



NEERAJ®

PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD HISTORY

B.P.S.C.- 107

Pol. Science (Hons.) - 3rd Semester

**Chapter Wise Reference Book
Including Many Solved Sample Papers**

Based on

C.B.C.S. (Choice Based Credit System) Syllabus of

I.G.N.O.U.

& Various Central, State & Other Open Universities

By: **Dammini Ssethi**



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

(Publishers of Educational Books)

Mob.: 8510009872, 8510009878 E-mail: info@neerajbooks.com

Website: www.neerajbooks.com

MRP ₹ 280/-

Content

**PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS AND WORLD HISTORY**

Question Paper–June-2023 (Solved)	1
Question Paper–December-2022 (Solved)	1
Question Paper–Exam Held in July-2022 (Solved)	1
Sample Question Paper–1 (Solved)	1
Sample Question Paper–2 (Solved)	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------	-------------

BLOCK-1 : STUDYING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Understanding International Relations	1
2. Evolution of the International Relations	13

BLOCK-2 : HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

3. World War I : Causes and Consequences	23
4. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution	35
5. Rise of Fascism and Nazism	43
6. World War II : Causes and Consequences	55

BLOCK-3 : THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES

7. Classical Realism and Neo-Realism	69
8. Liberalism and Neo-liberalism	81

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
9.	Marxist Approaches	90
10.	Feminist Perspectives	103
11.	Eurocentrism and Perspectives from the Global South	112

BLOCK-4 : CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

12.	Cold War : Different Phases	119
13.	Anti-Colonial Movements and Decolonisation	127
14.	End of Cold War : Emergence of Global Order/Disorder	137
15.	Changing Nature of The UN System	148



**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD HISTORY

B.P.S.C.-107

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: This question paper has **two** sections. Answer any **five** questions selecting at least **two** questions from each section.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Discuss the evolution of international relations after the Second World War.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 17, Q. No. 2 and Page No. 19, Q. No. 1.

Q. 2. Explain the differences between Totalitarian and Military regimes.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 51, Q. No. 2 and Page No. 53, Q. No. 3 and Chapter-7, Page No. 69, 'Introduction' and 'Basic Assumptions of Realism'.

Q. 3. Elaborate the principles of Liberalism.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 81, 'Classical Liberalism' and Page No. 82, 'Liberal Approach in the Post-war Years'.

Q. 4. Write notes on the following:

(a) Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 56, 'Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis' and Page No. 62, 'Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis'.

(b) Dependency School.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 91, 'Dependency School'.

SECTION-II

Q. 5. Discuss the main features of Fascism and Nazism.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 43, 'Introduction', Page No. 47, Q. No. 1 and Page No. 49, Q. No. 3.

Q. 6. Discuss the arguments for the reforms of the United Nations.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 156, Q. No. 6.

Q. 7. Analyse the factors that led to the end of cold war.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 137, 'Factors Leading to the End of Cold War'.

Q. 8. Write notes on the following:

(a) Berlin Wall.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 122, Q. No. 2 and Chapter-14, Page No. 145, 'Fall of Berlin Wall'.

(b) Non-aligned Movement.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 135, Q. No. 1.

■ ■

QUESTION PAPER

December – 2022

(Solved)

PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD HISTORY

B.P.S.C.-107

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: This question paper has **two** sections. Answer any **five** questions selecting at least **two** questions from each section.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Describe the different stages in the development of International Relations as a discipline.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 13, 'Stages of Evolution'.

Q. 2. Explain the differences between the Totalitarian and Military dictatorships.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 51, Q. No. 2 and Page No. 53, Q. No. 3 and Chapter-7, Page No. 69, 'Introduction' and 'Basic Assumptions of Realism'.

Q. 3. Elaborate on the principles of Liberalism.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 81, 'Classical Liberalism' and Page No. 82, 'Liberal Approach in the Post-war Years'.

Q. 4. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Communist International.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 37, 'Communist International'.

(b) The Potsdam Conference.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 58, 'The Potsdam Conference'.

SECTION-II

Q. 5. Explain the reasons for the rise of Fascism and Nazism.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 43, 'Introduction' and Page No. 44, 'Causes for the Rise of Fascism in Italy' and Page No. 46, 'Causes of the Rise of Nazism in Germany'.

Q. 6. Analyse the consequences of the Cold War on World Politics.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 120, 'Collapse of Detente' and 'Re-emergence of Cold War Hostilities' and Page No. 121, 'The End of the Cold War'.

Q. 7. Discuss the Marxist approach to International Relations.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 90, 'Basic Assumptions of Marxist Approach' and Page No. 91, 'Marxism and Imperialism'.

Q. 8. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Suez Crisis.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 120, 'Suez Crisis' and Chapter-1, Page No. 11, Q. No. 6.

(b) Clash of Civilizations.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 139, 'Clash of Civilizations Model'.

■ ■

Sample Preview of The Chapter

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD HISTORY

BLOCK-1 : STUDYING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Understanding International Relations



INTRODUCTION

The two main characteristics of International relations are growing complexities and highly dynamic nature. The relations among nations have been changing since World War II. The end of the Cold War brought big changes in the global power structure. International Relations underwent many difficult changes since the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). Russia came out as the successor state and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) after the collapsing of the erstwhile USSR in December 1991. The economy of the new state of Russia was hit badly. Domestic political uncertainty and economic dependence upon the USA and other western countries kept it weak. The USA became the only superpower. Germany became a unified single state. Vladimir Putin took over the presidency on 31 December, 1999 and Russia experienced resurgence as a power. With the USA, the UK, France, Russia, NAFTA, APEC, etc. started emerging as centres of power. The WTO started the Bretton Woods's system and global economic integration to strengthen the working of the rich economic model. European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, APEC, NAFTA, SAFTA, CECAS came as regional cooperation for development and economic integration models. Sustainable development, environmental protection, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, elimination of terrorism, human security and now ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as major global concerns.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

CONTEMPORARY CONCERNS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Since the end of the Second World War, International Relations have broadened its area with various processes. The following are briefly described:

Structural Changes: The change is divided into two parts: changes in the nature and role of the nation-state and structural change in global policies.

Changed Nature of Nation-State: Nation-State was the centre to the activities of International Relations. Earlier international system continues to be constituted by interacting among the sovereign nation-states acting at sub-regional/bilateral, regional and global levels, but the state has undergone total transformation. In today's time, the increased interdependence and interconnectedness make a nation-state keep its power and objectives under control. The nation-state gives little protection to the life and property of its people against Nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. It affected their role in international relations badly. Many new sovereign nation-states emerged after decolonization in the 1950s as new partners in world politics. But their new problems and unrealized development ambitions have failed. So they failed as powerful participants in world politics. Economic development and globalization have forced many countries to form regional economic associations for securing their development objectives. The Western European states formed the European Unions. The rise of world public opinion, people to people contact, global peace and development movements have changed the role of nation-state. The decision-makers who have powers on the behalf of their sovereign states find it tough to ignore these new powerful forces. They accepted it as a need of an hour to establish collective regional economic institutions and obey their directives principles for the development needs of their people. They express interest in the form of internationalism or universalism. For example, the freedom of the Indian Ocean is demanded by the Littoral states in the name of international peace and security. The import of technology is taken care of as

2 / NEERAJ : PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD HISTORY

the right of all nations to share benefits of the technology revolution. The nation-state's sovereignty is restricted by world public opinion, international morality, international law, increased global interdependence, world peace, less use of military weapons as means of security and national power.

Structural Change in Global Politics

The consequences of the Second World War gave birth to the Cold War conflict between the USA and erstwhile USSR. They organise their camps to strengthen their positions in international politics. The United States brought the liberal democratic capitalist countries in one bloc – the American bloc with regional alliances like NATO, SEATO and others. The Soviet Union organised the socialist states under the Warsaw Pact. Their cold war between the two superpowers and their blocs divided the world vertically into two groups that were named as bi-polarity. The American camp got weakened due to France's attempt to become an independent power. And on the other hand Yugoslavia wanted to remain Non-aligned and the differences of Sino-Soviet made the Soviet camp weak. The emergence of new centres of power, the European Community, Japan, Germany, China, India and NAM weakened the bipolar system of the 1950s. This changed bipolarity into multipolarity or polycentrism. This bi-multipolarity transformed into a virtual unipolarity in 1990 with the USA as the only surviving superpower along with NATO. It started dominating the international system, particularly the UN Security Council. No other superpower was there to challenge US power so the US kept on playing the dominant role. Unipolarity got strengthened with neoliberal ideas gaining influence in international economic relations. In the beginning of the 21st century, the G-20, Russia, China, Japan, European Union, India and all began to reappear of polycentrism. They decided to resolve to secure and maintain the multipolar character of the international system.

In June 2005, China, India and Russia decided to develop an understanding and approach to solve the problem like terrorism and protection of their mutual interests. The US dominance was reduced and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) formed to challenge the western dominance over international financial formation. The USA joined in the international war against terror after the terrorist attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001.

Economic Transformation

Beginning of Globalisation: Globalisation is the process of increased interconnectedness among countries. The rich economic development is gained because of the increased interaction among countries which results in better standard of living. Globalisation

is grabbing the interest and the attention of the nations. It has come up as the shared objective and contemporary international system. It is accepted universally as an objective of international relations.

It is an expansion across borders and formation of cross-border facilities and an economic web which keeps on growing. It acts as a medium of real expansion of economic, political and cultural transformation of the world. The world has become a global community. Its main objective is to secure the aim of sustainable development and environmental protection. Globalisation is the way of redistribution of economic power at the world level leading to domination by economically powerful nations over the poor nations. It increases the interactions between different regions and populations around the globe. It has the danger of forcing the rich and developed countries to maintain neo-colonial control over the policies and economies of the developing countries. Developing countries have seen more negative effects of globalisation like job displacements, unequal economic growth, lack of local businesses, increased potential global recessions, etc. Economics blows like blows on the stock markets by un-calculative capital, trans-border health and environmental issues like COVID-19 pandemic need universal responses. Globalisation is needed for international relations and full participation of states is demandable.

Emerging Regional Economic Groupings

The concept of Western European Economic Integration is the source for other nations. The Western European countries formed big economic, industrial, and technological development by establishing supranational institutions. They gained success in making Europe a single economic zone with a common currency and banking service. European Economic Community or European Union came out as a powerful supranational institute in contemporary international relations. The doom of the Socialist bloc and changes in Eastern European countries in the 1990s started a new meaningful life and great economic help among all the European states. Countries cooperate with each other in political and security areas and form regional groups. The South Asian states follows ASEAN which is the 8 member South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Nine states of West Asia and Central Asia have formed Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO); Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) brings together China, Russia, and central Asian Republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and India and Pakistan. The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), African Union (AU), and Arab League were formed with a variety of objectives. Economic and

trading blocs like NAFTA and APEC and groups like ARF, G-8, etc. focus on the growing importance of economic relations and forces of regional economic integration. Bilateral, international and regional institutes have been cropping up for establishing guiding, directing and coordinating mainly non-political, non military socio economic and cultural relations among the nations. It is based upon the principle of mutual benefits through joint efforts.

Living Through Financial Crisis

The world has been facing a global level financial and economic recession since 2007-08. The economies of the developed countries like the USA, Japan, UK, Canada, the European Union States and Australia have been facing economic and industrial slowdowns. They saw the cases of bankruptcy of banks and insurance companies. They are experiencing negative inflation, negative industrial growth, and unemployment and job losses. The domino effect is caused due to the global financial crisis. These countries have been facing economic and industrial pressures.

The economies of the largest emerging economies China and India have been seeing low economic and industrial growth. Several measures like stimulus packages for banks and insurance companies, reducing interest rates, and protection of domestic markets have been taken by the developed countries. The G-7, G-20, the World Bank and IMF have been trying to overcome the global economic recession conditions. The Covid-19 pandemic has broken the spine of the world economy.

Transforming the United Nations

The Dominance of the United Nations by Big Powers: The post-Cold War era, the US came to be an only superpower and a bigger player in international relations. It shaped the world by selling ideas of market economy and democratizing all countries from Haiti to Afghanistan and Iraq. The Gulf War operations were the US operations under the UN flagship coalition with multinational forces. Immediately after the post-Cold War period, Russia and former republics of the erstwhile USSR became weak but the position of the US became stronger in UN security. Many UN decisions like sanctions against Iraq, measures against Libya and the decision to absolve Israel by pushing the resolution that Zionism and apartheid are not one, etc. This created US dominance and influence over the world. It was thought that the UN was more like one of the departments of US administration. Third world nations kept on checking the attempts of the US to keep hold of the UN.

Demand for Democratization of the UNSC

East European states became free of Soviet control with the disintegration of the Soviet bloc. Latvia,

Estonia and Lithuania became sovereign independent states. East Germany integrated with West Germany, the socialist republic of Yugoslavia divided into several independent republics after long and bloody wars in the early 1990s. The number of countries increased from 190. This gave strength to the UN General Assembly whereas the UN Security Council continued to have only 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members. The People's Republic of China is the only Asian country which had only one permanent veto seat. Many countries had started experiencing economic growth due to globalization from the second half of the 1990s. India, Brazil, South Africa and China showed continued growth. Germany, Japan, India, Brazil, South Africa and Egypt deserved a permanent seat in the decision making community at the international level. Brazil, Germany, India and Japan formed G-4 securing and broadening the composition of the UNSC. G-4 countries should be included in the UN Security Council as permanent veto-wielding members which will make it more democratic. Some suggested that permanent membership of some states is the need of the hour. The new permanent members should be non-veto members. But others said that the existing permanent members should share their veto power with sovereign equality of all states peacefully. They would exist with them peacefully otherwise the new members should also be given the veto power.

Problem of Nuclear Proliferation

The Nuclear point brought big change in international relations. The nuclear powers in the USA, Russia, Britain, France and China are in a mess. They have the power but they cannot use it for securing their aims. The nuclear powers signed chemical Weapons Abolition Agreement, INF, START 1 and START 2 and they accepted the need for arms control and disarmament, they have been maintaining their nuclear weapons. But they want the non-nuclear nations to stay away from nuclear proliferation. Since 1998, India and Pakistan have been developing their Nuclear weapon capabilities. Iran, Israel and North Korea may have developed nuclear weapons or their projects are in the pipelines. Brazil and Argentina refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). In the 1990s, they joined NPT and agreed to terms that they will use their nuclear programs for peaceful purposes only.

The nuclear power (P-5) are strictly against the spread of nuclear weapons and don't want to expand this group. The non-nuclear states are opposed to weapons. They see no practical reason behind the production of nuclear weapons and nuclear proliferation. The nuclear nations support weapon free zones in the world. India opposes this system and sub-regional views of Arms Control and Disarmament. Most

of the states support measures to adopt for global disarmament. The nuclear powers want to end the state of their defencelessness against nuclear weapons. NPT and signing of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) have preserved their status as nuclear haves and are trying to practise nuclear leadership on non-nuclear states. The nuclear powers justify their own nuclear proliferation in the name of world peace but are against the non-nuclear states of non-proliferation by the non-nuclear states.

Emergence of Non-Traditional Security Threats

The Problem of International Terrorism:

International terrorism took place in the different departments like: Cross-border Terrorism, Religious Terrorism, Fundamentalist Terrorism, Narco terrorism, Jihadi Terrorism. Places like Kashmir, Chechnya, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Washington, London, Paris, Mumbai, Delhi and many more places experienced deadly and dangerous face of terrorism. The terrorist groups are highly organised and motivated groups. The international community is more serious about controlling this deadly game. They have the potential to disturb international peace and security. The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) and follow up UN Security Council to call states to prevent and suppress the funding of terrorist groups.

On September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the American World Trade Centre and the Pentagon accepted to fight the international terrorism. War against terrorism was started in October 2001.

Terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament took place on 13th December, 2001 and another attack took place in Mumbai on the 26th November, 2008. The war against terrorism is actually against the terrorist groups Taliban, Al Qaeda, Let, Jem, JuD, ISIS, etc. The world community is totally committed to win the war against them especially from the terrorism spreading in Afghanistan and Pakistan area to several other parts of the world. Pakistan needs to end the terror networks from this country and PoK. The international community demands strong, transparent, honest and effective action by Pakistan against terrorism. All the terrorists are serious criminals and the devils among the humans. They must be forced to surrender or face serious destruction. It needs strong political, economic, social, cultural and military methods to eradicate this deadly mess. The war against terrorism should not be fought single handily by any one nation. It should be made under the United Nations. It should not be in one nation's agenda but should be a joint effort with every nation.

Problem of Narco-Trafficking: Drug trafficking is an illegal trade which involves the cultivation, manufacturing, distribution and sale of products which

are banned. Myanmar and Laos are major sources of heroin in South-East Asia, and Afghanistan produces opium in South Asia. Balkan and northern routes are the major heroin trafficking corridors which have links with Afghanistan to the markets of the Russian Federation and Western Europe. Other important routes include Iran, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. It is the market of billions of dollars. Cocaine is majorly consumed by North America and Europe. America gets it from Cambodia to Mexico by sea, air, and land. Europe gets it by sea in containers.

Production, supply and marketing of large amounts of narcotic drugs from one area to another is affecting both the states and the population. The Golden Triangle (South-East Asia) and Golden Crescent (Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan) are affecting the politics of regions of West Asia, South Asia, East Asia and south-east Asia. Drug supply routes are disturbing the politics, population, economy and socio-cultural environment of these regions. There is a direct link between terrorism and drug supplies which is a threat to the security of the concerned states and international political system. The money earned through the drug supplies are later invested in the extension of terrorism.

Growing Ethnic Conflicts: Armenia and Azerbaijan are in ethnic wars and Russia and Georgia are involved in local ethnic wars. Tamil ethnic problem is yet to be solved even after the fall of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). A great loss of human life was experienced in bloody former Yugoslavia. The inter-tribal conflict resulted in the death of several hundred thousand people in Rwanda. Killing of children, women and men in the name of religion is the truth in contemporary times. The potential centres of ethnic conflicts and wars are: Angola, Cyprus, Somalia, Middle-East, South Africa, Russia, etc.

Issue of Humanitarian Concerns

Environmental Protection, Sustainable Development and Human Rights: All the members of the international community have accepted securing sustainable development, environmental protection and the protection of human rights as their aims to be accomplished in the near future. Economic development in the age of science and technology has badly affected our environment and transformed our mother earth into an insecure, poorer and excessively polluted place to live. Its natural resources are overly exploited.

The current aim is to secure sustainable development, practical and enduring development which helps future generations to develop fully. The damages will be repaired and the environment will become healthier. The use of eco-friendly technology to keep our environment healthy is the current aim.