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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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1. Discuss the relevance of Realism in the contemporary globalized world. (15m)

Realism has been considered as 'timeless wisdom' in international politics. Since international politics is largely dominated by the struggle for power, realism prevails as the hegemonic school of thought in this direction.

The intellectual basis of realism in the works of Kantilye, Thucidydes, Machiavelli lies in the notion of might prevailing over right & the centrality of the state in world view.

Realism, hence advocates continued struggle for power so as to survive the anarchical world order. Realists believe in the concept of my help (Whiston Churchill - "even God

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doesn't help, only self help works".)

The manifestation of this state-centric idea can be seen through the Billiard Ball Model.

However, in the contemporary globalised world, states can hardly be considered as rigid, hard billiard balls, but as networked, interconnected and dependent - the web model of Burton

The rise of transnational actors effectively doubts the centrality of the states while taking the new of the world order.

Establishment of international institutions, rise of trading states (Richard Rosecrance) and existence of Nyctan complex interdependence among states has put the concept of military states, deterrence & BOP at a backfoot.

A Schematic Can be drawn here

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however, even in the works of Morgenthau dating in the 20th century, we can see the relevance of realism w.r.t. the present flux of world order. Morgenthau had warned the US of "the awakening of the masses of the East, who sooner or later will challenge the hegemony so far enjoyed ^{by} the West."

Realists like Mearsheimer, in the ²⁰¹⁸ book "The Great Delusion" have argued putting great power politics back on table due to the rise of China & resurgence of Russian power re-surgence.

Chinese belligerence, deterioration of the liberal institutionalism, anxieties towards

globalisation (especially after 2008 crisis & COVID)

and the rise of nuclear threat from "pariah states" like Iran & Korea have all necessitated the re-~~class~~ realisation of the significance of realism in the present.

→ Here try to substantiate this

(China's action on SCS)

- Russian annex- of Crimea

which can be seen in - QVAO even Abraham accords.

revisionism

V. good

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2. critically examine the functional & systems approaches to the study of international relations. (10m)

International relations i.e. the study of relations among nations can be analysed through myriad set of approaches.

Functional approach belongs to the school of liberalism. It is based on the maxim -

"form follows function". According to one of its major propounders - David Mitrany - functionalism involves compartmentalization of issues hence

taking an incremental view of politics, by dividing issues viz. low and high level politics.

By establishing interlinkages, it shall appear irrational to go for war. While the approach

forms the basis of Jean Monnet's EU project, it has been criticised by scholars like Ernst Haas

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According to him, politics cannot be sidelined completely. His approach also takes a lot of time and demand huge political will. The failure of 6+2+1 framework between India-Pak as well as Charles de Gaulle's empty chair politics at EEC portray the same.

Systems approach, based on David Easton's system approach aims to build a near universal theory to gauge political behaviour in the international sphere.

While the System's approach by Morton Kaplan ~~establishes~~ successfully describes, explains and analyses international behaviour through the set of patterned interactions among actors/entities; it is criticised as "a huge misstep in the wrong direction" by Stanley Hoffman.

Robert J Weber has highlighted the methodological inadequacy of the framework, which fails to account for geopolitical & geo strategic factors like technology. However, it is a good heuristic device to predict IR.

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3. Comment on the changing nature of Collective Security in post covid times. (10m)

The concept of security acquires a centre stage in politics. In the works of Hobbes, we can see the guarantee of security as the very basis of existence of the Leviathan.

International politics associates even greater relevance to human security.

Traditionally it has not

The concept of collective security can be considered as an alternative to, an institutionalised form of balance of power. It argues for coming together of nation states to guarantee security for all.

Conventionally, collective security involves

This could be intro
It's a comment (save time/ words)

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Security from military or life threats in view of attacks / conflict / war.

However, changing times have demanded the augmentation of the concept by introducing notions of health, economic (liberals) women's security (feminists)

In the post COVID times, collective security can be visualised on the premise of "no one's safe until everyone's safe".

The effect of COVID on health, economic well being, disproportionate effect on women; the lack of visible international cooperation viz. vaccines, masks (quarantines, masks between France and Germany) shall necessitate taking a multidimensional view of human security.

good

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4. Write an essay on Multipolar global order. (20m)

Power is an important concept in global politics. It is the distribution of power (potency) that determines the shape of world order, the regulative, integrative and disintegrative consequences of policies pertaining to distribution of such power.

Perhaps the earliest manifestation of a multipolarity ~~was~~ ^{was the period} Treaty of Westphalia from 1648 - 1914 in Europe after the Vienna Congress. Power lay not in the hands of a hegemonic power, but distributed among newly formed nation states; each trying to maximise its power for the purpose of survival.

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write on this
margin

The Multipolar world order can be
visualised through Kno's Woye's Billiard
Ball Model - the states colliding with
each other like the hard shells of the billiard
balls.

The prevalence of a multipolar world
order conventionally denotes anarchy
with no universal actor. This forces the
states to go for internal balancing &
external balancing through the means of
armament & alliance building respectively.

In contemporary times, Multipolar world
order can be visualised post 2008 financial

Say the
end of
Bipolarity
in 1991

is slowly giving way to 'Multipolarity'

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Crisis and the rise of the BRICS nations
with the disintegration of the USSR in
1991 & end of cold war; for a brief period
of time the US emerged as the world
hegemon.

however, decline of US
post 2008, more so after 2016;
simultaneous rise of China; emergence of

new actors such as India, Japan, BRIC
phenomena; changing world order has given shape
to multipolarity.

The stability of a multipolar world order
has been questioned by proponents of
the 'polity of power thesis' (Waltz &
Mearsheiner)

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According to the theory, a multipolar world order equates with great confusion and chaos. It gives rise to world wars from mere local/regional wars contributing to instability & sustained conflicts.
(ex: World war I from Balkans conflict)

In contemporary times, however, multipolar world order has proved to be beneficial by adopting engagement-disengagement policy w.r.t. China (ex: Quad); enabling the "rise of the rest" after "decline of West" and avoiding overstretching or hegemonia of the hegemon.

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5. Comment on the dynamic nature of 'National Interests' (15m)

National interest forms the core of a nation's foreign policy. The actions and reactions of states depends on the perception of national interests - what benefits the nation?

A "scientific" explanation of national interest can be seen in the works of Morgenthau who has mapped national interest to the counterpart of man's interest. Accordingly, national interest is dynamic - keeps changing as well as pragmatic.

Similarly, Robinson has classified national interest into the core / primary / permanent

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~~national~~ interest and the ~~secondary~~/~~peripheral~~
~~temporary~~ national interest.

It is this changing nature of national
~~interest~~ that makes the concept vague
and lacking substance. (Scott Burchill)

According to Frankel, it will be better to
~~visualise~~ this dynamism as the i) core
ideas, values & norms of a nation (ex:
Vasudev Kutumbukam) and the ii) state/

~~government's~~ national interest based on

~~the~~ ideology it subscribes to. (ex: containment

NAM in Nehru's times, realism in India
Gandhi's tenure)

The dynamic nature of national interest
~~justifies~~ first the imperialistic domination by

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colonial powers and subsequently bestowing
Independence (for the lack of relevance, significance
or interest). Similarly, ^{both} America's participation
in Afghanistan and its exit can be justified
under the garb of dynamism.

→ good

For the same reasons, concept of national
interest has been criticised by scholars.
For marxist scholars like Charles Beard, "If
citizens have to obey the state persecuting
them, foreign policy has to conform to it &
soldiers have to die for it", what better
name can be given except national interest."

More
relevant
for criticism
of NI.
Here demand
is 'dynamic'
nature.
So be
brief with
this
criticism

Hugh Seton Watson, hence recommends to
consider national interest not as 'national'
per se, but as state or government interest

Excellent

However, it continues to be one of the most important
concepts governing the conduct of 'nation-states' --

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6. Discuss the relevance of Nuclear Deterrence in 21st C. (15m)

region specific relevance

The word 'deter' comes from the latin word 'de-tere' which means to frighten.
Accordingly, nuclear deterrence aims to dissuade the adversary ~~from~~ taking any action for the fear of retaliation and threat of reprisal.

As per Game theorists like Bernard Brodie, the replacement of conventional warfare with nuclear armament demands the substitution of the conventional concept of balance of power with nuclear deterrence.

A manifestation of this concept can be seen during the cold war - through

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the introduction of the Idea of MAD - mutually assured destruction by means of developing second strike capability.

while realists like Waltz and Meersheimer attributed the 'coldness' of the cold war (that is, cold war not turning into hot) to nuclear deterrence, the changing world order demands consideration of its contemporary relevance.

According to liberalists, the emergence of non state actors, threat of ISIS possessing nukes ~~demands~~ makes nuclear disarmament imperative (Manpreet Sethi's analysis of possible misuse)

Another consideration is the threat of brinkmanship as evident in the Cuban Missile crisis.

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As Henry Kissinger has pointed out, deterrence as a cognitive psychology concept demands the presence of 'rational' actors. The rise of pariah states (North Korea, Iran) puts the 'assumption of rationality into doubt'.

The emergence of nuclear weapons have also highlighted the inherent dichotomy between the west & the rest, when the Pb demands complete disarmament by the rest & an artificial separation between the haves & have nots (India's argument for not signing NPT.)

The instability-stability paradox wherein states indulge in proxy wars, unconventional warfare; with the assurance of no nuclear attack (26/11 by Pakistan) further puts ? on relevance.

However, the Nuclear posture review of US dated 2018 still depends on nuclear weaponry as important means of warfare hence showing their continued relevance.

Not relevant here.

Cy of z-china (born NPT)
reduces relevance of N. deterrence

7.5

Include possession of N. weapons by Iran/N. Korea is for survival & hence nuclear option remains relevant

You have a v. good command on the subject. Just add Indian perspective to answers (short discussion) so that you don't miss out on this imp. dimension.

2) In conclusions, you are (at places) trying to put in lots of content. This shows your 'space mgmt' has gone wrong. Be wary esp in 10 markers.

46.5