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ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR

RANK - 145

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 2**



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111.5

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

- (1) Enrich Your Subject-Matter with Current events.
- (2) Draw Contextual diagrams, flow charts.
- (3) Quote Contextual scholars/Articles/Reports etc.

Name ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature *[Signature]*

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Remarks

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- Discuss briefly the methods of neo Colonialism.
- Discuss major themes and issues of the New International Economic Order.
- Development as Underdevelopment and Dependency.
- Limitations and Challenges of David Easton's Input-Output Model.

(a) Neo-colonialism emerged after 2nd World War with the institution of Bretton Woods system.

It comprises of using practices of economics, globalisation, cultural imperialism, conditional aid to influence a country. Thus it is in direct contrast with 19th & 20th colonialism which was direct political control of colonies.

Example includes French economic control of West Africa via CFA Franc - called FRANCAFRIQUE. Another is Banana Republics of Latin America controlled by big MNCs.

Neo-liberalism also ideological hegemony, Washington Consensus as

Question is based on Kwame Nkrumah's his Book:

4^o

✓
Look on
Content Building
✓
Address Core Demand
of the question

economic hegemony. Dependency theory by Abi Frank is the theoretical description of economic neo colonialism that extracts welfare from periphery to shower it on core.

liberal scholars argue that globalisation is for benefit of developing countries as well.

(b) New International Economic Order is a demand by developing countries that arose during 1960s and 70s. It was a reaction of to Bretton Woods system, & post WWII neo-imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Advocated for;

- (1) A total restructuring of international economic order ~~to~~ to one based on equality, interdependence and mutual benefit
- (2) Technology and capital transfer from developed to developing countries.

Remarks

- (3) Changes to existing international financial system and reform of World Bank, IMF etc.
- (4) Control over MNC and capital transfer to reduce global inequality
- (5) End of protectionism and increase in trade share of developing countries.

Highlight of movement was Declaration for Establishment of NIEO adopted by UNCTAD in 1974. China's efforts to create a new financial system via NDB and AIIB can also be seen.

Virtually none of recommendations of Declaration of 1974 were implemented. Neo-liberalism led to greater inequalities and role of MNCs. Markets became increasingly financialized. State-ruled resource allocation was replaced by Washington Consensus ^{and} WTO tariff limits.

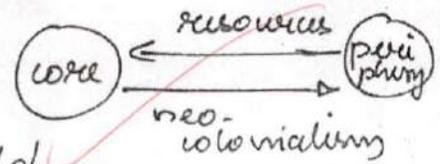
NIEO can be considered to have a successor ^{and} alter-globalisation movement, and protests like Occupy Wall Street.

Remarks

Content
 Improve Presentation
 Quote Success
 Failure

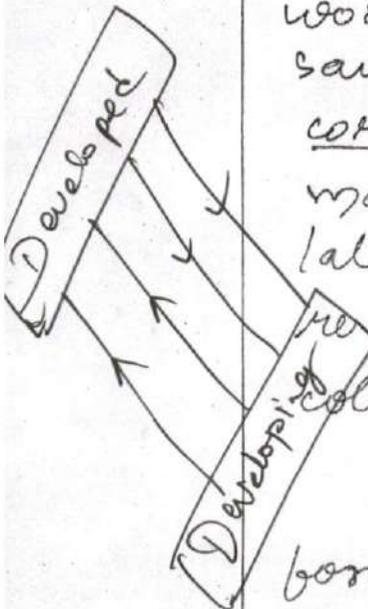
(c) Both concepts are a part of the Marxist paradigms of international relations.

Dependency by AGI Frank was postulated to explain poverty and underdevelopment of decolonised 3rd world even after independence. It saw developed industrialised core as extracting raw materials and cheap labour. Periphery would remain poor because of neo-colonialism and neo-imperialism.

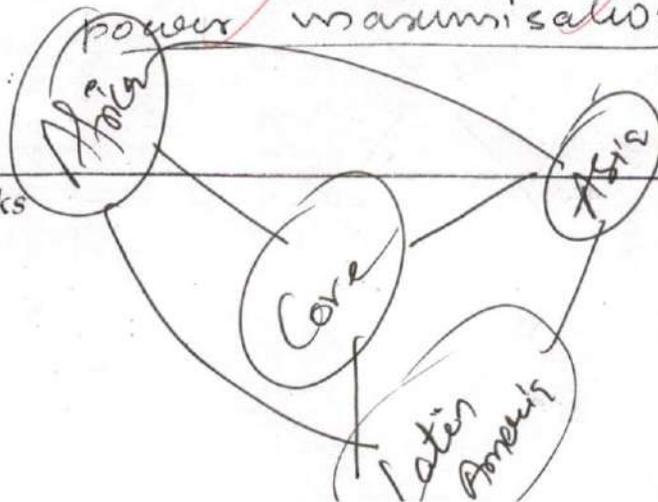


AGI Frank further argues that formulation of an adequate policy for a majority of world population needs understanding of past economic and social history.

However it was criticised as ECONOMIC DETERMINISM. Realists critiqued that nations were driven by power maximisation.



Remarks



6.2

Development as underdevelopment was part of Wallerstein's World Systems Theory and Alfred Frank's Dependency Theory. Here, whatever development occurs in periphery is actually to exploit periphery for benefit of core.

Eg:- Barbados Republics of Central America.

It is characterised by low investment in human capital, worker exploitation, MNC influence in peripheral governments, etc.

Chinese debt trap diplomacy can be used as a recent example for development as underdevelopment. Asset creation is used exclusively for interest of the foreign nation to efficiently extract resources.

It was criticised as monocausal.

Today we see emerging developing nations like Brazil exploiting countries at periphery. Further, Jagdish Bhagwati argues for immense economic growth in developing countries after globalisation.

Remarks

Itself Semi-Peri:

(d) The behavioural revolution aimed at incorporating empirical scientific study of political theory was evolved by APSA post world war II. One approach was systems approach.

One early example of is David Easton's Input - Output model as part of wider SYSTEMS APPROACH.

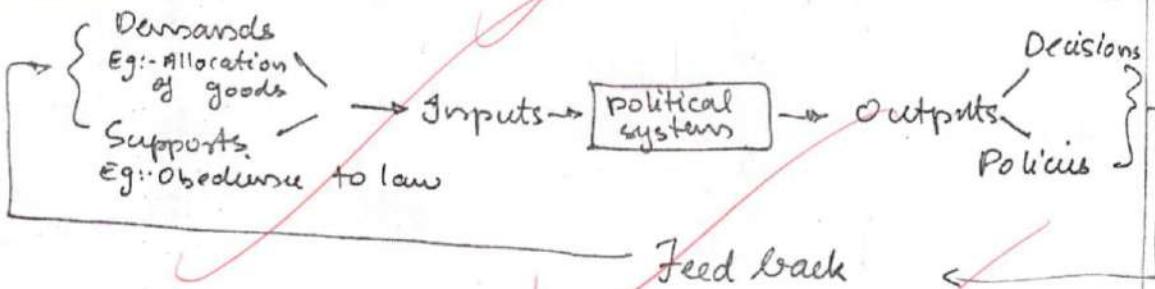


Fig 1.1 The significance of the system was;

- (i) it offered a scientific framework for analysis of political culture
- (ii) it was easily implemented and understood
- (iii) it was dynamic and understood how changes in decisions occurred.
- (iv) could be used to study national

Remarks

6.5

GS SCORE

and international systems.

However, it was limited by its scope. It could only explain a western liberal democratic political environment. It could not explain ANOMIC social movements (Eg:- Occupy Wall Street, Vietnam war protests). It could not explain revolutions.

Global Schools of Thought
Contextual Scholars

It had challenges in the sense that it was criticised as abstract and divorced from reality; too simplistic to be relevant. It didn't articulate clearly how feedback worked and when it was limited.

It was ethno-centric and didn't apply to 3rd world, overdeveloped and soft states.

Marxists criticised it as status-quoist and advocating inequality. It focuses too much on systems maintenance.

It was modified by Dr. Almond to structural-functional systems and influenced Kaplan's systems approach.

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) NAM is no longer a basis for a viable foreign policy in the post-cold war era. Examine the relevance of NAM in the contemporary world order. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) WTO is institutionally structured to benefit these elite interests. Examine the given statement. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Discuss the Role of Political Parties in Democratic Transitions in Developing Countries. (200 Words) (15)

(a) The evolution of NAM was spearheaded by Nehru, Nkrumah, Tito and Yusuf Abdel Nasser. It expanded to over a 100 countries today.

Its principal aim was preserving ideological, territorial and foreign policy sovereignty by not aligning with either cold war bloc. It also advocated for nuclear disarmament, ending racial discrimination, neo-colonialism, neo-imperialism. It sought to amplify global souths solidarity, ensure human and economic development and bring about an equitable and new international economic order.

Remarks

Make your
Answer dynamic
and updated
Virtual
NAM Summit
2020
Covid-19

Post end of cold war, its end was questioned. US capitalist world order was firmly established. Most countries accepted global liberal democracies with free market economies. Fukuyama and Lipset proclaimed "End of History" and "End of Ideology". NAM is also structurally deficient due to absence of a treaty based system and lack of secretariat. India itself skipped NAM, twice symbolically in 2018 and 2019.

However, NAM can be reformed to ensure relevance. Treaty adoption is a start. There is a need to fix values and issues and limit membership. NAM could intervene in issues like Afghan war and negotiate a better peace deal.

Discuss
NAM 2.0
and
New
Paradigm

TV PAUL argues that NAM's biggest relevance is normative framework creation for a new global order. He stresses on aspects like disarmament, env. sustainability

6.0

and ending economic exploitation.

CR Mohan emphasises pragmatism to achieve India's goal of a multipolar world order. NAM is the best route to that aim.

Conclusion

(b) WTO was the highlight of post cold war ideological convergence and symbol of neo-liberal victory. It brought consensus of both global north and south to create a barrier-free trading world.

WTO was based on Uruguay Round and Dunkel Draft that emphasised on trade facilitation, intellectual property rights, government protectionism, expansion of new areas like data and e-commerce.

Further, the structure was envisioned as a consensus-based regime. Dispute settlement body was set up to be impartial and decisions as binding on countries.

However, issues start here itself.
 Elite interests of developed countries &
 MNCs dominated Dunkel Draft. Even
 after solidarity shown by developing
countries in Doha Development Agenda,
 only Trade Facilitation Agreement was
 signed.

The use of WTO boxes has led
 to further protest. Agricultural subsidy
limits were capped at 1980 prices.
 This benefited developed countries
 enormously and affected food security
 programs like India's MSP.

The consensus-based structure of
 WTO means that developed countries
 can gang up. US blocking judicial
 appointments to Dispute Appellate
Board has meant that WTO has
 become non-functional. However,
developed countries push for access to
 new areas like data and digital
economy. Eg:- Osaka Trade at G20
summit.

Avoid
 Repetition
 Same Theme
 Write
 Concrete and
 Contextual
 Subject-Matter

9.5
10.0

IPR-based regime of WTO and WIPO mean that developed countries benefit by inflating prices of essential patents like medicines and technology like 5G. USTR has used WTO to reverse India's price caps on pharma products like steris by Johnson & Johnson.

Rising protectionism shows that WTO has caused dissent from within: the developed core as well as US's threat of withdrawal shows that benefits to west from WTO have started to dry up. Ironically semi-periphery countries like China and India are now biggest supporters of WTO-based multilateral rule-based world order.

Conclusion

Quote Recent Judgements, Point of Contention at Various Summits, Doha/Bali, Doha/Nairobi

Quote Context of Scholars Views

Remarks

(c) Political parties according to Almond perform the function of interest aggregation. ~~the~~ They play a crucial role in political systems of both democratic west and 3rd world.

The prismatic nature (F.W. Riggs) of developing societies means that unlike in the west; political parties in the 3rd world are modern in structure but traditional in functioning. caste, religion, language are issues of political parties that are controlled by dynasts and revolve around personality cults (eg: Jayalalitha AIADMK). They are also termed CATCH-ALL PARTIES (Kirchheimer)

They depens democracy not by widening universal rights, ensuring financial accountability and transparency, advocating for meritocracy or ensuring functional differentiation like in the west.

Remarks

They advocate for community/communal rights (mandal politics), social justice (Kamandal; Reservation) and rights-based legal protection (6th Schedule and Inner line permit).

Yogendra Yadav has termed this as democratic upsurges - first during OBC upsurge in 1980s and second rise of Dalit politics (BSP) in 1990s. Rudolph & Rudolph Bullock (capitalism) shows how peasants & agriculturalists captured political power from educated elites in rural India.

In nations like Egypt, Islamic republican parties like Muslim Brotherhood paved way for ousting of Hosni Mubarak. Secular Arab nationalist parties like Ba'ath in 1960s deepened democracy by abolishing Arab monarchies in Syria.

However, critics argue that these politics are not good in the long term (CP Bhanbhro). Ashutosh

Remarks

~~7.0~~ 7.5

Varese argued that caste-based mobilisation hasn't resulted in concrete power redistribution.

In middle east post Arab Spring, we see the re-emergence of authoritarianism (Sisi in Egypt), turning Arab Spring into Arab Winter (Yemeni civil war)

~~These~~ Phenomena of nepotism is widespread in ~~developing~~ political parties in the third world, to the extent that they are called SALA MODEL (Spanish for brother wife's brother).

Thus, political parties in developing countries are symptomatic of the prismatic societies they represent.

Point are of
Gunnar Myrdal
Soft State
S.P. Huntington - Clash of Civilizations
Waves / Retreating Democracy

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

(a) The manifestation of nuclear deterrence is different in the post-Cold War environment i.e. Cultural and political survival. Do you think nuclear weapons provide the only credible deterrent to the US's superior conventional forces? Examine.

(300 Words) (25)

(b) The vague mandate, lack of defined functions, transparency issues, and confusion about the extent of "authority" over-states have weakened the functioning of the WHO. Examine the given statement in light of the recent Pandemic.

(300 Words) (25)

(a) Bernard Brodie called nuclear deterrence as best for ensuring national security. It evolved in the post WWII era as a way to ensure parity and minimise direct conflict between two superpowers.

In the post cold war era, nuclear proliferation expanded. Insecurity paradox (Md Ayub) has propelled 3rd world to expand proliferation (North Korea, India, Pakistan). This has resulted in destabilisation of South Asia & West Asia. (Shivshankar Menon).

Nuclear deterrence in the post cold war era is characterised by political & cultural survival. Stephen

Remarks

Waltz & Stephen P. Cohen point out that nuclear weapons were symbolised as a way to recover civilisational losses. (India is an eg). ~~IN~~ NDA under Vajpayee used it as an election issue to garner political support.

Similarly, attempts by US to destabilise Iran (Iran - Iraq war) led to nuclear proliferation. This focus on regime survival is also seen in North Korea which disproportionately invests in ICBM to counter - US's extended deterrence in the Asia Pacific.

Use of unilateral action by US to enforce regime change has led to apprehensions of regime survival. 2003 Iraq invasion showed that the anti-west dictators weren't safe without nuclear weapons. SCOTT SATOIAN called this "proliferation pessimism"; where proliferation

encouraged by autocratic rulers to ensure political control (Eg: Gaddafi).

The evolution of US as a global policeman has resulted in soft balancing. Countries thus try to not directly oppose superpower but evolve expensive and costly deterrent measures.

~~However~~ Nuclear weapons are not the only credible deterrents.

Indo-US Nuclear Deal was signed not because of India's nuclear weapons but because of India's growing economic clout. But Iran had to capitulate and sign JPCOA because of crippling western economic sanctions.

The 2018 Nuclear Posture Review of US showed that even US is still considering nuclear deterrence as its primary security mechanism. It focuses on modernisation and technological upgradation of

11.0

existing nuclear arsenal.
 Further the post cold war
consensus of 1990s is now being
 replaced by a skewed bipolar world.
Russia and US are at loggerheads
 in the Middle East and over Cyprus
issue. China as a revisionist power
 is capturing international institutions
 as US once did. There is a chance
Thucydides Trap in South China
Sea. This countries no longer accept
End of Ideology Thesis as they did
 in 1990s to early 2000s.

Discuss
 NPT 2020
 Review Conference
 and it's
 takeaways

Thus, the gradual shift
 from bipolar to multipolar world
 is underway. This will result in
alliances and counter-alliances
 that will feature extended
deterrence. At the same time,
complex interdependence will
 continue to restrict unilateral
hegemonic actions; thus reducing
 need for nuclear deterrence

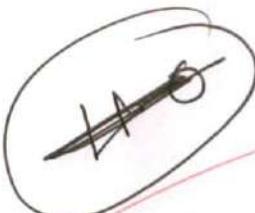
Remarks

(b) WHO was established as a part of UN package of specialised institutions. Its mandate was to ensure transnational collaboration for universal health outcomes like immunization, improving access and collaborative research.

The WHO's mandate to collaborate to achieve health outcomes was criticised for vagueness. Its mandate was sometimes abused over overreach like universal immunisation programs by anti-vaxxers.

WHO's structural limitations are characterised by increasing dependence on voluntary contributions over compulsory mandated member contributions. It has to increasingly rely on philanthropic organisations like Bill and Melinda Gates organisation to fund new programs. This

Remarks



makes it vulnerable to global corporate interests.

There are also several transparency issues. Issues of corruption allegations of WHO's current chief Tedros Gabor Ghebreyesus during his time as Ethiopian health minister continue to shadow the WHO.

The alleged political deals shown to China over the perceived hiding of coronavirus pandemic has led to criticism. Mike Pompeo has called for a review of WHO policies and even threatened US withdrawal.

WHO is further only a recommendatory body. It has limited powers for fact checking data provided by members unlike IAEA. This led to its alleged duping by Chinese authorities and delay of declaration of global pandemic.

Address Core Demand of the Question
mention role of IAEA
NPT / CTBT etc
Add these points in
Q (7)

(ID's)

The COVID pandemic has exposed the soft indecisibility of WHO. It has lead to calls for its reform, namely increased powers to review state actions and data. Being a technical body that specialises in medical advice, its political interference has ruffled feathers. Eg:- naming disease after places (Ebola) and animals (swine flu).

Quote

Prepared of WHO
 Delay is declaration of pandemic
 China's decision on influenza making

However, the ongoing solidarity trials are an example of successful convergence of WHO's mandate and functions.

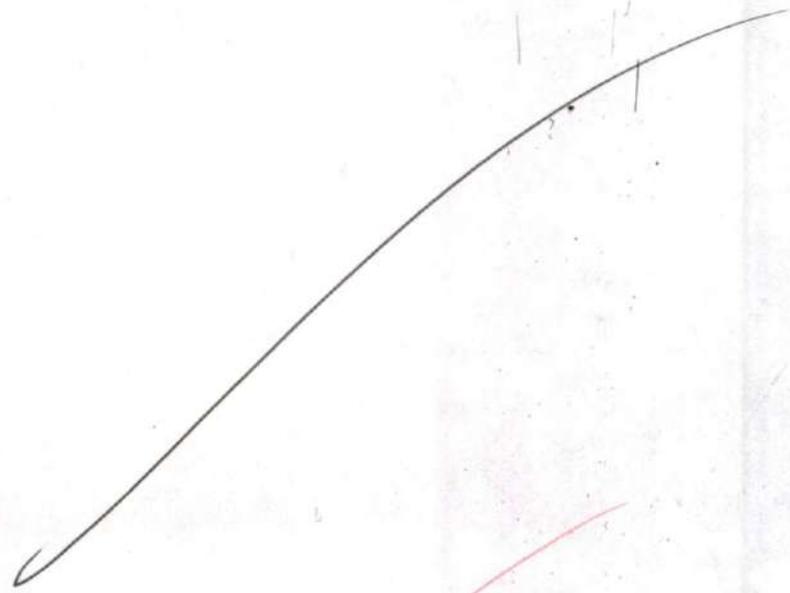
Some is also regarded as the premier institution for globally accepted medical practices. The reconstitution of WHO with India as its President is seen by countries like US and Australia as a road to

Quote
 Articles/Reports
 On the topic

Remarks

Try to
 Stick to
 Core demand

ulbom.



Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) NAM and New international economic order
- (b) Economic globalization reaps social benefits in developing countries. Discuss.
- (c) Limitations and Challenges Almond's Structural-Functional Approach
- (d) Nature and function of the state in developing countries

(a) NAM's evolution in the post world war II bipolar world order was also characterised by an economic angle. It sought to ensure economic justice, by equitable economic growth, development of 3rd world and reducing exploitation by developed nations.

NAM aimed for a global south-south collaboration to call for a replacement of neo-colonialistic Bretton Woods financial system & bring in a New International Economic Order. It aimed at capital & economic transfer, an end to exploitative trade practices, ensuring sovereignty economic sovereignty and centralised

Remarks

planning to lift hundreds of millions from poverty.

TV Paul highlights this normative framework as NAM's ideological victory. The highlight was a NAM-led coalition that passed Declaration of New International Economic Order in 1974 by UNCTAD.

However, collapse of USSR led to neo-liberal dominance and US hegemony. This resulted in a new Washington Consensus and acceptance of free market fundamentalism (Stiglitz).

Thus NIEO remains to be implemented. Green shoots of hope are visible in China-India attempts like reform of WTO and emphasis on env. sustainability. BRICS-led initiatives like New Development Bank aim to usher in a new global financial system.

Remarks

good
Emrich year
Subject-matter
Like
Post Cold war
Role of WTO
Algeria Summit, 1973
Policy Prop of
UNCTAD

(b) Economic globalisation is a subset of globalisation that focuses on reduced tariff barriers, barriers to capital flow & convertibility, privatisation, competitive tax rates, liberalisation, etc.

Eg:- Special Economic Zones of Pudong in Shanghai.

[Jagdish Bhagwati] argues that economic globalisation led to unprecedented growth rates. China reduced its poverty rate from 36% to 6%. Vietnam transitioned to a middle-income country in one generation. World Bank reports show 400 million people lifted out of poverty in India.

social
 Argue that the benefits of economic globalisation resulted in reduction of absolute poverty, real wage growth, better living standards, better educational and social health facilities. They also argue for women empowerment via financial independence and upliftment of

Remarks

6.0

Quote some Reports on HDI GDP HC Index
Try to show Virtuous and Vicious Cycle

marginalised groups (Dalit CEOs).

However, Amartya Sen argues that countries with better investment in human capacity extracted more benefits (Eg China). Vandana Shiva argues that commodification of global commons has resulted in detrimental impacts.

Stiglitz called for reduction in global inequality in "work" by making institutions more transparent and accountable.

NOAM THOMSKY criticises the "profit over people" mindset of economic globalisation. PB Mehta argues that it has led to divisions and political majoritarianism.

As Samuel Huntington wrote "history repeats itself." ~~It result~~ The 2008 Recession has resulted in re-emergence of ~~new~~ left and right and increased calls for national sovereignty protection.

Remarks

(c) Behavioural approach emphasized post world war II contained several approaches like Systems approach. One example is Almond's structural functional approach.

Almond categorises a sociological phenomenon called political system to explain Easton's Input-Output model. He classifies structures as dynamic "institutions" that perform functions (security, law & order) that are essential and mostly universal.

Structural-functional approach

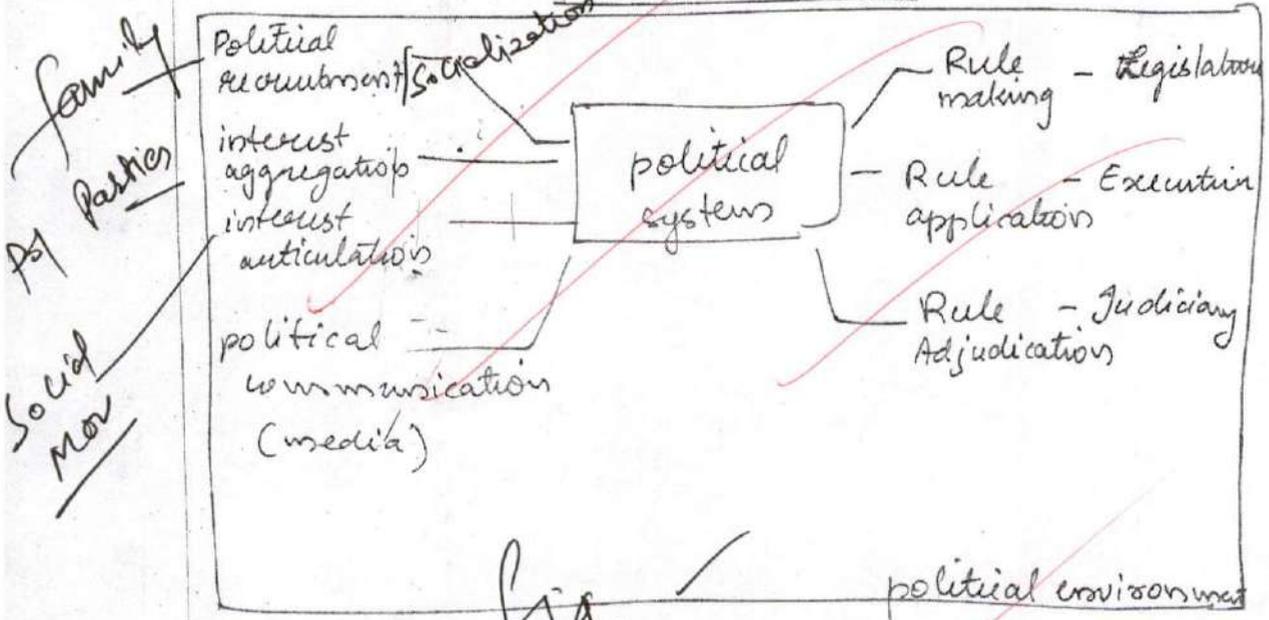


Fig.

Remarks

Critics have argued that ~~its~~ a CONSERVATIVE approach that argues for the status quo. Almond has been criticised for not including factors like Deep State and Buzan's Securitisation in the model.

Marxists criticise it as an attempt to justify capitalism and liberal democracy. It doesn't account for ANWOSC social movements and social media activism.

Conceptual confusion has also been highlighted → FINER argues that what Almond wanted to say could have been said differently and more clearly.

Systems approach evolved into political development, modernisation theories.

Quote scholars like ~~Almond~~ Mackenzie & Jajgonic

Foucault

Power - knowledge connection and all phases

Cultural Determinism

Remarks

✓ Conservative

(d) The state in developing countries evolved from their colonial autocratic structures. Thus they retain many characteristics like bureaucratic functioning, top-down implementation, opaque systems, etc.

Generally, the post colonial state is a reflection of prismatic society (FW Riggs) of that nation. Thus states have modern bureaucratic and admin but are traditional in functioning (Overdeveloped state - Hanrahan)

Further, the state is weak in rule implementation due to judicial elements and absence of functional differentiation. This is called by Janine Myrdal as Soft State. Eg: India.

Galbraith has called India as example of "functioning anarchy" as state isn't functioning but people's ingenuity helps it.

Cash of Civilizations

6.0

GS SCORE

Samuel Huntington has given the concept of development trap where equality and capacity do not go hand in hand.

As Franks' Dependency Theory shows that developing societies are merely raw material sources for core industrialised countries (eg west Africa for France). Developing govt state governments are preferring foreign and indigenous bourgeoisie to exploit poor masses.

Thus, formal systems are characterised by informal characters, nepotism (sala model) exists along with meritocracy. by Lucian Pye

Political development and State modernisation approach argues for democratisation and institutional expansion to ensure functional differentiation.

Political culture approach recommends the addition/inculcation of a civic culture to ensure compliance and effective decision-making.

Good Attempt
Keep it
Updating file

Gunnar Myrdal
↓
Soft State

Edward Said
↓
Orientalism

Remarks

B. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Characteristics of the Non-Western political process in Developing Societies. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is regionalisation? Do you think regionalisation is a challenge to globalisation? Examine. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Discuss mutual reinforcing character of political parties and social movements. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Developing societies is a term used by political modernisation and political development scholars like Lucian Pye & Samuel Huntington.

It refers to those former colonies and countries of 3rd world. They are characterised by modern state apparatus that is bureaucratic, top-down and elitist. At the same time, there exists traditional elements like feudal & communal mobilisation, opaqueness of bureaucratic functioning and restrictive access to marginalised sections.

Developing societies are marked by prismatic societies

Remarks

7.0

(FW Riggs) where there is a lack of political functional specialisation. Due to this, caste, tribal, linguistic issues tend to dominate. Political process usually consists of dynasties (Eg. Assad in Syria) and are semi-authoritarian (Singapore). Nepotism is frequent along with existence of formal recruitment.

This is in contrast to western political process that is liberal democratic, institutionalised, rights-based, secular and high functional specialisation with intra-party democracy and transparency.

Political process in developing societies have both overdeveloped (Hawza Alwazi) and soft state (Gunnar Myrdal) characteristics.

Galbraith called India a "bureaucratic state" where state was powerless.

Socialist

Sydney Verby

Arab Spring (Tun 1914)

Non-State Actors

Remarks

Quote

Bl. by

A transition to political modernisation is advocated by Huntington by advocating "Development Trap" and developing equality, participation and capacity equally.

(b) Regionalisation refers to rise of bilateral and regional groupings as an alternative to the globalisation of today.
Eg:- ASEAN, EU, SAARC.

Regionalisation is characterised by functionalist and neo-functional integration within a common regional grouping. There has been a proliferation of such groupings post 1990; such as CONMEBOL, SAARC, African Union, etc.

Regionalisation aims to improve foreign relations as well as domestic economies by utilising regional supply chains & resources rather than a globalised model. It is an example of regionalisation.

Read this for Ans 9(a)
 ↓
 marks

Quote
Lack of Governmental
Foucault
Fand
Constitution
Constitutional
Tennis
Insecurity

of Track 1, 2 and 3 diplomacy.

Increasingly a protectionist and nationalist world is looking at regionalisation over globalisation. Eg: RCEP and new TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership).

~~Brexit has resulted in emphasis on bilateral trade~~

Post COVID pandemic and distrust about China and its supply chain dependency, Harsh V Pant argues that there will now be GLATED GLOBALISATION; countries will prefer regional partners and allies.

There is also a call to nationalise key strategic industries. Japan is paying countries to re-locate operations from China to friendlier countries like India and Vietnam. There is an effort to deepen regional ties in groupings like ASEAN they are evolving a common ASEAN identity.

Avoid Cutting

Remarks

10.0

However, regionalism has also come under critique. Swadeshi economists like S Gyurumurti argued against India's joining of RCEP. NITI Aayog report showed India to lose out after joining trade compact treaties.

Brexit has led to doubts about regionalisation. It has reignited belief in bilateral trade treaties over regional functionalist structures.

The biggest example is US pulling out of several regional treaties (TPP) and NAFTA renegotiating so called unfair trade deals such as NAFTA.

Thus, in today's world both regionalisation and globalisation are under threat.

Enrich your Subject matter
Current Quot Updates

Quote Globalization 3.0 by Thomas Friedman
Quote WTO and Regionalisation by Thompson
Avoid Repetition

Remarks

Avoid

(c) Political parties perform functions of interest aggregation, while social movements perform interest articulation, political mobilisation, political communication and aggregation.

Political parties have given birth to social movements (Solidarity of Poland) and social movements have birthed parties (Aam Aadmi after Jan Lokpal agitation). Political parties aim to capture power and implement its mandate (behaviouralists). Social movements look to force the ruling class to re-orient decisions to loosen their grip over power.

In the west, social movements are many a times institutionalised via legalised lobbying, political communication and intra-party democracy.

→ Bernie Sanders is a Democratic party nominee although he is an independent.

Remarks

In the developing world, parties and movements are typically at loggerheads. But Lack of grassroots connect (Rajni Kothari) by parties result in spontaneous movements to articulate demands (Chipko, Farmer movements).

However, there is a rise of anomic movements in the west as well (Black Lives Matter). Failure of traditional parties have led to rise of populist far right and left parties. The environment movement has resulted in green parties capturing legislative seats in Britain, Sweden and Germany.

Political sociological approach have championed influence of these political parties and social movements on state and its functions.

7.5

However, new social movements in the digital age are being increasingly decentralized and opt for apolitical approaches (Eg:- #MeToo movement). There is an increasing distrust of state institutions, particularly those seen as symbolic of racial discrimination (Woodrow Wilson Institute). They are subject to increasing "cancel culture".

There are increasing demands by civil society of what is expected by parties. and not it has evolved from mere capture of power from Michael Sandel argued, there is a need to bring back a value-based debate oriented political process.

Thus, there is a shift towards increasing divide and politicisation of previously untapped issues.

Good Attempt
Keep it
improved

Remarks

Quota

Anthony

Downs
Electoral & Govt

Barker

Bridging

Barker / Foya

S. Suzanne

Alternative Govt
Option

