



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KUNAL YADAV

RANK - 185

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 1**



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300

GS SCORE

TEST - 01

102.0

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 relevant Subject-Matter.
- ② Address Core-Demand of the question, avoid Random and Irrelevant Points.
- ③ Mention Contextual Scholars and their Commentaries.

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:

(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

Write Apt Introduction
(a) Soft power in International Relations is a form of power management mainly through agreements, people - 2 - people contact, cultural linkages etc.

It is a diffused form of power which is not entirely in the hands of the state. In present multipolar world order, soft power is significant. It does not have a coercive nature and empowers both nations involved. It is not a zero sum game.

Ex:- India - Bhutan relations enjoy considerable P-2-P linkages. Hence, soft power is keystone of relations.

Remarks

4.5

Soft power is highly effective if managed properly yet it has its own limitations. It is voluntary in nature and cannot be completely relied upon. It has to be used in combination with hard power. Time taken to generate soft power takes a lot of patience & political will. So, immediate results are not possible. It is diffused throughout the society and hence not entirely in hands of state (OB-WEB Model)

Joseph Nye, chief exponent of soft power advocates its use to promote international peace. However, realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz & Mearschmiern warns about relying entirely on soft power. (Ex:- deteriorating India-Nepal Relations due to excessive reliance)

Remarks

Add Criticism
Add scholars like
Mcclory
Cooper
Add Keyword

Smart Power
Sharp Power
Fast Power

Epistemic communities are a group of people who share norms, values, interests etc and therefore can significantly impact policy making process.

Ernst Hass has given the concept of epistemic communities. They have following features:

- 1) They have common norms, ideas etc and work for a common goal.
- 2) They have requisite technical expertise on a particular issue or topic and hence can aid policy makers in formulating sound policies.
- 3) Adhering to pre-decided ethical norms and ideological limits enables them to gain legitimacy.
- 4) State can provide these communities with functional sovereignty (G.P.H Cole) and ensure diffusion of power.

Remarks

Work on
Concrete Subject-
Master

4.3
Example :- ICAN played a vital role in formulation of Non-proliferation policies, treaties & guidelines.

However these communities have been criticised by realists as non-existent and even if they exist, they are mere proxies of state. (Statism)

Marxist scholars describe them as agents of capitalist countries to tilt balance of power in their favour.

(C) NGO's and INGO's such as Amnesty International, Red Cross have a transnational presence. Their role in international arena has been recognised. (Awarding of Nobel Peace Prize)

Like any other topic in IR, this also remains a highly contested topic between developed and developing countries.

Remarks

Developing countries like India & China have criticised these as to be working against interests of the state. (Ex: Greenpeace instigating protests against climate change)

This threatens their national interest & security.

India therefore brought FCRA, 1999 & FEMA Act to curb global money influencing working of these institutions.

Developed countries, on other hand highlight the role played by these in promoting human rights, gender equality, environmental issues etc.

Liberal scholars like Joseph Nye recognise their role in IR. Headly Bull credits such international organisation in transforming structure of IR from Anarchy to Anarchical Society.

Realist scholars don't recognise these and prefer to call them as mere proxies of state. Morgenthau call these as extension of state.

Remarks

(d) According to Thomas' Hobbes, Security of life is the biggest concern of man. It can be of many types - social, political, economic, environmental, military, technological etc.

Out of these human security occupies a top preference. Feminist scholars such as Anni J Tickner has criticised realist view of international politics for neglecting human security. She says it only focusses on nation's security & not those which constitute nation.

Coronavirus is a recent threat to human security. It was an unknown enemy and influenced international relations to a great extent. We saw commendable global partnerships, alliances etc.

Ex :- COVAX Alliance, CEVAX Alliance, Ind-Israel Joint agreement on faste detection kits.

Remarks

Write inside

Mention Buzan Berry facets of Human Security

Health, Mental, Migration, Economic, Vegetables, Job loss

On the other hand it also brought to the fore the fragility of structure of IR. Protectionist and inward looking tendencies are on a rise.

There has been Vaccine-Nationalism happening.

Human security was protected through lockdown, travel restrictions etc. Economy suffered, livelihoods lost, revenue depleted everything was done to preserve life.

Ex:- Remarkable capability of India to produce PPE kits, Testing kits, Ventilators achieved within a short span of time.

Conclusion

e) Balance of power in international relations is a system in which a nation seeks to increase its power to protect its national interests from various other threats.

It can be done through

1) Internal Balancing - increasing military, economic, technological, intelligence capabilities.

2) External Balancing - Through agreement, convention, treaty etc

Remarks

4.0

Concept is based on realist theory of IR. Realism proposes that nation states are the unit of international politics. Their aim is to protect national interest. Core national interest is to protect sovereignty & territorial integrity. Anarchy i.e. absence of world government is a feature of IR. Therefore it creates security dilemma which occurs due to trust deficit. This dilemma propels state to rely on self-help and they try to increase their power.

Example :- Cold war era was based on nuclear deterrence which made it Balance of Terror.

Ideal conditions include 5 or 6 regional players, conventional wars etc. These conditions don't exist in ideal sense today but is still relevant in regions like South Asia.

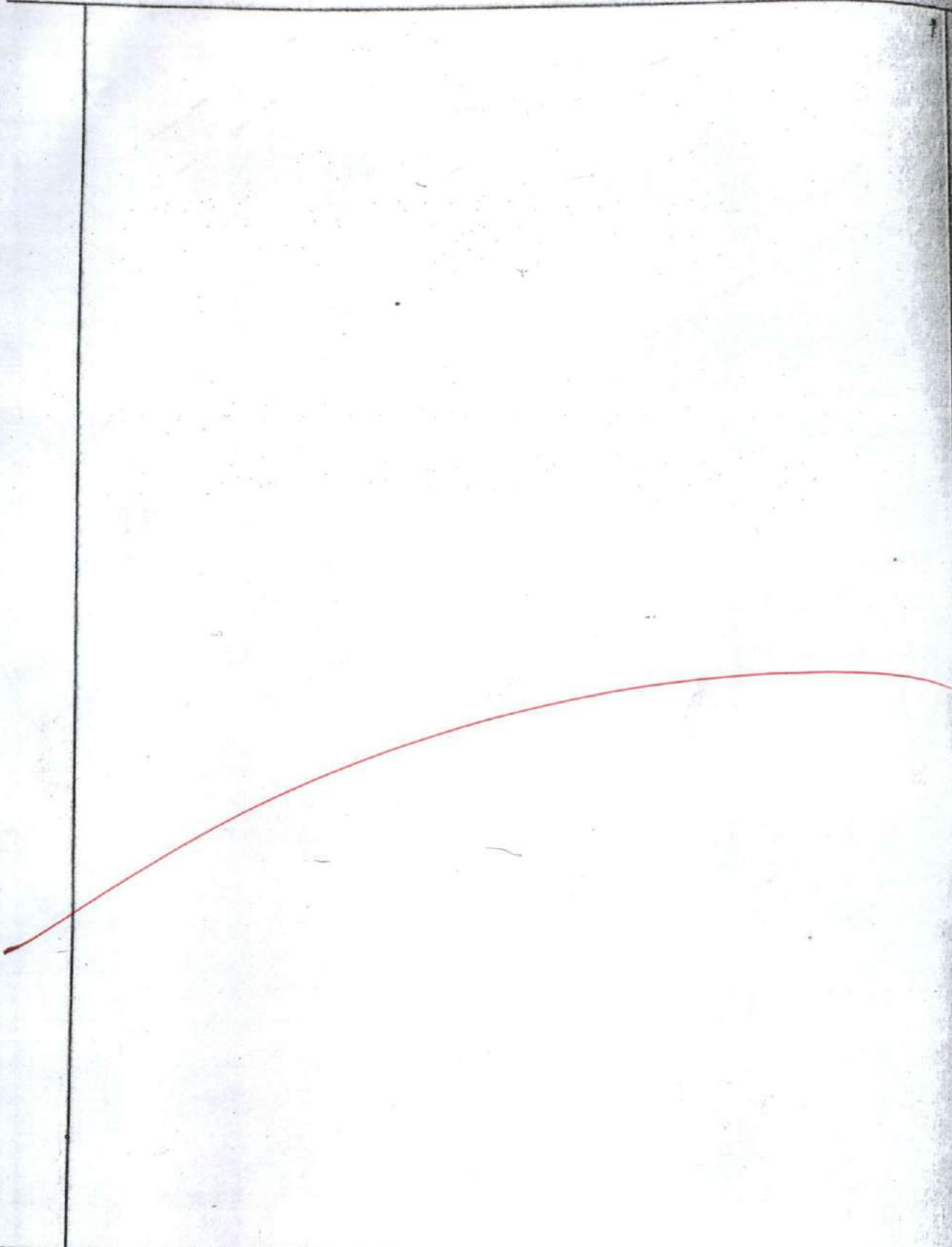
Liberals like Woodrow Wilson, P. Nehru criticised realist Balance of power. P. Nehru called it as a Nervous state of peace.

Remarks

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)

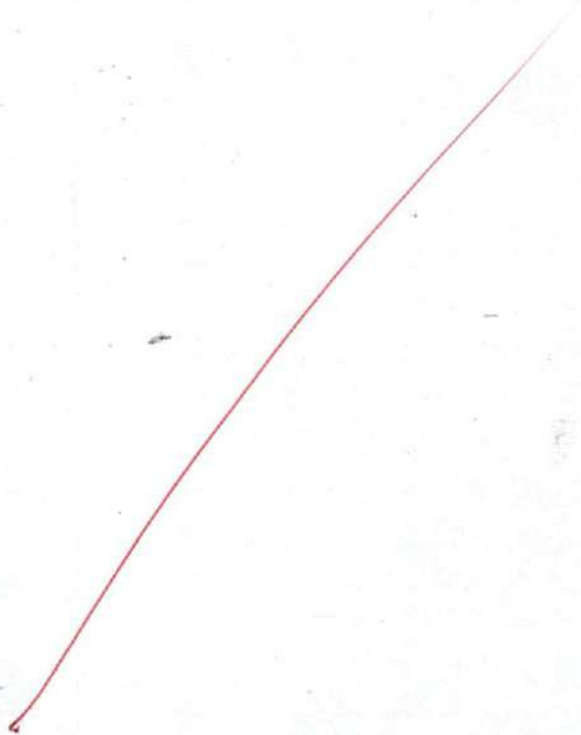
Remarks



Remarks

GS SCORE

↑



Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Critically Evaluate system theory and Morton Kaplan's model of International relation. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Explain the difference between Collective Security and Collective defence. Is it true to say that Collective Security involves an extension of the Principle of Collective Defence to international politics? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss Transnational Social Movements. (250 Words) (20)

(a) System theory advocates study of international politics as a whole system and not independent foreign policies of states. Its significance lies in the fact that IR is an interdisciplinary field and system approach provides framework for interdisciplinary approach. It is not influenced by ideologies and normative values.

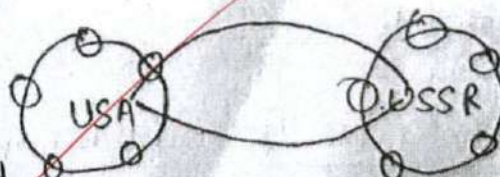
Mention David Easton and its theory

Morton Kaplan's model of IR is based on system approach and is influenced by David Easton's model of political system.

He has given 10 models of IR :-

1) Bipolar World

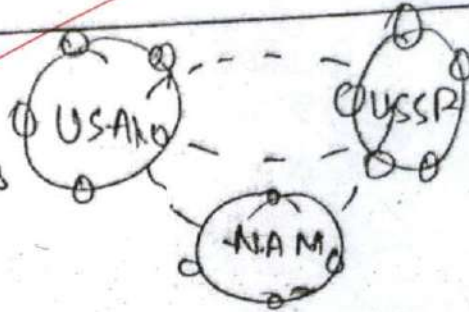
- Two major superpowers
- Balance of power based on Nuclear deterrence



Remarks

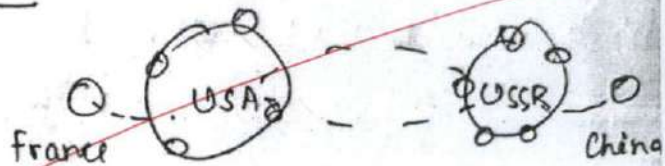
2) Loose bipolar

- Third World countries (NAM)



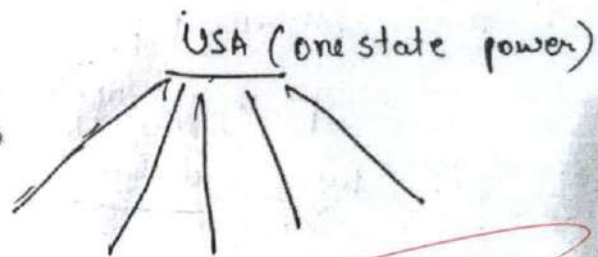
3) Very loose bipolar

- France left USA led power bloc
- China left USSR



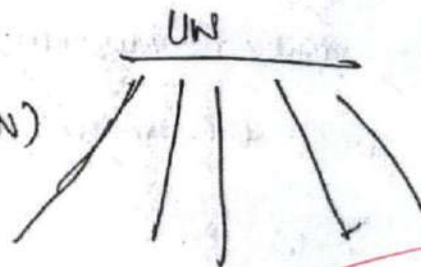
4) Hierarchical Model

- one state acting as policeman
- Ensuring peace, preventing war.

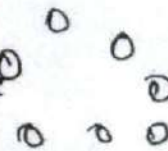


5) World govt model

- Intⁿ organisation (UN)
- promoting peace & stability



6) Unit veto Model - All countries/states are independent



Remarks

Detente System :- during temporary suspension of cold war (1962-75)

Diffused Nuclear Responsibility Model

- states possessing Nuclear weapons act as security providers & ensure peace.

Block Model

Balance of power system - Billiard Ball Model (State of war)

Criticisms :-

Stanley Hoffman :- System theory is a ~~big~~ wrong step in the right direction. He calls it as a victory of form over substance. Acc. to him, it doesn't even capture basic stuff of global politics.

Lieber :- He calls it as theory without research. Operability of the theory has been questioned. He also points out the fact that model ignores various variables - social, political, economic etc.

Conclusion :- this theory is mainly descriptive and not prescriptive in nature. It doesn't address some basics of global politics, yet it is relevant to study global history in an objective manner.

Remarks

Read the question carefully and address core Demand of the question

(b) Collective security is a liberal concept for promoting global peace and security. Its origin lies in Woodrow Wilson's 14 points speech. It focusses on formation of international organisation to act as world government. It has had initial success. First experiment was with League of Nations after WW-I. But failed as WW-II happened. Concept re-emerged in a stronger form in form of UN, World Bank, IMF etc. It is institutionalised form of Balance of Power.

But there are many shortcomings in the functioning of these institutions. They are not truly representative as per developing countries.

However it differs from Collective defence (NATO)

1) Collective defence is limited in scope and targets are specified whereas collective security is based on Universalist approach where target is unknown.

Remarks

Relevance??

GS SCORE

27) India favours ~~but~~ of collective security. It has been highest contributor to UN peacekeeping forces. It opposes collective defence. On the other hand USA, supports both. It says that collective security is only possible practically through collective defence.

India's Point of view :- Collective defence contradicts collective security. It shows that nations don't have trust in collective security provided by UN.

USA's point of view :- In practical sense, collective security can only be enforced through its extension in form of collective defence.

Example :- During Gulf War, more than 30 countries came under USA to collectively defend humanitarian values, ensure human rights etc. This could be enforced only through collective security mechanism of UN.

Remarks

Avoid irrelevant and Random points
Mention only for "All for one, one for All"

Conclusion :- There is a need to strengthen mechanism of collective security and remove bottlenecks due to East-West conflict. Whatever may be the means, end should be to ensure peace, stability without infringing human values etc.

Write
Concrete
Introduction

(C) Trans national social movements refer to the uprising of large no. of people for social causes that have presence in more than one country.

Ex:- Me Too movement, Greta Thunberg's climate change movement etc.

Features :-

- 1) Mobilisation of large group of people across nations supporting a single cause.
- 2) Influence on domestic politics and global international politics.

Remarks

- 3) It brings certain relevant issues into the limelight.
- 4) Sometimes can transform into Epistemic Communities and influence policy making.
- 5) These have a global reach and can cause ripple effect in other aspects too.

These act as pressure groups on various issues and compel policy makers to take a holistic view of an issue.

Example ① Advocating human rights by Amnesty International, Gender Equality by MeToo Movement.

② Me Too movement reached India and led to resignation of a Union Cabinet Minister.

These issues generally have a universal appeal which enables them to garner public support.

Remarks

Criticisms:- On the other side of the coin, these can pose great challenges for a state's national security and interest. These are considerably used by foreign powers to their advantage and influence domestic politics.

Example:- USA policies led to the rise of Taliban in Afghanistan. To counter USSR forces, Taliban was raised and today it is a nuisance for everyone.

Conclusion:- They are of great relevance since they perform role of efficient external stakeholders and enable checks & balances of government policies.

But misuse of these moves to target nation's security should be dealt with in effective & time bound manner.

Remarks

✓ Work on Concrete
Context - Building
✓ mention - philosophy/
contemporary scholars
Social Base
Strategy/Approaches etc

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the different approaches for defining National Interest. Discuss the views of Morgenthau and V.V Dyke on this subject. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Discuss the basic tenants of neo Functionalism. Can you view India - ASEAN relation from the prism of neo functionalist model? Give reasons. (300 Words) (25)

(a) National Interest has been the keystone of International relations. It is the bedrock on which foreign policies of states are formulated.

Various Approaches to National Interest

1) Morgenthau :- He is known as father of classical realism. According to him, national interest is the ultimate objective of International politics and power is the means. According to him,

1) Core interest :- Core interest of a state includes territorial integrity, sovereignty. It is a never changing requirement. It is the basis of continuity reflected in foreign policies of state.

Remarks

- 2) Variable National Interest :- These interests are dynamic in nature and keep on changing with time. These are considerably influenced by core national interest.

(Ex:- India during cold war era was part of Non-Aligned movement and had estranged relations with U.S.A.)

However, now there is renowned-brotherhood in the relations with trade and defence relations getting strengthened day by day.

- (b) Robinson defines national interests acc. to different categories.

- 1) Primary
- 2) Secondary
- 3) General
- 4) Specific
- 5) Permanent
- 6) Variable.

Explain these points

Remarks

Mention

Realist
Liberalist
critic
feminist

Approaches

National Interest remains a vague concept.
It involves a lot of subjectivity and difference of opinions.

Raymond Aron was the ~~first~~ to propose
vagueness of National Interest as a concept.

It is ~~impossible~~ to arrive at a universally acceptable definition.

Charles Beard was the first person ever to criticise the term. Acc. to him to legitimise inhumane actions of govt / military, human rights violations, what better term to use than NATIONAL INTEREST. He points out to the fact that there is considerable misuse of the term to gain legitimacy of illegitimate actions by the govt.

Remarks

Mohammad Ayub points out to the fact that whatever is the interest of Army in Pakistan, is served to the public as National Interest.

Conclusion:- It is beyond doubt that National Interest involves a lot of subjectivity, actor-level influence. Yet, they are certain common agreeable tenets of national interest such as territorial integrity, human security, sovereignty etc.

✓ Discuss Dyke's Concept of
Avoid Repetition of
Same thematic points

Remarks

Neo-functionalism theory by Ernst Haas was an advancement over functionalism theory. Functionalism theory is based on the experience of European Union. It is influenced by the ideas of Richard Cobden.

Richard Cobden proposed to keep politicians out of issues between states.

It is also based on principle of functional sovereignty by G.P.H. Cole. According to this principle, all power should not be concentrated in the hands of the state.

It should be further distributed to legitimate and functional institutions.

It is also called Peace by Pieces theory.

Remarks

Discuss
Leahana &
Nige

1) Peace by Pieces Theory :- It suggests to divide and differentiate issues into issues of low politics and high politics. Once differentiated issues of low politics should be resolved through involvement of civil society etc.

2) Spill Over effect :- Once low politics issues are resolved, nations will realise the importance of co-operation. It will also provide incentive to resolve high politics issues.

Example :- In European Union, strong communication between nations reduced trust deficit and hence issues were solved between nations.

In case of functional sovereignty, monetary

Remarks

policy decisions were transferred to European union.

* Neo-functionalism is a further add-on to functionalism. Ernst Haas proposes bringing of politicians into the discussions at an opportune time.

In the case of European Union, it was noticed that process of integration and negotiations would have stalled had political leaders not shown political will and patience.

In its practical form, it provides most ~~India~~ suitable alternative to realist politics.

Its advantages are manifold as it can provide framework for solving complex issues through dialogue & facilitation.

Remarks

Nation
 3Cs with India
 ASECAN
 Culture
 Commerce
 Communication

India & Pakistan :

Neo-functionalism approach was used in the form of composite dialogue of 2+6.

Two major issues of Kashmir & nuclear power were kept aside and 6 other issues such as Sir Creek, Siachin etc were taken up. It provided breakthrough in a relatively smaller period of time.

However, vested interest on both sides of the border tried to derail the process and led to Mumbai terror Attack - 2008.

Write Contextual
sciteble points

Kashmir Corridor

Backchannel like
diplomatic
NSAs of India & Pakistan

✓ Mention

Remarks

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.

(c) Complex Interdependence :- This is a liberal school of thought. It suggests that nowadays countries have been so much intertwined and interlinked that war is not an option for countries. There are multiple gateways through which people interact.

Example :- India + China relations have been improving due to increasing economic interdependence. Both countries have stake in each other's economy and

Remarks

Mention
theoretical linkage
with functional
Neo- for
DPT
Communication theory

4.0

hence relations have been relatively peaceful. On the other hand India-Pakistan relations have been on and off as they are not economically & socially interlinked.

work on
more
concrete
subject matter

- 1) It creates popular public opinion in support.
- 2) Provides platform to resolve issues.
- 3) There is a considerable scope of course correction.

It seeks to achieve co-operation & stability through P-2-P linkages.

(Ind-Russia relations stagnated due to weak P-2-P Relations)

(c) Basic Assumption of Balance of Power

~ It is based on realist school of thought

Remarks

Define
BoP

Write
More
Correct
Points

- Ultimate objective is to secure national interest
- Anarchy is the structure of IR which means absence of world government. Hence, absence of authority to punish aggressor.
- It creates trust deficit between nations and lead to security dilemma
- Self-help is the only way to ensure national interest and means to that is power.
- Hence, nations go for balance of power in form of either internal or external balancing

Criticisms :- liberal scholars - Woodrow Wilson

P. Nehru called it as nervous state of peace.

Social Constructivists - Alexander Wendt, Nicholas

Onuf calls balance of power based on anarchy as subjective understanding of IR

Remarks

by realist scholars. Realists have made anarchy what they want it to be. It suits their agenda to define anarchy as security dilemma.

- (b) Nuclear deterrence is based on psychological appeal to adversary by possession of nuclear weapons and convincing adversary that either — it is not possible to win
or — the cost of victory is not worth paying.

Technological challenges

- 1) It involves huge R & D expenditure and innovation capability of a nation.

Remarks

4

- 2) First strike capability requires armed forces to be on alert 24*7 at a very huge cost
- 3) level of technological competence required to maintain strike capability is very high.
- 4) Second- strike capacity of a nation involves huge cost which could be used for Socio-economic development.

Conclusion: Nuclear deterrence served its purpose during cold war but now global disarmament should be the ultimate objective.

Remarks

✓ Mention context of relevant current development on the topic.

✓ Core NPT2020 Review Conference and ITP taken

rd) I cant breathe moult is a climate
change movement of transnational
nature. It advocates cleaner air,
lower levels of pollution etc.

Remarks

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)

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

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) Joseph Nye proposed soft power to present an alternative to hard power advocated by realist school of thought.

Realism basis of power is rooted in the concept of security dilemma which is further due to anarchical structure of International politics. Due to trust deficit between nations, they go for maximising power to protect their national interest.

Realist scholars don't believe in the role of institutions or non-state actors and hence advocate balance of power as only means to achieve peace and protect national interest.

Properly link your context of the demand of the question

Remarks

Joseph Nye has given 3-D chess board model where power of state is now diffused throughout society due to globalisation, information and communication technology.

He advocates soft power which is not coercive in nature, is voluntary and produce long-lasting peace. It provides more assured state of global politics.

According to Roseanneau, we are living in a world we are developing multiple identities and multiple loyalties. We are living in age of global citizenship.

John Burton's Col Web model proposes multiple gateways through which state exercises power. People of two countries can interact in multiple ways nowadays. It is opposite to Billiard ball

Remarks

What is the relevance of these points?

Address the Demand of the question

rather mention irrelevant points

model based on realist assumption of power. It suggested that nations are continuously colliding with one another and war is a constant feature.

(ii) National Interest is the basis of a nation's foreign policies. According to Morgenthau, ultimate aim is to secure national interest and means to that is power.

liberal scholars such as Joseph Nye propose use of soft power & role of international organisations in promotion of national interest.

Raymond Aron calls national interest as a vague and highly subjective concept. Acc. to him it is not possible to objectively define the term.

Charles Beard suggests the misuse of the term to provide legitimacy to the actions of the state.

Remarks

Improve Structure
It does not mean
what you know,
Context of
place rather
anywhere
anything, anywhere

The concept of N.I includes core and variable interest. It is dynamic concept due to changing needs of time.

Example:- After independence, P. Nehru advocated non-alignment to stay away from joining any power bloc.

That time national interest was to protect sovereignty & maintain independence in affairs.

Whereas, India signed Treaty of Friendship and Peace with Russia due to threat from USA - China - Pakistan. Therefore, National interest remained same, yet means changed from non-alignment to partial-alignment.

Remarks

Example :-

In present times, USA - India relations are growing stronger day by day. But there are some conflictual & complimentary interests too.

Conflictual interests :- Issues such as Sanctions on Iran, trade balance in favour of India, GSP system, tariff rates applied by India etc.

Yet there are many more complimentary interests that drive Ind-US relations.

Convergence of both countries on peaceful and conducive maritime environment in Indian ocean, fair world trade rules etc.

Both found common ground to contain rise of China as their National Interest

Remarks

Work on
Content Building

10) Theory of Nuclear Deterrence :-

Nuclear deterrence is a policy in international relations where possession of nuclear weapons by a country acts as a deterrent to other country from attacking it or undertaking war.

Origin lies with USA which undertook development of nuclear weapon after World War-II. It has been the defining feature of the cold war era. It was thought that countries would stop their reliance on nuclear weapons once cold war ends. But it turned out to be false. Instead, countries possessing nuclear weapons grew in number.

Remarks

Its concept is based on balance of power and nuclear weapons serve as symbols of power. It has transformed balance of power into balance of terror.

Relevance :- After use of nuclear weapon by USA in WW-II, no nuclear weapon has been further used and it signifies utility of nuclear deterrence.

Kenneth Waltz supports nuclear proliferation and balance of power based on it. It suggests nuclear powers to act as security providers to other non-nuclear weapon states.

Mearschiemer also supports possession of nuclear weapons as form of deterrence.

Remarks

100
But he doesn't support nuclear weapons in the hands of third-world countries.

Social Constructivists scholars suggest that nuclear deterrence is not a foolproof mechanism. Nina Tannerwald suggests that

if we haven't had nuclear war yet doesn't mean it can't occur in future.

Scott D. Yagan also believes that there is possibility that control of nuclear weapons in hands of army and weak governments can lead to nuclear war.

Example:- Nuclear deterrence almost failed during Cuban Missile Crisis 1962. USA felt threatened from USSR

Conclusion:- Nuclear deterrence ensures nervous state of IR and needs global disarmament.

Remarks

All Address
Demand of the
Question -

Hyperbolic missile
System

UAVs
Robotics
Cyber Attacks
AI, IoT,
Blockchain

NPT 2020 and
its takeaways

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) No climate justice without gender justice. Comment. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) It is only through an optimal diversification among soft and hard power (i.e., the smartest power) that leaders will be able to maximize national influence in the transformed world. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

†

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

