GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

JARAD PRATIK ANIL

AIR - 112

(CSE 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

8448496262 www iasscore.in

GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 01

158

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr. *Max. Marks: 250*

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Some of your answers are really good/ few of them lack crucial points - try to improve with the suggestions.

Name Jurad Pratik Anil

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

Try to address answers in points.

Scanned with CamScanner

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Scanned with CamScanner

Roll No._____

GS SCORE

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

(a) Soft power and its critique

(b) Epistemic communities and international relations

(c) Role of NGOs and INGOs in International relations

(e) Coronavirus and Human Security

(f) Power transition theory and realist balance of power system

a)- Power is relational & relative concept, which is traditionally used in international relation to show act of dominance. As, world entered into new world order post WW II, Joseph Nye had given concept of soft power.

According to Joseph Nye, soft power unlike hard power (dominance based), is voluntary power, which is operated through diffused channel. It is long term operating process, which has outcomes that are also long term in nature.

Joseph Nye has given example of westernisation which acted like ideological power, which still serve power of attraction in non-western countries.

Remarks

Mention critical comments / cooptive power / intangible of US / assets / centrality / legitimacy / soft power institutions / Cooper / McClory

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

Proponents of soft power, even acknowledges role of soft power in ideological battle between US & USSR & end of cold war. It is generally operated through political processes, cultural values & foreign policy.

Realists on other hand doesn't agree with idea of soft power. & emphasizes on 'time-tested' model of hard power. If one can't control operation of power & can't expected outcome of power when required, then there is no need of that power.

5

Soft power is also often criticised for being too vague. It has also limitations on execution on enemy power having strong sense of distrust.

Hence, soft power as defined by Joseph Nye though finding voice in globalised world marked by multiple & multifaceted interaction, but is fiercely criticised by realist scholars.

9)— According to Barry Buzan & John Burton, one of major consequence of globalization has been rise

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

of global community. NGO is one of prime important & influencial global civil society, which also enjoy consultative status, according to Chapter 7G of UN.

According to UN, NGO's are non-governmental, non-profit making voluntary citizen's groups that are engaged in public cause. INGOs have basic features of trans-cedental nature i.e, they are present in more than one country.

Realists scholars like Morganthau, considers NGOs as proxies of states & they don't have significant role in state controlled 'international state of nature'. They are pessimistic about their significance in ensuring peace as they lack legetimacy (based on nationalism) unlike state.

Liberals scholars especially liberal institutionalists, attach significant role to them for ensuring peace & security in globe. They perform wide functions ranging from political awareness, giving voice to voiceless, exposing human rights abuses, etc.

Marxist scholars though recognise their presence in world affairs, but doesn't agree with their

Mention what the two groups consist of / activities they facilitate / how they intensify globalisation

Scanned with CamScanner

5

role in ensuring social-economic security, which is prime objective of state.

Hence, NGOs & INGOs have acquired mixed response for their presence in international politics. some argue their presence emboldened peace, while some even reject their presence calling them proxies.

d). COVID 19 has been most significant event in 21st century, which originally health crisis turned into social, economical & political crisis. It has altered meaning of security especially human security - social, economic, health security.

According to Arnold Wolfer, security is absence of threat to acquired values & it is guarantee that present order would remain stable. But COVID 19 has impacted functional integrity of world system.

According to WTO, there is expectation of 33% decline in world trade, which can significantly impact livelihood & economic security of millions

Remarks

Discuss the need to redefine national security/collective & biological security/cyber-terrorism/issue of migration

Scanned with CamScanner

& millions of citizens across globe. Also as per reports of WHO & FAO about 900 millions of citizens only in India can slip into poverty (as per WB $3.2 poverty line).

In geopolitical terms, realist scholars claimed it as proof of resilience of state based world order. As, blame is shifting to over-connectedness of globe, nationalistic leaders reacted through lockdowns & closed borders. Thus, there is possibility of increase in state power, which would threaten security like: rights & privacy of citizens.

But main impact of COVID 19 has been blow to multilateral cooperation. Though certain voices came forward through WHO, G20, SAARC for global cooperation against COVID 19, the decline of cooperation could threaten overall global security.

Thus, COVID 19 is not crisis due to globalisation, rather global crisis which has impacted global security. It must be handled through more globalisation & not less globalisation.

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

e) – Power transition theory & realist balance of power.

Power in traditional term has been defined by Laswell in book "Power: who gets what, when & how". It is act of dominance achieving desired objectives in whatever means. Power transition theory & balance of power are key concepts about distribution of power.

Power transition theory

Power transition theory suggest that power is always transmitted through elites. In international politics, strong nations hold power & it is always exercised over weak nations. Power ~~can't~~ can be exercised through multiple channels like military, idea & ideology.

But as power holder elite stretch itself, power gets transmitted to other elite. Thus power has element of instability, it get transmitted from one ~~par~~ agent to other.

Mention important critical comments & the merits in organising foreign policy acc. to the two concepts

6

Scanned with CamScanner

Realist balance of power

Balance of power is realist conception of peace. It is security arrangement in order to address security dilemma, caused due to power inequality in 'anarchical world'.

Balance of power can be operated through external & internal means. In internal balance of power, state increases own power to match competing power, while in external balance of power, state collaborate with other states to bring balance in power apparatus in region.

Realist scholars like Morgenthau, Kenneth Waltz & Mearsheimer proposed balance of power to address security dilemma, though there has been differences with respect amount of power & end objective of balance of power.

b) Epistemic communities are knowledge based experts who have specific expertise in particular field. International relations being complex subject involving lot of uncertainty, these communities

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

perform important role in policy making & policy execution.

Epistemic communities often acts outside government bodies, through several think tanks. They engage into studies of international relations, often interact with counterparts in foreign countries, giving significant inputs to foreign policy making. Their study & observations even recognised in foreign media, which gives idea about public perception about relationship. Example, media articles in Washington post about Indo-US partnership.

Despite their significant contribution, they still remained outside powerful circle of Foreign affairs bureaucracy. As long as there is no efforts to formalise their participation in foreign policy making, it would not be able to provide rich advices to higher authority in foreign policy making.

a) →

4

Mention principal actors/ proliferation of transnational states/ IR/ new theories of Peter & Ernst Haas

Scanned with CamScanner

2. Answer the following questions:

(a) Compare and contrast views of liberal, realist and critical schools on global political economy. (300 Words) (25)

(b) Do you think that Covid-19 had impacted national Security? How far it is correct to blame China for Covid-19 Crisis? (300 Words) (25)

a)

End of cold war in 1990's g has given rise to new world order characterised by powerful element of globalisation. Famous scholar Francis Fukuyama called event as 'end of history', calling triumph of liberalism as 'best way of life'.

The core of new world order has been philosophy of neoliberalism in economic & political term. since, liberalism can be thrived in democracy, we see global march towards democracy in post cold war period. Thus, global political economy post cold war can be characterised by two features :-

i). neo-liberalism (washington consensus)
ii) triumph of liberal democracy.

The global political economy has been investigated by different schools of thoughts & they came to contrasting conclusions. Globalisation & global political economy often used interchangely due to their close linkage.

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

Liberal scholars has investigated political economy since 18th century. Adam smith in his book "wealth of nation' called market as "invisible hand" having potential to bring peace & prosperity through principle of 'competitive edge'. Liberal scholars suggest that different countries have competitive edge in different aspects, which led to global distribution of wealth.

In post cold war global political economy, important contribution is given by scholar Modelski. Modelski called global economy (market by neo-liberalism) as means to achieve prosperity & fulfill opportunities of 'economic' man.

Other scholars through their complex interdependence model Rosecrance in his idea of trading state has shown how economic interdependence led to peace between nation. similarly Thomas Friedman in his concept of 'golden arches' has shown significance of political economy in international relations.

Scanned with CamScanner

In the ~~back~~ backdrop of liberal analysis, marxist & critical marxist scholars have analysed idea of political economy. Initially, Marx has criticised capitalism for its expanding tendencies. According to him, global political economy would bring prosperity at one pole, but economic woes at other pole.

Dependency scholars like A.G. Frank in its concept of "capitalism & underdevelopment in Latin America" has shown impact of global political economy on Latin America. Samir Amin has shown how Africa is paying for development of western world.

But most comprehensive analysis of global political economy is given by Immanuel Wallerstein in his "world system theory". He has shown how project of globalisation & capitalism has divided world into 'core, periphery & semi-periphery states & caused differential impact on their socio-political structure.

Other critical scholars like Feminist criticised global political economy for marginal role its given

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

to women. They put forward idea of feminisation of poverty & feminisation of migration.

Post colonial scholars also showed how colonialism has given space to neo-colonialism, where international burgeoise & national burgeoise are gaining at cost of common third world country subjects.

Realists scholars doesn't recognise role of global political economy in peace & stability. Rather they call it as increased vulnerability which can roll back to inter-state conflicts. They shows how states are controlling global political economy through institutions like IMF, WB & through state controlled MNCs like China.

Thus; global political economy - its structure & consequences have been intense topic of debate, which has enriched understanding of interaction between politics & economy at international level.

13

Mention critical comments/ categorically discuss the views of realist/ critical & liberal/ classic & defensive mercantilism/ laissez faire/ neo-Gramscian approach

Scanned with CamScanner

In the words of **Wheeler**, security is ability of state to maintain its stability & functional integrity. This status quo in almost every aspect from economy to politics was threatened by COVID 19. It has completely altered nature of inter-state & intra-state relations.

Realist scholars like Morgenthau considers national interest is prime concern of foreign policy. The prime of national interest of any nation is its national security. COVID 19 pandemic has significantly threatened national security, by breaking barriers of territory.

Impact of COVID crisis on national security

Traditionally, realist scholars recognised national security as territorial security, while liberal scholars gave importance to economic security. While critical theories emphasised on human security as national security. COVID 19 is remarkable event in sense that it has threatened every aspects of national security from territory, economy & human security.

A]. Territorial security.

As, nations required to give more focus on health.

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

& economy is in shambles, it is suggested that adversary may take benefit of opportunity perception has given account of how plague impacted territorial security & Athens.

Terrorist groups & other non-state actors can significantly threaten territorial security. Even other state actors like China too has also increased its activity in almost all borders during pandemic time.

B). Economic security

Health contagion has also rolled into economic contagion. Forced lockdown & sealed borders have significantly damaged global economy. World trade is expected to decline by 32% & real output of G20 countries would be down by almost quarter.

c). Health / human security

The combined impact of health insecurity & economic insecurity also can be seen in overall human

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

security. Increased in hunger & malnutrition, domestic violences against women, overburdening healthcare have threatened overall human security.

Thus, it would be correct to assume that covid crisis has threatened national security in multifaceted way.

China factor in COVID crisis

There has been long debate about role of china in ongoing pandemic. With high tensioned US-china relations further strengthened anti-chinese global sentiments. With multiple conspiracy theories surrounding there have been call to blame china for pandemic.

Realism school would introspect chinese action in prism of state-centric world. State would always take benefit of opportunity caused by event. Even though china may not be directly responsible for spread of covid, but its actions like not informing WHO in early stages, waging multiple border conflicts with neighbouring countries, threatening other countries like Australia which demand independent enquiry

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

about origin of virus is questionable.

Liberalism school would suggest that rather than giving focus on finding responsible factor, it is necessary to ensure that world would remain safe in the wake upcoming health disasters. It is necessary to strengthen regional & multilevel cooperation to fight global crisis.

Marxism would blame globalisation & increased interdependence along with increased socio-economic inequality for present crisis.

Thus, it would be necessary to first focus on fighting pandemic & taking step through present experience such that present crisis would not happen again. Power politics among states as suggested by realists scholars would try to take maximum benefits created out present COVID 19 chaos.

19

Mention coronavirus & migration, violent extremism, cyber terrorism, recession, education sector, self-defeating exercise, S. Korea, US & Iran

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

(a) Discuss three Generation of Human Rights.

(b) Technological challenges to the theory of deterrence.

(c) Basic assumptions of the balance of power system and its critique.

(d) 'I can't breathe'movement and question of Human Right.

(e) Complex interdependence.

a)- Human rights are certain basic rights which are entitled for person without any obligation, just for sake of being human. The popularity & tradition of human rights was apexed during adoption of 1948 United Nation Declaration of Human Rights. It has origin is century old Bill of Rights, US Declaration of Independence, Declaration of Rights of man, etc.

Karel Vesak has given three generations of human rights. It shows adoption of particular group of human rights at particular phase marked by increased significance of underlying group. It can be given as Phase I ⇒ Political & civil rights

Phase II ⇒ social, economical & cultural rights

Phase III ⇒ community rights.

Political & civil rights are influenced by school of

Mention red, blue & green rights, soft law, Art. 27 of IACPR, demands of different groups

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

Liberalism 4 is essentially negative rights which puts restrictions on state to not to interfere in political sphere of individual. whereas second phase of rights social, economical & cultural rights are influenced by idea of socialism. since it is positive rights & involves intervention from state, it is generally considered as aspirations than rights.

Later community rights were pushed forward by third world countries having strong tradition of communitarianism. It gives group specific rights, which make it vague as rights are essentially individualistic phenomenon.

Despite early drafting as well as popularity of International Bill of rights, still we have not built place where human rights violations are rare phenomenons.

b) → Deterrence is realistic solution to security dilemma faced by disproportionate use of state power in competing nation. The literal meaning

Scanned with CamScanner

of deterrence is "to frighten". It is based on 'game theory' involving psychological manipulation.

Despite limitations & applications in unipolar & bipolar system of world politics, deterrence still remain useful foreign & security policy tool at regional level. With changing technological ~~terms~~ framework, there has been popularity of nuclear deterrence, asymmetric deterrence & soft deterrence (political deterrence).

But technological advancement threatens deterrence capability & state power. It makes technology redundant at fast pace. It also led to a unending arms race

security dilemma + technological advances ⇒ arms race

Technological advances requires state to continuously focus on research & development through resources allocation. Feminist scholars criticise it for jeopardising human security at cost of so called 'territorial security'

Realist scholars showed significance technological investment in deterrence through US-USSR technological race during cold war, where USSR fell behind US in

Remarks

Mention 2020 NPT conference / hypersonic weapons / outer space / nuclear retaliatory capabilities

Scanned with CamScanner

technological race.

Thus, we can conclude that technological challenges have made feature of arms race a never ending phenomenon. It has made permanent destructive capability a key feature in international relations.

c) → Realist scholars like Morgenthau, Kenneth Waltz has suggested balance of power is ultimate solution to address security dilemma in anarchic world. Despite being time tested security & foreign policy strategy its relevance in present world order is under suspicion.

Balance of power works on basic assumption of realism as listed below:-

i) world order is anarchic where there is lack of central authority.

ii) every state is concerned about territorial security & keep check on adversary power.

iii) It led to security dilemma.

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

5 principal assumptions

iv) only way out is self help.

Balance of power is mechanism of self help through which state either perform internal balancing by increasing own power or collaborate with other like minded nations to balance power with adversary.

But concept of balance of power is criticised by Pandit Nehru as well as Woodrow Wilson. According to Pd. Nehru, it is nervous state of peace & it can make security apparatus more dangerous.

6

Critique also criticised Balance of power for lack of suitable conditions for applications. Traditionally balance of power was suited for situation involving 5-6 major powers concerned with their security. Post Cold war period has led to triumph of Americanism & presently rising China has made bandwagoning more better strategy.

Despite its criticism about suitability & morality, we can conclude that balance of power still has significance in regional setting, where state collaborate with like minded countries. For eg. India balancing China in Indo-Pacific region through QUAD.

Remarks

Discuss major postulates / last relevance / critical comments

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

d) → I can't breathe movement was "race movement" which was first started in USA after tragic death of coloured person George Floyd. It was later expanded to human rights movement, especially rights of 'coloured' person in western countries.

Human rights are certain basic rights which is enjoyed by person for being human. It is also called as sine-qua-non for dignified existence. ~~The~~ I can't breathe movement revolves around question of dignified existence of coloured person in USA in particular & western world in general.

The movement raised question regarding concept of human rights. The treatment given to coloured person in western world, partisan approach by law ~~enforcement~~ enforcement agencies, marginalisation of coloured people in socio-economic & political sphere are some of questions were raised during movement.

The distinct feature of movement was role played by social media. The expansion of movement in developing world also raised similar human right

Mention conditions of Blacks / victimization / black inferiority & white superiority

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

concerns about vulnerables in developing countries. The women, tribals, so called untouchables also raised demand for dignified treatment across developing countries. Historical references related to famous personalities were investigated & 'break the idol' movement was also started in western countries like UK.

Thus, we can conclude that though it can't breathe movement of anti-racism movement, but later it expanded to overall question of human rights of vulnerable sections of world.

e)- Joseph Nye has given idea of "complex independence" to analyse post cold war world order. Unlike other theories of international politics, which prescribe particular course of action, "complex interdependence" model just gives idea about relationship between countries in post cold war period.

According to Joseph Nye, countries have been linked in such complex way that their unilateral decision making is almost restricted. It led to situation where 'one is forced to love someone, whome otherwise loved to hate'. Multiple actors including states are interacting

Mention assumptions & characteristics / international trans actions / discontinuities

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

in very complex way.

According to him, though security issues have not became completely irrelevant, but economic issues have attained primacy. The relation is much more complex than earlier used to be. similar idea is also given by John Burton who had given idea of "cob-web model" with multiple points & gateways.

Despite clear rivalry between US & China for hegemony in Asia in particular, complex interdependence between them restrict powers from taking unilateral steps. Such relationship can also explain situation of "conflict & cooperation" between India & China.

But realist scholars like Mearsheimer rejects primacy of other actors & emphasized that state having legetimacy backed by nationalism ultimately hold control of power in their hand.

Despite wide acceptability of model of complex interdependence, present events like conflict between china with USA, Australia, India & Japan raised question mark on feasibility of complex interdependence.

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

6. Answer the following questions:

(a) The fundamental challenge for democracy had become less about how to establish democratic governance per se than how to make democracy work effectively and justly in large-scale multicultural societies. Comment. (300 Words) (25)

(b) Analyze Religion as a Political Philosophy of Terrorism. Give an account of Socio-political Causes that Led to the Emergence of ISIS. (300 Words) (25)

a)→ 'Democracy' can be defined in two ways. In narrow term it is form of government having say of government in hands of people. Whereas in substantive term, democracy is way of life characterised by certain basic rights & duties endowed in citizens. Democracy promotion has remain controversial topic in field of international politics.

The scholars of developmentalism school like Joseph Nye's idea of political development & samuel P. Huntington idea of political modernisation is based on promotion of democracy & western model of governance to resolve issues of newly independent states. But poor promotion of democracy without properly understanding complex multicultural nature of developing societies led to rollback of democracy in most of these states.

But with triumph of neoliberalism & democratic model of governance post cold war, there has been

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

third wave of globalisation as identified by the samuel, P. Huntington. According to Francis Fukuyama, end of cold war marked end of history, & there is universal acknowledgement about resilience of liberal way of life in general & democracy in particular.

Western countries like USA & EU have been at forefront in democracy promotion. Developing countries like India, Brazil are also contributing to democracy promotion through establishment of separate dedicated fund under UN. But there have been problems associated with making democracy work in complex multicultural societies.

West Asian countries reject democracy as form of government calling them as 'western idea' not suitable to their theological order. They also have narrow idea of rights with women being suppressed community. In addition, several ethnic conflicts, political Islam advancement have made democracy promotion as well as functioning difficult in Islamic west Asian countries. eg. Egypt, Syria, Libya

Explain how democracy was designed for small pronocultural societies / multi-ethnicity & multi-religious problems / pluralist democracy / critical comments

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

Another fierce criticism of western model of democracy came from idea of Asian value. Cultural relativist former PM of Malaysia Mahathir Mohammad rejected incorporation of western model of democracy without evaluating its impact on Asian societies. According to him, Asian values like collectiveness, importance to culture, sacrifice make their political models different from western societies.

In addition to its establishment, countries which transformed into democratic states also failed to preserve its democracy. In recent time, post Arab spring, experiment of democracy at Egypt, Syria, Libya, Yemen hardly brought ~~any~~ any changes in lives of people.

Thus, we can conclude that democracy though have strong foundation of people's rights & dignity, but it failed to overcome barrier of cultures. Despite its limitation, Bhikhu Parekh recognises democracy as global value. According to him, we need to engage with multiple cultures in order to address cross-cultural differences, rather than imposing democracy from outside.

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

Thus, democracy itself is not problem. The problem lies in intension of western power which imposes democracy without any consideration of culture, the countries like US & UK tried to meddle in democratic process of Iran in order to fulfill their natural interest goals. Hence, as suggested by Huntington path democracy promotion through close cultural dialogue can result into more sustainable & resilient democratic system in post colonial countries.

b) → Though terrorism has not been defined with universal acceptability, but as per US state department, terrorism is use of violence & coercion against people or property in order to advance their political & religious objectives. Thus as suggested in definition, religious ideology promotion has became one of core objective of terrorism.

According to Young, there has been distinct features associated with terrorist activities post 1950's & 1960s. According to this terrorist related

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

activities in ~~50s~~ 1950, & 1960s were related to self determination & decolonization. But with use of terrorism in Arab-Israel conflict, terrorism got interlinked with religion in complex way. Present terror attacks in Paris after beheading of school teacher shows increased menace of religion influenced terrorism in western countries.

The complex cultural system of west Asia responded to western domination through process of terrorism. The recurrent interventions by western powers for their energy gains led to situation of political instability. It led to western powers were designated as far enemy & present dictator as near enemy.

But scholars like ~~on~~ Manuel Castell gives prime important to socio-economic factors in birth of terrorism. According to him, two prime factor responsible for growth of Islamic terrorism is loss of traditional cultural bonding due to globalization which was later bridged by religion & failure of rulers in distributing gains of economic growth

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

equitably in society. This system of thought makes caution against designating particular society as breeding ground for terrorism, as it would led to further recruitment of terrorism & would weaken global fight against terrorism.

ISIS

ISIS though has origin in 1997, but it came to prominence in 2014 when Abu-Bakr-Al-Baghdadi declared caliphate of Islam in countries of west Asia. It was also famous for its linkage with transnational terrorist organisations like Boko Haram in Nigeria & Al-Qaeda in Pak-Afghanistan region.

Though it pronounce religion as basic motivation for its political & religious objectives, but it has roots in socio-political factors of west Asia. It can be summarised as follows :-

a). Early origin in Afghanistan region which was ruled by terrorist state taliban.

b) US war against global terrorism & corresponding

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

void in West Asian polity was exploited by ISIS where it recruited its so called fighters from troubled regions of Iraq & Syria.

c). Arab spring & popular discontent against despotic rulers was again exploited to spread its reach in other countries like Tunisia, Iraq, & Egypt, Maldives, etc.

d). Perceived notion of cultural imperialism caused by westernisation was propounded by strong propaganda machinery through social media, thanks to globalisation.

e). As suggested by Castell, loosening of traditional borders were filled by fanatic ideology through religious mix. to persuade so called fighters ~~to~~ ~~fa~~ for terrorist activities.

Thus, terrorism is complex phenomenon. It has roots in prevailing socio-economic conditions, political structures as well as religious ideologies. But it can be concluded that faulty political structure with poor socio-economic development

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

can became breeding ground for terrorism.

Mention test of sincerity/ how political interest is linked/ legitimization of violence/ misinterpretation/ biased media

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

7. Answer the following questions:

(a) Nye's conception of soft power was designed to remedy the narrow focus of realist power analysis. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)

(b) What is national interest and how to understand the identical conflictual and complementary interest of nations? discuss with suitable examples. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Major Problems with the theory of Nuclear Deterrence. (250 Words) (20)

a)→ According to Harold Lasswell, power is ability to achieve desired outcome through whatever means. It is described as Joseph Nye, as easier to feel, but difficult to describe. There have been debate among scholars about right structure of model to fulfill mandated national interest.

The dominant theory about power is given by, realist scholars like. Morgenthau, Kenneth Waltz & Mearsheimer. According to them, military power is hard power it's determinant to achieve national security which is important national interests. They propose enough power either to maximize security (Kenneth Waltz) or to achieve preponderant position (Mearsheimer).

As, realist deny any significant role of other constituents of power, Joseph Nye has given concept of soft power. According to him, in age of complex

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

interdependence, where states are linked with each other in complex way, it is very difficult to exercise hard power. Also it would bring damage to reputation as well as it is resource intensive. Hence the players soft power characterised by political values, cultural themes & foreign policy.

Unlike hard power, it is voluntary & have long term benefits. It creates force of attraction rather than feeling of enmity or coercion. Thus, Joseph Nye's concept of soft power appeals to realist understanding of power structure. It also shows significance of ideological power in realist dominated anarchic world.

But realists criticised soft power for its voluntary nature & lack of guaranteed returns. According to them, if we can't guarantee its return, then what is need of spending even penny over it.

Even, Joseph Nye later accepted limitations of soft power. He later admitted that exercise of soft power need to be would be dependent

Remarks

Mention intangible aspects / explain with practical examples

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

on fulfillment of certain preconditions. It wouldn't be possible with enemy & it also requires strong people to people relations.

Hence, we can conclude that though Joseph Nye proposed fundamental solution to exercise of hard power by soft power, but soft power still can't replace hegemonic position of military power. Hence, it would be better to exercise smart power characterised by both hard power & soft power depending upon situational factors.

b)→ According to Raymond Aron, national as interest is pseudo theory. It is very difficult to define it due to its amorphous nature. It can be defined & interpreted in multiple way, sometimes overlapping & contradictory ways.

Realist scholar Morgenthau, gives prime importance to national interest. According to him, every state has some core national interest & it serve as motivation to its foreign policy. It has dynamic nature & it is dependent on situation. It

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

also underlines traditional norms & interstate relations, that neither friend is permanent nor enemy is permanent, rather what is permanent is national interest.

Every country has its own economic, political, social & territorial structure. According to Arnold wolfers, every state tries to protect its independent identity & functional integrity. But sometimes these ~~sovereign~~ sovereign spaces of one particular state interfere or overlaped with sovereign space of other states. It lead to overlapping or contradictory national interests. Example: differences over area of Jammu & Kashmir between India & Pakistan due to presence of Jammu & Kashmir in sovereign spaces of both countries.

It is possible that countries be can have contradictory national interest on one term & overlapping national interests on other terms. For example, despite strategic rivalry between India & China our regional space in Asia, both have perfect national

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

interest overlapping with respect to issues like WTO talks, multilateral governance; south-south cooperation.

Thus, Burchill Scott has called ~~analysed~~ national interest as opportunistic concept. According to him, it provide opportunity to political establishment to bring anything beneath sun under its shadow of national interest to mobilise domestic masses & increase its legitimacy. It can also became prime reason for inter-state wars. For examples, during German unification, Kaiser Wheilerus created reasons as national interest to wage war through domestic population's legitimate support.

Hence, we can conclude that national interest is very fluid concept, which was described by Charles Beard as anything for which domestic population support government which prosecutes it, for which soldiers are ready to die & foreign policy confirms it

Mention significance of state's behaviour & foreign policy/discuss detailed views of Robinson, conflicting complementary & identical interests

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

c) → Nuclear deterrance as concept is based on realist idea of peace i.e. deterrance. The literal meaning it to frighten. It is psychological concept based on game theory. Nuclear deterrance was characteristic feature of cold war period in 20th century.

theoretical foundation to idea of nuclear deterrance is given by realist scholars like Kenneth waltz & Mearsheimer. According to Kenneth waltz, limited nuclear proliferation is necessary to maintain nuclear deterrance. It reduces chances of conventional war due to possibility of miscalculation & misadventure.

Realist scholars like Mearsheimer suggests that nuclear deterrance i.e. mutual assured destruction based deterrance was prime reason behind cold war remaining cold. According to him, has no nuclear weapon not been there, we would have witnessed third world war.

But critics like scott. D. sagan rejects nuclear deterrance theory. According to him, nuclear deterrance is based on assumption that state

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

interest overlapping with respect to issues like WTO talks, multilateral governance; south-south cooperation.

Thus, Burchill Scott has called ~~analysed~~ national interest as opportunistic concept. According to him, it provide opportunity to political establishment to bring anything beneath run under its shadow of national interest to mobilise domestic masses & increase its legitimacy. It can also became prime reason for inter-state wars. For example, during German unification, Kaiser Wilhelm created reasons of national interest to wage war through domestic population's legitimate support.

Hence, we can conclude that national interest is very fluid concept, which has described by Charles Beard as anything for which domestic population support government which prosecutes it, for which soldiers are ready to die & foreign policy confirms it

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

c) →

Nuclear deterrance as concept is based on realist idea of peace i.e. deterrance. Its literal meaning is to frighten. It is psychological concept based on game theory. Nuclear deterrance was characteristic feature of cold war period in 20th century.

Theoretical foundation to idea of nuclear deterrance is given by realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz & Mearsheimer. According to Kenneth Waltz, limited nuclear proliferation is necessary to maintain nuclear deterrance. It reduces chances of conventional war due to possibility of miscalculation & misadventure.

Realist scholars like Mearsheimer suggests that nuclear deterrance i.e. mutual assured destruction based deterrance was prime reason behind cold war remaining cold. According to him, had no nuclear weapon not been there, we would have witnessed third world war.

But critics like Scott. D. Sagan rejects nuclear deterrance theory. According to him, nuclear deterrance is based on assumption that state

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

is being ruled by rational actor. But if it comes in hand of non-state actors or state having weak political / civilian structure, then it can't ensure peace. Like proposed 'mad man theory', where single mad man can bring the disastrous impact over world peace.

critics also criticized democratic state like India which missed provision of civilian use of nuclear energy for building nuclear weapon. They also question feasibility of nuclear non-proliferation mechanism in ensuring of non-proliferation. North Korea developing nuclear weapon despite being NPT member suggest futility of limited proliferation theory to maintain nuclear deterrence.

In order to address issues arising out of nuclear deterrence, certain scholars have proposed solution. Realist scholars suggested limited nuclear proliferation with nuclear weapon in western countries. According to him, western countries are more responsible to public, which can act as check against irresponsible use.

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

GS SCORE

The social constructivists like Nina Tannenwald proposed mine awareness deafness about possible negative consequence of nuclear weapon, Accadity to her real reason behind non use of nuclear weapon post world war II is taboos, social stigma attached with nuclear weapon.

Thus, nuclear deterrance which is based on psychological concept of game theory can be prone to failure. The possibility of nuclear weapon in hand of failed state or terrorist organization has seriously threatened global security. Thus it is right time to give new push to idea of complete nuclear disarmament.

15

Mention how it may post a neutral relationship/ catastrophic failure impact/ nuclear proliferation

Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner