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# Political Science & International Relations

## IAS Mains Q&A

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# **ABOUT THIS BOOK**

After wide acceptance of our IAS Mains Q & A series books on History, Sociology, Anthropology, Geography, Public Administration, and Philosophy we have come out with the first edition of Political Science & International Relations- IAS Mains Q & A (2022). It covers topic-wise solutions to previous 11 years' papers (2011-2021) as per the latest syllabus.

**Answer writing in this Book:** We have put forth answers to each question as per the demand of the question. We have adopted an elaborate approach while writing these answers to arm you with relevant knowledge related to all aspects of a particular topic. In most of the answers, we have provided additional information, not necessarily adhering to the prescribed word limit but covering all dimensions to that question. This will enrich you with in-depth knowledge on that topic and help in writing better answers in future.

**How to use this Book:** This book will assist you in answer writing practice in two ways - use this book as a source of reference for the topics and write answers in your own unique way or alternatively, you may write previous years' answers and compare them with the standard answers provided in this book.

**Importance of Political Science & International Relations as an Optional:** Political Science is not a very technical subject hence a candidate can master this subject without any prior knowledge. Due to the overlapping nature of Political Science with the general studies papers, especially GS Paper II (many topics in this optional are related to current affairs), it helps in integrated study for prelims and mains preparation and saves a lot of time during the preparation process.

Further, knowledge about polity and international relations helps in the UPSC interview. This is because of the strong linkage of polity and IR with current affairs. An understanding of political theories also helps candidates present their views better and in a more convincing manner.

Optional subjects have become the deciding factor in getting an interview call. Though UPSC has introduced four GS papers to give a level playing field to all, the dynamic and unpredictable questions of GS papers defeated the purpose and made Optional paper the magic wand. The toppers' score also tells it loudly that optional subjects play a defining role in determining the selection of the candidates.

So, overall this book is an ideal companion for you going to appear for the Mains examination. To help the aspirants to get acclaimed with the pattern and trend of the exam, this book is a valuable gift to our readers.

## SYLLABUS: PAPER – I

### **SECTION A: POLITICAL THEORY & INDIAN POLITICS**

1. **Political Theory:** Meaning and approaches.
2. **Theories of the State:** Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.
3. **Justice:** Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.
4. **Equality:** Social, political and economic; the relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
5. **Rights:** Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; the concept of Human Rights.
6. **Democracy:** Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy-representative, participatory and deliberative.
7. **Concept of Power:** hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.
8. **Political Ideologies:** Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
9. **Indian Political Thought:** Dharmashastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy.
10. **Western Political Thought:** Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arend

### **SECTION B: INDIAN GOVERNMENT & POLITICS**

11. **Indian Nationalism:** Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle: constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements.
12. **Perspectives on Indian National Movement:** Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.
13. **Making of the Indian Constitution:** Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.
14. **Salient Features of the Indian Constitution:** The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.
15. **Principal Organs of the Union Government:** Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.
16. **Principal Organs of the State Government:** Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.
17. **Grassroots Democracy:** Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; the significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.

18. **Statutory Institutions/Commissions:** Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.
19. **Federalism:** Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
20. **Planning and Economic Development:** Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; the role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.
21. **Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.**
22. **Party System:** National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio-economic profile of Legislators.
23. **Social Movements:** Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements

## SYLLABUS: PAPER – II

### **SECTION A: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS & INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

1. **Comparative Politics:** Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
2. **State in Comparative Perspective:** Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.
3. **Politics of Representation and Participation:** Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
4. **Globalisation:** Responses from developed and developing societies.
5. **Approaches to the Study of International Relations:** Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
6. **Key concepts in International Relations:** National interest, Security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
7. **Changing International Political Order:**
  - a. Rise of superpowers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat;
  - b. Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements;
  - c. Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.

8. **Evolution of the International Economic System:** From Bretton woods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalisation of the world economy.
9. **United Nations:** Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; the need for UN reforms.
10. **Regionalisation of World Politics:** EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
11. **Contemporary Global Concerns:** Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

## **SECTION B: INDIA & THE WORLD**

12. **Indian Foreign Policy:** Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.
13. **India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement:** Different phases; current role.
14. **India and South Asia:**
  - ♦ Regional Co-operation: SAARC-past performance and future prospects.
  - ♦ South Asia as a Free Trade Area.
  - ♦ India's "Look East" policy.
15. **Impediments to Regional Co-operation:** river water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.
16. **India and the Global South:** Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.
17. **India and the Global Centres of Power:** USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
18. **India and the UN System:** Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
19. **India and the Nuclear Question:** Changing perceptions and policy.
20. **Recent developments in Indian Foreign Policy:** India's position on the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; the vision of new world order.





# 1 CHAPTER

## PAPER-I

# POLITICAL THEORY

**Q. Examine the importance of behavioral approach in political theory. What led to its decline? (CSE 2021)**

**Ans:** The term theory stands for “Systematic Knowledge”. Political theory describes, explains, and evaluates political events and institutions. The word political theory thus represents the systematic study of Political Phenomena.

**Rise of Behavioral Approach:** The behavioral approach in political theory came into existence as a result of historical and intellectual reasons. During 1940s political theory saw its first decline as political theorists guided by traditional approaches were busy with age-old ideas devoid of present reality. Thus, political theory failed to explain the reason for rise of communism and fascism in the inter-War period. Further, the Chicago School emphasised that political theory should be based on facts and it should be scientific in nature. To arrest the decline of political theory, David Easton laid the foundation of behavioural approach by giving eight intellectual founding stones of behaviouralism.

### **Importance of Behavioral Approach in Political Theory**

David Easton argued that the traditional normative theory was based on mere speculation and devoid of actual observation of political reality. He held traditional theories to be irrelevant as it was excessively preoccupied with prescribing values, or limited to the study of political institutions in isolation. Normative theory neglected studying political processes as they played out in real life, or the actual behavior of political agents.

David Easton sought to bring scientific rigor in study of politics, employing the empirical method in a bid to discover the true facts behind political phenomena.

He insisted on quantification, observation, mensuration, and verification to separate fact from value and make political science a pure science.

**The importance of behavioral approach lies in**

- It made the political theory value-free and non-prescriptive.
- It broadened the scope of political theory by making it more relevant for the post-colonial states.
- It led to evolution of new approaches in political science like political modernisation and political development, etc.
- It led to emergence of large number of studies of empirical nature like the study of voting behavior, elitist theory of democracy, pluralist theory, iron law of oligarchy, etc.

**Decline of Behavioral Approach:** Behavioralism gained a dominant position as a methodology in political science. However critics like Leo Strauss argued that behavioralism set forth a crisis in political theory as it sought to perfect technique at the expense of ‘substance’. Later even behavioralists began to admit, that preoccupation with building a ‘pure science’ had led political scientists to take refuge in ‘ivory towers’ and failed to address the pressing socio-political issues of the time. Political science became highly ideologically conservative as it was uncritical of existing systems and neglected exposition of values and normative analysis.

**Conclusion:** To arrest the decline in political theory due to behaviouralism, David Easton gave the concept of post-behaviouralism in his credo of relevance lecture to American Political Science Association. Post-behaviouralism espouse for creative theory which is based on twin pillars of action and relevance. It means whatever research we do it should be relevant in the real life. It should be action oriented.

**Q. Discuss the significance of a normative approach to Political theory. (CSE 2020)**

**Ans:** Political theory is not only a theory of/about politics; it is also the science of politics, the philosophy of politics at that. According to George Sabine, it is the disciplined investigation of the political problem.

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Normative approach to political science deals with value loaded concepts in political science like justice, liberty, equality, etc. Normative approach is very much significant since it gives philosophical touch to political science and gives meaning to political science, thereby, separating it from other pure science-based discipline.

In western political tradition, it was Plato who first dealt with norms-based approach in his book 'The Republic'. He tried to introduce healthy norms in governance by giving his theory of Justice. As per Plato, a just soul is one in which reason dominates courage and courage dominates appetite. Further, through his theory of state Plato tries to establish a norm of just philosopher ruler who is guided by reason.

Later, in the modern period, other thinkers like John Stuart Mill tried to prove the importance of liberty over utilitarian principles. For Mill, Liberty allowed everyone to develop one's capacities.

After World War II, normative approach saw decline and scientific system based approach gained popularity. In the contemporary period, John Rawls was responsible for resurgence of normative approach. Rawls' theory of Justice is based on fairness, a concept of justice, which is fair to all rich and poor. Rawls not only advocated maximum equal liberty, but he also emphasized on equality of opportunity and difference principle (policies in taking into consideration least advantaged) in that order.

Behavioralists criticized normative approach as they wanted to make political science as "Pure Science". Lord Bryce held that, "We need facts, facts and facts".

But it must be understood that, the discipline of political science is too wide and complex. The choice of approach depends on objective of research.

### Q. Resurgence of political theory. Comment (CSE, 2019)

**Ans:** The resurgence of political theory means the revival of the normative or value-based (Philosophical) political theory in political science. In the middle of the 20th century, many thinkers like David Easton, Alfred Cobban, Lasslett, Dahl, etc., have written about the decline or death of political theory.

Later, after the Second World War, in USA, political science developed under the guidance of APSA (American Political Science Association) and this led to development of behavioralist method relying on study of human behaviour rather than institutions and philosophical method. In those days, political science was criticized due to its lack of scientific explanation of social phenomenon. Social sciences were called arm chair theories. Lord Bryce held that "we need facts, facts and facts."

However, scholars like Rawls, Leo Strauss, Isaiah Berlin, Dante Germino revived philosophical approach. Rawls 'Theory of Justice' was a landmark moment in this regard as it established the procedural uprightness of his philosophical approach in order to address crisis affecting industrialized world.

The political theory now started concentrating on issue like feminism, existentialism, environmentalism, post-behaviouralism, post-modernism. Methodological revolutions have changed the forms of political theory. Towards the second half of the Nineteenth and Twentieth century, it has seen a new direction in the development of political theory and value-based political theory was revived. Thus, resurgence of political theory was the revival of political theory in the environment when many positivist leaning thinkers were calling political theory as dead.

### Q. End of ideology debate. Comment (CSE, 2019)

**Ans:** The end of ideology debate gained prominence after the end of Cold War, and the emergence of liberal USA as a victor over communist U.S.S.R. End of ideology theory argues that western liberal democracy is the end point of human's ideological evolution.

In his celebrated work 'End of the History'- Francis Fukuyama inspired by the work of Alexander Kojeve claimed that, with the fall of U.S.S.R, western liberal democracy have proved its superiority over communism of U.S.S.R., fascism of Germany and theocracies of medieval Europe.

Also, W.W Rostow in his work "Stages of Economic Growth: A Non Communist Manifesto" claims that the welfare states have resolved the class conflict. Ideology has lost its relevance. What matters is economic development.

End of ideology thesis is criticized by Marxist thinkers, as a way of maintaining capitalist hegemony. Communitarian thinker MacIntyre criticized end of ideology as ideology itself. Perhaps the biggest criticism comes from Samuel P Huntington, through his work 'Clash of Civilization'.

Huntington argues that History never ends but repeats itself. The end of Cold War give rise to ideological, religious and ethnic conflict. Finally, the emergence of China as a "Single Party State" capitalist country has to be the biggest blow to end of ideology theory.

### Q. Decline of Political Theory. Comment (CSE, 2018)

**Ans:** Political theory refers to the systematic study of political phenomena which exercised to run the system of governance. Traditional political theory was criticized for its relevance in 1950s.

# 2 CHAPTER

## THEORIES OF THE STATE

### Q. Feminist critique of the State. Comment (CSE 2021)

**Ans:** State is a fundamental concept in Political Science. According to J W Garner, "Politics begins and ends with the state." Salmond defines State as a society of men established for the maintenance of order and justice within a determined territory.

**Liberal & Feminist Idea of State:** Liberals subscribe to a belief in the State's neutrality whereas Feminist perspective of State questioned the idea of the basic neutrality of State and believed it as a reflection of the patriarchal nature of society.

**Feminist Critique of State:** Feminist critique of state originated mainly in opposition to the liberal conception of state. Feminist call State as an instrument of male power, and Catherine MacKinnon argues that in liberal State, it is through law that women's subordination and silence is maintained. Liberals talk of State being autonomous, impartial, and neutral arbiter in character, feminist call State as patriarchal where male power embedded in different branches of State apparatus.

Feminists call State as an instrument of regulation of male domination in public sphere. Liberals talk about utility of State and claim that main role of State is to hinder the hindrances, whereas feminist call State as tending to increase women's dependence on man within the capitalist mode of production.

Liberals call for universal citizenship whereas feminist like Iris Marion Young talk of "Differentiated Citizenship" which believes in differentiating equality, and equalizing differences.

Feminist theories have sometimes led to a redefinition of what is political. The term "Personal is Political" explained by Susan Moller Okin defines laws made by State which are unfavorable to women.

**Conclusion:** So, the feminists have ambivalent position on state. On one hand they consider state as an instrument of patriarchy while on other hand they want state to bring positive changes in the life of women.

However, the central concern of feminists remains the emancipation of women.

### Q. Tools of legitimation of the State. Comment (CSE 2021)

**Ans:** Legitimacy reflects the consent of the governed as it transforms naked power into rightful authority. It confers upon order or command, an authoritative or binding character, ensuring that it is obeyed out of duty rather than out of coercion. If the citizens feel that the foundation of the political system has no legitimacy, there can be withdrawal of obligation of the governed - leading to instability of the political system. In absence of legitimacy, political system can be sustained only by fear, intimidation and violence. However, according to **Rousseau**, even the strongest is never strong enough to transform strength into right and power into authority.

**Seymour Lipset**, in his work 'Political Man', has offered the most 'transparent' and 'inclusive' view of legitimacy.

Lipset, in order to prevent the picture of a stable democratic regime, proposes certain pre-requisites and the concept of legitimacy forms an integral part of his proposition.

#### The process of legitimation includes the following:

- State's activities & its patterns
- Value-system of society in which state exercises authority
- Citizen's recognition of legitimate state's authority.

#### Tools of Legitimacy employed by State

- Maintenance of law and order in society
- Peace in society
- Maintaining system of rights
- Freedom of press
- Independence of judiciary
- Free and fair elections
- Social welfare policies

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In his work 'Legitimation Crisis' (1973) Habermas, a neo-Marxist scholar, argued that within liberal democratic welfare states, there are 'crisis tendencies' which challenge the stability of such regimes by undermining its legitimacy to govern. The core of this argument is the tension or incompatibility between capitalist economy on one hand, and a democratic political system on the other. The democratic process forces government to respond to popular demands.

### Q. Post-colonial theory of the state. Comment (CSE 2020)

**Ans:** The states which have gained independence from colonial power and are continuing legacy of colonialism in their governance, trade and other aspects are called post-colonial nations. The post-colonial theory of state tries to explain the pattern of state behaviour in the post-colonial nations.

Fred W. Riggs uses the term 'Prismatic Societies' for these states which is defined by the coexistence of tradition and modernity. He describes eight features of these prismatic societies:

- (i) **Formalism:** Rules are modern in these post-colonial states but practices are traditional;
- (ii) **Poly Communalism:** Different communities co-exist but not yet a nation;
- (iii) **Poly Normativism:** Different norms are followed by formulating laws;
- (iv) **Functional Overlapping:** Between civilian-military administration;
- (v) **Bazaar Canteen Model of Economic System:** Different prices for different classes;
- (vi) **Administrative System:** Sala model i.e., nepotism in administration;
- (vii) **Attainment Norm:** With birth as well as merit; and
- (viii) **Heterogeneity:** Coexistence of modernity and tradition.

Further, Gunnar Myrdal, another theorist in his book 'Asian Drama' calls post-colonial nations as 'soft state' because they are unable to implement law and soft on law breakers. Myrdal blames corruption and the legacy of disobedience to law courtesy to Gandhian politics as primary reason for India being soft state.

Furthermore, instrumentalist such as Samir Amin and A.G. Frank also called dependency theorist claims that post-colonial states are not autonomous and instrument of state in core countries (developed world). The peripheral countries are in state of dependency due to unequal exchange and uneven development.

Contrastingly, structuralists such as Hamza Alvi calls post-colonial state as 'overdeveloped state'. An overdeveloped state is not an instrument of particular

class and is autonomous and class in itself. He calls Pakistan – a military-bureaucratic oligarchy.

Thus, the post-colonial theory of state has many variants such as the one by Fred W. Riggs which believe in modernization theory and the ones by instrumentalists and structuralists which stems out of Marxism. But the common theme of a state still suffering with legacy of colonialism unites them together.

### Q. Liberalism as a revolutionary idea. Comment (CSE 2020)

**Ans:** Liberalism is an ideology of modern times which evolved gradually after Renaissance. It was revolutionary vis-à-vis medieval system of thought.

Liberal assumption of human as rational being who is capable of making independent autonomous decision is a revolutionary idea as compared to medieval idea of hierarchy and subservience of man to god and kings.

Further, liberal idea of moral equality, equality of opportunity, equality before law is a revolutionary idea as compared to medieval times. In medieval times there was no rule of law. During those days, only kings, priests and aristocracy enjoyed the right to own property. Moreover, liberal concept of individual and atomistic human nature was a remarkable departure from the idea of human belonging to a class, caste prevalent in dark ages.

Furthermore, liberal concept of nation states as given by John Locke gave natural rights to man. The night-watchman state ensured protection of rights of life, liberty and property. This is revolutionary as compared to multi authority state present during medieval age. Example: Italy, during the times of Machiavelli.

Lastly, through ideas of Mill and later modern liberals like Green and Laski, it is visible that liberty is not limited to 'absence of restraint' it also comes with affirmative actions like reservation which is truly a revolutionary idea.

### Q. Pluralist theory of the State. Comment (CSE 2019)

**Ans:** Pluralist theory of state as a concept grew as a criticism to existing elitist theory of state given by C Wright Mills. The underlying feature of pluralist theory is that, state instead of being controlled by a single capitalist class or elite, is indeed controlled by multiple interest groups.

Robert Dahl gave the concept of pluralist state, while critiquing C.W. Mills' idea of elitist theory of power, in his work 'Who Governs America?' As per Dahl, instead of power elites such as federal politicians,

# 1 CHAPTER

## PAPER-II

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

**Q. Discuss the political economy approach to the comparative analysis of politics.**

**(CSE 2021)**

**Ans:** Comparative politics is the study and appraisal of domestic politics across countries. In his "History of Economic Analysis" Joseph Schumpeter defined political economy as an exposition of a comprehensive set of economic politics on the strength of certain unifying normative principles.

Adam Smith, also called 'Father of Political Economy approach' in his work "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" discussed the major themes of commodity, values, capital, and simple and complex labour.

Political economy, an interdisciplinary or hybrid approach involving politics and economy is one of the modern approaches to the study of comparative politics. It is the methodology of economics applied to the analysis of political behaviour, processes and institutions.

For e.g. - Marx related his conception of the state to the prevalent mode of production. According to him, the character of the state changes with the change in the mode of production. Marxists consider politics as a super-structure on economic base.

Within the political economy approach, the concept of dependency has been widely used in comparative analysis of the third world systems, particularly in Latin America. Political economy approach has been applied by neo-Marxist scholars like Hamza Alavi in analysing the nature of economic policies adopted by the post-colonial states.

In contemporary times, Marxist scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein has highlighted the exploitative nature of globalization from Marxist perspective and how globalization has increased poverty, hunger, and social unrest.

Marx's major work "Das Kapital" is subtitled "A Critique of Political Economy" and emphasizes commodities, money, surplus value, and accumulation

of capital creating pillar for studying political economy approach.

**In comparative politics, political economy has participated in three major theoretical developments:**

- (i) It helped in establishing an analytical perspective to politics in which uncovering regularities, patterns and casual mechanisms are of primary interest rather than political order.
- (ii) Political economists provided path-breaking insights into the interaction between corporations and governments. It explains why policies in autocracies tend to differ from policies in democracies and government spending is higher in countries with proportional electoral system than in countries with majoritarian electoral system.
- (iii) Political economists are at the forefront of explaining how government decisions are altered by the increase in global economic integrations.

**Q. Discuss the subject matter of comparative politics. Outline the limitations of comparative political analysis. (CSE 2020)**

**Ans:** Comparative politics involves comparing the political system in different types of state and political system. The subject matter of comparative politics varies from traditional comparative politics to modern comparative politics.

The traditional comparative politics compares the constitution of the western world. It is a study of government hence also called comparative government. While modern comparative politics is wider in scope and compares political processes, socio-cultural factors in societies of developing world, etc. The subject matter of system's approach is the analysis of social system.

While **political development approach** analyses political system i.e., studying political system on the parameters of equality, capacity and differentiation; **Political modernization approach**, sees the relationship between economic development particularly industrialization and politics.

And, the subject matter of **political culture approach** as the name suggests, is comparison of culture like attitude of people political system, civic culture, etc.

#### Limitation of Comparative Political Analysis

The traditional comparative politics is narrow in scope. It excludes the constitution of non-western countries while making comparison. It is static, as it studies constitution rather than politics. Further, it is ethnocentric as it focuses on the West and takes western politics as benchmark. It is also parochial.

While, modern comparative politics approach such as System's approach, structural functional approach, political development approach, etc., suffers from the limitation that, it brings unnecessary complication and jargons. It does not have analytical importance. Further, Marxists are also critical of Behaviorist, they see system approach as status-quoist and non-universalistic, which takes western world as ideal.

**Q. Examine the significance of comparative method in political analysis. Discuss its limitations. (CSE 2019)**

**Ans:** Comparative politics involves comparing the political system in different types of state and political system. The subject matter of comparative politics varies from traditional comparative politics to modern comparative politics.

Aristotle is regarded as the father of comparative politics as he studied 158 Constitutions and gave classification of the Constitutions.

#### Significance

It can be divided into two phases i.e., traditional comparative politics and modern comparative politics.

- The **traditional comparative** politics compares the Constitution of the western world. It is a study of government hence also called comparative government.
- While **modern comparative politics** is wider in scope and compares political processes, socio cultural factors in societies of developing world, etc.

The subject matter of system's approach is the analysis of social system. While **political development approach** analyses political system i.e., studying political system on the parameters of equality, capacity and differentiation, **Political modernization** approach, sees the relationship between economic development particularly industrialization and politics. While, the subject matter of political culture approach as the name suggests, is comparison of culture like attitude of people political system, civic culture, etc.

#### Limitations

**Traditional Comparative Politics:** The traditional comparative politics is narrow in scope. It excludes the constitution of non-western countries while making comparison. It is static, as it studies constitution rather than politics. Further, it is ethnocentric as it focuses on the West and takes Western politics as benchmark. It is also parochial.

**Modern Comparative Politics:** While, modern comparative politics approach such as System's approach, structural functional approach, political development approach, etc., suffers from the limitation that, it brings unnecessary complication and jargons. It does not have analytical importance. Further, Marxists are also critical of Behaviorist, they see system approach as status-quoist and non-universalistic, which takes Western world as ideal.

Still, the comparative politics is a widely used method of research and understanding because of its useful framework to understand politics and culture of different nations. The simplicity of its procedure and the complexity of outcomes of analysis make it perfect for undertaking research at beginner or even at higher levels.

**Q. Describe the changing nature of Comparative Politics. Briefly explain the Political Economy approach to the study of Comparative Politics. (CSE 2018)**

**Ans:** Study of comparative politics involves conscious comparisons in studying political experience, institutions, behavior and processes of the systems of government in a comprehensive manner. It includes the study of even extra-constitutional agencies having their immediate connection with formal governmental organs.

Comparative Politics is as old as Political Science. Aristotle is known as the father of Political Science. He used comparative method for comprehending and analyzing principles, issues and problems of Greek City States of his times. He used the knowledge gained for building his theory of politics. Following Aristotle, several political thinkers began using the comparative method for analyzing and presenting their views and conclusion about politics. Thus, it can be legitimately observed that comparative politics had its origin with Aristotle.

The dissatisfaction with the traditional approach and scope of Comparative Government due to its lack of comprehensives in scope, unrealistic nature and unscientific methodology led to the birth of the need for developing a new science of Comparative Politics

# 10

CHAPTER

## REGIONALISATION OF WORLD POLITICS

**Q Explain the success of ASEAN as a regional organization. (CSE 2021)**

**Ans:** Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organisation comprising of ten Southeast Asian states which promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic integration amongst its members since Bangkok Declaration (1967). ASEAN is not just an economic community, but political and strategic, social and cultural community.

### **Achievements of ASEAN**

The main achievement of ASEAN has been the maintenance of an uninterrupted period of peace and stability during which the individual member countries have been able to concentrate on promoting rapid and sustained economic growth and modernization. For about 25 years from 1970 to 1995, ASEAN's GDP grew at an average annual rate of 7.0 per cent. Today, Southeast Asia has a total market of about 500 million people and a combined GDP of more than \$700 billion.

Over the years, ASEAN's overall trade grew from \$10 billion in 1967, \$14 billion in 1970, \$134 billion in 1980, \$302 billion in 1990 to \$650 billion in 1995. With its combined trade value, ASEAN is the fourth largest trading entity in the world after the European Union, the United States and Japan. While the combined GDP of East Asian countries was only 4 per cent of world GNP in 1960, it was 25 per cent in 1992. East Asian central banks now hold close to 45 per cent of the world's foreign reserves.

### **Unique Aspects of ASEAN: Integration Process**

ASEAN integration process has been quite unique as external threat of expanding communism seems to have been one of the major reasons cementing the need of cooperation for the five founding members of ASEAN.

ASEAN is a pure intergovernmental organization where decisions are taken by the ASEAN foreign ministers on the basis of consensus or unanimity with

the principle "ASEAN Way" - based on Panchsheel. They have agreed to charter on human rights, but have preferred non-intervention in domestic affairs. Other unique features include ASEAN having "currency swap" agreement and having its own Constitution unlike EU.

ASEAN's success owes much to the political will and vision of its leaders. Realizing that they had to meet the regional challenges in the crucial years of the 1960s, they decided to work together despite their differences. More importantly, their cooperation was not merely an immediate response to short-term challenges, it was also motivated by a vision of a united and strong South-East Asia and recently launched ASEAN Vision 2020 is depiction of it.

**Q Explain India's relations with the European Union in the context of Brexit. (CSE 2021)**

**Ans:** India-EU relations date to the early 1960s, with India being amongst the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the European Economic Community. A cooperation agreement signed in 1994 took the bilateral relationship beyond trade and economic cooperation. At the 5th India-EU Summit at The Hague in 2004, the relationship was upgraded to a 'Strategic Partnership'. The two sides adopted a Joint Action Plan in 2005 (which was reviewed in 2008) that provided for strengthening dialogue and consultation mechanisms in the political and economic spheres, enhancing trade and investment, and bringing peoples and cultures together.

The European Union (EU) and India are 'natural' partners because of the following facts:

- Both India and EU belong to a multilateral order founded on the projection of democratic principles.
- While India is one of the fastest growing economies, the EU is the world's biggest open market and world's second largest economy.
- Both share the challenge of responding to citizens' needs and aspirations while contending with pressing global challenges.

- EU is India's largest regional trading partner, largest destination for Indian exports and a key source of the investment and cutting edge technologies.

However, despite being 'natural' and 'like-minded' partners, India-EU strategic partnership is known as 'loveless arranged marriage' because, for long, India-EU ties have been largely guided by trade and culture, rather than broad strategic dimension.

But, the new strategic and power realities in context of Brexit have pushed the two (India and EU) towards more focusing on the strategic dimension to their relationship.

### Impact of Brexit on India

#### Challenges

- Apart from regional uncertainty, the changing dynamics can potentially reverberate to reach Asia.
- India's FTA negotiation with EU might now need a re-negotiation with the union.
- Additionally, a separate bilateral trade agreement with UK might also need to be worked on.
- Indian companies, having operations throughout EU, will now have to re-assess their workforce mobility along with expansion plans and operations.
- Deepening recession risks and un-hedged exposure of the British Pound on account of Brexit might impact IT demand, affecting revenues of Indian IT companies.
- UK would want to develop trade relations with emerging markets from around the world. Thus, India, with its large domestic market, is in a better negotiating position.
- India could emerge as a major source of high tech exports for the UK.
- The UK's currency is expected to remain weaker so it would be less expensive for Indian firms to import from their subsidiaries in the UK.
- UK could try to attract Indian FDI by offering more opening up markets.

Today's changed circumstances provide the two sides with new sets of opportunities to move forward on their long stalled relationship. As strategic realities evolve rapidly in the post-pandemic world order, India and EU have to re-evaluate the fundamentals of their engagement. The EU is being forced to reckon with the geopolitical implications of its foreign policy imperatives and India is looking for substantive partnerships.

**Q. Write about growing significance of QUAD. (CSE 2021)**

**Ans:** Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) is an informal association of India, the United States, Australia, and Japan. The group met for the first time in 2007 on the sidelines of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Its origin can be traced back to the evolution of Exercise Malabar and the 2004 Tsunami when India conducted relief and rescue operations for itself and neighboring countries and was later joined by the US, Japan and Australia.

Set up to counter the growing might of China economically and militarily, this version eventually dissipated in 2008 as India was particularly sensitive to China's reaction at that time, given its desire for a Nuclear Suppliers' Group waiver.

In 2017, faced again with the rising threat of China, the four countries revived the Quad. Quad 2.0 is the outcome of substantial groundwork over the 2017-2021 period. The core objective of the Quad is to secure a rules-based global order, freedom of navigation and a liberal trading system.

#### Growing Significance of Quad

- **Countering China:** The Quad provides a platform for India to seek cooperation from like-minded countries on issues such as ensuring respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and peaceful resolution of disputes. India is working with Quad partners to offer alternatives to China's Belt and Road Initiative, a project that undermines India's territorial sovereignty and regional primacy.
- **Rising importance of Indo-Pacific:** QUAD provides India with a powerful platform to advance East Asia's interests and further strengthen its Act East policy. Also, it promotes inclusivity in the region by participating in various forums like Asia Africa Growth Corridor, Indian Ocean Commission, etc.
- **Evolving Foreign Policy Strategy:** Aligning with likeminded countries without making a formal alliance or discounting its relationship with countries outside Quad is a hallmark of India's evolving foreign policy strategy.
- **Supplementing India's Defense Capabilities:** Cooperation in the field of defence among Quad members through joint patrols, exchange of strategic information, etc. can help India overcome its limitations pertaining to finances, naval capacity, military reconnaissance, technological and surveillance capabilities.
- **Additional Collaboration on Emerging Threats in the cyber, space and maritime domains to enhance surveillance and deterrence.** All four states have been the subject of extensive and persistent cyber-attacks emanating from nation-state supported institutions, notably from China.