also equally important. They

Remarks

Try to write briefly, if needed  
in points in short answers

5

believe in goodness of individual and believe that national interests of all nations are in harmony.

Neo-Realists & Neo-liberals are somewhat closer, both giving main focus ~~on~~ security and accommodating economic interests. The same goes for functionalism & neo-functionalism.

Even neo-Marxists like Wallerstein has accepted national interests of core & periphery nations.

(c) Various scholars like Alfred Sauvy, Arnold & Powell have defined the features of political parties of 3rd world countries

(d) According to them <sup>some</sup> political parties are mostly based on parochial interests like caste, religion, language, region etc. They represent their own interests in legislature.

Further, Political parties often go for populism, as the basis of mobilization

Remarks

are also traditional. The modern basis like education, health are missing.

Further, the image of parties are associated with their most prominent leader who call most of their shots. Thus, a personality cult is there.

Furthermore, a party may have a nationwide appeal, or limited to a particular region.

Furthermore, political parties don't have internal democracy, and have nexus with economic giants for corporate funding.

Moreover, some of the people have criminal antecedents, and they also win, owing to low awareness of people.

Thus, we can see that almost all of the above features are also applicable to India.

Remarks

4

(d) Peripheral Realism, was given by Mohammad Ayob, in response to the existing theories of realism & neo-realism.

It says that both realism & neo-realism have neglected the regional politics of developing nations in Asia, Africa etc. Thus, it is also called subaltern realism.

It says that the politics among developing regions cannot be explained by realism & neo-realism, as they do not take their special context into account like culture, historical enmity, geography, artificial division of borders etc.



Thus, according to him, Indo Pak relations can't be explained unless we take partition history, unfavourable view of one by other, mutual suspicion, <sup>inst.</sup> troops movement and latest, the development of Nukes.

Add more content. Be precise

(W) Thus, Agsoo has tried best to give a new, more realistic version of international politics in South Asia.

(e) Both realism and liberalism had completely opposite contrasting views of major concepts like national interest, security, balance of power, collective security, arms race, nuke proliferation etc.

Mark New - 1

Thus, scholars worked on both sides so as to bring their works on a more ~~rea~~ similar page of international events. Both neo-realists (eg Kenneth Waltz,

Remarks

Meacham) and neo-liberals (Roosevelt, Hedley Bull etc) had similarities in their works.

Both believed that nation state is the most important actor, and security its core national interest. Both agreed that BOP is not automatic, and collective security failed at LON.

Both believed that whole world should not possess nukes. Both accepted that a global arms race is not desirable.

Further, both accepted that a rogue power can be contained by overwhelming power.

However, the differences were still substantial.

Neo-Realists were not ready to give substantial role to international institutions, supported limited nukes proliferation (defensive realism of Waltz), agreed for combined BOP as the best policy, and supported limited arms race. All these were opposed by Neo-liberals, who still preferred economic

Remarks

and trade ways as more suitable way of conflict resolution.

4

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Is it correct to say National interest is closely associated with National Security? Discuss changing Notion of National Security? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Political economy approach has upper hand to traditional approach in comparative politics? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss intricacies of Globalisation and Human Rights? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) National Interest ~~is~~ emerged after the emergence of nation states (Westphalia, 1648). It is the basis for foreign policy.

National Security is protection of <sup>Primary</sup> NS is National Interests, this association can be realized by works of various schools.

According to realists (Morgenthau), the only national interest is survival, and the only means available to protect is self help & power. They define security also in terms of military security. ~~It is~~

Further, liberals ~~do~~ (Woodrow Wilson) define nation interests in

Remarks

terms of military, economic, ideological, environmental. We can also see the corresponding shifts in security conceptualization.

Moreover, the post-modern thinkers have added terrorism to national interests. The security dimension has also been correspondingly enlarged.

Hence, the association between national interest & national security is clearly evident in the works of all schools.

Realists define national security as military protection from foreign attacks. They have later advocated for Nukes (Neo-Realism).

Liberals have embraced security also in terms of economic & trade.

Remarks

security, environmental protection etc. They reject the notion that military security is more important.

Further, with the advent of globalization, the concept of security has been enlarged to accommodate security from terrorism, cyber security, from natural disasters etc.

(b) Political economy approach arose as a criticism to political systems approach & political sociology approach.

It can be found in the works of Keynes, Dexter, Adam Smith etc. It advocates the role of state in economics. Thus, it revolves

Elaboration needed in changing nature of NS

Remarks

around the economic policies of the state.

Political systems approach by Talcott Parsons was criticized on the ground that it only focusses on the institutions, inputs and outputs to system. It undertook no role of citizens' in participation in process, as well as neglected economic policies.

Political economy approach has clearly focussed on this dimension and clearly suggests how state can influence the working of different institutions. Also, citizen's behaviour can be explained easily as a

Remarks.

response to economic policies.

Political sociological approach by Lipset has been criticized on the ground that it ignores the economic dimensions which influence society behaviour. Political economy approach takes this into account, explain the changing role of religion, culture w.r.t changing role of state & economic policies.

Political Economy approach has also proved more effective than Marxist & Neo-Marxist approach. The latter does not take into account the citizen's role in democratic states.

Hence, we can say that the political economy approach is by far the best approach in

Remarks

- Require more content with brevity
- Criticism

Comparative politics.

(7)

(c) Globalization is the process of vanishing of ~~economic & trade~~ <sup>political</sup> borders of nation ~~states~~. It envisages free flow of goods, information & labour ~~between~~ nations.

Human Rights are the rights available to a human by virtue of being a human. They are universally available to all; they are inspired from the Natural Law tradition of John Locke.

In order to understand the relationship among two, first we have to understand the two types of globalization by Richard Falks

• Globalization from above: It is imposed on nation states, and is expected to trickle down to lower.

Remarks



strata of society.

• Globalization from below: The ground societies start the process in collaboration with international societies like UN.

Some scholars have said that globalization brings ICT, MNCs, increased awareness of HR, more transparency of regime etc. Therefore, it automatically promotes Human Rights. This is more applicable on "globalization from below".

However, some scholars say that globalization results in increasing gap b/w rich & poor, promotes clientelist regimes of USA and promotes underdevelopment. Hence, "globalisation from above".

Remarks

actually results in deprivation of Human Rights.

Another section of scholars say that the relationship among globalisation & H.R promotion can be made positive. It needs active discussion & deliberation, and good intent of state.

David Held says that developing countries should be invited to form H.R doctrine & rules of globalisation.

Henry Shue & Brian Barry, while advocating global justice, said that with right domestic policies & international rules, globalisation can promote Human Rights. ✓

Hence, the relationship is complicated, differing in different circumstances

Remarks

good attempt

12

3. Attempt all questions:

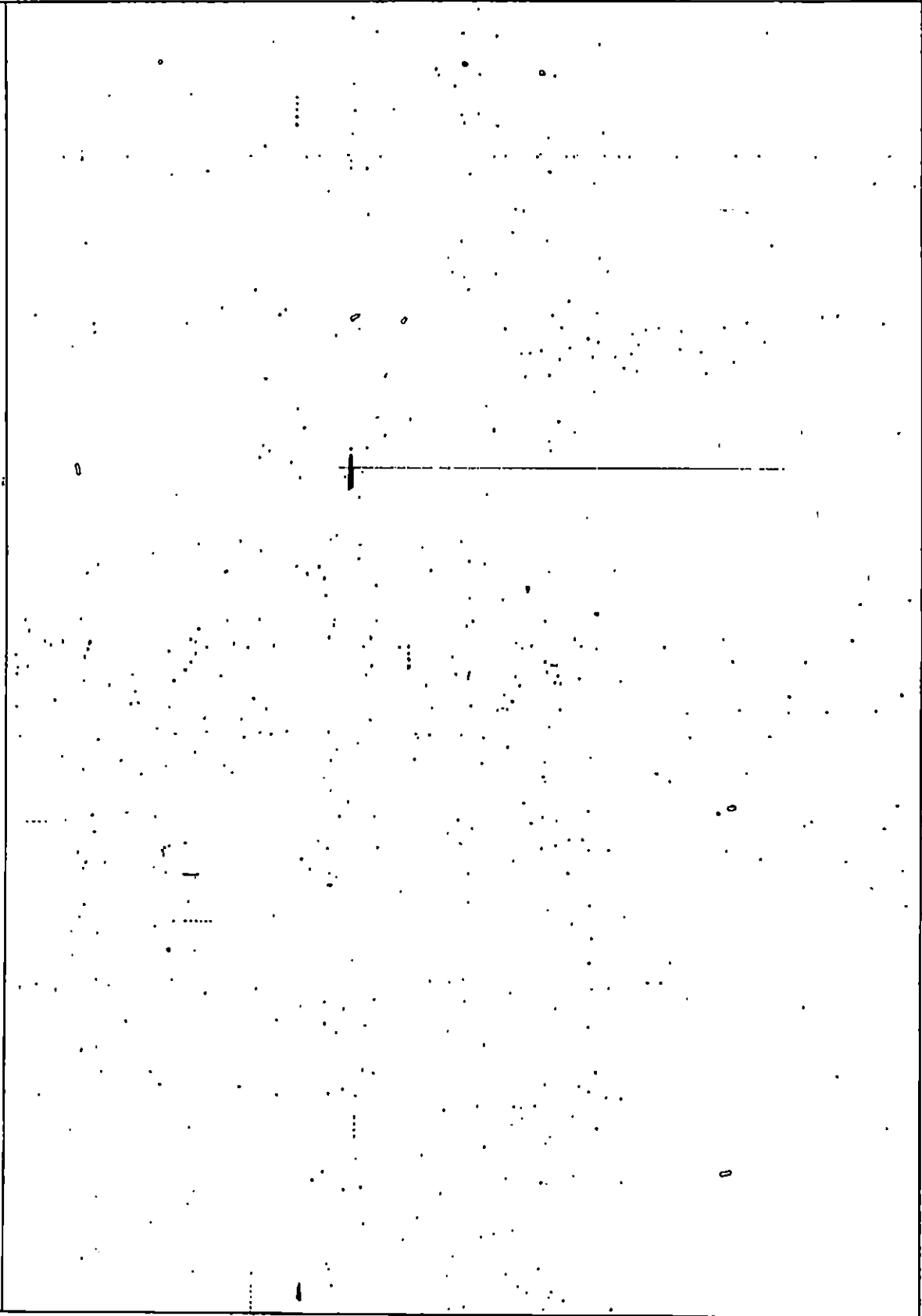
- (a) New social movement is not completely new in India, Comment?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate one party, two party and multi-party systems in context of their nature and functional aspects.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The major schools of International relations share certain assumptions while differ majorly as well on the nature and functioning of global political economy. Discuss.  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*

**4. Attempt all questions:**

- (a) Comment on the Role of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater to the Post-Marxist tradition of International Relations? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Terrorism is a type of political violence and it serves political ends, elucidate with suitable examples? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Feminist critique of theories of International Relations? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Compare and contrast Globalization with Globalism.
- (b) What are the characteristics of the Democratic regimes of Developed world?
- (c) Critically Examine the Institutional approach of Comparative politics.
- (d) How far idea of peace offered in functionalism and neo-functionalism based on transnational ties is different to each other?
- (e) "The end of Cold War was due to culmination of several factors in a very short span of time". Comment.

(a) Globalization and Globalism are two separate concepts, which have impacted both theory and practice of International politics.

Globalism has always been in existence, which says that the world is one place, and any policy should have worldwide at its centre. It envisages a world government, with all people its citizens. We have seen the cosmopolitan culture of David Held coming close to this concept.

Further in current context we see the recognition that problems like terrorism,

Remarks

Be  
precise

environment degradation etc cannot be solved without a global perspective.

Globalization is a recent phenomena after 1990's when the states lowered their economic barriers, envisaging a world of free trade & investment regime.

It calls for promotion of cooperation among nation states for free flow of goods, information and labour.

Nation states are still the most prominent actors, though some scholars advocate that their sovereignty in economic realms have declined.

This has also been supported by Richard Falk.

(b) Arnold & Powell, in their structural-functional analysis of political systems, have defined the features of

Write according to the question, avoid unnecessary details.

(2)

Remarks

democratic regimes of developed world.

Building on the works of David Easton, they said that in developed world, democracy is not only institutional, but also involves active participation of people based on modern means of mobilization like edn, health, welfare policies etc.

Further, they say that people monitor the works of governments, and machinery for auditing have credibility in their reports. For any corruption, govt is often held accountable.

There is a machinery to sustain free and fair elections (called polyarchy by Robert Dahl) to sustain democracy.  
However, C. Wright Mills has

Remarks

criticized this notion, saying that often economic groups hold more power, and all organizations are not autonomous & equal, contradicting ~~Parsons~~ <sup>Wallerstein</sup>.

(c) Recently, we have witnessed the end of welfare state, when Reagan & Thatcher starting neo-liberal policies.

(c) The institutional approach of Comparative politics can be found in the works of Talcott Parsons.

The institutions are studied with statistics, and the results are compared.

eg. The election commissions of different countries are analyzed to figure out the nature of democracy.

in countries, often based on electoral participation.

Thus, the analysis is based on analysis of institutions like legislature, judiciary etc.

This approach has been criticized by Easton, Macpherson, Powell etc. for overlooking other prominent parameters.

For studying institutions, first it is necessary to study the people's behaviour w.r.t. it. eg. if people solely vote on parochial issues, it need not be good account of success of democracy.

Thus, this calls for post-behavioural approach, where values are considered important.

Also, historical happenings cannot be ignored while arriving at the present.

Remarks

Require more content & analysis — context.  
See notes/MA.

8

(d) Both functionalism and neo-functionalism arose as a critique of existing theories, and focussed on peace & cooperation between different nations. They can be found in the works of David Mitrani & Ernest Haas respectively.

Functionalism believes that to sustain peace, non-state actors have to take the lead. The less important areas of cooperation can be taken up, leaving the contentious one behind.

Further, the technocratic elites can take the lead like scientists, engineers etc.

Then, the spillover effect will take place, and contentious issues will have a more conducive environment to be resolved.

Remarks



However, neo-functionalists differ on a number of accounts. State will always sabotage peace process unless political elites are involved. Also, the contentious issues cannot be put to rest, they have to be taken together for resolution.

Further, even if the process is taken forward by scientists, they need the political backing of the state to succeed. They were proved right when Indo-Pak "2+2" process could not succeed.

(e) Scholars say that the formal end of Cold War could be marked by the disintegration of USSR in 1991. Though the seeds were here in the war-oriented economy of USSR, some recent developments actually accentuated the process.

First of all, glasnost & perestroika of Gorbachev undermined the dominance of the Communist Party (only 30% seats)

Further, people in USSR were able to see the affluence in Western Europe & USA. ✓

Further, Gorbachev reversed the Brezhnev doctrine of severe control on satellite states. This encouraged separatist & independence waves emerged.

Furthermore, the shock therapy led to acute shortage of consumer goods & high inflation. ✓

Furthermore, USSR troops in Afghanistan demanded high maintenance on accounts of Mujahideen attacks backed by USA.

Moreover, politicians like Yeltsin were opposed to the idea of USSR, and encouraged independent Russia. ✓

Hence, USSR crashed in a very short time on 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 1991. ✓

Remarks

Could be written in PPT. It will save time.

## 6. Attempt all questions:

(a) Although heavily reliant on the notion of Power, the Realist notion is far from a common understanding of Power at Global level? Is it correct to assume that Realism gives only secondary importance to Peace and Cooperation?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Conceptions of Clash of civilization offers cultural understanding of International relations explain.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) What are the different meanings of system in international relations, Explain the Mortan Kaplan model?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The Realist school of thought can be found in the works of Morgenthau, E.H Carr etc. They are based on the human understanding of Machiavelli & Hobbes and believe that in this world of anarchy and hierarchy, survival is the only national interest. And this is to be achieved by accumulating power and self-help. Thus, Morgenthau says that power is a means & power is an end.

However, we see that in Realism, power is more of a meta-ideology with no common understanding.

Remarks

Morgenthau has described power mainly in terms of military power.

However, confusion can be found in the Balance of power, where balance is worst quality or surplus of power. Thus, they are not on same page with horizontal & vertical distribution of power.

Further, we see that neo-realists are also concerned with economic & ideological power. Further, take accept ~~nukes~~ ~~at~~ source of power to sustain peace & deterrence. Also, there is difference on "offensive power" and "defensive power" (limited).

We can see that power & survival are the foremost concepts of realists,

Remarks

- Balance your answer
- Give equal weightage to both parts of the question
- Add criticism in brief answers

relegating peace & cooperation in the background.

However, we must also understand the understanding & relationship among these subjects from realist point of view. Peace & cooperation can't be there unless nation is secure first.

This is true even in today's context.

Hence, it's not that peace & cooperation are secondary, but they cannot function unless national security is ensured.

(b) Clash of civilization theory was given by Samuel P. Huntington. It was in response to American Hegemony. It said that American Hegemony is not accepted by all countries.

Asian Countries, especially in Islamic Middle-East nations,

Remarks

American way of life is not accepted the best way of life. They do not focus on human rights, democracy, consumerism, freedom of speech, etc.

Rather, these societies are conservative, with their own value systems. It comprises of loyalty to social system, cultures, language, religion, ethnicity etc.

Further, they despise consumerism, and the forest dwellers take benefit from minor forest produce without disturbing the balance. They are resistant to technological innovation, and focus on traditional

Remarks

Industries based on mass labour.

Thus, Huntington says that when these civilizations are culturally so distinct, a clash is in the making. The battle can be ideological, or even military.

This ~~can~~ offers cultural understanding of International Relations, vindicated by Malaysian "Asian Values Debate" over Americanization.

However, some scholars have criticized Huntington for producing biased studies. His clash of Christian vs Islamic Civilization was a pretext for Justifying American invasion of Iraq & Afghanistan. (9)

Remarks More context and analysis required.

- Different types of clashes in their notice
- Diff dimensions of culture
- Post modern approach

(C) Systems Approach in International Relations take globe as a system in which different parts are nation states and other actors (like NGO, OS etc).

The different parts of the system are bound by certain rules, and hence a specific predictable kind of relationships exist among them.

This can be explained by different models, and there are some rules for transformation.

Although, some scholars earlier have worked upon this approach, a comprehensive list of models was given by Morton Kaplan.

Remarks



Kaplan has considered nation-states as main actors, and has given the sales of transformation. He has given 10 models as below:

• Balance of Power model: This existed in 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe. There are 5-7 actors, and no one is allowed to gain preponderance of power, else it is punished.

• Very loose bipolar: When blocks are not strong (eg Venezuela coming out to join NAM).

• Loose bipolar: When UN, NAM gained relevance.

• Strict bipolar: Only two poles (US, USSR) relevant.

• Detente: Relaxation of tensions between two blocks.

• Strained: After 1979, tensions b/w blocks.

Remarks

• Universal System: When a govt of world is formed, and all nations are equal citizens.

• Unid Veto System: each has capability to destroy other, by proliferation of nukes & WMD's.

• Hierarchical system: One power (US) leads the way.

• Economic Independence: Geoeconomics bumps geopolitics.

However, Kaplan has been criticized for overlooking domestic aspects of foreign policy.

Also, models are understood as reality. There is no model which can accurately describe the current phase.

Robert Markov of Pennsylvania University has added 4 more models to

Complement Kaplan.

Remarks

Good attempt

12

## 7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Collective security is a "relative utopia -one that tries to be realistic but retains elements of fantasy". Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) International Disarmament and Non-nuclear proliferation regimes are reflection of 'global division of power', analyse the statement. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the major subdivisions or distinctions of the term "Balance of Power"? Why is the relationship between balance of power and stability of the international system highly contested and far from any conclusion? Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Collective Security as a concept belongs to the liberal school of thought. It was propagated by Woodrow Wilson after WW-I, implemented as League of Nations.

It was brought upon on realistic assumptions like world is in the state of anarchy, collective security is a collective need and states would cooperate to safeguard it.

Further, it correctly assumed that power can be overwhelmed.

Remarks

by preponderant power.

However, E.H. Carr in his ~~inter-war~~ history, has said that collective security as a concept was based on elements of fantasy.

It assumed that nations would forget years of friendship to participate in peace-war. This was proved wrong.

Further, it assumes that nations would simply jump without taking into account of their own national interests.

Furthermore, it assumes that both strong & weak states would be treated in the same way. It was

#### Remarks

- Point out major obstacles in the process.
- Interests of developed and developing countries
- Limitations of Int. Institutions
- International environment

proved wrong when Britain refused to take action against Japan (Manchuria).

Furthermore, it assumed that nations will agree on the definition of aggression, as well as the corresponding action.

Thus, we can see that the elements of fantasy have paralyzed the military action perspective of LON, and ON, as well.

(b) With the augmentation of Nukes & WMD's all over the world, states cooperated to form control regimes, so as to control the growth & spread of these weapons. The ultimate aim is disarmament, and the whole process is based on certain rules agreed upon by participating nations.

Remarks

Some of these control regimes are NPT, NSG, Australia Group, MTCR, Wassenaar Arrangement etc.

However, when we analyze their working, it can be seen that they are nothing but reflection of power order in the world.

NPT says that except P-5 countries, no country can keep nukes. This is discriminatory as it empowers only P-5 to safeguard their security. That's why India wants to sign NPT as a 'Nuclear Weapons State'.

Further, NSG has imposed nuclear apartheid on India since 1974 to 2008. When Indo-US interests and

global designs started to converge; US got India waiver in 2008. Although China was hesitant, due to low power status it did not object. But now, China <sup>has</sup> grown in status & power & vetoed India's admission in 2016.

Furthermore, we can see that we get entry into MTCR, and plans are also there for other two groups, as China is not a member there.

Therefore, we can see that the US-based world order is trying to accommodate India in its realm, because of our changing power status. Only, China is objecting because of its conflicting ~~inter~~ global interests w.r.t. India.

- Remarks - Critical analysis required  
- Improve coherence and articulation

9

(c) "Balance of Power" belongs to the realistic school of thought, can be found in one of the models of Kaplan. It is to prevent one member from acquiring preponderance of power, can maintain peace & cooperation, according to Morgenthau & Carr.

However, there are some distinctions w.r.t it.

Realists believe in the automatic balance of power, whereas neo-realists believed in contrived BoP, established by great powers.

Further, realists advocated for global BoP, while neo-realists, in Cold War phase, advocated for



regional BOP to maintain peace.  
Moreover, there is disagreement  
as to what balance means.  
It is qualitative or surplus of power.  
Thus, there are horizontal &  
vertical aspects of power.

However, liberal scholars have  
questioned the link between  
BOP and stability of international  
system.

Woodrow Wilson has said that  
security is a collective need and  
all nations should collaborate for  
peace.

Churchill has called nuclear  
deterrence as balance of terror.

Remarks

Nehru has called BOP as "nervous state of <sup>mere</sup> peace". It is merely a postponement of war rather than prevention of war.

Furthermore, unless bounded by rules, nations will always look at IP through the prism of national interest. The definition of ~~not~~ preponderant power, & the military action, would always be dictated by national interest. Moreover, nations don't forget years of friendship for maintaining balance. Also, BOP strategies like partition, creation of buffer state, etc are not easy in contemporary world.

Remarks to

~~Stick to the question~~

(9)

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Critically analyse the relevance of the Non- Aligned movement today? What were its major contradictions since its inception? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What is Almond's classification of pressure groups? How are pressure groups different from Interest groups in their structure and function? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the challenges being faced by global governance structures today with special emphasis on Global Financial organizations like World Bank and IMF? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*