



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

SUNNY GUPTA

Rank - 320

Political Science

GS SCORE

Content is
good
No major issues

Test - 04

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.

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name SUNNY GUPTA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature

Sunny Gupta

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 emphasises the role of social factors influencing the state and related political structure. For instance, role of caste in shaping Indian domestic politics.

It has its origin in the works of Aristotle regarding theory of revolution. He is considered as father of Political Sociology approach.

In contemporary times, Marxists considered as father of modern sociological approach with his concepts of class, class struggle, historical materialism,

Remarks

This is debatable

Base-superstructure model, etc. It is instrument-
-alist view of Marxists. Other tradition
is Gramscian view emphasizing on the
role of civil society with the concept
of integral state.

The other school prominently
the approach is
applying webbuan school with the
concepts of ideal types, authority and
legitimacy, elitism, pressure groups,
political parties, etc. It criticises Marx of
being a reductionist, reducing the complex
political phenomenon to capitalism only.

The approach is better than
System's Approach of David Easton and of
Gabriel Almond and Powell. But its
limitations include overemphasis on social
factors, neglecting the state; too complex
and too costly. Nevertheless, a single
approach is never sufficient to explain

Remarks complex political phenomenon.

(S)

Analyse
the
techniques
or
method
well

(b) National interest is a contest concept, like all other concepts of Political Science. The contest is criticised for its very vague, broad and objective understanding.

Social constructionists call it a construction of ideas to provide legitimacy to actions of the people possessing power. Charles Beard held that if citizen is to support the government, soldiers are to die for it and foreign policy is to confirm it, there can be no better term than national interest. Mohammad Youssef in his book "A National Interest" criticised the role of army in projecting own interests as national interests.

Nevertheless, the concept is widely accepted. It is considered legitimate when actions are executed for protection - national

Remarks

You should have also analysed the more conventional definitions.

3

interest. Eg:- the mechanism of veto in UN Security Council was introduced by Kristovitch USSR to specifically secure its national interests. Now, veto is used widely to secure narrow national interest instead of resolving international disputes and securing peace and harmony.

(c) Political parties carry out the function of interest aggregation. The traditional view of political parties held by Edmund Burke defines them as group of people aggregated to pursue collective action or promotion of common interest based on common set of ideology.

However, modern view held by scholars like Max Weber call them as "power houses", just seeking to gain and maintain power. Such parties

Remarks

are part of parties of developing countries also.

- a) They are heterogeneous in nature.
- b) Lack of ideological beliefs in 3rd world parties.
- c) Rise of "catch all parties", concerned only with management of power.
- d) They are based on charismatic leadership.
- e) Dynastic politics is a common feature of political parties.
- f) They are based on bureaucratic lines.
- g) But lack transparency and internal democracy.
- h) Very opaque systems of financial funding of political parties; excessive use of cash and digital transactions are minimal.

On the other hand, political parties in the west are transparent in their financial mechanisms, transparent with strong

Remarks

culture of internal democracy.

good content
what kind of relationship do these parties enjoy with society (state)?

5

(d) Peripheral Realism is an approach of foreign policy based on hierarchy of relations in a global system. It talks of two types of hierarchies based on power and culture.

It defines the hierarchy based on differentiated roles of

- rule-makers
- rule-takers
- rogue states

It says that rules (global) of governance are formulated by powerful countries and less powerful and developed countries bear the brunt in terms of cost while implementing such rules. Although they don't have any say in their formulation.

Similarly, all cultures and belief systems (civilisations) are not equivalent

Remarks

You need to include views of some scholars on this

⑧

to each other. Since some cultures give priority to men over women in terms of basic liberty rights, the civilisations cannot be equivalent. If civilisations are deemed equivalent, the men in certain civilisations and culture are superior to

others. These concepts are studied under the framework of neo-modernism.

Hence, Peripheral Realism talks about powerful countries imposing their norms, standards and cultural values without any direct intervention.

(c) Neo-realism also known as scientific-structural realism holds the view that the structure of international politics is anarchical with the absence of global policemen. Hence, it is natural for states to seek self-help for survival and enhance their power to address security dilemma.

Remarks

Neoliberalism, on the other hand, talks about minimal role of state in economy of the country, to act as a facilitator and conflict resolver. It talks about night watchman state and promotion of laissez-faire economy based on market principles of demand and supply.

Although, both are different in terms of subject nature. Neo-realism is political in nature whereas neo-liberalism is economic. But they do have certain similarities:

- i) Both tend to highlight anarchy in political and economic aspects. Neo-liberalism also wants no regulator to shape the economy.
- ii) Both tend to favour the fact that power and economic power tend to concentrate in the hands of a few: powerful states in neo-realism and few MNCs in latter case.

Remarks

Need more points

5

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)

Remarks

Remarks

(h)

GS SCORE

Remarks

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

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)

(a) Traditionally, the Marxist perspective of International Relations (IR) is related to the instrumentalist perspective with the concepts of dependency, unequal exchange, uneven development, post-colonial exploitation, etc. It includes Immanuel Wallerstein's model of core, periphery and semi-periphery states and Ag. Frank's concept of metropolis and satellite.

Post-Marxists traditions have added new approach to the study of IR. It includes Gramscian approach of Robert Cox who has highlighted the role of civil society and academia in building soft power for the western ideas.

Remarks

In his article, "Social forces, state and world order", he stated that every theory is for some one and for some purpose. He gave the example of US Hegemony. He held that the idea that US Hegemony is essential for maintaining rule of law, freedom of trade, commerce and navigation is essential, was propagated by western academia. It ultimately benefitted US; due to free trade its economy enlarged significantly. Thus, he applied Gomori's concept of integral state in IR too, highlighting the role of ideology and softpower in hegemony assertion.

Idea of
Common
sense

Andrew Linklater, belonged to the Critical or Frankfurt or Emancipatory school. His ideas were truly emancipatory to resolve the global problems. He advocated

Remarks

to dissolve territorial boundaries and create moral boundaries. He advocated to strengthen grassroots democracy and true empowerment of common people. He favoured strong civil society. The ideas are similar to Gandhi's concept of "Rajvayya" and "self-sufficient village".

Be more specific
link to

Thus, both highlighted the underlying causes, apart from instrumental - list Marxist perspective, for so various the present status of IR and prescribed solutions also.

(b) Terrorism is a non-traditional security threat that has unleashed since end of cold war and advent of globalisation. It includes identity politics, as one of the underlying causes.

Remarks

highlighted with Samuel P. Huntington's concept of "clash of civilisations". Mainly it is related with political causes to achieve political ends by creating fear in the common people and ^{raising} questions about the legitimacy of the ~~state~~ ^{authoritative} government. It can be illustrated as:-

- a) Formation of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to achieve statehood via violent methods.
- b) Use of terrorist arm wings by political parties to further their political agenda like Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy.
- c) Use of terrorism as a tool to win proxy wars by USA in Afghanistan in 1979 to raise Mujahideen factions to overthrow communist government.

Remarks

You need to analyze the question in a more theoretical manner

6

- d) Use of guerrilla armed factions by USSR to set up communist regimes in Eastern European countries.
- e) Use of state-sponsored terrorism by Pakistan to cause unrest in Kashmir Valley, in accordance with policy of giving 100 cuts to India.
- f) Rise of ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) to set up a political state Caliphate, based on Shariat law.
- h) Other terrorist organisations like Al-Qaeda, Taliban, Lashkar-e-Taiba are set up to achieve different political aims.
- i) FARC in Colombia, recently joined political process, was also a terrorist organisation, fighting against the state for the last 50 years.

Remarks

Many international and regional organisations have incorporated terrorism as the biggest existential threat in their charters. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) has a precise mandate to fight 3 evils: terrorism, extremism and separatism.

There is urgent need to adopt universal definition of terrorism by UN as Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism to effectively combat and collaborate against terrorism.

(C) Theories of International relations (IR) including various schools of realism, liberalism do not incorporate feminists perspective in security and foreign policy. Various critiques of IR theories by feminists highlight the fact.

Remarks

(a) Ann J. Tickner reformulated Margaret six realist principles highlighting the narrow approach regarding human nature and national interest. She advocated that ethics and moral dimensions cannot be divorced from politics.

(b) Cynthia Enloe raised the question, "Where are the women?" In her book, "Bananas, Beaches and Bases", she highlighted the engagement of women in exploitative jobs and feminisation of agriculture. She held that women are considered as means to earn foreign exchange and use of wives of diplomats to arrange dinners for effectively building soft power.

(c) Swedish Foreign Minister, Margot Wallström highlighted the absence of women in UN Security Council.

Remarks

(d) Feminists critique highlight the role of patriarchy in IR. Security perspectives are masculinist in nature and war options and strategies do not consider their effect on human and children.

(e) UNSC resolution 1325 also highlights the necessity to bring the roles of foreign and security policy to women.

Thus, the need to incorporate feminists perspective is essential to maintain world peace and harmony. According to UN Women, the probability of peace maintenance for 15 years in a negotiating deal increases by 35% if women are present in negotiations. The recent FARC peace deal ending 62 years of insurgency in Colombia included women at negotiating table.

Remarks

You need to include views of 3rd world on feminism this

8

SECTION B

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

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

(a) Globalization and Globalism appear to be similar terms with similar meaning but they are not.

Globalization refers to the process by which the entire world is shrinking in terms of time and space.

It creates a "borderless world" or "global village". Globalism, on the other hand, refers to the underlying structure of the world depicting the extent of connectivity.

For instance, globalism was there since ancient times regarding old

Silk route connecting China with Central Asia.

Remarks

Globalization is the process by which globalism is increasing.

Globalism is not universally equivalent.
for instance, the internet connectivity in Africa is nowhere close to that in USA.

Whereas, the process of globalization equally shrinking the world into a single entity, in the words of Thomas Friedman, making the world flat.

Read more about ~~globalism~~ (3)

- (b) Democracy is a crucial cultural value along with human rights in developed world, taking stronger routes in their political systems

Characteristics in developed world

- a) Democracy is well institutionalised and a dominant hegemonic idea in western world.

Remarks

- (b) Developed countries do not face problems of developmental trap and political decay.
- (c) Political parties are crucial in representative democracy having transparent systems and internal democratic mechanisms.
- (d) Robert Dahl terms "Polyarchy" as practical form of effective representative democracy. Polyarchy means - democracy deepened with interest groups.
- (e) Elitist theorists like Chughtai criticise concept of power elite as democratic power is hands of metropolis bourgeoisie, military officials and political leaders only.
- (f) Democracy not effectively organised and exercised by common people. As Rousseau said, "people are truly free after ^{every} 5 years".
- (g) Growth of transnational actors in developed world like NGOs and MNCs influencing economic policies of the government.

Remarks

You need to be less critical & discuss the more evident & general features

6

Thus, democracy is essentially elitist and widespread among powerful groups and MNCs. Robert Dahl revised its concept of Polyarchy to Deformed Polyarchy highlighting excessive influence of rich corporate groups. Scholars like Deepankar Gupta hold that there is a serious need to rethink over introducing direct democracy.

Though it is still the best form of governance as people at least have power to change regimes via elections.

(c) Institutional Approach of Comparative Politics (CP) is a traditional approach and consists of:

- (i) Institutional legal Approach.
- (ii) Institutional constitutional Approach.

Remarks

Both include study of various constitutions and the institutions comparatively within the legal framework. Aristotle is considered as father of Constitutional Institutional Approach with his comparative study of 169 constitutions of the world.

The approach is useful in comparing the texts of laws and functioning of various institutions of government but it suffers from serious limitations:

- a) It is static in nature.
- b) It is concentrated to focus on text and not context behind evolution of such legal structures and institutions.
- c) It is confined to study of government and constitutions.
- d) It studies politics as an institutional growth rather than as a process.
- e) It is not purely comparative as is confined to western countries comparative analysis only.

Remarks

(2)

good effort

With the advent of Behavioralism and Post-behavioralism, the limitations of the traditional approaches are reduced considerably as it studies politics as a process and is focussed on providing ~~relevant solutions to the contemporary~~ problems.

(d) Functionalism approach is offered by Richard Cobden to achieve peace by pieces whereas neo-functionalism by Ernst Haas highlights the role of politicians in sustaining the peace.

Both advocate principles of high and low politics, spill-off effect, functional linkages, doable and non-doable issues, functional sovereignty, etc. Both believe that such approach would bring confidence and trust among the

Remarks

entity involved, which would help to resolve the bigger issues. Those issues considered as low-hanging fruit should be resolved first. For instance, Sir Creek issue is considered as a low hanging fruit in India-Pakistan relations.

But they differ in their approach.

a) Functionalists tend to keep politicians out whereas neo-functionalists insist on their crucial role.

b) Functionalists advocate functional autonomy and sovereignty to technical experts.

c) Neo-functionalists argue that politicians are required at certain level to carry the ^{process} forward. For instance, EU came to stagnation in 1970s and required the role of politicians to further the agenda.

Thus, technicians are desired in early stages but to sustain the momentum, the role of politicians cannot be ruled out.

How do they differ in terms of their final goal?

6

(c) The end of cold war can be symbolised with fall of Berlin wall in 1989 and eventually disintegration of USSR in early 1990s. Various factors made it a quick and sudden event which earlier (bipolarity) was considered as a natural world order.

(i) Fall of USSR backed communist government in 1980s in Angola and Eastern Europe.

(ii) Economic and military depletion of USSR as it overstretched its resources.

(iii) "Sinatra doctrine" replaced Foreign policy objectives to give more freedom to Warsaw pact states in external affairs.

(iv) Domestic policy of Gorbachev, "Perestroika" and "Glasnost" deploying economic and political freedoms.

(v) Mamre earthquake and Chernobyl nuclear disaster and related mishandling of relief operations adding to resentment.

in the words of Alex D. Tocquville

Remarks

"Ryannies don't collapse when they are at their worst, they collapse when they try to reform". It sums up the sudden fall of the eastern Soviet Empire.

good content

1

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)

Remarks

[illegible]

Remarks

✓ 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)

(Q) Collective security (CS) concept emerged

after world war I by Woodrow Wilson in

his 14-point speech. It is essentially based on the idea of "one for all, all for one".

It is relatively a utopian concept that is based on flawed assumptions:-

- The world powers and states give primacy to peace.
- One state would not consider its narrow national interests to pursue peace and harmony.
- States give primacy to avoidance of war.
- State would leave "real politik" and pragmatism in favour of idealism.
- Eventual objective is world peace and

Remarks

and not national interests.

The idea of CS is proved to be utopian, as illustrated as below:

- a) Failure of League of Nations ^(LON) to prevent another world war due to absence of USA and USSR in LON, appeasement policies of Britain and France towards fascist forces (Munich Pact 1938) and not addressing Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and Italy's Ethiopian invasion of 1936.
- b) Only collective security action in cold war era was in Korean crisis (1950-53) and too on the basis of "Uniting for Peace" resolution in the absence of USSR whose legality is questionable.
- c) In Post cold war, only exercised during Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
- d) East-west rivalry leading to abuse of veto power, resulting in pending crisis.

Remarks

While your examples are good also analyze the challenges in the very concept itself

8

Ukraine (2014), Syria (2014)

(e) Late or delayed action leading to genocide in Rwanda (1994), Bosnia (1998).

(f) failure of collective security leading to alternative mechanisms of UN Peace-keeping short too on consent of conflicting parties.

(g) Collective security failure paving way to collective defence as regional security pact. In the words of Nehru, collective defence dilutes collective security.

CS can be effective when liberal values are truly endorsed by world powers, to not sideline them in favour of narrow national interests.

(b) International Disarmament and global non-nuclear proliferation requires divide the world into nuclear haves and nuclear have nots.

Remarks

(a) Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) allows the 5 nuclear weapon states (NWS) to keep nuclear weapons (NWS), advancing the agenda to prevent horizontal proliferation. India rejected NPT on the basis of discriminatory clause.

(b) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) prohibits all nuclear weapon tests. It is discriminatory in favour of nations having computer simulation technology to conduct such tests.

(c) Bilateral treaties to curb nuclear proliferation are signed with no legal binding commitments. For instance, US decided to come out of Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty signed in 1972 with USSR on premise of security dilemma from rogue states like N Korea and Iraq.

(d) No global binding commitment towards complete disarmament in a time bound manner.

Remarks

Countries like USA do not favour international verifiable regime system to monitor the disarmament efforts, creating lack of trust in other states also.

Thus, global disarmament regimes do not address disarmament completely and are biased in favour of nuclear weapon states, defied under NPT. To completely achieve the disarmament, Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan of 1988, submitted in UN General Assembly, should be adhered to. As a mark of start, following initiatives can be taken:

- Global self-restraint on testing.
- No first use policy adopted at global level.
- NO attack of NWS against non-NWS.

It can strengthen confidence building measures and take the process forward towards global nuclear disarmament.

Remarks

Analyze in detail more the hypocrisy of P5 in this context

7

(c) "Balance of Power" is a realist concept based on self-help, survival, security dilemma and power as means as well as end. It is based on an idea that no nation-state should be allowed to achieve the status of preponderant power. Thus, various techniques are applied to achieve it via internal and external balancing such as:

- (i) Disarmament
- (ii) Arms race
- (iii) Partitioning
- (iv) Creation of buffer state
- (v) Way
- (vi) Alliances
- (vii) Counter-Alliances

According to realists, BoP achieves stability in world order. They consider the period between Treaty of Westphalia and start of world war I as the golden age of peace and stability. They also hold the bipolarity.

Remarks

emerged after second world war as a stable system based on BOP between two superpowers. Superpowers can enforce rule of law and discipline effectively on their satellite states.

But the stability offered by BOP is indeed questionable. According to Nehru, BOP creates nervous state of war. The states are always ready to wage a war. It can efficiently convert a small local war into world war. Scholars have highlighted that BOP is incubation again measles, giving rise to more deadly plague.

Theorists like Charles Kindleberger favour Hegemonic Stability Theory. It advocates the presence of a global hegemonic power to maintain peace and stability in region. It states that the power of a single

Remarks

superpower cannot be balanced. either options are soft balancing or bandwagoning leading to peace and harmony.

Thus, correlation between BOP and stability of ~~the~~ global stability is highly contested. BOP creates 5-6 multipolar players creating too many confusions, complex relations and too many buttons on weapons. It was effective earlier due to Eurocentric nature of International politics.

In contemporary times, a new balance called balance of terror (nuclear balance) is largely attributed towards prevention of 3rd world war and relatively peace and stability.

Good analysis

The subdivisions are global BOP & Regional vs objective BOP

subjective vs objective BOP

Remarks

(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)

(a) Non-Aligned movement (NAM) originated as an answer to bipolar world emerging alliance politics of that era. Following were its main objectives:-

- (i) Refrain itself from politics of super-powers.
- (ii) Avoiding bandwagoning and asserting autonomy in decision-making.
- (iii) Focussing on development, getting aid from both sides.

With the end of cold war and bipolar world, NAM is being questioned on its existential requirement due to following arguments:-

- 1) No concrete achievement of NAM except anti-racism and decolonization.

Remarks

(ii) Lack of internal solidarity to take on superpowers

(iii) Failure of MEO Agenda

(iv) Lack of new initiatives by NAM body.

(v) Lack of contribution in resolving disputes like Arab-Israel conflict.

(vi) Unipolarity does not favour NAM. It can't be balanced. So, options are either band-wagoning or soft balancing.

Barjesh Mishra, former NSA to India, has questioned NAM relevance. Scholars favour the dilution of NAM as a graceful exit after end of bipolarity.

However, new world order is having its own challenges such as:-

a) Unilateralism by world powers.

b) Misusing democracy and human right violations to reinforce regime change in 3rd world.

c) Misuse of right to responsibility as in Libya case (2011) by NATO action.

Remarks

- (d) Internal developments and rise of inequality due to globalisation.
- (e) WTO Doha round of talks suspended
- (f) climate change negotiations.

Havana Summit (1994) of NAM recognises the ~~above~~ few of above challenges and assert greater influence of NAM in today's world of unilateralism and unequal growth.

Thus, we need more NAM today to present a consolidated voice of 3rd world to counter any super-imposed solutions at WTO or climate change negotiations and to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth and development.

The major contradictions of NAM since its inception include -

- a) lack of solidarity among members.
- b) Tilt towards erstwhile USSR, called as Team B of USSR by western scholars.
- c) Bilateral conflicts like Israel-Arab countries.

Remarks

Heterogeneous nature of membership

what are the new areas where NAM can gain relevance

8

Iran - Iraq, Iran - Saudi Arabia, etc.
which hampered unity among them.

There is need to sidetrack
bilateral rivalries and narrow national
interests to work effectively towards
equitable growth and development via
collaboration at NAM platform.

(b) ^(PGs) Pressure Groups do the function of
interest articulation and carry forward
the general interest of public towards
political representatives. It enhances
inclusion in policy formulation and law
making. Robert Dahl called the US
system of democracy as polyarchy to
highlight the role of civil society in
governance.

Gabriel Almond has classified
pressure groups in four categories:-

Remarks

(i) Institutional groups include groups having other social and political functions apart from interest articulation. These are most formal and structured groups.
Eg:- PPs of armed officers or civil servants.

(ii) Associational PPs advocate interest of a single entity such as profession, social groups, etc. for instance, tradesmen's unions, student unions, etc.

(iii) Nonassociational PPs are rarely organised depending on the issue at hand. They come together on the basis of issue, otherwise not institutionalised. For example, PPs based on caste and religion.

(iv) Anomic PPs are spontaneous groups with crowd mentality. They gather to steam out their frustration towards a particular issue. They disappear when the issue gets resolved.

Remarks:

In western countries, institutional and associational groups dominate whereas in developing country, non-associational dominate. Anonymous groups are a feature of developing world.

Pressure Groups (PGs) and Interest Groups (IGs) perform similar function of interest articulation but they do differ in their structure and strategy:-

- a) IGs are mainly formal, whereas PGs are highly structured.
- b) IGs relate themselves to a single interest whereas PGs have multiple interests.
- c) Pressure tactics are not employed by IGs that are extra-constitutional like Hartal, Gherao, lobbying, etc.
- d) IGs mainly work within legal and constitutional framework.
- e) PGs more focus on pressure tactics.
- f) IGs may or may be get their objective

Remarks

fulfilled but PGs seek to reach their aim by deploying all means.

7

(include views of scholars on this)

Refer links

(c) Global governance structures face multiple challenges leading to erosion of the legitimacy of their role.

(i) Lack of transparency in procedures and decision-making.

(ii) Lack of representativeness and overemphasis on bureaucratic structure.

(iii) Lot of red tape imposed in procedures.

(iv) Lack of internal democracy.

(v) UN faces lack of representativeness in UN Security Council (UNSC)

(vi) Misuse of veto repeatedly to delay decision making in UNSC

(vii) Power structures concentrated in the hands of permanent members of UNSC.

Global financial organisations face crisis of their own:-

(a) Opaque decision-making, lack of democracy in internal structures and lack of representativeness.

Remarks

- (b) Dominated by western professionals.
- (c) Quota reforms pending at IMF to make it more representative. 17% quota held by USA and 5% by G7 nations. Any reform requires an amendment by 85% votes.

(d) Conditionalities imposed by WB and IMF while sanctioning loans to influence economic policies of 3rd world.

(e) Reduction of economic autonomy and sovereignty in 3rd world.

(f) Lack of financial resources at IMF as seen in resolving Greek Sovereign Debt crisis.

(g) Reluctance to increase quota of emerging economies in line with the changed world order. China and India, being the 2nd and 4th largest economies of world hold only 6% and 3% quota at IMF.

To counter such asymmetry, BRICS has launched own financial organisations

Remarks

8 like New Development Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to cater the needs of the developing and least developed countries.

You need to address the recent reforms & also specific issues with IMF & WB