NEXT IAS

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : GAUTAM SINGH

Roll No. : MES MT24 PSIRA041

Mobile Number : .....Date of Examination : 27/07/24

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.

SECTION-A

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 a strategy of Realist paradigm, employed by states to ensure their survival and prevent any actor from gaining extra-ordinary power, through alliances, coalition and band-wagoning etc.

Although realist scholars like David Hume consider it timeless wisdom, a maxim of IR, a question-mark on its relevance emerged due to complex-interdepent (Joseph Nye), rise of non-state actor and shift from billiards-ball to cob-web model (John Burton) in post cold war era.

Liberal scholars argued that since,

Candidates must not write on this margin

westphilian world order has given way to fractured unipolarity and economic interdependence has created security community (ie. EU), there is no need for hard-power.

Further, bodies like WTO, UNFCCC etc have compartmentalised global issues and hence, collective threat has taken place of security dilemma.

However, ongoing wars in Ukraine and Ghaza, Nagorno-Karabakh and growing alliances like QUAD, AUKUS to balance China in Indo-pacific suggest continued reliance on BoP.

As TV Paul and John Wiztz held - BoP still relevant, not in traditional sense but actuation differing with context.

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 collective struggle for social transformation, challenging the political order and existing power relation in quest of justice.

New social movement as defined by Inglehart are concerned with post-material issues such as - environmental justice, gender-empowerment, equality and rights (eg. LGBTQ)

Developing countries being inter-Connected with west experienced extended movements such as #metoo, #blacklives matter etc. Further, indegenous issues such as Mhasa Amini protest (Iran), Array Protest (India), Umbrella movement (Hong Kong) also found place.

Candidates must not writ on this margi

As held by Robert Putnam, these movements have led to Extra-territorial, inter-racial and across-community solidarity and built trust on common issues.

However, unique aspect of New social movement remains the inter-mix of bread-butter and post-material issues (R.C. Guha). This aspect makes these movement even more special as leadership comes from lower class (Chipko) and for survival issues (Narmada Bachao).

As recent Bangladesh protests also suggests, reclaiming the public sphere (Hannah Arendt) is going to help deepen democracy in global south.

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

Democracy as defined by Abraham Lincon is government, of, by and for the people.

However, in third world- countries (being prismatic societies) and having Asian values (non-democratic), quest for democracy has faced tribulations such as- excessive reliance on ethnicity, hero-worship, rise of demogogy and democracy turning into plectocracy.

Except India, the democracy experiment has led to a Pakistan, an Indonesia under Sukarno, military dictatorships of Mali, Niger etc and disturbed middle east which is still

Candidates must not write on this margin

suffering from hangover of Arab-spring.

Reasons for these tribulations can be found in Hannah Arendt - "depoliticised masses getting enfranchised" and J.S. Mill - "functioning of democracy needs analysis, reason and just soul."

However, India as a model stands apart, and as Amartya Sen held in "Argumentative Indian", serves as model of democracy for global south. With spirit of participation, accountability, deliberation and justice Indian model should be adopted as democracy is not only needed but a compulsion for justice [Kofi Annan]

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 school also called Instrumental school of Marxism analyses economic exploitation and impact of basic structure (economic) on states in internation politics.

Inspired by Marx and Lenin, schelars like A.G. frank and Samir Amin analyse how neo-colonialism in favour of core countries [global north] is leading to unequal exchange, uneven development and development of underdevelopment in latin America and Africa:

Immanuel Wallerstein criticized liberal modernisation [argues for greater integration of world economy for

Candidates must not write on this margin

growth of global south [Samuel P. Huntington] saying it will lead to transfer of resources and exploitation of labour.

In this world systems theory, he emphasises that there is no third world, but only one world based on authoritative and discriminatory division of labour and drain of wealth through MNCs, NGOs and capitalist of core and semi-periphery, while states of peripheries act as their agents.

The approach has been criticized for economic determinism and ignoring complex-interdepence.

However, it is highly relevant in making capitalism humane.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Power is ability to force own will on others (Hobbes), which in IR is seen as most potent tool for securing survival, national interest through various means.

Likes of Morgenthau, Waltz and Mearsheimer rely on hard power where as liberals (Joseph Nye) propogate soft power (norms, values etc)

However, Comprehensive National Power as propounded by Hilary Clinton in form of Smart power is most recent and advanced concept. It is combination of both hard and soft power.

Apart from developing security

Candidates must not writ on this margi

Capability in form of army, weaponisation etc it focuses on developing cultural image through diplomacy, media and diaspora.

Contemporary example of CNP is USA, which apart from being largest military is also global hegemon of cultural export through liberal democratic orders, open market etc.

Hence, CNP is an advanced concept as it amalgamates basic tenant of all major schools — realism (hard power), liberalism (norms, value), communism (hegemony, interpellation), post modern (power is what we make of it), and hence describes current order accurately.

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 methodical sub-discipline of political science, which uses systemic comparison as a technique of political enquiry [Hague and Harrop]

Although it started with eurocentric and static legal-institutional comparison of european constitutions, with modern comparitive methods, cross-global investigation of political phenomenon (such as pol. parties, pressure groups, social movements etc) started in post-WWII period.

The structural functional approach of Almond and Powell analyse how

Candidates must not write on this margin

functions of interest articulation and aggregation happens across the world. Role of non-state actors (e.g. Amnesty int., MNCs) and social movements (Mhasa Amini, Yellow vest movement) is centre of this investigation.

Further, scholars of political sociology approach attempt to study interface of society on polity and how elitism of western polity (Alfredo Pareto), and over-developed (Hamza Alavi) and parochial prismatic (Riggs) nature of developing society is interselated.

Understanding economic phenomenon in global politics, through

Candidates must not write on this margin

political economy where cross-global analysis of dependence [AG Frank] through neo-colonialism and division of world system in core and periphery is relevant trend.

Despite their effort of cross border investigation they have been criticised as being pro eurocentric, loosing normative touch, having plethora of data and facts and using unnecessary jagrons which without analytical value.

However, for understanding heterogenous and complex post-colonial world order, there is no better suited approach than comparitive politics.

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)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Marxist school of international politics is based on political economy approach which tries to analyse economic policies of nations and their impact on world [mainly global south].

Influenced by Karl Marx's view on global proletariet [Das Kapital] and Lenin's theory of capitalism, they argue that all the norms, values and institutions are for benifit of core countries and their capitalists.

Scholars of dependency school establish that ongoing neo-colonialism

Candidates must not write on this margin

in form of exploitation of resources in Africa and latin America has led to development of underdevelopment, growing inequality etc [Sameer Amin]

Immanuel Wallerstein through systems theory shows how global system of multicultural division of labour leads to concentration of wealth in core and deprecation in peripheries.

Gramscian Marxist like Robert Cox challenge the fundamental assumptions of Realist and liberal school like importance of inst., norms, values when he says their purpose is to est. U.S. hegemony.

Candidates must not w on this mar

Similarly, Charles Beard and Raymond Aron call realist discourse of National interest, security and BOP as Pseduo concept to realise the imperialist agenda.

Although Marxist school has been criticized to be irrelevant (End of history) after complex-interdependence (J. Nye) among countries. But as far as cultural, monetary and labour colonialism [Noam Chomsky] exist, Marxism remain relevant.

Approach of critical school for emancipation of masses through grassroot de movements is relevant today more than ever. [Andrew Linklater].

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

Hauge and Hanof in their work "Comparative government and politics" define it as- methodical sub-discipline of political science which uses systemic comparison as method of political enquiry.

It started with Aristotle's study of 148 constitutions and later developed as traditional comparitive politics which provided legal-institutional comparison of developed world on basis of historical, legal and philosophical approach.

Later on modern comparitive

Candidates must not write on this margin

politics, as held by [Greenleaf,] provides avenue for study of political and societal interface (political sociology), economic impact of state policies (pol. economy) and normative suggestions to develop third world countries (political development)

However, after globalisation of world as reflected in complex-interdependence, comparitive method faces challenges such as plethora of variables (history, society, economy), lack of objectivity, poor quality of info (in countries like China).

Candidates must not write on this margin

Neera Chandoke argue that comparitive analysis still suffers from fallacies of orientalism and have eurocentric outlook in studying the developing world. [FW RIGGS]

Further, the over-broadend. inter-disciplinary approach makes it difficult to decide - what to include - what to exclude.

However, despite these challenges this approach has helped in understd. of neo-colonialism [dependency schoo], role of ethnicity in politics [Christophe Jeffrelot] and above all, interface of society, polity and economy [S.M. Lipset].

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)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Realism is school of empirical paradigm, based on westphilian world order, that explains the world order as it is [power view], rather than how it ought to be

Although it started in east with Kautilya [Arthshastra], Sun Tzu and in west with Thucydides, Hobbes, Machiavelli; in modern times it emerged as criticism to utopianism of Woodrow Wilson's liberal world order during inter war period.

Traditional (classical) Realism started with Hans Morgenthau's "Politics among nations" (1948), which based it's analysis on human nature. Like Machiavelli's Animus dominendi, states in IR also

Candidate must not on this ma

are concerned with survival and hence are - power-seeking. The self-help for ensuring security leads to alliance, BOP and ultimately war.

Neo-realists, however criticized traditional view for being deterministic and hence unscientific. Kenneth Waltz in his "Theory of international politics" (1969) shifts from actor level to structure level analysis. Structure of I.R. being anarchic (without world govt.), structural differentiation and differing capabilities of nation leads to security dilemma

Hence, states have **no choice** to act independently for war or peace.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hence, although the basic assumption of anarchy, survival, self-help and power monism [Stanely Hoffman] remains the same, the analytical aspect of war and peace has been reformed.

Further, Neo-classical realists have reformed neo-realists & with Fareed Zakaria and Randall Schweller including both actor and structure in their analysis.

Due to this reformist tendency of realist scholars as per understanding of time, Realism has remained as timeless wisdom, other schools being merely footnote of realism.

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)

Candidates must not wri on this marg

Max Weber defines Power as the ability to force one's will on someone else's behaviour.

International politics is dominated by realist school, called power-monist. Morgenthau held that - "whatever may be the ultimate end, power is always the immediate end.

On contrary to realist view of hard power, Joseph Nye gave concept of soft power based on norms, values and shared goodwill.

Nye argued that U.S. could

Candidates must not write on this margin

maintain its hegemony even after WW II due to soft power of liberal democracy, open market and normative values like human rights, justice etc.

He held that over-emphasis on hard-power leads to over-stretching and collapse of hegemony [USSR in Afghanistan, US in Vietnam].

Although, being criticized by Marxist for interpellating capitalist ideas to est. hegemony [Robert Cox] and by Communitarians for Westoxication and destroying indegenous culture [Michael Sandels], the contemporary changes

in current world are revising its utility.

With growing inter-dependence, development of nuclear deterrence and rise of external watchdogs (NGOs, UN) etc, use of onde coercive power is not recommended.

Further, war is ~~fought today~~ on ideological front, through diplomacy, export of culture, media [Al-Jajira etc]. That is why even developing countries like India are focusing on vaccine diplomacy, emphasis on culture etc.

As held by PM Modi, India can increase its soft power through Samvad, Sankalp, Samridhi, Suraksha and Samanjasya

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

Thomas Freidman in this book "The Lexus and olive trees" defines globalisation as inexrable interconnectedness of individuals, nations, markets and technology.

The process stanted in 15th c with european adventurism and with growth of ICT, inter-state trade, birth of WTO at end of 20th c, it is growing farther, faster, deeper and cheaper.

Hence, scholars of globalist perspective (liberals), contend that Globalisation has led nation-state obsolete.

Kenichi Ohame in (book- Borderless world) gave concept of global citizen, which demands global goods and cannot

Candidate must not w on this ma

be controlled by respective state. Hence, post-modern sovereignty has emerged with complex-interdependence.

Similarly, Marshal Machluhan, explaining role of internet, ICT, gives concept of global village, where communication and transportation is facilitating movement of people and ideas.

Susan strange (book- Casino capitalism) says global polity has emerged, where trans-national movements [#metoo, black-lives matter, Mhasa Amini), NGOs [Amnesty international] are outside of state control.

Today, MNCs control 40% of global output, 80% global trade. $15 billion in traded daily on stock

Candidates must not write on this margin

exchanges and events like Asian fin. crisis (1997) and Global crisis of 2008 can shake whole world – outside capability of nation-state.

Realist scholars however, counter this view. Robert Gilpin argues that globalisation is controlled by states as trade is the oldest nexus among states. They argue that shells of sovereignty are still intact as reflected in approaches like America first, chinese dream and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Ashutosh Varshney in [crisis of globalisation] indicates how rise of ultra-right in France, Italy, Germany leading to closing borders, anti-immigration policies is threat to globalisation itself.

Similarly, Samir Saran talks about gated globalisation where state allow openness only as per their national interest [eg. China – open economy but not twitter, fb etc].

Finally, Md. Ayub says- after covid crisis, state is dead has converted into long live nation-state.

Hence, yes globalisation has transformed nation state sovereignty but no way made it obsolete. In fact, states today use sovereignty to bargain with agents of globalisation itself [UN, WTO etc]

Hence, as Kofi Annan held- Globalisation and sovereignty are not zero-sum games. Both should cooperate for greater good.

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)

Structural-functional approach was developed by Almond and Powell to address the static and eurocentric nature of Systems Approach of David Easton.

Being influenced by behavioural-empirical methodology and Anthropologists they took micro view of every system. It was held that every system perform some essential functions, however the structure of performance differs.

They explain four primary input functions of political system as -

political socialisation [by family, schools], political communication (by media), interest articulation and interest aggregation by pressure groups and pol. parties.

These inputs lead to output functions of rule making, execution and Adjudication [legislature, executive and judiciary]

The approach has been criticized as unnecessary jargons (by traditionalists) and American approach to malign socialist work (by Marxist) with no real analytical value.

However, the approach is instrumental in understanding impact of NGOs, Pressure groups [Amnesty Int.], Pol. Parties [BSP in India] in functioning of govt.

Q.5 (b) Analyse the relationship between Environmental security and national security. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Thomas Hobbes has defined security as the most fundamental feature of existance, as all other aspects depend upon it.

In international ~~sec~~ relation it was propounded by realist scholars like morgenthau who emphasize on national security (statist concept) through instruments like BoP, deterrance, coalition etc.

However, scholars of Copenhagen school, found realist and likeral (security of int. order) as narrow and static.

Barry Buzan in his concept of Security Complex, held that there are at least five major components of security - economic, borders, environmental, political and social.

Environmental security denotes

common threats to mankind eg. Climate change, Pollution, bio diversity loss etc.

From perspective of global south, environmental security is related to their national security as they are worst sufferers of natural calamities, hazards (eg. submergence of small island nations due to sea level rise).

For global north, demand of historical responsibility, funds for technology transfer and climate induced migration not only hampers their image as liberal-responsive nation but also threat to their demography and security.

Hence, environmental issue needs to be securitised and norms and values established for its protection.

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

Deterrence word emerged from latin word de-terr (to frighten), that means it is a psychological concept to frighten the enemy to avoid war.

It emerged with Game theorists like Thomas Schelling during cold-war, realists giving it credit for keeping the cold war cold [waltz].

However, post-cold war there has been question mark on its relevance due to development of security community in trans-atlantic, complex-interdepence and threat coming from non-state actors.

Further, social-constructivists like Nina Tannenwald consider it

irrelevant as it is not to be used due to nuclear taboo.

The question mark on relevance is also valid as deterrence could not stop theater wars (conventional) during cold war. Even today nuclear powers like India-China fight over Doklam, Kargil was between nuclear powers, and failure to stop Ukraine war.

However, continuous reliance and growing arsenal of nuclear weapons (in France, UK), Nuclear posture review of USA and recent Japanese effort of deterrence against Korea and china show that N. deterence is an evergreen game.

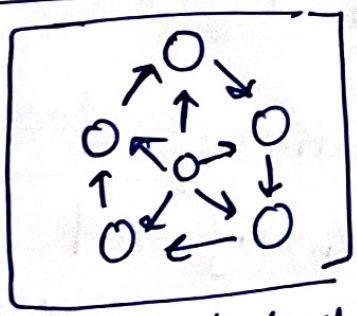
Hence, as Bernard Brodies held as long states remain rational and security remain central - N. deterrence remains relevant.

Q.5 (d) Discuss the cobweb model of international relations. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

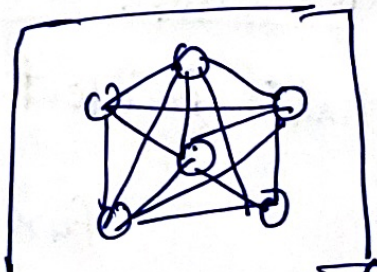
Cobweb model explains international relations as complex web of fractured relation between states, non states actors, international institutions etc.

Developing upon social liberalism approach of IR, John Burton developed it in response to billiards ball model of Bayles and Smith denoting westphilian world order.



Billjards ball model

V/s



Cob-web model

Emphasizing on complex interdependence between states and compartmentalisation of issues, Burton,

held that in contemporary world order, social relations among citizens, extra-terretrial NGOs, MNCs and common global threats like terrorism has converted people of diff countries into security communities.

State no more remains the primary actor as benifits and threats are common for all. the 1997 Asian financial crisis, 2008 global crisis established that incident in one part impact all.

Further, globalisation of local movements [#metoo, Mhasa Amini] and role of MNCs in policies of states prove their cl

However, ongoing territorial wars, alliances [QUAD], and protectionism show that game of billiards ball is still on.

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

Cold war denotes a bipolar world order characterised by suspicion, theater wars, nuclear deterrence and the ideological clash of capitalism & communism.

Cold war ended in 1990s with dissolution of USSR, defined as End of history [Francis Fukuyama]

It led to significant transformation in capitalist system as-

(1) Many former soviet, communist block countries adopted capitalism [eg. Latvia, Ukraine etc].

(2) Bipolarity gave way to US hegemony making NAM irrelevant and third world tilting towards west [growing market for capitalism]

Candidat must not on this m

(3) further, as held by Thomas Friedman, Golden Arches theory - complex - interdependence led to liberal - democratic - economic culture becoming common sense.

However, to maintain the broader system and to maintain hegemony of capitalism inst. like WTO were est. giving voice and rights to global south.

This accomodation as against earlier instrumentalist approach has led to solidarity of global south, rise of China as contender hegemon and USA following megalomania (destroying own order of capitalism).

What does future hold will be determined by how US handles these new challenges.

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)

Candidates must not write on this margin

"A world full of human happiness is well within human capacity."
— BERTRAND RUSSEL

Based on such ideology, liberal approach aspires to establish world peace through norms, values and institutions.

Inspired by scholars like John Locke, Kant (Republicanism) etc it started with 14 points program of Woodrow Wilson against power centric, war torn westphilian world order.

Core assumptions of liberalism have been defined by John Ikenberry in his work "Liberal Leviathan" as- cosmopolitanism [irrelevance of national boders], idealism

Candidates must not write on this margin

[removal of war, poverty, discrimination], Institutionalism [global order, rule of law, equality] and prominance of norms and values [justice, human rights etc].

Liberal scholars, to attain peace and security prescribe to est. international inst. [eg. UN, WTO etc], develop interaction and communication [communication theory] for development of security community [Karl Deutsch] and emphasis on track-2 diplomacy.

Further, compartmentalisation of issues [functionalism], for developing functional sovereignty [GDH Cole] and developing

Candidates must not write on this margin

interdependence through integration of markets [Golden arch theory - Thomas Friedman] and promoting states to become trading states [Richard Cobden] is suggested.

Finally, development of democratic peace [Michael Doyle] through inter-related norms, and effort towards common threats like climate change, terrorism is needed.

Although liberalism is criticized as being utopian [EH Carr], an attempt to neo-colonialism [dependency school] and eurocentric [Post-colonial], its relevance is today's war-torn world is more than ever.

As held by Donald Tusk - "as far as peace, harmony, justice remains relevant liberalism remains relevant.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Systems theory attempts to analyse international relations on basis of interaction between states as they are inter-related and interconnected.

The approach emerged with behavioural movement, and it is influenced by Systems Theory of David Easton. (inter-disciplinary approach)

In his quest to develop a grand-theory of IR, Mortan Kaplan gave 10 models which could explain world-order till date.

He started with Balance of Power model model indicating multipolarity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

security dilemm and billiards ball model of westphilian world order (17th c to WWI)

Then he gives Tight, loose and very loose bipolar model, where satellite states grow their importance by jumping into the circle { France coming out of NATO }

He also gave hypothetical models like equal veto model, hierarchial model apart from detente and defused nuclear model.

Despite this effort, this theory has been criticized for being model building attempt rather than theory building.

Richard Hass, criticized him for ignoring Semi-state actors and not including

Candidates must not write on this margin

basic concepts of system theory such as environment, input-output etc. Stanely Hoffman termed it as futile step in the ~~wr~~ right direction.

However, systems approach is most relevant in understanding of IR due to its multi-disciplinary approach, value-neutrality and free from bias due to its positivist nature

That is why it is still used by scholars across the discipline to define IR (empirical utility) and suggest way forward (normative utility) to establish peace and secure just world order.

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

Feminism refers to ideology concerned with ending the neglect of women and bringing them to the centre of policy making from peripheries.

In international relations, feminist ideology developed with Ann. J. Tickners criticism of Morgenthau's basis principles of foreign policy. Tickner provides for feminist human nature, human security instead of territorial security, Cooperation (rather than anarchy), and confluence of ethics and politics.

Criticising the liberal theory, like the marxist, feminist argue that

Candidates must not write on this margin

liberals are only concerned with profits of capitalist class and stay away from addressing the real concern of human security.

Hilary Clinton, while criticising US approach for neglecting women issue in Afghanistan policy held that "human rights are actually women rights"

Likes of Clinton and Cynthia Enloe criticise the liberals for painting wrong perspective in theories like complex interdepence, functionalism and democratic peace, as women rights are not echoed even in democracies.

In her work, Banana, Beaches

Candidates must not write on this margin

and Bases, Enloe regrets the absence of women from policy making leading to war crimes against women [rapes during Ghaza crisis] and exploitation of children and women during Ukraine crisis. Emphasizing need of female voice she says- Personal is international.

Margot Wallestorn, the Swedish foreign minister has suggested 3R approach [Representation, Rights and resources] for women on policy making front. It will not only secure women's right, but also make world peaceful.

Ninfama Rao, while praising Vijaylakshmi Pandit's tenure at UN, emphasizes

Candidates must not write on this margin

for seprate women policies in the foreign policy of UN.

Due to these voices, steps have been taken as Sweden declared seprate foreign policy on women; UN resolution 1325 - held presence of women perspective on war, peace related issues. Further, both MDGs and SDGs have special provisions for women.

the need of the hour is to shift the masculinist discipline of IR towards feminist discourse as "we the people must include she the people"