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An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 4**



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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.

13

- Structuring of answers is quite good
- Content is also good
- Mention for some balanced multi-dimensional answers
- Structuring for all of your approach based answers
- Overall good effort
- Keep it up

Name VYOM BINDAL

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Rajat

REMARKS

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100

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Criticisms of Liberal tradition in IR theory.
- (b) Basic Assumptions of the Realist approach.
- (c) Balance of Power
- (d) Wallerstein views on nature of World Economy.
- (e) Limitations of the Marxist approach of IR.

(a) Liberal tradition believes in possibility of co-operation, mutually beneficial trade, democracy as basis to convert jungle of international anarchy into zoo.

Criticisms of liberal tradition

i) Realists: They criticise liberals for overlooking the power seeking nature of states. International institutions, regimes can only provide limited short term co-operation. National interest is supreme, there is no common interest.

ii) Marxists: scholars like Samir Amin Emmanuel Wallerstein believe that liberal

Remarks

ideas of free trade protects interests of only capitalist countries. International institutions are hijacked by powerful countries. Capitalism operates as world system, drain developing countries of their wealth.

3) Feminists: Feminist argue that New Economic Order of globalisation, led to informalisation of work force, absence of social security provisions, disproportionately impacting women.

4) Critical School: Robert Cox argued that liberal ideas of free trade is actually a hegemony created by capitalists. It perpetuates their own power.

5) Post-Modernists: These scholars criticise the claim of objectivity by liberals, they believe no theory can claim to represent complete reality of IR.

Remarks

(6)  Structured
q. & d. content - try to make
more counterfactual
opinions

(iv) Origins of Realism can be traced to intellectual influences of Kautilya, Machiavelli, Thucydides which believe states are always power seeking interested only in national interest.

Basic assumptions:

- 1) Anarchy: due to absence of hierarchy or world govt; international system is anarchical in nature.
- 2) State centric view: Realists believe that states are the only actors in global politics. For them even the non-state actors like NGOs, MNCs, international organisations serve interests of state.
- 3) Power: Classical realists believe power in only militaristic terms. Neo-realists see power as capability (military + economic)
- 4) Idea on co-operation: They believe that anarchy is permanent feature of international

relations co-operation can only be short term phenomena

3) National Security: Realists believe that only security threat is external coming from other states, they neglect internal security threats.

4) Rational Choice theory: Realism believes that state acts in a most rational manner to preserve their national interests.
 How do they minimize (survival) self help

5) Balance of Power (BOP) is realist prescription for peace. It is based on basic principle that power deters power.

Assumptions of BOP

- 1) All nation states are committed to global peace.
- 2) collective force by participating states is higher than that of aggressor.
- 3) When any nation state tries to gain

Remarks

Preponderance of power, other states come together in war and brings it back to system.

T.V. Paul, has classified BOP in three categories:

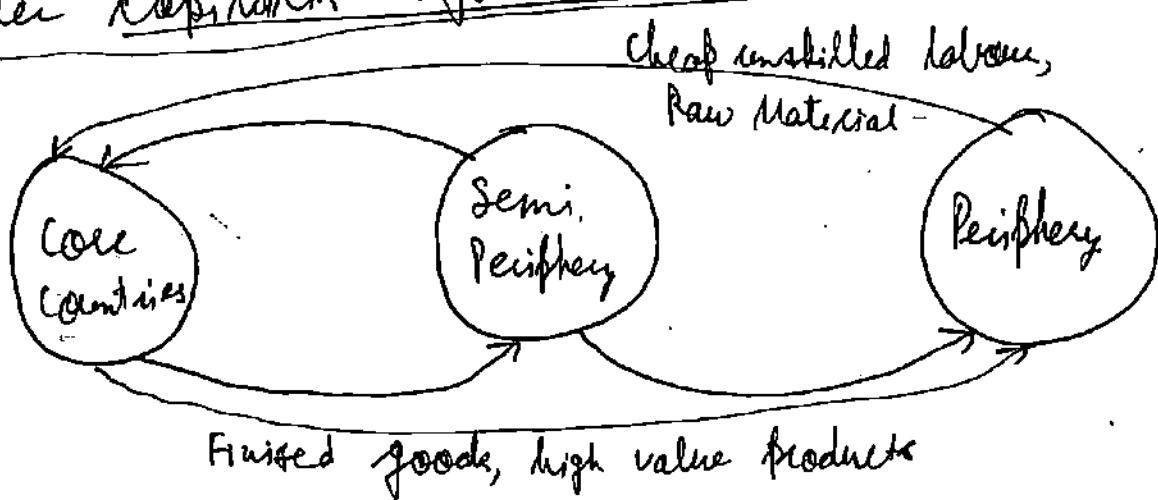
- 1) Hard BOP: It involves formal military alliances e.g. Treaty of Minsk, operation of NATO
- 2) Soft BOP: In this there is no formal military agreement, rather strategic partnerships, military and naval drills, information exchange. In globalised and interlinked world, it is more important examples: QUAD countries, Mahabar exercise
- 3) Asymmetrical BOP: It is situation when nations try to balance asymmetrical groups like terrorists. It also involves state sponsored terrorism to balance adversary e.g. Pakistan's use of Cross border terrorism to balance India

Remarks

(a) difference between global vs local BOP
natural vs artificial BOP
 Also uses the limitations of the approach

In highly-interlinked and interconnected world hard BOP had given way to soft BOP.

- (d) Wallerstein has given the World System theory to explain the nature of World Economy. He divides the nations of world into three categories engaged in unequal exchange under capitalist system.



Core countries: These are consumerist mass market societies, Raul Prebisch says that they export finished products to periphery and Semi-periphery and steal wealth, leading to under-development in the periphery e.g. Advanced Western countries US, West Europe.

Remarks

Peripheries: As per Sterling Foster, these are post-colonial underdeveloped countries in clientelist relation with core. They become source of cheap unskilled labour, raw material for the core countries.

Semi-Peripheries: Sterling Foster argues that they are able to exploit periphery but themselves are under exploitation of core countries, exhibit behaviour of both core and periphery.

Criticisms

- Frank and Gill criticise that existing "core" system of Europe is offshoot of West Asia Centric Medieval world.
- Hopkins criticise it for overlooking internal factors responsible for underdevelopment. (B)

(e) Marxist approach to IR believes that international relations are characterised by perpetuation of class interests of the capitalists.

Remarks

good content what is important dimension of this cycle how will it eventually come to an end

Criticisms

- 1) Davenport criticises Marxist theory for overlooking social, cultural, political factors shaping global relations.
 - 2) Marxist predictions did not come true, communism remained utopia.
 - 3) Liberal scholars believe that global trade and economic exchange lead to mutual gains for all, rather than few classes.
 - 4) Realists question the Marxist assumption that state is just boundary drawn by capitalists. States are real entities preserving their national interest.
 - 5) Feminists: expose limitation of Marxism in comprehensively addressing women's concerns.
- However, Marxism did help in opening new schools of IR like critical theory.

Remarks

(*) ~~add - they ignore other forms of Identity & exploitation~~

~~they are more of a problem defining our problem~~

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Critically Examine Feminist viewpoints on the nature of International Relations.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) Transnational relations are considered by sociological liberalism to be an increasingly important aspect of international relations. Explain. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss in detail the liberal viewpoint on the State and Power in the context of International Relations. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Feminist scholars like Ann T. Tickner, Cynthia Enloe, Daryl Tervis argue that international relations is gendered to exclude women voices. They site following examples -

- 1) Notion of Power is masculinist and believes only in militaristic power.
- 2) Women are more vulnerable during the conflicts e.g. rape as war instrument during Manchuria aggression
- 3) V. Spike Peterson argue that public-private distinction is irrational, security should extend to within family.
- 4) Feminists argue that rationality is associated with men, hence women voices are marginalised

Remarks

Criticism of Feminist Viewpoint

- 1) Radical feminists: they criticise liberal feminists of merely practising an "add women and stir" approach, rather than true emancipation of women.
- 2) Liberal feminists had been criticised for promoting Imperialism. Western intervention in Iraq, Libya was justified on protecting women interests, while in practise it was for promotion of strategic interests.
- 3) Ethnographic: Feminists theory over-emphasise on cultural, familial factors undermining role of state in international relations.

However, their perspective is being included

- 1) UNSC resolution 1325, identifies importance of women security and peace.
- 2) UNSC resolution 1820, recognise rape as war crime.

Remarks

(1) - good analysis
- balance & object
- moderate more on the net of the tradition
- coherence within 3rd world
- feminist stands out

- 3) Sweden has agreed to frame a feminist foreign policy.
- 4) UK recognises prevention of sexual abuse of women as foreign policy objective.
- 5) Hilary Clinton tried to mainstream feminist perspective in US foreign policy.
 Hence, as suggested by Sylvester, there is need to integrate feminist view on international relations and ensure greater number of female diplomats.
- (iv) Sociological liberals like Karl Deutsch have given great importance to transnational relations in communication theory. It is based on following assumptions:
- 1) Free flow of ideas, people, greater communication generates trust and relationship among the people of the various countries.

Remarks

2) In contrast to state-centric billiard ball model, John Bruton, prescribes Cobweb model, that is multiple sources of interactions, e.g., global Civil society (Amnesty, Greenpeace), MNCs, Business organisations.

3) Karl Deutsch believes that due to transnational people to people relations, people develop cross-cutting identities, hence they are not just members of a state, but of overlapping transnational groups.

4) Security community: They believe that such common identities leads to security community replacing security dilemma e.g. European Union, where nations do not view each other as threat, possibility of war is minimized.

5) Multi-centric world order: Rosenau had argued that multi-centric world had emerged, where state to state relations are complemented by

Remarks

What are the different types of security community we talk about

transnational relations having say in international relations. e.g. Seattle protests against WTO forced shifting of venue.

*Also include
the view of
Guru Barker*

Criticisms:

- It does not recognise which node is more important.
- States continue to determine the primary agenda of interactions
- In case of Third World countries, common identity becomes a source of conflict rather than cooperation e.g. Indian Subcontinent.
- Sociological liberalism requires pre-requisites of democracy, free trade, hence may not be applicable to West Asia.

However, despite the ideological liberalism explains plural complexity of international relations, it is further studied by Emmanuel Adler, Michael Barnett.

Remarks

- Vigor's analysis
- No other changes needed

(C) Liberal theory on international relations is based upon their view that human beings by nature are co-operative, peaceful and loving.

Liberal viewpoint on power:

Power not just consists of military power but it also includes the economic power, which is expressed in two forms

↓
high GDB high
per capita income,
power of aid, loans

↓
Power to set rules of
global trade and
commerce e.g. WTO,
World Bank, IMF.

• Liberal scholars like Joseph Nye had given the idea of soft power. Unlike military power, it is power of attraction. It is

Remarks

Analyse the
they believe point of
to smart power
soft power is
more effective
now than
hard power.

created by ideas, institutions e.g. democracy as best form of government, Western discourse of Human Rights, capitalism as best economic model.

Holders of power: power is located not just in state, but non-state actors are also powerful. For instance MNCs, global civil society organisations also possess power.

Liberals view on state

- Liberals view state primarily as neutral arbitrator among the conflicting interests.
- State works in co-ordination with transnational actors like MNCs, global civil society.

- States have mutual interest in promoting democracy, free trade. As per democratic peace theory it leads to overall stability in international relations.
- Liberal believe in rational choice theory. hence states are regarded as rational actors working in their own self interest.
- Liberals believe that economic interests are equally important for states as the security interests.
- Complex Interdependence theorists like Keohane and Nye believe that states are connected through multiple nodes.

Ques analysis
Past need to include
views of non scholars

(9)

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Security is the deepest and most abiding issue in International politics. Comment.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) Compare and contrast views of liberal, realist and critical schools on global political economy.
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Given the emphasis on the state, power, anarchy, conflict and security, it is not entirely surprising that throughout much of its history cooperation has been a secondary concern for realists. Explain. Is the neo-realist view point any different on this?
(250 Words) (20)

(a) Security is central concern of international relations. The conception of security had underwent a change from mere survival to broader conception, which is discussed below:

1) Realist view of security: Security is primary objective of state. Classical realists believe in idea of militaristic security (Morgenthau) it is achieved by enhancing military capacity. Threat is external to the borders.

4) Economic security: Liberals go beyond and incorporate preservation of stable economic order.

Remarks

as necessary component of security e.g. 2008 financial crisis, East Asian financial crisis led to displacement, dislocation.

3) **Environmental Security**: The looming threat of climate change and resultant disasters threaten even conventional security and poses new challenges e.g. 2004 Tsunami destroyed military installations, Maldives fear submergence due to climate change.

4) **Human Security**: Human security is concerned with addressing deprivations of poverty, poor health, ethnic clashes e.g. riots, SARS outbreak, Ebola outbreak.

Developed countries is facing attacks like Pain attacks, USA's youth joining ISIS.

5) **Cyber Security**: In digitally connected world, cyber security had emerged as important concern e.g. Stuxnet attack on Iran, Cambridge Analytica

6)

Remarks should be more concrete & needs to be followed by new & different approaches of IR on Jewry

(i) [Third World security]: Mohammad Ayoub argue that internal security challenges are primary concern for developing countries. For instance communal riots, terrorism, ethnic clashes like Darfur conflict, Rwanda genocide.

This changing nature of security had also made global co-operation imperative to tackle security issues. Challenges like terrorism, Climate change cannot be solved by one nation alone. Despite varied interpretation, security remains prime concern of nations.

(ii) Global political economy is viewed differently by different schools of international relations.

Realist view (Economic Mercantilism)

They believe that states are the primary actors in the global economic environment.

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~~With more power than
of mercantilist approach to
negotiate with their neighbours.~~

- Global markets is just another way for states to capture economic resources and increase their power.
- There is no independent economic forces, rather they are subordinate to state interests.
- global economic integration breeds mutual vulnerability due to conflict over scarce resources.

Liberal view

- They believe that globalisation and liberalisation lead to mutual benefits for all.
- Global economic exchange is non-zero sum game benefiting all participants.
- Ricardo argue that trade leads to most efficient utilisation of the resources.
- globalisation has positive spill over effect, independent economic forces promote democracy, peace, stability.

Remarks

Also need to include
Adam Smith & Keynes

Critical theories

Orthodox Marxist: Marx, Hildebrand believe that global political economy is expansion of capitalism. It leads to masking of fundamental class interests of workers by projecting economic interests as supreme.

Dependency and World System Theory:

Scholars like A.G. Frank, Wallerstein believes that global political economy operates as World System.

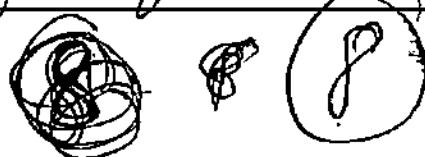
Profit of trade is reaped by developed core countries (e.g. USA, West Europe), while the peripheral countries (Africa, Asia) are mere exporters of raw material, suffer underdevelopment, exploitation.

Gramscian School (Robert Cox):

He believes that present global economic system is hegemonic.

US, UK had made ideas of free trade appear as beneficial for all; but in practise it

Remarks



benefits only them

Neo-Colonialism: Kwame Nkrumah argue that economic control in form of aids, loans, rules by WTO, IMF leads to Neo-imperialism or political subjugation of post-colonial states.

(c) Realists believe that international relations are anarchical in nature, they give following reasons:

Classical realist like Morgenthau based IR in human nature. Since human beings are selfish, power seeking by nature, similarly nations are always power seeking

Ordering Principle: In global politics, there is no world govt., hierarchy as it exists in the states. Hence global rules, regulations carry no meaning

Self Help Principle: Realists disregard the

Remarks

possibility of collective security, rather states will have to serve themselves in an anarchical world order.

Security Dilemma: Realists believe in spiral model; As one state tries to increase its power, it is perceived as threat by others, which then indulges in increasing its own power. Hence there is perpetual security dilemma.

Power seeking: For offensive realists like Mearsheimer, power is an end in itself, Nation states are power maximizers.

International Institutions: Realists locate them at periphery of international relations. They are useful only to the extent they serve national interests.

Remarks

Co-operation: Realists believe prevention of war is preferable than pursuing co-operation. However co-operation is possible on following grounds:

1) Classical realists: Absolute gain considerations.

Neo-realists: Relative gain considerations.

↳ Co-operation is limited and short-term as anarchy is principle feature of international relations.

Neo-Realist view

Source of Anarchy: It is rooted in structure of international relations and not human nature.

Power: They define power as Capability, it is not just military but economic and human resource.

Defensive realism: states are security maximisers rather than power maximisers.

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What do you understand by the term Neo-liberal Institutionalism?
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) Security dilemma arises primarily from the alleged structure of the international system rather than the aggressive motives or intentions of states. State your views.
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) How is Critical Theory different from 'orthodox' or structuralist variants of Marxist thought such as neo-Marxism and dependency theory?
(250 Words) (20)

good structure but don't elaborate
on the whole system instead focus on how they
give so little emphasis in cooperation
Collective security
economic inter dependence



Remarks

! Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

+ Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (a) Andrew Linklater and the transformation of political community
- (b) A feminist lens on world politics.
- (c) Idea of International Society by Hedley Bull.
- (d) The Great Debates of International Relations.
- (e) What do you understand by the term "Third World Security"?

(a) Andrew Linklater belongs to critical school of international relations. He argues for the transformation of political community to discover the manipulatory potential of theory.

Linklater believes that international system is not completely Marxist, neither complete capitalist hegemony, rather there exists a plethora of independent indigenous communities.

He argues for shifting the focus of theory to uncover the impediments being faced in emancipation of individuals. He says

Remarks good elaborate on
the idea of space of need to materialize
multiple subjects require non material form of discrimination

(5)

territorial boundaries need to be transformed into the moral boundaries. Every person counts and must be given full opportunity to develop himself/herself.

(i) Feminists believe that international relations is gendered to marginalise the women voices. Feminist view has following characteristics:

1) [Security]: Ann T. Tickner criticise state centric view of security and argue for broader human security, including concerns of women and children.

2) [Rationality]: Susan Heckman argues that existing body of knowledge is produced by men for perpetuating their own interests.

3) [National Interest]: Feminists argue that masculinist notion of national interest leads to:

wars, conflicts. feminists like Cynthia Enloe wants issue of co-operation, mutual benefit must be included.

4) Public - private divide: Feminists argue that public-private divide ignore the vulnerabilities faced by women within families e.g. rape, sexual abuse during wars.

5) Nature of leadership: V. Spike Peterson argues that leadership in international relations belongs to men, women are considered secondary and they are given leadership only if they accept masculine notion of leadership

6) Feminology: Daryl Tervis argued that terminology of international relations is male centric.

Feminists argue to broaden the ambit of international relations by including women voices into it. Chinger suggested

Remarks

very good content
No major

(6)

(1) International society idea by Hedley Bull conceives current global order as "anarchical society".

It has following features:

- 1) It is not complete anarchy due to development of international institutions, rules, norms, which are adhered by different states.
- 2) At same time international relations are not complete society/hierarchical due to absence of a world govt. It is participated by different nation states, which can act more autonomously.
- 3) Hedley Bull describes the idea of New Medievalism, that is he believes that sharing of authorities over a territory

6 Remarks

s.g.o.s what are the various components of international society?

by different countries prevent possibility of conflict

1) Bull is credited with introducing elements of liberalism into the theory of realism.

Neddy Bull witness practical application of his theory when he calls European Union as the "state in waiting".

(d) Theory of international relations is meta narrative with distinct viewpoints and debates.

Anarchy

Realists + Liberals → Anarchy is fundamental feature of IR

Social Constructivists
↓
Anarchy is creation of the states

Remarks

Idea of security	→ <u>Realists</u> : Only military security → <u>Bary Buzan</u> gave multidimensional idea of security - military, economic, Political, environmental.
Notion of Power	→ <u>Realists</u> : Hard Military Power → <u>Liberals</u> : Military + economic power → <u>comprehensive National Power</u> = - military + economic + Technological + diplomatic + Ideational ethos
Sovereignty in era of globalisation	→ <u>Realists</u> : sovereignty is very much intact → <u>Liberals</u> : Sovereignty is eroding → <u>Transformationalists</u> : It is eroding as well as expanding
Idea of global co-operation	→ <u>Realists</u> : Co-operation only for limited period, anarchy is permanent → <u>Liberals</u> : International Institutions promote co-operation
Wrong entirely	Remarks from notes Root to entre t.p.e. organ from own's

(k) Idea of "third world security" came in light of limitation of traditional eurocentric notions of security failing to explain security imperatives in third world countries.
 It is propounded by sub-altern realists like Mohammad Ayoub, Amitabh Acharya and Peripheral realists like Carlos Escudé.

Features of third world security

1) Source of threat: Major source of threat is internal security rather than external threats e.g. secessionism, Nationalism in case of India.

2) Reason of threat: It emerges due to incomplete political consolidation of third world identities e.g. Integration of Kashmiri in India.

Remarks

*What is
new world
post played in
creation of
identity dilemma?*

- 3) Human security: Third world countries must consider human security challenges like poverty, communalism, ethnic riots.
- 4) External threat: Even external threat of third world countries has historical context and comes mainly from developing countries than developed countries e.g. India-Pakistan

Prescriptions

- 1) Carlos Escudé suggests that these countries must focus on local economic development rather than global politics.
- 2) Avoid reproductive conflictations with great powers on merely ideological questions.
- 3) They must focus on completing the process of political consolidation. Hence, these views present an alternative security paradigm.

Remarks
Good historical analysis

Keep it up 7

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Enumerate the limitations and shortcomings of the Realist approach.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is the Notion of Political decay in respect of political system of developing nations?
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) While some argue that globalization and other developments have changed the international system fundamentally, others suggest that the basic contours of the international system remain essentially unchanged. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Realism is oldest school of International politics and exercise profound influence. It advocates primary of national interests, anarchy as feature of international relations, security derivative of power and focus on militaristic power. Also it is a state-centric view.

Limitations and Shortcomings

1) Liberals: Neo-liberal institutionalists like Kohlberg and Nye argue that international institutions reduce anarchy, create favourable environment for co-operation.

Similarly, liberal internationalists, argue

Remarks

that globalisation, economic interdependence fosters mutual co-operation.

4) Social constructivists: Alexander Wendt held that "anarchy is what state makes of it", realist assumption of perpetual anarchy is merely subjective preference.

3) Marxists: Criticise the state-centrism. They believe that capitalist class interests play dominant role in global politics rather than state.

2) Motion of power: Realist notion of military power is criticised by theorists of "comprehensive national power". Ashley Tellis believes that power is sum total of military, economic, diplomatic, technological and soft power.

1) Sociological liberals: Realism fails to recognise the growth of trans-national actors like

Remarks

good content trying to include some of factual organisations as well

~~IR's view or nature & IR is partial & biased.~~

MNCs, NGOs, global Civil society e.g. Red cross, Amnesty International.

- (i) **Feminists**: Feminist Ann J. Tickner says realism is limited as it disregards issue of ^{Plural} ^{relative} ^{to} ^{culture} ^{change} ⁱⁿ ^{time} ^{and} ^{space} ^{of} ^{power} ^{and} ^{security}. Women security and possibility of peace.
- (ii) **Robert Cox**: He criticised Neo-realism for presenting anarchical structure as absolute reality. Cox believes that present structure works in favour of hegemonic powers and needs to be transformed. However, despite these limitations, realism continue to be dominant discourse of IR theory due to absence of world government.

- (iii) Samuel P. Huntington uses the term Political decay in context of political system of developing countries. It basically means that level of political participation is mismatched by level of political institutionalization.

Features of Political Decay

- 1) Use of violence: State uses violence to subdue the voices of people e.g. Tiananmen Square massacre of China.
- 2) Political parties → clique role in decision making
→ centred around cult personality
→ Mobilisation of identity politics
e.g. Muslim League, PML-N, INC (Gandhi)
- 3) Pressure groups: Due to lack of institutionalization these states have prominence of economic pressure groups, which employ violent, extra-constitutional methods e.g. ITC movement in India, Tat Protests.
- 4) Over-developed state: Hanja Slave had characterised these states as over-developed because bureaucracy is very powerful. This is because state's role is not confined to

Remarks

political realm, rather it plays role in social and economic sphere e.g. planned development.

5) Semi-Authoritarianism: Scholars argue that these states witness dictatorships, semi-democracy for instance military in Pakistan.

i) Soft state: Götz Aly in his book "Asian Drama" categorise these states as soft states as they lack enforcement of law and order e.g. Jemen, Syria, Libya.

ii) Neo-Colonialists: Kwame Nkrumah argues that due to aid, loan, economic dependency of developed countries, foreign policy of developing nations is determined by foreign developed countries.

iii) Political Development approach: Tucan Pye argues that these states suffer from lack of equality, capacity and functional differentiation.

Remarks
 - ~~prologue why Huntington~~
 - believes that "in order to have more democracy" states
 need societies, strong state
 should come before democracy & not after it

However, in contemporary time we witness rise of BRICS, India, China on global stage, maturity of Political systems of developing countries. Hence above description is undergoing change.

(c) Globalisation in words of Tony Giddens refers to the worldwide intensification of economical, political, social relations in such a way that events happening in one place is linked to event happening thousands of miles away.

Globalisation and International System:

Advocates of Change:

I) Hyperglobalists: Marshall MacLuhan, Kennichi Ohmae argue that globalisation had led to emergence of borderless world. States have lost their capacity to control even the

Remarks

non-economic phenomena e.g. rise of WTO, IMF
protecting global trade rules

i) Liberal Institutionalists: Vicotti and Kauppi
 argued that in globalised world nations
co-operate for mutual benefits and common
 interest. Anarchy is no longer a central
feature.

ii) Complex Inter-dependence theorists: Keghorne and Nye
 believed that globalisation has led to
 intricate and multiple linkages among nations.
 e.g. India-China, cooperate in economic spheres,
 compete in strategic sphere.

Opponents of No-change

i) Skepticals: scholars like Robert Gilpin
 believes that state is very much in the
command of globalisation and state sovereignty
 is intact.

Remarks

4) Realists: They also believe that global markets operate in context of state, international institutions serve the interest of developed countries and play only marginal role.

5) Marxists: Marxists like Mirst and Thomson, Wallerstein, believe globalisation is expansion of global capitalism e.g. IMF, World Bank, WTO propagate the Capitalistic ideals of free trade, overlooking the fundamental class interests.

Conclusion: As argued by Stephen Keacher, globalisation had not led to fundamental change neither complete status quo, rather there is transformation in system. For example:

Bodies like Interpol, extradition treaty increase state's power beyond borders, while international commercial liberalization reduces it.

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the dominant and distinctive features of the non-western political process. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss major paradigms of political economy approach. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) While dependency theory owes much to it but also offers a critique of the Marxist notion of International Relations. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

(OR)
= 1.9

good analysis
analyses how the globalisation's
actual impact on state's power
is not universal rather it
depends on nature of the state
power position of the state
in global order

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

†

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate on the features and evolution of the Comparative method. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The state is a central concept in Marxist theories, but is viewed in a different way from a realist or liberal approaches. Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Can it be claimed that there is no point in insisting on only one singular understanding of National interest? Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE*Remarks*

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks