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# **POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**IAS Mains Q & A**



**USEFUL FOR UNION AND STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION EXAMINATIONS**



**12 Years Solved, 2011-2022**

**Topic-wise Solution of Previous Years' Papers**

# **POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**IAS Mains Q&A**

**Also Useful for All State Public Service Commission  
and Other Examinations**

***Edited by - N.N. Ojha***

Guiding Civil Services Aspirants Since 30 Years

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# **ABOUT THIS BOOK**

In view of the overwhelming response received from our readers with respect to the first edition, we have come up with the second edition of Political Science & International Relations - IAS Mains Q & A (2023). It covers topic-wise solutions to previous 12 years' papers (2011-2022) 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.

# 1 CHAPTER

## PAPER-I

# POLITICAL THEORY

**Q. Write on the Systems Approach. (CSE 2022)**

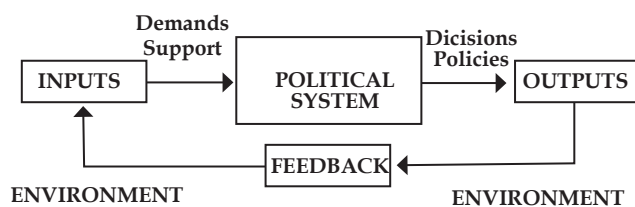
**Ans:** Systems Approach is a contemporary comparative politics approach used to comprehend the politics of various nations.

The concept of system was derived from the biological and physical sciences, in which the human body or any machine was conceptualised as a system with subsystems (organs or pieces) that had “boundaries” yet were strongly linked and overlapping.

It was influenced by Karl Mannheim, whose study of society included “systematic sociology.” In the field of political science, David Easton is known as the “father” of the Systems Approach.

The Political System (1953) by David Easton defines the political system as the method by which social policy is formed and implemented; thus, the political system is the policy-making process. Easton described political behaviour as the “authoritative allocation of values,” or the distribution of the system’s rewards in the form of wealth, power, and prestige.

Easton’s conception of system highlights the system’s connections to its environment. Inputs (demands) are transformed into outputs (decisions and policies) that constitute the authoritative allocation of values.



The input of a system comprises of demand and support. And the output consists of decision and policies. Here, decision refers to a single decision, whereas policy refers to several decisions. While feedback is a dynamic process in which information about the functioning of the system is transmitted back to it. The Systems Approach is attacked for conceptual inadequacies, the introduction of superfluous jargon, a lack of analytical and explanatory power, and the

projection of the western political system as ideal and universal. Marxists attack the Systems Approach on the grounds that it is elitist. However, Systems Approach is a crucial step towards scientificizing political science.

**Q. Write on the Cultural Relativism.(CSE 2022)**

**Ans:** Cultural relativism asserts that each culture and its traditions are valid in their own right. There is no right or wrong culture. It is opposed to universalism. In addition, proponents of cultural relativism typically claim that the norms and values of one culture should not be compared to those of another.

It is the evaluation of a culture by its own standards or in its own context, rather than through the lens of our own culture. Abraham (2006) asserts that each piece of culture has a specific purpose for the group that shares that culture.

Many habits and practises in a society should not be evaluated based on whether they are right or wrong, good or terrible, but rather on their function. For example: Many Americans are perplexed by the fact that Indian farmers refuse to eat their cows even if they are starving. While for us Indians it a matter of love, compassion and religion.

In part, cultural relativism was a reaction to Western ethnocentrism. One may be an ethno-centrist if they intentionally feel that their people’s arts are the most beautiful, values are the most admirable, and beliefs are the most accurate. However, there is another set of argument that cultural relativism may result in xenocentrism, the antithesis of ethnocentrism. The view that other civilizations are superior to one’s own is xeno-centrism.

**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.



# 2 CHAPTER

## THEORIES OF THE STATE

### Q. Write on the Locke's Social Contract

(CSE 2022)

**Ans:** The Social Contract Theory is a mechanistic state theory. This idea views the state as a product of the mutual agreement of men, developed for a particular function to meet specific social requirements.

Similar to other contracts, Locke's Social Contract consists of three basic elements:

- (i) Human Nature,
- (ii) the State of Nature, and
- (iii) the Terms of the Contract.

According to Locke, men are rational by nature and are governed by reason. Although men are passionate, reason compels them to recognise that their self-interest rests in partnering with others. Consequently, mankind pursues enlightened self-interest.

Thus, for Locke, the state of nature is characterised by "harmony, benevolence, mutual aid, and preservation." Even if men are secure in their natural state, they nonetheless wish to enter into contracts with one another due to the state's provision of some conveniences. The convenience includes generating legally binding contracts and resolving disputes.

#### The social contract of Locke consists of two contracts:

- (i) The first contract establishes a civil society whose objective is to recognise natural rights.
- (ii) The second contract establishes a government.

In Locke's Social Contract, the people do not delegate to the government their rights to life, liberty, and property. They only entrust the authority to create, implement, and interpret laws to the government.

Locke was a capitalist proponent. Consequently, he asserted unequivocally that the purpose of government is to defend property and other rights, not to destroy them, and that the government cannot take or transfer property without agreement.

Finally, Locke's liberal state concept follows from his theory of natural rights.

### Q. Examine the liberal theory of State in contemporary politics.

(CSE 2022)

**Ans:** The institution of the state has existed since antiquity. It has taken on a variety of forms and been analysed from a variety of angles. In the seventeenth century, the liberal perspective on the state emerged as an ideology of the capitalist class.

The Liberal Theory of State advocates for a minimum or night watchman state whose responsibility is to uphold law and order.

While the people have the right to life, liberty, and property, according to Locke and other classical liberals, the social contract grants the state only three rights:

- (i) the power to make law,
- (ii) the right to execute law, and
- (iii) the right to adjudicate law.

In current politics, however, the liberal theory of state is a synthesis of the welfare state and the neoliberal state, or the positive liberal and neoliberal states, respectively. Both concepts contribute to the modern state, with each paradigm operating in parallel with the other.

The welfare state operates through a "cradle-to-grave" mechanism in which the state protects the liberty of its citizens and regulates the free market economy to protect the interests of the vulnerable parts. In addition to maintaining law and order, it is concerned with all areas of its inhabitants' wellbeing. This form of state is exemplified by the modern Scandinavian state, which consists of countries such as Norway and Sweden.

John Stewart Mill's liberal state theory is also applicable to contemporary politics. His concept of constitutional and representative democracy is reflected in periodic elections held by democracies worldwide. In addition, his concept of Liberty is pertinent since freedom of speech and expression is a prerequisite for any civilised society in the modern era.

Another well-known liberal, John Rawls, and his views of justice, in particular the principle of difference, have resonance in modern politics. Rawls's notion that social and economic policies must be structured to

# 3 CHAPTER

## JUSTICE

**Q. Examine the entitlement theory of justice.**  
(CSE 2022)

**Ans:** Robert Nozick, a libertarian, is the creator of the Entitlement theory of justice. It advocates for a free market economy and seeks to restrict government social programmes. A tax-policy that redistributes wealth in the name of social justice is something that this group strongly opposes.

Because proponents of the Entitlement theory consider the method by which taxes are redistributed to be morally repugnant and restrictive of individual freedom.

**There are three basic ideas to Nozick's entitlement theory:**

- (i) **Acquisition Principle based on Fairness:** The acquisition of properties is the focus of this guiding concept. It's a history of the first appropriations of land, resources, and other items from the natural world, as well as a discussion of the legal and social implications of such acquisitions.
- (ii) **Transfer Justice Principle:** This principle describes how one individual can acquire property from another, even through voluntary exchange and gifts.
- (iii) **Principle of Redressing Wrongdoing:** This principle explains how to deal with unfairly obtained or transferred assets, whether and to what extent victims can be reimbursed, and how to deal with long-past sins or injustices committed by a government, among other things.

Nozick's theory is founded on the property right. It asserts that individuals either have total ownership rights over diverse things or can earn them.

**Here, complete ownership refers to the following:**

- the right to use or control the use of one or more things by others;
- the right to receive compensation from those who have violated one's rights;

- the right to use power, punish, and receive compensation from those who have violated one's rights; and
- the right to transfer this right to another person.

Any distribution that results from a voluntary exchange under a justifiable circumstance is just. It is unjust for the government to impose taxes on these transactions without the permission of the people. Nozick provides the reasoning that, first, the free exercise of property is more desirable and, second, the property right resides in self-ownership.

**Criticism to Entitlement Theory of Justice**

- Amartya Sen and other social liberals attacked Nozick's excessively individualistic and hypothetical approach.
- Nozick's 'just initial distribution' is not grounded in reality, according to Sen. In contrast, Sen's social realisation-based method is based on actual people bargaining in real situations.
- Further, Sen criticises the theory because not only the initial distribution but also the person's capability should be taken into account when conceptualising any theory of justice. If two people are given the same amount of resources, the one with higher educational and professional qualifications will be able to use them more effectively.

Thus, Entitlement Theory of Justice is profoundly founded in individualism and liberalism prevalent in the West. Problematic is its disregard to humans regardless of their economic condition, opportunities, or ability.

**Q. How has Rawls enriched the idea of justice in liberalism?**  
(CSE 2021)

**Ans:** According to Tom Campbell, Justice is the central and commanding concept of current mainstream normative political philosophy. **Rawls' book, "Theory of Justice"** has started what has been rightly called as golden age in theorizing about justice.

# 4 CHAPTER

# EQUALITY

## Q. Affirmative action. Comment (CSE 2021)

**Ans:** Equality in modern sense is considered as a principle of correcting the unjust inequalities in society. Since, the principle of equality is developed on reason, it can be stated that equality allows discrimination on “reasonable”, “logical” or relevant grounds. Such positive discrimination propounded by liberal scholars is called ‘**Affirmative Action**’.

The philosophical basis of affirmative action is found in Rawls’ “Difference Principle” and Dworkin’s “Endowment Sensitive Auction”. Affirmative action accords special concession to those who were deprived of adequate opportunities due to some discriminatory practices of the past. Champions of affirmative action contend that preferential treatment will help in fulfilling the objective of equality. Affirmative action is meant to compensate the relevant section for the injustice meted out to them in the past. Such action will enable them to escape the tough competition.

**Criticism:** Neo-conservatives call affirmative action as reverse discrimination. Attempt to establish “equality of outcome” by affirmative action would be disastrous because it would erode the spontaneous respect for merit and authority which is foundation of social justice and progress.

### Conclusion

In country like India where there is acute scarcity and widespread poverty, need for affirmative action is largely contested. Article 15, 16 of Constitution prescribes Affirmative Action and the Supreme Court in Ram Singh case (2015) stated that Government needs to continuously evolve the new criteria so that those who are more deserving get the benefit.

## Q. Equality of opportunity. Comment (CSE 2020)

**Ans:** Equality of opportunity is an idea which advocates giving equal opportunity to work without regard for any pre-existing social hierarchy.

John Roemer points out that there are two views of equality of opportunity that are widely held today.

- **The first**, which he calls the non-discrimination principle, states that in the competition for positions in society, individuals should be judged only on attributes relevant to the performance of the duties of the position in question. Attributes such as race or sex should not be taken into account.
- **The second** states that society should do what it can to level the playing field among persons who compete for positions, especially during their formative years, so that all those who have the relevant potential attributes can be considered.

The ideal of formal equality of opportunity is associated with the liberation of economic practices and institutions from guild privileges and restrictions and with the development of competitive market economies.

Formal equality of opportunity requires that positions and posts that confer superior advantages should be open to all applicants. Applications are assessed on their merits, and the applicant deemed most qualified according to appropriate criteria is offered the position.

More generally, equality of opportunity in the market setting requires that firms and individuals deal with one another impartially as opportunities for gain.

Equality of opportunity also forms the second most important principle of Justice in John Rawls’ theory of justice. Additionally, one can take a cue from Article 16 of Indian Constitution to understand equality of opportunity.

It states that, no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect or, any employment or office under the State.

Thus, equality of opportunity is sine qua non for any healthy democratic society.

# 5

## CHAPTER

# RIGHTS

**Q. Human Rights are complex and contested social practice that organizes relations between individuals, society and the State.**

**Comment (CSE 2022)**

**Ans:** According to the Human Rights philosophy, regardless of caste, creed, gender, or nationality, everyone has access to certain fundamental rights. Human rights have their origins in the debate that followed the Holocaust, which resulted in the death of millions of Jews by Nazi Germany. Due to the western-centric conception of human rights, however, the applicability of the so-called “universalistic” ideas of human rights to other societies and states is contested.

**Human Rights and Relations between Individual, State and Society**

Since Human rights are concept of liberal discourse, therefore, they assume human being as rational individual. The first essential feature of Human Rights is equality. It argues that all humans regardless of class, creed, gender, should be given equal rights. These rights can range from simple things like driving to work opportunities. The right to equality is guaranteed by the state when the society demands it; for example, Right to Equality in the Indian Constitution (Article 14) demanded by the citizens across the society after Indian Independence. However, even right to equality is contested in the non-western Arab countries like the recent Hijab protest by Iranian women since the women were forced to wear head scarf.

Universalism, the second essential feature of Human Rights, is also a complex and contested concept because there is no agreement on what rights will qualify as ‘basic minimum’. While western countries think their values as universal, the South East Asian countries emphasize on ‘Asian Values’.

Further, there is also a debate on the definition of human - should terrorist be considered humans? Even the definition of terrorist can vary from state to state after all once state might terrorism to achieve its strategic goals while the other might resist it.

The social practice of human rights organizes the relation between individual and state in a cordial way as well. After all, it compels the state to abide by certain norms and procedure and protect the life of its citizen.

The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine mandates that it is the duty of the state to protect the life of its citizens. If the state fails to do so or voluntary go on a path to destroy the life its citizens particularly the minority, then it becomes the imperative of the international community to intervene in the internal affairs of the state and protect the life of the affected citizens. Thus, the R2P molds the relationship between state and individual by bringing the international community in between. Human rights appear to benefit individuals, but the state tends to have a negative impact on their connection with human rights.

**Q. Can there be universal conception of human rights? Give your arguments. (CSE 2021)**

**Ans:** Human Rights are the rights inherent to all human beings irrespective of their nationality, ethnicity, gender, religion, language or any other status. These rights are universal, inalienable, interdependent, indivisible, equal and non-discriminatory. The rights are often expressed and guaranteed by domestic laws, international treaties, general principles and other sources of international law.

Human Rights are a modern concept which started in 1940s due to Hitler’s atrocities over Jews. The human rights regime began with UDHR (United Nations Declaration of Human Rights).

**Debate on Universal Conception of Human Rights**

Based on ‘Natural Rights’ theories of John and Kant’s ‘Moral Rights’, the human rights regime has enhanced itself with multiple covenants like international covenant on socio-economic rights as well as legal-political rights in 1966. However the universal conception of Human Rights has been fiercely debated by different schools of thought.

# 1 CHAPTER

## PAPER-II

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

**Q. Discuss the main limitations of the comparative method to the study of Political Science. (CSE 2022)**

**Ans:** Aristotle is considered the “Father of Comparative Politics,” it a study that is divided into the Traditional and Modern subfields based on his work chronicling the constitutions and practises of 158 Greek city-states and his ‘Theory of Constitutions’. The study of the state and its activities, as well as the concepts and ideas that motivate political organisation and their activities, are at the heart of traditional techniques. These were philosophical and normative procedures.

Political philosophers who raised questions such as “what should an ideal state be?” favoured these methodologies. According to them, the study of Political Science should be limited to official government structures, laws, and regulations.

### **Limitations**

Traditional approach was too formalistic and focussed on the study of formal institutions of governance, resulting in a number of shortcomings. Because the western world shared a similar culture, degree of political development, and level of economic growth, it was mainly non-comparative. Therefore, it is Eurocentric because the scope of research is confined to Western constitutions. Rarely do traditional methodologies seek to link theory and research. In addition, it was stated that, because facts and values are intertwined, Political Science research can never be scientific. Consequently, it was of a static nature, since the favoured method was the analysis of constitutions.

Modern comparative politics approaches, such as the System’s approach, structural functional approach, and political development approach, among others, have the drawback of introducing needless complexity and language. It has no analytical significance. In addition, Marxists are sceptical of Behavioralists, as they view the system approach as status quoist and non-universalist, which holds the western society as the ideal.

Still, comparative politics remains a popular approach of inquiry and interpretation due to its beneficial framework for comprehending the politics and culture of many nations. It is ideal for conducting research at beginning or even advanced levels due to the ease of its approach and the complexity of its analysis outputs.

**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.

# 2 CHAPTER

## STATE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

**Q. "The post-colonial state was thought of an entity that stood outside and above society as an autonomous agency." Explain**

**(CSE 2021)**

**Ans:** The post-colonial state refers to the states that got independence in the recent past. Modern state is an imported concept for post-colonial states. These states have been thought as an entity and are analysed by different schools of thought to get better insights of them as an autonomous agency.

### **Liberal Perspective of Post-Colonial States**

Liberal scholars have applied the political development and political modernization approaches in the context of post-colonial states. To explain the unique conditions and dynamics of politics and administration in the developing nations, Liberal scholars F.W. Riggs presented the concept of "Prismatic Society". He contended that societies are in the process of development - moving from a fused mode (little or no differentiations) to a diffracted condition (high degree of functional specialization).

According to Riggs, such prismatic societies are characterized by formalism (theory practice gap), heterogeneity (co-existence of the tradition and modern) and functional overlaps (similar functions are performed by different institutions).

These features are reflected in the prevalence of poly-communalism in society (interaction among communities based on suspicion and distrust); the 'Bazaar Canteen' model of economy and its price indeterminacy (caused by influenced of economic behavior); poly-normativism in decision process (use of both rational and irrational criteria).

Gunnar Myrdal explained post-colonial states as "Soft States" which lacks institutional discipline and capacity to enact laws and effectively implemented it.

### **Marxist Perspective of Post-Colonial States**

There are two schools of thought in Marxist analysis of post-colonial states:

(i) **Instrumentalist or Dependency School:** This approach produced an important challenge to modernization and growth theories of development. The scholars from third world countries such as A. G. Frank, Samir Amin challenged the Euro-centric notion that development was a catch-up game in which backward third world mired in tradition, could only become developed with the help of western capitalism. They argued that contact with western capitalism created, rather than solved, under development in third world.

(ii) **Structuralists or Theory of Overdeveloped States:** Hamza Alavi, a neo-Marxist scholar has applied structural approach to study the nature of state in Pakistan. However, his theory is useful in understanding the nature of state in other third world countries. Alavi has rejected the instrumentalist approach for the third world countries as he considered it to be relevant only where capitalism is fully developed (i.e. western states).

According to Alavi, there is a structural mismatch between the political and social evolution in a post-colonial state. It means that development of political and socio-economic structure has not been in sync resulting in fully-developed state machinery, while the socio-economic structure is still in transition from primitive to modern.

Alavi argues that this mismatch exists in post-colonial states owing to the colonial legacy. Unlike western countries, where capitalist state developed naturally with the rise of indigenous bourgeois class, state in post-colonial societies is an imported institution as imperial masters imposed modern state in a pre-modern society.

Though post-colonial states are thought to be an autonomous agency, however they lack complete autonomy due to prevalence of neo-colonialism as explained by Immanuel Wallerstein through his World Systems Theory. It is proposed that these states should focus on autonomous development to attain autonomy.

# 3 CHAPTER

## POLITICS OF REPRESENTATION & PARTICIPATION

**Q. How has the electoral democracy augmented the participation of people in the democratic process? (CSE 2022)**

**Ans:** Democracy is a kind of political organisation in which the general control and direction of the common-wealth are routinely established by the majority of the community in line with agreements and processes ensuring the involvement and consent of the populace. Nevertheless, periodic free and fair elections must be held to elect the representatives in order for the people to participate in government.

Intriguingly, electoral democracy's ability to draw the masses has expanded involvement in the democratic process. Elections have increased engagement because people want to support their popular leaders. The popularity of actors such as Jayalalitha and N.T. Rama Rao in Andhra Pradesh has pushed a substantial portion of the population into democracy.

People's participation has increased as they have realised that their interests can only be protected if their preferred candidates are elected. Farmers' desire to elect their representatives in the wake of the Green Revolution, which Yogendra Yadav dubbed the 1st democratic uprising, stems from the realisation that farmer-friendly policies can be formed when their representation is in power.

In India, elections have become a celebration of democracy. People from diverse backgrounds, ranging from tea stalls to corporate boardrooms, are drawn to democracy by the daily discussion of election manifestos, leaders' achievements, and party ideologies.

Moreover, television debates are heated. Additionally, the news channel, the opinion poll, etc., increase people's participation in the political process.

According to elitist theorists such as Mosca, political parties have become powerful institutions. Thus, they are able to develop sufficient resources, such as posters, propaganda, cadres, etc., to mobilise individuals and increase their participation in the political process. In an electoral democracy, the Election

Commission - the constitutional agency charged with ensuring free and fair elections - also increases people's participation through advertising. Additionally, the trust that individuals feel in the organisation boosts their engagement. Thus, electoral democracy has increased people's participation in the political process by exerting pressure from below and increasing participation at the grassroots level.

**Q. Discuss the role of social movements in strengthening the democratic processes in developing societies. (CSE 2022)**

**Ans:** A social movement is a loosely structured effort by a large number of individuals to attain a specific objective, often a social or political one. Social movements have been characterised as organisational structures and techniques that enable underprivileged groups to mount effective challenges and resist more powerful and privileged elites.

As a result, social movements have contributed significantly to the global consolidation of democracy. Its utility in poor countries cannot be overstated.

### **How Social Movements strengthening Democratic Processes in Developing Countries**

- Calling for struggles against authoritarianism, the social movement bolstered the democratic process in developing nations.
- Social movements, whether mass-driven, elite-inspired, or both, have challenged dictatorial governments everywhere.

### **Examples**

- Latin American elites organised rallies against any form of dictatorial authority. In 2001, the world witnessed how enormous Piquetero-led uprisings in Argentina forced the resignation of five presidents in one week.
- In nations where any sort of collective action is permitted, there are occasionally sporadic protests. It appears to be subject to dictatorial rule. In such

# 4

## CHAPTER

# GLOBALISATION

**Q. What are the main challenges faced by the developing countries in the era of globalization? (CSE 2022)**

**Ans:** Globalization refers to the increasing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, as a result of cross-border commerce in commodities and services, technology, and flows of capital, people, and knowledge.

**The developing nations have been negatively affected by globalisation:**

- It has resulted in disparities between and within states.
- The developed world is notoriously known for its ravenous consumption, whilst the southern hemisphere is continuously impoverished.
- In poorer nations, global inequality has increased as a result of globalisation.
- Even while only 23% of the world's population lives in the industrial north, it generates 85% of global revenue and consumes most of the world's resources. In addition, the North consumes far more energy per capita than the South.
- The impact of globalisation on agriculture and food security in developing and poor nations has been unfavourable.

**Scholars' views on Globalization**

- According to Professor Ramesh Thakur, globalisation is the soft stage of capitalism.
- Marxist international relations scholars, such as AG Frank and Immanuel Wallerstein, concur that globalisation has resulted in a transfer of wealth from peripheries (Developing countries) to core countries (Developed countries). The ruling elites of the Global South are governed by multinational corporations, just as they are in Latin American and South American republics.
- According to Noam Chomsky, globalisation has led to a reduction in poor nations' health, education, and nutrition. It has resulted in a policy that places profit before people.

- As per Arundhati Roy, globalisation is a mutant kind of colonialism that has exacerbated poverty, damaged democracy, and harmed the environment in poor nations.

Thus, worsening ecology, food security, agriculture, rising inequality, etc., are some of the most significant difficulties developing countries face as a result of globalisation.

**Q What is globalization? Why is there an intense debate about globalization and its consequences? (CSE 2021)**

**Ans:** Anthony Giddens defines globalisation as the intensification of worldwide social relations linking distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many thousands of miles away and vice versa.

**Elements of Globalisation**

- Multidimensional and multifaceted
- Complex web of phenomena
- Marked by complex interdependence

Globalisation is not a single process but a complex of processes, sometimes overlapping, interlocking at times contradictory and oppositional. It cannot be reduced to a single theme. It is expressed in various developments. However the underlying theme is "interdependence". Globalisation is like waves of oceans interacting with each other, affecting each other at the same time. Robert Keohane describes Globalisation as a trend of increasing transnational flow and include thick network of interdependence.

**Debate over Globalisation**

There has been debate over globalization over its nature and its effect on the states among different schools of thought. Hyperglobalists like Marshall McLuhan and Kenichi Ohmae point that globalization is very real, profound and has led to revolutionary set of economic, cultural, technological, and political shifts. They point that globalization has led to erosion of state sovereignty.