

NEXT IAS

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : DAMANPREET AROPA

Roll No. : NIS 202110389

Mobile Number :

Date of Examination : 21.07.2024

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Online ☒

Test-01

POLITICAL SCIENCE &
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dated : 30-06-2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

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. Among these THREE questions, one should be from each section.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certification 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.

Observations:

SECTION-A

Write the following question in about 150 words.

(10 × 5)

Q.1(a)

Examine the relevance of the BOP in the post-cold war era.

Balance of Power is the realist conception, where it is termed as 'commonsense' by Defensive Structural realists like Kenneth Waltz.

It ensures that the power of one country does not grows to such an extent that it threatens the security of another.

Relevance in the Post cold war era is understood by the fact that initially when the world was Unipolar, Balance of Power remained less relevant because it ideally operates where there are multiple actors (Eg) West phalan world order.

Block passing is what is more

prominent against a dominant hard power.

However, with the technological rise of China (revisionist state according to Morgenthau), and the world becoming Heteropolar (Polarity Dilemma by C. Rajamohan), An Asymmetrical balance of Power has come into more prominence.

With this, internal balancing through developing state capabilities like augmentation of nukes, securing border and external balancing with the forming of counter coalitions (Bismarck model) like QUAD, AUKUS, SQUAD is what is describing the Balance of Power in Post cold war era.

Q.1(b)

Write a short note on : Role of New Social Movements in developing countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Social movements are a form of 'collective behaviour' which perform the role of 'awareness generation' or in the words of Gramsci (Neo marxist structuralism) a protracted battle which helps in generating consciousness among the masses.

However, New Social Movements which have the characteristics of mixing old issues and New issues like basic necessities and modern human rights, led by both lower and middle class are seen in developing countries (Eg) # Save aary forest, Narmada Bachao Andolan, # Friends for future.

they perform the role of Interest articulation and Interest Aggregation

which also helps not only in
Political Development (Lucian Pye)
 but also in Political modernization
 (Samuel P. Huntington), thus giving a
 sense of shift away from the
Parochial civic culture to the
'Active citizenship' model where 'Public'
 (public sphere) becomes more important
 than rites (private sphere) as also
 held by Kenneth A. Renselt.

Thus 'New Social movements'² are
 not led by empty stomach (feature of
 old social movements like tribal
 Renselt: Indigo, Deccan, 1875), but
 are rather the source of Development
 for (eg) Meira Paikis in Manipur which
 are leading to Women Development.

Q.1(c)

The quest for democracy in third world countries has been marked by bitter struggles and tribulations. Examine the statement.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Samuel P. Huntington through his 'Waves of Democracy' explains how 2nd and 3rd wave in which is most of the 3rd world Democracies became Democratic were soon followed by the Reverse third and second wave

(E) Incidents of reverse waves in Pakistan, and more recently in Myanmar after Military Junta took over.

The quest is marked by struggles because in book 'Why nations fail' it has been argued that nations fail because of weak Political Institutions like Legislature, Judiciary where no Activeness is lacking.

Hanuman to the Supreme Court

Of India has been a saviour in this regard as Zia Modi (Liberal Institutionalists) compares Dortine of Basic Structure to the Blessing in Disguise.

Additionally, the corruption and weak Bureaucracy which can result in Democratic Backsliding as also held by Hamza Alami (Neo Marxist) in his theory of Underdeveloped State with respect to Pakistan because of 'Bourgeoisism' and calls it as 'Military Bureaucratic Oligarchy'.

Here, it can also be noted that 'Democratic Retreat' is not just limited to 3rd world as recent cases in USA (eg) Capitol Hill episode, Donald Trump Assassination Attempt shows that Democracy needs to be strengthened.

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Page 9

Q.1(d)

Discuss the main arguments of Dependency Theory as a critique of Liberal Modernization Theory.

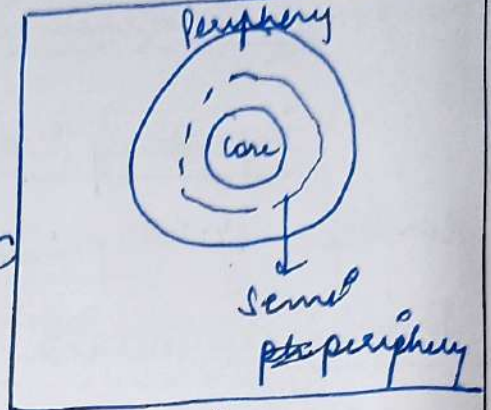
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Dependency Theory' and the whole concept of 'Dependence' is a Marxist Discourse where 'core, periphery and semi periphery' and notion of Colonial States has been argued by Instrumentalist and Marxist Scholar. Immanuel Wallerstein.

In critique to Liberal Modernization Theory in which it was argued that Political State Development (Lucian Pye) leads to Political Development Modernization (Samuel P. Huntington) based on the parameters of Rationalisation, Urbanization, Secularisation where liberals and rights are given more value as opposed to suppression.

However, Dependency Theory argues that 'Capitalism' is still the reality.

where exploitation is continuing in the notion of Neo-liberalism
Kwame Nkrumah



It fears Neo colonialism which can be stated (China Model (eg) 99 year lease of Hambantota port and current talks in Cambodia), and MNCs led model [Non State Actor] where Periphery became the supplier of raw materials and leads to its Underdevelopment.

Henn, Dependency theory busts the idea of liberal Modernization by calling it Capitalism on Global Scale, this was also held by Robert Guilpin in his 'Imperialism for Skeptical Age' Book where he called 'rule of Bourgeoisie' as the ultimate reality.

Q.1(e) How is Comprehensive National Power an advanced concept?

In Political Science, 'Power' is an arbitrary concept, and Robert Dahl (elitist) calls it as 'Relational', however the centre of Powers are the states (Actor Model) which are categorized as super power (USA), middle power (India).

But, the concept of Comprehensive National Power is an advanced concept which combines Hard Power, Soft Power of Joseph Nye, Smart Power and also the power which has capability to manage all of these as Comprehensive National Power (Internal + External Balancing) based on idea of Sovereignty.

It is also an advanced concept because while the traditionalists like Robert Michels, Paseto, Raymond Aron

calls ~~to~~ Oligarchy as the Iron Law, & Pluralists like Raymond Robert Dahl mentions about Deformed Polyarchy, but here the state not only increases its capacity to manage Internal Conflicts (Concept of Insecurity Dilemma by 3rd world Realists like Mohammad Ayub), but is also the perfect balance between the 'Security Maximiser' of Defensive Realism and 'Power Maximiser' of Offensive Realism.

Hence, it is an advanced concept, but we can see the pitfalls of accumulation of power which is preponderant in the case of Napoleon of France and Kaiser William of Germany, thus a balance is necessary to remain in the Real Politics.

Q.2(a)

Discussing political phenomena through cross-global investigation has become the core function of Comparative Politics. Discuss the statement. (15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Comparative Politics is the subdiscipline of political science whose nomenclature itself its methodological and professor manmohan mehanaty held that it not only compares the domestic political systems but also focuses on investigational and improvement aspects of it.

Hence, the core function of comparative politics is discussing political phenomenon which was earlier laid foundation by Aristotle (Father of comparative politics) who studied 158 constitutions and applied Biological Classification system to study the politics and came to the conclusion that 'Polity' as the best form of Government as it is the mean between Democracy and Oligarchy.

(the Golden Rule means of Ignorance and Anger), through normative and empirical approach.

However, traditionalists like A.V. Dicey, K.C. Wheare adopted Legal Institutional approaches which were more descriptive and less Investigational as critics like David Easton. (Behavioural political scientists call it as Parochial, Geocentric and Static).

Thus, David Easton thus followed Investigational approach through Structural Analysis based on Talcott

Pearson Sociological approach, which based the model on Input, Output Model and later it was further improved by Structural Functionalists like

Gabriel Almond and Powell who held that different Political Systems are at different stages of development and thus based their investigations on Malinowski (Anthropologists) by defining and comparing Political Parties (Interest Aggregation role), Pressure Groups (Interest Articulation role).

For example Jean Blondel argued that Pressure groups in developed world is more institutional and less associational than Developing world, Similarly Otto Von Kirschner called coalitions in Developing countries like India 'Catch all parties' where they are coalitions still in search of design, however in developed countries coalitions are 'Minimum coalitions'.

Hence, cross global investigations formed the core of Comparative Politics.

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Q.2(b)

Evaluate the Marxist assertion that international politics is driven by the interests of the capitalist class rather than the interests of states. How does this view challenge the fundamental assumptions of Realist and Liberal theories? (15 marks, 200 words)

Marxist were not against the Internationalisation of Politics but were against the model in which they held that International Politics is nothing but the Continuation of Capitalism on Global Scale. Lenin even called the first world war as the Capitalist War.

Karl Marx also claimed that Search of profits will force capitalists to settle everywhere and Nestle anywhere. This was more explained by the Instrumental theory / Dependency theory propounded by Immanuel Wallerstein who held that it is capitalist class that matters and not interest of states through the concept of core, periphery.

and semi periphery.

Similarly, Gramscian scholar Robert Cox explained how Ideological factors play dominant role behind material power like USA's free trade idea helped it gain the idea of becoming Super Power.

It challenges the basic assumption of both Realism and Marxism, because while Realists believe that Balance of Power is required to overcome Security Dilemma (Eg) Morgenthau and Mearschmeyer called for maximisation of power, but Marxism has criticized such notion as State Increasing Power to increase its domination on the world and continue to establish its interests (Eg) through Arms race, providing conditional loans (Eg) China's Chequebook Diplomacy

and teaser loans (its current tactic of increasing its dominance) .

Similarly, Marxists calls Liberal Institutionalism of Woodrow Wilson and Joseph Nye as a 'Bourgeois-committee' which not just convert Jungle into Zoo , but in turn deprives the Jungle of the resources through tactics of 'Masochistic Diplomacy' which Marxists call as Hyper-fictional transactional diplomacy .

Hence, looking at above arguments International Politics is what is best described as plan of cooperation where scholars like Shashi Tharoor credit for the prevention of a nuclear and third world , but are currently under crisis for their failure to solve Russia Ukraine , Israel Palestine conflict

Q.2(c)

Discuss the contribution of comparative methods in understanding the political systems. Also briefly mention the challenges of comparative politics in the context of globalisation. (20 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin.

Aristotle, called as the father of Comparative Politics studied 158 constitutions, which helped in understanding the political systems, through normative, empirical and scientific approaches later.

Contribution of traditional method of studying comparative politics through legal institutional approaches of A.V Dicey, K. C. Wheare helped in modernisation in developing countries (Eg) India adopted parliamentary system from UK and Judicial Independence from USA, but at the same time were parochial, Eurocentric in nature and also responsible for Overdeveloped State [Neo Marxist idea of Hamza Alavi].

Later, Structuralism of David Easton based on sociologist Talcott Parsons approach helped in understanding Political System through Input Output Mechanism, but came to be criticized as 'Arm Chair theory' and Assumetic change by Marxists.

Then, Gabriel Almond and Powell through Structural Functional Approach (inspired from Anthropologist like Malinowski) held that different political system are at different stages of development and compared political parties, pressure groups among developed and developing countries.

However later Political Development approach by Lucian Pye and Political Modernisation approach by Samuel P. Huntington helped in understanding the

the concept of 'Political Decay' going on in some countries due to mismatch between Political awareness and Democratisation of Institutions.

Also later came Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba's book Civic Culture which called for 'Popular Sovereignty' similar to Rousseau's General will through mix of Parochial, Subject and Civic Civic Culture, which helped in Local awareness and Local ends or means between Developed and Developing world (eg) #Blacklivesmatter, #metoo, #Fridaysforfuture.

Challenges to comparative politics in the context of globalization → arise from the fact that Globalization is defined as Global Village (Kenichi Ohama) and Borderless world by Marshall McLuhan where our interactions have

become faster, further, deeper and faster [Michael Friedman] .

While on one hand, Comparative Politics study has become easy because of easy access of functioning of Political System through Inter connectedness like what it said by Conservatives that Sovereignty is not compromised, and it has led to concept of Pooled Sovereignty (eg) European Union.

But on the other hand, it has given rise to problems without passports (Kofi Annan) like Nonstate Actors led Terrorism, and Influence of Big Tech (eg) the recent Ayden Outage by Microsoft Security Update shows the danger of Interconnectedness .

Hence, Comparative Politics is an emerging field where the only direction is to go forward through learnings .

Q.3(a)

In what ways does the Neorealist emphasis on the structure of the international system alter the traditional Realist understanding of war and peace? (15 marks, 200 words)

Neorealist lays stress on scientific understanding of International Actors through Structural Analysis.

Kenneth Waltz (known as Detente Neo Realist) in his book "Theory of International Relations" called States as 'Security Maximisers' where Balance of Power helps in prevention of conflicts and is in favour of Nuclear Deterrence for preemptive wars, but also continues to say that Power is a means in International Politics, and not an end itself.

This is in contrast to traditional and classical realism propounded by Morgenthau in his book "Politics among

Nation⁴ is which he gave 8 principles of International Politics based on the notion of Human Nature, and considered National Interest as supreme which is unguided by the notion of ethics.

However, he goes on to say that Institutions of peace carry no meaning and war is a continuous ~~use~~ feature in International arena similar to Kautilya notion that International Politics is a Jungle where strength of the lion prevails.

It is for this reason, Morganthau is called as the father of Realism in International Politics as he held that International Politics is nothing but a dialogue between Morganthau and its critique.

While Kenneth Waltz and Stanley Hoffman criticized for basing his theory of war and peace based on human nature, Mearschmied (best sold war realist, offensive realist) in his book Tragedy of Great Power Politics carried forward Morgenthau's Power - Maximizing approach and laid stress on Blood Letting, Bucks Passing as opposed to Balance of Power of Defensive Neo Realism.

However, later Neo Classical Realism by David Zaslavsky and Randal Schwedler aims to achieve a balance between Actor level [traditional realist] and Structural level [Neo Realist] analysis. Similiary Social Constructionism by Alexander Wendt held that "Anarchy is what state makes of it"² and called for communication to resolve war and establish peace.

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Q.3 (b)

Discuss the concept of soft power given by Joseph Nye. What are the structural and characteristic changes in the contemporary world order that have increased its relevance. (15 marks, 200 words)

Liberal Institutionalism and Interdependence theories propounded by Joseph Nye consolidates the idea of 'Soft Power' given by him.

He calls Soft Power as the one which is Invisible as opposed to tangible hard power; is time taking and takes time to build as opposed to instant procurement of Hard weapons; Soft Power lies with the Body Politic and not just elite class ownership; is hence more lasting and impactful than the Hardpower which is risky and source of 'Security Dilemma' which led to 'Arms Race' in the cold war era.

Hence, later Joseph Nye also held that the 'world today'

is like a three dimensional chessboard, where soft power is diffused through out the politics.

But later came up with the concept of 'Smart Power' which is mix of both Hard and Smart Power as also held by Chimney Ghare Khan that Bollywood, Bultu Chidan alone won't let others do what India wants'.

However, in contemporary times, Soft power has increased in relevance because of the lessons learnt from the 'Megelomania' disease of USA where unlimited increase in hard power has led to its decline in 'Hegemonic' power of USA (Eg) Spending on costly wars in Afghanistan and middle East.

Soft Power of India has been portrayed through Yoga. (International

(World yoga day on 21st June), Buddha Summit where Indian PM held that 'India gave the world Buddha and not Yuddha'. This shows soft power has appealing nature and in present times where the concept of Sociological Liberalism and Security Community is on the rise, soft power has gained relevance (eg) ASEAN is nuclear weapons free zone, similarly African region some parts.

At the same time we can see that with the rise of Security Dilemma and Russia Ukraine, Israel Gaza conflict on the rise thousands of people have lost their lives, there is a need to rely on 'Fast power' of John Chipman based on Neo Darwinism (survival of the fittest).

Q.3(c)

"Globalization has rendered the nation-state obsolete." Do you agree or disagree?

(20 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

While Thomas Friedman calling the world as flat is similar to world being a Global Village [Marshall McLuhan], Badrul Haque [Kenichi Ohmae], At the time it questions the Monistic theory of sovereignty of Thomas Hobbes where State is Supreme and Nation State was the highest of all associations.

Whether Globalization has made nation state obsolete is a matter of debate because Defendants like Bob Lipp, Kenichi Ohmae believe that sovereignty of the state has not been compromised (Eg) Protectionist policies of countries, where Dr. S. J. Tarshaike talks about Trusted Partners and Trusted

Tejaswini as a form of friendship
in his book "Why Bharat Matters".

However, some argue that
Globalization has taken a hit on the
idea of nation state (Eg) Noam Chomsky
in his book 'Profit over People' calls it
as harming the sovereignty, where
capitalists giving and selling sovereignty
in markets, similarly Robert Gilpin
and Immanuel Wallerstein [Marxists]
through Dependency theory have called
the sovereignty of periphery [3rd world
countries] being compromised.

At the same time transnationalists
like Daniel Held believe that it has
been a Zero Sum Game where somewhere
state is winning and somewhere Globalization
is front runner. He also pointed

out the Democratic Deficits and called for cosmopolitan Idea of Globalization based on a similar model of EU. Russia President Vladimir Putin also recently proposed the idea of BRICS parliament.

However, from a rational perspective it is looking like Humanitarian Model of Globalization as propounded by PM Narendra Modi has taken a back seat because of the 'problem without passport' (Kofi Annan) where terrorists, organised crime have been on the rise because of the current model of Globalisation.

State Sovereignty is not just compromised by state actors, but also by non traditional threats like terrorists.
(1) 20 year old boy attempted assassination

attempt on presidential candidate
Donald Trump o

Additionally, there is a move
towards multilaterals like QUAD, Supply
Chain Resilience Initiative as China
is challenging the concept of State
sovereignty in Nation State, thus Balance
of Power through counter coalitions
(Bismarck idea) is what is required o

thus, liberal Institutionalism in
of Woodrow Wilson and Joseph Nye
believes in Dialogue through mechanisms
like UN, WTO as a forum to raise
issues otherwise the only place available
would be in the battlefield (liberal
Institutions can convert jungle into zoo).
So, Nation State as such is not
compromised unless a Pro Active
Diplomatic Approach is followed.

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Page 33

Q.4 (a)

How do neoliberal policies drive the process of economic globalisation. Examine the globalisation from developed countries' perspective.
(15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin





Candidates
must not write
on this margin



NEXT IAS

Q4(b)

What characteristics distinguish core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral countries in the world system theory? Discuss their inter-relationship in world system theory. (15 marks, 200 words)



Candidates
must not write
on this margin



NEXT IAS

NEXT

2.4 (c) How interest to political p



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Page 39

Q.4(c)

How interest groups are different from pressure groups. Are pressure groups emerging as an alternative to political parties in India?
(20 marks, 250 words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01



Candidates
must not write
on this margin





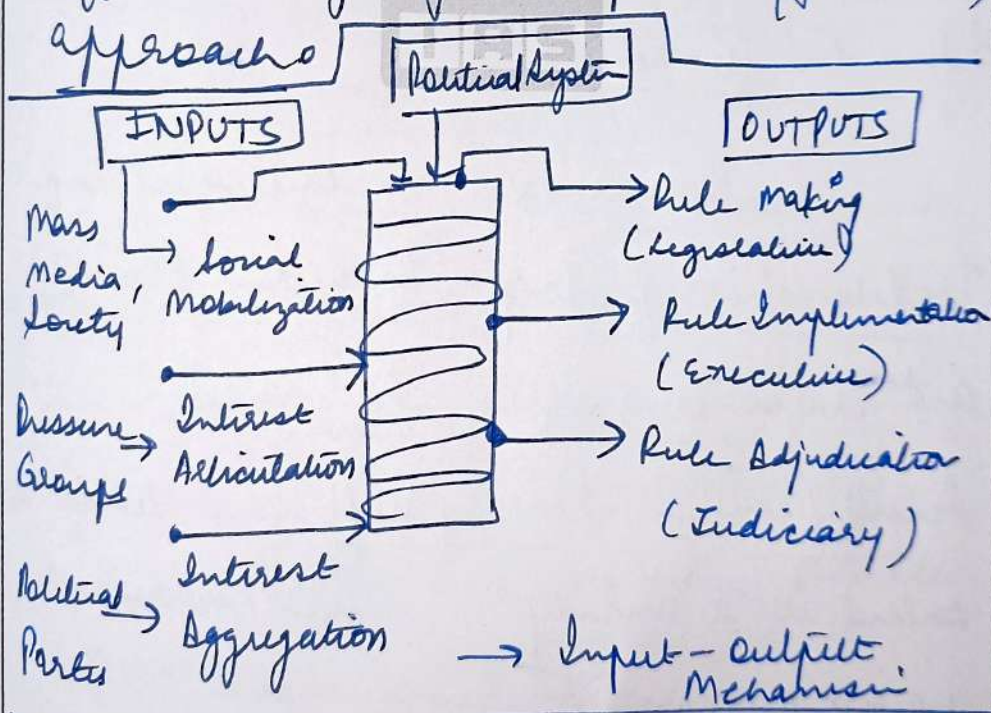
SECTION-A

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Q.5 (a) Analyze the input and output functions within the Structural Functional framework.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Structural Functional approach given by Gabriel Almond and Parsons is inspired from David Easton's Input-Output model and Anthropologist Malinowski's different structures at different stages of development (functionalist) approach.



The above diagram shows the Input-output mechanism of

Structural functional approach where different functions are at different stages of development (eg) Pressure Groups, Political Parties, Mass Media all have different functions to perform.

This is opposed to simple structural approach of David Easton who only considered structures and not their differential functions.

However, it was criticized by Traditionalists for being a cosmetic change and legon language, Arm Chair Scientism. Stanley Hoffman also called it a 'missstep', which serves no ~~any~~ purpose to resolve the crisis in the functioning of political system.

But, it helped in comparison between the developed & developing countries.

Q.5 (b)

Analyse the relationship between Environmental security and national security. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Security has been the core concern of International Relations. Where by person behind John Bremer's security notion is Thomas Hobbes who first brought about the concept of Security Dilemma, further Realists focus on State Security, and liberals focus on national security through functionalism, liberal Institutional made it a matter of debate.

Relationship between Environmental Security and National Security can be seen for the fact that Environment Security ensure National Security and National Security in turn ensures Environment Security.

this is so because as the current UNSG Antonio Guterres held that we are heading from Climate warning

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

to Global warming, with our foot on the accelerator, thus because of climate change we can see threat to national security.

This is so because Influx of Refugees can threaten national security (eg)
Sea level rising at rate of 3mm/year, with 2023 being hottest on record it can harm productivity of workers. In Thomas Friedman's 'Hot, flat and crowded' we can see how 'Carbon Imperialism' & in excess can also harm national security.

This could be seen from what Spanish politician held that 'Solar and Wind Energy' forces poverty on Africa, thus coordination through Institutional approaches like ISA, CDRI is required with mission like Life & Panchamrit of India.

Q.5 (c) Critically examine the relevance of the theory of Nuclear Deterrence in preventing war in the international system. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

'Nuclear Deterrence' was starkly evident during the cold war period which did not result into any direct 'hot-war' based on the notion of MAD → Mutually Assured Destruction.

The Defenders of invention of Nuclear war through nuclear deterrence include no realists and structuralists like Kenneth Waltz and Mearschmeyer as they believe Deterrence from nuclear weapons can prevent war due to Deterrence by Denial and punishment.

However, opponents of such approach include liberals like Scott D. Sagan and Mina Tannenwald (Social Constructivist scholar) as Scott D. Sagan believe that nuclear

weapons leads to 'Nth country Syndrome' and can trigger 'Game theory' where the benefits of Defection far outweigh the benefits of cooperation o

Nirā Tannudhad also held that a 'taboo' has developed against the Nuclear weapons o This is in line with what J.L Nehru called Nuclear weapons as Satanic and most diabolical use of technology (Mahatma Gandhi) o

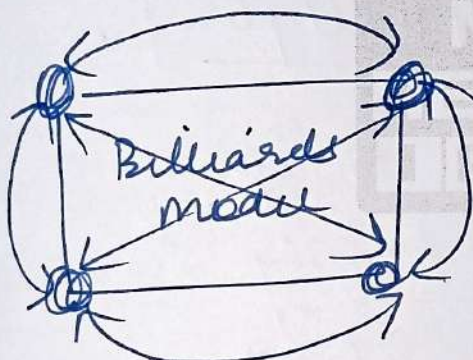
Although India is against nuclear weapons, but is not against peaceful use of nuclear energy, but the current IPRI report shows that the nuclear weapons acquisition has been on the rise for the world as a whole, which also makes us think upon threat of Nuclear terrorism (also acknowledged by UNGA).

Q.5(d) Discuss the cobweb model of international relations.

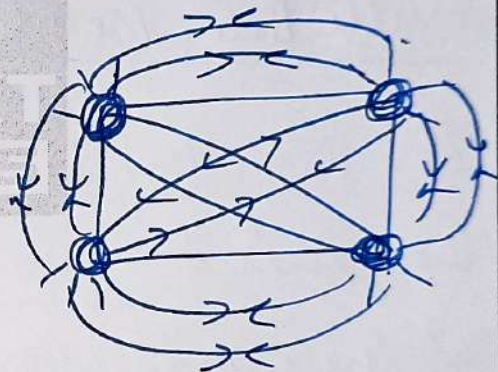
(10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Cobweb Model of International Politics shows the current model of 'Multiplex' developed by John Burton as opposed to Arnold Wolfers Billiards model where States were the only Actors of Interaction.



↓
State Led Interaction



Multiplex Model

↓
Cobweb model

Cobweb Model of John Burton can best be explained from the fact that World today has moved from
⁶⁶State centric Geopolitics to
Geo centric Global Politics²²

This shows that world today interacts in multiple ways through the globalization where the interactions are not just between State-State but between State-State, State-Non State Actors, Non State-Non State Actors, Thus it has become a Multi Actor Model [Multiplex].

This has led to opening of borders and world becoming flat in the words of Thomas Friedman, however it has also led to multiple threats like terrorism, organized crime, Sinister Channels (Eg) mercenaries to Russia, where Non State Actors & mimic the State Agencies (Eg) Private militaries like Wagner Group in Russia which increases the risk of Frankenstein Monster.

Q.5 (e) How did the end of the Cold War lead to significant transformations in the world capitalist system? (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

John Lewis Bruce on the end of end of cold war held that "we have killed the python but given rise to multiple snakes".

End of cold war has been shown by some as expansion of Neo liberal model of Globalisation where Hayek in his book Constitution of Liberty called 'Market' as a source of liberation and hegemony Taration as bonded labour.

The opening of world markets has deepened capitalism according to Marxist Scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein who held that lust for profit can take capitalist anywhere.

this is also evident as China
 became the biggest beneficiary through
 its market policies and has become
manufactures for the world, where
 it has also destroyed the identities
 of peripheries (eg) small states underdevelop-
ment at the cost of core states.

The Scramble for Africa shows
 this which has laid to resource
crunch (mineral exploitation) and
aid curse in the region.

Here, Amartya Sen rightly
 argued that Globalization although
 has increased opportunities, but
poor people like women lack capabilities
 to explore these opportunities.

Thus, there is also a need to
Diversify (eg) SCRI, China +1, Friendshoring
 because of language hinders during COVID 19.

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Page 58

*Candidates
must not write
on this page*

Q.6 (a) What are the core assumptions of the liberal approach to international relations? Examine its approach to peace and security in the international system? (15 marks, 200 words)



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Page 55

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Q.6 (b) Give an analysis of the international system according to the system theory of Mortan Kaplan.
(15 marks, 200 words)







Q.6 (c)

Analyze the feminist critique of liberal theory in International Relations. What alternative feminist approaches have been proposed to address these criticisms? (20 marks, 250 words)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



NEXT IAS







Q.7(a)

What do you understand about the term 'post-colonial' in the context of international relations? Discuss the core arguments of postcolonialism in international relations.

(15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Post Colonial countries are the ones where colonialism has ended, but no colonialism in some form is still continuing (eg) third world countries.

In the context of International Relations, Post Colonial countries argue for the voice in the International Arena because American scholars of APSA consider International Relations as the American Science because of the US's dominance in the world politics and Hegemonic Stability theory [Global Policy of Robert-Gilpin and Kindleberger].

But the core argument of Post Colonials is that the dominance of west for a person is

Baghdad IR is not an Anarchy, but a system led by west (eg Bush Doctrine (Democracy at Gun point)).

These can be seen when Morgenthau called Africa as 'Political Empty'. Similarly Kenneth Waltz held that it would be foolish to frame policy of nation with respect to countries like Mauritius, Singapore because of their little value in International Arena.

Stanly Hoffman (traditionalist) also believes in the de facto non existence of post colonial world in the International relations.

Thus, Post Colonialists argue for their voice (eg 3rd world Realist Scholars gave some

very important concepts like 'Insecurity Dilemma' given by Mohammad Ayub, which the European countries have also started facing (eg) yellow vest movement, UK post-election riots by leftist parties.

This shows that in International Arena every bit is important. However, India has always acted as a 'Voice of Global South' (eg) Entry of 55 nations African Union in G20 during India's 2023 presidency, organised 2 summits in 2023, Vaccine Maitri Initiative, Humanitarian Initiatives like Operation Kanker, Operation Dost (~~Afghanistan~~ Turkey Earthquake).

This shows Post colonialism needs to be replaced with their Active Participation.

NEXT IAS

PSIR | CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024 | TEST-01

Q.7(b) How valid is the argument that the development of advanced industrial countries is driven more by industrialization and modernization than by ideological commitments?

(15 marks, 200 words)

Advanced Industrial Countries
modernization and industrialization
 story has been a matter of debate
 as some theorists like Neo Marxist
 and Gramscian scholars like
Robert Cox believed that ideological
power play a big role behind the
economic power, military power
 of USA [propagated the idea of free
 trade to dominate].

However, Robert Gilpin
 (Instrumental Marxist) in his
 'Socialism for Skeptical Age' held that
industrialization through capitalist
class is the reason for the modernization
 of Advanced Capitalist countries.

Although Nicos Poulantzas (Relative Autonomism theory) believes that the ideological and material is balanced, but the Structuralism of Habermas argues that due to capitalism in Economics and Socialism in Politics, Advanced Industrial Societies are bound to suffer from Legitimation crisis.

This is also true because the Ideological commitments have played a role in establishing Hegemony (Gramsci) through the Intellectual class where Integral state [Civil Society + State] played a role for attaining stability (eg) Glorious Revolution 1688 in Britain helped it in the process of Industrial Revolution on one hand and successful outlets of Colonial ^{other}

Tensions from India due to the Political Stability.

But Industrialization, modernization has also helped in further establishing Economic Hegemony through the concept of Dependency theory of Marxism where it is not only developed because of underdevelopment of peripheries, but also by exploitation of working class (Karl Marx's theory of surplus value).

Hence, both have played a role in the development of Advanced Industrial countries as nothing has remained in the water tight container.

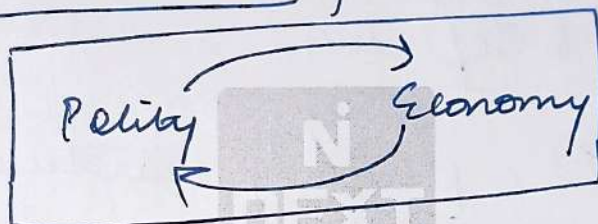
Q.7(c)

How does the political economy approach provide an economic interpretation of political consequences? Discuss the Marxist perspective of political economy.

(20 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Political Economy Approach given by Adam Smith (Classical Liberal) held that economy drives the political structure which in turn drives the economy.



Adam Smith in 'Wealth of Nations' has given the critique to Mercantilism and Marxist Discourse; by saying that political economy aids in Political Development as well as modernization through the concept of Agency to the state.

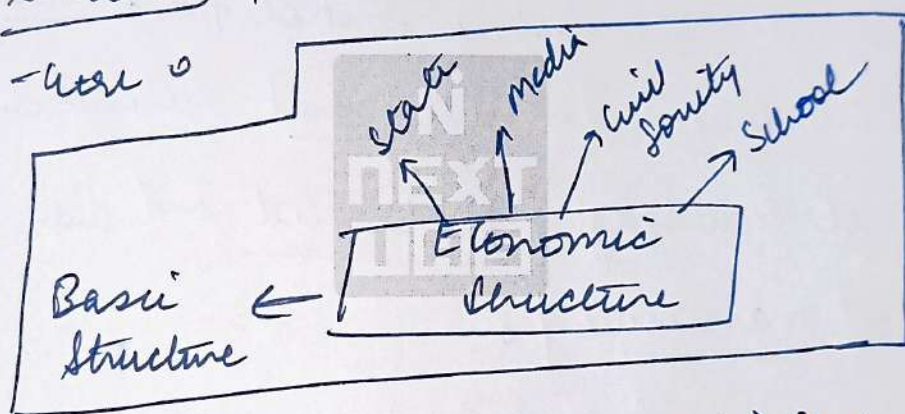
This can also be seen what Atul Kohli has described about the

all consequences of not addressing wealth inequality leads to crisis of Governability. This is also held by neo marxist scholar Gunnar Myrdal in book 'Asian Drama' where economy development deficit has led to 'Left State' in India.

Also practising overdevelopment of political structure leads to mismatch between Economic and Political Structure, thus leading to Bonapartism (in Pakistan), a concept given by Frantz Fanon [Structural neo marxist] of Overdeveloped State which can also be considered true in case of India.

[Marxist Perspective] of Political Economy can also be

analysed for the works of Karl Marx, who through his 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte's held that Economic Structure is the basic structure of society, and the class which controls the basic structure, also controls the super structure.



Hence, Karl Marx divided the society into the worker class (have not) and Bourgeois Class (who own means and process of production), saying that the until we destroy the dominance of Economic Structure by Capitalists, we cannot

liberate workers & class, thus proposed communism for it.

However, Gramsci later saved Marx from crude Economic determinism as he said that there exist Integral State and not just state which control the Base structure, so held that revolution at low stage [protracted and use of manpower].

In continuation, later Ralph Miliband and Nicola Poulantzas analysed from Marxist perspective in post capitalist society & established that State continues to be a committee or agent of Bourgeois class.

~~But~~ Thus, there is a debate in the Marxist theory with respect to