



Political Science Test Series 2017

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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.

7/9/2017

1. Invigilator Signature _____

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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 is one of the modern approaches in comparative politics. The need for~~

(a) Political sociology approach is a modern approach in comparative politics which tries to establish a link between politics and society.

With the spread of communism and fascism, there were calls to study the impact of society, culture on the politics. Hence the discipline of political sociology was formed.

Acc to Lipset & Bondix political sociology aims to see how society and its outlook impact the functioning of political system. According to

Remarks

AK Mukhopadhyay it is ^{etc} like a marriage of political science and sociology, wherein the child has characteristics of both disciplines, but is also different from its parents

This ^{approach} school has different schools like
 • Marxian school which understood the class phenomenon, class struggle, revolution etc
 • Weberian school focused on analysis of power authority, legitimacy, elites. Robert Michels gave concept of Iron law, C. Mills power elites, ~~Right~~ etc

However, it was later criticised for being heavily favouring sociology where state lost its autonomous character. Critics argued that not only society affected state, but state also dictated society eg) in developing countries where overdeveloped state

Thedo Skocpol called for 'bringing the state back' as a unit of analysis, and focusing on normative content. This led to revival of old approaches like institutional-legal

Remarks

Question the vital features of political Sociology approach

② Political parties are organised groups whose main aim is interest aggregation, mobilisation, socialization, ~~running the government~~ by winning elections

Features of political parties of IIIrd world:

- ① The political parties lack ideological orientation. They are umbrella parties which aim to accommodate diverse interests. This is due to societal make up of nation.
- ② They are catch all parties catering to diverse needs.
- ③ The parties are mass parties rather than being cadre parties.
- ④ Internal democracy in these parties is low and less transparency in fund raising.
- ⑤ They are also ruled by dynasty ~~eg~~
 ~~to~~ These parties get votes by the charismatic leadership candidate and not ideology or prospectus

Remarks:

⑥ In some countries where electoral system is not competitive there are autocratic rules also.

There is also a tendency of hegemonic parties to emerge even if competitive politics is there.

⑦ ~~Due to~~ an electoral system of plural majority voting rather than proportional representation or second ballot, ~~the party system formed is bipolar~~

⑧ The coalition culture is not mature & is formed for power sharing, and is negative in outlook. This leads to unstable, insecure govt.

^{Realism -}
 (d) The dominant theories of IR were started to be criticized as having a western bias. These theories had limited usage in explaining the IR of IIIrd world countries.

To correct the bias a new subschool developed by Mohammad Ayub called subaltern realism. Escobar gave the theory of Peripheral Realism.

According to these theories, the current paradigm of power politics was irrelevant in explaining 3rd world IR. For the 3rd world countries the threats faced were different. They faced 'insecurity dilemma'.

Rather than guiding foreign policy by using concepts like anarchy, self anarchy etc, peripheral realists wanted these nations to have a foreign policy more individual centre which could help in development.

Escobar proposed for these nations not to be involved in confrontational politics, or wage unnecessary conflicts. For these nations relative and short term interests guided IR.

Thus peripheral realism brought a new perspective in realism by aligning it with needs/challenges of 3rd world.

Remarks Write in more structured way. Needs more content.



① Neo-Realism and neoliberalism are referred to as half siblings of each other

The neo-neo debate has started in IR

Both these theories dwell on certain

similarities yet have fundamental differences

Similarities

Discussion that the two of them
concepts, the two

Both these approaches agree on the
prevalence of anarchy in international politics

In this anarchical world state is the
fundamental actor, making both of them as
state centric. Both of these agree on role of
cooperation amongst states to bring peace. Neorealists
also acknowledge the role of institutions in

Securing peace

Differences:

① While neorealists consider state as the
only ~~prominent~~ actor, neoliberals also
acknowledge state as a prominent actor but
not the only one,

② - Neorealists consider focus on security issues,
considering them as high politics, neoliberal
give importance to economic issues, environmental

Remarks

issues which are considered - low politics

③ For neo realists states will cooperate only when there is relative gains. Neoliberals have an optimistic outlook and consider state cooperation in case of absolute gains to

④ However this neo-neo debate was later taken up by the postivism & post positivism debates considering these traditional theories as just stories from a single viewpoint

⑤ National interest is a central concept in international relations. All state actions are done in name of national interest.

Morgenthau gave national interest as the force behind nation's acts in IR. But there is a lot of concern over its usage & ambiguity

Raymond Aron called national interest as a pseudo theory that carries ambiguity & changing conceptions related to the context. This stops the formulation of universally acceptable definition of national interest

Remarks

Charles Beard related national interest to justification of policies which could not be justified otherwise. By terming it as 'national interest' a legitimacy was brought to the policy. US's Carter doctrine called middle east as its core zone national interest which secured it a right to intervene when conflict there.

Social constructivists criticised 'national interest' as an idea which those in power created. Hence national interest could be changed easily by changing the idea (eg) after cold war, there was increased cooperation b/w USSR and USA.

Marxists call 'national interest' concept as bourgeois concept to create false consciousness.

Feminists challenged Morgenthau's national interest idea as a dynamic concept including welfare of its citizens. Usage of women as prostitutes in South Korea in guise of 'national interest' wasn't justified.

English school modified concept of national interest to include 'Enlightened national interest'!

Remarks

5.2

1. 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)

(a) The marxist theories in IR is based on economic theory given by Marx. It arose as a reaction to liberal economic theories.

Acc to it, the role of economics was important and it guided the international politics. Acc to I. Wallerstein the demise of capitalism had begun and world system had a choice to choose b/w socialism & barbarianism.

~~However, Post marxist tradition arose which~~

~~see~~ Robert Cox's work Social Forces, States & World orders is an imp marxist theoretical work. It is based on ideas of hegemony.

by Antonio Gramsci.

Cox had distinguished b/w 2 types of theories - problem solving and critical theories. Problem solving theories like Realism, Liberalism worked in the same order and maintained status quo.

Remarks

Orlial theories were emancipatory, challenged the current order as it was a false consciousness.

Acc to Cox, the theories were constructed to perpetuate interests of the hegemon. The theories were for some one at some place.

Acc to him US's hegemony could be seen how the neoliberal ideas were considered as common sense in world. Thus, he wanted

states to ~~also~~ question the structures and common sense, and see the true nature of hegemony

Andrew Linklater was inspired by Jürgen Habermas's work of public sphere.

Andrew Linklater proposed a new world order, where there were no nation-states as they were main reason for exploitation.

He proposed ^{granroot} deliberative democracy amongst transnational communities. He ~~prop~~ wanted a global civil society with cosmopolitanism. He wanted the ^{political} borders to be replaced by moral boundaries.

Remarks

A new work has started by Rosenberg who 'New Marxism' has started to develop in works of Rosenberg who utilise Marx's concept of mode of production to criticise international relations. The interstate relationship must be understood by mode of production of these states. Add criticism to this theory by different scholars and authors.

(c) The feminist theories grew out of a movement. In IR, they questioned the dominance of males both in structures and as actors. Cynthia Enloe in 'Bananas, Beaches & Bases' asked 'Where are the women?'. Analytical feminism used gender as a tool to see how IR theories were biased and inconclusive.

Criticism of IR

(d) The ~~most~~ dominant theory of Realism was criticised by J. Ann Tickner as where she reformulated Hans Morgenthau's 6 basic principles. Acc to Tickner, human nature had both characteristics of male & female which made power politics not

Remarks

the only option. For feminists national interests were dynamic and not just related to power maximization.

Feminists criticised the Realists for separating ethics and IR. IR were also bound by certain moral principles. IR for feminists was not autonomous like Realists proposed

② They criticised the state centric theories of Realism, Liberalism, social constructionism. For them individual security was more important.

③ Acc to Cynthia Enloe the theories were written from a 'male bias'. The women were not present in any debates. This made the whole subject incomplete.

④ Global IR theories were criticised for promoting institutions which further promoted the bias. Rather they wanted more democracy within these institutions.

⑤ Criticised the 'protector - protected' myth

Remarks which was promoted to justify wars and intrusion

Thus feminists ~~as~~ criticised the gender bias and gave their own theory on state, security and power.

Empirical feminists wanted to increase presence of women which could lead to a more balanced approach in IR, which could help end the war, tensions, arms race and make ~~to~~ bring some order, cooperation.

(b) Terrorism is defined as using violence to achieve political ends by Martha Crenshaw. Terrorism is ~~is~~ repudiated by scholars not just being a fanatic trying to ~~to~~ terrorise the people; but having a genuine goal.

Terrorist groups are studied by various theories.

~~Accor~~
 (1) Terrorism ~~is~~ ~~studied~~ when analysed from instrumentalist approach justifies it as having purpose of political goal.

Remarks

They adopt violence when the current system is unable to accommodate them. They are rational actors with valid goals. Certain freedom fighters were called Revolutionary brigades as system did not accommodate their demands.

The political communication approach see terrorism as a way to communicate with authorities. It's ~~considered~~ a way to get attention of authorities.

The Islamic terrorism is seen as a backlash to western influences in Middle East. The attack on World Trade Center was also symbolic as attack on capitalism.

The ^{shooting of} Israel ~~shooting~~ athletes was also a strategy to signify discontents with Israel in Arab lands.

Many liberation revolutionaries like PLO, Hamas are branded terrorists by the states to denounce their demands as

Remarks

illegitimate. Upon deconstructing the word terrorism it is found that the label is put by states on factions that challenge status quo. Certain regimes cause more violence on its people but aren't called terrorists.

Terrorists are considered legitimate by people when they have a just cause, use violence in a justified manner and only as last resort.

Many freedom fighting bodies ^{parties} were ~~called~~ labelled as terrorists, but today are at fore front of their state's political system. ~~Here the classification of~~

~~terrorists~~

The current bombings, by ISIS in Europe is in response to their intrusion on their lands of Caliphate.

Thus there is a need to rationally approach towards terrorism. Sometimes

Remarks

their demand for legitimate, whose
need to be covered by a world body.
If legitimate need materials must be
covered to. For this need to be
a bigger picture at global level.

The underlying fault lines which lead to
mobilisation, identity politics must be

seen and solved ~~first~~

Please maintain the world unit in by address other
rise you will not get enough ton for other and as
waste to the point and according to the requirement
of Confession.

7 1/2

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) Globalisation according to A. Giddens is compression of time-space. It includes increased interconnectedness among nations in all spheres - economic, political, social, military, cultural etc. M. McLuhan calls it making world a 'global village'.

This has become possible due to increased technological and communication advancements.

J. Nye has called the current phase of Globalisation as 'thick globalisation'.

However this interconnectedness has ~~made~~ given rise to new ^{transnational} challenges like climate change, terrorism, organised crime, refugees etc. The solution to these solutions lie

keep short answer free from anxiety

Remarks

in collective action at global level.
This is called globalism where states, non-state actors coordinate amongst themselves at global level

The whole globe becomes a shared social space in globalism. Needs more technical understanding of the concept. More point of similarities and differences.

Big Unlike globalisation, globalism is a bottom up approach which is required to tackle transnational threats. $2\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Democracy has become institutionalised in the developed world. It is the most easily accepted form of government.

Characteristics:

(1) The developed world where democracy exists have become what Kant, Doyle called zones of peace. They are less likely to go for war.

(2) The party system in these democracies is mature and well institutionalised. According to J. Blondel the turnover type of party system is prevalent here.

Remarks

③ ~~The conditions system~~ The parties here are based on ideology and aren't just ~~catch~~ all parties. Different parties ~~coexist~~ based on diff ideologies coexist & here

④ Interest articulation process is marked by presence of strong interest groups and pressure groups which affect govt. Robert Dahl had called such states as "polyarchy" due to presence of these groups

⑤ The democratic procedure is inclusive and gives voice to all. This can be seen in how different interests are ~~are~~ balanced. Unlike in developing countries where there are organic pressure groups also, developed countries have associational pressure groups

⑥ The public here is politically aware, literate and as a result better complex electoral systems are there eg) proportional representation list system is used in continental Europe.

⑦ Democratic regimes are marked by increased citizen participation. Govt also uses tools of direct democracy like referendum, recall

Remarks Mention some negative aspects also with reference to the recent changes in govt. in some developed countries.

5

to get deliberations
 This the whole system allows for better
 interest articulation, responsive outcomes
 and less chances of coups, revolutions,
 dictatorships

① Comparative politics is a sub discipline where
 different methodologies are used to compare
 different political setups for analysis

Institutional approach is a traditional approach
 where the different institutions that run the
 state are compared. For example judiciary,
 executive, legislative setups are compared.

This was used by Aristotle, Laske, E. Burke et

This led to a more focussed approach of
 comparing actual ~~power~~ institutions that run
 state. This was possible when comparing

monocultural societies of ~~the~~ Europe.

However after decolonialisation, ~~the~~ of the
 comparison b/w west & non western states
 required analysis of other factors like socio-
 economic, values, culture etc

Remarks

Both British and Indian institutions are same in their setup but have functioned differently due to other factors.

This led to rise of other approaches that were multidimensional in their analysis.

Modern Approaches were more scientific, universal and non parochial.

However there are criticisms against the modern approaches that they have expanded the scope of comparative politics much beyond required. There has been overshadowing of political science by other disciplines ~~like~~ like Sociology.

These scholars ~~had~~ sought to revive the politics and state by 'bringing back the state'.

Now there is a reversal to use traditional approaches ~~mostly~~ mostly institutional approach.

(d) The idea of peace and cooperation is the ultimate aim of all theoretical studies in IR.

The theory of conflict resolution to bring peace is both functionalism and neofunctionalism is based on having transnational ties.

Remarks

Functionalism is based on ideas of R. Cobden to keep the politicians out.

For the functionalists like David Mitrany, states should divide outstanding issues into doable and non doable ones. Cooperation in doable issues could be done by experts, technicians to reduce the mistrust. They ~~want to~~ ~~establish institutions~~ give concept of 'forms follows functions' i.e. to create institutions to solve issues.

Once cooperation starts and peace feel benefitted by it a spillover effect can occur and non doable issues would seem likely to occur. Thus, they believe in peace by pills.

Neofunctionalists like E. Haas are wary of the fact to keep politicians out. They say that cooperation by experts, technicians can only go to a certain extent and will

only occur in issues not important to state sovereignty.

~~Howe~~ To have a better cooperation and on issues that matter political actors must lead the negotiations. They cite example of

EU, which turned into post modern, supranational

Remarks

institute only after politicians took part.
 Thus, ~~fundamental~~ differences exist in the ideology of ~~functionalism~~ ~~neofunctionalism~~

② Cold war ~~was~~ describes the state of relationships b/w US and USSR which were marked by ideological, ~~geppolitical~~ and ~~geoeconomic~~ conflicts

• The cold war ended in 1991 after the disintegration of USSR and fall of Berlin wall

① wrong policies of USSR where it did not allow consumer industries but focussed on heavy industries. It was ~~imp~~ involved in protracted conflict in Afghanistan which hurt it economically

② Ronald Reagan's launch of second cold war in 1980's and star wars led to a ~~new~~ arms race again which hurt USSR's declining economy

③ ~~Reforms of Gorbachev~~ Reforms initiated by Gorbachev. Acc to Alex Tocqueville, dictatorial ~~authoritative~~ systems are ~~not~~ most vulnerable not when they are worst, but when they

Remarks

②

try to reform.

Gorbachev decreased control over Eastern European countries when he adopted the Sinatra doctrine. This led to fall of communism in E. Europe which led to a domino effect.

He introduced Perestroika which included market reforms. These led to defeat of Communist ideology, and led to inflation, unemployment, food shortages hurting the people.

Glasnost which included giving freedom of expression, press, openness led to dissent of USSR from within.

Apart from this the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, defeat in Afghanistan, attraction towards western lifestyle by people of USSR led to ultimate collapse of USSR ending the

Cold war.
Try to include more points with in brief instead of giving too much explanation of style issue.
Need more content

Deep
Smt

Remarks

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)

Realism has been the dominant tradition in International politics. One of the central concept in Realism has been notion of Power. Realism notes on power politics ~~Classical Realists~~ in IR to secure the security of state. However there has been different conceptions of power without any common understanding.

Classical Realists like ~~Hans Morgenthau~~ promoted the states to acquire power. ~~Due to the human nature which is power hungry~~. There is anarchy in international politics in which states have to self help to ensure survival. For them the human nature is close to Hobbesian man who is power hungry.

Remarks

This leads to power politics at global level. ~~States will face security~~ These classical ~~structural~~ Realists focused excessively on hard power.

For structural Realists like K. Waltz, power of nation depends on the capabilities it ~~has~~ has. A nation which uses its capabilities upto its potential can become a powerful nation.

For them relative capabilities are important.

Neorealists ~~are~~ who agree with neo liberals on institutionalisation hold power to be able to ~~coerce~~ coerce the other nations to do what it otherwise wouldn't do. Thus power as coercion is given by them.

A new type of power called structural power has ~~also~~ come wherein a nation controls the norm making process, and ~~also~~ what issues could be discussed, agenda setting.

For Realists the utmost importance is 'Realpolitik' and continuation of state.

It has a pessimistic view of human nature ~~also~~ which indulges in conflicts, power maximization.

Remarks

Thus they hold issues like military power, security, at top calling them as high politics. According to Realists peace and cooperation could not occur as there is prevalence of anarchy in international politics. This leads to trust deficit, security dilemma amongst nations. The state must ~~not~~ go for relative gains. Negotiators accept role of institutions where states could cooperate to bring peace. However even in such cases states cooperate only if relative gains are there. Their theory of conflict resolution is by creating hard power, maintaining balance of power.

The ~~end~~^{post} of cold war era has been marked by rise of identity politics and ~~rise~~ nationalism.

According to Samuel Huntington these cultural identities have arisen as a challenge to ~~the~~ the new world order. These ~~cultures~~ cultures with large ~~gaps~~ are civilisations. His model became prominent.

after 9/11 which saw rise of culture-based identities.

In his work he divided world into major civilisations like Western, Latin American, former Soviet union, Islamic, Sub-Saharan civilisation and Eastern world comprising Chinese, Hindu, Japanese. These different civilisations have the capacity to generate political conflict due to cultural differences.

At international politics levels, these cultures & civilisation due to different values & understanding have capacity to conflict.

Post 9/11 there was ~~was~~ a clash of civilisation b/w Islam and West. The rise of globalisation, imposition of democracy, ~~to~~ western values in Middle East, led the Islamic civilisation to see Western civilisation threatening their existence. The US vs them mentality threatens peace.

Some scholars even believe the next cold war to be based on ~~authoritative~~ Chinese, Russian civilisations against western.

The whole anti-western sentiment post-cold war

Remarks

could be explain by the cultural understanding

Criticism ~~to~~ of clash of civilisation thesis is also being done.

① The civilisations are not homogeneous, but have 'hybrid identities' (Homi Bhabha). Thus the conception of a particular homogeneous civilisation is not true

② He was criticised ~~as~~ ^{as he made} ~~making~~ mistake of culturalism i.e. he did not take into account role of social political circumstances. Thus culture is a living entity and not static, unchangeable

③ The entire Islam vs west debate misses the role of other factors. It is coloured as cultural conflict ~~as to~~ ~~are~~ to make it an emotive issue. Rather political, socio-econ factors are the cause of this clash

The clash of civilisation thesis despite its criticism ~~remains~~ offers a cultural understanding in this de-ideologised world.

Write in a more structured way - content and analysis is fine.

Remarks

(C) The systems theory is a result of behavioural revolution and adoption of interdisciplinary ~~as~~ subjects

A system is characterized by ~~an~~ a boundary, sub entities, interaction between these entities which affect the whole system

David Easton's system model was adopted in International politics by J. Wallerstein, Morton Kaplan, Stanley Hoffman.

The idea is to obtain a worldview of the IR, where the states are basic units. Their interaction amongst them is to be guided to preserve their interests

Goodman had talked about utility of systems theory in IR as

- 1) system as a description
- 2) system as an explanation.
- 3) system as a method.

Remarks

Morton Kaplan's system model is based upon states as actors. He introduced 6 types of systems. ~~for act at the level of the~~

① Balance of power → Here 5-6 essential actors are prevalent who try to manage power & avoid concentration of it

② Bipolar system model when there are 2 prominent actors.

Loose bipolar is when 2 superpowers are surrounded by non aligned smaller powers

③ Tight bipolar is when the non aligned members disappear.

④ Universal hegemon system wherein a universal actor is powerful to prevent conflicts

⑤ Hierarchical int system is formed when outside the universal actor remains a powerful nation

⑥ Unit veto system is when each state has equal capacity to destroy the other states.

He later added 4 new models.

⑦ Very loose bipolar →

Remarks

- ⑧ Delente system when reconciliation by superpower starts
- ⑨ unstable bloc system ~~is~~ is when power blocs are at verge of conflict
- ⑩ incomplete nuclear diffusion system where 15-20 states have nuclear weapons

Despite this elaborate model, it is criticised:

- ① Stanley Hoffmann called it a huge misstep in right direction. It was called a descriptive model lacking analysis
- ② some of models are redundant eg) Hierarchical model which could be when colonialism was present
- ③ There is also cases when more than 2 models could be applicable at given time

However it opened the door for further investigation. Robert Harkavy gave a new model for post cold war era with 7 distinct images like 3 bloc, geo-economic model, Balance of power, clash of civilisation etc

Remarks

2

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 is the liberal answer to management of power at global level.

The underlying principle of collective security is 'One versus all' and 'all versus one'.

The collective security concept was given by Woodrow Wilson in his 14 point action plan as an alternative to balance of power. In collective security there is a need for an institution at global level to enforce ~~collective~~ it.

UN works on principle of collective security.

~~By which way~~
Collective security as a conflict resolving mechanism has various benefits

- (1) It ensure state security as a potential aggressor would be termed at war with all its members

Remarks Discuss the necessity of collective security in reference to the change in issue and concerns ably the globe.

② it can help the developing nations to work on development rather than arm building, nuclearization etc.

③ The aggressor will be effectively deterred to use force, ~~as collective security has~~

However the idea of collective security has turned out to be a utopia, futile.

- Organski had given certain preconditions for it to work. The major one being that there is consensus on the aggressor. However this consensus is elusive

- It overestimated the willingness of states to pool resources to fight for war when its interests are not impinged upon directly.

- States ability to go beyond self goals & pursue common good at international level is limited. Even in times of Hitler there was backdoor appeasement by

Britain.

- The faultlines in UNSC making it P2 vs P3 had made usage of collective security clause redundant. It was used only 2- in Korea, Gulf war 1991 that too controversially.

Remarks

- Also collective security is to manage interstate conflicts, ~~but~~ after cold war ended, there's arise in intrastate wars, terrorism etc.

The peacekeeping police operations was the go to option of UN due to clash in UNSC. USA's NATO based on collective defence seems a better option, some scholars call for 'regional security' groups rather than collective security at global level.

(a) The optimism related to collective security faded away due to states still pursuing real politics, armament, conventional wars. Peacekeeping is itself a mark of failure of ~~collective~~ it.

(b) There have been various negotiations for international disarmament and non-nuclear proliferation. However only ~~few~~ ^{none} have seen a universal acceptance.

This is due to the fact that these treaties, regimes are biased and divide the world into have & have-nots creating a global division of power. This creates a hierarchy of nations.

Remarks

The NPT came into force in 1969, creates 2 groups of states — nuclear club of PS, and have not. Acc. to treaty the member states give their right to make nuclear weapons; they would be awarded peaceful nuclear energy. The IIIrd pillar of NPT ~~was~~ is disarmament which is rarely discussed. The nuclear weaponised states have created a status quo around their dominance.

The CTBT limits the tests of nuclear weapons on all external environments. This was to ensure horizontal proliferation does not continue. India has criticised this

as (A) Nuclear states have put a moratorium on further testing as they have enough stockpile to destroy Earth many times

(B) Computer aided test capabilities have been developed already, due to which these nuclear states do not need further tests

Remarks

The fissile material cutoff treaty also has been in logjams over the question of stopping further enrichment ~~and~~ while destroying the existing stockpile.

All the existing treaties aim to put states quo and continue the hegemony of weaponised states. These nuclear weapons are then used as political tools to gain advantage.

The developed countries due to their structural power and power of institutions have gained control over other states.

Countries like India have taken a moral stand against the biased treaties. They want a time bound disarmament of weapons rather than a hollow proliferation stopping treaty.

It gave an action plan in 1988, and then in 2008 to have targets for complete disarmament.

If these treaties were signed it would have created a gap b/w the have & have not which could be impossible to jump. ~~The~~

7/2

Remarks,

(i) Martin Wright calls Balance of power as a fundamental law of international politics. ~~Acc to~~ Balance of power, according to realists, is common sense.

Balance of power according to Palmer & Perkins is the management of power by forming alliances, ~~to~~ coalitions against a potential aggressor. It aims to avoid preponderance of power.

The major subdivisions in Balance of power are:

(1) Simple balance of power when only 2 actors are present. Complex balance of power when many actors are present.

(2) Local balance of power and global balance of power. Acc to realists like T.V. Paul, Stroobman, Wright, the balance of power is relevant more at local level than global due to diffusion of nuclear weapons.

(3) Objective and subjective balance of power due to the problems in calculation of power. The determinants of power do not necessarily become elements of power.

Remarks

② BOP is a state centric mechanism. Its utility against ~~aggr~~ challenge posed by non state actors, intra state conflicts is less.

③ There has been rise of nuclear weapons which create alternate paradigm of balance of threat and asymmetrical balancing.

④ unipolar world order makes balancing dangerous. States usually go for bandwagoning.

The Realists ~~are~~ modified concept of balance of power for it to remain relevant in 21st century:

① gave concept of balance of terror at global level, balance of power at regional level reducing conventional conflicts.

② Asymmetrical balancing against non state actors by states.

③ soft balancing is done by states against unipole leader's decision. Hard balancing only occurs at local level.

Hence balance of power still remains a potent tool as states continue to go for coalitions,

Remarks

arm buildup, balancing to ensure cooperation

There is a debate whether it is of use or not in international relations now.

The golden period of balance of power was from 1814 - 1914 where it ~~helps~~ maintained peace and cooperation. It is termed to bring peace as it helps balance power.

Unbalanced power could lead to aggression. ~~It helps protect~~ Acc to realists the strategic balance of power created in cold war helped to avoid war.

However its efficacy is widely contested. Acc to Pandit Nehru balance of power brought a nervous state of peace. It is prone to miscalculations and subjectivity in perceiving power projection.

~~There has~~ post cold war order is marked by developments which are not conducive to balance of power. BOP ideally requires S-B powers, autonomous units. ~~But~~ But now

① there is complex interdependence among states

for 1. (9)

Remarks

