



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KUNAL YADAV

RANK - 185

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 2**

GS SCORE

TEST - 02

11410

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.

(1) Work on More Relevant Content Building.
(2) Mention Contextual scholars and their Commentaries.
(3) Highlight Core demand of the question wrt Current events.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name

KUNAL YADAV

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature

[Signature]

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

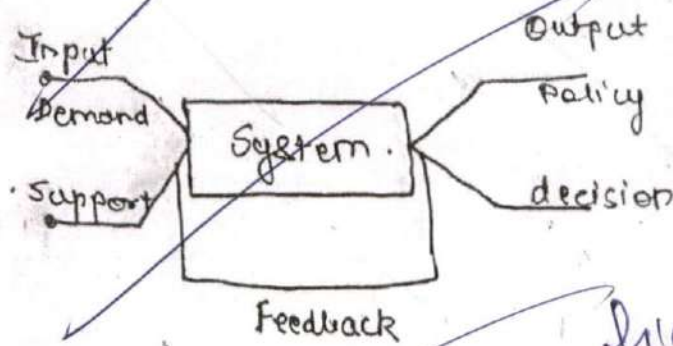
- (a) Discuss briefly the methods of neo Colonialism.
- (b) Discuss major themes and issues of the New International Economic Order.
- (c) Development as Underdevelopment and Dependency.
- (d) Limitations and Challenges of David Easton's Input-Output Model.

(d) Comparative politics is as old as political science. After WW-II, need to study political system of developing areas emerged. Modern method of comparative politics sought to develop scientific model which is value-free.

One of the modern methods employing behaviourist approach is David Easton's Input-Output model. It is influenced by Talcott Parson's scientific approach in sociology. Inspired by General system theory of Biology, it defines system as set of elements.

Remarks

in constant interaction with each other.
 Acc. to David Easton, function of political system is "Authoritative allocation of values"



It aims to provide scientific model for study of political system but it has been criticised by following.

- 1a) Traditionalist :- Acc. to them it is only providing basic conceptual framework and ignores socio-cultural factors. Moreover it introduces unnecessary complexities and jargons.

Remarks

Mention other Contextual scholars

(w) Marxist scholars provide criticism. They term it as status-quoist. They are skeptical of behaviourist approach and think it as conspiracy against socialist countries. This has been modelled on western system and promoted it as an ideal system.

It doesn't provide any detail about crises within a system. It also suggests that western system are functioning smoothly and there is no crisis which is a wrong picture.

It is an attempt to force western values on other world countries

Remarks

Respect to
World and
Limit

(b) New International Economic order as proposed by NAM during 1970's - 1980's has following agenda:

- 1) Responsibility of MNC's
- 2) Better valuation of exports by developing countries (similar to oil diplomacy of OPEC)
- 3) Transfer of technology by developed countries.

It was proposed in response to growing forces of neo-colonialism. Transnational corporations, world/global institutions were acting as agents of capitalist countries.

There was growing inequality, sectoral variation, concentration of wealth.

However, it failed due to following reasons:

- 1) Lack of solidarity among world countries.

Remarks

disunity
Oil crisis
concord →

Aid ←
Preferential Trade deal
Debt Relief
Commodity Market

5.5

GS SCORE

Western powers were able to create
geopolitical conflicts. (Eg:- Ind-Pak).

3) Idea was utopian as exports of developing countries mainly consisted of agri. exports & raw materials.

Oil had superior bargaining power.

Gradually, new economic order is resulting into protectionism and tariff wars. There is a need to establish value based free and fair economy.

(c) Immanuel Wallerstein belonging to instrumentalist school of marxism has given world system theory. He has divided it into spatial and temporal dimensions.

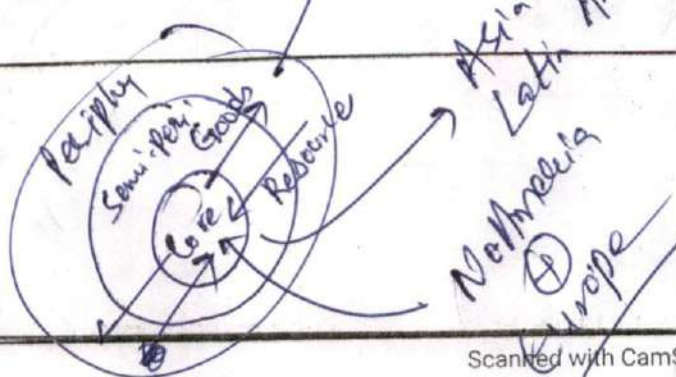
Remarks

Question based on A.G. Frank's dependency theory

He has given concept of core countries, peripheries and semi-peripheries. According to him, lack of development in peripheries can be ascertained to drain of wealth to core countries.

Rise of interdependence, globalisation has only served interest of capitalist state. According to him, Wars in middle east can't be explained without analysing role of capitalism.

Periphery countries, provide raw-materials which are converted into manufactured goods by capitalist core countries. These goods are then purchased by peripheries resulting into loss of capital.



Remarks

6.0

This has led to a state of dependency where peripheries provide raw-materials and then purchase goods. Semi-peripheries has developed a little due to presence of semi-skilled labours. They are instruments of absorbing negative effects of globalisation

(a) Neo-colonialism is attributed to rise of transnational corporations, social movements, global institutions. Methods as involved in colonialism were traditional such as military power etc.

Neoliberalism
The stage of
Mention NKrush: /

Remarks

couldn't complete

2. Answer the following questions:

(a) NAM is no longer a basis for a viable foreign policy in the post-cold war era. Examine the relevance of NAM in the contemporary world order.

(200 Words) (15)

(b) WTO is institutionally structured to benefit these elite interests. Examine the given statement.

(250 Words) (20)

(c) Discuss the Role of Political Parties in Democratic Transitions in Developing Countries.

(200 Words) (15)

(a) Non aligned movement has been often termed as "Indian exceptionalism". But according to Mastand Tha, it remains a highly ambiguous term as elites in India never clarified foreign policy essence of NAM.

During cold war, John foster Dulles, then U.S Secretary of state termed adoption of NAM as policy by India as "Immoral". He called it as "Indian opportunism".

Stalin also categorically remarked

"Those who are not with us are against us"

Remarks

In the post cold war era, NAM was in search for agenda. Egypt as founding member proposed dissolution of NAM.

According to C. Raja. Mohan NAM has always been dysfunctional. In his article "Movement in Coma" he states that NAM was irrelevant even before cold war ended. It never helped India as a part of its foreign policy

(Ex:- Indonesia supported China during 1962-war
Sri Lanka allowed Pak. aircrafts
to refuel during 1971-war)

On the other hand scholars like T.V. Paul and T.B Srinivasan look at NAM from a positive angle.

Acc. to T.V Paul, NAM served as left balancing mechanism for weaker states. Based on normative approach. He believes NAM can be resurrected again in present world order.

Remarks

There has been rise in arms race, militarisation of oceans, protectionism. There is a need to revive Bandung spirit by weaker nations to protect their interest.

Martand Tha also believes that India should come up with clear agenda and values of NAM. It provides India a chance to build its soft power and provides a natural leadership position to India.

In present context, India has gone towards rebalancing. PM Modi in his speech at "Shangri-La Dialogue 2018" called for close cooperation with Russia and China while at same time vowing to work with USA to promote rule based order in Indo-Pacific.

Remarks

Mention

Ban-Ki-Moon

Facilitator of Global issues

INDIAxit →

Obsolete Times
reference in
21st Cent.
Best options during Cold War

Mention New Partnership

(b) Economic world order has undergone gradual transformation from laissez-faire state to social-welfare state. Presently it is designed to promote peace, economic interdependence, strengthening of rule based world institutions etc.

WTO forms an important pillar of this world order. It aims to provide free and fair trade through elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers. It also allows special & differential treatment to developing countries.

However with increasing volume of trade and growing interconnectedness it has led to sectoral and inter-regional disparities. It has affected agriculture and farmers conditions in developing countries.

Remarks

WTO was based on Ricardo's Theory of comparative advantage and was proposed as paradise for elimination of global poverty. It ultimately turned out to be working in favour of developed nations →

Give Example like Salvador

1) It turned out to be a lawyer's paradise. Developing countries were entering into unfair agreements.

2) Developed countries reduced their tariff barriers but introduced non-tariff barriers in form of sanitary & phyto-sanitary measures.

3) Dispute settlement body has been proving to be very costly. Practically developing nations can't afford it. Moreover, USA is undermining DSB by blocking appointment of members.

Remarks

Mention

Keohane

First Mover

Grand following by earlier

Advantage

Importance

Quota

Examples

100
 4) Agreement on agriculture has led to establishing of green, blue & amber boxes. It has only led to increased farmer suicides, agricultural stagnation in developing nations.

With all its name and fame WTO has turned out to be a no-show. In present context, USA seen as promoter of global free trade has come up with America-first policy. It seeks to undermine multilateral institutions to prevent China from challenging its hegemony.

Recently during coronavirus, world trade has turned inwards & protectionist measures are on the rise. Till the agenda of WTO suited developed countries of developed North, it was promoted. Now USA is threatening to come out of WTO due to its own geopolitical compulsions.

Remarks

(c) Political parties are an essential and universal feature of political system of any country whether democratic or not. The study of political parties is termed as statisiology. Edmund Burke defines it as group of people sharing common values and working for promoting national interest. (Normative approach). Otto von Kirchheimer gave term "catch all parties" whose main objective is to gain power (Behaviourist approach).

Political parties play role of interest aggregation (Structural-functional approach) in a political system. It promotes institutionalisation of democracy. Most of the 3rd world countries have a colonial past. Parties help in promotion of participant political culture (Sydney-verba model).

Remarks

65

However, political parties suffer from inherent internal contradictions. These are modern in organisational structure but traditional in internal functioning.

They promote constitutional values but themselves lack constitutionalism.

Most of the parties lack transparency and financial accountability. Parties are built around leaders and dynasties.

According to Robert Michels, Oligarchy is the iron law and power is always concentrated in the hands of few elites. Developing countries are undergoing transition but most countries have fallen back to authoritarianism with exception of India. Communist countries have tightened control which is actually undemocratic (China).

Remarks

Barber
Provoke
Linkages
Bridging

Give
Examples
like

Wave of democratisation
Repeating of democratic

S.P. Huntington
Anthony Downs
Contingency Theory
Process of elite formation

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The manifestation of nuclear deterrence is different in the post-Cold War environment i.e. Cultural and political survival. Do you think nuclear weapons provide the only credible deterrent to the US's superior conventional forces? Examine.
(300 Words) (25)
- (b) The vague mandate, lack of defined functions, transparency issues, and confusion about the extent of "authority" over-states have weakened the functioning of the WHO. Examine the given statement in light of the recent Pandemic.
(300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) While the UN did not achieve its ultimate goal of maintaining peace and security throughout the Cold War, it was more successful in fields such as decolonization and human rights. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Define Multi-polarity. Do you think that multi-polar distributions of power result in a more stable world? Examine. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Do you think that globalisation has made the world a better place and reduced the gap between the West and the "rest"? Examine the given statement in the light of anti-globalist views. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Henry Kissinger, has defined world order as global distribution of power. Various school of thoughts emerged to study international relations. Liberal school is the oldest one based on 14-points speech of Woodrow Wilson. It suggests promotion of government institutions, supranational agencies etc.

Idea of collective security to promote peace was institutionalised in form of League of Nations after WW-I. However it failed and led to rise of United Nations after WW-II. It was meant to promote

Remarks

international peace and solidarity. It further wished to enable rules based world order and provide a form of world government.

However, post WW-II era

was marked by heightened rivalry between USA and USSR. It led to nuclear arms race, development of tactical weapons, proxy wars in 3rd world countries. United Nations was unable to fulfill its mandate during Korean crisis (1950-53), Vietnam war (1955-75), War in Afghanistan etc.

It was successful in Gulf war when it sanctioned military action against Iraqi invasion of Kuwait etc.

Remarks

Mention
Andrew Mumford
↓
Proxy war, Future
Conflict
Proxy war
↓
Civil War

Mention
Refugee,
Migration

Nuclear
Proliferation

Highlight recent incidents like - Terrorism, Holy war (Fundamentalist)

SS SCORE

6.5

It was also successful in promoting human rights issue in third world countries and eastern european countries. Developing societies suffered from poverty, hunger and development issues. UNS took lead stage in addressing these.

However marxist scholars criticise the institutions like UN, WTO as acting on behalf of capitalist countries & promoting interest of bourgeoisie class.

(b) World order has been an evolving concept. It has transformed from West-phalian world order to today's multi-polar world order.

Post cold war period from 1991 - 2001 saw unilateral world order.

Remarks

USA was the only hegemonic power in the world. Incident of 9/11 posed threat of Islamic fundamentalism. Samuel P. Huntington has talked about "clash of civilization" due to threat from religious movement.

There is also growing threat of China. Other regional powers such as Iran, India etc. has grown tremendously. Hence, challenge to hegemony of USA is coming from all directions especially from rise of china and Islamic fundamentalism.

Unipolarity of world and hegemony of USA was mainly due to

- 1) Hard power / military strength
- 2) Economic power
- 3) Technological advancement
- 4) Cultural power.

Remarks

Mention

Kenneth Waltz & Mearsheimer

S. Jaisankar

Incident of 9/11
→ Multi-polarity → Equitable
→ Greater flexibility

Apply theories

Neo-functionalism
Common theory

Complex Interdep.

- (a) Military strength :- China has challenged USA's strength. It has significantly developed its naval fleet. It is building naval ports all along maritime silk route. China has acquired credible 2nd strike capability. India has also acquired modern weapons but lag far behind.
- (b) Economic strength :- China is dominating global trade. It has highest inflow of FDI. It has already become largest economy in terms of PPP.
- (c) Technological power :- China has proposed technology revolution by 2025 and is developing its R&D infra. to develop sophisticated weaponry.
- (d) Cultural :- Xi Jinping has rejected theory of civilisation and called for promotion.

Remarks

9.5

Work on
More Relevant
Content Building

of asian values.

Also growth of regional powers like Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Israel etc world has become multipolar.

(Ex:- India considered as ideal swing state and balancer of power in Indo-Pacific.)

Globalization
Q.10

(c) Thomas Friedman in his book

"The lexis and the olives" has described

globalisation as inexorable integration of people, culture, technology, economy to an extent never witnessed before.

It has led to faster, deeper, cheaper interaction of societies.

It is based on the values of free trade, peaceful world,

Remarks

economic interdependence. According to Jagdish Bhagwati, it is the most efficient tool to defeat poverty and hunger. It has led to trickle down effect. He gives example of Vietnam where within one generation, large proportion came out of poverty and malnourished.

However, there is ~~an~~ a rise of anti-sentiment due to ill-effects of globalisation.

(9) Joseph Stiglitz in his work "Making globalisation work" has pointed out that backlash has reached core countries. It has led to sectoral and inter-regional disparities.

(10) Arundhati Roy has called globalisation as colonialism as remotely operated and remotely controlled. It has led to

Remarks

erosion of democracy, increasing inequalities, entrenchment of child labour.

c) Prof. Ramesh Thakur has criticised globalisation for threatening economic sovereignty, social stability & cultural integrity. It has led to rise of uncivil society.

d) Noam Chomsky in his book "Profit over people" has highlighted negative effect on health, nutrition and social development of developing societies.

Acc. to Bhikhu Parekh, globalisation has led to Pluto cracy but Amartya Sen highlights that those who didn't adopt globalisation are far worse.

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) NAM and New international economic order
- (b) Economic globalization reaps social benefits in developing countries. Discuss.
- (c) Limitations and Challenges Almond's Structural-Functional Approach
- (d) Nature and function of the state in developing countries

(a) Indira Gandhi, former PM of India termed NAM as the "biggest peace movement" in the world. It is based on the values of peace, disarmament, autonomy of choice, development etc.

NAM has been an evolving concept with time. Starting from agenda of anti-colonialism, anti-racialism in 1950's - 1960's to proposing of new international economic order in 1990's.

Developing countries wanted to transfer responsibility over transnational actors such as MNC's for their actions. Theoretical exposition of this is found in Immanuel

Remarks

Wallerstein's World system theory. It proposes that there is still continuing "Drain of wealth" from ~~per~~ peripheral countries to core ones.

Agenda of new international economic order:-

- 1) Responsibility of MNC's
- 2) Better valuation of exports by developing countries.
- 3) Pressurising developed countries to transfer technology.

However it couldn't achieve much success because of lack of solidarity among 3rd world countries. It was also termed as utopian since it is not possible to equate exports of developing nations as it mainly consists of raw materials.
 Also concept was based on oil diplomacy by OPEC countries but it didn't have same bargaining power as that of oil.

Remarks

Global economic order has undergone lot of changes in post-cold war era with advent of globalisation. It is further needed to promote responsible economic order.

(b) Globalisation has been defined in forms of "Borderless World" by Kenichi Ohane and "Global village" by Marshall MacLuan. Thomas friedman in his book "The Lexus and the olives" has described it as inexorable integration of nation states, technology, people to an extent never witnessed before.

It is based on liberal world order which promotes free and fair trade, economic interdependence, rise of global institutions and strengthening of international law.

Remarks

It has been analysed from different perspectives and also its impact on developing countries.

Among prominent exponents is Jagdish Bhagwati. According to him, there has been tremendous reduction in poverty due to globalisation.

It has led to trickle down effect and is the most efficient tool to eradicate inequalities, hunger & poverty.

On the other hand, Prof. Ramesh Thakur believes it has led to inter-sectoral and inter-regional disparities. It has led to rise of uncivil society. It has hampered economic sovereignty, cultural integrity & social stability of nations.

Noam Chomsky in his book "Profit over people" has highlighted how globalisation has adversely affected health, nutrition, development of developing countries.

Remarks

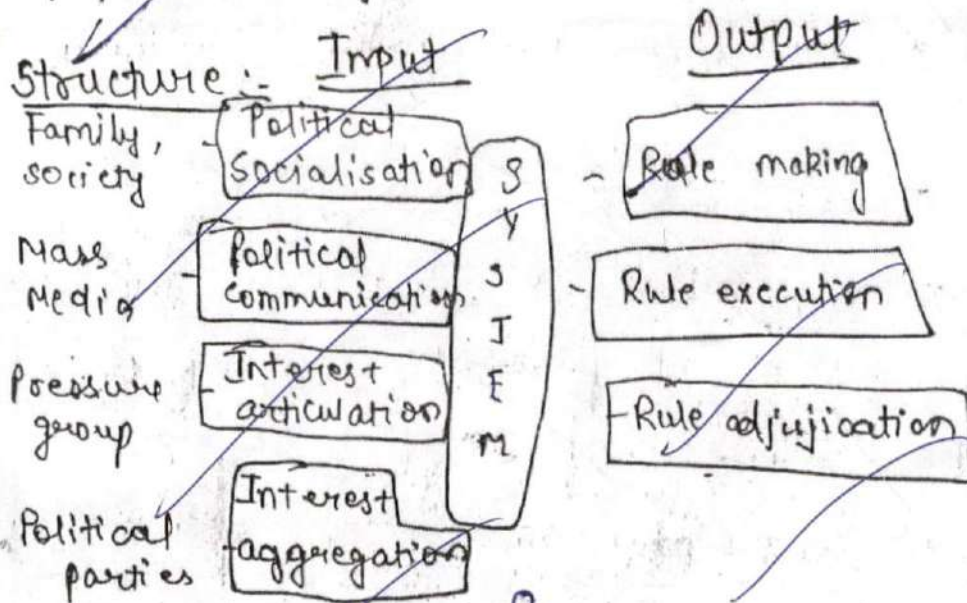
Globalisation overall has been responsible for upliftment of poor, promoting development. But it has also led to unsustainable model of economic growth which has further hampered welfare of people.

(c) Comparative politics is related to study and comparison of political system of different countries. After WW-II modern methods of comparative politics emerged based on behaviouralistic approach. It aimed at providing scientific model of political system which is value free.

The study mainly focused on developing areas as the politics was affected by various socio-cultural factors. One such approach / method was structural functional approach by Gabriel Almond and Powell.

Remarks

It sought to correct mistakes / criticisms of David Easton's model and provide micro-view of political system.



It has been criticised from various viewpoints

(a) Traditionalist :- Model has led to unnecessary terminology and jargons. It is a very basic conceptual framework that can only be applied at very basic stage of research.

(b) Marxists :- They term model as status-quoist. It is based on political system of western countries. They termed it as "Parochial".

Remarks

MacKenzie
↓
Jargonic Terms

7.0

GS SCORE

and "ethnocentric model". It ~~to~~ promotes western model as ideal type and has an inherent agenda to develop knowledge-power connection (Foucault).

(3) Post-colonial :: They termed such models as irrelevant for 3rd world countries. They are based on western values and concepts.

(d) According to Cramer, state is the central concept in political science. It also remains one of the highly contested topics.

Most of the developing countries suffer from colonial legacy of poverty, economic drain, malnutrition, de-industrialisation etc. They have been analysed by various scholars.

→ F.W Riggs calls these as prismatic societies. He also gives concept of development trap for these countries. (Ex:- India)

Remarks

→ Gunnar Myrdal in his book "Asian drama" has called India as soft state due to lack of enforcement capacity of rules by state

→ Samuel Huntington has talked about political decay occurring in these countries -
(Ex:- Indira Gandhi period in India)

→ Humza Alavi has analysed Pakistan and termed it as overdeveloped state.

Immanuel Wallerstein term these states as peripheries and still serving interest of bourgeoisie class in core countries.

Most countries after decolonisation adopted democracy and liberal economic order.

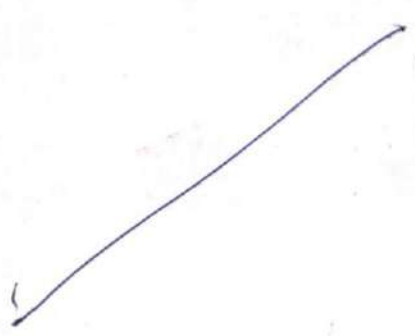
But with exception of India, most countries have reverted back to authoritarianism and democracy remains fragile

(Ex:- Army in Pakistan called "deep state")

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Contemporary challenges have exposed the UN to criticism in its ability to evolve with changes in geopolitics to confronting international crises. Discuss the major challenges of the UN. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Describe State Survival Theory giving reference to Asia. Discuss the approaches that can help to deal with the non-proliferation and disarmament challenges of South Asia. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) What do you understand by social movements/New Social Movements? Compare and contrast these movements in advanced industrial countries and developing countries? (200 Words) (15)



Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Characteristics of the Non-Western political process in Developing Societies.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is regionalisation? Do you think regionalisation is a challenge to globalisation? Examine.
(250 Words) (20)
- (c) Discuss mutual reinforcing character of political parties and social movements.
(200 Words) (15)

(a) Comparative politics is old as political science itself. Aristotle is known as father of comparative politics as he studied 188 constitutions.

Till WW-II , comparative politics was traditional in nature. It mainly focussed on study of institutions, government as western society was homogenic. With emergence of 3rd world countries, focus shifted on socio-cultural factors that affect political system of a country. It was found that most developing societies had constitution but lacked constitutionalism. There was difference between theory and practice, text and context etc.

Remarks

Political sociology approach is also relevant since it studies issues at the interface of society and politics.

Various viewpoints exist with regards to developing societies →

- (a) Robert Michels studied internal functioning of political parties and stated that oligarchy is iron law. Power is concentrated in hands of few elites.
- (b) Gunnar Myrdal calls India a soft state
- (c) Atul Kohli criticised institutional weakness for failing to implement land reforms.
- (d) Humza Alavi calls Pakistan an overdeveloped state.
- (e) Marxist scholars terms these as peripheries serving interest of core countries.

Developing societies are influenced by role of caste, religion, class, language, culture

Remarks

Further enrich
your content on
Boulding's
topic

G-5

GS SCORE

Political parties are also internally undermined. There is also a lack of functional differentiation (G.P.H. etc) among various bodies. Feminist scholars like Cynthia Enloe criticise these societies as inherently patriarchal.

(b) Regionalisation and globalisation are often thought to be anti-thetical concepts. The growth of interaction between society, economy and political forces are known as regionalisation.

However in reality, it seems premature to term regionalisation as a challenge. Infact they are complimentary to each other.

For eg :: Rise of regional blocs like ASEAN, SAARC occurred within overall blanket of liberal economic world order.

Remarks

Globalisation is based on interaction of societies, culture, technology etc. It has been termed as "Borderless world" by Kenichi Ohane. It is based on liberal international world order and is conducive for peace.

But also on the flip side it has led to sectoral and inter-regional disparities. According to Joseph Stiglitz, backlash against globalisation has reached core countries. It has adversely affected working class of both developed and developing countries. It has further led to concentration of wealth.

Developing countries on realising negative spill over effects, have gone for regional approach within overall framework

Remarks

of globalisation. Regional groupings are based on similar values of free & fair trade, increased movement of people & capital.

Regionalisation has also not been entirely successful. European union (EU) considered as best example has suffered setback due to Brexit. Further due to coronavirus, there has been growing demand for prioritising national interest over global concerns.

Hence it is too earlier to suggest that regionalisation & globalisation can't co-exist. Overall values remain same and countries undergo agreements, treaties & join groupings on trying to maximise their self interest.

Remarks

Mention Thomson or regionalisation
Quote RCEP/TTIP
Quote WTO and regionalisation

(c) Political parties and social movements serve as agents of interest aggregation and promotion of issues of concern.
(Structural - functional approach).

Social movements are mainly associated with leftist ideology. These originated in the west in the form of protests for welfare of working class. These are termed as old social movements. New social movements originated in 1960's in west dealing mainly with issues of quality of life such as human rights, environmental issues, gender equality etc.

Political parties are a universal feature of any country's political system.

Remarks

The types of parties depend upon various socio-cultural factors.

Both social movements and political parties promote generation of consciousness regarding various issues.

Political parties occupy formal position inside government institutions and possess ability to implement decision whereas social movements can influence the decision making process.

Political parties can be based on secular lines or ideological lines. Social movements too can have ascriptive criteria (Ex:- Jat Mahasabha) as well as non-ascriptive criteria (Ex:- Me Too).

Remarks

65

Differences also exist within developing and developed countries. Developing countries suffer from non-institutionalisation of democracy. Role of socio-cultural factors such as caste, religion, language affect political system to a greater extent than developed societies.

Social movements in developed societies mainly focus on new age issues such as climate change etc. In developing countries, there is a mixture of both.

Ex: Environment movement in India fights both for livelihood of tribals (old) as well as environmental protection (new).

Both act as facilitators of feedback of policies and decision of govt (Input Output)

Remarks

Dang McAdam

Dynamics is political establishment

Charles Tilly

Competitive politics

Interest

Aspirational