

POLITICAL SCIENCE*Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.**Max. Marks: 250***Instructions to Candidate**

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- 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.

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1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Shivani

Mobile No. _____

Date 1 Dec, 2021Signature Shivani

Dear student,

You have good skills of presentation (handwriting, underline etc.) You have written apt analysis, conceptually and theoretically well.

You can enrich your answer by putting relevant examples from current events, history etc. You can draw maps and diagrams for significant concepts and present best answers. Keep it up.

1. (a) Liberal States do go for war. Examine this statement in light of Democratic Peace Thesis? (200 Words) (15)

Ans (a) -

Democratic peace theory is proposed by Immanuel Kant. Kant believes that democracies do not go for war because they are responsible to people.

→ Michael Doyle

A liberal state is one which focuses on rights of individual. Freedom or 'liberty' is its foundational value.

Most of democratic states of world are liberal in nature. It makes liberals believe that Liberal states being democratic would not go for war. Rather liberal states would support each other during threat and maintain peace among themselves.

Other Reason can also be write.

But this view is challenged by Realist school. Realist school promotes "POWER MAXIMISER" state. It

Remarks

believes that no state can be trusted as states are ~~power seeking~~, just like humans. Realist believe that either democratic or non-democratic, both can be a ~~threat to state security~~ and hence states should increase power.

The view has been justified during Indo-Pakistan war of 1965. India being a ~~democratic~~ state, should ideally be helped by America, which is a ~~democracy~~ too. But America helped Pakistan and ~~India~~ sought help of ~~USSR~~.

Thus it can be aptly said that Democratic peace theory is idealistic in nature. In pragmatism, liberal states do go for war.

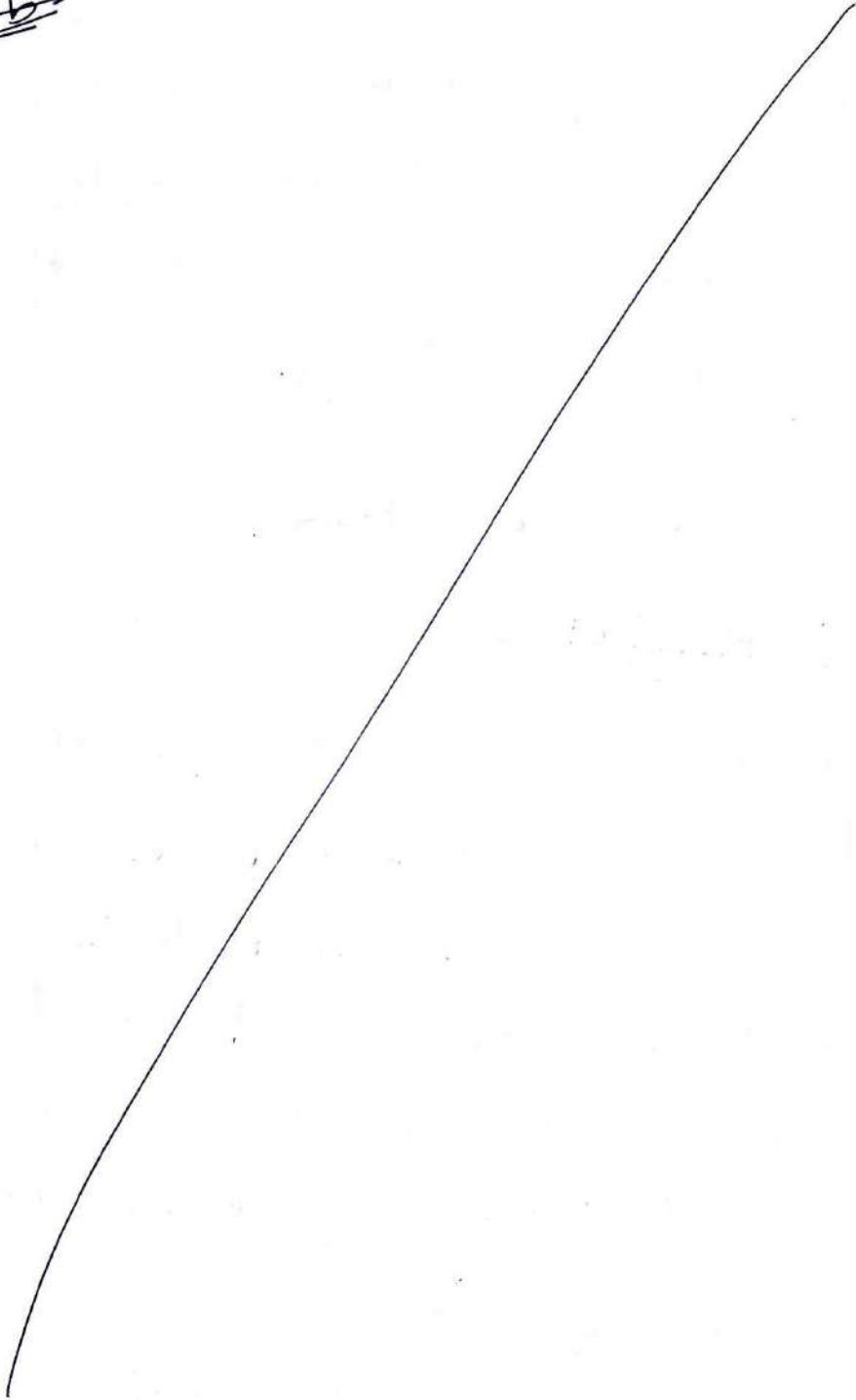
5.5

Don't take extreme stand.

Remarks

→ quote scholars for opinion

Ans b



Remarks

1. (b) Realist tradition of International relations revolves around debated concept of power, examine? (200 Words) (15)

Realist theory of International relations focuses on Power. It is power-centric theory derived from power-seeking nature of human being.

Debated Concept of Power:

Classical Realist -

Classical realists like Morgenthau believed that International relations are based on human nature and relations. Hence power acts as founda-
tion of IR. States try to secure their national interest and security through means of power.

Morgenthau in his book - Politics among Nations, says that -

"IR is struggle for and use of power."

Remarks

Neo Realists -

→ Defensive Realists like Kenneth Waltz believe that power is needed for maintainance of National security.

Kenneth Waltz says that power increment is important for defence and deterrent state. It is means to create security maximiser state.

→ Offensive realists like Marsheimer believe that - "Power is both means and end in IR". Power is needed to not only make state maximiser of security but also empower it to attack on any threat perception. Power is needed for promotion of interest of state.

Though realists exclusively focus on power maximisation, their means and ends for use of power differs in themselves.

apt

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1. (c) Conceptualize Security communities or integrated socio-political systems in communication theory. (250 Words) (20)

Karl Deutsch is the proponent of Communication theory which leads to formation of security communities.

Security communities are those, in International relations, where there is close relation interstate wise.

The geographical notion of state is set aside to focus on community level analysis.

Karl Deutsch proposes that when states undermine geographic boundaries to promote free flow of people, trade, commerce, tourists, culture etc then communities become prominent over state. Lack of intra community clashes or distinctions promote unified sense of being.

He further gives example of European Union where communities have organised themselves in powerful guilds. He believes that people-to-people contact brings them closer and pluralist or amalgamated states as found in EU or USA respectively develops.

Benefit of security communities is that they act as bulwark for peace. States can not go on war without consent of people. When trust, relations and mutual understanding of people are high, they would not like to go for war. Karl Deutsch Duetsch says that this trust leads to socio-political integration among states.

He highlights the importance of communication and contact among communities which reduces suspicion and mistrust. This creates a peaceful coexistence condition.

Security communities can be promoted in context of India - Pakistan relations also where people share historic and cultural ties. Overcoming suspicion and hatred, which developed due to circumstances, security community concept can help in establishing peace and security in South Asia.

good example

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2. (a) What are the different meanings of system in international relations, Explain the Mortan Kaplan model? (200 Words) (15)

Ans - System refers to a functional unit of polity, economy or society wherein dynamic action through input and output keeps occurring. Citizen, Government, states and inter state relations add dynamism to it.

Good Introduction

Different meaning of system:

- According to David Easton model, system is political system which ensures the interaction of government and citizens through input-output model.
- Immanuel Wallerstein has given World system theory, whereby system includes interstate relations between core and periferal states.
- Mortan Kaplan has given system's approach whereby he has developed 10 systems which may possibly explain past, present and future of world.

Remarks

MORTAN KAPLAN MODEL:

He has tried to develop Grand model of world system which can explain all past, existing or coming system. He developed 10 models based on power centricism, poles of power and interaction among states.

His models include - Bipolar model, Loose bipolar order, Very loose bipolar order, Balance of Power system, Universal Actor system, Hierarchical system (US Hegemony), Unit Veto system, Nuclear Diffusion system (many nuclear powers), Unstable bloc system and Detante model.

Through these models, he tried to justify Biopolar - US and USSR Hierarchical (US hegemony) and emergence of global actor (United Nations). But he is criticised by Stanley Hoffman for proposing a static theory which has no contemporary relevance as world now is based on system of complex Interdependence.

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Remarks

2. (b) Collective security is a "relative utopia -one that tries to be realistic but retains elements of fantasy". Discuss. (200 Words) (15)

Ans- Collective security is called as "Relative Utopia" by Karl Mannheim.

He believes that the theory remains unpragmatic and unrealistic concept as nations are driven by National Interest.

Collective security is based on Woodrow Wilson's concept of One for all and All for one. It means if one nation faces threat, all come to its aid against aggressor while every single nation should be ever ready to help the victim nation.

Karl Mannheim says that the concept is flawed as it forces nation to take side of victim. No one country can remain neutral. It essentially turns a small dispute into war of international level. The states may not be willing to declare war. Hence, they may avoid bilateral

Remarks

conflicts among nations.

Nations are also driven by desire of peace and stability, and trade and commerce. The national interest acts as ~~hindrance~~ in declaring war frequently. Hence in realist context, nations may not readily come to help victim.

Another problem with collective security is problem in identifying the aggressor state. Each state blames other to be instigator. In such scenario, taking sides would depend on larger states and interest of small and weak states may be undermined.

Collective security has in reality never occurred. Each conflict included sides based on interest of states. Hegemonic USA determined the features and was challenged by

USSR and more recently China. States have gone for wars but collective security didn't ~~do~~ help.

Ex - Indo - China war, 1962

Indo - Pakistan war, 1965

Hence Mannheim is right in analysing collective security as utopia.

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good

2. (c) Analyse how National Interest and National security are deeply interlinked concepts where national security has expanded into new dimensions. Also comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run (250 Words) (20)

Ans- Realist school of International relations focuses on Interest and Security of Nation as ultimate goal of any state.

Interlinkage:

Realist scholars believe that state should be power maximiser in order to secure National Interest. Morgenthau, in his 6 principles has proposed that National Interest determines power and power determines National Interest.

Realists like Kenneth Waltz believe that states should acquire power to become security maximiser. National security is needed for the very existence of state.

National Interest lies in National security maintenance. Without

Remarks

secure borders and domestic stability, a nation can not grow economically or be stable socio-politically.

Similarly National security is important in order to promote National Interest - geopolitical, socio-economic and cultural interests.

As National security now includes dimension of HUMAN SECURITY as proposed by feminists like Ann Tickner, the dimension of national interest has increased in securing not only its people but also environment. Also a factor of non state actors like - MNCs, NGOs, terrorists etc need focus to protect national interest.

P. Devan

Security Dilemma:

Security Dilemma refers to conflictual situation for state whereby it needs to keep enhancing its defence arsenal and increase power in order to protect national borders and interest.

It is a realist concept. Kenneth Waltz believes that nation need to be Security maximiser. For this, they need to be power-seeking.

The dilemma occurs because National security is the most important National Interest. Whenever one country stops being security enhancer, it may be attacked by relatively powerful state. Its very existence comes under these threat.

Thus security dilemma promotes arms race and militarisation. It promotes a "nervous state" of peace and rather insecurity and threat perception is high. Nations remain engaged in defence updation. It is a state where development takes the back seat.

Remarks

by giving examples -
you can make answer better.

9.5

3. (a) Comment on the Role of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater to the Post-Marxist tradition of International Relations? (200 Words) (15)

Ans - Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater belong to Post Marxist school of international relation which tries to redefine Marxism and its relevance in modern world.

ROBERT COX :

Robert Cox belongs to Gramscian tradition which does ~~post~~ structural analysis of state. He says that every idea has spatial and temporal context. It is a discourse for influencing various classes prevailing in society.

He believes that dominant class spreads its idea to manufacture consent and rule by legitimacy. But this concept on consent comes by use of Hegemony which uses false consciousness to generate consent.

He illustrates the example of USA which uses its economy as

Remarks

well as socio-cultural ideas to develop soft power based hegemony in the world.

ANDREW LINKLATER -

He belongs to Critical or Frankfurt School of Marxism. He has promoted idealism in Marxist international theory.

He believes in community empowerment, individual rights and "emancipation of humanity." Andrew Linklater says that National boundaries are construct of realists. The geographical boundaries should be replaced with moral boundaries.

He also calls for empowerment of masses through development of grassroot democracy.

Both Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater gave perspective to Marxism from International Relation point of view.

Remarks

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You can write more effective conclusion

3. (b) Comment on the emergence and evolution of Dependency theory and areas of difference with classical Marxist IR view? (200 Words) (15)

Ans - Dependency theory of Marxism is International Relations theory based on exploitative nature of core (developed) states and victims of underdevelopment i.e. peripheries.

Emergence and Evolution:

Dependency theory has been developed by Marxists like AG Frank, Samir Amin and Immanuel Wallerstein (Book - WORLD SYSTEM THEORY).

It evolved in South American and Asian context whereby it was found that developed nations are developing at the cost of developing nations. Immanuel Wallerstein calls them core and peripheries. He says that developed nations take resources and sell diseases and instability in peripheries.

Development of Underdevelopment takes place in developing peripheries and

Remarks

Some semi-developed states act as cushion against resentment. This leads to perpetual dependency of developing countries on developed countries for economic, security and stability purposes.

Difference with Classical Marxists:

Classical Marxists focus on economic overdeterminism and that bourgeoisie use capitalism to spread imperialism. They also focus on "Universal solidarity of proletariat" class which faces exploitation.

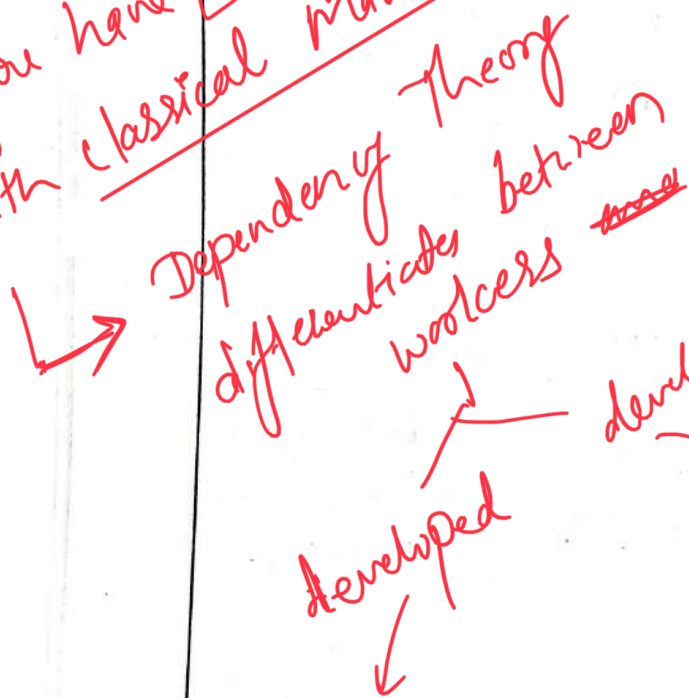
Dependency theory scholars propose structural analysis of dependence of peripheries. They believe that even without Imperialism, core countries exploit the peripheries. They also counter classical marxists that the proletariat class of core countries is benefitted by exploitation of peripheries and hence does not rise in their solidarity.

Remarks

Immanuel Wallerstein says that capitalism, with this level of exploitation in satellite states, is reaching towards its swan song.

you have to differentiate with classical Marxism

→ you can illustrate by diagram or map.



→ even Relevant examples can be added

etc

5-5

3. (c) How do critical, feminist and post-Structuralist approaches view the concept of 'security'? How do the transnational companies create a problem of extra-territoriality for different governments? (250 Words) (20)

Ans - Security is a contested concept with many dimension, interpretation and explanation.

CRITICAL SCHOOL:

Critical school views security as a liberal school concept which promotes the existence of state in order to maintain "security" and "National Interest".

Critical scholars like Linklater and Robert Cox believe that state, when tries to enhance security, becomes a threat to peace itself. So in their view, attention should be centred around Individual and Community.

FEMINIST SCHOOL:

Feminists believe that concept of security is patriarchal theory to promote interest of men in state.

According to feminists like Ann J Tickner, the focus should not

Remarks

rape & woman violence as tool in conflict
 * woman suffers most

be on National security rather should be on Human security.

Human centric analysis of security may protect states from going on war.

Cynthia Enloe in her book - Bananas, Beaches and Bases has criticised "Security" as "masculine concept" which promotes violence. She calls for feminist model of foreign policy making.

POST STRUCTURALIST:

Post structuralist school says that concept of security is discourse of realist school. They focus on idea generation and construction of situation which promotes war rather than peace. They call for "Peace discourse" to bring tranquility in global order.

Remarks

Transnational Companies and their jurisdiction

Transnational companies are those which spread over multiple countries and continents. They are also called MNCs.

MNCs create a problem related to extra-territoriality and jurisdiction. The companies are based in one country, the country of its origin. They may have headquarter in same or another countries. And finally their regional, zonal and local offices lies in different countries.

In such situation, the responsibility to follow which country's norms, where to tax the MNCs are, how to implement uniform policy in diverse region occurs.

For these problems, global norms like OECD Base erosion and profit shifting norms, G20 proposal of global digital tax etc is proposed as solution. A uniform global code of conduct and business rules may help MNCs function seamlessly in era of globalisation.

write
concisely

↳ data localization
osaka deal
by G20

Remarks

g.

4. (a) What are new understandings/insights /ideas suggested by post-colonial theorists International Relations? (200 Words) (13)

Ans - Post colonial theories of International Relations view the countries from lens of their historic colonial past and its impact and legacy in present socio-political structure and foreign relations of country.

Scholars have analysed the structure of post colonial states and their impact on international relations.

Liberals like Gunnar Myrdal in his book - Asian Drama has called states like India, Pakistan etc as "SOFT STATE" which are not able to make strong laws or implement them successfully. This leads to unstable political environment and less focus on IR perspective.

Marxists like Hanra Alawi has given the concept of Deep State for colonies like Pakistan where Army acquired civilian power. This led to

Remarks

influence of ~~dummy~~ in foreign policies and international relations.

Recently ~~Bhupinder Braer~~ has analysed post colonial perspective of IR. He ~~first~~ called the III world countries as post colonial countries which explains relative socio-economic backwardness of these countries. He says that post colonial societies are obsessed with western norms, culture and English as a language. They have not been able to shed the colonial mentality.

well analysed.

Post Colonial theories of IR is also ~~proposed~~ by South Asian Feminists who believe that it will expose the exploitation of women based on patriarchy, castes and colonial legacy of threat to safety.

Post colonial analysis of IR would help in redefining the role of these countries in global order.

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4. (b) Collective Security and collective Defense

(200 Words) (15)

Ans - Collective security and collective defence are two concepts to secure the National interests and tackle aggression on part of any state.

Collective Security

It refers to security of countries based on Woodrow Wilson's concept of - "One for all, all for One". The countries protect each other when threatened by common aggressor. All countries join hands together against the aggressor.

Collective security is a principle of United Nations. It is based on the assumption that all states have identical belief on security.

Collective Defence

Collective Defence refers to group based on principle that when there is perception of threat or declared war by one

Remarks

country, all other countries attack it to neutralise its impact.

Ex - NATO Pact, Warsaw Pact

Similarities

- Both are based on concept of securing the boundaries of victim state.
- Both tries to protect weak states from strong ones.
- Both focus on deterrence and peace.

Dissimilarities

- Collective security comes under Universal Actor model of Robert Kaplan whereas Collective Defence under Hierarchical.
- Collective security focuses on peace first whereas collective defence is mainly military treaty.

Collective security and collective defense are both the product of Cold war and in present Cob-web world order, they remain less relevant.

Remarks

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good examples

4. (c) There exist multiple approaches for conceptualizing National Interest. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

Ans - National Interest refers to those interests of a nation which helps in securing its borders, political stability, democratic and peaceful domestic environment and economic growth of nation.

Multiple approaches -

Realists: Realists scholars like Morgenthau are major proponent of national interest in theory of International Relations. Morgenthau has conceptualised National Interest in terms of National Security. For the preservation of security, power is needed and hence IR is struggle for and use of power.

Realists also define national interest in terms of socio economic and political interests which analyses the behaviour of a state in international arena.

Remarks

Liberals: Liberal scholars believe in National Interest to the extent that it secures the minimum needs, rights and liberties of state in International areas. But their major focus is on Internationalisation of institution of global politics.

Marxists: Marxists scholars ~~belif~~ believe that National Interest is the interest of bourgeoisie class. It promotes capitalist expansion and leads to exploitation of proletariats. In the name of National Interest, bourgeoisie promote imperialism.

Social Constructivists: Social constructivists believe that 'National Interest' is nothing but a discourse; an idea of ruling class to justify their actions.

Feminist view: Feminists believe that National Interest favours the interest of men and imparts subordinate status to women. It leads to war

Remarks

and violence in which women are victim.
Ann J Tickner criticises Margenthan for
explaining National Interest in terms of
National Security and rather she focuses
on Human Security.

Mohamomad Yunus has described that
in Pakistan, Army's interest is considered
as National Interest and everything
is justified in its name.

Hence it can be understood that
National Interest is a contested
concept with different ideologies
interpreting it differently.

good try

g.5

5. (a) How do liberal, realist and constructivist approaches perceive the role played by Nuclear weapons in international politics? (200 Words) (15)

Ans - Nuclear weapons are considered as most powerful and destructive tools of modern age, which if used would threaten the survival of mankind.

Liberal:

Liberals view Nuclear weapon as a tool for inducing Deterrence and reducing chances of war. The weapons being devastative and impacts visible on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, would prevent any country on going for world war. Scholars like NINA TANNENWALD has given the concept of "Nuclear Taboo"; that nations with nuclear weapon would not use them.

REALISTS:

Realist scholars believe in principle of POWER MAXIMISATION. The nuclear weapon in arsenal would help in maximising security of nation as defensive mechanism.

Remarks

Offensive realists like Marsheimer believe that since International arena is anarchical in nature, hence acquisition of Nuclear weapons by rogue states threaten survival of all. So states should be ready with high nuclear capacity.

CONSTRUCTIVISTS

Constructivists view the proliferation of nuclear weapon as result of realist conception of security dilemma. They believe that anarchy and threat to security is a construct and discourse of realists.

Nuclear weapon in present times have largely been able to avoid full fledged war but changing world order with assertive China, arms race, nuclear empowered North Korea and Pakistan and use of tactical nukes threaten the security.

Remarks

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Try

5. (b) Comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' (200 Words) (15) in the long run.

Ans- Security Dilemma is a conception of Realist school of International Relations. It refers to threat perception in States due to anarchy in global order, which leads to security maximisation.

Reason for Dilemma

Realists believe that International order is anarchical and there is struggle for and use of power. The power-hungry nations not only increase their weapons but also attack weak states for expansionist nature.

In such scenario, each state needs to be ready and equipped to counter any attack on its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Action of State:

Defensive Realists like Kenneth Waltz has suggested that states should

Remarks

acquire more power and effective weapon in order to turn itself into security Maximisee. State should remain ready for any threat.

Leading to Insecurity:

security dilemma starts arms race among the countries. Threat perception leads to formation of alliances and coalition. Suspicion and mistrust prevails in international order. This leads to Insecurity rather than safety.

In such anarchic and mistrustful environment, any news - real or fake may result into attack on each other and war. Thus security dilemma instead of saving countries, promote war and insecurities among nations.

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Remarks

5. (c) Collective Security as an alternative to Balance of Power.

(250 Words) (20)

Ans - Balance of power and collective security emerged as two concepts in bipolar global order during cold war period.

Balance of Power -

Balance of power is a situation where a powerful and dominant country is balanced by other countries. It may also be a case when 2 superpowers have many small powers aligned to them so that a balance is maintained. It was case between US - USSR cold war period.

JL Nehru called it as NERVOUS STATE OF PEACE, where there is always a threat of war.

Collective Security

Collective security is defined by former American President Woodrow Wilson as - "One for all, All for one." It means that one nation should stand for all the nations which are victim of aggression and all the

Remarks

nations should come into support of one nation which is threatened by any aggressor.

Collective security became a principle of League of Nation and then United States is order to act as deterrent to war.

Collective security as Alternative to BoP:

Collective security is essentially based on peace principle. It tries to act as deterrent to war. If the threat fails then war is resorted as last method for security.

Balance of Power as called by Nehru is nervous state of peace. A continuous arms race among the parties to balance and counterpoise keeps on taking place. Instead of promoting peace, it promotes war.

Remarks

Collective security is also based on Universal Actor model of ^{Montan} ~~Robert~~ Kaplan. Thus it comes under aegis of United Nations. It ensures that only "threat perception" should not lead to war, rather real threat should exist.

Balance of power is based on Bipolar model of Kaplan. It promotes collective defence pacts like NATO and Warsaw pact. Hence instead of real threat, perception only leads to militarisation.

Collective security is indeed indeed a good alternative to Balance of power as it tries to bring peace and stability in anarchic global order. Its usefulness is evident by its adoption in UN Charter.

9.5